

Daily Globe

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ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET. Election Tuesday May 4th. City Treasurer—F. A. RENZ.

1st precinct, First ward—ALEX. O'CONNOR. 2nd precinct, Second ward—JOHN O'CONNOR. 3rd precinct, Third ward—THOS. GRACE.

1st precinct, First ward—J. H. MURPHY. 2nd precinct, Second ward—J. G. DONNELLY. 3rd precinct, Third ward—E. J. ARBUTT.

SOME of the Eastern papers are actually speaking of Windom seriously as a Presidential possibility. It is a little singular how some men, especially editors, can distinguish a joke from a plain statement of fact.

PROBABLY Mr. Hayes knew, before tendering the Dakota governorship to his private secretary, Rogers, that he would not accept.

KEMBLE, the Boss Tweed of Pennsylvania, has been put in the penitentiary and given hard labor like other candidates. It is said he will be put at shoemaking. It is creditable to Pennsylvania justice that a wealthy man like Kemble can be convicted.

THE Chicago Tribune is a newspaper of great influence. For over a year it has been diligently cultivating Mr. Washburn as a Presidential plant, but is now obliged to acknowledge that out of the 140 delegates thus far chosen to the Chicago convention only five have a preference for his favorite candidate.

GLADSTONE is having some trouble in forming a ministry. His party seems to be considerably divided. It is, in fact, a combination of a number of parties—the extreme liberal, democrat and socialist having combined to effect the overthrow of the conservative government in the hope of eventually gaining something by it.

FIVE State conventions are to be held to-day. The Democrats of Pennsylvania and Connecticut will choose delegates to Cincinnati, and the Republicans of Arkansas, Ohio, and South Carolina will be heard from as to their preferences for Presidential candidates.

GEN. BUTLER asserts that fully one-fourth of the citizens of Massachusetts are disfranchised by the laws of that State, and that under the law appointing members of Congress he is only entitled to eight instead of eleven Congressmen. The facts stated do not admit of dispute. The poll-tax law keeps the sands of poor though intelligent men from the polls.

SOME of the Republican papers are pointing to the large deficiency bills of the present session as an evidence of the niggard disposition of the Democratic Congress in refusing needed supplies to the government. They should rather be regarded as an evidence of the extravagance of the Republican officials who have the disbursement of the funds under their control.

THE Chicago Times prints the following query and answer: Query—If Grant and Tilden are the nominees of the two parties, which of the nominees will you support?

Answer—That is a hypothetical question, which the Times does not answer at present. In plain English the answer is that it depends upon which of the candidates will pay the most for the support of the Times.

DUNNELL is indulging in a little cheap buncombe for home consumption. He now proposes to put paper on the free list. The reason why he voted to retain the tariff when the question was up, was because he was mad at a member of Congress who favored the repeal. This is pretty thin. He knows that his move will pass for nothing now, and when it might have counted it was on the other side. His little game of dust throwing don't fool anyone.

It has become so common for Republican papers to allude to outrages upon the colored people of Mississippi that many people have come to regard that State as a very hot-bed of crime, and as presenting every inducement for the colored people to leave it. The testimony of two colored men from that State before the exodus committee on Monday was very apt to dissipate that notion, however. They assert most emphatically that they are well treated, have equal educational advantages to the whites, and are prosperous in all cases in which they are industrious.

NEGROES AT WEST POINT. It must be exceedingly gratifying to the members of the Republican party to read the debate in the Senate on Monday on the amendment proposed to an incidental bill by Senator Allison, of Iowa. The amendment directs the President to appoint two colored men in each year as cadets to the military academy at West Point. The objections of the Democrats and some of the Republicans to the amendment developed just about how deep the professed love of the Republicans for the colored race penetrates.

Ever since the party came into power it has assumed to be the especial guardian of the colored people of the country. It was in the position—purely accidental, however—to claim the credit of their emancipation. It secured their enfranchisement more than a view to perpetuating its own power than as a matter of justice. It secured the passage of laws designed especially to benefit them.

Now Senator Allison rises in his seat in the Senate and acknowledges publicly that the professions of regard for the race on the part of his party are a mere sham, and that coercion will have to be employed to induce Republicans to accord to the negroes their just rights. Notwithstanding the fact that the executive office and both houses of Congress have been under the control of the Republicans of both houses nearly the whole time that the negro has been in the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, but three colored men have been appointed to cadetships in the military academy. Republican Presidents have had the privilege of appointing ten cadets each year, but none of the appointees from that source were colored men. Republican Senators and Representatives have had the disposal of several hundred like appointments each year, and but three out of several thousand nominated by them have been colored men. Now Mr. Allison proposes to compel the President to appoint colored men to these positions—to compel him to do what he has the power to do if he chooses. The proposition was ridiculous, and it is not to be wondered at that it provoked the discussion that it did.

The law imposes no restrictions upon the appointment of cadets to West Point. The President may name whoever he chooses to be educated at the public expense, whether he be white or black. The members of both houses of Congress enjoy the same privilege. If the Republicans are so anxious to have the negro race represented in that institution, they can secure that result by making their appointments accordingly.

Two hundred colored men can procure cadetships every year if the Republicans so desire. But they have indignantly ignored the very sources of their present power, and favored only the men of pure Caucasian blood. Even Mr. Allison, who is so solicitous for the public education of colored men in the art of war, has neglected his opportunities. He has been in the Senate for seven years, and during that time has consigned fourteen young men to a life of idleness, but not one of them has been a negro. The most rabid of all the Senators and Representatives have a similar record. Not one of them from the North has yet condescended to acknowledge the existence of the colored race, save for the purpose of making a few buncombe speeches.

Senator Allison's amendment was entirely unnecessary. The President has the power now to nominate ten colored men to West Point. Each Senator and Representative can fill his allotment of nominations with colored men. To attempt to coerce either of them is a piece of absurdity. It would not receive the support of a majority of the Republicans at either house.

A SIGNIFICANT SPEECH. The reigning sensation in New York political circles is a speech by Senator Jacobs in the legislature of that State, in which he strongly intimated that he will not support Mr. Tilden for the Presidency. Senator Jacobs, it will be remembered, was the chairman of the Tilden Democratic convention at Syracuse last week, and was supposed to be an enlisted heart and soul in Mr. Tilden's cause. He is a man of great political influence, a calm, clear-headed politician, and is generally esteemed among men of both parties for his upright, sagacious and tact.

The occasion for the speech was a tannet from Senator Woodin, of Brooklyn, hinting that Senator Jacobs was owned by Mr. Tilden and governed in his political action wholly by his dictum. The official record of the portion of the speech referred to is as follows: Mr. Jacobs—As the Senator from the Twenty-sixth has seen fit to bring in a resolution affecting to some extent the preservation of our health, that the Republican majority in the Senate need not look for a dissent to Democratic division this fall, if it means to succeed without Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Jacobs—Yes! The Democracy of this State can get along without Mr. Tilden, and the Democracy of the country can get along without him, and if we find it policy to nominate somebody else, somebody else will be nominated. We mean to win in this election. We would some take very good care to support Mr. Tilden, but we would not support him if we find it policy to support somebody else. We mean to win in this election. We would some take very good care to support Mr. Tilden, but we would not support him if we find it policy to support somebody else.

THE COURTS. United States Circuit Court. (Before Judge Nelson.) George Wilkinson vs. O. Clausen. Hearing on order to show cause, postponed.

Supreme Court. This court met at 9:30 yesterday morning. Below is a record of proceedings: The Cleveland Co-operative Store company, appellants, vs. W. S. Douglas, respondent.

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THE TEMPTATIONS OF ORGANIZATION IN COURT. The Answer to the McManus Party—Trying to Agree on the Facts and Wade in on the Law.

The case of the State ex rel the Pius Ninth Catholic benevolent society against R. W. Bell, late secretary, Thomas Conway, late treasurer, and P. H. Drum, late chairman of the board of directors of the society, came before Judge Wilkin yesterday afternoon on a motion to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be granted compelling the late officers of the society to deliver the books, money and other property belonging to the society now in their possession. The motion was heard at the chambers, Mr. Wm. Louis Kelly appearing in behalf of the relator, and J. J. Egan representing the interests of the other faction.

The case was opened by Mr. Egan, who read the allegations of the complaint, a full copy of which was read in a previous column of the Globe. Mr. Egan then read the answer to the complaint, which denied the allegation of the general law of the State, and that the society was organized for benevolent purposes and to foster a spirit of brotherly love. The answer denies that any sum in excess of \$500 has ever been in the hands of the late officers, and that the property has been under the control of the directors, and is represented by a certificate of deposit for \$300, and shares of stock in the Home Building society amounting to \$250.

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THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE. The Object of the Organization Clearly Stated.

The league was formed for the following objects: First—To put an end to back-renting, eviction, and landlord oppression.

To effect such a radical change in the land laws of Ireland as to place the land in the hands of the Irish farmer to become the owner, on fair terms, of the land he tills.

The means by which it proposes to achieve these results, are: Organization amongst the tenant and tenant farmers for purposes of self-defense.

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THE COMMON CARRIERS. No Sunday Train on the Sioux City-Tennessee Railroad Sued on the Repudiated State Bonds—Hilden & Co. as Railroad Receivers—Lively vs. F. Yellowstone Special and Press Telegrams.

The report sent out from Sioux City a few days ago to the effect that a through train would be put on to St. Paul to Council Bluffs and that a Sunday train would also be run, is in part incorrect.

The new time table for the St. Paul & Sioux City road, to go into effect next Monday, will probably provide for the express trains leaving St. Paul and Sioux City in the morning, instead of as now in the afternoon.

Chicago, April 27.—C. W. Smith, traffic manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, has accepted the appointment of general freight manager of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, tendered him by President Weston of the Erie railway, and will go to New York about the 1st of May.

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STILLWATER. Fifteen new buildings are in course of erection in this city.

The boom company commenced operations on Monday, and things are lively thereabouts.

The steamer Mary Barnes arrived Tuesday with a good passenger list, and 600 sacks of wheat for the Stillwater mills. The wheat was shipped from Franconia.

Isaac Staples has a large force of men repairing the building at the Lily lake driving park. A number of horses from abroad and at home will be in training there this summer.

Deaf Seelye and John Nagent, two notorious rum blisters and soakers, were up before Judge Smith, on Tuesday, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and were assessed the usual sum.

Louis Garkye, a boy ten years of age, had his forearm dislocated by falling from a wagon on his father's farm, Tuesday. The dislocation was reduced at the city drug store by Dr. J. H. M. Vane.

Durant, Wheeler & Co.'s new steamer, the R. J. Wheeler, will be ready for orders by the last of the week. She is officered as follows: Captain, William Whistler; pilot, James Whistler; clerk, Aaron Rambo.

The steamer Henry Barnes, sailing on Tuesday, will be in the city. It is a highly colored report of his efforts to aid in the civil war, while the fact is they haven't addressed a job since the Spaniards found them in the water up to her guards. It is rumored that the boom company will go into mourning and that the flags at the boom are up at the city of Stillwater has chartered the Ada B. to take her place.

Albert Hase, of South Stillwater, has been made a raving maniac, and application has been made to send him to St. Peter. As the officers of that institution refused to receive him, the State has ordered that he be confined in the asylum at Stillwater.

A little boy some 6 years of age, son of widow Hebenstreit, fell into a neighbor's well on Monday, and, for timely assistance, was rescued by the neighbors. The boy was taken to the city hospital, and is now recovering.

By Gillespie and Harper, 450,000 feet of long logs to C. N. Clark & Co., Dubuque. By same, 400,000 feet short logs to the Dubuque Lumber company.

By same, 700,000 feet mixed logs to Kaiser & Berry, Burlington, Iowa. By same, 350,000 feet mixed logs to Cable lumber company, Dubuque, Iowa.

J. S. Anderson, of the Kokogama, has twenty-two booms out at the booming out grounds. They made the last sluicing at the big dam Saturday.

Mr. Thomas from the select committee on pensions and civil service, has returned to the city. He is expected to make a report on the subject of the bill to equalize bounties of soldiers of the war of the rebellion.

Mr. Tibbels rose to a point of order that the select committee has jurisdiction over the subject matter of the bill. The bill would involve a cost of one hundred and fifty million dollars, and would require a large appropriation of money.

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CONGRESS CHATTER. A QUIET DAY SUCCEEDING THE STORM OF MONDAY.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Briefly Considered by the Senate—District of Columbia Appropriation Bill Passed by the House—Proposition for a Committee to Improve Congressional Orthography—Order to Get the Appointment of Governor of Dakota—Large Treasury Surplus for April—Nominations and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Senator Davis, W. Va., Cameron and others presented petitions from manufacturers for the passage of Senator Eaton's bill for a commission for revision of the tariff.

Senator Eaton, from the committee on appropriations, reported without amendments the naval appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Morgan, by request, introduced a bill of claims to investigate the claim of Ben. M. Weiland, of the LaRue Mining company, Refused.

The joint resolution authorizing the President to reappoint Stephen A. McCarty, lieutenant commanding in the navy, at the foot of the list, was read a third time, yeas 35, nays 19, and passed.

The House bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic sea, to establish a temporary station for scientific observations at Felix Franklin bay, etc., passed.