

REBELLIOUS RADDS.

THEIR REACTIONARY PROGRAMME INAUGURATED IN THE HOUSE.

The Revolutionary Dictum of the Caucus Bears Fruit—Filibustering Resorted to to Prevent the Majority Representatives from Meeting—Debate Upon the Proposed Repeat of the Law Allowing Troops at Polling Places—General Capital News.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

(Extra Session.)

House of Representatives.

THE IOWA CASES.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Mr. Springer presented a memorial of J. J. Wilson, claiming to be elected to the Ninth Congressional district of Iowa, the 31st of November, and of a resolution to refer the memorial to the committee on election who appointed (All the members from Iowa were elected on a day claimed on the other side not to be the day legally fixed by a party vote.) The resolution was adopted by a party vote.

YOUNG AND BATTERWORTH.

Mr. Young had read an extract from the report of the grand jury on the election in Hamilton county, Ohio, to prove that his colleague (Batterworth) and himself were not considered very bad persons. The House then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. Tucker offered an amendment repealing the law which prohibits any person who has served in the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate States from being appointed to a position in the army of the United States. A point of order made and withdrawn by Mr. Conger, was renewed by Mr. Sparks and sustained by the chair.

The consideration of the bill having been concluded with the exception of section six, repealing the statutes allowing military to preserve peace at the polls, that section was read, and Conger rose to a point of order, that the section changed the existing law and did not trench upon the constitution, and he held seriously that striking out the words "to keep peace at the polls" trenching expenditures.

Mr. Sparks admitted that the section changed the existing law, but argued it trenching expenditures.

Mr. Frye argued that the section did not trench expenditures. It did not effect the transportation of the army, because the President was commander in chief, and could transport troops wherever he pleased, and there was no power in the House to say he should transport troops here and not there.

Mr. Carlisle thought the House and country would hesitate a long time before accepting the doctrine laid down by the gentleman from Maine, Frye, that the President, as commander-in-chief of the army, can transport troops wherever he pleases, and use them for whatever purpose he pleases, with the exception of the United States. He undertook to affirm that under the constitution of the United States, the President had no right to use the army or navy, or any part of it to protect a State against domestic violence, or to enforce State laws, unless he was authorized to do so by act of Congress. Did gentlemen on the other side mean to say that the provision of the constitution which made it the duty of the United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, conferred upon the President, a single officer of the United States, that power. Were gentlemen prepared to go before the country on a proposition that the President of the United States. All the authority which the President possessed to-day to use the army and navy in protecting States against domestic violence, or in aiding States in enforcing the law, was derived from the consent of the States. All the authority which the President possessed to-day to use the army and navy in protecting States against domestic violence, or in aiding States in enforcing the law, was derived from the consent of the States.

Mr. Carlisle—I agree to that.

Mr. Robeson—If the executive of a State call on the President to suppress domestic violence, and if domestic violence is at hand, is not the President bound under his oath of office to comply with that request?

Mr. Carlisle—If application is made in regular form to the President, and he admits that it is the duty of the President to send troops, but I say when these troops have gone into a State and have dispersed a mob, or insurrectionists, or whatever they may be called who are acting in resistance to the State authorities, they have performed their duty and must stop at that. They cannot stay at the polls to protect the peace there.

Mr. Robeson—Nobody is now disputing that question, but I ask the gentleman whether or not the proposed section would take away the power of the President if he were properly called upon.

Mr. Robeson—If that be so, and if it does not take away the President's power, and if that contingency shall happen, as it possibly may, and if the officers of the army are sworn to obey the lawful orders of the President, then what becomes of the officer who is ordered by the President to suppress a riot and to quiet domestic violence at a place where a general election has taken place?

Mr. Carlisle—The gentleman from New Jersey is asking me questions on one subject and I am discussing another subject. Of course an officer is bound to obey the order of the President where the President is acting in strict conformity to law, but we are discussing the question whether or not soldiers can be sent in to a State for the purpose of keeping peace at the polls, not for the purpose of suppressing domestic insurrection or violence.

Mr. Robeson—Do you understand that the President of the United States is included in the scope of this section which speaks of any other person engaged in the civil service of the United States. If he is to be called upon by the executive of a State properly and in a proper manner, and if he responds to that call, would he be liable to punishment under the provisions of the section?

Mr. Carlisle—The President cannot be properly called upon to do a thing which he has no power to do. In other words he cannot be properly called upon to send troops into a State to preserve peace at an election.

Mr. Robeson—I understand the gentleman to say that he thought the section did not effect that power of the executive.

Mr. Carlisle—I desire to say that the words of the section to which the gentleman

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THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Examinations Concluded Yesterday—Some of the Leading Features.

The public school examinations were finished yesterday. Monday a week of leisure begins for the teachers and vacation for the children. Yesterday the attendance at all the schools largely exceeded that of any other day during the week. The exercises were admirably conducted at all the schools, teachers being well supported in their efforts to exhibit to the patrons the excellence of the school system, as evinced by the answers and knowledge displayed by the children. This, too, was conspicuously apparent in all the schools visited, a happy understanding between teacher and pupil. The discipline enforced is strict, but enjoined with such a kindly spirit that the children accept it in a serene and commendable spirit. These remarks are but the echo of the talk of the parents and visitors at the schools. All were immensely pleased. The first public examination of the public schools has been a successful venture. Every day during the past week visitors have been in attendance. By the time the school year closes, the number of visitors will be advisedly—497 visitors; Franklin, 354; Rice, 117; and all the other schools were favored in proportion.

THE CROWD COMING.

A Deluge of Immigrants Arrive Yesterday—Where They are From and Where They are Going.

If the scene of activity, and the cause of it, about the railroad depots yesterday, can be taken as an index, Minnesota is being invaded. From an early hour until the day edged along toward midnight the railroad employes on all the roads were busy receiving and transporting emigrants and their plunder to their destinations.

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The first invoice of humanity and household goods which arrived came at 6 o'clock A. M. on the C. M. & St. Paul road. Eight coaches and a complement of baggage cars brought in 150 people and their effects. These were destined for the Manitoba region. All were from the province of Ontario. All were English Canadians, and were a sturdy-looking class of men, women and children. They were evidently in comfortable circumstances, and were loaded with impedimenta and were going out to make a new home in the West. They were mostly substantial family men, and had their wives and children along.

At nightfall the first lot was followed by three others. One hundred and thirty families composed this party, under the command of Thos. H. Greenway, one of their number. They were richly provided with luggage and several of the men carried tools and implements. Thos. H. Greenway, one of their number. They were richly provided with luggage and several of the men carried tools and implements. Thos. H. Greenway, one of their number. They were richly provided with luggage and several of the men carried tools and implements.

Scarcely had this train gotten safely in when it was followed by two others. Each one had thirteen passenger coaches filled with Canadian emigrants, and thirty-two baggage cars loaded with their effects. Paul Mondon and Mr. Hoopler, assistant general passenger agent of the C. M. & St. Paul road, had the two parties in charge.

All these trains of emigrants, of course, sought a way to their new homes over the St. Paul & Pacific route. The handling of this immense multitude numbering over 1,500 people, together with their effects, and the machinery, made the St. Paul & Pacific boys hump themselves. Mr. Wm. M. Burk and his corps of porters and assistants were equal to the occasion. Little confusion followed the incoming trains, and the outbound trains went speedily without any unnecessary delay. The stock was taken up and corralled in the stock-yards and refreshed after their long journey from Chicago and other points of origin.

Several of the individual efforts, "Men of Our Day," an essay by Mr. Murphy; recitation, "The Vikings," by S. Langford, are worthy of special notice.

The exercises were closed with music, a well executed piece of instrumentalization by Mr. J. A. Valente.

Mr. Wright followed in a few remarks, thanking all the visitors for the interest they had manifested and the encouragement extended by their presence. In conclusion he directed the attention of parents to the importance of largely school building and urged them to be hearty and cordially join in the effort to secure one, which would be a credit to St. Paul.

By invitation Capt. Binkley and Major Newson made a few remarks. Each gentleman addressed himself to the question of securing a High school building.

Both were unmistakably, and earnestly, and emphatically for it. The importance of the high school in the educational system was upheld, and the facilities for the teachings should be had. The people could not fail to see the importance of it, and it could not be too strongly urged when the question of voting bonds for such a structure came up.

These remarks were very acceptable to the audience, very evidently. The school was then dismissed, and children and teachers went out for a week.

THE MADISON SCHOOL.

Yesterday afternoon a very entertaining series of exercises closed the school term. The eighth grade, under the supervision of Prof. Smith and Miss Walker, presented recitations, essays, and song, with a model class examination in arithmetic and geography. Truly it was a most interesting and instructive day, and the children acquitted themselves admirably.

The seventh grade, in charge of Miss Newson, occupied another room, and interested a large part of the visitors. The exercises here were similar in nature to those presented by their fellows in the other rooms. A historical dialogue was nicely recited, and interspersed with some very clever acting by Emma Roberts, the grandmother of the several epochs. "Loetie's Scotch Stripes," recited by R. Joy, evoked no little merriment, while "The Little Black-eyed Rebel" was piquantly and cleverly presented in a recital by Abbie Gellatly. The children showed so much cleverness and gave such decorous attention that the visitors were unanimously in pronouncing this the best of well ordered school-room.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL.

Here, again, a similar course of exercises were enacted. Essays, recitations and class examinations followed in quick succession. In each exercise the pupils were equal to the occasion. Prof. Taylor conducted the exercises, and he received a support from his pupils which must have been gratifying; it was to the visitors. During the month there have been 600 visitors to this school.

ADAMS SCHOOL.

This school had its quota of visitors, who left highly pleased with the entertainment given. The examinations were up to the mark, and the exhibition feature equalled that of any other of the schools. Miss Jessie Brown is selected for special mention. She gave a recital in a very captivating manner and with pretty effect.

The Globe tried to be omnipresent on such an important occasion, and only failed at a school in equal in all respects to what is spoken above. And what is there spoken is but the reflex of public opinion.

The schools as at present conducted are a credit to any city. Teachers and pupils are in accord, working in a very efficient place in the educational world. In every way this first examination has proved very gratifying.