Daily Globe.

VOL. V. ST. PAUL, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1882. NO. 75

CHILI-PERUVIAN MUSS.

SHIPHERD WITH HIS BOOKS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Speculator Apparently Ready to Tell the Whole Story—The Committee However, Omit Any Request for Correspondence With the Congressman—Serious Charges Against the Managers of the Soldiers' Home by General Sturgis—Proposed Internal Revenue Reductions Aggregating $68,000,000—Sergt. Mason Sent to the Albany Penitentiary—Petitions for His Pardon Pouring in Upon the President—Mississippi River Improvement Bills—Gen. Rosecrans Chosen Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee—Miscellaneous.

Chili-Peru Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—This morning Jacob R. Shipherd accompanied by his wife, appeared at the rooms of the house committee of foreign affairs investigating Peruvian affairs, and was sworn. The chairman inquired in relation to four missing letters and asked if he wrote such letters, describing them as indexed at the department to the secretary of state.

"It is my recollection I did." The witness stated he had expected to prepare copies of the letters alluded to, but was unable to complete them before leaving New York. He had copies of the missing letters in his letter book and could prepare copies, but as some of the letters were quite lengthy and he would naturally wish to look over and compare the copies he might have made, he would require some further time.

The chairman made several inquiries in relation to the letters and asked if his subpœna did not require him to produce his books and papers

Shipherd replied: "I was not aware it did." Witness produced the subpœna and read from it. It required him to produce copies of all letters written by him to Secretary Blaine under specified dates, copies of all letters written to Secretary Evarts and Blaine between June 1, 1881 and February, 1882; also copies of letters writtdn to any minister, consul or official of the United States referring to the affairs of Peru, Bolivia or Chili, or any matters of property or business in which he was interested in these states; also, all letters received by him from either the secretary of state, or from any minister, consul or other United States official. Shipherd stated as he understood the subpœna it would take his secretary at least two weeks to make copies of all the correspondence called for.

Mr. Rice suggested delay might be avoided by Shipherd sending for his letter books and producing them before the committee.

Shipherd replied that the books contained a variety of private letters, and he did not think they should run the risk of transportation. He had no doubt, however, they could be forwarded on an order to his secretary. He desired to know the construction which he should place on the words in the subpœna, "other officials of the United States." Conceivably there might be correspondence with members of congress and other parties, and he was not quite clear whether the subpœna was intended to cover that. He further wishes to know whether the intent was to call for all correspondence which might have passed between between members with the government, or to limit it to correspondence touching Chili and Peru, and finally whether, if the latter only, the committee desired such correspondence or only such as referred to possible official action of the officials with whom he had corresponded.

Mr. Rice replied it was the intention of the committee that Shipherd should produce all letters which he had received from that somewhat broad class of persons known as United States officials, as well as from all parties connected with the state department, or other departments of the government. The committee then went into secret session, Shipherd and wife remaining in the room to determine whether the witness should be permitted to return to New York personally to superintend the copying of the correspondence called for, or whether an order should be issued directing the letter books to be forwarded to Washington. Finally the committee adopted an order to the effect that Shipherd be required to furnish the committee with copies of all correspondence addressed to any United States minister, or official of the state department touching the subject matter of the inquiry; also all letters addressed to witness by such officers and relating thereto, and all correspondence and copies of correspondence passing between the aforesaid which will throw light on the subject matter of the inquiry, also all other correspondence and copies of correspondence in his possession which may tend to show any relation of such officers to the business transactions referred to in the resolution of the house.

The inquiry was then postponed until Saturday and Shipherd will return to New York to arrange the papers in accordance with the decision of the committee.

IS IT TO BE WHITEWASH?

Some members of the house foreign affairs committee are dissatisfied with the instructions of the committee given to Shipherd today in relation to the production of his correspondence and express the opinion there is a tendency to restrict the scope of the investigation. Shipherd testified very promptly and intelligently and manifested an apparent willingness to give the committee the benefit of all his knowledge. In asking what correspondence the committee would want he intimated quite plainly that he had letters from some members of congress and inquired if the committee wanted these produced. There was an immediate whispered conference among some leading members of the committee the result of which was that the room was cleared for a secret session. The committee remained in secret session until adjourned and there was, it is said, an animated discussion as to what correspondence should be demanded of Shipherd. Some of the members insisted upon calling for all facts in Shipherd's possession connected with the matter before them, but the instructions finally adopted and issued to Shipherd called for his correspondence with persons connected with the United States foreign service and state department, but do not include members of congress. In the committee meeting it was complained that the instructions to Shipherd really left it discretionary with him as to what correspondence and papers he would produce, and after some discussion the instructions were broadened, but were not made broad enough to include correspondence with congressmen. It was this that caused dissatisfaction, but members of the committee say they think the instructions will be made broad enough at the next meeting to include all correspondence with all persons in the public service.

Sergeant Mason.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Bigelow, the attorney of Sergeant Mason has prepared a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the court martial had no jurisdiction in time of peace, and even if it had, it exceeded its powers in imposing a sentence in excess of the punishment authorized by law.

Seven petitions were received at the White House for the pardon of Sergeant Mason, one from Chicago, one from Boston, one from Tennessee, the remainder from Ohio. None were numerously signed. The impression is general that a mitigation of the sentence will be granted if not a full pardon.

Subscriptions to aid the wife and child of Mason were begun this afternoon. Just before court adjourned this afternoon Judge Wiglie' rendered a decision in the Mason habeas corpus case, denying the prayer of the petition, but he afterwards reconsidered his judgment and allowed Bigelow to withdraw the papers, the latter wishing to present them to the court in banc to-morrow. Meantime Mason has been sent in irons to the Albany prison under a guard of four soldiers.

Adjutant General Drum said the crime of Mason was one of the highest known to military law, but nevertheless a mitigation of his sentence would not be opposed by the war department. Gen. Drum also said the complaints of Mason about his cell were childish and must have been made for effect. The cell was as comfortable, if not more so, than the quarters he had before a prisoner.

LETTER OF MASON'S.

The following letter was sent the *Critic* this morning just as Mason was leaving for Albany:

Guard house cell, Washington barracks, D. C.—To the editor of the Evening *Critic*: I see by the Evening *Critic*, March 13, 1882, an article headed "Sergt. Mason's case—A nice point," etc. I must say the court was sworn in my presence. I was asked if I objected to any officer, all in obedience to the law. Mr. Bigelow was not present at that time. He was sent for, and he came in after all had been sworn. I had made no plea. Only I wanted to plead guilty, for I knew that the court would find me guilty, and I am sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary for missing that wretch Guiteau. I do not want to be sent to duty as after six months in this dirty cell that would kill seventy-five men out of every hundred. I would like to say more, yet hoping this is enough for the good *Critic* that got me better quarters. I have gained ten pounds since Feb. 20, 1882.

(Signed) JOHN A. MASON,
Late Sergeant, Washington Barracks, D. C.

P. S.—I must say I do not want to be pardoned by no Guiteau president. All I ask is for my darling wife and baby to be placed beyond want. Right is right and wrong is wrong. Yet if I wasn't right, I could not say that I am treated wrong. Call me what they may; all I want is fair play. Military law cares nothing for civil law. Mr. Bigelow is a good man and defended me all he could. Yet look at the sentence—eight long years at hard labor in prison. That's enough for me. After sixteen years in the army and three years during the war, and then to be put in a room with two doctors and them to make me mad. What was I to do. Nothing? I could not. Gibson told a nice lie in the *Critic* of February 24 or 25, about the cell. Let some doctor that knows something examine this place and he will find it as bad as the *Critic* reporter (Morgan,) put it. All they can say is it was the best place in the army.

(Signed) JOHN A. MASON,
Prisoner and Convict.

Internal Revenue Reductions.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The sub-committee of the house committee on ways and means, in charge of the changes in the internal revenue laws, have agreed to report a bill to the full committee to-morrow recommending the following: Internal revenue reduction, etc.; on whisky, from 90 to 50 cents a gallon; malt liquors, from 92½ to 60 cents per barrel; tobacco, snuff, etc., from 16 to 10 cents per pound; cigars, from $6 to $4 per 1,000; cigarettes, from $1.75 to 60 cents per 1,000. Also a reduction of about 50 per cent. of the special taxes now imposed upon dealers in the above mentioned articles. The report will also recommend the repeal of the laws which impose taxes on capital and deposits, bank checks, matches, proprietary stamps on medicines, perfumery, etc. The estimates of the proposed reductions, based on the internal revenue collections of last year, will amount in round numbers to about $68,000,000.

American "Suspects" in Ireland.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The department of state sent the committee on foreign affairs yesterday copies of the telegraphic correspondence between the department and legation at London respecting the imprisonment of Americans in Ireland under the coercion act. The cases of McSweeney and Hart are especially alluded to. In his negotiations regarding the former, Lowell failed to obtain from the British government any information beyond that contained in the warrant of arrest but was assured by Lord Granville McSweeney's actions brought him under the coercion act and he could not be released. Hart's reputation is bad and he will not promise to behave better if set at liberty. Lowell does not believe either of the two is more innocent than a majority of persons arrested. In answer to department instructions to waive for the present all discussion of the justifiableness of these arbitrary imprisonments, but to press for an early trial of the various American, "suspects." Lowell states Her Majesty's government have promised to give the matter immediate atsention.

General Capital News.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Representative Gibson's bill making appropriations for the construction, repair, completion and preservation of certain works on the Mississippi river, in accordance with the recommendation of the Mississippi river commission will be favorably reported to the house. It appropriates $6,113,000.

Senator Garland said in the senate this afternoon, in relation to his bill appropriating $15,000,000 for improvement of this Mississippi river, he wanted it referred to the committee on improvement of the river, and he hoped the committee would give it prompt attention and report it early. If the committee did not report it back in proper time, he would resort to other parliamentary rules to get it before the senate.

STURGIS' CHARGES.

The testimony of Gen. Sturgis, military governor of the Soldiers' Home, before the senate investigating committee, is made public to-day. After alluding to the amounts expended for beautifying the grounds of the home, a portion of the sum has been expended for providing means of recreation to the inmates, he charged that the choicest products of the farm and dairy and conservatory have been delivered to two members of the board of managers, at their residences. Material and mechanics have been used in adorning their homes at the expense of the government. Surgeon General Barnes and Commissary McFerly are the two members named.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Mr. Rosecrans has been chosen chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, and also chairman of the executive committee. Representative Flower was elected a member of the executive committee, and he and Gen. Rosecrans were empowered to designate the other five members.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

John Russell Young, of New York, minister to China; C. A. Logan, of Illinois, minister to Chili; John G. Watts, marshal for the western district of Virginia; P. L. Vanzill, of Michigan, United States district attorney for Michigan. C. C Allen, marshal for the western district of Missouri. Postmasters: L. C. Damarin, Scioto, Ohio; W. H. Curtz, Athens, Ohio; R. D. Dale, Bryan, Ohio; R. C. Kinkead, Greenfield, Ohio; B. C. Munhall, Watseca, Ills.; C. Houghtalin, Carmi, Ills; A. Wiley, Sullivan, Ills., B. Benton, Geneva, Ills.; E. R. Kirk, Sioux City, Iowa; O. G. Patrick, Valley Falls, Kansas.

BREVITIES.

The commissioner of Indian affairs favors the removal of the Apache, Navajoe and Niescalero of Indians, New Mexico to suitable reservations in the Indian territory.

The President nominated John S. Crossman postmaster at Williamstown, Mich.

United States bonds redeemed at the treasury under the 105th call, $19,679,950; 106th call, $18,145,550; 107th call, $9,759,900.

Exports of provisions, tallow and dairy products January and February, were valued at $22,447,776.

Senator Edmunds asked and obtained undefinite leave of absence to-day for the purpose of taking his invalid daughter to a more congenial climate.

Col. W. A. Cook, special attorney in the prosecution of the star route cases, in a letter to the attorney general, has resigned from the case. He was originally appointed by President Garfield. The reasons for his resignation are not made public to-night.

NATIONAL LAW MAKERS

MISSISSIPPI LEVEE SYSTEM IN THE SENATE.

Bill Introduced Appropriating $15,000,000 for the Work—Facts and Figures Presented by Senators Garland, Jones and Vest in Support of the Necessity and Economy of Such an Expenditure—Bill Appropriating $150,000 for Supplies for Flood Sufferers Passes the House—An Exciting Controversy Between the Speaker and Representative Money.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Senator Brown from the railroad committee reported with amendments a bill granting the right of way for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the Choctaw and Chicasaw Indians to the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad. Restored to its former place on the calendar.

Senator Edmunds obtained an indefinite leave of absence on account of illness in his family.

Senator Mahone introduced a concurrent resolution which was read for the first time as follows: That in the event of any reduction in the tax on tobacco manufactured in the United States, a rebate equal to such reduction shall be granted on all stamps, or tax paid to tobacco manufactured in the United States after the adoption of this resolution and between such date and the time when any law making such reduction shall go into effect, then remaining in the hands of licensed dealers or others than a manufacturer.

The bill passed appropriating $20,000 towards a monumental column to commemorate the battle of Monmouth.

Senator Garland then spoke on the importance of the maintenance of an efficient levee system on the Mississippi river, the bill on the subject recently introduced by him being up temporarily. The bill directs the Mississippi river commission to cause to be constructed or repaired and kept in order such levees along the banks of the Mississippi river as they shall deem to be of the greatest importance to the preservation of the river channel, and for the prevention of devastation from breaks and overflows, and to facilitate the commerce, trade and post service, under rules of the war department. An appropriation of $15,000,000 is made for this purpose. Any expenditure or liability beyond this sum is prohibited, and no money shall be paid for levee work until the same is approved by the senate.

Senator Garland's belief was the loss by the present overflow largely outstripped the total of the appropriation now asked for, and would amount to at least $30,000,000.

Senator Jones, Louisina, said a rough calculation he had made showed the country in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, now under water, or in danger of being submerged, produced in 1880, a total of 750,062 bales of cotton, the value of which, at the ordinary market rate of $45 per bale, was $33,752,835. The area in Louisiana which would be submerged if the levees give way, produced in 1881 crops amounting in value to over $22,000,000 in sugar, over $5,000,000 in molasses, and over $2,000,000 in rice. The overflow now threatens the destruction of these fields. The possibility of raising a cotton crop on the inundated fields would depend on whether the sufferers found bankers and merchants willing to give them credit after the loss of all their personal property and the devastation of their plantations. As to the sugar crop, the water would cause its total destruction throughout the inundated region as the effect of water on the the seed is such as to destroy not only the growing crop, but the possibility of a crop for the next two or three years until the land can be thoroughly replanted.

Senator Garland explained that the only levees contemplated by the bill were those of the Mississippi river. If the general government will take care of the levees on that great national highway the states will provide for those on the Mississippi tributaries.

Senator Vest asked to say a few words before the bill was disposed of, because he added, he regarded the reference of the bill as a final disposition of it and that it would never come back to the senate. He thought the time had come to determine whether the great Mississippi river is to be made a terror and curse to this country, rather than a highway for its commerce. He asserted it would be an economical expenditure for the government to spend to-day $250,000,000 upon Mississippi river improvements.

Senator Garland said if the committee in charge of the bill did not give it early consideration he would resort to some parliamentary "jack-screws" to get it back. The bill was sent to the committee on Mississippi river and tributaries.

Consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed, and the pending amendment to make the provision relating to sub-contracts applicable only to contracts hereafter made, was agreed to. Yeas 32, nays 12.

The increase in the item for compensation of postoffice clerks, of $150,000, prevailed. The next amendment reported by the senate was an item on sub-letting contracts, and declares the carrier employed by a contractor or sub-contractor, who shall file his agreement and evidence he has done the work, shall have a lien on the money of his employer for his pay, and if the contractor or sub-contractor shall fail to pay the carrier within two months after the end of the quarter, the department shall pay the debt and charge it to the contractor. When a person or firm, holding several contracts, fails to perform the service, or any one of them, the pay for the others shall be withheld until the service has been restored and all penalties satisfied.

The amendment gave rise to protracted discussion upon the possible difficulties arising under it in the postoffice department.

Senator Dawes and Hawley become involved in a personal controversy upon what the latter construed to be an unwarranted criticism on the part of Dawes in attributing his efforts to show the unreasonableness of the amendment in practical operation to special anxiety for the interests of mail contractors. After further remarks a modification of the amendment was made by the transposition of several words and as modified adopted. Without further progress the bill was laid over as unfinished business for to-morrow and the tariff commission bill was again taken up as the regular order.

Senator Allison submitted the report of the committee on appropriations, with the testimony taken in what is known as the treasury contingent fund investigation. The report and testimony were tabled temporarily and ordered printed.

The senate went into executive session and adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Mr. Hawk, chairman of the committee on war claims, reported back the bill for allowance of certain claims reported allowed by accounting officers of the treasury department. Passed without division. It appropriates $291,000 for the payment of 1,300 claims.

Mr. Rice offered a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to inquire whether the conviction of Sergeant Mason by a military court, and the proceedings thereunder, are not in violation of the laws and the constitution of the United States, and report the determination to the house, giving the committee leave to send for persons and papers. Referred.

Mr. Hiscock, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported back the senate bill making further appropriations to relieve the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi river. The committee recommend the adoption of amendments increasing the amount appropriated from $100,000 to $200,000 and authorizing the secretary of war to expend such part thereof as it is proper for labor in strengthening the levees of the Mississippi river, but providing he shall only employ persons to whom he is issuing rations on account of destitution. The bill passed with amendments recommending an increase to $159,000 and the house resumed consideration of the Chinese bill and was addressed by Mr. Page.

After discussion Hiscock stated he had modified the amendment so it would read as follows: "And the secretary of war is hereby authorized to expend such part thereof as he may deem advisable for labor only in strengthening levees of the Mississippi river where there is danger of immediate breaks at points in his discretion, but he shall only employ persons to whom he is issuing rations on account of the overflow of the Red river and its tributaries."

This amendment was adopted, as was also that increasing the appropriation.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, Ill., an amendment was adopted providing that nothing herein contained shall commit the United States to the improvement or maintenance of Mississippi river levees.

Money, Mississippi, desired to speak, but Hiscock refused to yield.

Mr. Money thereupon, under the loud rapping of the speaker's gavel, stated it was unjust that representatives from the section most nearly affected by the bill should have no time to discuss it.

Mr. Money having taken his seat, the speaker said sharply: "If the gentlemen think they can impose on the house and chair in undertaking to make speeches in violation of the rules of the house, the chair will take pains to reprimand them at least."

The bill then passed as amended and the house resumed consideration of the Chinese bill.

Mr. Page. Cala., addressed the house and characterized polygamy as the twin barbarism of Chinese immigration. After remarks by Rice, Mass., in opposition consideration of the bill was suspended.

Mr. Money, Miss., stating he rose to a privilege question sent to the clerk's desk and had read the official notes of the speaker's remarks made when he (Money) was attempting to get the floor this afternoon, to speak on the bill for the relief of sufferers from the Mississippi river overflow. "Mr. Speaker," he then said, "I want to state the circumstances which attended this very remarkable declaration by the speaker."

He was not allowed to proceed further. The speaker called him to order and said: "The chair understood the gentleman to rise for the purpose of suggesting something that was privileged."

Mr. Money—I have if the speaker will be patient. I want to be understood about the matter.

The speaker—The chair also wants to be understood about this matter. The chair desires to state if the gentleman rises for the purpose of making any correction the chair will, but if he rises for the purpose of passing any criticism on the chair, the chair will take occasion to call him to order.

Mr. Money—I rise in my right as a member of this house to protest against the language used by the speaker as a gross breach of decorum and of the privileges of this house.

Here Money was again interrupted by loud cries of order on the Republican side and by continuous rappings of the speaker's gavel, while Camp of New York and other Republicans demanded that the words spoken be taken down and read from the clerk's desk, to which demand Money gave concurrence.

The Speaker—The chair will order that the sergeant-at-arms see that the gentleman now preserves order. The gentlman will be seated. The chair will state again he has no desire to be oppressive in any sense upon any member, but when any gentleman insists upon making a speech out of order, the chair feels himself bound to call him to order. If the gentleman from Mississippi desires to make any explanation or correction in what he said, the chair will recognize him, but will not recognize him for the purpose of making an assault upon the chair out of order. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Money—I am not objecting to the action of the chair in calling me to order. For half a minute, or a minute, I was out of order, but under no rules of the house has the chair authority to reprimand or punish any member of this house.

Mr. Hiscock—The gentleman is not in order in putting the speaker on trial here and it is not in the line of privilege in here and now arranging the speaker.

The Speaker—The chair will state the gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for the purpose of making any explanation with regard to his own conduct, but beyond that the chair holds he is out of order and insists on exercising his right as presiding officer in seeing the gentlemen is in order.

Mr. Money—I recognize the speaker's right to preserve order, but I rise as a matter of privilege in justice to myself and to the house, to call the attention of the house to the fact the speaker has reprimanded a member of the house. That is a breach of the privileges of the house and I desire to put it on record.

The Speaker—The gentleman violates the privilege given him now.

Mr. Money—I have been advised by perhaps the best parliamentarian in the house that I have the right to rise to a question of privilege, and that it was due to myself and to the house that this matter should be stated.

The Speaker—The chair still recognizes its right to preserve order in the house and when the gentleman insisted on speaking as the chair then believed out of order it was duty of the chair to preserve order.

Mr. McLane—I understood the gentleman to rise to a question of privilege and I submit to the chair, he must be allowed to state his question of privilege and that the chair must submit it to the house to pass upon it.

Mr. Speaker—The gentleman from Maryland rises to a parliamentary inquiry. The chair understands the gentleman from Mississippi rose to a question of privilege, but that this question only extends to a vindication of himself and in no sense to a violation of all rules of parliamentary law by assailing the speaker by criticism.

Mr. McLane—The chair misunderstands my inquiry. It was not a parliamentary inquiry. I rose to a question of privilege and that question is the right of the gentleman to speak. I have most perfect respect for the chair and will not utter a word inconsistent with that respect.

Here there were loud cries of "order" on the Republican side, which led Tillman of South Carolina, to suggest, ironically, that Mahone was a member of the house.

Mr. McLane continued—"While I have this respect for the chair I have also some respect for myself, and when I find the gentleman from Mississippi called to order by the gentleman from New York, Camp, and taken to task by the speaker, neither the gentleman from New York nor the speaker recognizing that he took the floor on a question of privilege, I rise to a question of privilege and that is that it becomes the duty of the speaker to submit that question to the house."

The Speaker—The gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. McLane, (dryly)—Well, I would like to know how.

The Speaker—The chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi on the question of privilege, but the moment the gentleman violated his right to such privilege, any other gentleman, as well as the speaker, might have called him to order. The chair recollects no case where a question of privilege has been submitted to the house.

Mr. Kenna (W. Va.)—Does the chair intend to be understood by his statement now and his action to-day, as claiming it is either the right or the duty of the speaker of the house to reprimand a member without action of the house?

The Speaker—The chair holds it is his most imperative duty to preserve order, and when any steps are necessary within the power of the chair, this chair will resort to them. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. Kenna—I hope the chair will not evade my inquiry.

The Speaker—If gentlemen will not resume their seats when out of order and called to order, the chair will go further, if necessary, than merely to reprimand them if they insist on violating the rules of the house.

Mr. Kenna—I trust the chair will give me a direct answer, and I ask the chair to state, as candidly as I propound the inquiry, whether the chair means to be understood as claiming the right to reprimand a member.

The Speaker—When any gentleman is openly in the act of violating the rules of the house, which the chair is charged with enforcing, the chair regards it as not only his right but his duty to reprimand him and insist upon order, not that he has the right to call a member up and punish him, but the right to call him to order being as it stands alone and without precedent.

Mr. Kenna—I am glad to have the frank announcement of the speaker in that regard.

Mr. Money—It is nothing but justice to me that the record should contain what I've thought it my duty to say in vindication of myself if the house will permit me to proceed. I have no intention proceeding out of order. The gentlemen who made the point of order against me perhaps anticipated what they supposed I would say.

The Speaker—The gentleman will be recognized to proceed, but not for the purpose of making an assault upon the chair.

Mr. Money—As I was proceeding to say, and I am speaking without passion, and simply in defense of my rights, and the rights of this house, when the bill, appropriating $15,000 for the relief of sufferers by the overflow was under considertion thirty minutes were allowed for debate, and none of that time was granted representatives of the section of the country most interested in the bill. The gentleman from New York (Hiscock) farmed out the time. I asked him several times for a few minutes, and so did King, Dunn, Robertson and Chalmers. These requests were denied, and the floor given to other gentlemen who had no direct interest in the people concerned. Then, when the gentleman demanded the previous question, I arose to a parliamentary inquiry and asked the speaker if the thirty minutes had expired. The chair replied it had not. I again asked the gentleman from New York for some time, and was again refused. I then holding the floor, not interjecting myself into any man's speech, desired to state that the people from our section had not been heard. Just before that a Republican member (alluding to Marsh, of Illinois) spoke out of order, and in a voice so loud it seemed hoarse, and brandished his fist and nobody spoke of reprimanding him. There is no rule that permits a member of the house to be reprimanded except by order of the house and no speaker has the right to arrogate to himself and usurp the powers of the house. Now take that down if you wish. (Applause on Democratic side.) As far as I am concerned personally, I simply wish to show the people I represent that I was incapable of submitting to a thing of this sort without protesting against it. (Applause on the Democratic side.) If the speaker has the right at his own motion to reprimand or punish a member, he has usurped functions and powers reserved to the house itself.

After some further sparring between McLane, Hiscock and the speaker, the matter was dropped and the house adjourned.

THE GLOBE HOROSCOPE.

As It Casts Its Light on the Chicago Markets.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 15.—Cables were higher to-day. Wheat was actice for the long futures, although there was little done in April. the crowd are afraid of the manipulators and don't care to do much business therefore. The "'Change" are obliged to keep buying and selling in order to keep life in the market, their object being to force April shorts into covering the present prices are so high that will take lots of work on the part of the robbers to shove them up much more, especially as everything else is against them.

Corn was active but at the advance many of the boys were long dropped their loads.

Provisions closed firm at the advance. The noon close for May wheat was $1.27⅞.

[Western Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, March 15—Wheat was active again to-day, but the firmness was transferred from the cash and April deals to the future options. Also this was a noticeable feature of all the other grains, prices of which opened a shade higher, then become weak, declining ⅛@¼c, ralied with frequent fluctuations 1¼@1¾c, receded 1⅛@1½c, fluctuated and closed 2¼c higher for May, 2c for June, and 1c for July. Sales were at $1.34@1.35 for April; $1.27@1.28¾ for May; $1 25⅛@1.27 for June; $1.02⅛@1.03 for year. Corn, with active business, recorded a material advance in rates. The advance early was 1¼@1½c, which was soon lost, but the closing was decidedly higher, generally about one cent. Sales ranged at 62⅛@63¾c for April; 67@68½c for May; 66⅞@68⅜c for June. Oats were in active speculative demand, and there was a very marked improvement in June, which appears to be stiffening for a corner, and it is reported there is a two million bushel shortage in that option. Sales at 42¼@42½c for April; 44⅝@45⅜c for May; 43¼@44⅜c for June. Pork was active, firm, and 30@35c higher early, but receded 5@10c, closing steady. Sales at $16.97½@17.22½ for April; $17.17½@17.45 for May; $17.60@17.82½ for June. Lard was unusually active and prices were 10@15c higher, but settled back 5@7½c higher. Sales were at $10.55@10.65 for April, $10.65@10.82½ for May.

On the call there was an unsettled feeling, some prices better, some lower, but no marked change in any article.

MORE CONSOLIDATION.

Reported Absorption of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Road by the Rock Island.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, March 15.—Among the current rumors on the street to-day is one to the effect that the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad is about to pass into the hands of the Chicago & Rock Island road, and as a preliminary to the transfer, important changes in its directory and executive officers will soon be made.

COMMENTS.

[It is very evident that the Rock Island road designs to have a line of its own at no distant day, into St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Rock Island stockholders are already large owners in the Minneapolis & St. Louis and are bringing in freight by that line at present. It is well known the Rock Island people were recently negotiating to absorb the St. Paul & Omaha but as that seems to be abandoned or at least held in abeyance, it gives decided color to the New York telegram above that they are seeking to accomplish the same end by absorbing the Minneapolis & St. Louis.—ED. GLOBE.]

Condition of Mr. Masterson.

The indications favorable to Mr. Masterson's recovery which were observed soon after his injuries were received, have not been sustained. Tuesday night he was in great pain and complained of his chest. A good deal of the night he was wandering and talking wildly of law and arguing cases. He was also very restless and continually throwing the conversation from him, so that the two attendants were continually busy replacing the coverings. He could move only with the greatest difficulty. During yesterday he did not improve, and last night he was much worse, and Dr. Brisbine was with hmi till early in the morning. The fears, at 1 o'clock this morning, that he would not recover were gaining strength.

Spring Overcoats.

We ask the attention of the gentlemen of St. Paul and vicinity to our exceptional fine line of gentlemen's top coats for spring wear. They are intended for gentlemen who desire a thoroughly good garment in every respect, ready for immediate use, a at fair price, thus avoiding the delay incident upon ordering articles made to measure, and at the same time obtaining a garment fully equal to the best of custom work as regards fit, style and general make-up. Why pay an exorbitant price for a so-called "made to order" garment, when you save fully 25 per cent by purchasing your spring outfit at The Old Reliable Boston One-Price Clothing House, 43 (New No. 65) East Third street, St. Paul.

ANDREW JACKSON.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH.

Handsomely Celebrated by the Iroquois Club of Chicago—Notable Gathering of Distinguished Democrats—Letters of Regret From Gov. Tilden, Gen. Hancock, Gov. Seymour, Gen. McClellan and Other Lights of the Party—Speeches and Toasts.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The headquarters of the Iroquois club in the Haverly theater building, presented an animated appearance to-day. The occasion being the reception in this city by the club of a large number of distinguished Democrats from outside the city, and the celebration of the day, the 115th anniversary of Andrew Jackson's birthday, by means of a banquet at the Palmer house. The Iroquois club is a newly organized one, and comprises the best Democrats in the city, and this event is its formal introduction to the attention of the outside world. The visitors were escorted about the city during the day and late in the evening, a very informal reception was held where political questions were avoided. At 8 this evening the club and its guests, including a large number of local Democrats, not members of the club, assembled in the large dinning room of the Palmer house, which was appropriately decorated and partook of a superb banquet. The speeches, while incessantly tinged with political matters, were in reality not practically significant. During the evening telegrams and letters were received from those who were invited but not present.

TOASTS.

The toasts of the evening were as follows: "Our country," Thos. A. Hendricks; "Andrew Jackson," by Wm. F. Vilas: "An indivisible union of indissoluble states," by L. Q. C. Lamar: "A reunited country," by W. C. B. Breckenridge; "Local self-government," by L. Trumbull; "A tariff for revenue only," Frank H. Hurd; "Opposition to Monopoly," Jas. R. Doolittle; "The Democratic Press," Henry Watterson; "The Monroe Doctrine," W. J. Allen; "The Future of the Republic," Richard T. Hendrick; "The President of the United States, The Reform Necessary to the Proper Administration of the Office," John C. Black; "The State of Illinois," John D. Caton; "The City of Chicago," Carter H. Harrison.

Among the speeches which attracted most attention was the following:

HENDRICK'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: You will no doubt regard it as appropriate in responding to this toast to refer to some of the circumstances that especially contribute to our country's greatness and power. Some of the important influences and agencies must, however, be omitted. I cannot so much as make mention of all. The railroads, telegraphs and telephones have been heretofore sufficiently discussed, but with your permission and approval we will take a journey on some of the great railroad lines. Shall it be from Boston to San Francisco? Seven days and and nights will pass as the train flies onward, before we hear the ceaseless murmur of the Pacific. Such a journey from the Paris coast would carry us beyond Europe and far into Asia. The line of our travel marks and measures the great extent of our country. The same flag remains over us. [Applause.]

He then described a journey over the route mentioned and concluded: Shall we return by Washington? Perhaps it would be of interest to witness something of the strife between the belligerent elements of the Republican party. My sympathies were with the stalwarts. I thought this move sincere and honest, and also, they seemed to be the under dog in the fight. Our journey is ended. What have we observed? This we can say: Our country is great and strong, because it has a great and strong people. We have journeyed among the people and observed their characteristics engaging in useful and honorable industry. They fill the valleys, seeking homes, subsistence and wealth, They climb the mountain sides. The great qualities that characterize our people are the result, as I suppose, of the commingled blood of the strongest nations. They are irresistible in the pursuits of peace; invincible in war, Barbarism in Russia and cruelty in England will stimulate the spirit of immigration to these states from all parts of Europe and our population will be increased at a greater rate than ever. We have also observed in our journey the great variety of climate, of soil and of production. Each section is developing those industries to which it is best adopted.

You gentlemen, who have before travelled over the great northwest, have seen with wonder and admiration the extent and value of our agricultural productions, while of the north have rejoiced at the increased cotton growth of the south. We all rejoice in the fact that the sections maintain an honorable and friendly rivalry for the greatest success in their respective productions. Cotton in the South and corn in the North each claim to be king. They are so great, so powerful, and contribute so largely to hold the balance of trade in our favor with other countries, that each may well claim a sceptre in the excellence of quality and in the quantity produced. Each is almost the exclusive product of this country and each may securely rely upon the wants of mankind to supply a market. That product which always commands on market is the king.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, while with grateful pride we are considering the vast extent of our country and the great variety and enormous value of its productions, we are admonished that the purest of our patriots and the wisest of our statesmen have expressed their fears and profound anxiety lest out of these should come jealousies and antagonisms. No danger need be felt from that source, if we stand by our nation and form of government. It was the child of patriotism, and wisdom and experience has proven it well suited to our condition. It is madness to hope a consolidated and single authority can maintain a peaceful government over a country so extended and with productions and interests so varied. If we but maintain the constitutional authority of the United States and preserve to each state the right to regulate whatever belongs to itself alone, we need fear no troubles arising from sectional jealousies, however much our territory may be extended or our productions increased. [Great applause.]

TILDEN'S TRIBUTE.

Samuel J. Tilden sent the following letter:

GREYSTONE, Yonkers, N. Y., March 11, 1882—Gentlemen: I have received your letter conveying to me an invitation to attend the banquet of the Iroquis club in Chicago the 15th inst, the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Jackson and to respond to the toast "Democracy!" It will not be practicable for me to be present with you on that occasion, but I cordially sympathize in the homage which you propose to pay to the memory of the great soldier-statesman. He represented the exultant nationality of a sentiment which had always characterized the Democracy, and he manifested in a great public crisis his own inevitable determination to maintain the territorial integrity of our country and the indissoluble union of the states. He likewise represented the benificent Jeffersonian philosophy which prefers that nothing shall be done by the general government which the territorial authorities are competent of doing, and nothing by any governmental power which individuals may do themselves. The great contests of his administration arose out of his efforts to hold congressional power in derogation of the rights of localities and of individuals as well as of the constitution. I well remember that in the debate in 1832 on the vote of the bill to recharter the bank of the United States, Mr. Webster with all his eloquence, denounced and deplored the spectacle of an executive disclaiming the power and dismantling the government of which he was the head. The overgrowth of abuses and the arrogation of authority which now conceal, as they have distorted our political system, would have seemed fifty years ago, when the debate occurred, as incredible to Webster as they would be to Jackson. The government can never be restored and reformed except from the inside, and by the active, intelligent agency of the executive. We must hope providence will, in its own good time, raise up a man adapted and qualified for the wise execution this great work and that the people will put him in possession of the executive administration, through which alone that noble mission can be accomplished and the life of our political system be preserved and reinvigorated. Your fellow citizen, SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

BAYARD'S REGRETS.

Senator Bayard's letter referring to regret at being unable to attend, said he hoped soon to come here and meet the Iroquois club. Meanwhile as a member of the grand army of national Democracy, let us each and all endeavor with simple and steady fidelity to uphold the political principles which alone can preserve the liberty and happiness of our people and maintain the government over them, giving security to all and special privileges and powers to none. Let us steadily oppose all measures tending to centralization of power and insist upon its limitation and distribution so that individuals and minorities may be secured in their rights. Let us denounce any construction of the constitution that permits perversion and prostitution of the sovereign power of taxation from the actual needs of the public treasury to the emolument of the favored classes, no matter under what delusive pretext it may be sought, and whilst we see to it that property shall have full protection under the law, that it shall be prevented from becoming the governing power in molding the laws.

JOHN M. PALMER.

Gov. John M. Palmer's letter discussed the relations of the state and general government, criticised the policy of President Arthur, denounced the bill retiring Grant and Logan's educational bill, deplored the eclipse of constitutional government, and trusted that the Iroquois club would with words of no uncertain meaning reassert the ancient Democratic faith in simple, rigid, masculine purity of the Democratic party.

EX-SENATOR M'DONALD.

Ex-Senator McDonald's letter said the foundations of a great government cannot be too often examined nor the landmarks of power too steadily kept in view. The power not delegated by the constitution to the United States is in the states, reserved to them respectively, or to the people, and in the preservation