Daily Globe.

VOLUME 11. ST. PAUL, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1879 NUMBER 149

REPUBLICAN ROUT.

GRAND OUTCOME OF THE FIGHT FOR FREE BALLOTS.

The New Army Bill in the House—The Radical Obstructionists Withraw Opposition to the Famous Section—Garfield Put Forward to Explain the Backdown—The Fallacy of the Plea Exposed by Cox and Clymer—The Legislative Bill Amended by the Senate—General Capital News.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[Extra Session.]

The Senate.

M'DONALD'S ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Consideration was resumed of McDonald's bill to authorize the use of troops in certain cases, and to repeal certain election laws.

Senator Hill began a speech on the bill by saying he intended to reply to private allusions but not to retaliate nor to make a personal attack on any Senator. He said his vote in the Georgia convention was against secession, but the secession resolution was adopted by the convention, and after that it was only a question of whether citizens of the State should uphold its solemn action in convention. He therefore signed the ordinance of secession after its passage, as did all of his colleagues, though one-third of the members voted with him against it. He read from the records articles from Blaine's late speech, in which the latter assumed that Hill, rather than have a minority in the Georgia secession convention, had consented to the death of the old Union by voting with the majority to secede.

Senator Hill said Blaine had misrepresented the facts contained in the very book he had quoted from in that speech containing the proceedings of the Georgia convention. If that Senator intended, by the manner in which he represented those facts, to show that in that convention, on the test question as to whether Georgia should or should not secede, he (Hill) voted for secession or intended to approve it, he stated that which the document he professed to have in his hand taught him was not true.

As Senator Blaine had chosen to introduce the subject he thought it proper to give the facts in the premises in the form of a historical statement. While there was a great diversity of opinion throughout the South on the main question as to whether secession should take place or not, it was universally conceded that if a State should decline to secede, when that declared will should be ascertained, it was the duty of all her citizens to support her acts, and two reasons were given for that: First, that to oppose the will of the State, after that will had been officially ascertained and declared, could only result in civil war among the States, which was determined at all hazards to be avoided. Second, because it was believed if the Northern people saw there was unanimity in the Southern States it would have the happy moral effect of avoiding the catastrophe of sectional war, as it was widely charged that the movement for secession was merely factious.

There were many Southern men who sedulously opposed secession, and who believed that if war could only be avoided for a few months the actual difference could be adjusted and war averted. If the Senator from Maine had seen fit to say that my vote on secession was inconsistent with my expressed principles I should have cared nothing for the statement of his opinion, but for some purpose of his own he chose to profess facts which did not exist, and upon this double misrepresentation of facts he displayed his wit and smartness, and all when he knew I was seven hundred miles away. I make this simple statement, Senators, to the judgment of honest men and honorable debaters, without comment.

Senator Hill then spoke of the clamor raised by his assertion that the Democrats were largely instrumental in saving the Union. He denied that what he said could be construed as meaning that Republicans did not also help in such preservation, but he added, "strike from the rolls of Union troops the names of the Democrats, and will any man say the war against secession would have succeeded." This was what he had meant, but before continuing he said there had been a persistent effort on the part of the Republican press and other ways to hold him up to execration as a brutal and cruel man. He had been charged years ago with introducing retaliatory war measures in the confederate Senate. So far from this being true he showed from the records that he was unalterably opposed to any war measures not in the line of the lights and according to the law of the nations. When there seemed a danger that such measures might in the excitement of the time be adopted he, while opposing all legislation on the subject, drafted and held in reprieve in case of need, an act declaring persons or parties raiding, marauding and committing outrages under pretense of being federal troops to be criminals. Real soldiers were not touched by the provision, but it was framed in view of the wide spread apprehension of servile insurrection following the emancipation proclamation. No legislation on the subject was had, however, not even this moderate measure drafted by himself.

Senator Hill, after further vindicating himself from similar charges and denouncing the unfair attacks upon him, said he had understood his political opponents had sent agents through the South to hunt up his "record." He had never made it a practice to preserve his speeches or letters, but he was sure no word of his would ever be found justifying a charge that at any time during, before or after the war was in the slightest degree disrespectfully of the Union of States under the cons itution. He had spoken burning words against the Republican party, against the war, against reconstruction, but for a Union of States, partly national, partly federal, as framed by Madison and expounded by Webster, he had felt a constant admiration from the time when he first understood to this hour. Upon this subject he defied criticism and challenge malice.

Senator Hill in further remarks showed that he had never been an extremist in politics and consequently had been denounced by secessionists as a nationalist, and was now blamed by the consolidation element as a secessionist. He believed that the true theory of the Union was that neither the State nor national government was master of the other and quoted from Webster's utterances to confirm his view.

Senator Hill closed with an eloquent appeal to the American people to abandon sectionalism, whether tending towards secession or despotism, and return to the constitutional government as inaugurated by Madison and expounded by Webster, and as it stands unaltered by the issues growing out of the war. His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause in the galleries.

Senator Blaine gave notice he would, at another time, reply to Senator Hill's remarks.

Senator Morrill then read a speech principally devoted to a defense of the Republican party and support its financial policy as opposed to the inflation plans of the Democratic party. He eulogized the resumption policy, dwelt upon the reduction of the public debt and, while not charging the Democrats with advocating repudiation, said all repudiationists found a congenial resting place among them.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Senator Beck, from the committee on appropriations, reported back, with sundry amendments, the House legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and said he would endeavor to have it taken up for action to-morrow. Ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

The Senate went into executive session and when the doors were reopened the President pro tem. laid before the Senate the House bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses of the government, which was referred to the committee on appropriations.

CONFERENCE.

The President pro tem. appointed Senators Davis, W. Va., Wallace and Allison members of the conference committee on the bill repealing certain clauses of the sundry civil appropriation act of the last session, the House having insisted upon its amendment to certain Senate amendments thereto. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Mr. Stephens, from the coinage committee, reported a bill for the adoption of the metric system of weights, measures and coinage; ordered printed and recommitted.

VINEGAR.

Mr. Carlisle, from the committee of ways and means, reported the Senate bill allowing vinegar factories, which were established and operated before the first of March, 1879, to continue their business by use of alcoholic vapor even when within 600 feet of a distillery or rectifying house prohibited by the existing bill, under regulations to be prescribed. Bill passed.

SETTLING A BEQUEST.

Mr. Carlisle reported a bill directing the attorney general to adjust or compromise the claim of the United States under the will of Jas. T. Lewis. Passed. This is a case in which Lewis, formerly of Hoboken, N. J., left an estate above one million dollars, to be applied for the reduction of the national debt.

COURT CASES.

The morning hour was dispensed with, the pending business in that hour being the bill relative to the removal of causes from State to federal courts, having been referred to the committee of the whole not to be brought up at the present session.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Knott, from the judiciary committee, submitted the report of that committee on the veto message of the President. Printed and recommitted. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the army appropriation bill, and Mr. Clymer, member of committee on appropriations, who has charge of the bill, made a brief explanation of it.

Mr. Whitthome moved to reduce the maximum of the army from 25,000 to 15,000, which, after debate, was rejected.

Mr. Weaver moved to strike out the section providing that each member of the graduating classes of 1879 and 1880, of the military academy, may after graduation elect to receive $750, and the acceptance of that sum shall render him ineligible to appointment in the army until two years after his graduation, except in case of war. The motion to strike out was defeated and an amendment incorporating in the section the words "with consent of the secretary of war" was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, Va., section nine in regard to promotions in the army was stricken out.

Consideration of the money portion of the bill having been concluded, the committee proceeded to consideration of section 6, providing "no money herein appropriated shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of the army to be used as a police force at the polls." General debate upon that section was opened by Mr. Baker, who viewed the section as a mere encumbrance, as a mere political tub thrown to the whale, inasmuch as the President was not now clothed with the power of placing troops of the United States around the polls as a police force. Viewing the section in that light, he would move to strike it out, but should such motion be defeated he would still vote for the bill. He would not be deterred from discharging his duty to the constitution by reason of the fact that political necessity had constrained any party to put on the bill a provision which was mere idle thunder.

Mr. Hawley said the Republicans looking at the section had naturally begun to wonder whether there was not a covert meaning in it, because as it stood it was merely an encumbrance. What was a police force? It was a sworn constabulary, duly organized. That the Republican party had never claimed that the army should be used as police was a mistake. The section might command the assent of a Republican of the deepest dye who believed in having the federal laws respected everywhere and at all times.

Mr. Garfield reviewed the attempts of the majority to obtain the repeal of what it termed "grievances." The minority had said at the last session, and it still said that it had never insisted on the use of the army to run elections; that there had never been such a law; that it had never desired to have such a law or such practice as that, and that if anything vital was necessary to prevent the running of elections by bayonets, it was ready to help prevent it. When the present session opened the majority had brought in an army bill which had in it not the repeal of an offensive law, but a proposition so to modify the law of 1865 as to enlarge its restrictions, and which carried with it absolute criminal statute against any civil officer who should keep peace at the polls by calling in the armed force to help him. That bill had been wrecked on the rock of the constitution and had gone down, and no longer lived on the face of the waters of the political sea. (Applause on the Republican side.) Then came the second chapter. A short bill had been introduced declaring, in effect, that the army should not be used to enforce any of the laws of the union, anywhere in the union, if there happened to be an election being held. The Republicans had pointed out the monstrous paralysis that would be visited on the executive department if there should be days on which the laws could not be enforced. That bill had also run against the rock of a constitutional veto and had gone down, and not a bubble remained above the place where it had gone down. (Applause on the Republican side). Now the present bill had been brought on and he particularly complimented the gentleman, Mr. Johnston, upon whose motion the 9th section had been stricken out. The army would not forget him for that act. Section 6 did not profess to repeal, and did not repeal, any law of the United States, and therefore it was not obnoxious in that respect.

Mr. Clymer took the floor but yielded five minutes to Mr. Cox, who commenced his remarks in the midst of impatient shouts of "vote, vote," from the Democratic side. Mr. Cox taunted the Republican side of the House with not retreating in good order, but that there was a rout in their camp.

Mr. Price—I think we have advanced considerably.

Cox to Price—I did not ask you my reverend brother, to speak. (Laughter.) I would like to hear you on temperance or on the Moline water power.

Mr. Price—I presume that on the subject of temperance I could benefit my friend considerably. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox—If I could only infuse a little of this old Bourbon element into my friend from Iowa he would be a wiser and better man. (Laughter.) I am not myself in favor of this bill. As to the 25,000 men, I do not think we need so large an army either for the red man, black man or white man. The gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) covers his retreat very handsomely, in large rhetoric, with some thunder from on high to help him, a mere brutum fulmen without the lightning, for he did not strike anybody except the gentleman from Wisconsin (Williams.) I understand the motives of my friend from Ohio. The other side of the House knows that the army cannot be used in the solid South. They are willing to give up all that they have said and retreat ingloriously under the shield of the gallant soldier from Ohio. But they want to supplement the ragged rascals of supervisors at the North with the army. This is their motive. They mean, if possible, to carry the election in 1880, and for that they want troops at one point and supervisors at another. They mean to strike down either by force or fraud the right of the citizen to vote. I would not give them either the army or supervisors. All this talk of the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) is just as insincere as the laugh of a madman. All this brag of our great heritage and of our free institutions is like the flight of a bat compared with the eagle. It has no more reference to personal liberty or electoral liberty than whiteness has to the queen of the Hottentots. (Laughter.) This extra session was called for a purpose. We undertook to brush from the statute books certain obnoxious provisions.

A voice on the Republican side—You have not done it yet.

Mr. Cox—Rise up and speak if you are a man. Let us look at you.

Mr. Baker, rising—I merely observed that you had not brushed away very much.

Mr. Cox—The gentleman (Baker) spoke the other day of my sonorous voice. I wish he had spoken with more sonorousness to-day. We cannot brush off these obnoxious provisions so long as you have fraud in the White House. (Sneezes on the Republian side.) We cannot override the veto under the constitution. Now at last the gentleman from Ohio makes merit of his recreancy to the cause of the other side, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Williams) puts the knife into him, and turns it around, and blood spurts out all over the Republican side of the House until it is red and gory. (Laughter.)

Mr. Clymer said when the Democratic side of the house proposed in March last to remove the laws that were a standing menace and threat to the ballot and its purity, and when it voted the repeal of the only law that authorized the military to be used to keep peace at the polls, the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) proclaimed in thunder tones that the Democratic side of the house was guilty of attempted revolution. That gentlemen had attempted to excite the feelings and passions and prejudices of all kinds of men against the Democratic party as being hostile to the army and wanting to destroy it. It was a matter of profound gratification to him (Clymer) that in these closing hours of the special session that gentleman's reason had come back to him. That gentleman now said he never claimed that the President had the power to use troops for such purposes. If so, why had he (Garfield) and his whole party in Congress resisted the repeal of the act of 1865, which allowed the military to keep peace at the polls, and why had they finally extorted a veto from the executive? Was there more force in it in April than in June, or was it that in the prolonged discussion the gentleman had at last discovered that on him and his party associates should be the blame if the army should be without support. There never had been an hour when the Democratic side of the House was not willing and ready to vote appropriations for the government. In April they had been called revolutionists. Yesterday they were denounced as nullifiers, and to-day the gentleman, Garfield, declared in bland terms, that the sixth section of the pending bill, which in effect was precisely the same as the sixth section of the vetoed army bill, was meaningless and of no force and effect. If the President of the United States was law abiding and did his duty, never hereafter would there be an armed soldier seen at the polls. He, Clymer, was willing to go before the country on the issue of the "ballot against the bullet," freedom from interference with elections by federal soldiers of supremacy of the civil over the military power, of the right of men to express their will at the polls freely, and when this and the bill passed yestery became a law, the Democratic party in Congress would have earned the gratitude of the entire country. (Applause on Democratic side.)

Mr. Cobb made a statement which was contradicted by Mr. Browne, as to a Massachusetts regiment having in 1864 interfered with an election in Indianapolis and prevented the Democrats from voting. Finally the debate was closed and both sides of the House renewed the impatient call for a vote.

Mr. Baker moved to strike out the sixth section.

The amendment was rejected. The committee then rose and reported the bill and the amendments adopted in committee of the whole were agreed to, and the bill passed, yeas 172, nays 31. Adjourned.

SPOFFORD-KELLOGG.

ONE OF KELLOGG'S WITNESSES.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—William L. Randall was before the committee on privileges and elections this morning. He is Kellogg's witness, Spofford having no more witnesses in readiness. Randall put his hand on the bible when sworn but declined to kiss the book. Randall testified that in 1877 he was clerk in Packard's legislature; was present when Kellogg was voted for in joint convention. Seventeen Senators and sixty-five Representatives were present; among those voting were Samuel Thomas and Jules Severgnez. He recorded the votes, and on re-examination disclosed no error. Replying to Kellogg, witness said after voting for Senator for the long term the joint convention adjourned for one hour, when Jas. Lewes was elected for the short term. The latter is now naval officer at New Orleans, but was not then. Replying to Merrick, Randall said he made minutes at the time. All the members voted for Kellogg. Had visited the witnesses in this case since their arrival and talked with personal friends. Had shown his notes to Shellabarger, Sypher and John Molaire, but to nobody else. Adjourned.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Senate executive session to-day was wholly consumed in a discussion concerning the proposed readjustment of the ranks of certain assistant surgeons in the army whose nominations, recently confirmed, have been suspended on motions to reconsider. At the close of to-day's session no motion to reconsider had been entered in regard to any other of the several hundred army promotions and appointments confirmed last week; and this being the second executive session that has intervened since the date of their confirmation, they now stand finally confirmed, and the President is at liberty to issue commissions forthwith. Dennis Egan, who was confirmed by the Senate last March as collector of internal revenue for Florida, but who has hitherto failed to give the requisite bond, furnished a bond to-day, which was accepted by Secretary Sherman, and the President thereupon sent a message to the Senate withdrawing the nomination of ex-Senator Conover, which was sent to that body a few days ago to fill some position.

PROCTER KNOTT'S REPORT.

At a meeting of the House judiciary committee, to-day, Chairman Procter Knott submitted his report on the message of the President vetoing the bill to prevent military interference at elections. After reading of the document some discussion arose during which the Republican members gave assurances they would not object to the presentation of the report to the House for the purpose of having it printed and recommitted, the idea of delaying this procedure being to afford the minority opportunity to prepare a statement embracing their views upon the veto in question.

GEN. RICE.

Gen. A. V. Rice, nominee for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, said to-day that the published statement to the effect that he would not accept the nomination unless Col. John G. Thompson shall be retained as chairman of the Democratic national committee was erroneous, and that there was no connection whatever between the organization of the committee and his acceptance.

JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

The Senate committee, at a late hour this afternoon, completed their consideration of the House bill making the appropriations for the next fiscal year's judical expenses, and decided to report it back to the Senate to-morrow without amendments.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Annual Camp Meeting at Madison, Wis.—Healthy Growth of the Sect.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MADISON, Wis., June 10.—The Seventh Day Adventists opened their annual camp meeting and conference this evening. The grounds are the same as used by them last year in Rodermund's grove, just outside the city limits on the banks of Fourth lake. Large interest in the series of meetings is anticipated. Elder W. H. Littlejohn, of Michigan, will have charge of the religious services. Elder James White and wife, pioneers and leaders among this people, will be present. Their presence will add greatly to the interest of the occasion both with Adventists and outsiders. The clergy of this order in the State are in attendance to the number of about twenty. Considerable prosperity has attended the efforts of these people in Wisconsin. During the past year several new churches have been brought into the faith and will be added to the conference this session. Missions have been opened by the general conference in England, Norway, Denmark and Italy, and active measures are being taken to extend the work in the South and on the Pacific coast. The present meeting has an auspicious opening, and, should the weather continue favorable, the attendance will be large.

WILLIAM'S WEDDING.

AUSPICIOUS CELEBRATION OF ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY.

Profuse and Handsome Decoration of the City in Honor of the Event—Great Rush of the People to Testify Their Affection for the Beloved Emperor—Procession of Princes and Potentates—Alms to the Poor—Scenes and Incidents.

BERLIN, June 11.—This city was in holiday attire yesterday, in honor of the emperor's golden wedding, that will be observed to-day. Special sentry boxes flanking the doors of the embassies, palaces and hotels tell the arrival of the distinguished guests and of honors accorded them, while the uniforms of the foreign colors mingle with the dark Prussian blue. Orderlies dash to and fro while curious crowds delight to watch the unusual stream of equipages on the linden. The populace laid regular seige to the emperor's palace and when he entered or emerged he was greeted with a volley of hurrahs. The chief buildings have been draped or hung with greenery and the principal streets flutter with streamers and flags. Illumination devices have been affixed here and are ready to burst out this evening into flaming monograms and eagles. Portraits and other compliments were offered to the imperial pair. All day yesterday the streets were blue with

MODEST CORN FLOWERS

the favorite plant of the emperor. At every corner portraits and biographies of the monarch and his consort were for sale, and Grub street bards of Berlin put forth all their powers to tempt passers by. Laureled busts of the Emperor and Empress are in every house; their portraits hang in every window; they are mentioned with honor by every tongue, and the only regret heard is that fuller scope has not been given for the display of popular loyalty, but affection can ill be taught restraint in all parts of the empire. Addresses are voted by provincial assemblies and municipalities, and universities to-day are taking of the character of the universal festival. Newspapers of every shade unite in expressing individual.

LOVE AND ALLEGIANCE.

to the reverend monarch. Berlin even yesterday was rapidly filling with all kinds of visitors. Among the distinguished arrivals up to yesterday noon were the royal family of Saxony, Grand Duke Alexis and Michael of Russia, the ducal families of Baden, Mecklenberg, Schewerinaud, Strelitz, Prince Frederick of Netherland, Prince Arnuth of Bavaria, heredit y Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern and the Duke of Edinburg. To-day's

PROCESSION OF PRINCES AND POTENTATES,

from Whitehall to Castle Chapel and back is regulated by imperial order. The Duke of Edinburg will give his arm to the Grand Duchess of Saxony. The Grand Duke Alexis comes after with the Princess Maria of Anholt, wife of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. At two removes further will follow Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar, with the Princess Louise of Prussia. Though very well, generally, the Emperor William has not yet entirely recovered from his recent accident, which slightly injured one of his knees, and he will neither walk or stand during the procession. The banks of the Rhine and adjacent hills were lighted by bonfires last night on the left bank from Bingen, Bruck and Rolandseck, and right bank from Eltville to the seven hills. The fires were lighted at 9 and left burning about one hour, along whole distance, sixty miles. The unprecedented grandeur of this demonstration attracted a large number of strangers to the Rhine valley.

CONCERT.

1 P. M.—The whole city is gaily decorated and the streets are crowded, especially within the precincts of the imperial palace. A concert, in which two thousand male voices participated, took place this morning, in Doenkof platz.

TO THE POOR.

LONDON, June 11.—Emperor William has given ten thousand marks to the poor of Berlin. Special correspondents report that the Emperor, yesterday, appeared to walk with pain and showed weakness in all his movements.

IOWA RADS.

Nominations and Platform Made and Adopted Yesterday.

DES MOINES, June 11.—The Republican State convention met at 1 o'clock, 782 delegates in attendance. John M. Irwin was made temporary chairman. Mr. Irwin, in taking the chair, made a speech, which produced merited enthusiasm and applause, the most radical utterances being those most loudly cheered. In making up prospective Republican candidates in 1880 and naming Conkling, Sherman, Blaine and Grant, the last names were met with particularly enthusiastic applause, that for Grant being several times repeated, ending in cheers. The convention, after appointing the customary committees, adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The convention reassembled, with ex-Senator Harlan in the chair and Col. John Scott, secretary. The announcement of Senator Harlan's name as chairman was very warmly applauded. He made a fifteen minute speech, reviewing the issues of the day and was very radical in all his expressions. The committee on platform not being ready to report, nominations were proceeded with. Gov. Gear and Lieut.-Gov. Campbell were renominated by acclamation. Both gentlemen were notified and were brought before the convention to address it, which they did in short and earnest speeches.

On the third ballot for supreme judge when Beck's vote had reached 410 and Ruddick 279, the nomination of Beck was made unanimous. Mr. Von Collen was nominated for superintendent of public instruction. The committee on platform, Hon. James F. Wilson, chairman, submitted the report, which was adopted without amendment.

It declares this country is a nation, not a confederation of States. The Democratic party denies this doctrine, which was settled by the war, and therefore that party is an unsafe one to trust with national life.

Second—The doctrine carried out protects citizens, and its denial by the Democratic party has resulted in barbarous outrages in the South. Redress can alone be had through Republican administration in government affairs.

Third—Denounces the attempt in Congress to repeal the election laws, which repeal would subject voters to the domination of the bulldozing elements of the Southern States and to repeating and fraud in New York city and elsewhere. The opposition to such attempts made by Congressmen and by the President in his veto, is accorded profound commendation. The threat of no money for the army is the echo of the same threat made during the rebellion, and the end will be the same.

Fourth—The government of the Union could not be beaten to death, and it cannot be starved to death. The financial policy of the Republican party is approved, and its results are a source of pride. The public debt has been reduced, so that from the highest amount to the amount it will be on the 1st day of August, when the refunding operations will be completed there will have been a saving of annual interest of $67,203,919, and a reduction of the principal of $583,886,594. The debt and interest shall be paid in honest money. To this end circulation should be kept at the largest practicable volume of paper currency and be maintained at par.

Sixth—No more Congressional tinkering with finances, so that industries may be revived and the general welfare promoted.

Seventh—The profit of coinage should inure to the government and not to bullion owners.

Eighth—A wisely adjusted tariff for revenue.

Ninth—Strict economy in taxes and expenditures, just reduction and equalization of official salaries as shall place public officers on equality with similar persons in private employment.

Tenth—Renews gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war, and denounces their removal by the Democrats in Congress and the appointment in their stead of confederate soldiers.

Eleventh—Reaffirms the position of the Republican party on prohibition and temperance, hail the good work done by the reform clubs and favor the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage within the State.

The new central committee was organized to-night by the election of John S. Runnels, of Des Moines, as chairman. Mr. Frank Holten, the old chairman, had declined to serve again.

The National Game.

At Worcester—Worcesters, 4; Nationals, 1.
At Manchester—Albanys, 2; Manchesters, 1.
At Syracuse—Stars, 7; Buffalos, 5.
At Springfield, Mass.—Springfields, 15; Uticas, 7.
At New Bedford—New Bedfords, 20; Hop Bitters, 7.
At Troy—Chicagos, 6; Troys, 3.

The Commercial club of Chicago left last evening for Boston to be absent seven days.

RAILROAD EXCURSIONISTS.

Return of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railroad Party—Resolutions Expressive of Their Appreciation of the Trip.

President H. H. Porter's excursion party arrived in the city last evening on their return from Bismarck and Manitoba. The excursion, under the auspices of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis railroad company, has been pleasantly successful from beginning to end. This is the verdict of the elated party of excursionists. Everywhere along the route the party has seen objects both to astonish and please. The trip was extended to Bismarck, where cordial western hospitality was given them, and then to Winnipeg. At the latter place United States Consul J. W. Taylor took the party in charge and made every moment of their visit agreeable. Lieutenant Governor Joseph Cobhant, of the province of Manitoba, received the distinguished party of Americans and extended the hospitality and freedom of the city to his guests. The sightseeing at Winnipeg was closed with the near view of a war dance by Crow and Loto Indians.

The favor with which the whole journey is received is best expressed in the following report of a meeting held by the excursionists while traveling at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour:

At a meeting held on the train between Breckenridge and St. Paul, on the return trip from an excursion over the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific railroads, on Wednesday, June 11th, 1879, the following resolution was offered by Mr. R. P. Flower, of New York, and adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, We have just returned from a ride by rail of over 1,300 miles across the fertile prairies, so adapted for wheat growing, north and west of St. Paul, and have been surprised and delighted not only as to their extent, but as to their fertility, variety and special adaptation to the growth of wheat, the cultivation of which would supply the world.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the officials of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific railroads, and the Northwestern Telegraph company for the facilities extended to us and their attention to us on this trip, and we especially thank Z. G. Simmons, president, and E. H. Hankinson, superintendent Northwestern Telegraph company; J. B. Rice, assistant superintendent St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad; Jos. Upper and Messrs. Haney and Pease, of the Canadian Pacific railway, and H. A. Towne, superintendent Northern Pacific railroad, together with their respective subordinates who accompanied us, for making our trip in every respect so thoroughly enjoyable.

Resolved, That we congratulate the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis and the railroads east of them, in having such a country tributary to them the future of which is so full of promise and so admirably adapted to settlement by the people of all nations, and believe they will realize their great advantages in a manner not yet dreamed of by their most sanguine citizens.

(Signed) DAVID DOWS, Chairman.
C. W. HILLARD, Secretary.

The party consisted of the following ladies and gentlemen:

From New York—David Dows and wife, R. P. Flower and wife, Judge Senley and wife, Benj. Brewster, wife and son, Henry Seibert and daughter, Barlow Stevens, George Caplin.

From Chicago—H. H. Porter and wife, Hugh Riddle, N. W. Mundy and wife, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, R. C. Nickerson, C. W. Hillard.

From Oshkosh, Wis.—Hon. P. Sawyer, wife and daughter.

From Rock Island—P. L. Cable.

From St. Paul—J. Q. Adams and son, J. B. Rice.

From Winnipeg—Jos. Upper.

After arriving here the portals of the Merchants hotel were thrown open to the party. Here they discussed with evidences of pleasure their trip, and passed words of regret at the breaking up of the party. The officers and leading directors of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis road will remain in the city to transact important business. The rest of the party will continue their excursion to the Pacific slope, leaving here at 8 o'clock this morning over the St. Paul & Sioux City road via Omaha for San Francisco.

WOOED AND WON.

Miss Kitty Mann, a Rich Banker's Daughter, Secured in Marriage by James Burns, an Humble Plumber.

Mr. James Burns was married yesterday at 8 o'clock P. M., to Miss Kitty Mann. A simple enough announcement, and one which in a similar way is made for many other parties during the love-inspiring month of June. But this particular marriage notice will be the wonder of the fashionable world for nine days oe more, until something else arises to displace it from the circles of gossip.

The bride is the accomplished daughter of Mr. Walter Mann, vice-president of the Merchants National bank.

Mr. James Burns, the bridegroom, is little known beyond his humble circle of friends. With them he is pronounced a capital fellow.

Fashion's world will discuss the mystery of the marriage, and some ill-favored folk will go so far as to name it a misalliance, because a banker's daughter has married a plumber. A home of luxury abandoned for the love of a man who labors for his daily bread. There'll be many a shrug and some ill-omen prophesies over this marriage. But the young lady being twenty, is certainly old enough to know her mind, and judge of the power of her heart's pulsations.

If the chance were offered, and it seems it was, Mr. Burns has done as any other man would do; he's wooed and won a wife.

The young couple are starting out in life and it's useless to vex them with recollections of the opposition they have encountered before the happy consumation. Enough is said when said that bitter opposition came from the bride's family to the union. She loved, and woman's strength in love is said, by those who know or pretend, to be powerful enough to overcome all obstacles. It may be so inferred in this case, for the marriage ceremony was performed yesterday at Mr. Walter Mann's (the bride's father) residence at White Bear by the Rev. Wm. McKibben. Bride and bridegroom dispensed with the luxury demanded in fashionable circles of an extended bridal tour, and contented themselves with a ride to this city. Here they were welcomed to the home of Mr. George Umber, No. 255 Robert street.

At this place a GLOBE reporter called last evening and extended his congratulations and good wishes, after learning all the above facts of the affair from the happy bridegroom.

The bride needs no introduction to St. Paul society; the bridegroom has received his through the GLOBE. The world may now talk, but the young people will doubtless be unmindful of it, immersed in mutual happiness; she confident of his love, he proud in the love of a wife who has braved the world for her husband.

The Chicago Conference of Charities.

CHICAGO, June 11.—In the conference of charities to-day Dr. Byes read a paper prepared by T. B. Sanborn, Mass., as a report from the standing committee on public buildings for the dependent and delinquent classes. C. S. Watkins, of Iowa, made a special report on poorhouses and jails in the northwestern States, declaring that the modern article nourishes vice, disease and idleness. Gen. Brinkerhoff made another report on the same subject, and Charles W. Hoyt, N. Y., made a report and suggestions on poorhouse construction. A report was adopted that the standing committee be continued without change. A paper by Augustus Woodbury, of Rhode Island, was read. It discussed the construction of state prisons.

That's What the Ladies Say.

"It's delicious, so fragrant, so highly flavored, so fresh *and so cheap*," speaking of Hall's new crop teas. Always go to Hall's tea store, 94 Jackson street, if you want pure teas, coffees and spices *cheap*.

A Berlin telegram says: Goldsmith and wife, who were to cross the Atlantic and make a voyage around the globe in a bark eighteen and a half feet long, launched their craft June 1st and are since missing.

HELD OVER.

The Alleged Burglars of Gov. Davis' Residence Bound Over to the Grand Jury—The Preliminary Examination Yesterday.

The examination of Nicholas Francis and Frances Keegan, charged with burglarizing ex-Gov. Davis' residence on the night of the 1st inst., came up in the municipal court yesterday morning, occupying over three hours in the hearing. The enclosure fronting the clerk's desk was occupied by L. V. D. Heard, counsel for the defense, and Gov. Davis, who conducted the prosecution.

In addition to the above, Hannah Roetzer, housekeeper to Gov. Davis, and the young girls, Miss Keogh and Ida M. Manke, whose adventure with the young men on the evening of the robbery brought them into court as witnesses, were present. Gov. Davis, being first sworn, testified to the circumstances connected with the discovery of the robbery, and to meeting young Francis near the house on the morning on which it was perpetrated, giving a lucid exposition of the interior arrangements of the house, showing thereby that no person unfamiliar with the house could have planned the robbery so systematically.

Mrs. Hannah Roetzer, the housekeeper, testified to the conversation between herself and Francis on the evening preceding the robbery, during which the latter had requested her not to lock the back door on the inside, as he had securely fastened it from the outside.

Detective Bresett being sworn, testified to the circumstances attending the arrest, a full account of which has appeared in a previous issue of the GLOBE.

Thomas Keegan, one of the defendants, was next sworn, and testified to meeting the young women at the park on the evening before the robbery, where they had met Francis, after which the quartette had repaired to Francis' room in the barn, where they had remained until between three and four o'clock in the morning. The prisoner testified to having rose once during the night for a glass of water, and to having slept there on previous occasions by invitation of Francis.

The defendant explained his visit to Miss Keogh the day following the robbery on the ground that he had heard of Francis' arrest, and wanted to tell the girls, in case they were questioned, to tell the truth concerning the manner in which the night was passed. Concerning a mysterious conversation between himself and Francis, overheard by one of the girls, in which the phrase "did you do that?" occured, the defendant said that he had no recollection of having indulged in any such conversation.

Miss Ida W. Manke, being sworn, testified to having met the young men in the park, and subsequently passing the night in their company at the barn. Witness related their departure from the barn at daybreak, stating that Francis had accompanied them half way home, and that they had encountered a man, whose name was afterwards given as Haskell. Witness testified to Keegan having risen during the night for a glass of water, and to having observed a light in Gov. Davis' room on leaving the premises, about 3:30 o'clock in the morning.

Miss Delia Keogh was next called and testified to the same facts as the former witness, the only additional evidence adduced being with regard to the conversation between Francis and Keegan, during which she had heard Keegan ask his companion if he had "got that."

Detective Bresette being recalled, testified to finding a partly consumed candle the day after the robberry.

Nicholas Francis was then sworn, detailing the meeting with the girls and the circumstances attending their visit to the barn. Witness testified to having observed the light in Gov. Davis' room and to having seen a man near the house immediately after arising the next morning.

The departure of the party from the barn was then detailed together with the meeting of Gov. Davis on returning to the house, and the events that transpired after the discovery of the robbery. The testimony of witness was exceedingly minute and circumstantial, the above being merely an outline, as the public have hitherto been made acquainted with the circumstances following the robbery.

Mr. F. L. Haskell, a compositor, testified to having met a party consisting of two girls and a gentleman near the intersection of Western avenue and Bremer street, on the morning of the robbery. Witness had met the party about 3:30 in the morning, and thought the gentleman resembled the defendant Keegan. Before submitting the case Mr. Heard briefly addressed the court, stating that the defendants should be discharged for the reason that the testimony adduced was not sufficient to hold the prisoners to the grand jury. The testimony of all the parties went to show that they had not separated during the entire night, and the idea of the girls fabricating a story exactly alike in every particular, together with the theory of a man with ingenuity enough to plan such a robbery, advertising it in advance to the housekeeper, was an utter impossibility. In adverting to the testimony the court called attention to the good character of Francis, after which the suspicious circumstance of the finding of the stolen property in his possession was alluded to. In conclusion the court said he should hold the prisoners to the next grand jury in bonds of $500 each, in default of which they were committed.

OVER THE FALLS.

The St. Paul Boom a Booming—The First Drive from the Upper River Run in Yesterday—Preparations for Rafting, Etc.

The first drive of logs for the St. Paul boom came over the Falls yesterday into the boom. It was found that there were no difficulties in the way of securing cheap logs for this market at approximately the same cost and within a few hours of the same time that the so-called log kings of Minneapolis can.

Kempt & Rust, of Eau Claire, who have the driving contract, have a crew of men at work putting in the "patent driving shears" at every place between the Falls and the boom, where they can be used so that a log turned out of the Minneapolis booms will run into the lower boom without any "driving."

Walker & Wilson have associated with them McDonald Bros., of La Crosse, in the rafting, running and selling of logs, and they are at work putting in the rafting works, and will have some rafts ready this week if the Minneapolis Boom company will turn them out as they are obliged to do under the law without delay. It is claimed that the logs which have been ordered turned over have been put into the pockets and side booms with the mill logs and that they cannot be had except in small driblets, which renders rafting expensive and selling impossible.

A new law was passed last winter prohibiting the throwing of any slabs into the river, yet the new boom caught several hundred cords of drift, which was largely composed of new slabs from the Minneapolis mills. It would seem from these things that the men who have been able to steal the government timber are also able to set at defiance all the laws of the State. Are these fellows above all law?

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Mysterious Robbery and Murder in New York—Disastrous Fires Ignited by Lightning—Other Criminal and Casualty Notes.

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY AND MURDER.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Mrs. Jane L. D. J. Hull, age 58, wife of Dr. Alonzo J. Hull, was found dead in bed at No. 140 West Forty-second street this morning. Her hands and feet were tied; she was blindfolded and a gag was in her mouth. A trunk at the side of her bed was opened and rifled of its contents. An examination of the premises showed that an entrance had been effected through the front door, which was open; all other parts were secure. Her fingers were