Daily Globe.

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RAILROAD RIOT!

Tracy, Lyon County, Minn., in Possession of Strikers.

THE SHERIFF OVERPOWERED.

He Calls on the Governor for Troops to Suppress Violence.

RIOTERS DISPERSE FOR NIGHT.

And Governor Will Order Militia Company from New Ulm if Necessary This Morning.

Last night the rumor became current on the streets that a big strike had occurred the railroad. In view of the late strike on on the Short Line, the rumored riot was located between this city and Minneapolis. Later it became the talk that the rumpus was confined to Minneapolis.

While this indicated that something was abroad it was very unsatisfactory as to facts concerning bloodshed, ruction and the other concomitants of a riot, and the locality couldn't be defined.

IN ST. PAUL.

As the rumor got strength the riot grew in proportions. And finally it was stated that the riot had acquired such dimensions for deviltry, that Governor Pillsbury had been called upon to invoke the power of the State to suppress it. This finally gave a clue to learn something definite. And with the clue well in hand a GLOBE representative undertook to run the rumor down. Possessed of commendable leg talent, the GLOBE man accomplished this and corraled the following facts:

At 10 o'clock last night, Capt. Macey, the Governor's secretary, received the following telegram from Sheriff J. A. Hunter, of Lyon county, directed to Gov. Pillsbury:

TRACY, Lyon county, June 17, 8:20 P. M.
Gov. Pillsbury:

A large riot has broken out on the Chicago & Dakota railroad, at this place, which I am unable to quell with the posse of police at hand. Send company of soldiers from New Ulm, as the nearest point, as soon as possible. When do you want special train for them.

J. A. HUNTER, Sheriff of Lyon Co.

The importance of this communication permitted of no delay. Capt. Macy at once hastened to Judd's livery stable, and there procured a team and departed for Minneapolis at break-neck speed.

IN MINNEAPOLIS.

As the buggy rattled off the GLOBE'S mission in St. Paul was ended, and the GLOBE took up the business at Minneapolis with the following result:

Within thirty minutes after leaving this city Capt. Macey was at Gov. Pillsbury's residence.

The Governor had retired for the night, but immediately got up and repaired to the telegraph office. No direct communication could be obtained between Minneapolis and the seat of war. But the operator at Minnesota City sent word at 11 o'clock that the operator at Tracy had wired him that the rioters had dispersed for the night. After consultation, the Governor decided to let the matter rest for the night.

If the riot should break out afresh and troops should be wanted in the morning, the militia company of sixty-five men at New Ulm will be sent by special train to the scene of action.

TRACY, LYON COUNTY.

The scene of the riot is located in the village of Tracy, Lyon county. The town is about eighteen miles east of Marshall, the county seat, on the Winona & St. Peter railroad. From this point, or near it, a large force is engaged at work on the Chicago & Dakota railroad which forms a more direct route to the State line, through the southern part of Lyon and Lincoln counties. The strike has occurred among these railroad hands, and is doubtless assuming threatening proportions, but the full extent cannot be judged from the meager details at hand. Lyon county is in the far southwest portion of the State, and Tracy is fully 200 miles distant from St. Paul, and New Ulm, from where troops will be ordered, is distant from Tracy about 80 miles.

WINNIPEG.

Drowning of a French Canadian, Named Thebarge--Re-elected--Railway Matters.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINNIPEG, June 17.—A French Canadian, named Thebarge, was drowned in the Red River this morning, while out fishing. He has a sister residing in Minneapolis.

Hon. S. O. Biggs, the new minister of public works, was to-day re-elected in St. Paul's parish by acclamation.

The Manitoba & Southwestern railway company was formally organized to-day, and the stock books opened. Seventy-two thousand dollars of stock was taken up during the meeting.

A by-law for raising two hundred thousand dollars for the construction of a railway bridge over Red River will shortly be submitted to the people to vote upon.

A Seasonable and Trusty Family Remedy.

Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and all affections of the Bowels, incident to either children or adults at this season of the year, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach and bowels, and being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the youngest in the family.

Henry W. Blair was elected United States Senator, yesterday, by the New Hampshire legislature, receiving 161 votes to 97 for Henry Bingham in the House, and 20 in the Senate to 4 for Bingham.

STANLEY-HAZEN.

The Finding of the Court Martial Approved by Gen. Sherman—Both Parties Warned to be More Circumspect in the Future.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The proceedings and findings of the court martial in the case of Col. D. S. Stanley and Col. W. B. Hazen, of which Gen. Hancock was president, were made public to-day. The court found Stanley guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced him to be admonished in general orders by the general of the army. Gen. Sherman on reviewing the findings of the court says: The proceedings, findings and sentence of the general court-martial in the case of Col. D. S. Stanley are approved. Col. Stanley will resume command of his regiment. The general court martial convened by general order No. 66 of March 20, 1879, is hereby dissolved. The members and military witnesses, including Col. Hazen, will resume their respective posts of duty. In reviewing the voluminous report of this case the general of the army affirms the judgment of the court that Col. Stanley in writing to Col. Hazen, then abroad, the threatening letter of Sept. 6, 1877, and afterward in allowing the publication of charges in the New York *Times* committed a breach of discipline. He had a perfect right to prefer charges and specifications, which he had done from New York on the 6th of July, 1877, but when advised that the President of the United States had considered them, and had decided that the best interests of the service would be advanced by a general court martial, it was his plain duty to have submitted gracefully. The law officers of the government have decided that the United States cannot arraign for trial an officer for offenses committed more than two years before the order for assembling of a court. For this reason the charges against Col. Hazen cannot be inquired into by a general court martial so that this trial and judgment must stand as a final decision of all matters raised in the controversy. Both parties will be careful that the service be not injured by a revival of this subject.

THE OLD WORLD.

Loss of Life and Damage to Property by Earthquake Shocks in Italy—Ministerial Crisis in Turkey—Fine Constitutional Point Upon the Proposed German Tariff Changes--Miscellaneous.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17. — Confusion amounting to crisis prevails in ministerial circles. It is reported that Kheivedin Pasha, grand vizer, will resign, and Said Pasha will assume the vizierate temporarily to pave the way for a return to the power of Mahmoud Nedin, formerly known as a tool of Russia. The British ambassador is endeavoring to prevent Mahmoud's return. It is also reported that Midhat Pasha will receive permission to come to Constantinople. Fuad Pasha has denounced Osman Pasha's administration of the war office. It is thought that Carathedori Pasha and Muriff Effendi will be shortly appointed to the Ottoman commission to settle the Greek boundary question. A demonstration is apprehended at Phillopolis when the Prince of Bulgaria is installed at Sofia. Several superior functionaries and deputations from various Roumelian towns will go to Sofia to attend the ceremony and congratulate the prince.

LONDON, June 17.—A Constantinople dispatch says it is asserted on the one hand that Mahmoud Nedin Pasha has already been sent for and on the other hand that the sultan hesitates to, although desirous of banishing him because he fears Kheereddin will unite with Osmán Pasha and Shak Islam. A threatening document against the sultan was circulated Monday. The guards of police have been increased. Numerous arrests have been made, including several servants of Prince Youssauff Issedin, the eldest son of the late Sultan Abdul.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

MESSINA, June 17.—Continued shocks of earthquake, which are attributed to the action of Mount Ætna, have occurred near Santa Venere and Guardia. Several houses have fallen, others are in danger of falling, and there has been some loss of life.

RUCTION IN ALGIERS.

ALGIERS, June 17.—The column of troops which left Botnia, province of Constantine, yesterday, encountered 600 insurgents on a defile in one of the Souba hills. The insurgents were disloged by artilery and the troops occupied the position. The column continues its march to Madina.

GERMAN TARIFF.

BERLIN, June 17.—The reichstag adopted the government's proposals relative to duties on musical instruments, machines, boats and upholstery. The bundesrath passed the railway goods tariff bill. Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg and Hanzeatic towns, however, maintain the bill involves a modification of the constitution, and consequently requires a two-thirds majority. A committee has been instructed to examine the question of constitutionality.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, June 17.—The receiver's office in Cherson, Southern Russia, was undermined and robbed of 1,500,000 roubles.

Two thousand miners have struck at Tamworth against a reduction in wages.

The St. John's colliery company of Wakefield has failed. Liabilities £67,000.

WARSAW, June 17.—Seven bridges on the Warsaw & Vienna railway have been carried away by floods. Traffic is interrupted.

MADRID, Spain, June 17.—Delegates are expected from South American republics to treat for the restoration of diplomotic relations that were suspended several years ago.

VIENNA, June 17.—The Hungarian General Turr, initiator of the Panama canal, will probably accompany De Lessees to Panama.

SPORTS OF THE DAY.

A Flyer Drops Dead in the Races at East Saginaw, Mich—Weston Dropping to the Rear in the Pedestrian Tournament--Base Ball.

Trotting at East Saginaw, Mich.

DETROIT, Mich., June 17.—Four days' races began at East Saginaw, Mich., to-day. Weather fine, cool and track good. In the 2:50 race for a purse of $800—$400 to first, $200 to second, $120 to third, $80 to 4th; seven starters. Won by McCurdy's Hambletonian in three straight heats. The following is a

SUMMARY:

Hambletonian	1	1	1
Palma	2	3	2
Sut Lovingood	4	2	3
Jesse Dixon	5	4	4
Effie G	3	6	5
Albert F	6	5	6
Stranger	7	7	7

Time, 2:31, 2:30, 2:30. In the 2:27 race for the same purse, nine starters, Brigadier was the favorite. Race won by Ocean Chief.

SUMMARY.

Ocean Chief	4	1	1	1
Jessie Hays	1	2	2	5
Alice West	2	3	3	3
Brigadier	3	5	6	2
Up and Up	5	6	5	dr.
Lady Alice	8	dist.		
Monarch Rule	7	4	4	6
Convoy	6	7	7	4
Tola	9	dist.		

Time, 2:24, 2:23, 2:24½, 2:23.

Lady Alice, owned by Perry Dunn, of Chicago, dropped dead at the finish of the first heat, having burst a blood vessel.

Bat and Ball.

GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Boston—Bostons 9, Cincinnatis 6.
At Springfield—Springfields 4, Nationals 1.
At Syracuse—Chicagos 3, Stars 2.
At Providence—Clevelands 5, Providence 2.
At Lowell—Worcesters 10, Manchesters 1.
At Holyoke—Holyokes 12. Hop Bitters 7.

Hon. W. M. Campbell, Litchfield, was among the number of visitors to St. Paul yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

Spirited Debate in the Senate Upon the New Army Bill—Conger in a Rage Over the Proposition to Prohibit and Punish Party Assessments Upon Office Holders—Himself and His Radical Associates Handsomely Scored by McLean—The Legislative Bill Passes Muster Under the Scrutiny of Secretary Sherman—Bayard to Carry His Point on the Silver Bill—Miscellaneous.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[Extra Session.]

The Senate.

SIGNED.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The president pro tem. announced his signature to the supplemental appropriation bill, which now goes to the President.

LICENSING VESSELS.

The bill amending the act of 1793, for the enrolling and licensing of vessels in the coasting trade, was again taken up and, after discussion, it passed.

DETROIT RIVER.

Mr. Chandler, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably on the House joint resolution directing the secretary of war to appoint a board of engineers to consider the feasibility of erecting a bridge over or piercing a tunnel under the Detroit river.

THE ARMY BILL.

The army appropriation bill was then taken up and Mr. Withers explained its provisions. Debate arose on the fourth section, which provides that whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of professor of the French language, or that of Spanish language, in the military academy, both offices shall cease, and the remaining one of the two professors shall be professor of modern languages, and thereafter there shall be in the academy only one professor of modern languages. After debate the section was temporarily passed over, and the reading of the bill proceeded with.

The committee amendment to strike out the section providing that graduates of the military academy in 1879 and 1880 shall elect to receive $750, in which case they shall be ineligible to appointments in the army for two years, was agreed to, with a proviso to add the following as an eighth section: Provided that no promotion shall be made to fill any vacancy in the said engineers' corps above the rank of colonel.

The committee amendments having been agreed to, Senator Carpenter moved to add the following to the eighth section: Provided further, that all laws which forbid promotion in the army are hereby repealed. Adopted.

Senator Windom moved to strike out of the clause relating to professorships in the military academy mentioned above the words "and the remaining one of two professors shall be professor of modern languages." Adopted.

Senator Carpenter said this would abolish both professorships upon the death of one professor. He thought this whole section aimed at one man and disliked that method of attack. He moved to strike out the fourth section. After a long debate Senator Carpenter's amendment was rejected; yeas 19, nays 30; not a party vote.

Senators Beck, Davis, (W. Va.) and Windom were appointed members of the conference committee upon the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Senator Carpenter moved to add to the fourth section the following words: "Providing that this section shall not apply to the case of any professor now serving at said academy." He understood that professors Wheeler and Michie were to be hurt by this clause. After an extended debate the amendment was adopted, yeas 28, nays 23, not a party vote.

Senator Cameron moved to proceed to consider executive business. Lost.

Senator Conkling asked Withers, who had charge of the bill, to explain the meaning of that part of section five formerly known as section six, which says "no part of the money appropriated shall be paid for the subsistence, etc., of any portion of the army to be used as a police force to keep peace at the polls at any election held within any State," if it would continue to be lawful for the President and authorities to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to keep peace at the polls.

Senator Withers said that if troops could be used to keep peace at the polls in any other manner than as a police force, the bill would not prevent such use.

Senator Conkling said he asked because it had apparently been attempted to give the idea in another place that the bill only prevented the army from being used as a civil police force, but it seemed to be pretty generally understood that its real intent was to prevent the President from using the army to execute the laws of the United States and to preserve peace. He did not intend to speak against the bill at length now, but would offer the following amendment at the end of section five, "except in aid of the civil authorities."

Senator Voorhees asked Conkling whether he was in favor of using the army at the polls on election day.

Senator Conkling replied that he was in favor of executing the laws when necessary by aid of the military power on all days and at all places, including places where polls are held on election days.

Senator Voorhees—Does the Senator think that we have a law at this time, a law authorizing the President to interpose the army at the polls?

Senator Conkling said there was more than one provision authorizing and requiring the President to see to it that the laws are faithfully executed at all times and places.

Senator Voorhees said he asked the question to see how much army there was in the Republican party. A leader of the party elsewhere had lately said in reply to the same inquiry: "I think we have not, that we never had it, and that we never ought to have it in time of peace."

Senator Conkling asked Senator Voorhees if he was in favor of that proposition himself.

Senator Voorhees answered that he would not vote for this bill to save his own life if it be supposed it allowed any President to surround the ballot box and interpose troops to control elections on election day. We say we will not allow the use of troops to keep peace at the polls, and we do it because we have faith in the capacity of the people to preserve peace themselves.

Senator Carpenter asked Senator Voorhees if the people are any more capable of keeping peace on election day than on any other day.

Senator Vorhees said they were in one sentence. All the people were out on that day for a good purpose, and, though the bad class were out too, the good element prevailed. In further remarks Senator Vorhees said he had not intended at any time during the session to vote money to allow troops to be used to control elections. He denied that there had been any misunderstanding between himself and the Senator from Ohio on this subject, as alleged in some newspapers.

Senator Blaine said he did not suppose any one wanted to renew the debate had before on the provisions. The absurdity was that we were legislating to remedy an evil that did not exist. He would at least give an opportunity to have fair play in the bill by offering the following amendment, which is substantially the same as one offered by him to the previous army appropriation bill, and which he supported by the same line of argument as he then used, at the end of section five add the words: Provided, however, that any person who shall carry a deadly weapon of any kind, openly or concealed, at the polls of any election for Representatives in Congress, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished with a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, or with imprisonment for a period not less than six months or more than five years, or with both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Senator Voorhees having spoken of three Massachusetts regiments who interfered with elections in Indiana in 1864, Senator Blaine said there must have been something extraordinary about these troops. He had heard of them ever since as having troubled nearly every place in Indiana.

Senator McDonald read a letter from an eye witness of certain transactions at Indianapolis tending to show that the Massachusetts troops were not mythical. A long discussion ensued.

Senator Conkling asked Senator Voorhees why he supposed the troops were there.

Senator Voorhees said he believed it was to recruit Indiana negroes to fill up Massachusetts regiments.

Senator Windom read a long report of Jacob Thompson to the confederate government about the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, indicating, according to Windom, that these Massachusetts troops were sent into Indiana to suppress that treasonable organization, and succeeded in hindering their operation. Windom suggested that all the rebellion records should be read.

Senator McDonald replied to Windom. He denied that Thompson's letter proved anything or had anything to do with this question, and denounced any assertion that threw doubt upon the loyalty of Indiana. Every county in that State furnished its full quota of Union troops.

Senator Beck read affidavits going to prove military interference at polls in 1865.

Senator Withers said he would endeavor to secure a vote on the pending bill before adjournment to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

LEGISLATIVE BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Mr. Atkins reported back the legislative appropriation bill and the Senate amendments thereto, with a report recommending concurrence in some and nonconcurrence in others. The report was agreed to.

HARBOR OF NATCHEZ.

The committee of commerce reported a joint resolution authorizing a survey of the Mississippi river near Lake Concordia, La., in order to protect the harbors of Natchez and Vidalia. Passed.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Mr. Atkins submitted a report of the conference committee on the joint resolution repealing certain clauses of the sundry civil appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1879. The report was agreed to.

The judicial expenses bill was received from the Senate and referred to the appropriation committee.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

The House then resumed the consideration in the morning hour of the bill prohibiting political assessments.

Mr. Conger opposed the bill as the most infamous attack ever made on a political party in the House. He expressed, in conclusion, the hope (sarcastically) that he had said nothing in the least offensive to the other side. (Laughter.)

Mr. Acklin—Everything that you say is generally offensive.

Mr. Conger (contemptiously)—Ah, the gentleman from Louisiana has expressed an opinion of my remarks.

Mr. Acklin (defiantly)—He has, and will main sin it.

Mr. Conger—I am very grateful to the gentleman for disagreeing with me. It will raise me in the estimation of my constituents and of all Northern gentlemen.

Mr. McLane replied to Mr. Conger and said if he had ever been disposed to have any respect for the political professions of the gentleman from Michigan or his political associates, he might be somewhat surprised at the manner in which this bill had been received by him (Conger) and them. Whatever of political prestige and power the Republican party had, arose from the very corruption, which it had fastened upon the country from an illicit and improper use or abuse of federal patronage, so that he was not surprised at the opposition made to the bill. If it had not been for the political abuses practiced by the Republican party in that direction it would not to-day have possession of the executive of the country, and yet the gentleman from Michigan turned his face to the Democratic side of the House and talked about infamous propositions. If he (McLane) could find in the whole political life of the President of the United States (so called, as gentlemen were in the habit of styling him) one political trait more honorable than another, it was his professed desire to reform the public service. He had listened in amazement to the claim of political virtue made on the other side, for never had there been a political party in the country so far removed beyond the right to make such a claim. Great in enormity, even beyond the fraud of the electoral commission, monstrous as that fraud was, was the habitual political corruption which the Republican party had fastened upon the country.

Mr. Conger said that he had endeavored to express his idea of this caucus bill as the most infamous measure ever presented by a political party.

Mr. Hostetter—It is not a caucus bill.

Mr. Conger, incredulously—Why, sir, not a Democrat in this House has ever dared to breath without caucus permission. No Democrat goes in or out, eats, drinks or sleeps (laughter) without permission of the caucus. The country knows it and he is a bold man who denies it.

Mr. Hostetter—I deny it.

Mr. Conger—Then the gentleman is a bold man. (Laughter.) That this is an infamous measure is not denied and dare not be denied by any man who circles around the point of sanity (laughter), and pertends to be within its influence. What does the bill do? It prevents any free citizen, who holds any office under the government, contributing in any way by money, by labor, by a stump speech, to carry out his political views. Is not that infamous? There are 120,000 disabled soldiers, claimants for pensions, to whom this law would apply, and who would be prohibited even from circulating posters for a political meeting. I call it infamous. If I could think of a word more damning (laughter), I would use it, but no such word occurs to me (jeers on the Democratic side). Do gentlemen on that side cry "bah?" Have I found the lost sheep (laughter)? Do you think that you can better the free people of the North by such an infamous measure as this? Do you think that such a law could be enforced in a Northern State? It is an infamous law against the rights of the people. When the gentleman from Maryland (McLane) attacks the Republican party, he does us in the Northern States a benefit that he wots not of. We are grateful to him for it. He and other members on that side who represent the solid South are doing more than they know of to make a North solid, so invincible, so unyielding, that when the ides of November come again for an election for this House the supporters of the Southern rebellion and Southern secession will be in a hopeless minority here, and the people shall again rule and justice shall again return to these halls, and no more such infamous bills as this will be reported. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. McLane said the gentleman from Michigan made a great mistake about the bill. It in no wise invaded the right of the people, North or South. It was intended to deal with one great source of political corruption.

Mr. Dunnell—When the Democratic party was in power did it ever propose to pass such a bill?

Mr. McLane—When we get into power again.

Mr. Dunnell—That is too far in the future. (Laughter on the Republican side.)

Mr. McLane—When we get into power again if you put this law on the statute book we will be obliged to follow it.

Mr. Dunnell—You will repeal it at the first session.

Mr. McLane proceeded to argue that no greater source of corruption existed in this country than the assessment of officeholders. It was the meanest vice he had ever heard of in the morals to tax officeholders for what the gentlemen from Michigan (Conger) and every other man who entered public life ought to take out of his own pocket. He asserted that $5,000 had been sent into the State of Michigan by the executive national Republican committee. How much had gone into the district of the gentleman from Michigan (Conger)?

Mr. Conger—Not a cent.

Mr. McLane thought perhaps the gentleman dare not avow because he knew that no man ought to hold a seat on the floor in the procuring of which any money had been used. He explained, in answer to a question, that the bill did not intend to apply and did not apply to pensioners of the government, but did apply to all the great contractors with the government who had been assessed for the past fifteen years. The gentleman must have done himself great injustice when he talked about interference with something that he wanted to do. Though he (McLane) had never given the slightest consideration to professions of political rectitude and morality, yet this was the first time he had ever heard a man glorying in his own shame and infamy. (Applause on the Democratic side). Never before had he heard either a Republican or Democrat stand up and avow himself the champion and defender of political corruption and vice. On the contrary he had never known a man so bad, so politically corrupt, that he did not want to wash his skirts clear of such political corruption. The gentleman was blinded by his own partisanship and passion, and was like a mad bull when a red flag was flaunted in his face. When that gentleman said that he saw nothing on the Democratic side but corruption and secession (a voice on the Republican side, "that is all there is"), he did his people great injustice. When the gentleman supposed his constituents would wallow in the fraud and corruption that he was willing to wallow in, he was very much mistaken. No man in Michigan in his senses would indorse the sentiment that office holders should be made to contribute for political purposes.

He then branched off from the consideration of the bill and proceeded to draw a picture of Louis Napoleon holding in one hand the church, in the other the state, and utterly indifferent of civil rights, stolid, apathetic, indifferent, reckless, unscrupulous and careless of human life, careless of every moral principle. That was Louis Napoleon. Need he write "horse" under that picture when applied to American politics? Did not everybody recognize the American President who had been and who, if the honorable gentlemen on the other side could have their way would be again? (Cries of "He will be," and applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. McLane—Will he? For shame, then, to you, if he is, and not only shame to you, but to this country.

Continuing, he paid homage to the military record of Gen. Grant, but said that never before the time of Gen. Grant had he known of a President sitting in the White House who had at his side a corrupt, a confessedly corrupt minister, and who had on the occasion of that minister's resignation accepted the resignation with regret.

Mr. Hayes (Ill.)—Was the gentleman asleep when Buchanan, Floyd, Cobb and Thompson were in?

Mr. McLane—I wonder at gentlemen making such a lame excuse. What has Buchanan, Floyd or Thompson to do with Grant?

Mr. Hayes—You said you never knew so corrupt a President.

McLane—You cannot go to the country with any such excuse. You cannot talk about Buchanan, Floyd and Thompson. In the first place Floyd and Thompson indignantly denied the charges made against them, and defied your investigations, while on the other hand the guilt was confessed, and when not confessed was absolutely proven, and you are indebted to my forbearance that I do not extend my picture. (Shouts of "Go on.")

Mr. McLane—I say in all candor you are indebted to my forbearance if I stop at the secretary of war, because you know as well as I do that it did not lie in the mouths of any of his associates to call that kettle black. Continuing, he reproached the Republican party with fostering corruption and vice. The issue was before the country and the issue was the bill. He was persuaded that it was no other motive but a corrupt political motive which deterred gentlemen on the other side from considering the bill.

Mr. Conger—That is an infamous assertion from the gentleman, and I say it to him here in my place. (A great deal of noise and confusion ensued.)

Messrs. Hawley and Manning demanded that the language of McLane and Conger should be taken down as unparliamentary. The words were written by the official reporter and read by the clerk, and the Speaker having decided that the language did not apply personally to any member in his representative capacity, Mr. McLane was permitted to proceed with his speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Butterworth asked McLane if he would favor an amendment extending the bill to officeholders under State and municipal governments.

Mr. McLane said he would not because that would be beyond the constitutional power of Congress. He would extend the principle as far as possible and he doubted not, that the principle being once established State governments would act in the same direction.

The discussion was closed by a demand for the regular order of business and the bill went over till the morning hour to-morrow.

JURIES.

The House then took up as unfinished business the Senate bill in relation to juries. Mr. Herbert, who has charge of the bill, tried to get the Republican side of the House to agree upon a plan of disposing of the bill, but was met by the objection that as the principle of the bill was embodied in the judicial appropriation bill, no action could be taken until that bill was finally disposed of. Thereupon Mr. Herbert moved the previous question on passage of the bill, and the Republicans resorted to their favorite strategy of declining to vote and so leaving the House technically without a quorum. After various roll calls further proceedings for the call of the House were dispensed with.

CONFERENCE.

A conference committee consisting of Atkins, Blount and Baker, was appointed on the legislative appropriation bill. Another attempt to have action taken on the bill in relation to juries was made and again resisted, and after about two hours spent in the struggle it was abandoned by some Democrats and the House adjourned.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

Meeting and Temporary Organization of the Republican State Convention--Municipal Convention of the Workingmen of San Francisco--Radical Declarations of Their Platform.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The Republican State convention met at Sacramento this afternoon. It was called to order by A. G. A. Bell, chairman of the State Central committee. Thus far the candidates most prominently mentioned for the head of the ticket are Gen. Geo. S. Evans, San Joaquin; Geo. C. Perkins, San Francisco, and John F. Swift, San Francisco. A number of others are spoken of as likely to come in as compromise candidates, including J. McM. Shafter, Congressman, Horace Davis, J. H. Jewett, A. P. Catlin, C. F. Reed and others. It was at first supposed that no contest would be made over the temporary chairman, but later a disposition was evidenced to test the strength of candidates on the question. The Evans faction put up Gov. Geo. L. Woods, Santa Clara, the Parkins' men, Hon. Obed Harvey, Sacramento; Swift's friends, Frank M. Pixley, San Francisco. First ballot: Harvey 188, Woods 139, Pixley 70. Second ballot: Harvey 188, Woods 143, Pixley 67. Woods then withdrew in favor of Pixley, who was chosen on the third ballot by a vote of 206 to 198 for Harvey. This, however, is not considered as settling the gubernatorial fight. Mr. D. Boreuk was chosen secretary pro tem. by acclamation. Committees were appointed on credentials, permanent organization, order of business, platform and resolutions and the convention adjourned until 8 P. M.

Upon reassembling the various committees were announced and adjourned to to-morrow.

The Workingmen.

MUNICIPAL CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The Workingmen's municipal nominating convention met in this city to-day. Regular committees were appointed and Kearney chosen president. The platform adopted pledges the party to secure a reduction of 40 per cent. on city taxes; provided that Chinatown shall be obliterated and the Chinese forced to live out of the city, that the income of the water company shall not exceed $500,000 per annum and that all nominees shall pledge themselves to accept a reduction of between 40 and 50 per cent. of existing salaries and to pay the difference over to the treasury.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Murder of a Wife by a San Francisco Hackman—Almost a Tragedy in a Seduction Trial at Memphis—The Wronged Girl Makes an Ineffectual Attempt to Shoot Her Betrayer.

HUNG BY A MOB.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 17.—J. Moore, who grossly assaulted and then murdered Miss Woodward on the 5th inst., near Wellford, was hanged by a mob of one hundred and fifty armed men who rode into Spartansburg. The jailor had removed Moore but the lynchers discovered his whereabouts.

A CONFESSED EMBEZZLER.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 17.—Evan Rice, ex-cashier of the National bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, plead guilty to embezzlement and false entries and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

KILLED HIS WIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—James Bowlan, hackman, deliberately murdered his wife, Nellie, this morning, calling at the house where she obtained employment as housekeeper, and shooting her down on her refusal to resume marital relations with him. Mrs. Bowlan had left her husband on account of his repeated brutal treatment. Deceased was a native of New York, aged 25.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF HER BETRAYER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 17.—This afternoon, during the trial of John J. O'Brien for the alleged seduction of Miss Lizzie Voss, and while defendant was testifying as to his innocence of the crime, Miss Lizzie rose from her seat near her counsel, and walking towards defendant said, "You villain, you murdered my father, and now you want to ruin my reputation." As she ceased speaking, she drew a pistol from her dress pocket, but before she could fire it was caught by the deputy sheriff, who wrested it from her. It was mentioned in these dispatches last March that her father, Henry Voss, had committed suicide on learning of his daughter's disgrace. The suit now pending is for $5,000 damages, and was brought by deceased.

EXONERATED AND RELEASED.

The Real Burglars at Gov. Davis' Discovered and the Suspected Young Men Liberated.

Gov. Davis has recovered, or virtually so, the valuable property—diamond stud and watch—of which he was robbed several days ago. When Marshal Kalb, of Rochester, killed James Ganey, he did a neat piece of work for the whole State, for Ganey, with a gang, were doing this country with expeditious skill. When the body was examined, among other evidences of value found was a diamond pin. When Capt. Clark saw this, he at once came to the conclusion that Ganey was the party who had robbed Gov. Davis, and communicated his belief to him. Capt. Clark all along has contended that Nick Francis and Thomas Keegan were not the parties to the robbery. He detected the handiwork of an expert, and insisted the boys had not committed the robbery, as the sequel fully shows. Yesterday morning Gov. Davis acted promptly on the sagacious suggestion that "the pin" found might be his. He telegraphed to the sheriff at Rochester to know whether the diamond found was a pin or stud. The reply came back that it was a stud. This confirmed him in the hope that the diamond was his, and he again telegraphed asking that it might be sent here for identification. To this he received the following reply:

ROCHESTER, June 17th.

C. K. Davis:

Sheriff White with diamond goes by Winona to-night. J. A. LEONARD.

In connection with the killing of Ganey, it was mentioned that a party named Vandiker was arrested at Kasson for robbery, and that he belonged to Ganey's gang. Under the supposition that these partners might have divided the spoils, and in hopes of finding his watch with Vandiker, Gov. Davis telegraphed to the sheriff of Owatonna. The following reply was speedily received:

OWATONNA, June 17.

C. K. Davis, etc.:

Have got track of a watch that answers your description. Will telegraph you as soon as possible. CHAMBERS.

Fast upon this, showing sheriff "on the track" had kept to it, came the following dispatch:

OWATONNA, June 17.

C. K. Davis, etc.:

Your gold watch, number of case 10,115, movement 835,246, is at Kasson. Found diamond pin on man shot; also fine locket, charm sold in Kasson. I have the man in custody here, etc. CLARKE CHAMBERS, Sheriff.

Indisputably Capt. Clark's opinion was confirmed, and Gov. Dovis had recovered his property. The number of the watch corresponds with that of the Governor's.

So soon as this confirmation reached here, it gave Gov. Davis a duty to perform, which he did with alacrity. He repaired to the district court, was allowed to interrupt a case on trial and explained the situation. From it he clearly judged that Nick Francis and Thomas Keegan, charged with the robbery and in jail for it, were guitless of the crime. He stated so, and requested their release on their own recognizance.

The court readily granted the request, fixing the bail at $300, accepting their own recognizance.

Francis and Keegan were in court and went out free.

Circumstances were strongly against these two young men, but again circumstances have been proved to be at fault.

The theory about the robbery and conduct of the robbers is that having committed the burglary and gotten away with the spoils, they immediately left town. They doubtless walked across the railroad bridge, hid in the woods all day, and committed the robbery at John Seeger's residence, which occurred the night after Gov. Davis' was so successfully raided. After Seiger's robbery the men left this neighborhood and went to Kasson.

It is Gov. Davis' intention to make matters doubly sure by visiting Owatonna to reclaim his property, and examine the surviving member of the thieving firm.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge O'Gorman.]

In the estate of Josephine M. Granger the petition for license to sell real estate will be heard June 27th, at 10 A. M.

Elizabeth Farrell was appointed administratrix of the estate of John Farrell.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Flint.]

CRIMINAL.

The City vs. Michael McMahon, drunkenness; fine of $3.00 paid and defendant discharged.

The City vs. John Rowland, disorderly conduct; case dismiised.

Attention Knights of St. Paul.

You will meet in our hall to-day in full uniform at 1:30 sharp to go to Minnespolis.

By order of the President.

C. I. MCCARTHY, Secretary.

Pedestrianism.

THE LONDON TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, June 17.—At 3 o'clock the score was: Brown 182 miles, Weston 175, Ennis 100, Harding 91. Ennis appeared on the track after sixteen hours out, apparently entirely recovered from his sickness of yesterday, and is now walking well.

LONDON, June 18.—At three o'clock this morning: Brown 227, Weston 220, Ennis 140, Harding 109.

THE SILVER SPLIT.

CAUCUS CONSIDERATION OF SENATOR BAYARD'S RESIGNATION.

The Senator Firm in His Position—Kernan Also Reported Inflexibly Opposed to Present Consideration of the Bill--Coke and Garland Favor Deposition of the Recalcitrants--Thurman, McDonald, and Gordon Oppose Such Action--Eloquent Testimonial to Bayard by the Latter.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Senate Democratic caucus, this morning, received from Senators Thurman, McDonald and Garland a verbal report of the fruitless result of their efforts to effect an arrangement with Senator Bayard for the withdrawal of his resignation of the finance committee chairmanship, and for an agreement on his part to allow the Warner silver bill to be reported back for action by the Senate in advance of its completed consideration by the committee. Judge Thurman, on behalf of the committee, reported also that Senator Kernan was alike inflexible in his determination to adhere to his vote in the finance committee in favor of postponing action upon the silver bill until next winter. Senators Thurman and McDonald, after stating details of efforts made by the committee to bring about some harmonious arrangements, proceeded to make brief speeches of a conciliatory nature, and counselling that Bayard's resignation be not accepted. Senator McDonald took ground also that the caucus should drop the whole subject of the silver bill. Senator Garland thought the resignation should be accepted and the bill be brought before the Senate and passed.

Senator Coke then spoke at considerable length and with much earnestness, contending that Bayard's resignation ough to be accepted and the finance committee immediately reorganized to accord with the views of Democratic Senators on the silver question. He insisted that no one man ought to be allowed to obstruct the will of an overwhelming majority of his party in Congress. The silver bill should be reported for prompt action of the Senate, and if to obtain an opportunity for action upon it a change in the membership of the committee be necessary, that change should be made at once, for sooner or later it would have to be made.

Gen. Gordon replied to Senator Coke in a speech, which is described on all hands as one of great fervor and eloquence. He said the question before the caucus had both a personal and a political aspect. The acceptance of Senator Bayard's resignation would be in effect a censure upon that gentleman and the adoption of Coke's resolution would be similarly construed. He was therefore opposed to either proposition. Although as loyal to the silver cause as any other man living, he would not consent to do anything to strike down a man like Bayard. He knew he could speak for every man in Georgia, and he believed he could speak for every Southerner when he said that a shaft transfixing Bayard's heart would give a pang to every Southern heart, for throughout all their troubles and trials and oppressions since the close of the war Bayard had been the truest of the true. In the next place as a political matter he thought nothing could be gained but much could be lost by the proposed action. The bare possibility of sowing dissention in the party at this time should be enough to make the caucus pause and reflect, and upon reflection it would certainly be perceived that there could be nothing