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DAVID DAVIS.

THE ILLINOIS STATESMAN SPEAKS TO THE PEOPLE.

Scathing Rebuke of the Radical Sensationalists—Danger to the Country in Keeping Alive the War Passions, Prejudices and Purposes—The Duty of the Hour, Legislation for the Relief of the Troubled Business Interests of the Country—Military Interference with the Ballot Destructive to Republican Government—Proceedings of the House and General Capital News.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[Extra Session.]

The Senate.

THE WALLACE RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—At the expiration of the morning hour the Wallace resolution to vest the appointment and removal of Senate employes in the secretary and sergeant-at-arms was taken up, the question being on Edmunds' substitute, which was opposed by Senator Pendleton and advocated by Senator Conkling.

Owing to the absence of Senator Edmunds the resolution went over until to-morrow.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Senator Pendleton gave notice that Thursday, after the disposition of the army bill, he would call up his bill providing for giving the heads of departments seats on the floor of the Senate and House.

THE MULE AND FARM.

Senator Ingalls introduced a bill for the relief of colored persons now emigrating from the Southern States. Referred.

GARLAND'S ARGUMENT.

Consideration was resumed of the army bill and Senator Garfield addressed the Senate, saying two questions were to be considered: First, whether eight words "or to keep the peace at the polls" should be respected; and second, if so, was it right and proper to secure their repeal on an appropriation bill. Such questions could not have been long debated in the house of commons, and he was surprised that determined opposition should be met with among the representatives of a free people to the abrogation of enactments hostile to perfect liberty. No extraordinary emergency existed to justify the use of troops and without such excuse the country could not submit to

WAR PRACTICES

in time of profound peace. Passing to the question of the propriety of attaching the proposed repeal to an appropriation bill, Senator Garland said the practice was an old established one, and whatever its faults, it could not be uprooted save by a constitutional amendment. He reviewed some of the notable instances of similar action by the Republican majorities, and said the cry of revolution was raised too late to be sincere. He alluded to Senator Blaine's enumeration of the consequences of failure to provide for expenses of the government, and declared that rather than see the liberties of the humblest citizen longer abridged by a law which it was in the power of Congress to repeal, he would see the capitol crumble to pieces, the ships rot at their moorings, and the supreme court unfrocked. But there was no intention to employ coercion. Each department of the government was, and should be independent in its action, and if each did its duty according to the spirit of the constitution he looked forward to continued prosperity and to a brilliant future for the country.

A STATESMAN SPEAKS.

Senator Davis, Ill., said the caucus is an important factor in American politics, and both the great parties of the country employ its agency on the theory that party action is most easily perfected by this method. He did not complain of the mode adopted to reach results, but as he had been for many years viewing public affairs from an independent standpoint, it did not help him any to decide any question that might come before the Senate. Although usually preferring to give a silent vote, he could not suffer this measure to be passed without saying something on the subject. The heat that had been manifested on the occasion of this debate had surprised him, if anything could surprise him in politics. A stranger, unaccustomed to our modes of debate, would suppose that the Union was in danger, and that the old questions,

PASSIONS, PREJUDICES AND PURPOSES

which it had been thought were laid aside forever, were again revived, and this, too, fourteen years after the rebellion was conquered, and when there was no complaint from any quarter that the federal compact presses too hard upon one section at the expense of another, when the federal government is obeyed throughout the entire South. He continued, there does not seem to be the least ground for the

EXCITEMENT AND BITTERNESS

that have characterized the discussions in Congress at this session, and I should be amazed were it not that the record of all parties proves that majorities invariably commit legislative wrongs, and minorities invariably protest against them. If it be true, as charged, that the success of one of the great parties of the country means revolution and ruin to constitutional liberty, of what value would be the security of the government, or indeed of any other species of property? In the nature of things, if revolution was impending, or there was any danger apprehended to free government or popular liberty, the government would not be able to sell bonds at 4 per cent. interest, nor the stock market in New York maintain its present high rate. This charge, Mr. President, is mere fiction, and has no foundation,

BUT IT PROMISES INFINITE MISCHIEF,

and tends to demoralize the country and every material interest in it, alarms the thoughtless and timid, unsettles business and values, and produces a state of unrest in every community. It may succeed in winning elections, but it cannot restore prosperity. That great object can never be accomplished through a continuance of sectional strife and violence, nor do I believe the people are in a mood for this kind of policies. They have had more than five years of harsh experience, and they want to find some mode of relief from their

PRESENT SUFFERING AND EMPOVERISHED CONDITION,

and they will honor the statesman who contributes to the stock of knowledge on this subject, rather than the political leader who will not let the past alone.

I have no present concern, Mr. President, in the rise and fall of parties, but I am deeply solicitous that the affairs of the government shall be so administered that laborers seeking employment can obtain it, that all industrial pursuits will be suitably rewarded, and that heart be given to the people, North and South, to work out of their present embarrassments. We are one people, of the same blood, and with the same destiny,

AND UNITY OF FEELING,

is essential to lift us out of the mire, and to help us on the road to prosperity. The different parts of our common country are so intimately connected in trade and commerce, that as a general rule whatever injuriously affects one part has a corresponding effect on the other, and whatever benefits one benefits the other. It is, Mr. President, in my judgment, the imperitive duty of the hour, instead of turning the attention of the people back into history, with its animosities, to direct it to the

TROUBLED BUSINESS INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY,

and the way to relieve them. With the past buried, and discussions on living issues, the people would soon regain that confidence which is essential in any plan for relieving the present hard times. It may be that such a course would affect the fortunes of parties for both parties in Congress, or any question of practical legislation fall to pieces, but it would have a most beneficial effect upon the fortunes of the country. Without intending to reflect on the patriotism of either party, it does appear to me that the speeches on the pending bill do not represent the wishes or opinions of the masses of the people of either section. Experience has taught them that legitimate business principles which lead to wealth and happiness, require a cessation from agitation of the past, and that sound policy dictates the cultivation of

PEACE AND GOOD WILL

between the sections. The country, Mr. President, cannot be prosperous so long as the conflict between the North and South is used at each recurring Presidential election as an instrumentality of party vices, and the statesman who shall rise equal to the occasion and put it at rest will receive the gratitude of a suffering people. The bill before us is for the support of the army for the ensuing fiscal year. It is attacked because the sixth section altars two provisions of the revised statutes. Section 2,002 of these statutes

READS AS FOLLOWS:

"No military or naval officer or other person engaged in the civil, military or naval services of the United Slates shall order, bring, keep or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held, in any State, unless it be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep peace at the polls," and section 5,328 is in thess words: "Every officer of the army or navy, or other person in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps, or has under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep peace at the polls, shall be fined not more than $5,000, and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years."

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

These sections, though widely separated in the revised statutes, are parts of a general law passed on the 25th of February, 1865, to prevent officers of the army and navy, and other persons engaged in the service, from interfering in elections in States, 13 statutes at large, page 437. The first section denounced the use of troops at elections, except in two specified cases, and the second section provided penalties for disobedience. The two excepted cases are when troops were necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep peace at the polls. The sixth section of the appropriation bill proposes to strike from both sections the words "or to keep peace at the polls," and nothing more, so that the army cannot be used hereafter at elections for any purpose. As an abstract proposition, could there be any rational objection to this? Ought the army to be used at the polls when there has been profound peace for more than a decade? Does any one believe that such a law would ever have received the approval of the American Congress if it had been brought forward in a time of peace? It was passed when formidable civil war was in progress, taxing to the utmost the resources of the country. In the opinion of the patriots of that day the state of feeling in certain parts of the country was of such a character as to endanger

PEACEFUL ELECTIONS

while the war lasted, unless a mighty force was kept in readiness for any outbreak of popular commotion. This was the conviction that prompted the legislation, but I venture to say no one of the eminent men who voted for it, intended or expected it would remain a part of the permanent laws of the land. They were too well read in lessons of history and the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race, to believe a free people would tolerate, except in great emergencies like a war waged for the maintenance of the Union, the

INTERFERENCE OF THE MILITARY IN CIVIL CONCERNS,

and they were men of principle and did not wish it to be otherwise. It is no new thing in time of peace to repeal a law passed in time of war. Indeed no wise statesman will hesitate to do so if the law be unsuitable to the changed condition of things. It is a part of the very nature of every man of our race to rebel against anything which interferes with the freedom of elections, and the days of the

REPUBLIC ARE NUMBERED

if the people ever consent to place the ballot-box under the protection of the bayonet. But, Mr. President, this consent will never be obtained until they have forgotten the principles of constitutional liberty, and the precedents set by the commons of England. Can it be possible that a principle of common law, a right of the people to have an election free from the presence of troops, so dear to Englishmen 100 years ago, is not equally dear to their descendants at present.

Mr. President, it will require some one now living to write accurately the history of these times, for the future historian will be slow to believe that there was any basis on which to rest such an inquiry in the Congress of the United States during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Why then should not

THE LAW OF 1865 BE ALTERED

in the manner proposed by this bill? It is said that President Lincoln signed, and the inference is that it would reflect on his memory to change it. To say the least, this is a pretty strong presumption from such a predicate. No man loved Mr. Lincoln better or honors his memory more than I do, nor had any one greater opportunities to learn the constitution of his mind and character of his habits of thought. He was large hearted, wiser than those associated with him, full of sympathy for struggling humanity, without malice, with charity for erring men, loving his whole country with deep devotion, and intensely anxious to save it. Believing as I do, that

HE WAS RAISED UP BY PROVIDENCE

for the great crisis of the war of the rebellion. I have an equal belief that had he lived we would have been spared much of the strife of these latter days and that we would be on the high road to prosperity. Such a man, hating all forms of oppression and deeply imbued with the principle which induced the men of 1776 to resist the stamp act, would never have willingly intrusted power to any one, unless war was flagrant, to send troops to oversee an election. Why, then, I repeat, should not the proposed measure pass. There is no rebellion, nor any threatened, nor any domestic uproar anywhere,

THE UNION IS CEMENTED BY THE BLOOD

that was shed in defense of its integrity. The laws are obeyed North and South, East and West, and our only real differences relate to the administration of internal affairs of the government. By the construction of the human mind there will be of necessity diverse opinions among the people, on the best way to manage their internal affairs, and Congress meets periodically to legislate for the people, and to represent their views on questions dividing them, but surely these differences, be they great or small, afford no justification for a departure from any of the

PRINCIPLES THAT UNDERLIE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

If they do the charter of liberties will soon be frittered away. The charge that this is revolutionary legislation has no force. It might be called a partisan device. Congress has the power, under the constitution, to raise and equip armies, and the house of representatives hold the purse strings. In the pending army bill nothing is proposed but to strike out a single clause forbidding the presence of troops at the polls. In no respect is the authority of the President to answer a call to repel invasion or to suppress insurrection in any way abridged The amendment is

GERMANE TO THE BILL,

and is simply a condition as to the use of the army which the people's representatives had a perfect right to improve. It is not in any proper sense general legislation, and if it was, the statute books are full of precedents that the friends of the present measure might cite against their opponents. Whether the clause in question ought to be repealed is a fair subject for discussion, but the form of presenting it is not liable to just criticism. Personally, I should have preferred to vote on the proposition as an independent bill, because the practice of both parties legislating on appropriation bills is more honored in the breach than the observance. If this course had been pursued, it is probable the whole debate would have been less acrimonious, and the excitement which has followed could never have been worked up to so high a pitch. It has been alleged that there is an attempt to coerce the executive in this bill. Certainly none appears on the surface, and he is left entirely free to exercise his own judgment if it should be sent to him in the present or a modified form. To assume that he will

APPROVE OR WILL VETO IT

or to introduce him in any way in this debate is a departure from wise usage. The President's sphere of action is defined by the constitution, and any attempt to influence legislation by the suggestion of what he may or may not do is an observation deserving rebuke. It will be time enough to criticise the act of the President when he shall have exercised his constitutional right, and any discussion of his supposed course before then is wholly out of place in this body. Let us hope, Mr. President, when this bill has passed from our hands that the angry debate which has attended it will operate as electricity in purifying the atmosphere, and we will all come together better disposed to give the country what has been given to party in a united effort to provide relief for the prevailing distress in every pursuit of life.

SENATOR LOGAN

said he understood his colleague to remark that the laws were obeyed alike in the North and South.

Senator Davis—I meant the federal laws.

Senator Logan differed with his colleague, and then referred to the annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the year 1878 to show the very large number of violations of internal revenue laws in the South as compared with the North, and that five murders in that connection were committed in the South and none in the North.

Senator Davis said he had no doubt violations of internal revenue laws were taking place all over the country.

Senator Logan asked his colleague whether he could show a solitary murder committed in the North, or men wounded in the execution of law.

Senator Davis said his colleague was determined to have the last word. He, Davis, did not know whether the criminal laws were obeyed as well in the South, but he adhered to what he had already said, that the federal laws, as a system, are obeyed with as much allegiance in the South as in the North.

SENATOR ALLISON,

in the commencement of his remarks, asked if it was possible they had been sitting day after day and hour after hour debating whether in a republic there should be a free and honest ballot. Was there any party arrayed against a principle so well grounded? If there was such a party it was not the Republican party. The pending bill was professedly an appropriation bill providing for the support of the army from the first day of July next for one year, and unless this bill should pass before that day, then all the uses of an army must stop or go on without an appropriation. An army was necessary for protection of the frontier and forts and arsenals, and for the protection as well of our treasure and archives and other property concentrated here. The army was as old as the government itself. The Democratic Senators insisted that the sixth section of the bill was put there for the purpose of redressing grievances, although there was no pending grievance which required it to be redressed. Now and here he believed it was the Senator from Ohio, Thurman, who first intimated a redress of grievance. The Democratic party had been in power in the House since 1875, and he challenged contradiction when he said that no petition from any source had been presented asking repeal or modification of the existing law, nor had any such petition been presented in the Senate. This

PROPOSED REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

was suddenly discovered and had no foundation for action; there was no necessity for encumbering the bill with new legislation. At this time the Republicans have a majority of all the votes in the country, and this would be everywhere apparent if there were a free ballot, and therefore it was unfair to them to insist on such legislation. Besides it ought not to be done as the mersure affected, or might affect the enfranchised race. Considering that of forty Democratic Senators thirty-two are from sections more nearly affected by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution, to force this legislation upon our appropriation bills was an unfair procedure, especially in view of the fact that this question has not been discussed on the hustings, and no protest has come here against the use of the army, and it was still more unfair because of the avowal that these sections are placed in the bill as conditions of appropriation. Allison believed it was revolutionary to force an amendment of the constitution without ordinary processes. The constitution says bills shall be passed by both houses and receive the signature of the President in order to become a law. Yet it was not proposed to make the President's signature a condition to an appropriation of money to defray the government expenses. Gen. Jackson would have been amazed at such presumption. He read from Jackson's message to the Senate in 1834, protesting against a resolution passed by that body to the effect that the President had acted outside his constitutional prerogatives, and saying that if such interference with the independence of the Executive was allowed to pass unnoticed, and grew into a custom, it would be as effective in destroying the liberty of action of independent departments of the government as if a constitutional amendment were adopted throwing into the hands of the President the power delegated to the Senate.

The real issue, Senator Allison continued, is whether the civil officers of the United States shall be permitted to enforce the laws by calling on the military in case of necessity. If troops had ever interfered in elections, they had done so in violation of law, and were liable to fine and imprisonment for it. There was ample legal protection against undue influence. Continuing, he showed that under Washington the army had been authorized by Congress to be used to restore peace in Pennsylvania, and under Jefferson to be used as militia in certain States, and such had been the practice since.

In conclusion, Senator Allison said there must be laws securing the people a fair representation, and they could not consent to any infringement of their rights by the overriding of one department of the government by any other department.

After an executive session adjourned.

House of Representatives.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The reading of the journal was dispensed with and consideration was resumed of the subsidiary silver coin bill. After a brief statement by Mr. Crittenden, favoring the bill, voting on the amendments was begun.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Gillette for the redemption of subsidiary silver coins in paper fractional currency of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, which currency shall be legal tender to the amount of ten dollars.

Mr. Stephens, who had charge of the bill, said he was in favor of the amendment and the subject was before the committee on coinage, but did not want this bill encumbered with it. Upon this representation Mr. Gillette withdrew the amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Newberry requiring small coins, one cent, three cents, etc., to be received at postoffices for postage stamps in sums not exceeding $3 was, after discussion, agreed to.

The bill finally passed. It provides that silver coins of smaller denomination than $1 may be exchangeable into lawful money when presented in sums of $20; makes lawful money exchangeable into silver coin in like amount; makes subsidiary silver coins a legal tender for all debts, public and private, in sums of not exceeding $20; and makes minor coinage receivable at postoffices to the amount of $3.

STANLEY-HAZEN TRIAL.

Mr. Knott, from the judiciary committee, made a report on the question of the subpœna duces tecum served on the late clerk of the House to produce certain original papers in the Stanley court martial in New York. The report concluded with a resolution prohibiting the removal of the original papers, but granting the consent of the House to either party to have made a properly proven copy of the papers mentioned in the subpœna. The report and resolution were agreed to.

DEFICIENCY PROVIDED FOR.

Mr. Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported a deficiency bill for about $25,000. Passed.

TALK RESUMED.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. Bailey characterized the proposed repeal as an infamous usurpation power on the part of the Democratic party. It was not asked for by the people or country, but by the Democratic leaders and politicians. He predicted the Republicans would march to political victory in 1880 with Grant as their leader.

Mr. Bayne alleged there were three conspicuous objections to the pending legislation. The first was that it was framed to coerce the President in repealing or modifying the federal election law under the penalty of refusing necessary supplies to the government. This was usurpation on the part of the majority in the two Houses. The second objection was that the proposed legislation was supported on the ground that the government had not the constitutional right to supervise and regulate the election of members of Congress until the States were in revolt. This would be putting a dangerous, if not fatal interpretation on the constitution. The third objection was that the existence and enforcement of the statutes proposed to be repealed or modified were indispensable to fair elections in many sections of the country. He proceeded to amplify these propositions.

Mr. Covert made a speech, on the Democratic side of the question, confining himself principally to a recital of what he characterized as the "highhanded outrages" perpetrated in New York under color of the infamous federal election law.

Mr. Geddes, referring to consideration of a

PRESIDENTIAL VETO,

said that he would not call in question the presidential title, but that he would never forgive nor forget the wrong by which Hayes held his seat, and that he had sworn on his country's altar never to cease his efforts, never to lay down the legal, peaceful and constitutional weapon of warfare until the fraud and crime by which the present incumbent held his office, were condemned at a free election, and the choice of the people inaugurated.

Mr. Thompson spoke on the Democratic side, and Bayne and Shallenbarger on the Republican side. Recess.

Evening Session.

EMPTY SEATS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—There was not half a dozen members present when the House assembled this evening, Mr. Thompson, Kentucky, in the chair, went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill. After speeches by Waddell, Cravens, Robertson and Ketcham in favor of the proposed repeal, and by Dwight in opposition thereto, the committee rose and House adjourned.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Destructive Lumber Fire at Anoka—Nearly a Million Feet of Lumber Burned—Supposed Work of an Incendiary—The Town of Ortonville, Big Stone County, Cremated by a Prairie Fire—Miscellaneous Criminal Record.

LUMBER FIRE AT ANOKA.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

ANOKA, Minn., April 22.—A large amount of lumber, between eight hundred thousand and one million feet, belonging to Pratt & Rhines, of Princeton, was burned here last night. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The lumber burned stood in close proximity to the main yard of the Anoka lumber mills, and also to their planing mill and saw mill, all of which would certainly have burned had it not been for the timely use of our steamer, which did good work and effectually checked the flames and kept the fire from spreading. As far as can be ascertained there was no insurance on the lumber burned.

RESIDENCE BURNED.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

ROCHESTER, Minn., April 22.—The farm house owned by Wm. Laughton, in the town of Marion, caught fire and burned yesterday noon. It ignited from a spark from the chimney falling on the roof while the family were at dinner, being all on fire when discovered. There was considerable furniture and wearing apparel burned. The total loss is estimated at $700. Insured in the Fire & Marine, St. Paul, for $250 on the house and $50 on the furniture.

TROTTING HORSE BURNED TO DEATH.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINONA, Minn., April 22.—About two o'clock this afternoon the barn of J. B. Kirch, of this city, caught fire from a pile of burning rubbish in the street, and was entirely destroyed. Three horses burned to death, one being a fast trotter, valued at $400. The barn was insured at $100. W. R. Davis, a clerk, was severely scorched while trying to save the horses.

OHIO CUTTING AFFRAY.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Accounts have been received of a terrible cutting affray which occurred at Yellowbud, twelve miles from Chillicothe, Ohio, Sunday night. A man named Murphy upon being ordered to keep quiet by Mr. Hart, keeper of a saloon where he was creating a disturbance, drew a knife and stabbed Hart in the breast and arms nine times. One Barlow, attempting to interfere, received a cut across the abdomen. The wounds of both men are pronounced fatal.

AN OVER-FAITHFUL CONDUCTOR.

COLUMBUS, O., April 22.—A special to the *Evening Dispatch* from Lancaster says the residence of Joseph Merger and its contents were destroyed by fire this morning. All the family escaped by jumping from a second story window except a girl eight years old, who perished in the flames. No insurance. Merger is a freight conductor on the Herekin Valley railroad, and was about leaving Lancaster with his train when he was told his house was on fire. Feeling that his duty was to his employers first he remained with his train and brought it through to this point while his house was burning.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC DISASTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—A Portland dispatch gives an additional list of drowned by the Great Republic disaster, as follows: James McDevitt, sailor; Frank Manley, waiter, and Chris. Mont, sailor, all of whom were lost in the boat capsizing while leaving the ship for the island Sunday morning.

ORTONVILLE, MINN., CHICAGOIZED.

MORRIS, Minn., April 22.—The entire business portion of the town of Ortonville, Big Stone county,, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire burned in from the prairie. As it approached town the people burned off a part of the intervening space, but the wind, which blew almost a hurricane, carried the fire across, and that side of the street on which were all the business houses was swept clean. Messrs. Shoemaker & Son, Wood Bros., and P. G. Gessner & Co., are the principal losers.

SUICIDE—AMNESTY.

NASHVILLE, April 22.—An unknown man to-night leaped from the suspension bridge into the Cumberland river, falling 100 feet, and was drowned. One hundred and sixty-three illicit distillers accepted amnesty to-day in the United States circuit court.

NEW ORLEANS FIRE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—The Poland street car station, and seven adjacent houses, were burned. Loss estimated at $70,000.

ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN FIRES.

CHICAGO, April 22.—A *Tribune* special says a fire occurred in Braidwood, Ill., this afternoon, destroying $20,000 worth of property and grain.

The *Inter-Ocean's* La Crosse, Wis., special says the village of Norway, on the Northwestern railroad, was nearly destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $15,000.

All Lovers

Of ice cream or water ices will always find a *delicious article* at Booth's, 15 Wabashaw street.

For sale, dry pine slabs, sawed and splitwood, at Mackie & Co.'s, corner Market and Fourth streets.

BRITISH BAYONETS

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Hard Fighting in Zululand—The British Troops Successful, but With the Loss of Valuable Lives—Ekowe Relieved and the British Line Retired—A Probable Strategic Advance in Afghanistan—Albanian Success Against the Servians—Progress of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia—General Old World News.

South Africa.

BRITISH SUCCESS—EKOWE RELIEVED.

LONDON, April 22.—A dispatch from Ginglelova, South Africa, April 7th, says: The relief column, on reaching here the 1st inst., was informed of the advance of great masses of the enemy. The troops at once formed in lines and strengthened their entrenchments. At 4 A. M. the Zulus appeared skirmishing on the right in front of the rifles and naval brigade on the northeast. We first engaged a large force which appeared on the surrounding heights. The Zulus fought bravely, advancing within thirty yards of our entrenchments. The attack lasted nearly an hour, when the Zulus retreated precipitately, followed by mounted infantry and the native contingent. April 3d, the relief column under Lord Chelmford started for Ekowe. It was composed of the Fifty-seventh and Sixtieth regiments, six companies of the Ninety-first, the marines, two rocket companies, one Gatling gun, two nine-pounders, the mounted infantry and Dunn's scouts. The rest of the column remained to guard the baggage. Mounted natives and volunteers led the way. No Zulus were seen. After a successful march of fifteen miles, Col. Pearson, with a few companies of the Ninety-ninth and seamen of the Active, were met at 5 o'clock. The force reached Ekowe at 9:30. The garrison had plenty of food. There were 100 sick and 30 dead. Lieut. Evelyn, of the Buffs, and Lieut. Davidson, of the Ninety-eighth, were dead from fever. The camp was very strong. April 4th, Col. Pearson marched for Tugala, and April 5th, Lord Chelmsford started for Ginglelova. In consequence of a false alarm the pickets fired into the bush. Dunn's scouts returning the Sixtieth fell back at their approach in disorder. One scout was killed and nine wounded. Five men of the Sixtieth were also wounded. Of 34 whites wounded left at Ginglelova, 1 died, 16 are dangerous, and 12 severely wounded. A new entrenchment and camp will be formed. Part of the force is returning to Fugela. The Zulus lost 1,200 in the engagement.

THE ATTACK ON GINGLELOVA.

LONDON, April 22.—Advices from Cape Sauer, April 6th, via St. Vincent, says Lord Chelmsford's camp at Ginglelova, on the road to Ekowe, was attacked at daybreak, April 3d, by 11,000 Zulus, who made frequent and desperate attacks on all sides, but were repulsed and pursued with great loss. Four hundred and seventy-five Zulus were found dead around the trenches. The final attack was led by Dobeclmanzi, who commanded at Isandula. Lieutenant Johnson, of the Ninety-ninth regiment, and four privates were killed. Col. Northey, of the Sixteenth regiment, a surgeon and fifteen men were severely wounded, on the 4th inst. Lord Chelmsford with the Ninety-first, Sixtieth and Fifty-seventh regiments and a body of marines left camp and relieved Ekowe during the night. Col. Pearson and his garrison have reached Umsindusi, and will arrive at Tugela April 7th. During the investment twenty-eight men died and 128 were put on the sick list. Ekowe has been totally evacuated. This evacuation is understood in London to be by Col. Pearson's garrison.

COL. WOOD'S FIGHT.

LONDON, 2:30 P. M.—Donald, Carrie & Co., proprietors of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal line of steamers, have received a telegram dated Cape St. Vincent, March 22, which says: Col. Wood's column has been attacked near Limeburg by a large number of Zulus. The enemy were repulsed with heavy loss. The British loss is seven officers and 400 men. The troops fought gallantly, but appear to have been taken by surprise.

OTHER BATTLES.

LONDON, April 22.—A Cape Seeven dispatch of April 8th says: In the fight between Col. Wood's command and Zulus the 28th of March the retreat of the Zulus was cut off and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. Col. Westerly, his son, Capt. Barton, Baron Von Steildrokn and seventy men were killed. Major Hackett was severely wounded and Lieutenant Smith and Captains Gardner, Cox and Pease were wounded. The total of British losses in both engagements is estimated at 220. The Zulus lost 2,500. It is rumored at Pretoria and Natal that the Boers intend investing Pretoria and threaten to detain Sir Bartle Frere as a hostage unless their demands are complied with. It is rumored also that Sir Bartle Frere is returning to Natal. Intelligence from Cape Town this afternoon states that Col. Wood's column has been attacked by Zulus and lost 400 men. The Zulus lost heavily.

REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, April 22.—A captain, lieutenant and one hundred men of the Sixtieth regiment have been ordered ready for immediate embarkation for Natal.

Another troop ship is ordered to be ready for sea immediately, to take out about twelve hundred men for the Cape of Good Hope.

EKOWE ABANDONED.

A telegram to the war office from St. Vincent, dated March 22, says: Lord Chelmsford intends to abandon Ekowa. The roads make it difficult of approach. He will establish a post at the coast road.

A SAVAGE FEINT.

A dispatch from Ginglelova April 4th, says: The day after the battle Cetewayo's brother sent a flag of truce, proposing to surrender. Lord Chelmsford replied that the only terms he could grant were that all the chiefs and men surrender themselves prisoners. The proposal was believed to be a feint to delay a probable advance of the British on Ulundi. Lord Chelmsford and the main force have returned to Tugila river.

EKOWE BURNED.

LONDON, April 22.—A correspondent at camp at Nysore says Ekowe was burned by the Zulus April 5th after its evacuation. There is strong evidence that the Transvaal Boers are tampering with Chief Mapoch, endeavoring to induce him to join them against the British. It is said at Cape Town that Cetewayo witnessed the attack on Col. Wood's camp March 29th, hence the determined nature of the fighting.

Afghanistan.

PLANS OF THE BRITISH.

LONDON, April 22.—In the house of commons to-day the chancellor of the exchequer, replying to inquiries, said Lord Lytton, viceroy of India, telegraphed on the 3d of April that no advance on Cabul would be ordered without consent of the home government, but that it may be necessary to advance a van guard, in order to give better force to negotiations. An advance on Gaudamak may be desirable, on account of the climate. Major Cavagnari is now at Sandamak. Messages are still passing between him and Yakoob Khan.

Russia.

WAR, PERHAPS.

LONDON, April 22.—Gen. Skobeloff thinks it will be utterly impossible to avoid war if the Turks enter Roumania, no matter under what circumstances.

THE REVOLUTIONARY EDICT.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* explains the state of things preceding the publication of the ukase. He says the clandestinely circulated organ of the revolutionists, *Land and Liberty*, demanded the abolition of the third section of the imprint chancellory and the dismissal of the court cannarilla surrounding the czar. It published a list of about 200 names, declaring that the revolutionists would

SHOOT, STAB AND MURDER

until their demands were satisfied, and cannarilla swept from the face of the earth. The correspondent estimates that the secret society numbers, 1,900 fully initiated working members, besides thousands who have taken a simple oath of loyalty. The total value of the property of the society is 2,000,000 roubles.

FLOODS.

MOSCOW, April 22.—In consequence of floods traffic on the Moscow, Smolensk & Oreliretebsk railways has been suspended.

France.

BLANQUI'S CASE.

PARIS, April 22.—A Paris correspondent commenting off the elections at Bordeaux, Champe Elysies and Muret, to fill vacancies in the chamber of deputies, says, with the exception of their triumph over the radicals at Rheims and Blois the moderate republicans have lost all they could lose. Relative to Blanqui, the correspondent says the government must insist upon annulling his election. It will probably secure a sufficient majority for this purpose, even should some Bonapartists vote with the republicans. If Blanqui be liberated after his election is annulled the chances of his re-election will be much diminished, though even then his defeat cannot confidently be counted upon. If, however, his liberation be refused his re-election will be certain.

AGRICULTURE AND AMERICAN COMPETITION.

Mr. Tiroid, minister of commerce and agriculture, addressing a meeting of the French Agricultural society, said that he was aware that many intelligent men didn't regard the agricultural crisis as a passing one, and were scared by the huge increase of American supplies. He could prove, however, that similar alarms had often previously been spread. Never had the wheat trade been subject to greater variations and depressions than under the sliding scale arrangement which experience seemed to have condemned forever. He left it to experts to determine whether American competition was likely to be permanent, and how far the abundance of last fall's American harvest was, as some alleged, exceptional. He would pay every attention to the data furnished, but the government's really effective role lay in extending the means of communication, facilitating the use of improved implements, and diffusing education, which would encourage agriculture more securely than any devices of a customs tariff.

Germany.

NEWSPAPER PROSECUTION.

BERLIN, April 22.—The Frankfort *Zeitung* will again be prosecuted for insulting Bismarck, by publishing a report of the last trial for the same offense, including speeches for the defense.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

PAYING ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The first treasury warrant for the payment of arrears of pensions was signed yesterday, and it is believed back pensions can be paid as rapidly as the accounts are made up, or at the rate of a million and a half a month, unless unexpected appropriations be hereafter made by Congress. After the first of July the saving created by the process of refunding and increased revenue will tell favorably upon the finances. The annual saving by the refunding is $10,600,000, and two years' saving on interest will go far towards paying these arrears of pension without increasing the burden of the public debt.

THE CABINET.

The cabinet, to-day, discussed the Indian troubles and seal fishing interests of Alaska. The death of Gen. Dix was noted. The flags on all public and many private buildings are at half-mast.

AUSTIN CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed Horace Austin, of Minnesota, late third auditor of the treasury, to be register of the land office at Fargo, Dakota.

Funeral of Gen. John A. Dix.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The funeral of Gen. Dix takes place Thursday at Trinity church. The pall bearers will be Hon. Hamilton Fish, Thurlow Weed, Edward Pirrepont, ex-Gov. Morgan, Gens. Cullom and Rathbone, John J. Cisco, Chas. O'Connor and C. A. Law. The remains will be temporarily placed in the family vault in Trinity churchyard.

THE LATE GEN. DIX.

The following order was issued this afternoon:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 22.—The President, in making public announcement of the death of Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, which occurred during last night in the city of New York, desires to commend to the attention of the people of this country the great public services through a long and eventful life of this eminent citizen, and the patriotic record of his military services, both in his early youth and advanced age. Appropriate honors will be paid to his memory, under the direction of the war department and of the treasury department, of which he was at one important period the head, and it is recommended to his fellow citizens to participate in a general token of respect to his worth as a private citizen and to his eminent services as a Senator of the United States, minister to France and Governor of the State of New York.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Twelve buildings burned at Anna, Ill., last night. Loss $50,000.

Rev. Samuel Ives Curtis was yesterday installed into the chair left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Bartlett as professor in the Union Park Theological seminary, Congregational, Chicago.

The body of a girl, named Ella Ryder, tied hand and foot, was found in the Missouri river, some miles below Independence, Mo., on Sunday. The supposition is that the father of the girl threw her in the river and then killed himself, because she persisted in keeping company with a dissipated, disreputable man named Todd.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—A fire at Eureka, Nev., the 19th, swept several of the principal streets for half a mile, destroying property to the value of nearly a million dollars, with an insurance of not over a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars distributed in small risks among a large number of companies. A fall of snow immediately following the fire caused much suffering among the houseless people. San Francisco and other places have forwarded provisions and raised a fund of $10,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

Another Waif.

Early yesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Tanner, residing on Cooper street, were awakened by the cries of an infant, and on arising they found a babe about five or six weeks old in a market basket. The following note was attached to its clothing:

If you pleas Mr. and Mrs. take me in, fore I have no father and mother, and you no children. I hope you will dake me, as youre own and dont send me of again.

The basket had been marked Griggs & Co., but the mark was partly erased. A call at Griggs & Co.'s, grocers, corner of Jackson and Seventh streets, elicited the fact that such a basket had been sold a woman about 10 o'clock Monday night, but no one knew who she was. The child will be sent to the Home of the Friendless or county poor house.

WEATHER TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1 A. M.—Indications for upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, falling, followed by rising barometer, warmer southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rains in Missouri valley. For upper lake region, falling, followed by rising barometer, northeast winds, partly cloudy weather and lower temperature.

St. Paul amateurs will repeat "Pinafore," in accordance with universal request, next Monday evening.

SIBLEY COUNTY MURDER.

DEPOSITION TAKEN OF THE DYING WOMAN YESTERDAY.

More Details of the Brutal Crime—The Woman Made Blind by a Bullet—Search for the Murderer—He is Seen Near St. Paul—Sheriff Bray On His Track.

THE SIBLEY COUNTY TRAGEDY.

[Spcial Telegram to the Globe.]

HENDERSON, Minn,, April 22.—The county attorney and Justice Kirby went out yesterday and took the deposition of Matilda Schauer, who was shot by Frederick Goltz, in the town of Green Isle, this county, last Friday. The deposition is as follows:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Sibley—ss:

Malilda Schauer appearing personally before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace of the county of Sibley aforesaid, at the dwelling house of John Schauer, her husband, in the town of Green Isle, in said Sibley county, and being by me first duly sworn, deposes and says, through Ferdinand Tobbert, who was first duly sworn as interpreter, as follows: "My name is Matilda Schauer; am 29 years of age; am the wife of John Schauer; I feel and believe that I shall

DIE FROM THE WOUNDS

from which I am now suffering; I know Frederick Goltz; he came here to this house last Friday morning, the 18th day of April, 1879, about 8 o'clock in the forenoon; the door was open and he came in the door; I stood in the room near the stair door; he had a revolver in his hand and he raised it up and

SHOT ME

in the right leg about half way between the knee and the hip; I then ran up to him and pushed him out of the door and tried to shut it; he pushed against the door and pushed it open and then shot me in the head near the left eye, and then shot me again above the left breast near the nipple; the bullet passed through and came out of my back just under the shoulder blade; I then ran past him out of the door, and fell down at the end of the house and laid there until my husband came and picked me up and carried me into the house; Daniel Lucht was with him; I had my senses but could not get up myself; I think I shall not live long.

(Signed) MATILDA SCHAUER."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of April, A. D. 1879. J. P. KIRBY, Justice of the Peace.

THE PARTIES.

The parties are both Germans and were formerly husband and wife, and lived together as such in Germany and later in Wisconsin, where she left him on account of his cruel treatment, obtained a divorce, came to Sibley county about three years ago and married John Schauer. Goltz followed after and has been working in this county most of the time for the last two years, and has repeatedly

THREATENED HER LIFE.

He went to the house last Friday, the door was open and he stepped in and stood near the door and asked Mrs. Schauer if she was well, and being answered in the affirmative inquired for her husband, and was informed that he was out in the field plowing, some distance from the house. He then enquired for her husband's younger brother, who resided with them, and was told that he was not at home. He then said he could not see her living here in the woods

WITH ANOTHER MAN

any longer, and at once drew the revolver and commenced firing. The wound in the leg is a mere scratch, and the bullet hole through her left lung and out at her back is not supposed to be dangerous. The bullet passed between the ribs. But the bullet that struck her in the head entered at the outside corner of the left eye, passed slanting back of the nose and lodged back of her right eye, thus destroying the sight of both eyes. Although

MADE ENTIRELY BLIND

by the second shot, she had her senses even after she fell, and asked her little boy where Goltz was, and upon being told that he was running away across the field told the boy to call her husband. She has two children by Goltz and one by her present husband. The statement in Bill King's paper this morning that Goltz kicked her, is incorrect. She is a

HANDSOME WOMAN

in form and feature, and possesses an iron constitution. That she has survived her wounds this long is rendered a miracle. She is not expected to survive. Goltz has not yet been arrested, but the officers are on his track, and he can hardly escape. Sheriff Bray was never known to let up until he gets his man.

Sheriff Bray's Hunt for Goltz.

Sheriff Bray, of Sibley county, reached this city yesterday in pursuit of Goltz, the wife-murderer of Green Isle. The GLOBE gave the first account of any newspaper in St. Paul of the horrible tragedy, and adds thereto the dying deposition of the unfortunate woman and further details of the diabolical crime.

From Sheriff Bray it is learned that Goltz, after accomplishing his murderous revenge, because his wife, whom he had thrice discarded, would not return to him, he took to flight.

THE FLIGHT AND PURSUIT.

Within a short time, as soon as the murder could be reported at Henderson, fifteen miles away, Sheriff Bray took up the pursuit of the murderer. He has followed the man step by step in his winding course until he, the sheriff, reached this city yesterday, on the trail of the fugitive.

Goltz has made his way across country, through the woods, by the highway and short cuts on foot. Sheriff Bray first got word of him near Norwood; he was lost at Norwood, having avoided the town. The trail was picked up again and followed to Wadena, where again it was lost. Again at Watertown the murderer came to view, and at Victoria he sunk from sight to reappear near Chaska. Thence the course was followed to Excelsior and from there to Minneapolis, and though word had been forwarded to the authorities there, the country constables let the murderer pass through their bailiwick unmolested.

Sunday afternoon Sheriff Bray got the track and kept it to this point. Here, when he made inquiry of the officials he was vexed by hearing nothing; the trail was apparently totally obliterated. Sheriff Bray came here yesterday and instituted inquiry. He was not long in ascertaining that a man answering to Goltz's description had been seen on the St. Paul road to Minneapolis, by two persons belonging to St. Paul—George Stahlman and a GLOBE reporter. Each were asked separately to describe the man whom they thought was the murderer, and each gave a description similar in all respects, fully identifying the party as the murderer fugitive.

Goltz is supposed to have turned away from St. Paul, making direct for Hudson, with the intent of reaching Chicago.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MURDERER.

All along the route he has been given away by his good clothes. He wears a respectable suit of black coarse diagonal cloth, black hat and carries a cane. He is about five feet eight to nine inches tall, weighs about 180 pounds. Has a florid complexion, not from drink, high cheek bones, small blue eyes, prominent nose, light hair, and a small yellow moustache. The telegraph has been called into requsition to aid in the capture, and besides Sheriff Bray has by no manner of means abandoned his sleuth hound pursuit.

Drought and Fires in Cuba.

HAVANA, April 22.—Rains have relieved the drought, which was aggravated by a terrible south wind. Disastrous conflagrations resulted from the drouth in cane fields of the districts of C lon, Natarsas and Cardenas. Over fifty plantations suffered more or less. On eight the crops and buildings were entirely destroyed.