Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1878. NUMBER 134.

POTTER'S POLICY.

LAID DOWN BY HIM IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND.

He Explains in Detail the Effect the Investigation Will Have on the Country—Its Primary Object is to Ascertain if Fraud Has Triumphed—He Believes that the Electoral Commission Erred in Its Judgment—But He Scouts the Idea of War or Revolution Resulting from the Inquiry—Yesterday's Session of the Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Clarkson N. Potter, in a long letter to a New York friend, explains the effect of his resolution. He says among things: "You suggest that to raise a question about the last Presidential election will bring on disturbance or revolution. Not at all. About that possess yourself in peace. There is not the slightest chance of revolution or disturbance. When the whole country was at fever heat on the subject of the election, a way was found to establish a tribunal to pass upon the election, and every one submitted to that determination. The President's title rests upon that. If, now, it should appear that there was fraud which probably affected the electoral vote, and which the commission did not notice, and if a legal remedy exists for correcting the error, you cannot believe that such a proceeding under law could lead to disturbance. If there be no such legal remedy existing, and Congress should hereafter, by the approval of the President or by two-thirds of both Houses without that approval, provide one, why should legal determination thereafter have any more effect to produce disturbance than the decision of the electoral commission did? It is exactly because this is not Mexico, and because people prefer determining questions by legal methods, and if legal methods have not been provided, to invent legal methods of determining them, and to submit to the determination thus arrived at, that this country cannot be Mexicanized. Having accepted the electoral commission, of course we were bound to submit to its results, but we ought, at least, to be allowed to show, if such was the fact, that the returns upon which the commission passed were procured by fraud. I admit that the presidency is not worth a civil war, but I have not believed there was any danger of such a war. The generation who charged up the heights of Fredericksburg and defended the works at Petersburg will not go lightly into another civil struggle. We must get years further on before that will happen. I admit the success of the Republican leaders. Having lain down when the law was on our side and when we ought to have stood up, it is not for us now to stand up as long as the law remains against us.

But you will ask whether, if there be no danger to public order from legal proceedings, there may not be from action by Congress. No; no more than from the action of the courts. Congress represents the people of the country, but does not march before them. It expresses but does not anticipate their will. Should fraud connected with the electoral count appear so gross and palpable that you and all honorable men would unite in denouncing it, Congress might then take action, but if so, what Congress might do being the result of the action of men of all parties—of the great body of the people, not of a party—would be effected quietly, certainly, and without violence or disturbance. In saying this I do not mean that I expect the investigation to be followed by either legal or Congressional action. What, if anything, should be done because of the enquiry must depend upon the results of the enquiry. But I do mean that whatever action, if any, should follow investigation, such action can neither disturb the order nor prosperity of the country. This cry of wolf when there is no wolf, this effort to make it appear that there is danger to peace or order from this investigation, is a Republican pretense like the bloody shirt justification of carpet bag government; like the public danger excuse advanced for the enforcement of Durrell's infamous order, and the protection of the returning board by bayonets; like the cry sent up after the election to prevent any agitation, and to secure submission. What, then, you ask, is the purpose of the investigation? I answer: To ascertain the facts, so that if frauds be established a repetition of such frauds may be prevented, and if not, to clear up the general belief throughout the country that there were such frauds The feeling amongst many Republicans after election was that while we had been cheated in the returns, we had bull-dozed negroes as badly, so that accounts of wrong were about equal. This belief in the bull-dozing of the negro was based mainly upon the fact that in certain districts in the South, which usually gave Republican majorities, there was not returned that year a single Republican. Now the people of the North have never understood that this condition of things was fraudulently prepared by Republicans. They ought to understand that, and beyond that, they ought to understand that there never was anything so dangerous to free government as a returning board. To throw out the votes of one side and keep in the votes of the other without cause, to invent a pretext for such wrongs, to accept after continued protests and manufactured objections as color for their action, to permit figures to be altered, returns to be forged, frauds to be perfected, and generally everywhere means by which the will of the people may be frustrated and the popular voice stifled, it then becomes possible and there may be thus a condition of things absolutely destructive of free government. We believe that it was by such proceedings we were cheated out of the election. Unless the proceedings be exposed, the outrage will be repeated. Whatever may result from the proposed investigation, you may be sure that nothing can result that will disturb either your flocks or your balances. The trouble to capital, property and freedom will come, not, perhaps, in your time or mine, but come at last, from refusing to inquire into frauds. To confront the evil, if you may not right it, is to prevent its repetition. To shut your eyes to it supinely, is to jeopardize, and not to preserve the future peace, safety and prosperity of the country.

The Potter Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—At the meeting of the Potter investigation committee to-day, no formal proposition was submitted from either side in regard to the scope that should be given to the committee's enquiries. Republican members claimed, however, that they ought to be informed by the majority at the outset what are to be the limits of the investigation, in order that they make preparations accordingly. Several members of the majority expressed themselves in favor of confining the investigations to Louisiana and Florida, but there was no general expressions of view on that point, and with a view to considering the question among themselves, the majority suggested an adjournment until Wednesday next, which was agreed to, and an answer to the minority will probably be given at that time.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Opening of the Grand Lodge at Minneapolis Last Night.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MINNEAPOLIS, May 27.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars convened in Minneapolis last evening, holding a meeting in Association Hall. The meeting was the most successful ever held by the order. The hall was packed to overflowing, and an unusually large number of delegates from all parts of the United States and from England, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were present. The meeting was called to order with Worthy Grand Templar Hutchinson presiding. Preliminary singing and prayer was first on the programme, then His Excellency, John S. Pillsbury, governor of the State, delivered the address of welcome to the State in well chosen words, and at once put every one on good terms and in fine spirits. The speech was followed by a selection of vocal music by the choir of the Church of the Redeemer.

John DeLaittre, ex-mayor, in the absence of Mayor Rand delivered the address of welcome to the city.

Hon. Richard Chute, in behalf of the board of trade, also delivered an address of welcome.

Col. R. C. Benton followed with an address of welcome as chairman of the reception committee of Good Templars.

Mrs. M. N. Elliott sang an ode of welcome, and the Hayes lodge glee club sang a plantation melody. Short addresses were then delivered by Col. T. D. Kanouse, of Wisconsin, R. W. G. T, Mrs. M. B. O'Donnell, of New York, W. S. Williams, Canada, R. W. G. S., Rev. Richard Eddy, G. W. C. T., of California, Col. J. J. Hickman, P. R. W. G. T. of Georgia, William Perkins, R. W. G. S., of Maryland; John B. Campbell, G. W. C. T. of Kansas; Dr. F. R. Lees, W. G. T. of the British Isles. The exercises were brought to a close by singing the doxology and listening to the benediction. To-day the Grand lodge commences work with closed doors, and will continue in session during the week.

BEELZEBUB'S BOYS.

An Illinois Demon Kills His Inamorata and Tries to Murder Her Whole Family—The Gigantic Counterfeiting Scheme by Which Europe is Flooded with Bogus United States Currency—Other Matters.

AN ILLINOIS HORROR.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 27.—News reaches here of an atrocious murder committed at Arlington, a small town nine miles west of this place, on Sunday. Sam Carney, a young man who had been refused permission to visit Miss Cullenbine, a young lady of his acquaintance, went to her room last evening, cut her throat with a razor, shot her with a revolver, and being met by Mr. and Mrs. Cullenbine in his way down stairs, shot the father in the hip, cut Mrs. Cullenbine severely with a butcher knife, and rushing out in the yard, drew a razor across his own throat several times, and expired almost instantly. The parents are severely but not fatally hurt. The daughter lived but a few minutes.

THE GREAT SECRET.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The *News* believes the secret which Williamson, the escaped convict from Sing Sing, recently convicted of forgery in London, offered to impart for the sum of $75,000, was the flooding of European ports with $50 counterfeit United States national bank currency, a large amount of which is finding its way to this country through emigrants. Another counterfeit was detected today by Samuel Carpenter, general eastern agent of the Pennsylvanaia railroad, and a $50 treasury note was offered to Mr. Hyer, general ticket agent, who, not liking the appearance of the bill, showed it to Mr. Carpenter, who pronounced it a counterfeit. It was sent to a bank, and there also pronounced a dangerous counterfeit.

BANK OFFICERS INDICTED.

NEWARK, N. J., May 27.—Hiram W. Rhodes, late president, Peter T. Doremus, vice president, Wm. W. Randall, treasurer, and Joseph M. Smith, Wm. L. Allen and Silas L. Williams, managers of the People's Savings' institution, now in the hands of a receiver, have been indicted by the grand jury for conspiracy to defraud the depositors, by loaning money on inadequate securities. All but Allen were arraigned to-day, plead not guilty, and were held in $3,000 bail for trial Sept. 1. Allen will also plead not guilty.

A PIOUS THIEF.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 27.—Frederick Clark, bookkeeper of Vernon Bros. & Co., paper manufacturers, with warehouse in New York, has been suspended, after confessing he had been stealing money from the company eight or nine years, by falsifying the pay roll. Clark is prominent in religious circles.

HE MUST DIE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 27.—The supreme court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Ex-President Blasius Pastorius, under sentence of death for murder.

A VERSATILE CRIMINAL.

DENVER, Col., May 27.—Chas W. Foulk, indicted at Carlisle, Pa., for larceny, arson, perjury, and subordination of perjury, was arrested to-day by officers of the Rocky Mountain detective association.

THE BEACON OF DESTRUCTION.

It Swept Away a Large Amount of Valuable Property Yesterday.

FIRE IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 27.—About 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning a fire was discovered in one of the coal sheds of the Detroit gas works, at the foot of Twenty-first street. It spread rapidly, and in about one hour the entire row of coal sheds, under which was stored 30,000 tons of coal, were destroyed, as were also the slaughter, packing and ice houses of Bigley & Co., which were located a few feet east of the gas works. The gas company estimate the loss on coal sheds and wharf and coal damaged at $10,000; fully insured. Bigley & Co. estimate their loss at $10,000; insured for $9,000. Gascoingne, superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph and Alexander Leferve, fireman, were precipitated into the river by falling timbers. Both were rescued, Leferve with his fourth rib broken and Gascoingne severely bruised. Cause of the fire unknown.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—Last Friday evening a fire broke out in Friendland's dry goods store at Marienna, Ark., which soon communicated to adjoining buildings, destroying that and Worthew's dry goods and groceries; Banton's grocery; Munally's drug store; Wootten's tin shop; the telegraph office and a barber shop. Friendland was arrested and held to answer on a charge of setting his store on fire to obtain the insurance. Amount of loss not known.

KEROSENE FIRE.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—Yesterday afternoon a car loaded with kerosene in barrels, in a train of 35 cars on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, near Cook's Mills, jumped the track and was wrecked. The oil ignited and burned up four other cars—in all 250 barrels.

The track was torn up for over a hundred feet.

AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, May 27.—A fire at 8 o'clock this evening damaged R. C. Shield's wholesale oil, and paint store $600. It was a very narrow escape. The stock in the store was valued at several thousand dollars.

Casualties.

DENVER, Col. May 27.—The damage resulting to property in this city by the recent flood is much less than was at first supposed. It is now estimated that $25,000 will cover it. The body of the engineer who was the victim of the Kiowa bridge disaster was yesterday found seven miles below the bridge. One of the firemen and the locomotive are still missing, and it is believed buried under the sands.

DEADWOOD, D. T., May 27.—The body of Miss Mary Pettegrew, a much esteemed young lady of 16 years, was found floating in Sparfish river, fifteen miles from here. She left home to go after her pony, and it is supposed she fell in the river while trying to cross on a bridge formed by driftwood. The coroner's jury so found.

A Bad Break.

NEW YOKK, May 27.—Daniel J. Haight, of Peekskill, has failed, with liabilities reported at $259,000. He was president of the American stove works, was senior partner of the firm of Haight, Harris & Co., dry goods and groceries, operated six large farms containing 1,650 acres, carried on three brick yards, and acted as the farmers' banker. The failure of the stove works a few weeks ago, and the depreciation in real estate, are the causes of his failure. His farms are heavily mortgaged, and he owned a great deal of real estate in the village, also heavily mortgaged. It is thought the assets will realize very little for the creditors.

THE CAPITAL.

A BUSY DAY IN BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Reports of Committees in the Senate—The District of Columbia Bill Passed—The Bill Forbidding the Retirement of More Legal Tenders Under Consideration—The House Fixes the Force of the Army at Twenty Thousand Men.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Senator Beck introduced a bill to repeal the existing taxes on the capital and deposits of banks or bankers, and to impose taxes on dividends in excess of eight per cent. Referred.

Senator Blaine said, regarding the correspondence submitted to the Senate relating to the appointment of Delfosse as a member of the Halifax commission on the fisheries, the newspapers said the Belgian government complained that anything should have been withheld. He now offered as an act of justice to Delfosse, owing to the insufficiency of the former resolution the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if not in his judgment incompatible with public interests, to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence not heretofore submitted, and of all minutes in possession of the government relating to the selection of M. Maurice Del Fosse as one of the commissioners under the treaty of Washington of the fisheries question.

The resolution was agreed to.

Senator Davis, of Illinois, called up the Senate bill to provide for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the seventh judicial circuit, composed of the States of Illinois and Indiana, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour and then laid aside.

Senator McDonald, from the committee on judiciary, reported with amendments the Senate bill to authorize the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois respectively, to commence and prosecute suits against the United States, in the supreme court of the United States, on account of the sales of public lands in each of said States. Placed on the Calendar.

Senator Cameron introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a public building for the custom house at La Crosse, Wis. Referred.

Senator Matthews submitted a resolution calling upon the President for information relative to the claim of John E. Kendrick and other citizens of the United States for personal injuries received on the 19th of October, 1855, at Virgin Bay, Nicaragua, alleged to have been committed by soldiers under orders of the Nicaraguan government, and what steps should be taken for the adjustment of said claims. Agreed to.

Senator Morrill introduced a bill appropriating $250,000 for the erection of a fire proof building for the national museum. Referred.

Consideration was then resumed of the bill providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia.

Senator Thurman submitted the amendment to strike out the 10th section of the bill reported by the Senate committee continuing the board of health, and insert thereof the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the House bill providing for the appointment of health officers by the district commissioners, to have control of the sanitary condition of the district.

Senator Withers moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Thurman's so as to make the salary of the health officer $4,000 per annum instead $2,500 as Mr. Thurman proposed. Agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Thurman was agreed to—yeas, 24; nays, 23.

Senator Thurman then offered an additional section, providing that the debt of the district shall not be increased except by the the loan of $200,000, authorized by the pending bill. Agreed to. He also submitted an amendment declaring that the term "school hours," used in the act of June 17th, 1870, should be held to include all educational establishments, and providing for the refunding of certain taxes paid upon property actually used for educational purposes. In explanation of that amendment Mr. Thurman said it was intended to exempt from taxation Columbia college, Georgetown college, and other educational institutions.

Senator Ingalls opposed the amendment, and argued that the effect of it would be to exempt $2,000,000 worth of property from taxation, though it made no difference to him whether they were Catholics, Swedenborgians or Mormons. He opposed it upon the principle that the institutions were private institutions, conducted for purposes of gain, and in no sense could they be regarded as public institutions.

After further discussion Senator Thurman modified his amendment so as to exempt from taxation collegiate institutions not conducted for private gain. Senators Conkling, Matthews, Harris and others opposed it and Senators Thurman, Hoar and Bayard spoke in favor thereof. The amendment was agreed to, yeas 28, nays 23.

The bill having been considered in committee of the whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee were concurred in. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Senator Ferry moved to take up the House bill to forbid the further retirement of legal tender notes.

Senator Windom opposed the motion, and said the committee on appropriations was now prepared to proceed with the consideration of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill. There were many amendments, and the prospect was the bill would be a long time in conference. It was probable the House would pass the Senate resolution to adjourn on June 10. and unless the committee on appropriations could have the right of way with the appropriation bills, it would be impossible to get them through, and an extra session would be necessary—that is, if the House should agree to the Senate resolution to adjourn on June 10

Senator Ferry said he had no idea the House of Representatives would agreed to the Senate resolution to adjourn June 10. He had no desire to antagonize the appropriation bills, but he felt it to be his duty to insist upon the legal tender bill. The condition of the country appealed to the Senate to pass it, and he did not apprehend it would cause much discussion, as but two or three Senators desired to speak on it.

Senator Voorhees favored the motion of Senator Ferry, and said if there should be much further contraction of the currency there would be no money to pay that appropriated by any bills. If the present secretary of the treasury should be allowed to run his mad career much longer, we would have nothing left for appropriations.

Senator Hereford favored the consideration of the legal tender bill, and during his remarks said: "Talk about the army! No wonder there are mobs, when all your laws are contrary to the wishes of the people. Make your laws to meet the wishes of the people, and there will be no need of an army."

Senator Eaton—If we don't pass this bill pretty quick, paper will be worth as much as gold.

Senator Allison spoke in favor of considering the appropriation bill, and argued that they should always have precedence.

Senator Windom said the country would not suffer if talk on finances should be suspended for a few days. It might be painful to the Senate to suspend the discussion, but it would not be to the country.

The motion of Senator Ferry to take up the bill to forbid the further retirement of legal tender notes was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS.

Armstrong,	Harris,	Morgan,	
Bailey,	Hereford,	*Oglesby*,	
Beck,	Hill,	*Spencer*,	
Bruce,	*Ingalls*,	*Teller*,	
Cameron, Pa.	Johnston,	Thurman,	
Cockrell,	Jones, Fla.	Voorhees,	
Coke,	McCreery,	Wallace,	
Davis, Ill.	McDonald,	Withers,	—28.
Ferry,	Maxey,		
Grover,	Merriman,		

NAYS.

Allison,	*Dorsey*,	*Morrill*,	
Anthony,	Eaton,	Randolph,	
Bayard,	*Hoar*,	*Rollins*,	
Blaine,	*Howe*,	*Sargent*,	
Burnside,	Kernan,	*Saunders*,	
Butler,	*Kirkwood*,	*Wadleigh*,	
Cameron, Wis.	*McMillan*,	Whyte,	
Christiancy,	*Matthews*,	*Windom*,	—26.
Conkling,	*Mitchell*,		

Senators Edmunds, Hamlin and Dawes, who would have voted in the negative, paired with Senators Plumb, Booth and Eustis, who would have voted in the affirmative.

Senator Windom gave notice that at the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow he would move to lay aside this bill and take up the legislative appropriation bill. An effort was made to have it understood that a vote on the legal tender bill should be taken at 5 o'clock to-morrow, but objection was made. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Under call of the States, the followihg bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Willis—To regulate the sale of United States securities. It makes it unlawful for the secretary of the treasury to enter into any contract or negotiation of bonds now authorized to be issued or sold, whether for funding the national debt or any other purpose, with any banking associations, firm or individual, or combination of banking associations, unless he shall first invite proposals by advertisements for not less than three weeks, in five newspapers; that proposal to be accepted which may be most advantageous to the government.

By Mr. Wood—To establish a permanent sinking fund. It provides that there shall be appropriated for the fiscal year commencing with July, 1878, and for each succeeding year out of the customs revenues the sum of one hundred millions of dollars, which shall be applied, first to pay interest on the public debt, second, to the redemption or purchase of so much of the outstanding principal of the public debt as can be purchased or redeemed at not more than par and accrued interest, all bonds so purchased or redeemed to cease to bear interest, and to be cancelled and destroyed. It abrogates the act providing for an annual sinking fund. Section 5 of the bill provides that the act shall be known as the sinking fund act of 1878.

By Mr. Chalmers—To encourage and aid the higher education of the colored race in the District of Columbia and the several States, requiring $200,000 of colored soldiers' unclaimed bounty, to be invested in bonds, and the interest thereof to be paid to Howard university, which is to furnish educational facilities without charge to students of the colored race who have passed through the public schools of the District, and to two colored students annually from each State in the Union.

By Mr. Neal—To establish a national university at Washington.

Mr. Banning moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for the adjournment of the House from Wednesday to Friday next, in order to observe with due respect and reverence the day on which the graves of the dead heroes of the late war are decorated. Agreed to.

Mr. Southard, from the select committee on counting the votes for President and Vice President, reported a bill on that subject, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration and disposal on the 6th of June.

Mr. Throckmorton, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the court of claims to cases growing out of Indian treaties. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer in the chair, on the army appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Scales to transfer the control of the Indians to the war department. After debate, amendments to exclude from the operation of the act the Indians of New York and of the Indian territory were made and rejected, and then Mr. Scales' amendment was adopted by a vote of 113 to 107.

Mr. Knott moved an amendment, prohibiting, under penalties of fine and imprisonment, the employment of any part of the army as a *posse comitatus* or otherwise under pretext or for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of troops may be expressly authorized by act of Congress. After a long discussion on a point of order made by Mr. Garfield, the amendment was ruled to be in order. In the course of the discussion on the amendment Mr. Burchard suggested that it would prevent the use of troops in enforcing the internal revenue laws, and suppressing illicit distillation.

Mr. Sleicher wanted to exclude from its operation the State of Texas and the execution of neutrality laws.

It was suggested by Mr. Lapham that it would be better not to pass the bill at all, and to disband the army at once.

It was claimed by Mr. Knott that if the President could use the army without law, the pretext of this being a Republican government was a sham and fraud.

It was intimated by Mr. Aldrich that the moonshiners, and perhaps others in Kentucky would be delighted with the amendment, and he sent to the clerk's desk, and had read a memorial from the municipality of Chicago for an army of 100,000 men.

It was asserted by Mr. Southard that the laboring men of the country were as honest and as law abiding as any other class, and that an army should not be kept on the threat of overawing laboring men, and it was proclaimed by Mr. Herbert that as long as there was a chronic disposition on the Republican side to use the army for unlawful purposes, so long there would be a chronic disposition on the Democratic side to defend the liberties of the people. Finally a vote was reached, and Mr. Knott's amendment was agreed to, 120 to 112.

The committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House. The first vote taken in the House was on the amendment increasing the limitation of the strength of the army from 20,000 to 25,000 men. The vote resulted yeas 116; nays 120. All the Republicans voted in the affirmative, and had for allies on the Democratic side all the Texas members except Mr. Regan, who voted nay, Patterson, Williams, of Michigan, and Wiggenton. Mr. Garfield, at the close of the roll call, changed his vote from yea to nay, so that he might vote to reconsider the vote, the actual vote being, therefore, 117 to 119.

When the result was announced, Messrs. Garfield and Hewitt rose simultaneously to move to reconsider. The latter was recognized by the Speaker, and moved to reconsider and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. This recognition of Mr. Hewitt by the Speaker was resented by Mr. Garfield, who claimed that as a matter of courtesy, when a member changed his vote for the purpose of making such a motion, he was always recognized by the chair, to which the speaker responded that if the gentleman chose to give an insincere vote it was not the fault of the chair, and that the chair was bound by all parliamentary practice to recognize the gentleman in charge of the bill.

Mr. Reed then broke into the colloquy with the declaration that there had been nothing to justify the speaker's remark as to an insincere vote, to which the speaker replied that the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) had undertaken to reflect upon him, and that he proposed to defend himself. There was a good deal of feeling manifested on the part of all concerned—a feeling which communicated itself to the two sides of the chamber, nd which was shown by the applause of one or the other. Then a dilatory motion to adjourn was made on the Republican side, and was voted down. The motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider was then carried—yeas, 121; nays 114. Messrs. Wiggenton and Pattersod voted with their party, and the House voted to limit the strength of the army to 20,000 men. Without disposing of the bill the House adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—All indictments against ex-Senator Sawyer, ex-Commissioner Haines and F. W. Brooks have been dismissed, as a consequence of their acquittal on the late trial.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections to-day heard ex-Governor Chamberlain in advocacy of the claims of W. T. Corbin to the seat now occupied by Senator Butler.

In the committee of the whole the amendment to the army appropriation bill transferring the management of Indian affairs from the interior to the war department was adopted, 113 to 107.

Four per cent. subscriptions, $268,150.

The President, with several members of the cabinet, will leave Washington Wednesday afternoon for the Gettysburg battle field.

A fire at Lansing, Mich., Sunday, destroyed the residence and contents of T. C. Bell. Loss, $40,000; insured for $80,000.

ACROSS THE POND.

THE USUAL BUDGET OF EUROPEAN NOTES AND NEWS.

The Congress Fixed Definitely for the 11th of June---Andrassy to be There---The Freedom of the Danube Secured---The Barcelona Gas Monopoly Almost Creates a Riot in the Spanish Cortes---Miscellaneous Gossip.

THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, May 27.—The invitations to the congress were dispatched yesterday. If matters shall be satisfactorily concluded a treaty replacing the modified treaties of Paris and San Stefano will be signed at Berlin. The first steps for a definite arrangement between Russia and England were due to the efforts of Count Schouvaloff and the German Crown Prince.

LONDON, May 27.—Accounts received from every capital in Europe concur as to the main feature of the political news, namely, the certainty of an early meeting of the congress, but considerable anxiety is still apparent about military preparations and the situation before Constantinople. The attitude of Austria especially creates apprehensions at St. Petersburg, and these will not be allayed by the occupation of Adakaloo, Austria's first overt demonstration against Russia's settlement of the Eastern question, Russia having promised that island to Servia.

Great secrecy is still maintained at St. Petersburg about the process of negotiations. The unofficial press, notably the *New Times*, the *Golos* and the *Russkimir*, are beginning to attack the peaceful utterances of the *Agence Russe* and the *Journal de St. Petersburg*. The *Golos* calls on the government to abandon its reserve and tell Russia whether the reports about yielding to England's demands are true or false. A Vienna correspondent suggests that this kind of pressure may be convenient for Russia just now in helping her to resist further English pressure.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question from Lord Hartington, stated that he was unable as yet to give detailed information about the negotiations in relation to the congress, but added that he might say that within a few days the prospect of a meeting of the congress had materially improved.

A Paris correspondent says it is thought the congress will come to an agreement on the chief points and leave a settlement of details with the resident ambassadors and second plenipotentiaries, the principals meeting again to ratify.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the congress will establish the general principles of the conference. The ambassadors will then meet at Constantinople. The *Telegraph* announces that the understandings arrived at with Count Schouvaloff concern matters interesting to Russia and England exclusively. The other questions, such as the Bessarabian, and indemnity, remain for settlement.

A Vienna correspondent hears on excellent authority that Austria recently made advances for co-operation with England in the congress.

THE REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, May 28.—The *Post* in its leading editorial says a distinct understanding being brought about with Russia, Lord Salisbury will doubtless be the English, and Count Schouvaloff probably the Russian plenipotentiary in the congress.

AUSTRIA'S PROGRAMME.

A Vienna dispatch reports that Austria has notified the powers that if Ada Kalih ceases to be Turkish, it can only become Austrian.

BUCHAREST, May 27.—The Austrians have occupied the northern entrance of Predeal pass of the Carpathian mountains.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

LONDON, May 28.—The morning papers state that a report was current on the continent yesday, that Prince Frederick William had been fired on at Vienna.

AUSTRIA'S PART.

A correspondent says Austria has not yet received an invitation to the Congress. Baron D'Haywerle, Austrian ambassador at Rome, is mentioned as the second plenipotentiary to accompany Count Andrassy.

THESSALY.

ATHENS, May 27.—Only two and a half Turkish regiments are now remaining in Thessaly.

AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, May 27.—The military situation at Constantinople remains ticklish. A correspondent at Pera apprehends that under the influence of pressure from without and Prince Labanoff's suave assurance that the withdrawal of the English fleet at once is necessary to make everything pleasant again the English popularity which now is certainly at its flood is in danger of ebb and reaction.

THE PERSIAN SHAH.

ST. PETERSBURGH, May 27.—The Shah of Persia will go to Warsaw to-morrow, and proceed thence to Berlin.

The *Agence Russe* says the general impression is that the prospect is favorable for peace. The Austrian occupation of the island of Ada Kaleb has received the sanction of the powers, because it tends to obviate the difficulties touching the navigation of the Danube.

TO BE LAID BEFORE THE CONGRESS.

LONDON, May 27.—The official Vienna *Aben Post* confirms the announcement that Russia has consented to lay the treaty of San Stefano before the congress, that all the powers have agreed to the proposal, and that invitations have been issued to them to attend the congress, which will meet in Berlin on the 11th of June.

IT ISN'T TRUE.

BERLIN, May 27.—There is no truth in the report that a rupture of diplomatic relations between Germany and China is imminent.

MORMON RECRUITS.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—Four hundred Mormons for Utah sailed yesterday.

A GAS WAR AT MADRID.

LONDON, May 27.—A Madrid dispatch says there was a stormy debate in the Cortes, Saturday, in regard to the troubles at Barcelona. It seems the agitation grew out of the resistence of the people to the municipal tax on gas, which the gas companies assessed on the consumers. Private and public establishments ceased burning gas for 43 evenings, and the shops closed at sunset. Crowds collected in front of a few houses, which continued to use gas. The city authorities endeavored to compel the shops to keep open, and the government issued a proclamation to that effect. Local journals are fined and suspended for protesting, and ten are under prosecution. The minister of the interior supports the municipal authorities, and the agitation is increasing. The opposition in the cartes attacked the government's policy. The president of the chamber closed the sitting amid great uproar before the opposition had an opportunity to be heard. The opposition members declare they will abstain from further attendance unless the debate is renewed.

ROYAL VISITORS.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany visited the Empress Eugenie and the French Prince Imperial at Chiselhurst to-day.

AN HONOR.

PARIS, May 27.—President Andrew White, of Cornell University, has been appointed first vice president of the jury of the educational group in the exhibition.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION.

PARIS, May 27.—The postal congress to-day voted the convention, and it will probaby be signed Wednesday.

POPE LEO FAILING.

ROME, May 27.—The health of Pope Leo declines daily. Buhunless, the physician, insists upon his departure. It will be difficult to induce him to go to the country. The *Fanfulla*, however, says the Pope will before long leave the Vatican for other than political reasons.

SERVIA.

BUCHAREST, May 27.—Prince Charles returned here to-day.

Thirty thousand Austrian troops are expected shortly at Oxsona.

ANDRASSY.

BRUSSELS, May 27.—A telegram from Vienna announces that Count Andrassy has accepted Prince Bismarck's invitation to the congress.

HOME RULERS.

LONDON, May 27.—At a meeting of home rulers, Saturday, a letter was read from Dr. Butt, in which he agrees to retain the leadership of the home rule party, but with strong expressions of reluctance and without holding himself responsible for any action taken by the party in his absence.

THE SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, May 27.—It is stated that the project of holding a congress of socialists at Gotha will be abandoned, in consequence of an expectation that the government intends to vigorously enforce the existing press and sedition laws. The Saxon authorities have closed a socialist meeting at Chemnitz. The Prussian government has ordered the prosecution of five socialist journals for the publication of cynical articles on Hoedel's attempt to assassinate the Emperor.

RUSSIAN STEAMERS.

LONDON, May 27.—A dispatch from Copenhagen states five Russian steamers, two of which were iron clads, have passed through the sound within a week. Several others are expected to follow.

CHOLERA.

CALCUTTA, May 27.—Nimbent cholera has appeared at Moadi. Of forty Europeans attacked thirty died. One hundred cases among the native population are reported.

BADGER BITES.

Attempt to Pass Forged Notes at Madison—Personal Gossip—Further About the Cyclone.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MADISON, Wis., May 27.—This morning a young man named Williams, from West Union, Iowa, attempted to pass two forged notes on the State bank. The forgery was so apparent that he was arrested at once, and confessed his guilt.

Senator Burrows has received a letter from Lieutenant Governor J. M. Bingham, who is now at Hot Springs, Arkansas. The lieutenant governor says he will be able to return so as to attend the extra session.

Hon. Geo. B. Burrows, who has been on a business trip to the Flambeau region, says the report that Phillips, Chippewa county, was destroyed by a tornado on Thursday last is incorrect. The storm first struck Eph. Haskell's farm on the Flambeau river, about forty miles west of Phillips, at about 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. It then sped northward with great damage to the pine country for sixty miles, following up the river. The fallen timber is not necessarily injured, but it will involve an extra expenditure of one dollar per thousand in getting it out next winter. There are no settlements in the line of the storm. In Clark county there was considerable wind and rain, but no great storm.

A collection will be taken up here Sunday next in all the city churches for the the benefit of the cyclone sufferers in this county.

Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 27.—Day Star, Solicitor, Leveler and Blue Eyes started in the Clark stake. Day Star won the Derby last week and was a great favorite, but Leveler was first, Day Star second, Solicitor third, and Blue Eyes last; time 3:37.

In the third race, for beaten horses, mile heats, Shortline, Burgundy, Edinburg, and Bonnie Itasca started. The first heat was won by Burgundy, Edinburg second, Shortline third. Time, 1:44½. The second heat was won by Edinburg, Burgundy second, Shortline third, Bonnie Itasca fourth. Time, 1:44¾. Edinburg won the last heat. Time, 1:47¾.

The fourth race was a dash of 1½ miles. Grinstead's Brown Dick colt was first, Spring Branch second, Classmate third. Time 2:47.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

PITTSBURGH, May 27.—This morning's session of the general assembly was occupied in hearing the appeal of Dr. Thomas H. Skinner and Nathaniel L. West, from a decision of the synod of Cincinnati. The action was disloyalty to the Presbyterian church. Dr. McCune, the defendant, was charged with being in opposition to the terms of the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of union and proclaiming his advocating doctrines, principles and views at war with the standard of the Presbyterian church. The records of the case were read by the clerk and the testimony in full gone over.

Change in C., B. & Q. Officers.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27.—At an adjourned meeting of the directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, held in this city Saturday, the resignation of the president, Hon. Robert Harris, was accepted, and J. M. Forbes unanimously elected in his stead. Mr. Harris was chosen consulting engineer of the road, but, owing to his impaired health, he will doubtless refrain from active service in any capacity at present. C. E. Serkin continues in his office as vice president and general manager of the road in the West.

The Turners.

CLEVELAND, May 27.—At the second day of the national convention of turners, committees reported. Part of the session was used up in discussions. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the board in St. Louis, and the national convention in Indianapolis, in 1880, and the national turner festival in Philadelphia next year. Adjourned till morning.

Alleged Breach of Trust.

BOSTON, Mass., May 27.—John G. Tappan has brought suit against Amherst college in $25,000 for breach of conditions, whereby it holds the bequest of his father, John Tappan, who left $20,000 to found a professorship of the pastoral case. It is alleged that the college neglected to appoint a professor within the stipulated time.

The Victoria Elections.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—A Victoria dispatch says the elections have resulted in the overthrow of the Elliot government. At best they will return not exceeding 8 members in a house that numbers 25. The premier and speaker were defeated in Victoria city by a narrow majority.

Political.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 27.—The State convention of the national-greenback-labor-reform-workingmen's party of the State, is called to meet at Syracuse, Tuesday, the 23d of July next, to nominate a candidate for judge of the court of appeals.

The Score Sheet.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., May 27.—Crickets, 9; Rochesters, 5.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—Buffalos, 4; Hornells, 0.

LYNN, Mass., May 27.—Uticas, 11; Live Oaks, 2.

LOPDON, Ont., May 27.—Tecumsehs 10, Alleghenys 0.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 27.—Stars, 3; Springfields, 1.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1 A. M.—Indications for the upper Mississippi valley and upper lake region: Rising followed by falling barometer, nearly stationary temperature, northeast to southeast winds, increasing cloudiness, with rain areas in the former and possibly extending to the latter.

AN INSANE MAN.

His Numerous Freaks, and His Final Discovery in Minneapolis.

It was reported at the city