Daily Globe.

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POEHLER AND VICTORY.

THE SECOND DISTRICT DEMOCRACY TAKE THE FIELD.

The Convention at Shakopee Yesterday—Strait's Death Knell Sounded—A Sound Platform Adopted and a Splendid Nominee—Hon. Henry Poehler's Acceptance Speech—Great Harmony and a Determination to Win.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

SHAKOPEE, July 18.—The Democratic convention for the second Congressional district was held at the court house in this city to-day. In honor of the meeting, the county commissioners run up the large American flag of the country which floated proudly in the breeze during the day. Intercourse with the delegates before the convention met, showed considerable diversity of opinion among them as to the most available candidate for leading the party to victory this fall, as between Hon. Henry Poehler, of Sibley; Hon. Ara Barton, of Rice; and Hon. C. H. Lienau, of Carver. The friends of each of these gentlemen were enthusiastic in their support, and at one time it was feared that a heated contest for the nomination was to occur. To add to the uncertainty, Hon. I. Donnally was present with some outside backing, and a few delegates who rather favored his nomination. It soon became evident, however, that the friends of Mr. Poehler were in the ascendant, and that he would, without doubt, be the nominee of the convention, a foreshadowing that was confirmed by the result.

THE CONVENTION

was called to order in the court house at 10 A. M. by Hon. J. C. Pierce, Goodhue county, chairman of the district committee.

The call read, Hon. W. T. Bonniwell, of McLeod, and Hon. J. C. McCarthy, of Dakota, addressed the chair at the same instant, the former nominating Hon. J. M. Bowler, of Renville, and the latter Judge T. O'Leary, of Dakota, for temporary chairman.

Hon. William Henry, of Scott, in the interest of harmony, suggested the withdrawal of both the nominations, and that the Honorable chairman of the committee, Mr. J. C. Pierce, be elected chairman of the convention.

Mr. Bonniwell signified his willingness to withdraw the name of Mr. Bowler, if Mr. McCarthy would withdraw Judge O'Leary's name.

Mr. McCarthy, however, urged the election of Judge O'Leary, for the reason that he represented the largest county in the district, and had presided with marked ability over the two last district conventions.

Judge O'Leary, however, while thanking Mr. McCarthy for placing him in nomination, declined to be a candidate.

Mr. Bonniwell then withdrew the name of Mr. Bowler, and upon the motion of Mr. Henry, Hon. J. C. Pierce, chairman of the district committee, was elected temporary chairman.

On motion of Hon. W. T. Bonniwell, Judge O'Leary, of Dakota, was elected temporary secretary.

The chairman announced that when the call was made it was understood all the delegates could be present at 10 A. M. He now understood that delegates from several counties in the upper Minnesota valley could not arrive until a few minutes past 12 o'clock. It was for the convention to say what should be done.

Mr. J. F. Norrish, of Dakota, saw no impropriety in appointing the usual committees, and moved a committee of five on credentials be appointed. The chair appointed: J. F. Norrish, Dakota; L. Emmett, Rice; A. P. Fitch, McLeod; Wm. Henry, Scott; W. H. Mills, Carver.

On motion of J. C. McCarthy the chair appointed J. C. McCarthy, Dakota; W. T. Bonniwell, McLeod; H. D. Brown, Wabashaw; Wm. O'Hara, Renville; John Fredericks, Goodhue, a committee on permanent organization.

Mr. P. H. Rahilly moved the appointment of a committee of five on resolutions, and the chair appointed P. H. Rahilly, of Wabashaw; O. M. Hall, Goodhue; C. P. Adams, Dakota; M. Doran, Le Sueur; M. Schnell, McLeod.

Hon. W. T. Bonniwell, of McLeod, moved a recess until 2 o'clock.

Hon. P. H. Rahilly, of Wabashaw, suggested in view of the fact that a number of names were to come before the convention from which to select a standard bearer, that there be a secret consultation of delegates, by which a full expression could be secured, and a union perfected upon some man who would lead the party to victory this fall.

Hon. J. F. Norrish, of Dakota, disapproved of the suggestion. The delegates from the upper portion of the valley had not arrived, and any consultation had would look like trying to take snap judgment upon them. He came to the convention unpledged, and simply desired the best interest of the Democratic party. In his opinion, the best way to give the party a united and harmonious send-off in this campaign was to go on with the work they had been delegated to do, openly and above board, unite heartily upon the man receiving a majority of the votes and then go home with a determination to elect him if possible.

Mr. Rahilly said he had no desire to shut out anybody or do anything savoring of snap judgment. All he wanted was the good of the Democratic party. He believed greater unity of purpose could be secured by a private consultation, where all questions and matters entering into the convass could be talked over freely and unreservedly, but he would not press his views at this time.

The chairman then put the motion for a recess until 1 o'clock, and it was carried.

Afternoon Session.

The convention having reassembled, the committee on credentials made the following report of delegates entitled to seats in the convention:

Carver—W. H. Mills, C. Thaemert, J. Schaler, Wm. Patterson, Geo. S. Mulford, J. G. Maetzold, E. Poppitz, P. Barthel.

Brown—Henry Weyhe, Henry Behnuke, John Manderfield, John Graeff.

Dakota—J. T. Duffey, J. J. McVeigh, C. P. Adams, N. F. W. Kranz, Eugene Dean, M. Heiman, J. F. Norrish, F. Newell, T. O'Leary, J. McDonough, J. Eagle, J. C. McCarthy.

Goodhue—O. M. Hall, Charles L. Davis, John Fredericks, John Veider, S. C. Holland, Peter Nelson, Frank A. Carlson, J. C Pierce.

Kandiyohi—F. Rennewanz (2 votes).

Le Sueur—J. F. Quinlan, R. H. Everitt, M. Doran, E. W. Klars, W. Smith, J. Lundenberger, J. Novotney, F. Pischel, P. S. Gardner.

Lyon—H. O. Stewart.

McLeod—W. T. Bonniwell, Chas. Klattie, J. V. V. Lewis, A. P. Fitch, A. M. Schnell.

Nicollet—M. Coeing, Geo. Paton, Casper Buberick, P. H. McDermid, C. H. Rabe.

Rice—L. Emmett, H. M. Mattison, G. W. Newell, J. W. Mohm, J. M. Archibald, John R. Parshel, John Schell, John B. Quinn, Joseph Weineman.

Renville—J. M. Bowler, Ed O'Hara, James Greeley.

Scott—A. V. Heyderstadt, H. H. Sistemann, James M. Depew, Wm. Henry, P. H. Thornton, M. Meyer, H. J. Peck, P. Geyerman, P. Condon.

Sibley—John Whalon, Jacob Trumbo, Sylvester Kipp, Daniel Picket, Patrick Bray, Charles Keller.

Wabashaw—S. H. Smith, E. Drury, A. J. Fowler, W. B. Lutz, M. R. Mertill, H. D. Brown, P. H. Rahilly, H. H. Dickman, John Ryan, Augustus Smith.

Chippewa, Renville and Swift counties were not represented.

The report was adopted.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Mr. J. C. McCarthy, of the committee on organization, reported recommending the continuance of the temporary officers as permanent officers of the convention, which report was agreed to.

PLATFORM.

The following resolutions were presented by the committee appointed for that purpose, Mr. Hall, of Goodhue, who read them, stating that they had been adopted by the unanimous voice of the committee:

We, the Democracy of the second congressional district of Minnesota, in convention assembled, reaffirm our unshaken fidelity to the national union, the constitution and the laws. We congratulate the country upon the final overthrow of the organized rascality and systematic misrule, which, in the name of Republicanism, and in the form of carpet-bagism, for the past twelve years has plundered and impoverished the people of a large section of our common country. In this assured and accepted triumph of the Democratic principles of home rule and the subordination of the military to the civil power, we hail the promise of revived prosperity and honest government in that part of the Union.

We arraign the Republican party for its corruption in office and its unwise legislation, its dangerous usurpations and its wicked perversion of the popular will as expressed at the polls. It has squandered the public lands, wasted the public funds, and has inaugurated and maintained an era of corruption unparalleled in the history of this country. It has prostituted the civil service to the purposes of personal and partizan gain. It has disgraced us abroad by the ignorance and follies of its chosen diplomats, while its vacillating foreign commercial policy has rendered our country a byword and a reproach among the nations of the world. It has swept our commerce from the seas, and destroyed our once powerful navy. It has created and subsidized gigantic monopolies;—it has allied itself with rich corporations, and has burdened the people with unnecessary and oppressive taxation. It has used the army for the purpose of intimidating voters at the polls, changing the results of elections, and dispersing State legislatures. To preserve its political ascendency it has treasonably defrauded the people of a President lawfully elected, and has bestowed offices of honor and profit upon disreputable men solely as a reward for their participation in that great crime.

We demand a full investigation of the electoral frauds to the end, that the truth of history may be vindicated, the repetition of such crimes prevented in the future, and the perpetrators thereof visited with condign punishment.

We proclaim our unswerving confidence in and devotion to the great cardinal of the Democratic party that that government is the best which governs the least. As subsidiary thereto we declare

First—That free trade—the unrestricted right of our people to sell in the highest, and buy in the lowest markets of the world—is founded upon wisdom and justice. It is especially adapted to the condition and necessities of the people of this district, and we are unconditionally in favor of its immediate establishment as a permanent national policy.

Second—That we are opposed to the creation and existence of monopolies of all kinds; to subsidies in the interest of private persons and corporations; to all special class legislation; to sumptuary laws; to extravagance in public enterprises; to the use of the army for political purposes; to the bestowal of public offices as a reward for partisan services, and to any interference by government in the manners, customs and habits of the citizen, when the same are not inconsistent with the rights of others.

Third—That we favor the immediate curtailment of public expenditures, the reduction of taxes and the conduct of all public affairs upon the basis of rigid economy. In this connection, we point with pride to the reduction of over $350,000,000 in the public expenditures, achieved in the past four years by the Democratic House of Representatives.

Fourth—We demand a thorough revision of the patent law, to the end that while a reasonable compensation is secured to actual inventors, it shall not be so excessive as to be burdensome upon our farming classes and all who use mechanical inventions.

We condemn the course of the present Representative in Congress in his corrupt use of his official patronage to secure his continued renomination; in his blind devotion to a party caucus; in opposing the investigation of the electoral frauds; in at all times voting against a reduction of public expenditures; and especially in his constant and unwavering support of a high protective tariff in the interest of Eastern manufacturers, as being contrary to good policy, and inimical to the welfare of the people of this district.

The report was adopted without discussion or objection.

NOMINATIONS.

Col. C. F. Adams, of Dakota, moved to proceed to an informal ballot for candidate for Congress.

Hon. L. Emmett, of Rice, took exceptions to the proposition for a ballot. He did not believe in skulking a duty devolved upon them. His idea was that the counties should be called, and the delegates declare their preference open and above board.

Col. Adams thought Judge Emmett misconceived the purpose of his motion. His desire was simply to get an expression of the convention as to the candidates. He, nor the delegates from Dakota had any desire to disguise their views.

Judge Emmett again spoke in favor of a *viva voce* vote as more Democratic, and ended by moving an amendment to the motion of Col. Adams, that the vote be *viva voce*, and by counties as the secretary should call the roll.

Col. Adams accepted the amendment, whereupon Mr. John R. Parshell, of Rice, moved to amend that the list of delegates be called, every one as called designating his choice of candidate.

Mr. J. M. Bowler, of Renville, objected to the proposition as being long and tedious and contrary to Democratic precedent as he understood it.

Hon. W. T. Bonniwell, of McLeod, held that the motion of Col. Adams, as amended, was in accordance with the practice of previous Democratic conventions. Democrats were not afraid to show their hands.

Mr. Parshell's amendment was then put and lost, and the original motion as amended, adopted.

THE CANDIDATES.

The chairman announced that nominations were in order.

Judge Emmett of Rice, said he took pleasure in placing in nomination Hon. Ara Barton, of Rice. Nothing he could say could add to Mr. Barton's personal popularity. When a candidate for governor he carried the district by several hundred majority. He could secure the entire granger vote, Democratic and Republican. His popularity at home was illustrated by the fact that when Hayes carried the county by 400, Barton carried it by 700. He is known all over the district, especially in the eastern portion, and no man could be nominated who could secure as many votes by personal collision with the people as could he. In conclusion, Judge Emmett said he presented Mr. Barton's name as the choice of Rice county, pledging the convention a rousing majority from that county if he should be the convention's choice.

Mr. Sylvester Kipp, of Sibley, presented the name of Hon. Henry Poehler, for nomination by the convention. Mr. Poehler has not deemed it proper to make any effort to secure the nomination, but if nominated he will accept, and work for an election. The primary object is to nominate a man who can beat Strait. It is believed that that man is Hon. Henry Poehler.

Hon. W. T. Bonniwell seconded Mr. Poehler's nomination. This is the only district in which Democrats have a reasonable show of success, and it can only be done in this district by putting up the strongest man. It had been reported that he was to be a candidate, and while he was willing to confess he had aspirations, yet after looking the entire district over, he had become satisfied that Mr. Poehler was the man, and that he could get more votes than any other man who could be nominated.

Judge Emmett took no stock in the talk about nominating for the valley. Strait don't get a Democratic vote in the valley that he don't own, and won't get against anybody.

Hon. Wm. Henry, of Scott, presented the name of Hon. C. H. Lienau, of Carver. Mr. Lienau, he said, was an able journalist, wise in council, sagacious in judgment, unflinching in advocacy of measures believed to be for the public good, an unswerving Democrat, and an honest and incorruptible citizen. His nomination and election would be a credit to the district.

INFORMAL BALLOT.

There being no other nominees, an informal vote was taken, resulting as follows:

	Poehler.	Barton.	Lienau.	Hinds.
Dakota	5	3	4	..
Goodhue	8	..	..	..
LeSueur	3	3	3	..
McLeod	5	..	..	..
Renville	..	1	1	1
Rice	..	9	..	..
Brown	..	..	4	..
Sibley	6	..	..	..
Wabashaw	9	..	1	..
Scott	2	2	5	..
Nicollet	..	..	4	..
Lyon	..	1	..	..
Carver	..	..	8	..
Kandiyohi	..	..	2	..
	38	19	32	1

Before the vote was announced Mr. Behnke, of Brown county, called attention to the fact that he had presented proper credentials from Redwood county, authorizing him to cast the vote of the county, but for some reason the committee had paid no attention to them.

Mr. Norrish, chairmain of the committee, explained that, following the practice of democratic coventions refusing to allow citizens of one county to represent another, the credentials had been rejected by the committee.

Mr. Behnke explained that the people of Redwood county were poor, but desiring to be represented in the convention, the domocrats in convention had requested him to act for them, and he thought it was but justice to recognize them, but the convention decided to stand by the report of the committee.

FORMAL BALLOT.

A formal vote was then taken, resulting as follows:

	Poehler.	Barton.	Lienau.
Carver	1	1	7
Dakota	5	3	4
Goodhue	8	0	0
Kandyohi	0	0	2
Le Sueur	9	0	0
McLeod	5	0	0
Renville	1	1	1
Rice	0	9	0
Sibley	6	0	0
Wabashaw	8	0	2
Scott	4	2	3
Nicollet	0	0	4
Lyon	0	1	0
	47	16	27

The announcement of the result by the chairman was greeted with applause, at the conclusion of which Mr. Poehler's nomination was made unanimous on the motion of Hon. Wm. Henry, of Scott.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

On motion of Col. Adams, the chairman was authorized to appoint a district committee of five. The names of the committee will be announced through the GLOBE when made.

THE CANDIDATE.

On the motion of Mr. Duffey, of Dakota, the chair appointed Mr. Duffey and Mr. Fredericks, of Goodhue, to wait upon Mr. Poehler, inform him of his nomination and introduce him to the convention.

The committee had just started upon the performance of this duty when Hon. Ara Barton appeared in the doorway arm in arm with Mr. Poehler, and in his good, hearty, ringing voice, said: "Mr. chairman, and gentlemen of the convention, this is Mr. Poehler."

The announcement was greeted with enthusiastic applause, during which Mr. Poehler was escorted to the platform, and being introduced, briefly returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

He said in substance: Mr. President and Gentlemen—I thank you with all my heart for the bestowal upon me of a nomination for the high position of representative in the national Congress. I accept the nomination with gratitude, and I promise to do my best to realize your expectations. There is hard work before us, but I will do my best from now until the night of the election to secure a ratification of your choice at the polls. I have lived in the district more than a quarter of a century—the greater portion of my life. Minnesota is my home, her interests are my interests, and if elected I shall use all honorable means to secure the recognition and advancement of those interests. In national politics I am something of a revolutionist in the eyes of our opponents, as I believe in revolutionizing the present extravagant and corrupt party out of power and substituting in its stead an era of rigid accountability and economy. Thanking you again, gentlemen, for your very flattering testimonial, and asking your hearty and earnest support in the coming struggle, I now bid you good day, promising to see you all, if possible, before the close of the campaign.

At the conclusion of Mr. Poehler's remarks there were loud calls for

BARTON, BARTON.

who, in response said the convention would have to excuse him from a speech, as he desired to make the train for home, and if he should really start in there was no telling when he would stop. He was, however, free to say that in the nomination of Mr. Poehler, the convention had made a wise choice. He was conceited enough to think he could make as good, if not a better, run than the nominee, but he was glad he did not have to make the fight. He could assure Mr. Poehler that he would give him every assistance possible, and that his own county, Rice, would give him a good vote.

LIENAU.

Calls were made for Hon. C. H. Lienau, but that gentleman was not in the room, and the convention adjourned. In a conversation with your reporter, Mr. Lienau expressed his entire satisfaction with the action of the convention, and asserted his determination to visit a good portion of the district in company with Mr. Poehler before the close of the campaign.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Henry Poehler, the candidate, was born in Germany in 1834, and is therefore forty-four years of age. He came to this country when a boy, and settled in Minnesota in 1853, first locating in St. Paul. He remained here about a year and a half, when he removed to Henderson, his present home, where he engaged in a general mercantile business, and from which, by his strict attention to business, honorable and liberal dealing, he has built up a large business and acquired a comfortable competency. He has represented the people of his county in the lower house of the legislature for three terms; viz: 1857, 1858, and again in 1865, and his Senatorial district for four years, 1872-'3 and 1876-'7, discharging the duties devolving upon him with credit to himself and his constituency. While not a man who would ever revolutionize the country from the stump or in debate in legislative halls, he possesses an active, well balanced brain, a thorough knowledge of the needs of the State, industrious habits, and honesty of purpose. Such a candidate will do credit to the Second district and Minnesota, if elected, as he can be if the Democrats of the district will only heartily second Mr. Poehler's personal efforts.

Railroad Election.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Northern & Southern West Virginia railroad company today: John W. Strong, Detroit; Oliver E. Wood, Willard Packard, Jr., New York; Mr. Dan D. Camden, Clarksburg, West Virginia; Ben W. Barnes, Charleston, West Virginia; Wm. Montrose, Abram M. Gentry, James Weir, W. B. Hotchkiss, New York.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

LONDON, July 18.—The steamships California and Donati, from New York, Peer of the Realm from Montreal, and Baravian from Boston, arrived out.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Arrived, steamship Brarenshmig, from Bremen.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Arrived, the Baltic from Liverpool.

Base Balloonatics.

CINCINNATI, O., July 18.—Cincinnati 4, Bostons 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 18.—Indianapolis nothing, Providence 3.

Tool of the Pine Land Ring.

[St. Cloud Times.]

Washburn's nomination was secured through the use of money and the influence of the pine land ring. Dr. Stewart is laid aside because he would not be a tool of that corrupt clique.

THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

TO SAVE TURKEY AND AGGRANDIZE ENGLAND.

Earl Beaconsfield's History of the Work of the Congress Given to the House of Lords---The Aim of the Plenipotentiaries Was to Save Turkey---And They Succeeded Beyond Their Most Sanguine Expectations---The Acquisition of Cyprus and the Reasons Therefor---A Few Criticisms of His Conduct---Italy Greatly Incensed Because She Didn't Get the Tyrol---General European News.

THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

LONDON, July 18.—Beaconsfield will visit the queen at Osborn, Saturday. He was not well enough to go to Windsor yesterday, but Salisbury went.

BEACONSFIELD AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Beaconsfield on entering the old Palace yard on his way to the house of lords about 5 o'clock this afternoon, was heartily cheered by a great crowd which had assembled there to greet him. He experienced much difficulty in passing through the throng, though accompanied by a squad of police. Public interest in the promised statement by Earl Beaconsfield attracted a large and distinguished assembly in the house of lords, including the princess of Wales and other members of the royal family. When Lord Beaconsfield entered there was considerable cheering. He looked well, and betrayed no especial feeling at his brilliant receptions. About five minutes later Lord Salisbury entered, and then Lord Beaconsfield rose, amid loud cheering. He said that in laying upon the table the protocols of the treaty of Berlin he should be only doing his duty to the house, to parliament and the country by making some remarks upon the policy supported by the British representatives in the Congress. He could show that in the changes which were made in the treaty of San Stefano by the treaty of Berlin, that relating to the independence of Europe had been removed, and the threatened injury to the British empire terminated. The congress had restored to the sultan two-thirds of his possessions, the population being amongst the wealthy and intelligent of his subjects. It was said that when the congress talked of establishing the Balkan frontier of what may be called New Turkey, they were establishing an indefensible frontier, but it was upon courage and intrepidity that impregnability depended, and it would be found that if left to those who defended Plevna, that frontier could not be indefensible. It was said that the position of Sofia was yielded to the imperious demands of one of the powers. He could assure their lordships there was not a shadow of truth in this statement. Moreover, a personage high in authority had stated that it was quite erroneous to suppose that Sofia was a strong strategic position. It had also been said that the congress made a great mistake in not securing Varna for Turkey, but those who blame the congress for committing an error in this respect, quite forget that they have allotted to Turkey the harbor of Galotz, by far most important in the Black Sea. With regard to Eastern Roumelia, it was at one time suggested to call it South Bulgaria, but it was feared there might be some intriguing parties who would endeavor to bring about a union between the two states, and so, possibly, create fresh complications.

Lord Beaconsfield further stated that the opinion above mentioned, that Sofia was not a strong strategical position, was that of Mehemet Ali Pasha, who, however, considered the pass of Ichman, which the Congress secured to the Sultan, as vitally important. Lord Beaconsfield's statement showed throughout a strong bias in favor of the Turks. Thus he almost apologized for the limitation of the Sultan's authority in Eastern Roumania, saying: "As a general rule it was thought unwise to interfere with a military power which you acknowledge, yet in consideration of the many awful events of which eastern Roumelia has been the scene, it had been thought advisable, in order to prevent their recurrence, to establish a government somewhat different from that of the Turkish provinces, where the Sultan's authority might be called unlimited. No amount, however, had been placed on the force the Sultan might introduce for the defence of Eastern Roumelia. One of the greatest obstacles to an object in which the congress was unanimous, namely: The re-establishment of the Sultan as a real independent authority, was the anarchial condition of Bosnia and neighboring countries."

His lordship continuing, said the most competent authorities convinced him that it would have taken have a million of Turkey's best troops to secure any approach to order in Bosnia. Even then the attempt would have perhaps been unsuccessful, and such an effort must have secured Turkey's absolute ruin. He disclaimed any desire to attribute the Austrian occupation to necessity. Submitting to the wishes of a majority of the Congress Austria undertook the occupation at the suggestion of Lord Salisbury, earnestly supported by himself (Lord Beaconsfield.) The object in recommending the occupation was to protect Turkey. The government had consistently resisted the principle of the partition of Turkey, because, exclusive of considerations of morality, it is believed that an attempt at partition would lead to long and sanguinary war. The advocates of partition had spoken out. The government had been taken up into a mountain and shown all the kingdoms of the earth, and told "all these shall be yours if you will only worship partition." This remark of the premier seems to be an allusion to the proposal which Prince Bismarck is generally understood to have made that England should occupy Egypt.

Continuing, he said it was remarkable that after a great war and prolonged negotiations all the powers, Russia as strictly and completely as others, came to the unanimous conclusion that the best chance for the tranquility of the world was to retain the Sultan as a part of the European system. He pointed out that every great war was followed by a redistribution of territory, but that was not partition. Austria had perhaps lost more provinces than even Turkey. France lost provinces, but she was still a great power with a commanding future. England lost some of her most precious possessions through bad government, a loss which every Englishman must deplore at this moment, and which would not have occurred if the principle which now governs her relations with the colonies had been then observed. He defended the limit not being fixed to Austrian occupation, as that would have held out hope to the agitators. His lordship pointed out that England had, according to promise, obtained a hearing for Greece, and had made, prior to the congress, overtures to the Porte which were received in more than an encouraging spirit, for such rectification of the frontier as will give Greece considerable increase of strength and resources, and prevent brigandage and continued dissensions which are fostered by the present configuration of the frontier, but the Greeks had evidently quite misapprehended the objects of the congress. They were coveting Constantinople and talking of accepting large provinces and powerful islands as an installment of their full claims.

Earl Beaconsfield, in summing up the general results of the treaty as regards European Turkey, pointed out that exclusive of Bosnia and Bulgaria she still contained sixty thousand square miles, and a population of six millions. When the line of Balkans was fixed, Prince Bismarck had said, "Turkey in Europe once more exists." He (Lord Beaconsfield) did not think such results unsatisfactory or inadequate, even if obtained after a struggle like that of the Crimea. Russia only having obtained Bessarabia in Europe, naturally looked for a reward to her conquests in Armenia. It was unfair to argue, as though negotiations relative to Armenia had been for the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the treaty of San Stefano, already given up Kars, Batoum, etc. If England had gone to war to recover, the war would have been long and expensive, and probably, like most wars, would have ended in compromise. Kars had been already three times taken by the Russians. Would parliament have sanctioned war in order to restore it to Turkey, that Russia might take it again when the next misunderstanding arose, or to prevent the cession of Batoum harbor, which is barely capable of holding six ships? The government thought it advisable not to begrudge these conquests to Russia, especially after obtaining the restoration of Bayazed and the district, but it seemed at the same time necessary to consider whether some effort was not possible to improve the general condition of Asiatic Turkey and prevent perpetually recurring wars, always terminating in shaking the authority of the porte and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously governing the country. He pointed out that other European powers were naturally not so interested as England in affairs connected with our Oriental empire. Therefore, anything to effectually guard our interests in that quarter must be framed by ourselves.

Though the object of the Anglo-Turkish convention was certainly to place England in a position in which she might be connected with force necessary, when any great transactions were contemplated, even though we may not feel it necessary to have recourse to force. But the object of the convention was not merely or chiefly military, but to produce peace and tranquility so as to open up to the wealth and enterprise of Europe what is really another continent. He was surprised to hear it reported—though he had not heard it from any authority—that the government's course caused any suspicion or enmity. He had particularly considered the susceptibilities of France, to whom England is bound by daily increasing friendship, and had avoided Syria and Egypt, because of the sentimental traditionary interests of France; but we must remember that England had enormous and substantial interests in the East, and that if she did not interfere in the vindication of those interests, Asia Minor must become a victim to anarchy and ultimately foes to Russia, who would not be blameable in profiting by such a state of affairs. The government did not want to enter into any unnecessary responsibility, and shrunk above all from the responsibility of handing over to its successors a diminished empire. Let Russia keep what she has obtained. England now said: "Thus far and no farther." Asia is large enough for both Russia and England. There is no reason for constant war or fears of war between them.

Lord Beaconsfield said he could not at present communicate the details of the proposed reforms in Asia Minor, as he was acting with Turkey, which is an independent power, and whose consent was required to all the measures. The government's operations were in the interest of peace and civilization. It did not mainly rely on fleets and armies, however great, but on the consciousness of the Eastern nations, that our empire is one of liberty and justice.

Earl Granville said he would have preferred that the danger arising from Turkish misgovernment had been provided against by European concert. He complained that the interests of the Greeks had been disregarded. He did not think that Cypress would add to the power of defending the Suez canal. It would entail cost and responsibility not worth the gain.

Lord Derby generally approved of what had been done in Europe, but he questioned the value of Cyprus, and declared that he quitted the cabinet because he dissented from the decision to seize a naval station in the Eastern Mediterranean, consisting of Cyprus and a point on the main land, by a secret expedition from India without the consent of the Sultan.

Lord Salisbury pointed out that Lord Derby had not given due weight to the part which Austria played in the new arrangement. If Turkey now goes to pieces, Russia would not rule the Bosphorus. He denied Lord Derby's statement in regard to a secret expedition. He said India would not have remained loyal if Russia had been allowed to rule on the Tigris and Euphrates.

Lord Derby emphatically maintained the truth of his statement relative to a secret expedition, and saying he had notes made at the time.

Lord Salisbury said he believed Lord Derby's memory was bad.

ALL SAFE.

In the house of commons yesterday the first lord of the admiralty stated that the British sailors who were detained by the Russian troops near the Gulf of Saros have returned to the fleet.

THE FIRING UPON A BRITISH BOAT.

LONDON, July 18.—The *Times'* Constantinople dispatch gives the following account of the firing upon an unarmed boat from a British man-of-war by Russians near the Gulf of Sarda. The captain of an English steamer reports that he was stopped off Gallipoli by a signal from the English fleet, directing him to take on board Lieut. Hughes, sent by Admiral Commerel to report the following incident: Two days ago a man-of-war boat was cruising off the Russian lines, and on landing were immediately made prisoners. A lieutenant, midshipman and ten men who were on the boat, not returning to the English fleet, another was sent to look for them, but upon approaching the place this boat was fired upon, two bullets passing through the sides of the boat, fortunately without injuring any one.

NEWSPAPER FINED.

PARIS, July 18.—*La Sucle* has been fined $400 at the suit of the prince imperial, for the publication of a statement respecting Napoleon Third's civil lists, charging an appropriation of crown property. An objection was taken by the defendant to the prince being so styled in the summons, and to the omission of the family name of Bonaparte, and overruled by the court.

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

PARIS, July 18.—The strike at Auslen is one of the most extensive ever known in France. Five thousand colliers left the pit, demanding higher wages and eight hours for a day's work. There are the usual rumors of foreign instigators and also Bonapartist intrigues. The gendarmerie had to protect the pits to prevent the agitators from seizing them and stopping work. A number of arrests have been made, troops have been brought up and public houses closed.

SPECIE IN THE BANKS.

PARIS, July 18.—Specie in the Bank of France increased 676,000 francs during the past week.

LONDON, July 18.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England decreased £354,000 last week; proportion of reserve to liability thirty-four and three-fourths per cent. Amount of bullion withdrawn on balance to-day is $18,000.

BERLIN, July 18.— The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 400,000 marks.

MOHAMMEDAN INSURRECTION.

LONDON, July 18.—A dispatch from Pesth reports that an insurrection of Mohammedans has broken out in the Behass district of Bosnia. An Austrian regiment has gone to the frontier.

ITALY AND THE TYROL.

A Vienna dispatch says the Italian ambassador, before leaving Vienna, where he was recalled in consequence of his reports respecting Austrian criticisms on the agitation for annexation of the Tyrol to Italy, said he would use his utmost to remove the misunderstandings. He hoped for Austria's co-operation, which Count Andrassy promised. A diplomatic note is expected from Italy satisfactorily explaining the attitude of the Italian government during the recent radical manifestations relating to the Tyrol.

A special from Rome says at Maiterate and Ravenna demonstrations have been in favor of the annexation of the Tyrol to Italy. Other demonstrations are preparing at Genoa, Florence and Bologna. The annexationists are about to establish a weekly organ.

GREAT FIRE.

A Berlin dispatch says the village of Tenk, in Semmenthal, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. It has a population of 2,500.

EXCITEMENT IN BOSNIA.

Belgrade telegrams, which, however, are colored by prejudices, continue to report excitement in Bosnia against Austria. The Beys have proposed in council that the government of Bosnia should expel the Austrian consul.

VIENNA, July 18.—Gen. Phillippovich is now here receiving final instructions in regard to the occupation of the Turkish provinces.

The occupation of Bosnia by Austria will begin about the first of August. Gen. Phillippovich will proceed hence to Eszek, whence movements of the army are to be directed. He will go thence to Leragevo, Bosnia, which place he expects to reach by the 18th of August

TROUBLE IN ITALY.

LONDON, July 18.—A Vienna correspondent says the latest advices from Italy show the situation is most critical. The ministers have telegraphed to King Humbert to return to Rome from Turin immediately. One account says a hostile demonstration against the British embassy is apprehended. The ministers are discussing the expediency of sending a squadron to the Levant. The resignation of count Corte as prime minister is regarded as certain.

MURDER.

An agricultural laborer named Watkins, his wife and three children, have been murdered with revolting accessories at Slougebly, near Newport, Wales. A Spanish sailor on a tramp, arrested at Newport, is believed to be the murderer. The murder was committed for plunder.

DIPLOMATIC NOTES.

A Vienna dispatch says Cara-Theodori Pasha, Turkish plenipotentiary, and staff, have arrived here from Berlin, and negotiations about the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be resumed. M. Risties, Servian premier, is here, on his way to Belgrade, and has had a conference with Count Andrassy, who likewise received the Roumanian agent and two Montenegrin envoys, who have returned from Berlin. Besides negotiations with Turkey, matters with smaller States seems to have been taken in hand. The matters to be treated of are numerous, political, as well as commercial, and relate to the re-opening of communications by the independence which those small border States have acquired through the decision of congress. All their international relations are changed, and must be regulated afresh. Reciprocity, extradition, commerce, and other treaties, must be concluded.

RAILWAY TREATY.

An agreement signed at Berlin by Austria and the Servian congress stipulated for the completion within three years of the Belgrade & Nisch, Sofia & Nisch, and Nisch and Mikroonuza railroads. The conclusion of a commercial convention between the two countries is also contemplated.

THE ELCBO SHIELD.

LONDON, July 18.—The shooting for the Elcbo shield, in one thousand yards range at Himbledon, was finished this afternoon with the following result: Ireland, 532; England, 505, Scotland, 497. The following are the grand totals of scores: Ireland, 1,610; England, 1,560; Scotland, 1,552.

THE EXPOSITION AWARDS.

PARIS, July 18.—It is believed all the exposition awards will be made by the 1st of August, and the superior commission will announce the result immediately.

SAILED FOR CYPRUS.

LAVALETTA, Malta, July 18.—Sir Garnet Wolsley, with staffs belonging to the Indian and British forces, and 7,000 troops and 1,000 camp followers, sailed to-day for Cyprus.

WASHINGTON.

The New Four Per Cent. Loan--New Signal Stations, Etc.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Owing to numerous applications for registered four per cent. bonds of small denominations, the treasury has been unable, with all the clerical force which could be employed thereon, to fill orders as rapidly as received. Purchasers of bonds should understand, however, that interest will run from the date of payment for the bonds, and not from the date of their issue, and that the little delay from time to time, on account of suddenly increased orders, will result in no loss or injury. The department is using every possible exertion, however, to prevent all delays in the future, and in a few days will probably be able to fill all orders from their receipts.

MINT JULEPS.

The director of the mint received a dispatch to-day from the superintendent of the mint at San Francisco, stating that since the 1st inst., 555,000 silver dallars have been exchanged at that mint at par for gold coins.

THEY CAVE.

The Ute and Apache Indians are agreed to go on the new reservations, and no further trouble is anticipated.

THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan, $1,191,900.

SIGNAL STATIONS.

Between the 20th of this month and the 1st of August, the chief signal officer will have established stations for the display of cautionary signals at the following lake ports: Pentwater, Ludington, Traverse city, Frankfort Northfort, Mackinac, in Michigan, on Lake Michigan; Rogers city, East Towas city, Port Austin, Forester, and Bay city, Michigan, on Lrke Huron; Munroe, Michigan, Paynesville and Ashtabula, Ohio, Dunkirk, N. Y., on Lake Erie and Charlotte and Cape Vincent, on Lake Ontario.

ROBESON ON GRANT.

The Ex-Secretary of the Navy Pronounces in Favor of Grant for President

[Cape May (July 13) Special to Chicago Tribune.]

Ex-Secretary Robeson has got back from the Capital, where he went to look up the Whitthorne report on his case, and has come down here to recuperate after hard exertions on the Hunter and Noyes cases. He seems to be in the best of health and spirits. He says that he could not find anything new at the Capital, but he did not intend to let the Whitthrone report go unchallenged.

That was not what the reporter wanted, however, and he asked about third-term prospects:

"Gen. Grant is a friend of mine, and I am his friend, and he can rely upon my support if nominated for a third term," said he, emphatically. "But I don't think Gen. Grant would accept a renomination," continued Mr. Robeson, "although he has never said anything to me about it. I have received several letters from him, but he has never mentioned that topic. It is my opinion, however, that he would not accept unless there should be peculiar conditions or the state of the country should demand that he again take the helm."

"Did you write a letter to the General," asked the reporter, "saying that, if he could keep it up long enough and remain outside the party wrangles then boiling about the shaky foundation of the Hayes fraud, he must inevitably be nominated in 1880?"

"I never wrote such a letter to Gen. Grant," was the answer. "I do not know where that could have come from;" and he laughed heartily at the idea. "It is rather irksome, though, to be an ex-President," said