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WAR OF WORDS.

ANOTHER DAY OF THE GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE IN CONGRESS.

J. Proctor Knott and Blackburn Marshal the Democratic Forces—Hank and Robeson, the Pirate of the Navy, Do the Same for the Republicans—Exceedingly Able and Eloquent Speeches on Both Sides—Hoar Argues in Support of Bell's Admission in the Senate—General Capital News.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

GEN. SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator Voorhees introduced a bill to authorize the President to appoint James Shields, of Missouri, a brigadier general in the army on the retired list.

HEREFORD TO TALK.

Senator Hereford gave notice that on Monday he would call up the resolution of Senator Hoar condemnatory of the Democratic policy, in order to express his views upon it.

BELL'S CREDENTIALS.

The report of the committee on privileges and elections on the credentials of Chas. H. Bell, appointed by the Governor a Senator from New Hampshire, was taken up at the opening of the Senate.

Senator Hoar argued in favor of admitting Bell, saying there is an unbroken line of precedents for so doing.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives.

KNOTT ON FRYE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The debate on the army appropriation bill was continued by Mr. Knott. He spoke of the great and historical importance of the principles involved. He characterized as a great and fundamental principle of republican liberty that the ballot box should be protected from the slightest approach of military power, and that the vote shall be left absolutely free in exercising at the polls the highest prerogative of the citizen. He quoted the English statute of George II. for the removal of troops from a place where an election is to be held and cited Blackstone, "That it is essential that elections should be absolutely free and that therefore all undue influences are illegal and are prohibited." He expected such a question would have been discussed on the other side with

CALMNESS AND DIGNITY,

but in this he had been grievously disappointed, particularly in connection with the speech of Mr. Frye. That speech, while it might have been appropriate for the "small fry" of his party at a cross roads or village bar room, was unjust to that gentleman's genial and generous nature.

Mr. Knox concluded his speech with a statement of the beneficent reforms that would be effected when the Democratic party had captured the capitol, as he firmly believed it to be in the plans of providence that the party of the people should so triumph. He did not intend and he did not think his party intended to be led away from the question under consideration to discussion of any collateral issue whatever, but it intended to move right on to the accomplishment of the high purpose, upon which they were resolved. He expressed his astonishment at the statement that the obnoxious words which it was now proposed to wipe from the statue book had been inserted on motion of Senator Powell, of Kentucky, and said Kentucky was proud of many of her sons, but of none of them was she prouder than of Powell. If he had done nothing in his long and useful career except stand day after day and contend manfully as he did for the purity of the ballot box, and for non-interference of the military with elections, that act alone would have secured to him the affection of every lover of liberty, and a memorial more lasting than sculptured marble or molded brass. The Democratic party simply intended when it captured the capitol to throw off the chains that had been thrown around the people, and to plant its banner on the dome of the capitol emblazoned with the legend

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE

to all men, exclusive privileges to none." It intended to protect the purity of the ballot box, which was the corner stone of personal liberty and of free government, and to see to it that the military shall at all times and under all circumstances be subordinate to the civil authority. It intended to preserve the ancient birth right of the American citizen to treat by jury in all its purity. It intended that all ringmasters and jobbers and knaves who had fastened like vampires on the body politic of the country for years past, shall be driven forth as the money changers were scourged from the temple by the savior of mankind. It intended that every abuse of power should be arraigned not only before the great bar of public opinion, but before the established tribunals of the country. It intended to preserve the rights, dignity and equality of all the States unimpaired as the safest protection of domestic concerns, and as the surest bulwark against anti-Republican tendencies. It intended to maintain the federal government as supreme in its constitutional sphere, and to let all the States, in the splendid galaxy of equal republics, move on forever in their appointed orbits with beauty and harmony, that made the music of the sphere when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

HANK IN OPPOSITION.

He was followed on the Republican side by Mr. Hank, who argued that it was absolutely necessary for protection of the lives and political rights of the colored and white Republicans of the South, that the authority of the military to preserve peace at the polls shall be maintained. He said when the President had offered peace and conciliation he had been answered with bloodshed and riot. He placed his opposition to the present measure on the broad ground of its merits. If permitted to stand on the statute books there would be free elections in the South, and Republicans would be returned to Congress by the voice of a free people, unawed by bulldozers and rifle clubs. Others might do as they pleased, but never, while he had a vote on this floor, would he vote to repeal those statutes until every man in the South, white or black, whether a carpet-bagger from the North or a scalawag from the South, should have a free and equal chance at the ballot-box. (Applause on the Republican side.) It might be said that Hank was waving the bloody shirt. Well, if his friends on the other side had not bloodied it he would not have had it to shake. He informed his friends on the other side that in 1880 the place that knew them now would know them no more forever. Then, if he were a member of the House, he would vote for a bill providing for holding all national elections under the authority of the United States under the protection of the United States entirely. (Laughter on the Democratic side.)

NAVY PIRATE ROBESON.

Mr. Robeson followed. He confined himself to the question of law involved in the discussion, and said it is proposed here to restrain the civil officers of the United States from keeping peace at any election in any State, by what means? By civil means, not by military means, for the right of civil officers, the marshal of the district, if you please, to summon a posse comitatus is a right to summon the ordinary military companies that may be within the body of his bailiwick. The right to summon armed troops if they be within the body of the bailiwick, is a civil, not a military right, and is in the interest of the inviolability and strength of the civil law. Can that be doubted by any lawyer. Can it be contradicted by any man. The jurisdiction of the United States comes within the States wherever it has any United States duty to perform. That is not only sense, but good law. Wherever the United States has guaranteed a right, wherever a right comes by the constitution, and is guaranteed by it there, the United States has a right, and must have a right to enforce and carry out that power.

Mr. Kimmel—Where has the United States guaranteed the right to vote?

Mr. Robeson—It has guaranteed the right to every man in Maryland, who has a right to vote for the most numerous branch of the State legislature, that he shall vote at a peaceable election for member of Congress. (Applause on the Republican side.)

I know that the supreme court has declared that the United States has no voter of its own creation in States. I know that it has declared that the right of suffrage is not given in States by the constitution of the United States, but that does not cover the case. The constitution provides that the House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and that the electors in each State shall have qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the legislature. The United States does not confer the right of suffrage on these individuals, but the United States adopts to its suffrage by description the class that has already the right of suffrage given to it by the States. It makes them its voters for the election of its officers, and it is bound to guarantee to them a free and fair election. (Applause on the Republican side.)

It is technically and verbally true that the United States does not confer the right of suffrage on these men who vote for the most numerous branch of the State legislature. That right of suffrage and the qualifications necessary to it are prescribed by the States, but the United States does say that every man who belongs to that class, every man who has that qualification, shall be an elector for members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Robeson argued that the proposed legislation was unconstitutional, and continued: My friend from Ohio (Hurd) has said it becomes us to look sharply and keenly as to the use of the military power, for by it republics have always died. I take issue with him there. The last final blow at the liberty of the republic has come from the sword, but it has not been until some branch of the government has usurped to itself the rights which it did not enjoy under the constitution and laws of the country. It has not been until some branch of the government, usually a branch claiming more specially to represent the popular will, has usurped to itself powers that did not belong to it. It was only after the long parliament of England had disgusted the country with its disregard of civilized personal rights and its assumption of everything that belongs to the government, that the stern soldier, Oliver Cromwell, dared to go to that house and dissolve it with military power. It was only after the French assembly had made France, its fair fields and vine clad hills, run red with the blood of its best citizens, not until Europe was appalled at the scenes of murder perpetrated there, not until the world stood aghast at the crimes that were committed in the name of liberty, that young Napoleon with his armed force were able to seize upon the government.

My friends, addressing the Democratic side of the house, it is from disrupted systems of government that military power arises. It is in the confusion, the disorder, the lack of writs to be executed by civil officers of the law. It is within the smoke of such a contest that the government bestrider rides in, and liberty is sacrificed to order. So long as the civil process of law may be properly executed by civil officers in this country there is no danger of the military power. The strong wills, the clear heads, the brave hearts of our people, North and South, would never yield to a standing army not by the grace of God but by force, but absolutely necessary under pressure of usurped and arbitrary power of some irresponsible member of the system to sacrifice liberty to order. That time will never come in this country, unless you, my friends, disregard the plain teaching of history.

My friend from Ohio, Hurd, also took occasion to say in allusion to the executive of this country, that his title was in doubt, and that his tenure was not yet certain. I do not think that my friend meant that, because if he did he meant to appeal to the giant of revolution. Let me say to him that responses all over the country to-day are but the mutterings of the storm which will increase in vigor and fury and in resistless power until the men and party who endeavor to unsettle the title of the President, will be swept forever from the political horizon. (Loud applause on the Republican side and in the galleries.)

BLACKBURN'S REJOINDER.

Mr. Blackburn said he was but a poor student of his country's history who was not able to satisfy himself that from the foundation of the constitution down to the present time, it had ever been held, and that by the highest authorities in the land, that it was in the power of the House to control the employment of the army by withholding supplies. In the very nature of things, the proposed repeal could not be revolutionary. Negative legislation was never revolutionary. The constitution did not give the right to the President to send armed men into any State even to suppress domestic violence. By no means. It required the President to protect any State from invasion, but only conferred upon him the right to send soldiers to that State to suppress domestic violence when the legislature of that State, or the Governor, should make a requisition upon him. He was not permitted to anticipate domestic violence, neither he, nor the legislature, nor the Governor. Domestic violence must have been in existence, and that fact must have been certified to him by the legislature.

More than one-third of all permanent legislation affecting that arm of the government had been put upon the statute book as riders upon the army appropriation bill. If lectures were to be read to the Democrats, let them come from some quarter and some member not convicted on the record. Did the gentleman from Ohio, Garfield, remember the record he had made in 1868 on an amendment offered by Wilson, of Iowa, to an appropriation bill, proposing to revolutionize the judicial system of the country, proposing to rob a co-ordinate branch of the government, proposing to strip the supreme court of the prerogatives and powers that the federal constitution had clothed it with. Revolution! What was there that the party the gentleman so ably led had not done in that catalogue of crime?

In his speech Saturday the gentleman from Ohio had challenged all comers to show a single instance in the history of the country where consent of the executive had ever been coerced. He, Blackburn, accepted the gage of battle which the gentleman had thrown down. He would read from the records and show him an instance. On the 22d of March, 1867, Andrew Johnson had signed an army appropriation bill under protest. Was there no coercion there? Why, the record was full of instances. He found that in the Thirty-ninth Congress that had counted which would never fade from the minds of the American people. He referred to the effort which was made, which came so nigh resulting in the successful impeachment of the chief executive of the country. There were two principal counts in these indictments, on which it was proposed to impeach the executive. One was the exercise of the veto power and the other his interference, not in elections, but to prevent interference of the army power in elections. The counts had been voted on more than once, and the gentleman from Ohio was on record every time as voting in their favor. He had been supported in his action and had standing by him, voting side by side with him to impeach the President for the exercise of the veto power, one then comparatively obscure, and who, but for a combination of accidents, would have remained to this day and until his dying day, in that obscurity for which nature and his character seemed to have designed him. Side by side with the gentleman from Ohio had stood and voted Mr. Hayes, of the same State. (Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.) And now, by what sort of authority had the gentleman from Ohio come to threaten the House with a probable and possible action of the executive. What provision of the federal constitution undertook to clothe anybody, either the President himself or one of his privy council even, including his premier, the secretary of state, to sit as he had done on the floor of the House last Saturday, and by his presence and approval, seem to intimidate, overawe and browbeat the American Congress. (Derisive laughter on the Republican side.)

Referring to Mr. Garfield's statement regarding Powell, Mr. Blackburn said did not the gentleman from Ohio known that the amendment to the Powell bill had been incorporated upon a motion of Senator Pomeroy, and that every Democrat had voted against it, Powell among them. It was not candid, it was not fair for the gentleman from Ohio to place the dead stateman in such a false position. Let one take the darkened pages of his country's history for the last seventeen long years and read it carefully and tell me then whether it lies in the mouth of this leader of the once great but now waning party to read lectures to anybody, either on the score of revolutionary legislation or the extraneous introduction of legislation on appropriation bills. Better far in face of the record which they have made, better to listen patiently to a confirmed inebriate, as he dwells on the virtues of temperance, or better let the queen of the demi-monde elaborate the beauties of female virtue, or let the devil prate of the scheme of universal redemption, than for homilies on good morals and lectures on revolutionary legislation from such a source. (Applause on the Democrat side.)

Let it go to the country that one party in this Congress asserts that the manacles shall fall from the limbs of freemen, and that the army shall not hold its mailed hand at the throat of the sovereign people, and that the other party declares that rather than release its grasp it will bring the government to starvation. I, and those with whom I stand identified, are willing to accept the issue. Aye, more, we go farther and admit that we are the ones who make the issue, and we are ready for you to accept it. Planting ourselves on this broad ground, we welcome the controversy. For the first time in eighteen years the Democracy is back in power in both branches of Congress. We propose to celebrate our return to power by wiping from the statute book these degrading restrictions on free men and by striking away the shackles which partisan legislation has imposed. We do not intend to stop until we have stricken the last vestige of your war measures from the statute book, like those which were born of passions incident to civil strife, and which looked alone to the abridgement of the liberties of the citizen, until we have an untrammeled election and an unsupervised ballot, and an absolute, free right for citizens to deposit their ballots, are the conditions precedent which we offer to you for the passage of this bill.

If the gentleman from Ohio is to be excused, for certainly he cannot be justified, for parading before this house the argumentum interrorem of a vote that is out and dried to be put upon a bill which has not yet passed, and if he is to be pardoned for warning this house that the executive branch of the government will never yield assent to this measure in its present form, I ask whether I may not be warranted and justified in employing equal candor in assuring that gentleman and his associates that the dominant power in this Congress, the ruling element in this body, is also equally determined until its just demands, sanctioned by all laws, human and divine, protected and hedged around by precedents without number, demanded by the people of this land without regard to section, clamored for not by the South, but in Philadelphia as well as in New Orleans; in San Francisco and Boston as well as in Charleston and Savannah, are complied with. This side of the chamber, which has demonstrated its power, never means to yield or surrender unless this Congress shall have died by virtue of its limitation. (Wild applause on the Democratic side).

A principle cannot be compromised, it may be surrendered, but that can only be done by its advocates giving proof to the world that they are cravens and cowards, and lack the courage of their own convictions. We cannot yield, and we will not yield. (Applause and sensation.) Let me assure my friends on the other side that this is the restoration to power of a party as old as the government itself, which for one hundred years almost has stood the test, the freest, truest exponent and champion and defender of the doctrine of constitutional limitations against the doctrine of aggrandizement of power. It is this organization that has come back to rule, and rule in obedience of law. The issue is laid down. The gage of battle is delivered. Lift it when you please and we are willing to appeal to that tribunal before which the gentleman from Ohio so handsomely alluded, the American people, to decide between us. We intend to deny to the President of this republic the right to exercise such unconstitutional powers. We do not mean to pitch this contest on the grounds of objection to him who happens, if not by the grace of God but by force, to be administering that office. If from yonder canvas (pointing to a picture hanging to the east of the speaker's chair) the first President of the republic should step down to assume the power which the grateful people of an infant republic conferred upon him as their chief magistrate, I would still insist that patriotic order which moved him in the earlier and better days of this great government, to him we would never consent to yield unconstitutional powers, or to rest the liberty of the citizen on any man's declaration, nor would he receive it. It was not for the earlier, but for the later executive of this government to grasp and seek to ruin such questionable prerogatives. It is made on principle, not on policy, and it cannot be surrendered.

Standing on such broad grounds, clothed in such a panoply, resting this case on the broadest principle of justice, we are content to appeal to the people of this land. There is no tribunal before which we are not willing to carry this case of contest, and we are ready to allow him who rules the destinies of man to judge between us, and give the victory to the right.

I do not mean to imitate the gentleman from Ohio. I disclaim any authority to state what others may do. I do mean to say that it is my deliberate conviction that there is not to be found a single man on this side of the House who will ever consent to abandon one jot or tittle the faith that is in him. I would not surrender if he would. We are planted on our convictions. There we will stand. He who dallies is a dastard and he who denies is damned. (Loud applause)

When Mr. Blackburn concluded his speech he was surrounded by his colleagues, who congratulated him upon it.

Speeches upon the legal and constitutional questions involved were made by Messrs. Gibson and Turner, and the House took a recess.

Evening Session.

MEAGRE ATTENDANCE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—There were not a dozen members present and but few persons in the galleries when the House met at 7:30. The first speech of the evening was made by Mr. Barber, who premised his remarks by saying that he took the present opportunity for speaking because it seemed probable from the present condition of affairs that this would be the last session the American Congress would ever hold, and who concluded with the declaration that should the President sign the bill he would incur the lasting execration of an overwhelming majority of the people of the North.

Other speeches were made by Hawk in opposition to the proposed repeal, and Regan in favor. Bright, in a speech in favor of repeal, alluded to the man who was under training of the bondholders for the next Presidential candidate, that man would land at the golden gate and would be received by shouting thousands. They would shout hossannas to the returning hero and would, perhaps, throw up the hat and bow the knee to the American Cæsar. (Laughter.)

After further remarks by Bright, during the course of which he was frequently interrupted by Whyte and Horn, the House took a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

EXCURSION.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—President Hayes, Secretary Thompson, Webb Hayes and some friends made a trip down the Potomac to-day on board the Tallapoosa, which goes to sea this morning.

BONDS CALLED IN.

The secretary of the treasury has called in the following bonds, principal and interest to be paid on and after July 3, next:

Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1867:

$50	No. 117,001 to No. 123,000.	Both inclusive.
$100	No. 225,000 to No. 234,000.	Both inclusive.
$500	No. 112,001 to No. 115,000.	Both inclusive.
$1,000	No. 203,001 to No. 213,000.	Both inclusive.

Total coupons $7,000,050.

Registered bonds redeemable at pleasure in the United States after the 1st of July, 1872:

$5,000	No. 16,451 to No. 17,050.	Both inclusive.

Total registered $3,000,000.

Aggregate, $10,000,000.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Consul general—James Riley, Weaver, Va., at Vienna. United States consuls—John M. Wilson, Ohio, at Panama; Wm. L. Scruggs, Georgia, at Omoa and Truxielo; Henry Dithmar, New York and Breslau; John Morton, California, at Honolulu; George Scruggs, Illinois, at Hamburg; John Harris, Pennsylvania, at Venice. Miscellaneous—Clarence King, New York, to be director of the geological survey; Dr. John B. Hamilton, Illinois, to be supervising surgeon of the United States marine hospital service; Wm. J. Pollock, Illinois, to be Indian inspector; Cliro Newell, Michigan, to be Indian agent for the Rose Bud agency.

ARLINGTON.

A bill of exceptions in the Arlington case of Lee vs. Kaufman, is signed, and a writ of error granted to the supreme court of the United States.

BONDS CALLED IN.

The secretary of the treasury has issued a call for the redemption of ten millions of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1867.

FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan since yesterday's report, $1,168,200.

KILLED HIMSELF.

Death of a Contestant in a Recent Pedestrian Match at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3.—The coroner was called this morning to hold an inquest upon the body of Wm. Harris. Harris was one of the pedestrians who took part in the six days' contest which took place here last week, besides himself the contestants were Gilman, Elble and Frank Letty. Elble making 315 miles, was the winner, but Harris was a close second at the close, midnight of Saturday, having made over 300 miles. The closeness of the score caused him to make almost superhuman efforts, and at the end he was thoroughly worn out. He languished along until yesterday morning when he seemed much brighter, but at 6 o'clock in the evening he was taken with a congestive chill which proved fatal.

OVER THE OCEAN.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY.

The English Budget Presented—British Advance on Yakoob Khan—Russian Evacuation of the Turkish Soil—Schouvaloff to Succeed the Venerable Gortschakoff—Incendiary Communistic Manifesto in Paris—Rumored Determination to Assassinate Queen Victoria During Her Present Journey—Miscellaneous.

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, April 3.—The chancellor of the exchequer presented the budget in the house of commons to-night. He stated last year's revenue amounted to £83,116,000; expenditures, £85,407,800. The latter includes the credit for the Zulu war and other supplementary estimates. The expenditures for the financial year ending May 31, 1880, is estimated at £81,153,000 and the revenue at £83,055,000. This estimated expenditure does not include further provision for the Zulu war nor payment of exchequer bonds, but the chancellor hopes the surplus may prove sufficient to meet the Zulu expenses and to cancel £600,000 in exchequer bonds, leaving £4,750,000 bonds from last year's vote for £6,000,000 credit to be provided for. The tobacco duty is readjusted in such a manner as to add two pence per pound on cigars. The duty on tea and the income tax are not changed, the present condition of the country not being such as to justify additional taxation. As an alternative Northcote prefers to ask for power to renew such amount of exchequer bonds as may be required over another year, leaving the sinking fund untouched. The £2,000,000 proposed to be advanced to India for expenses of the Afghan war do not figure in the budget. They will be regarded as a loan repayable in seven annual installments.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

LONDON, April 3.—A correspondent at Rangoon reports some powerful chiefs have renounced their allegiance to the king of Burmah. This probably will be presented as the result of British intrigues, and may precipitate a crisis. Burmese war vessels are posted on the river, with the evident intention of preventing British residents at Mandalay from escaping by water.

UNEASY THE HEAD, ETC.

A dispatch from Baveno says the Italian government recently received an anonymous letter giving warning that an attempt would be made to assassinate Queen Victoria between the frontier and Turin. It was believed the sole object of the writer was to embarrass the government, but every precaution was taken to ensure the queen's safety.

YAKOOB'S DEMANDS.

A dispatch from Lahore states the hitch in negotiations is caused by Yakoob Khan demanding to be guaranteed possession of the throne, which is impossible.

Germany.

BISMARCK INTERVIEWED.

BERLIN, April 3.—Windpott's clerical interview with Bismarck is the principal subject of conversation and newspaper comment. It is denied that the interview had any bearing on the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican, or that these negotiations are proceeding slowly.

A GRAIN OF POWDER.

Surgeons have painlessly extracted a grain of powder which remained in the emperor's head since Nobeling's attempt at his life.

HOMEWARD MARCH.

Up to the end of the third week in March six Russian divisions passed home yard by way of Bourgois and Varna, and four by way of Bustchuk, besides great trains of artillery, a brigade of sappers and six regiments of Cossacks.

THE TARIFF.

The bundesrath has rejected a proposal to refer the tariff bill to the committee of the whole. The question will be solved at the next sitting of the bundesrath.

HONORING MOLTKE.

BERLIN, April 3.—At the banquet given at Cologne on the occasion of the inauguration of Bismarck's statue, 30,000 marks were collected for a statue of Count Moltke.

BERLIN, April 3.—The bundesrath approved the draft of the new customs tariff with a few modifications. The reichstag adjourned until April 28.

ABANDONED.

According to intelligence from a trustworthy source the Russian imperial council has countermanded the expedition to Merr in consequence of the strong representations of Count Schouvaloff.

SCHOUVALOFF.

It is stated on the same authority that it has been decided Count Schouvaloff shall succeed Prince Gortschakoff as soon as the mixed occupation question is settled.

France.

COMMUNISTIC MANIFESTO.

PARIS, April 3.—The *Marseillaise Rappell* and *Revolution Francaise* publish a manifesto of the communistic at Geneva, calling upon proscribed Frenchmen to spurn the clemency accorded to a portion of their number under the French government perverted interpretation of the amnesty bill. The same journals publish a letter from Elize Rictus saying he would be the vilest of men if the first use made of his recorded rights were not to declare his respect and affection for his companions who still people the prisons and convict settlements of New Caledonia.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

PARIS, April 3.—Although the supplementary elections for members of the chamber of deputies takes place in eighteen departments Sunday next, the conservatives have candidates only in three.

DEATH OF A NOVELIST.

PARIS, April 3.—Alexander De Lavalsiere de Lavergue, novelist and dramatic author is dead.

Rome.

THE POPE AND GERMANY.

ROME, April 3.—The Pope has summoned to the Vatican several ecclesiastics who had been punished in Germany for infractions of the laws. His holine s desires to find a line of conduct calculated to avoid any conflict with the law.

Afghan.

ADVANCE ON YAKOOB.

LONDON, April 3.—All indications point to the immediate commencement of hostilities against Yakoob Khan. It is reported that the British troops are under orders to begin the advance on Cabul as soon as the passes are free from snow, and probably Herat will be occupied.

A BATTLE.

LAHORE, April 3.—The British, under Capt. Gough, defeated 5,000 Afghanistans, killing 400. The British loss was three officers and three men killed, and thirty-one wounded.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, April 3.—Greece asks the powers to mediate for settlement of the Turko-Hellenic frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.—The sultan will send Rohart Pasha and Rustein Pasha to Italy on a complimentary mission to Queen Victoria.

ROME, April 3.—Garibaldi has left Caprera for Rome. Some political importance is attached to the visit, because of Garibaldi's New Guinea scheme.

VALPARAISO, April 2.—Peru and Bolivia have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance and both countries declared war against Chili.

The Pennsylvania Riot Bill.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 3.—The amendment to the riot bill proposing to reduce the liabilities to $3,000,000, to name a new commissioner, and to provide that no money shall be paid until the supreme court has decided the act to be constitutional, was defeated in the House to-day by a vote of 103 to 92. Further consideration of the bill is postponed till Tuesday next.

Sale of a Railroad.

CHICAGO, April 3.—*Tribune* Bloomington, Ill., special: The Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington railroad was sold to day at Lafayette for $1,450,000 to Lyman, New York; Eels, Cleveland, and Cummings, Pekin. The road sold extends from Bloomington to Lafayette.

MINNEAPOLIS BLAZE.

Two Barns Go Up in Flame—Losses and Insurance.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MINNEAPOLIS, April 4.—The alarm of fire from box 14, at 1:45 this morning, was caused by the burning of two barns situated on Second avenue south, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The barns were owned one by Prof. Folsom and the other by G. T. Vail. Vail estimates his loss at $600; insured for $300 on building. Folsom's loss is $300 on building, and E. H. Fisher, who had a valuable horse and cutter in the barn, fixes his loss at $400. Folsom and Fisher were not insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and is credited to the army of tramps, who make a practice of sleeping in barns and out-houses.

MADISON.

A Congressional Contest Abandoned—Canadian Emigrants.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MADISON, April 3.—It has been rumored here for some days that the contesting of the seat of Hon. George Hazleton, member of Congress from the Third district, by Owen King, Democratic-Greenback opponent, had been withdrawn until the January session, and perhaps permanently. The reason for this step has become apparent by examination of the election returns of Grant county in the secretary of state's office, that the clerk and canvassers of that county had made an error in Mr. King's favor of 100, Mr. Hazelton's vote being certified to at 3,245, when by figuring up the votes by towns it was shown to be 3,345, thus entitling that gentleman to 100 more votes than he had previously received, and making his actual majority 200 instead of 100. This fact becoming known to Mr. King he immediately abandoned the contest.

About 400 Canadian emigrants with their baggage, constituting a train of some sixteen cars, passed through here on the Chicago & Northwestern railway to-day bound for Manitoba. Other trains will leave Canada on the 3d, 10th and 16th of this month bound for the same destination, the whole being a colony of Canadian families to settle in that magnificent wheat country. Twenty-six cars of horses and cattle go north to-night by the same route belonging to the same colony.

WINONA.

Death of the "Lone Fisherman"—Railroad Bond Suit—Brewery Burned at Fountain City, Wis.—Republican Nominations.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINONA, Minn., April 3.—Thomas Crosby, a single man, who lived by himself and gained a precarious living by fishing, died suddenly this morning in his hut near the Winona & St. Peter elevator. He leaves no relatives and no property.

Depositions in the case of Russell Sage and Alex. Mitchell against the city of Winona in the suit on the coupons of bonds issued by the city in aid of the St. Paul & Chicago railway, was taken to-day.

A dispatch from Fountain City, Wis., says Henry Feidler's brick brewery burned there this afternoon. Loss total; insurance not known.

The Republican City convention last night, nominated W. H. Laird for mayor, John Latsch for treasurer and W. S. Drew for assessor.

THE CHICAGO ELECTION.

Importance of the Democratic Victory—National Issues Forced by the Stalwarts at Washington.

[Chicago Times (Independent) 2d.]

The result of yesterday's election is a terrible blow to Republican hopes. On the part of Wright and his backers the contest was fought on national issues; on the part of Harrison local questions were made paramount. The Republicans forced the fighting. Early and late their speakers dwelt on the importance of carrying Chicago for the sake of its effect on the coming Presidential campaign. The ensanguined nether garment was flaunted as never before. It was everywhere announced, "by this sign we conquer, or go to our political grave." To such an extent were national questions forced to the front that the politicians in Washington became intensely interested in the contest, and even such prominent leaders in the party as Blaine and Conkling sent word that a Republican victory in Chicago would give the key-note to the pending national campaign, and that defeat here would cast gloom over the whole party.

The battle on the "bloody shirt" issue has been fought and lost. There can be little doubt that the decision of the people in this city will have its effect on the managers of the party at large, and that the gory garment will for a time be hung on the fence for a bleaching.

By making the fight on national issues, the Republican managers thought they could force the Democracy into a similar attitude, but in this they signally failed. The only national feature that could be observed in the Democratic camp was Carter's famous "eagle," and it still roosts aloft. Otherwise Mr. Harrison and the party he represented confined themselves exclusively to local issues, and in this they showed their wisdom. In a large measure the result is a rebuke to the Republican management of the campaign. In the first place for forcing national issues into an important municipal campaign; and, in the second place, because of the nature of that issue. Scores of Republicans voted for Mr. Harrison yesterday for no other reason than that they were determined to force a change of national issues on their party. In this way they have no doubt succeeded, and thereby they have done their party a signal service.

The vote cast on yesterday was a large one, probably the largest ever polled in a purely municipal election in this city. It demonstrates that the Republican party is anything but a unit on national issues; that the Democratic party is once more "solid," and that the communistic horde is still receiving accessions, though the expectations announced during the canvass were not realized. The vote is larger than heretofore, but not so large as they believed they had reason to expect.

The entire city Democratic ticket is elected. There are also Democratic gains in the council, and the upshot is that Chicago is now a Democratic city, the communistic vote demonstrating that gains in that direction means a loss rather to the Republican than to the Democratic party, especially in the German wards.

Sherman Predicts an Easy Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A Washington dispatch gives a statement of the secretary of the treasury in which he declares his belief that the remaining $62,000,000 of 5.20 bonds will be replaced with four per cent. by the 1st of July; and he further says that when this is done refunding will proceed slowly and on conditions much less favorable than the existing ones. The money market is not so stringent as yesterday. No loans are reported, even among stock brokers, above 7 per cent. Time loans are decidedly easier, and money for thirty days on ordinary stock exchange collateral is offered at 6 per cent. On pledge of United States bonds it is offered at 4 per cent. for thirty days and 3 per cent. for sixty days.

Three Feet of Snow in Vermont.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Three feet of snow has fallen since Monday around North Troy, Vt. The storm visited the region of Lockhaven, Pa., this morning. Hereabouts it is raining.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 3.—Black Island gives VanZandt, 109; Seager, 148. Total vote of the State: Republican, 9,718; Democratic, 5,515; Greenback and scattering, 377.

The other day a train between Montevideo and Hastings, when near Bongard crossing, jumped the track. The coach and baggage car were somewhat broken up, but no one was injured. The accident was caused by rotten ties and the spreading of the rails.

Charlotte Thompson and combination, Buffalo.

ST. CLOUD & MANKATO R. R.

A Meeting in Its Interest at the Merchants Last Evening—A Determined Effort to Be Made to Secure the Early Building of the Road.

Quite an important railroad meeting took place at the Merchants hotel last night. Several met informally who are interested in the St. Cloud & Mankato railroad to discuss the prospects, and devise ways and means to add this important link to the general railroad system of the State. Among those present were Senator Bonniwell, Messrs. Willard, F. H. Dam, Mankato; Stephens, of St. Cloud, Jacob Kountze, Speaker C. A. Gilman, N. P. Clark and others.

The discussion evinced a settled determination to build the road. Reports were many, favorable and even enthusiastic for the construction of the road. The meeting was informal in nature, but enough was learned to arrive at the conclusion that the people wanted, demanded the road. The parties present apportioned among themselves the work to be done to further the purposes in view. A thorough canvass of the country through which it is proposed to run the road will be made. The question of a bonus will be advocated and proper representations be made as to the desirability of the road. Inquiry will be extended to the Northwestern and other roads, of which this can be made a connecting link, as to what they can or will do in the premises.

Senator Bonniwell gave an account of the enthusiasm with which the project was received in his section of the country. He concluded his remarks by mentioning the importance of the road, and urged that strenuous efforts be made to inaugurate the road and push it to a speedy accomplishment. His remarks met with unanimous approval. The meeting adjourned with a full sense of the importance of the road, and a determination to work for it. It will be remembered that the act authorizing the construction of this road was the only railroad bill which was passed during the last legislature.

HALSTED'S HAUL.

It is Made at the Expense of Nimrod Rosenfield, who Proposes to Haul Halsted Before the Court.

The clerk of the municipal court issued a warrant, yesterday, as long as your arm. It recited, with an immense amount of repetition, that one Wm. C. Halsted had embezzled $5 in greenbacks and $7 in silver coin from Nimrod Rosenfield. This is a boiled down statement of the legal allegations, omitting only the date, March 15th, of the embezzlement. Rosenfield is a liquor dealer, and Halsted has been a traveling salesman and collector for him.

The way the grip was caught on Halsted seems to have been as follows: He went over to Wisconsin to do a little collecting; he did a little, and reported in other cases that they'd pay next week. They were dunned next week, and responded that they had paid. Halsted was asked about it, and confessed to having accumulated a little by false representations to his employer. Figuring up his loss, Rosenfield could only account for $12, and put it up against his clerk. Halsted confesses in fact to $25.26; now that he's found out he wants to be accurate.

On the long complaint and supplemental warrant, Halsted was arrested by Officer Dowlan, and run into the station. Soon after his imprisonment friends bestirred themselves and induced Rosenfield to withdraw the complaint, and Halsted was released. The interest taken in Halsted at the cost of $28 or more was caused by his wife, who, besides being a devoted woman to her erring husband, was in such a physical and mental condition that a separation from her husband under the circumstances might be fatal to two lives.

HONORED CITIZENS.

Election of Officers by the Sons of Hermann and Turner Society.

SONS OF HERMANN.

At the annual meeting of the Sons of Hermann, Washington Lodge No. 1, held for the election of officers, the following had the honor conferred upon them:

President—F. W. Zertler.
Vice President—Martin Uhler.
Corresponding Secretary—Chas. Kellerman.
Financial Secretary—A. Simon.
Treasurer—Louis Fischer.
Guide—Henry Meyer.

The installation occurred last night. The attendance was large, the ceremonies impressive, and the whole proceedings made a very enjoyable evening.

THE TURNERS.

At a meeting of the Turner society the following were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. Pfender.
Vice President—Wm. Geisenbyner.
First Turnwart (Leader)—Carl Schæfer.
Second Turnwart (Leader)—A. Fischer.
First Secretary—E. Frey.
Cor. Secretary—A. Rank.
First Treasurer—F. C. Leitner.
Second Treasurer—Otto Buechner.
Zeugwart—C. Schæfer.
Librarian—C. Schrœder.

The meeting was largely attended, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. The successful candidates were duly congratulated.

Parks and Other Things.

To the Editor of the Globe.

I am rejoiced that the public park question is again agitated. It may result in our securing a park this time. We thought we had one once before, but got balked, or bilked, whichever you choose. We paid for one all the same, though.

Now, we have learned wisdom from our failure. The next time we go about it, we will probably secure one.

But the suggestion I wish to make is this: We have already some "squares," called parks, such as Rice park, Irvine park, etc. Let us make the most of them. They need more shade. At least 100 trees, good, stout, thrifty ones, are needed in each of the parks. Even 200 could be judiciously planted in each one. This will largely increase the shade, and the attractiveness and value of the spot. Get Wabashaw hill if we can. Nature made that for a park, and we have been such moles (don't care if you print that mules) we could not see it. But fill up what we do have with shade trees. COSMOS.

THE WOMAN WHO REALLY SUFFERS.

A Mrs. Mary Oliver Whose Hair Has Turned Gray Through Mortification.

[Philadelphia Times.]

There is a lady in Washington who might justly bring a suit against both plaintiff and defendant in the Oliver-Cameron case for consequential damages. To the best of my belief the only real sufferer from wounded feeling in the matter is another Mrs. Mary Oliver, who is utterly innocent of aught save the misfortune of having the same name as the plaintiff and having been rightfully appointed from Pennsylvania to a clerkship in