Daily Globe.

Official Paper of the City of St. Paul

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

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ST. PAUL, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1879.

DICK OGLESBY is a candidate for the Brazilian mission. As Dick will go out of office to-morrow, and as he has done nothing for many years but draw the emoluments of office, we presume he will have to be cared for, as all lame ducks expect this from the party in power at Washingtbn.

THERE was a small increase of the public debt during February. As no political elections occur for six months, or more, we need expect to see no perceptible diminution in our debt up to the close of the summer. It won't do, you know, to economize when that economy can't be used for political effect.

SHERE ALI is dead, and his son, Yakoob Kahn, communicates the fact to the viceroy of India because "my father was an old friend of the British government." This is indeed refreshing, coming as it does when the British troops are beseiging the capital of Afghanistan in Shere Ali's dominion. Artemus Ward would call this "sarkastikul."

THOSE who think Minnesota is too cold a State to inhabit during the winter months may be interested in knowing that the mean temperature in St. Paul during the month of February—the coldest in the winter—was 15.29 degrees above zero. The coldest point reached was on February 13, when the average temperature was 5.7 below zero. Only on three days of the month did the mean temperature range below zero.

BOTH the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad companies have received authority from the legislature to build a branch line to Minneapolis. We presume both will take advantage of the authority before the close of the present year, and sincerely trust that the inhabitants of the village up the river may have the opportunity of reaching the metropolis of the State in the shortest possible time. It will enable them to come here, buy their dry goods and groceries, and get back home in the course of two or three hours. Speed the work.

No matter how truly good Hayes may be, he is not, evidently, superior to feeling the resentments common to the rest of mankind. A few weeks ago he appointed a friend of Senator Hamlin as postmaster at Bangor, but when Hamlin voted with Conkling in favor of rejecting the New York appointments Mr. Hayes revoked his former appointment, and substituted an unknown man for the Bangor place. At this the venerable Senator from the Pine Tree State is exceedingly wroth, and swears vengeance on the occupant of the White House. When the fight breaks out in earnest there will be somebody to pay and no pitch hot.

WE can hardly see the philosophy of the argument of the Chicago *Tribune*, which asserts as a reason that the arrears of pensions should not be paid that there are now on the pension roles from ten to thirty per cent. of fraudulent pensioners. Suppose there were thirty-five per cent. of fraudulent pensioners on the roll, is that any reason why persons who are entitled to the benefits of the pension laws should be deprived of these benefits? The proper thing to do would be to cut off the fraudulent pensioners, and see that those legally and morally entitled to the benefits of the act received their just dues.

THE report of the majority of the committee of the House, composing the so-called Potter committee, was presented Saturday. It is a strictly judicial document, discarding all evidence that was not fully corroborated. The testimony of Mrs. Jenks, James Anderson and others is completely discarded, and the evidence of persons of unquestioned repute is alone considered. The conclusions reached are simply what have long been known, that the vote of Florida was legally cast for Mr. Tilden. As to Louisiana there is abundance of evidence to show that the charges of intimidation were not sustained, but that, on the contrary, there was abundant proof that returns had been purchased by the Republican party. The sum and substance of the report is that Tilden and not Hayes was elected to the Presidential office.

IT LOOKS TILDENISH.

Ever since the election in November there has been a growing sentiment in favor of making Tilden the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1880. This sentiment has been greatly increased since Tilden's testimony relative to the cipher telegrams before the Potter committee. Following the inauguration of the man who was not elected President, a reaction set in against Mr. Tilden. The Democrats felt that they had elected their President and been swindled in securing the prize, and no small amount of blame was attached to Tilden. It was claimed that he should have come out boldly and advised his friends against the electoral 8 to 7 commission, and that his silence and his apparent lack of resolution had lost the victory. Strangely enough, leading Democrats who had publicly advocated and endorsed the appointing of the commission were commended, while Tilden, who had given no public utterance, but had privately advised against the scheme, was censured for having led his party into the fatal trap. The heated controversy between Watterson and Hewitt did a good deal towards setting Tilden right on the record, and since then there has been less heard of censure in that matter.

There are two reasons which have doubtless turned the Democratic tide, or a very considerable portion of it, in Mr. Tilden's favor. The first and chief one is the incessant war which has been kept up on him by the Republicans ever since he was robbed of the Presidency. This war may be partially accounted for on the ground that men are apt to hate those they have wronged and seek to, apparently, justify their wrong, by continual abuse, and also on the ground of fear that Tilden may be the Democratic standard bearer—hence the importance of killing him off. There is no doubt this incessant and unprecedented warfare has reacted in Tilden's favor, and many who were utterly opposed to his making a second campaign have come to regard him as the man of all others, at whose hands the Republicans fear defeat.

The second reason why there has been a change in the tide was the result of the New York election last November. Tilden appears to have maintained a neutral ground and allowed the John Kelly-Tammany crowd to have their own way. As the result they went to an overwhelming defeat, and it is now freely admitted that no faction of the Democratic party can carry the State of New York which does not have Tilden's cordial and active support. To secure that, it is argued that Tilden should be the nominee. The importance of the State of New York as a factor for success does not need any lengthy elaboration.

Add to these considerations the fact that there would be decided retributive justice in placing in the Presidential chair the man who was robbed of that great office, and the old ticket of "Tilden and Hendricks" becomes formidable. Mr. Tilden has shown a remarkable degree of forbearance in maintaining silence against the continued onslaughts of enemies both in the Republican and Democratic parties, but his silence is proving golden. He might have provoked strife, but he has not, and while it is yet early to forecast the next Presidential campaign, Mr. Tilden appears to have more chance for the nomination in 1880 than he did for the nomination sixty days before the St. Louis convention in 1876.

CONGRESS.

To-morrow at noon the Forty-fifth Congress will pass from the scenes of the present to the domain of the past, and whatever of good or of evil it shall have done will have passed into history. We fear that when the books are balanced it will be found that too little good and too much of that which is evil has been accomplished.

During the session that is just closing there has been more that the usual amount of partisan legislation and debate. The Republican party, desperate in the consciousness that their tenure of power was about to come to an end, have sought by every means in their power to recover their lost advantage and to cast odium upon the party that is about to take its place. Early in the session it was charged on the floor of the Senate that the Democrats, more especially at the South, had been guilty of the greatest violence, intimidation and fraud at the Congressional elections last fall, and an investigation was set on foot with the determination to prove the charges at any cost. The results of that inquiry are far from satisfactory to them. It has been shown by the most indisputable evidence that the elections were exceptionally free from undue influences, and that where disturbances occurred at the polls they were of a character that could compromise no party, but simply such eructions of partisan power as occur among Republicans and Democrats alike at almost every polling place in the country.

The Democrats have attempted a good deal of partisan legislation. They have insisted that those relics of monarchism that were the product of the war—the iron-clad test oath for jurors, the law giving federal supervisors control of elections, and one or two like statutes, should be repealed, and to that end have made a determined stand. In their position they are sustained by a majority of the people of the whole country, who regard these acts as an infringment of the rights reserved to the States by the constitution, and a menace to the individual liberty of the citizen. Thus far they have only partially succeeded in their purpose, but the prospect is that before the session closes complete success will be attained.

As to results accomplished: It has been distinctly shown that the Democratic party will not consent to the abrogation or violation of any of the constitutional amendments, nor approve of the war claims of those who were in rebellion against the government. These principles have been asserted in language and by acts that cannot be misunderstood. The charge, therefore, that when the Democratic party comes into power it would pay these claims out of the public treasury, is effectually disposed of.

Another thing has been accomplished—the practical settlement of the claims for arrearages of pensions due the soldiers of the union. Despite the opposition of the Republican party press and the practical opposition of the whole party, that bill has passed and become a law. True, it involves a large expenditure, but it is an expenditure for a lawful and praiseworthy purpose, and we presume that no truly patriotic man will object to the payment of his share of this just debt—a debt incurred for the preservation of the federal union and rendered obligatory by the sufferings of so many men in camp and battle field.

The appropriations for river and harbor improvements have been somewhat more lavish than heretofore, yet they have been necessary. Their apportionment has been far more equitable than formerly, and if judiciously expended will result in an extraordinary development of the resources of the country. Minnesota has received a larger share than usual, but every citizen knows that every dollar of the amount is needed.

The attempt of the House to reduce the cost of the diplomatic service has partially failed through the opposition of the Senate, yet a slight saving has been effected, for which the country is grateful. Some useless consulates have been abolished and some needed reforms in the service inaugurated.

A measure of doubtful propriety—the bill restricting Chinese immigration—has passed both houses, but has been vetoed by Mr. Hayes. There is much to be said on both sides of this question, but the fact remains that the bill is in contravention of the American idea that this country should be the asylum for the oppressed of all nations. We harbor no particular good will for the Chinese, for we esteem them to be a very undesirable class of citizens; yet the bill establishes a dangerous precedent, and may involve us in serious complications. If Congress has the power to prohibit the immigration of one class of people, it has the power to prohibit the immigration of all classes. The mistake made was in not defining the distinction between immigration and importation. The Chinese for the most part are imported as slaves; they do not come as immigrants. The good sense of the country would agree in prohibiting the one while it could offer no reasonable objection to the other.

These are the salient features of the legislation of the present Congress. As to the good or evils of the results reached, every citizen must judge. There is room for divergence of opinion, but however a man may be biased, we have no doubt he will conclude that the Democrats in both Houses have sought the best means of subserving the wishes of the people in all things. If they have failed to come up to expectations the result must be attributed to the lack of a majority in both Houses, which hampered, and to a considerable extent controlled their action.

CONKLING is "a biger man" than the Senate of the United States. When his vote was needed the other night the sergeant-at-arms went to fetch him, but the Senator was abed and refused to obey the mandate. Did the sergeant-at-arms enforce or attempt to enforce his authority? Not at all. He had a wholesome dread of the offended dignity of the Admirable Creichton of the Senate, and conscious that his hair had been done up in papers, returned with the report that the gentleman could not be found, and the story leaked out as a joke on the sergeant-at-arms and an evidence of the superiority of Conkling to ordinary restraints.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Sleepy Eye has a new jail.

A. F. Graves has been reappointed and confirmed postmaster at Red Wing.

The Montevideo bridge has been thoroughly repaired and is now ready for travel.

Henry Berg, of Dundas, has caught three wolves and one eagle within a month past.

A saloon keeper in Janesville has been fined $50 and costs for selling liquor to minors.

The ice on the river between Taylors Falls and Stillwater is considered unsafe for travel.

A burglarious thief robbed the money drawer of a business establishment in Brainerd the other night.

February 22d the dead body of a Norwegian was found on the prairie eight miles northwest of Jackson.

All the children of M. L. Emery, of Faribault, three in number, have died of diphtheria within two weeks.

James Burns, residing three miles south of Madelia, was kicked in the forehead by a horse, and received an ugly gash.

The Shakopee *Courier* suggests the name of ex-Gov. C. K. Davis, of St. Paul, as the next Republican candidate for Governor.

From sources of information deemed reliable, an unusually large tide of immigration into Martin county the coming season is anticipated.

Henry Overman, Jr., living about two and a half miles from Rush City, fell from a load of wood last week and broke both bones of his left arm.

Mrs. E. A. Rice, of Willmar, has been appointed a member of the board of school examiners, of the Willmar independent school district.

John W. Hurley, of Big Stone county, died of apoplexy at Morris last week. He was only 26 years old, and remarkably strong and healthy.

A justice of the peace in Mankato married a couple the other day of unusual proportions. The bridegroom weighed 290 pounds, the bride 247 pounds.

The residence of Mr. Hopkins, of Albion, Brown county, was destroyed by fire last week. Himself and family were absent at the time, attending a party.

Griswold & Quorn's drug store, at Lyon, Marshall county, has been destroyed by fire. Griswold is under arrest for having set fire to the building to get the insurance.

Sleepy Eye has a population of from 600 to 800, and has six religious societies, namely, Presbyterian, Catholic, Lutheran, German Lutheran, Congregational and Methodist.

The diphtheria has been prevailing in Hazlewood, Rice county, since January last, and there have been between twelve and twenty deaths among children from 6 to 12 years of age.

Henry Lane, an old settler of Janesville, has been sent to the insane asylum of St. Peter on complaint of his wife and son. He says he is as sane as ever he was, and many of his old friends who know him best think so too. He will, probably, soon be released.

Jackson county has had two murders within about a year. It is but a little over a year ago that Smith was shot through his own window, near Wilder station, and as yet the culprit has not been apprehended. Now a lonely bachelor, without an enemy, is killed in equally as mysterious a way.

It should be borne in mind that in the entire history of Fairmont three has been but two failures among her business firms, and that she can still boast of some of the healthiest, wealthiest and most prospering business houses in Southern Minnesota. So remarks the Martin County *Sentinel*.

A Mr. Blake, of Brownsdale, Mower county, a few days since had the thumb of his left hand amputated. Some time in January Mr. Blake was waylaid by a ruffian in his own yard, and in the fight that ensued his thumb was bitten by the scoundrel, poisoning it so it had to be amputated as above stated.

Chatfield *Democrat:* An aged lady, named Berkholdt, residing about eight miles west of this place, was burned to death in her home last Sunday night. The house and contents were totally destroyed. Mrs. B. was 83 years of age, leaving a large circle of friends and relatives. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A. Mr Weste, a Norwegian from Iowa, lately found his truant runaway wife at Waseca, living with one Meland. She eloped last summer, leaving husband and children, taking considerable of her husband's personal property and cash. The guilty parties have been arrested and are in jail to answer at the March term of court a charge of adultery.

Worthington *Journal:* Already emigrants are moving. Every day covered wagons pass through Worthington. Last week we counted no less than seven. Rather cool for moving, but judging from the stovepipes sticking up through the sheet roofs the emigrants are prepared for blizzards and Manitoba zephyrs.

While A. H. Buel, of Faribault, conductor of the wood train, was splitting wood, his axe struck a clothes line, which caused it to fly back in his face. The back of the exe struck him in the mouth, cutting and bruising his upper lip very badly, knocking out four upper teeth, and loosening three, and breaking off one lower tooth.

C. T. Miller, of Farmington, Dakota county on the evening of February 25, in attempting to get on board a moving train, slipped from the platform under the wheels, throwing his arms across the rails. His right arm was crushed near the wrist, and the left arm broken in two places. Both arms have been amputated below the elbows.

A good many farmers in the State are turning their attention to the raising of sugar cane and other agricultural products, believing that mixed agriculture is the true pathway to success, rather than a too exclusive cultivation of wheat which is so liable to, at least, a partial failure. Thus, when one crop fails, the others will bring the farmer through.

Worthington *Advance:* C. C. Whitney, who lives on the ridge, west of the lake, is now cutting his fire-wood from his own place. In 1873 he set out a lot of soft willows. Many of them are twelve to fifteen feet high and three to four inches in diameter. He is now cutting out the surplus trees, and has several cords of good wood ahead, and is supplying the family with fuel of his own growing.

The other day three men in Tyrone township, Le Sueur county, were driving a lot of cattle to Belle Plaine. Two bulls got into a desperate fight. One of the men, to separate them, struck one of them with a club, when the infuriated beast rushed upon him and knocked him down. Another man went to his rescue, when the bull rushed upon him, knocked him down, and then tossed him into the air with his horns. At this juncture a man on horseback came along and the bull made a dash at the horse, but the horse being put to the top of his speed, escaped. This diversion enabled the men to convey to a near-by house the man who had been tossed into the air. His clothes were nearly all torn off, and he was considerably injured. The bull had now become wild with excitement and was wholly beyond control, and was shot on the spot.

THE PRESIDENCY THEFT.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN POTTER ADOPTED BY THE MAJORITY.

A Singularly Impartial and Judicial Summing Up of the Evidence—The Lying Statements of Anderson, Jenks, Webber, et al. Dismissed, and the Decision Reached Based on the Laws and the Facts—All of Which Shows Mr. Tilden to Have been Honestly Elected and the Present Occupant of the Office Placed there by Most Outrageous Frauds.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—On Saturday Mr. Potter, chairman of the investigating committee, submitted a report which he had prepared to the committee, and it was adopted by a vote of six Democrats to three Republicans—Gen. Butler being absent. The three Republicans, Hiscock, Cox and Reed, will prepare a minority report. Mr. Stenger, Democrat, member of the committee, who was chairman of the sub-committee in Louisiana, has also prepared a report. Mr. Potter's report is necessarily long, as it deals with all the points that have been before the committee except the cipher dispatches, which will be made the subject of a special report, and will be presented to the committee to-morrow. Mr. Potter's report is regarded by those who have perused it singularly impartial and judicial. They say it is entirely devoid of rhetoric, ornamentation and vituperative denunciation, and derives its force solely from the close, logical deduction of facts presented to the committee. Some Democrats regard it as wanting in color or not as strongly expressed as the facts warrant, and it is not unlikely that some members of the committee belonging to the party will present an additional expression of their views. The report of Mr. Potter in the opening sets forth what it was proper for Congress to investigate and what not, and the difficulty of conducting an investigation into the conspiracies which have been successfully carried out, while the successful party remains in power. It admits that the confessions of the conspirators, who have become dissatisfied, is worth but little, but points to the fact, not generally understood, that about the essential features of the election and canvass in Florida and Louisiana, there is no substantial dispute before the committee, the Republicans having called no witnesses in Florida and few in Louisiana, except as to the conduct of the visiting statesmen, and incidentally about intimidation. It dismisses entirely the testimony of Anderson, Jenks, Mrs. Jenks, Weber and that class of witnesses, and deals with the case upon the general and controlling facts alone.

The report is divided into three parts, the first of which refers to Florida, the second to Louisiana, and the third to the forged electoral certificate. Beginning with Florida, it cites the law directing the Presidential electors to be appointed by the votes cast, and the canvassing board to canvass the votes cast, and claims that the Tilden electors, having received a majority of the votes cast in the State, were thereby necessarily entitled to be declared elected, and that the canvassing board by rejecting without warrant of law a portion of the votes, so as to show a majority for Hayes, unlawfully counted Tilden out. It states that the canvassers delayed this announcement until the morning of the day the electors were to meet and vote, so, although action was instantly taken to oust the Hayes electors, no decision could be had until the Hayes electors had met that same day at noon and voted.

The report then recites the judgment of the supreme court, which subsequently decided that the Hayes electors were not elected nor entitled to cast the vote of the State, and that the Tilden electors were, and also the judgment of the court in the action brought by Drew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to obtain a recanvass where the court decided that canvassers on refusing to count the votes cast had defrauded Drew and unlawfully seated Stearns. The legislature of the State thereupon directed a recanvass of the electoral vote in accordance with this decision of the supreme court, the judges of which were Republicans, and the recanvass showed the Tilden electors chosen. The Governor then issued a certificate to the Tilden electors as the true electors, but the electoral commission refused to consider the judgment of the courts, the action of the legislature and the certificate given by the Governor in favor of the Tilden electors, and held that it could not take notice of any action by the State after the 6th of December.

The report draws attention to the fact that such a wrong might be repeated in any State at any Presidential election, by canvassers witholding the announcement of the result of the election until the day fixed for the meeting of the electoral college, and then declaring the persons who had never been voted for at all to be electors, when, according to this decision, such electors would be entitled irrevocably to cast the vote of State. It therefore recommends a law providing that where there is a dispute as to who were the real electors of any State, the judgment of its committee of last resort, if certified to Congress before the meeting of the two Houses of Congress to receive and count electorial vote, shall be conclusive as to the right of the disputing electors, and such vote from the State shall be counted, unless the two Houses of Congress shall otherwise agree.

The report then argues that the action of the canvassing board was not only illegal but fraudulent, and cites the instance in which they rejected Democratic votes on unwarranted grounds, and refused to reject fraudulent Republican votes. It deals at length with the claim of the Republicans that they were entitled to the vote of the State on the face of the returns by reason of the Drigger fraud, by which a bogus return from Baker county was furnished the canvassing board, which they at first rejected but which, after they were ordered to count the vote as cast, they fraudulently took in place of the true return. It then deals with the conduct of the visiting statesmen, and particularly that of Gen. Noyes as contrasted with that of Gen. Francis C. Barlow, whose fidelity to all his obligation and integrity, independence, fairness and truth, the report especially commends.

In regard to Louisiana, the report begins with reference to the anomalous powers possessed by the returning board, which, it says, never before existed elsewhere. Under it electors and returning officers had the greatest power over receiving and counting of votes. Under the pretext that the color tie divided political parties they had used this power to fraudulently count the State for the Republicans, and had been exposed by the Republican commission of the forty-third Congress, which had reported that the whites and blacks of that State being equal, and some of the blacks and all the whites having voted for the Democrats in 1874, the State had necessarily been carried by them, although counted for the Republicans. Hereupon the Republicans set about a false census, in which they made it appear that there were 25,000 more black voters in the State than white, and as illustrating the fraudulent nature of this census, the report refers to the fact that while this census reported but 57,000 colored men, women and children in New Orleans, it made out of them nearly 25,000 colored voters.

It then instances the fraudulent registration that was basod upon this fraudulent census, whereby it was made to appear that the registered Republican voters exceeded the white voters in the State more than 20,000, while actually there were no more, and the refusal of the authorities to correct this false registration in cases where its falseness was pointed out. From this the report recites the direction by the Republican authorities to the supervisors of parishes requiring them to return the votes according to the census, that is stating the colored adults by that census in their parishes were so many, and that they were expected to return a Republican vote corresponding to that if they ever expected any reward of preferment.

Notwithstanding this organized fraud, says the report, when the elections were over the Democrats had a majority as returned by Republican election officers of some 10,000, the vote polled being the largest ever polled in the State, and larger in proportion to the population than that of other States. The Republican officers made returns of the vote accordingly, and declared that the election was perfectly peaceful and fair. The Republicans, in order to overcome this majority, then usurped powers not given to them.

In support of this the report cites the finding of the Hoar, Wheeler and Frye committee, that the returning board had no power to discard votes where protests, as required by law, had not accompanied returns, no instance of which occurred at this election. Notwithstanding this, the returning board decided to discard the necessary number of Democratic votes. As a pretext for this usurpation they obtained protests from certain parishes which they picked out as parishes in which to pretend intimidation had taken place. These parishes were all largely of negro population, which the Democrats had fairly carried.

The report then deals with the question of intimidation, and argues that it was impossible for the Democrats to gain anything by it, because the returning board had been credited on purpose to neutralize any such action by throwing out votes in localities where it should prevail. It recites the outrageous conduct of the same returning board in that respect in 1874, and how its action had been condemned by the Forty-third Congress, giving instances where they had counted in officials without color of right—men whom the Congressional committee had caused to be turned out and their places given to Democrats, the Democrats knowing that they not only could gain nothing by intimidation, but that they could only hope for some show of justice by avoiding anything which might be made a pretense for alleging it.

The report then recites the efforts that were made throughout the State by Democrats to conciliate the black vote, showing by the evidence of Republican witnesses as well as the testimony of gentlemen of character, as well as Gov. Whitefield, how the planters combined with the negroes to get up clubs of both colors, and referring to the promises and assurances made to the negroes even to equality in cars, theatres, etc., for outrunning Republicans. The leaders having joined the Democrats, the whole mass of negroes came in and became quite enthusiastic supporters, and thus the vote in some of the so-called bulldozing parishes was the very largest cast.

The report states that after the Democrats had conciliated the negroes in East Feliciana, Kellogg wanted Anderson, who was supervisor, to have no election, and Anderson fraudulently ran away with that view to furnish an excuse for throwing the parish out. The parish was thrown out because the supervisor of registration absented himself on election day, notwithstanding other officers held the election and made one return of the vote. The Democrats in East Feliciana knowing that they had captured the negro vote, hired Anderson to go back and hold an eletcion. The Republicans then hit upon a new plan, and directed their friends in the parish not to vote, so as to pretend intimidation and exclude the parish. They sent out word to their followers not to come to the polls, refused to permit any tickets to be printed and circulated and exercised their influence to withhold their own vote entirely. Eighteen hundred registered votes were cast, and four hundred and fifty-one which Anderson had prevented from being registered, made about twenty-three hundred votes cast, all Democratic, but not one Republican would vote, though urged to do so. The whole vote of the parish at the previous elections, on both sides, had not exceeded twenty-five hundred. The Republicans, who purposely withheld casting any vote at all, subsequently made a claim that they had been intimidated and could not vote, and the returning board, on this pretext, purposely prearranged, excluded the vote of the parish.

The report then refers to the supplementary papers obtained from Anderson and Dan Webster, both of whom were known by Republicans to be for sale, that after these supervisors had made returns that there was no violation in the parishes, they were induced to make supplementary protests, and that they both confessed they did this because of reward. In other parishes where officers had seen and certified to a perfectly fair election, Kellogg by the pressure exerted procured like false reports.

The report then goes on to state how the returning board having got possession of such unlawful protest proceeded to take the evidence of United States officers, and money being used to bring ignorant negroes from the interior fields into a great city where they were herded together, taken before officials and had affidavits written, drawn for them, to which, upon making their marks, they received their fees and and were sent home. The process of manufacturing these affidavits is set forth to show how the negroes were imposed upon, and how worthless the affidavits were. As an illustration of how utterly reckless the returning board was in considering evidence, it points out that in East Feliciana only twenty-four witnesses to any kind of disturbance could be called. The disturbances to which they testified to had arisen from cotton seeds and other thefts by negroes and their suppression, which had been conducted by leading Republicans, had nothing to do with politics, and although this and the fact that the election was entirely peacable and Republicans purposely refused to vote, was shown by twelve hundred witnesses, and although four-fifths of the negroes in the parish actually did vote with Democrats the returning board threw out the whole vote.

The report points out a great many other instances of what it styles the fraudulent, outrageous and desperate character of the returning board, and shows the impossibility of their considering the testimony before them, as they had more than could be read by a man, reading ten hours a day, in two weeks, when they went into consultation. The next day their intended decision was known; and indeed, never had been in doubt, everything connected with them being a travesty on justice and showing how absolutely abased and unscrupulous they were.

The report states that the returning board would never have so outraged the people but for their encouragement from the visiting statesmen and the support which they and the troops gave them.

Then follows details of how the same visitors were deceived by the local managers and innocently co-operated in the frauds of the returning board while others did not. It refers very briefly to the alleged bargain by which Hayes had 3,000 votes less than Packard got counted in, while Packard went out and mentioned Sherman's offers to prove intimidation, but points out that whenever the committee offered to receive it the evidence was not produced, and they were met by some sham excuse for not producing it; how they had examined many of the witnesses that were before the returning board who, in almost every instance, recanted and explained how they came to make their false affidavit in the first place, and how such statements as they made before the returning board were totally unfounded.

It then refers to the Sherman letter, in regard to which it simply states the facts as they stand, showing that a letter was actually written, and largely influenced political action in Lousiana, whoever signed it, inviting attention to the attempt in the interest of Sherman by Mrs. Jenks, whose husband and brother are employes of the treasury department, to induce the committee to produce a forged letter.

The Florida portion of the letter is followed by a list of all persons connected with the election there who have been appointed to office, and the Louisiana part by a still longer list of persons in that State appointed to office.

The third part of the report deals with the forged Louisiana electoral certificates. It tells how the Vice President having refused the first certificates, the Republican's secretary manufactured another, antedating it, and made it in paper and printing to resemble the one previously made; how having very little time to prepare it, and it being impossible to get all the electors to New Orleans to sign it within that time, it became necessary to forge the signatures of two absentees; that thus there were put to the triplicate paper eighteen forged signatures, which were attached on December 29th, in a small upper room in the State building then in charge of Conquest Clark; on the making of this second certificate, it was concealed until it was produced before Congress; how when it was referred to the electoral commission, it was not read but ordered printed, and the printer was charged and the electoral commission were served with the printed copies of the forged certificate, perfect in form, and no copy of the genuine but defective certificate; how, after the commission had given its decision the record of the commissioner was changed so that the forged certificate, copies of which were really before the commission, was suppressed and the record made to show as if the genuine certificate had been considered and passed upon; how this was not accident but design, and that not only in one of the published records of proceedings of the electoral commission, but in both, although made months apart; how the Republican managers were informed by Kellogg that there was something wrong about the second certificate, and how, all the way through there lies the thread of a design to impose the forged certificates upon Congress, then he suppressed it so that if discovered the record might show as if it had never been produced.

The burlesque John Smith certificate, sent from Louisiana by mail after the forged certificate, and suppressed from the records, cannot now be found. The report regards it as part of the same fraud, its object being to mislead and draw off attention from the forged certificate. The report then recites how all persons connected with the forging have been appointed to office, and the suspicious circumstances connected with the appointment of some, and particularly charges that Kellogg and Clark, his private secretary, were privy to the forgeries.

The report calls attention to the danger of returning boards, and the greater danger of controlling elections and protecting canvassing boards by federal troops, and above all, to the growing danger with which the country is threatened by means of the enormous patronage centered in the Presidency, which makes the Presidential office so great that in order to control it the grossest frauds and violations of law may be expected on the part of those who desire to profit by that patronage.

It concludes with finding that full effect was not given to the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana, that Hayes, Sherman and others encouraged this result, that the second certificate from Louisiana was forged as to two of its names, Kellogg and Clark being privy to it, and that Tilden and Hendricks received a true majority of the electoral vote and were the real choice of the people at the Presidential election.

Mr. Stenger in all probability will not make a separate report, but will add an expression of his views upon certain points in the testimony to Mr. Potter's report. The Republican members of the committee have decided not to make any part of their report public until after the meeting of the committee to-morrow morning.

THE OLD WORLD.

A Russian Governor Assassinated by Socialists for Inhumanity to Prisoners—Astrachan Pronounced Free of the Plague—Miscellaneous Cable Notes.

THE VATICAN AND BISMARCK.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch from Rome says Cardinal Nero is about to send a fresh memorandum to Bismarck touching more explicitly on the points of immediate solution which the vatican deems necessary.

ASTRACHAN FREE FROM THE PLAGUE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—Gen. Melikoff telegraphs Saturday that Astrachan still continues free from the plague.

AFGHAN.

LONDON, March 2.—A telegram from Calcutta says the viceroy of India received a letter from Yakoob Khan, dated Feb. 20th, making overtures for the renewal of friendly relations.

SOCIALIST ASSASSINATION.

BERLIN, March 2.—A publication of the Russian *Secret Press* declares the governor of Charkoff had been condemned to death by the Russian socialist party for inhuman treatment of political prisoners. The act of assassination was consequently executed by one of that party. The publication charges the governor with beating students nearly to death, and concludes with a declaration of death for death, and terror for terror. This is our answer to all threats and persecutions of the government.

VICTORIA'S TOUR.

ROME, March 2.—Prince Amadeus, Duke Dasosha and the ex-king of Spain will meet Queen Victoria at the Italian frontier. The king will visit her majesty at Lake Maggiore.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

His Affairs Further Complicated by Suits in Court—His Indebtedness now Placed at Between Five and Seven Million Dollars—Bad Faith Charged Against His Friends.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—The suits against Archbishop Purcell already began in the courts were up to yesterday for claims of about $10,000. Since the tailor broke the ice last Friday, everything seems to be thrown out of joint in the archbishop's affairs. This style of banking has been going on for half a century. It is said that Father Edward Purcell, who was the active banker for the archbishop, has not left a regular chain of books and accounts, and the amount of indebtedness it is feared will be left somewhat to conjecture, and public imagination is increasing every day till it now runs from five to seven million dollars, and sober judgment inclines rather to the latter figures. No one can tell what the rush into the courts next week will be. Even the archbishop's enemies do not accuse him of meaning ill, but some of his friends in whispers blame him and his brother, Father Edward Purcell, accusing him of carelessness as well as indiscretion in undertaking business which required financial skill and training. It is also whispered by these same friends that a full expose of facts will show up a large number of prominent people in Cincinnati in a very unfavorable light. This is an insinuation on their part that the confidence of the archbishop has been abused by his friends, whom to name would be to expose. It is supposed that the names of some of the creditors have been withheld, probably with the hope that they would liquidate and avoid exposure.

BILL'S BLUNDER.

A Slander—Sensation Likely to Get Him Into Trouble.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 2.—It is likely that Bill King's paper will have a libel on its hands. The New York *Sun*, which copied from that paper a Chicago correspondent's statement concerning Miss Isabella Porter, of Chicago, and an Italian named Monochesi, who was characterized as an adventurer with two wives and several children, yesterday printed a statement by Nicola Monochesi, the gentlemen refeared to. He has brought a libel suit against Mrs. Ellen M. Cately, of New York, an aunt of his deceased wife, for $20,000 damages, claiming his engagement to Miss Porter was broken off because of certain accusations made by Mrs. Cately in her letter to the young lady's mother. He has also brought a libel suit in the same amount against the Cincinnati *Enquirer* for publishing an article from its Chicago correspondent denouncing him in every way. Monochesis' statement is well authenticated by responsible parties, and shows him to have been a victim to the hatred of a relative. He never had but one wife, and she is dead. It may be remembered that this affair created considerable comment in Chicago at the time, as the wedding was all arranged, presents received, and a swell time expected, when suddenly the whole thing was declared off, and the statement given out that the expectant bridegroom was an adventurer and swindler of the first water. Miss Porter is the daughter of Hibbard Porter, of Chicago, and was married a few days ago to Mr. Eames, son of the banker of that name.

Government Suits Against Defaulting Officials.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—A suit was filed by the government yesterday, in the United States circuit court, against several prominent citizens, sureties of W. E. Fox, late collector of customs at this port, to recover about $15,000 which Fox is alleged to have not accounted for when he retired from office. Another suit was filed in the same court against Chester H. Crum, administrator of Chas. W. Ford, collector of internal revenue just before the whisky ring developments two or three years ago, and his bondsmen, to recover $5,000 said to be due the government.

The Walking Championship.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The bookmakers are doing a fair business on the coming pedestrian matches, bets being made at the following odds: $4 to $1 on O'Leary; $2 to $1 against Rowell; $5 to $2 against Herriman, and $10 to $1 against Ennis. Some money is also being invested on the distance the winner will cover, $1,000 at even figures being bet that 520 miles will be beaten.

The Repudiators Carry the Day.

RICHMOND, Va., March 2.—In the house the State debt paying party gave up the fight and voted for adjournment. The bill is thus killed for the present session, and the chances of its finally becoming a law depends entirely upon the Governor's calling an extra session. It is generally believed he will do so, but that he will probably postpone it for a month or more.

Suit Against Archbishop Purcell.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—The affairs of Archbishop Purcell were further complicated to-day, by a suit being entered against him by creditors. It is thought he will make an assignment next Tuesday, when a meeting of all the priests of the diocese will be held.

Pennsylvania Railroad Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—The annual report of the Pennsylvania railroad company shows the following comparative statement of earnings.

	1877.	1878.	Diff'nce.
Gross earnings	$31,117,146	$31,636,734	$519,588
Gross expenses	19,028,467	18,468,993	559,474
Net earnings..	12,088,678	13,167,741	1,079,062

Wakefield Won't Be So Neglectful.

[Stevens County Tribune.]

Invitations are issued to a "reception" by Gov. Pillsbury. We did not get a bid, so can not have the *pleasure* of sending our "regrets." Never mind, Jim Wakefield will be Governor next year, and then "we all will be dar."

THE POLITICAL HOROSCOPE.

And it Looks Very Much Like Tilden and Grant.

[New York Special to Chicago Times.]

There are many evidences that in this State Tilden's star as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency is in the ascendant. His friends are talking a good deal, and briefly stated, their argument is as follows: The Presidential election is likely to turn on the State of New York. In view of last November's election it is evident that no Democrat can carry the State without his assistance, and, if his claims are disallowed by the next Democratic national convention, he will maintain an attitude of neutrality toward its candidate and cause, and the managers that have ignored him will be ignored and quietly permitted to carry New York if they can. Tilden treated John Kelly to this dose last November. The result was a defeat along the whole line for the Democrats of this State. Besides his strength in this State he is believed by the mass of Democratic voters throughout the country to have been wronged, and the sentiment of the party is daily growing more favorable to him. He is also wealthy and is willing to bear a large part of the expenses of the campaign. Talk of this sort as this early day suggests the propriety that his friends of the party and of the press are trying to manufacture sentiment in his behalf.

What Perry H. Smith Thinks.

[Chicago Times.]

Perry H. Smith, Esq. has recently returned from New York, and while there and in Washington he surveyed the political field as it at present appears with considerable care. The survey, of course, has been in the direction of determining what are the prospects for victory in 1880. Mr. Smith has the advantage of personal intercourse with so many distinguished men in all sections of the country, and so many eastern magnates are included within his circle of intimate acquaintances, that when he arrives at political conclusions they are always well based and authentic.

With the view of learning what his present views are as to the

NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

and other political matters, a representative of the *Times* waited upon him yesterday afternoon.

"The fact is," said Mr. Smith in reply to several interrogatories, "it is at present altogether too premature to attempt to forecast anything. As to myself, I must say that I do not presume to have any decided opinions so early in