

THE CONTEST BEGUN.

DONNELLY SERVES FORMAL NOTICE UPON WASHBURN.

The Man Who Bought His Certificate of Election Will Now Have an Opportunity to Show How He Did It—A New Era Dawning in Minnesota Politics—Corrupt Scoundrels Can No Longer Buy Their Elections Unchallenged—A Contest Which Every Man Who Desires a Free and Fair Ballot Should Approve.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 18, 1878. To the Hon. William D. Washburn, Minnesota, His Excellency.

Sir: You are hereby notified that I will and do contest your right to a seat in the Forty-sixth Congress of the United States, as a Representative from the Third (3d) Congressional District of the State of Minnesota. I claim to have been duly and legally elected as the Representative from said district at the election held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, 1878. This contest I base on the following grounds:

I. That hundreds of votes, many more than your whole majority, were cast and counted for you in the said election, in the said Congressional district, by persons who were induced to cast said votes for you by paying, giving and bestowing to and upon such persons gifts and rewards; and by promising to pay, give and bestow to and upon such voters gifts and rewards.

II. That many thousands of dollars were expended in said election, in said district, by you and your agents, with your consent and under your direction, in inducing voters to so corruptly vote for you, who would otherwise have voted for me; and that said money was so expended, particularly in the counties of Hennepin, Ramsey, Stearns, Wright, Washington, Anoka, Becker, Chicago, Isanti, Stevens, Kilkenny, Morrison, Polk, Otter Tail, Pine, Pope, St. Louis, Miller Lakes, Todd, Wadena, Big Stone and other counties in said Congressional district.

III. That a large number of votes, many more than your whole majority, were counted for you at said election, which votes were never cast by any persons having a legal right to vote in said district, but by non-residents of said district, and of the election districts in which they so voted; by workmen employed in the construction of railroads, and temporarily inhabiting the districts in which they so voted, and who had no right to vote therein; and who voted many times in different election districts in said district, and by Indians, and half-breeds and others, citizens of Dakota Territory, the States of Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and other States of the Union, and of Manitoba, B. A.; and of counties in the State of Minnesota outside of said Third Congressional district; also by aliens having no right to vote in the United States or the State of Minnesota, and that said votes were cast in the counties of Hennepin, Ramsey, Anoka, Becker, Benton, Washington, Kilkenny, Polk, Chicago, Pine, Morrison, St. Louis, Wilkin and other counties of the said Congressional district.

IV. That many hundred votes were cast for me, at said election, in said district, by legal voters of said district, in the counties of Hennepin, Stearns, Morrison, Wright and other counties of said district, which were not counted, returned or canvassed for me.

V. That many hundred votes, more than your whole majority, were cast and counted for you in said election in the city of Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin, and other counties of said district, by persons who were compelled to cast their votes for you, by threats and intimidations made by you or your agents, and with your consent or direction, that if said voters did not so vote for you, injury would result to themselves and their families by loss of employment and of their means of living, and in other ways; and that as a means to such intimidation the ballots cast by many of said voters, so intimidated, were marked and numbered, so that they might be thereafter examined to ascertain how the said persons voted; and in many cases workmen were discharged from employment because they refused to so vote for you.

VI. That the election conducted in the several wards of the city of Minneapolis, on said 5th day of November, 1878, was accompanied by such threats, intimidations, threats, bribery and intimidations, in the making of the registration lists of voters, provided for by the law, the colonization of voters, the conduct of the election officers, and in the reception, counting and canvassing of the votes cast thereat, as to render said election in said city null and void.

VII. That at said election votes were cast, returned, counted and canvassed for you as legal voters, from the counties of Traverse, Big Stone, Lake, Kanabec, Kilkenny, Otter Tail and Douglas, whereas the said counties are not, and were not, at the date of said election, organized counties of the State of Minnesota; and the illegal election precincts therein were not legally constituted election precincts of said State or said Congressional district; and the officers receiving, counting and canvassing said alleged votes were not officers of said election districts or said counties; and the inhabitants of said pretended counties were not entitled to vote upon the election of a member of Congress at said election.

VIII. That the votes alleged to have been cast for you at said election in the county of Isanti, in said district, were not cast or counted for you, or returned or canvassed as provided by law.

IX. That the votes purporting to have been cast for you in said election in the counties of Polk and Kilkenny exceed many times the total number of voters resident in said counties on the said 5th day of November, 1878; and the same never were cast or counted for you; and the whole election held in said counties and the return and canvass of the same were fraudulent and void.

Indian Raids in Nebraska. NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Dec. 20.—A party of fourteen mounted Indians raided Walker's ranch, eight miles west of here, this morning, driving away eight horses, and they also got a few head of horses at Randall's ranch and one from Lang's. The sheriff of Lincoln county, with a posse of citizens and a squad of soldiers from Fort McPherson, is in pursuit, and they hope to overtake the raiders on the Loupe. As this is the third time the Indians have raided this vicinity many of the settlers here thought they will not expect it during this cold snap.

The Yankton Indians. STONY CREEK, Ia., Dec. 20.—J. W. Douglas, Indian agent at the Yankton agency, in a card to the Journal says: The report telegraphed from Yankton to the effect that about seventy Indians had left his agency in pursuit of food and money is entirely untrue. They are not driven away by permission for a short visit below, with ample rations offered them and money in their pockets, and returned quietly and in good season. The Yanktons have enough food and clothing, and are doing well in matters of education and self-support.

ROBESON'S RASCALITY.

The Report of the Committee on Naval Affairs on His Conduct While in Office.

The committee on naval affairs has made an investigation of the administration of ex-Secretary Robeson, and in a report which will shortly be submitted to the committee says that for the existing indebtedness of the navy department, and that for the annual sale and disposition of large amounts of valuable property belonging to the navy service, the unlawful disposition of large sums of the public money appropriated to the navy service, George M. Robeson, late secretary of the navy; W. W. Wood, late chief clerk; and John W. Wood, late chief clerk of the steam engineering; and James H. Hanson, late chief of bureau of construction and repair, and James H. Watson, late chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing, are chiefly responsible.

There are other agents of the government whose conduct in the public service deserves to be inquired into by the executive department, and they are mentioned in the report.

It is claimed and urged that the abuses for which these parties are arraigned existed with their predecessors, and that precedents should be made for the future. It is replied by your committee that it is not shown that any of their predecessors involved their government in liabilities in the amount of money reaching from \$3,000,000 to \$7,000,000; and since the acts of 1872 (these acts required all naval property that was not sold at public sale after public notice by advertisement, and prohibited any sale in any other way; also, that all money derived from the sale of such property, and these parties (the one arraigned in the report) have been in power. It is not shown that under any former administration of the government there has been such a large amount of public property has been disposed of privately and by barter and exchange, and the proceeds applied without the authority of law, nor at public sale after public notice, and the protection of law such an utter disregard of its authority.

The report of your committee, which the law may be vindicated in respect for its mandate maintained, it is the duty of the president to see that the law is obeyed, and that the practices of the predecessors of the navy department, and to recommend to the executive department of the government the arrangements to be made for the future.

When the doors were reopened Senator Beck withdrew his amendment to the bill to repeal section 520 of the revised statutes, so as to repeal also section 521, and the bill to repeal the first named section passed without opposition, and the Senate adjourned until January 7, 1879.

House of Representatives. BILLS PASSED. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Harrison reported back the Senate bill authorizing payment to the States of moneys for keeping United States military prisons, and the bill was passed. Bills were passed removing the political disabilities of J. M. Bell, Georgia; Wm. Ward, Virginia; and M. Kimball, Missouri. A bill passed creating Portsmouth, Ohio, a port of delivery. Also a bill for the relief of Mrs. Louis A. Mansfield, widow of Gen. Mansfield.

SENATOR'S BANKING. The morning session having expired, the speaker laid before the House several communications, among them one from Secretary Sherman in answer to the resolution calling for information as to what balance of loan accounts was standing to the credit of the United States in any national bank from March, 1876, to the present time.

Representative Harris, of Massachusetts, suggests the following compromise: That all soldiers and sailors who are now receiving a pension of \$50 per month, under the provision of an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of soldiers and sailors who have been totally disabled," approved March 15, 1874, shall receive, in lieu of all pensions now paid them by the government of the United States, the sum of \$72 per month.

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CAPITAL CLATTER.

INTERESTING RESUME OF WASHINGTON NEWS.

Short But Exciting Sessions of Both Houses of Congress—Senator Beck's Test Oath Bill Modified and Passed—Sherman's Explanation of His Loan Transactions Creates a Breeze in the House—Thirty Million Dollars of Balances in One National Bank—Circular of Instructions Relative to the Four Per Cent—Halse's Committee at Work, and That Gentleman Called Upon for Specifications—Confirmations, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Most of the morning hour was spent in discussing the order of business after the recess, but no special order was made.

After some discussion of the bill introduced by Senator Beck to repeal section 520 of the revised statutes, Senator Hays said it was evident this bill could not pass to-day and moved to adjourn, but soon withdrew the motion and Senator Edmunds moved an executive session. This motion was supported by the Republican members of the House, and the House adjourned until January 7, 1879.

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Large Bodies of Students in Rebellion—Police and Military Required to Preserve Peace—Most of the Passengers in the Byzantine Reported Saved—Bayard Taylor's Return to-morrow and His Body to be Buried in America for Burial—Miscellaneous Old World News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate confirmed G. M. Lambertson, Nebraska; United States attorney of the District of Nebraska; Joshua B. Hill, marshal of the Eastern district of North Carolina; W. C. Henson, Washington Territory, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States for that Territory; Augustus J. Cassell, New Orleans, United States consul at Tampico.

Postmaster—Michigan—James H. Hudson, Saginaw; Samuel W. Abbott, Menominee; Julius Roper, Lansing; George P. Smith, St. Ignace; Heister A. Birdson, Bellaire, Minnesota—Sylvester Sherwood, Brainerd, Indiana—W. W. Miller, Elkhart; Mrs. E. M. Keesey, Lagrange, Kentucky—Richard N. Nebecker, Covington, Kansas—Marshall M. Burlock, Wichita, Illinois—Leah Lytle, Decatur; W. H. Harpberry, Lewistown; Wm. B. Sheriff, Paris; Alexander G. Jones, Chester; Frances M. Flynn, Street; W. H. Livers, Mendota; James H. Lloyd, Liberty, Missouri—Howard T. Combs, Carrollton, Missouri.

Representative Williams, of Michigan, had a relapse this morning and is sinking rapidly. The President has nominated John P. Hoyt, of Michigan, associate justice for Washington Territory. FOUR PER CENT. Subscriptions to a 4 per cent. loan to-day, \$1,566,563.

The secretary of the treasury will, on the 1st of January, reissue substantially the circular relative to the manner in which the standard silver dollar may be obtained, which was promulgated the 3d of September last, but revoked. SENATOR'S TRIAL. At the investigation of the Chinese consulate it was sought to compel Seward to produce certain books of the consulate not to be found in the State department. His counsel held he could not be required to furnish material for his own prosecution. The question will be decided in secret session.

THE ACKLIN SCANDAL. Several Sessions of the Day of Judgment Yet in Store for the Louisiana Congressmen. [New Orleans Special to Chicago Times.] Apropos of the vindication of J. M. Acklin, the Times correspondent to-day called upon Mrs. H. L. Smith, widow of Acklin's accuser, at her residence, No. 236 Baronne street, and was by her informed that neither Senator J. B. Eastis, the Louisiana congressional delegation, nor the Louisiana State bar, had any knowledge of the documentary evidence against Acklin, which has continuously remained in possession of her agent, and has recently been returned to her own hands. She states that the crimes charged of seduction by the use of drugs, an attempt to procure an abortion, and the use of arsenic, were caused by a member of the commission Acklin retained in New Orleans, and who invited him to step down and out, that in vindictive course they will, at an early day, publish the facts laid before them, together with additional facts in various directions. She says she has had a full and complete examination of the amount issued by the treasurer.

The very large balances reported as held by the First National Bank of New York, were also by temporary deposits of the proceeds of a 4 per cent. bond, sold through the agency of the bank, which was a member, and which the bank held such balances, and the bank to the 4 per cent. loan. The balance reported as due from banks on loan account are also temporary deposits of the proceeds of a 4 per cent. bond, which were made up of all bonds, which at all intents are a payment to their amount of balance due, but cannot be credited to the banks until the same have been fully examined, the precise amount due on the amount issued by the treasurer.

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Large Bodies of Students in Rebellion—Police and Military Required to Preserve Peace—Most of the Passengers in the Byzantine Reported Saved—Bayard Taylor's Return to-morrow and His Body to be Buried in America for Burial—Miscellaneous Old World News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate confirmed G. M. Lambertson, Nebraska; United States attorney of the District of Nebraska; Joshua B. Hill, marshal of the Eastern district of North Carolina; W. C. Henson, Washington Territory, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States for that Territory; Augustus J. Cassell, New Orleans, United States consul at Tampico.

Postmaster—Michigan—James H. Hudson, Saginaw; Samuel W. Abbott, Menominee; Julius Roper, Lansing; George P. Smith, St. Ignace; Heister A. Birdson, Bellaire, Minnesota—Sylvester Sherwood, Brainerd, Indiana—W. W. Miller, Elkhart; Mrs. E. M. Keesey, Lagrange, Kentucky—Richard N. Nebecker, Covington, Kansas—Marshall M. Burlock, Wichita, Illinois—Leah Lytle, Decatur; W. H. Harpberry, Lewistown; Wm. B. Sheriff, Paris; Alexander G. Jones, Chester; Frances M. Flynn, Street; W. H. Livers, Mendota; James H. Lloyd, Liberty, Missouri—Howard T. Combs, Carrollton, Missouri.

Representative Williams, of Michigan, had a relapse this morning and is sinking rapidly. The President has nominated John P. Hoyt, of Michigan, associate justice for Washington Territory. FOUR PER CENT. Subscriptions to a 4 per cent. loan to-day, \$1,566,563.

The secretary of the treasury will, on the 1st of January, reissue substantially the circular relative to the manner in which the standard silver dollar may be obtained, which was promulgated the 3d of September last, but revoked. SENATOR'S TRIAL. At the investigation of the Chinese consulate it was sought to compel Seward to produce certain books of the consulate not to be found in the State department. His counsel held he could not be required to furnish material for his own prosecution. The question will be decided in secret session.

THE ACKLIN SCANDAL. Several Sessions of the Day of Judgment Yet in Store for the Louisiana Congressmen. [New Orleans Special to Chicago Times.] Apropos of the vindication of J. M. Acklin, the Times correspondent to-day called upon Mrs. H. L. Smith, widow of Acklin's accuser, at her residence, No. 236 Baronne street, and was by her informed that neither Senator J. B. Eastis, the Louisiana congressional delegation, nor the Louisiana State bar, had any knowledge of the documentary evidence against Acklin, which has continuously remained in possession of her agent, and has recently been returned to her own hands. She states that the crimes charged of seduction by the use of drugs, an attempt to procure an abortion, and the use of arsenic, were caused by a member of the commission Acklin retained in New Orleans, and who invited him to step down and out, that in vindictive course they will, at an early day, publish the facts laid before them, together with additional facts in various directions. She says she has had a full and complete examination of the amount issued by the treasurer.

The very large balances reported as held by the First National Bank of New York, were also by temporary deposits of the proceeds of a 4 per cent. bond, sold through the agency of the bank, which was a member, and which the bank held such balances, and the bank to the 4 per cent. loan. The balance reported as due from banks on loan account are also temporary deposits of the proceeds of a 4 per cent. bond, which were made up of all bonds, which at all intents are a payment to their amount of balance due, but cannot be credited to the banks until the same have been fully examined, the precise amount due on the amount issued by the treasurer.

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