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A BUSY CONGRESS.

THE CHINESE BILL UNDER WARM DISCUSSION.

An Eloquent Defense of the Mongolians—Discussion Between the Speaker of the House and McLane—Logan Proposes to Make the Tax on Whisky and Tobacco Furnish Part of the Public School Funds.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The house amendment to the senate joint resolution making further appropriations to relieve sufferers by the Mississippi overflow was taken up, and first increasing the appropriation by $50,000, concurred in.

Senator Harrison asked nonconcurrence in the second amendment which directs the use of the proposed appropriation for the hire of laborers to strengthen threatened levees. He thought the whole amount was needed for relief, and objected to the creation of a separate levee fund as making expenditures not foreseen and further that people threatened with disaster ought to contribute their labor to protect their homes from the flood. The second amendment was not concurred in.

Senator Sherman presented a protest from many ex-Union soldiers against the passage of the army bill restoring to the rolls Fitz John Porter.

Senator Voorhees introduced a bill to increase the pension of persons who have lost a leg or arm or been permanently disabled by their military or naval services. It increases the pension of such persons from $36 to $48 per month and provides that there shall be paid the difference of said sums monthly from February 28, 1877 to the time of the approval of this act.

A bill for the erection of public buildings at Terre Haute, Ind., and for the use of the postoffice and government officers.

Logan addressed the senate upon the measure introduced by him to appropriate and expend the entire income derived from internal revenue taxes on the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits for the education of all children living in the United States. He said the proposition was to distribute pro-rata to the several states and territories, according to its population as shown by the census returns, the amount aggregating under the present rate of taxation, about $60,000,000 per annum. Diversion from its usual course, of so large a portion of the revenue, he admitted, was at first, somewhat startling, but he thought the advancement of educational interests of the country which the bill would secure, vindicated its propriety. Proceeding to enlarge upon the scope and probable effect of the measure, and detailing its provisions, he said every state or territory to be effected by its benefits must maintain for six months of the year, an organized school system; that the bill would secure uniformity in these systems throughout the country and stimulate public education in states temporarily crippled for want of means. The term education, he said, in the bill meant to include not only the usual curriculum of instruction in the public schools, but instruction in industrial and mechanical arts, and thereby achieving the high educational training of children of workingmen without separating them from their class. After showing that the school tax, as a direct tax, bears most heavily upon the rural districts, and citing numerous statistics to show the respective amounts expended for school purposes by the various states he said the proposed distribution, on the basis named, would give the Southern states nearly $10,000,000 per annum for their schools. After detailing the provisions of tha bill and reviewing the superior educational facilities of German, French and other systems, he said he was not wedded to his own proposition, but would favor any that would devolve upon the nation a direct responsibility for the supervision of the education of the youth of this country. He gave his calculation of the whole number of children throughout the country who are of common school age as 16,500,000, and estimated the cost of their education at the rate of $10 per scholar, or over $160,000,000 per annum. He said $81,000,000 are now expended by the states and territories, and that, with the addition of the $60,000,000 proposed by the bill, there would be almost enough for all purposes. Logan then urged the peculiar propriety of devoting the whisky tax to the education of the young and closed his remarks.

The bill was referred.

Senators Sherman, Hoar and Voorhees were appointed on the joint committee to provide for the Marshall statue.

More Peru-Chili correspondence was received and referred.

Senator Voorhees offered a resolution which was adopted, directing inquiry and report by the committee as to whether the section of the revised statutes declaring that persons honorably discharged from military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in line duty shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices, provided they possess the necessary capacity, for the proper discharge of duties of such offices, is in full force or has been repealed or modified; also whether it has been openly disregarded and violated, and whether it applies to provost, deputy provost, marshals, quartermasters and sutlers not disabled, and whether additional legislation is necessary to cause the section to be enforced by the various departments.

Consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed, the question being on the senate committee amendment to increase the appropriation for special facilities, from $500,000 to $660,000, changing the term trunk line to railroad lines, and adding the proviso that "said facilities shall be rates, distributed as near as may be on railroad lines leading to and from principal cities in different sections of the United States."

The amendment was adopted as also the items of increased expenditures recommended by the committee as follows: Miscellaneous items $10,000; railway postoffice clerks, $50,000; route agents, $180,000; mail messengers, $50,000. The amendment allowing the use of department stamps as heretofore prevailed after discussion.

Senator Edmunds moved an amendment by inserting the following, "and the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives shall have to use official envelopes prepared by them for all official business of their respective offices, and the use of such envelopes for any purpose other than such official business shall be punished by penalties imposed by law for illegal use of such envelopes, and each member of the senate and house of representatives and each delegate from each territory shall have a right to send through the mail any letter or package containing only printed or written matter not exceeding two ounces in weight, identified by his authograph signature, without paying postage."

The yeas and nays were demanded, and the amendment adopted by a vote of 40 to 15.

Without further progress on the bill the senate, after restoring the tariff committee to its place as a regular order, went into executive session. Adjourned.

House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Immediately after reading the journal McLane rose to a question privilege. The question he made was that the speaker in language addressed to a gentleman from Mississippi has invaded the privileges of the house, and subsequently had entertained a motion to adjourn before he had responded to the question privilege, raised by him, (Mclane). The speaker replied that the gentleman was in error at the time the house adjourned last night. The whole matter had been suspended and the chairman had made such answer as he desired.

McLane said he would not declare that he had evaded a reply to his question. The chair had not concluded his answer and would recognize the fact that he was under obligation to submit the question to the house.

The Speaker—The chair does not understand that the gentleman rises to a new question.

McLane—I do rise to a new question of privilege. I am avoiding disrespectful expression when I refrain from saying that the chair evaded the point at issue. The question I rise to now, is that the chair failed in its obligation to submit the question to the house.

The Speaker—The gentleman will give attention.

McLane—I am entitled to be heard by the speaker and I have that respect for the chair and for my brother members that I am sure I will be permitted to state my case.

The Speaker—The chair desires to state that if he understands the gentleman to make the point that it was the duty of the chair to submit the question of privilege to the house, that it is wholly a matter of discretion.

McLane appealed from the decision, but subsequently withdrew his appeal, and Kenna rising to a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rights and duties of the speaker of this house are defined by the rules of the house, and by general parliamentary law not in conflict therewith, and by the rules and under said laws the speaker enjoys no privilege to reprimand and censure a member, except by action of the house.

Resolved, That any attempt to exercise such power is a breach of privilege of the house, and is hereby expressly condemned, and will be promptly resisted and otherwise dealt with as the rights, dignities, and duties of this house may require.

Mr. Kenna in offering the resolution said, "I am prompted by no feeling other than a disposition to assert the prerogative of this house and its membership, in my judgment; as in the judgement of the house, the proposition asserted by the speaker yesterday is an untenable one, and this side of the house at least is desirous of going on record in repudiation of it. That is all I desire to say."

The speaker then stated that it is his opinion the gentleman from West Virginia is mistaken in regard to all that took place yesterday as to this matter.

Mr. Kenna—I trust the whole house is in precisely the same attitude.

The Speaker—after all that has been said there should be no misunderstanding because the chair never has proposed to assume the power of the house in punishing a member for past disorderly conduct, but he only asserts his right as presiding officer to preserve order and to do all necessary within parliamentary law to that end, that duty is settled not only by long parliamentary usage but by the positive terms of our rules. The chair used the word reprimand in its ordinary and proper sense. Its meaning is well defined and well indorsed. To reprimand is to check and to repress a member who is out of order. Beyond this the presiding officer should not go in administering a reprimand. Less than this the chair cannot do, and discharge his duty to the house. The chair never assumes to reprimand members for what he has done. That is for the house. The chair should check, repress or reprimand any member who presists in proceeding out of order. The chair desires to repeat that in all that took place yesterday, in all that was said, he never reprimanded a member for any past act, but if to call to order is to reprimand, the chair did what the rules required him to do. The highest parliamentary reprimand known to the parliament of England is to mention a members name, which puts them in parliamentary disgrace. This was not done yesterday, nor was any person reprimanded beyond calling them to order.

The speaker further stated, the record this morning did him an injustice in not showing that the gentleman from Mississippi, was out of order when called to order by the chair. Continuing, he said, there is nothing in this proposed resolution that the chair would not himself subscribe to on the floor and vote for, if any body assumed the duties and powers of the house in the manner of administering a reprimand.

Kenna—If I had so understood the speaker yesterday, and if this side had so understood him, the resolution I sent up would not have been presented, and I ask permission to withdraw it.

Leave was granted amid applause and the matter dropped.

The house then resumed consideration of the Chinese question and was addressed by Mr. Willis, (Kentucky), who congratulated the people of California and the people of the whole country, that they were at least to receive substantial, if not entire relief, from the evils of Chinese immigration.

Page, California, stated if he could call the bill up to-morrow he would demand the previous question at 3 o'clock. If he could not obtain the floor to-morrow, he would call for the previous question at 3 o'clock Saturday.

Taylor, Ohio, said his objections were many. The first was that the bill was brought upon congress and forced upon congress by the passions and prejudices of a portion of the people, and that kind of prejudice was mostly difficult to remove, and more dangerous in character than any other kind that ever had or ever could take possession of the human heart—race prejudice. He opposed the bill because it was unnecessary, and being unnecessary, dangerous, unspeakably dangerous.

Gentlemen were opposed to the Chinese because they were diseased, and it was better to keep disease out of the country. It was said they did not have the same religion as ours. In California ministers of the gospel and followers of Jesus Christ asked that the heathen be sent away from their churches. There was a time when the religion of the cross broke the hammer of Northern Thor and seized the thunderbolt from the hand of Olympian Jove, but to-day it cowered and shrank and begged to be helped from the power of the Chinese joss-house, surrounded by lepers such as the Savior cured. It was said they were foul, and loathsome, and filthy. He did not know about that, but he knew this, that in San Francisco they lived in Chinatown huddled together; they lived where there were few or no sewers or water privileges; they were taxed for policeing and cleaning streets which were never policed or cleaned. Under other circumstances he believed they were more cleanly in their personal habits than any other laboring people in the country. It was admitted that they were industrious as no other are. They were frugal as no other people. They worked early and late, they worked always If men in vice and degradation presented that aspect of civilization, then God had dealt differently with that people than with any other people he ever made. If 100,000 Chinese in California had the ballot in their hands, I know some men who would not vote as they do now.

Morse (Mass.)—That is all there is to it.

Taylor continued: In this very city men had gone to the auction block and been sold under the hammer, and the offense was that they belonged to an inferior race. The old slogan was heard now, and he met it as he met it then. He met it as people in his little corner of Ohio did, by saying that inequality of condition was no excuse for inequality of law. The gentleman from California (Page) had appealed to the Republicans to throw aside sentiment. Others might throw sentiment aside, but the Republican party was founded upon sentiment, and could not throw it aside. The party which could find it equally easy to vote for Tilden and Greeley might possibly cast sentiment aside, but the party born out of anti-slavery, born out of the principles of liberty, could not disregard liberty. In order to vote for this bill sentiments of justice, of mercy and of patriotism must be thrown aside, and that he would not do. He knew of men in this house who would vote for the bill because they wanted further restriction on the eastern side of the country and he sounded the alarm to foreign-born citizens that this bill, whether meant for it or not, struck at them and their security. It was the first break in the levee, and the levee must give way. "Put none but Americans on guard to-night," was the cry that went up in '54, and war had almost commenced between the races. Now congress was sowing the wind and would reap the whirlwind and men were changeable and not unchangeable as we had been led to suppose. (Applause.)

Converse, (Ohio,) introduced a bill to prohibit the consolidation of railroad companies.

Belmont, (N. Y.,) offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on foreign affairs be directed to demand from Jacob Shipherd, Esq., of New York, copies of all correspondence between himself and any person or persons whatsoever, and all other evidence in his possession, tending to show what said Shipherd did or attempted to do to enforce claims of the Peruvian company or to indict the United States to enforce these claims against Peru.

On motion of Wilson, (West Virginia,) the senate concurrent resolution passed, requesting the president to to bring the attention of Nicaragua the necessity of arranging, by convention, for the final settlement of claims existing between the United States and Nicaragua.

Henderson, (Illinois), from the committee on military affairs, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of war for a statement of all facts, before him, at the time he authorized sending troops to Nebraska, together with the reasons therefore adopted.

The speaker announced committee to carry out the resolution for the erection of the monument to Chief Justice Marshall. Adjourned.

The Como Railway Company Dismisses Proceedings Against All Property South of the Corner of Rice and Rondo Streets.

The Como Railway company, by its attorneys, John B. & W. H. Sanborn, has filed in the District court a dismissal of its proceedings against all the property along its line south of the corner of Rice and Rondo streets, and has given notice that it dismisses all proceedings against the property abutting on Fifth, Market, Sixth, Fort and Rice streets, south of Rondo street, and that it will operate its railway south of Rondo street, by horse power, pursuant to the ordinances of the city.

For a dry, hacking cough, Allen's Cough Balsam has no equal.

Prepared only by J. P. Allen, druggist and manufacturing pharmacist, St. Paul, Minn.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

AN INTERESTING LOT OF MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Tobacco Manufacturers in Session—Sergeant Mason's Affairs—Investigation Proposed of his Sudden Removal—Enlargement of the Capitol Declared Dangerous—Congressional Gossip—General Capital News.

Congressional Gossip.

[Special to Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Republican members of the house were in better spirts to day than for weeks past. It was very generally felt that the action of the caucus last night cleared the political atmosphere. The determination not to favor reduction of whisky and tobacco taxes, and to make earnest effort to reach the tariff commission bill under the present rules give definiteness to the purposes of the majority heretofore lacking. Extremer protectionists admit the caucus action was to them a surprise, nevertheless there is very little talk of any renewed attempt to force a reduction of internal revenues which would result in a retention of high custom duty.

Commissioner Raum is pleased with the caucus action. He thinks there will be an immedate return to large receipts in his office, which had begun to fall of in consequence of the agitation for the reduction on the internal revenue taxes. Receipts for the next six months will probably be higher than for a year before, because the stock of whisky out of bond is now lower than for a long time, the expectation that the tax would be reduced causing dealers to hold off. He estimates internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year at $360,000,000. The commissioner is also relieved of any necessity of calling in stamps, now in use, and sending out others for lower rates. This would have been an enormous labor, which, in connection with settlements, rebates, etc., would have demanded an increase of his clerical force.

Large numbers of tobacco men assembled in convention express themselves as on the whole pleased at the agitation in regard to the reduction tax, as practically closed for two years at least. Representatives of large distilleries, who are urging a reduction on the whisky tax, assert the action is unwise, and that the loss to the revenue anticipatsd from a reduction, is much exaggerated.

There is said to be much bad feeling among certain Democratic members at the selection of Gen. Rosecrans as chairman of the congressional campaign committee. Those who favored Flowers say Rosecrans is too old, and that his selection puts the party on the defensive at once with reference to all of Garfield's friends, and to the anti-Catholic sentiment of the country.

Senator Farley has declined to serve on the Democratic congressional campaign committee, and Senator Grover has been chosen in his place. Senator McPherson also declined.

The amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, reported to-day by Senator Miller, authorizing the postmaster general to make contracts for ocean mail service in American vessels, is practically the same provision which passed the senate in 1877 and again in 1879. but which was defeated in the house tactics of Speaker Randall. Its friends are confident it will fare better in the present house. They count much on the favorable impression made upon the naval committee which lately visited the shipyards at Chester, Philadelphia, and New York. and to the generally more liberal temper of members of the present house.

Sergeant Mason.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Bigelow, counsel for Sergeant Mason, says he is determined to investigate the subject of Mason's precipitate transportation to the Albany penitentiary, with a view of ascertaining by what authority he was so hurriedly sent off while a motion for the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus was pending. He will also endeavor to discover what, if any, authority existed to deprive his client of the benefit of such a writ. Bigelow intends to call the attention of the adjutant general of the army to the matter.

The secretary of war promised counsel to give the case of Sergeant Mason due consideration. Ohio sends the president a strong appeal for his pardon. The court-martial proceedings have been received by the judge advocate general.

The Baltimore *American* has opened nickel contributions for Mason's family.

Enlargement of Capitol.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Gen. Meigs, who built both wings of the capitol, has been asked by the joint committee on additional accommodation his opinion of the project of raising the dome fifty feet, in order to make room for the capitol extension for literary accommodation. In reply he says that such alteration would be dangerous, and would mar the present symmetry and beauty of the building. The foundation and walls could not safely be trusted to support the additional weight which would be necessitated by the proposed alterations. This report will practically settle one question in this controversy and will go far towards reconciling all factions to an outside building.

Tobacco Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In the tobacco manufacturers' convention this morning the committee, through their chairman, Welseng, of St. Louis, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of the Republican caucus, representing a majority in congress, declaring the reduction in tax on manufactured tobacco is unwise and inexpedient, and in the opinion of the National Tobacco association cannot again be revised for two years.

The resolution was referred back to the committee for further consideration. Scidler, of St. Louis, submitted the following resolution, with a view to testing the feeling of the convention:

Resolved, That in the event of the passage of the free leaf bill by congress, it becomes an imperative duty of the National Tobacco association to vigorously agitate for abolishment of all internal revenue taxes upon tobacco in such manner as not to affect injuriously dealers therein, thereby injuring our united individual interests

Adopted after considerable opposition. A long list of names was reported to constitute the executive committee.

In the afternoon session, Mr. Wessinger, of Louisville, reported the following from the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, That the action of the Republican caucus, representing a majority in congress, in declaring the reduction of the tax on chewing and smoking tobacco, and snuff, unwise and inexpedient, settles the tax agitation and in the opinion of the National Tobacco association it cannot be again revived during this congress. Adopted.

Mr. Spencer, of Cincinnati, from committee on a memorial to congress reported a memorial, which was adopted. It enters a solemn protest against the passage of the "leaf tobacco bill," and recites various arguments against such a measures. It calls attention to the facility with which national leaf tobacco may be rendered fit for consumption by unskilful hands and cites European precedents to show that extreme measures as are resorted to in other countries to protect the revenue paying manufacturers against untaxed leaf producers. The memorial then reviews congressional legislation in connection with the tobacco trade, and argues that the passage of the "free leaf" bill would really operate disastrously to producers.

The memorial further sets forth that manufacturers are satisfied to operate under the present tax provided they are protected against unfair competition. If, however, congress decides to take off the tax on leaf tobacco, justice and honor requires that it shall also abolish that on manufactured tobacco. The removal of the tax on leaf tobacco without a corresponding relief to tobacco manufacturers would amount to a practical confiscation of the capital invested by the latter in their business, and would in addition deprive thousands of operatives of employment. The memorial concludes with earnest appeal to congress to make no change in the law relating to the sale of leaf tobacco.

A resolution was adopted, declaring it the sense of this association that the proposition now pending before congress, to allow rum and other distilled spirits to be withdrawn free of tax, for a rise in the manufacture of tobacco and other industries, is a measure which meets with the hearty concurrence and support of this body.

Mr. Mayo, from the special committee, reported a resolution advocating the repeal of the export ten cents stamp law; also urging modification of the prohibitions relating to the export of tobacco, so as to admit of shipments by rail as well as vessel, and asking that the method of cancellation of export bonds be remedied, and requesting congress to place all fees and charges of inspecting officers on all forms of manufactured tobacco upon the same basis as fees, and charges of like officers in other branches of the internal revenue service. The resolution was adopted. Adjourned.

General Capital News.

LIQUORS IN BOND.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A delegation of western distillers appeared before the ways and means committee this forenoon and argued in favor of an extension of the bonded period indefinitely, and of extending the rate of leakage for a period of eight years, and whatever shrinkage occurs after that time shall be at the loss of the holders. The committee will probably take action to-morrow in regard to the reduction of internal revenue. The indications are that the Republican caucus last night will have the effect of changing the views of a majority of the members of the ways and means committee. Chairman Kelly intimated as much this morning.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Representative Robeson presided at a caucus of Republican representatives to-night. A resolution was adopted, without dissent, to the effect that legislation at the present time looking to the reduction of internal revenue taxes upon whisky, tobacco and cigars is unwise and inexpedient, but that some relief should be accorded by congress by extending the time during which whisky may remain in bond with the payment of internal revenue tax. No caucus action was taken on the subject of the proposed change of rules. The house and members are left to exercise their individual judgment whenever the question comes up for consideration.

REDUCTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Much to the astonishment of several members of the ways and means committee, the sub-committee, which yesterday agreed to report to the full committee in favor of general reductions in the internal revenue taxes, was not called up for its report and the subject of reductions only alluded to in an informal manner. Chairman Kelly said the action of the Republican caucus last night had an effect to modify to some extent the views of members who have heretofore strongly advocated heavy reductions.

FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Register Bruce has received information from friends in Mississippi that although the government is furnishing assistance as rapidly as possible, it does not meet the needs of the sufferers. The great difficulty is to obtain small boats to explore the interior counties, where people are entirely cut off by the floods. Every day word is received of additional deaths from exposure and starvation.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The senate committee on postoffices and post roads authorized to report to the senate as an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, a measure providing for the appropriation of $2,500,000 per annum to enable the postmaster-general to pay for the performance of ocean mail service by American steamships.

HENNEPIN CANAL.

The house committee on railways and canals directed a report favoring Henderson's bill which provides for the construction of the "Illinois and Mississippi canal for the purpose of cheapening transportation." This is the so-called Hennepin canal bill. A million dollars is appropriated by the bill. A minority report in opposition will be submitted.

AGAIN RESPITED.

The president has ordered a further respite of thirty days in the case of Edward M. Kelly, sentenced to be hanged at Sante Fe, N. M., the 17th of February, and was then granted a respite until the 17th of March.

BREVITIES.

B. Sharker, Indiana, was confirmed consul at Sherbrooke, Canada.

The treasury department to-day purchased 136,000 ounces of silver.

The star route cases came up in the criminal court this morning, with a requisite of council for the defense, to postpone until Thursday.

The senate passed bills to-day for the erection of public buildings at Denver, Colorado, and Terre Haute, Indiana.

Scoville has arrived here, and had a conference with the district attorney in reference to settlement of the bill of exceptions in the case of Guiteau. Counsel will meet this afternoon before Judge Cox and act in the matter.

The senate, in executive session, unanimously rectified the declaration submitted to it by President Arthur on the 3rd instant., that the United Seates accede to the Geneva commissioners of August 22, 1864 and October 20, 1868, "for amelioration of wounded of armies in the field, commonly known as red cross treaties."

The senate committee on commerce agree to the report for the house bills authorizing the Chippewa Valley & Superior Railway company to construct a bridge over the Mississippi River, and extending to mill owners on the St. Croix River the privileges now accorded owners of mill properties on the Mississippi river to construct piers or cribs for their protection against floods or ice.

The Republican national committee have invited Republican senators and representatives, and such others as desire to co-operate with them, to meet in the hall of the house of representatives, Monday evening next, for the purpose of forming a congressional committee, when each delegation will be expected to have one member to represent it on such committee.

WATER AND FIRE.

A Canoe Capsized With Six Occupants, and Two Drowned—Death by Lightning in Same Locality

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—Information has just been received of a sad accident that occurred near Dunnville, in Casey county, last Saturday night. A young man named Farrell, Mrs. Rubards and three children, an old lady named Butler and her grandchild, undertook to cross Green river in a canoe. The craft was overloaded and on approaching the bank encountered a swift current, and was overturned. Two of Mrs. Rubard's children, one about 5 years old and the other a baby, were drowned. The others were rescued with difficulty, and Mrs. Butler had a narrow escape. She floated down against a willow tree, and held on for half an hour before she was extricated from her uncomfortable and perilous position.

Dunnville is an inaccessable point, and hence the delay in hearing of the occurrence. For a similar reason a very melancholy tragedy that occurred in the northwestern part of Taylor county has just made its way to light. On the morning of the 5th inst., the house of Archie Ratliff was struck by lightning, and Mr. Ratliff was instantly killed, his wife and five children were severely shocked, and the clothing of one of them, 11 years old, was set on fire. Before the mother could recover sufficiently to extinguish the fire the little fellow was burned past recovery. He lingered till last Friday, when death put an end to his sufferings.

THE MOORHEAD MURDER.

The Coroner's Jury Find the Shot Fired by Whelan.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MOORHEAD, March 16—The billiard room of the Grand Pacific hotel in this city was the scene of a startling tragedy last night, resulting in the instant death of Edward Quinn. The coroner's jury to-day find the deceased came to his death by a shot from a revolver supposed to have been in the hands of M. G. Wheelan, a very obvious conclusion from the facts. Meanwhile the blood of Mr. Edward Quinn calls out from the ground against the murderer, and because he was not of the best possible temper and had few if any friends popular sympathy is with the murderer. The naked facts seem to be that the two men had a quarrel in which Quinn was the aggressor and struck Wheelan and threw a glass of beer in his face, which Wheelan did not resent, but being ridiculed, left the hotel, and some twenty-five minutes afterward was met on returning, where he again found Quinn ready to renew the assault, and taking the revolver from his overcoat he had provided himself with, took the life of the man he manifestly came back to kill. Had he shot his man at the time of the first assault, he would in fact have had much justification, but the act of returning and again approaching Quinn seems to be premeditation. County Attorney Howard has the matter in hand and will have such assistance as may be necessary and no pains will be spared to secure justice and guarantee the life of every citizen from danger regardless of his personal character. The examination takes place at 9.30 on Friday.

QUINN'S ANTECEDENTS.

The murdered man had quite an acquaintance in St. Paul. He came here with the excursion from Cincinnati last summer and liking the city, obtained employment with Ed. Pruden in the Soerman house bar. He was afterwards employed at Donnelly's, on Wabashaw street and left here when Baugh opened the Grand Pacific to act as bartender there.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The president has been notified that Judge Blatchford accepts the associate judgship.

Hon. Alvin Harrington, of Plain City, O., ex-member of the Ohio legislature, is dead.

A man named Maxwell, aged 65 years, committed suicide at Stoughton, Wis., yesterday.

Sargeant Mason who shot at Guiteau, arrived at the Albany, N. Y., penitentiary yesterday.

The fishing schooner Bellerophon has foundered off Gloucester, Mass., and fourteen lives were lost.

The bill to re-establish capital punishment was defeated in the Wisconsin assembly yesterday by a close vote.

Thos. Jenks, during an altercation this afternoon at Madison, Ind., fatally stabbed Isaac Collins. Jenks escaped.

Timely rains have fallen throughout California in the past three days, and the crop prospect is now pronounced excellent.

Gov. Cornell, New York, has commuted the sentence of Flannagan, to have been hanged the 24th of March, to imprisonment for life.

The chairman of the National Prohibition committee has issued a call for a national convention at Chicago the 30 of August next.

The grand jury in Omaha have reported indictments for assault with intent to murder, against President Walsh and Committeeman Shannon, of the labor union. Both have been arrested.

Smallpox is on the increase in South Bethlehem, Pa. Five houses are quarantined. One patient, a student of Lehigh university, escaped from his keepers and has not been found.

C. D. Anderson and Louis Carlton's ware houses and adjoining buildings, at Macon, Ga., were burned yesterday. Loss, $50,000: insurance, $28,000.

A large anti-polygamous meeting was held at Indianapolis last evening. Gov. Porter presided, and Judge Holman, Rev. Dr. Bartlett and others made speeches.

The New York assembly canal committee, by a vote of 8 to 3, have agreed to report favorably a constitutional amendment abolishing tolls on canals of the state.

The funeral of G. P. Armstrong, of Omaha, killed by a bayonet in the hands of militiamen, took place yesterday and was attended by a procession of 1,400 people.

John Wentworth delivered a lecture in Central Music hall, Chicago, to-night, giving personal reminiscences of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, and other eminent statesmen.

A wholesale discharge of passenger and freight conductors on the Union Pacific railroad commenced yesterday and there is reason to believe before it ends as many as sixteen will be laid off.

A final agreement between the Anglo-American, the direct, and the American Cable companies has been concluded through Cyrus W. Field and Jay Gould here, and English officials in London.

No more bodies have been discovered in the ruins of the Goodwin factory at Lynn, Mass., destroyed by the explosion Wednesday. Nearly every building within 500 feet of the factory was more or less damaged.

The Mississippi river was declining yesterday at Memphis, Helena and other points. The extent of the destitution and suffering from the overflow appears more pressing, the better the facts become known.

The stables at Fort Leavenworth, containing thirty-five horses of troop seven of cavalry and "F" second battery, burned last night. All the horses perished in the flames, together with saddles, etc. Loss $8,000.

The Mississippi river steamer Martin, struck a snag yesterday at Pleasant Landing, below Pine Bluff, and sunk. She was loaded with cotton. The boat was valued at $14,000, fully insured. It is feared the boat will be a total loss.

The United States steamer Gen. Barnard, which was ordered to St. Louis from Keokuk, Ia., day before yesterday, will arrrive to-morrow and 200,000 rations will be put aboard here at once and she will proceed to Helena, Arkansas.

The Jeannette exploring party has been heard from through a letter from Lieut. Danenhower to Mrs. Danenhower dated Yakoutsk, Siberia, December 30. It contains no news not already given, but many interesting details of the life of the Jeannette survivors.

Fred W. Newburg, late assistant secretary of the Ohio state board of public works, against whom fifty-two indictments were returned for forgeries on the state treasury amounting to over $20,000, was found guilty yesterday in the common pleas court. The case goes to the supreme court.

The Timms Automatic Car Company, of Columbus, O., organized under the laws of Indiana about a year ago, having paid up stock of $100,000, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of its creditors. Assets are estimated at $200,000; liabilities $155,000. The works has a capcity of ten cars per day.

The Telegraphers' convention at Cincinnati debated the question of the best means of forming a national organization. A committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution. A night session was also held, devoted to discussion of irresponsible telegraph schools.

Henry Renshaw, at Utica, N. Y., entered the private office of Dr. Gray, of Vale lunatic asylum, and shot him, but the wound is not fatal. Renshaw then went to jail and gave himself up. Renshaw labors under the delusion that he is an ambassador from heaven sent by Guiteau and others to shoot Dr. Gray.

OSCAR WILDE.

The Appearance of Utterly Too Too, All But, Last Evening

Quite a large audience assembled at the Opera house last night to listen to the apostle of æstheticism. It is probable that the larger portion were attracted by curiosity rather than any idea of a literary feast. Oscar made his appearance upon the stage without introduction. He was dressed in purple silk velvet, wide sleeves, cut away coat and knee breeches. One hand was encased in a white kid glove and the other sported a lace handkerchief. A long lace neck tie, with bow in front, encircled his neck. His hair was parted in the middle hung down upon his coat collar, even partly covering his checks and completely concealing his ears. His eyes had a dreamy, languid look and as he commenced his lecture he had the general "Aw, this is a dweadful twiresome country," air.

His style of delivery was merely a plain sort of talk. He had a roll of manusciipt, which he occasionally took in his hand, but spoke without referring to it. There was almost no gesticulation beyond fumbling with his watch seal, which was evidently less exhaustive than more violent motions.

The subject matter of his lecture was "art," consisting of a sort of lament that there was so little "art," especially in this country, and depicting the art that had existed centuries ago in the old world, and the progress now being made in art cultivation in England. He spoke in a decided English aw-dialect, and his brogue gave no trace that he was an Irishman. He was shocked by our buildings, by the mud in the streets, and especially by the rooms and furniture in the hotels. Almost the only smile provoked during the evening was when he depicted the lack of "art" in American hotel furniture.

The lecture was well worded, and at times quite poetical. It was certainly harmless and does not entitle Mr. Wilde to either abuse or ridicule. It was simply the smooth sentences of a languid poet, which strike the ear somewhat melodiously without arousing any overwhelming enthusiasm or creating sufficient excitement in the listener to cause him or her to burst a blood vessel.

There is undoubtedly room for a great deal of advancement in "art" in this busy country, and if Oscar succeeds in accomplishing anything in this direction he will have done no harm. In fact, he is an entirely tame and harmless young man, on the rostrum at least, and it probably pays him to devote himself to "art."

H F. Masterson Improving.

The condition of Mr. H. F. Masterson was much more favorable at 1 o'clock this morning than it has been at any time since he met with the unfortunate accident. He was sleeping quietly and had been for two hours. Before going to sleep he spoke to some of those around him and was conscious of everything, even his own suffering, which he alluded to. The exact extent of his injuries cannot be definitely ascertained, but Dr. Brisbine says he has hopes that they are not as serious as were at first suspected.

Excited Councilmen.

TROY, N. Y., March 16.—At the meeting of the common council to-night, Aldermen Whelan and Morris each claimed to be president. During the uproar and excitement pistols were drawn by the partisans of each. Republican members of the council were not present.

CITY GLOBULES.

Dr. C. E. Lee delivered an interesting lecture on "alcohol" before the Y. M. C. A. last night which was listened to with marked attention.

Divorce proceedings were commenced in the district court yesterday by Margaret Welsh against her husband Joseph, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

A petition was filed in the district court yesterday by George Benz, asking for the sale of the real estate in the estate of the late Major Becht, for the benefit of the heirs.

There was but one prisoner before the municipal court yesterday and that one was Vincent Sentler, who got full the night before. In view of his lonely condition Judge Burr discharged him.

Bishop Ireland will speak at the Opera house to-night on the Irish question. The Rt. Rev. bishop is always entertaining, but on such a topic as the Irish situation, his views will be of the greatest interest.

The old Ross Wilkinson place on Otter Tail lake, in White Bear township, was visited by fire Wednesday, and the house and granary were burned. Both were worth from $800 to $1,000, and the house was insured for $400.

Three cows belonging to Ed. Long and one belonging to his mother, Mary Long, were poisoned yesterday, near White Bear, by eating Paris green that is supposed to have been swept out of some of the houses in that vicinity.

Proceedings were instituted in the district court yesterday by the Northwestern Fuel company against the Continental Insurance company. It is an action to recover insurance of a schooner load of coal, lost on one of the lakes some time ago. The amount of damage asked is $3,450.

The members of the Cottage Park association, of White Bear Lake held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the bank building of the German American bank, for the purpose of talking over the proposed park at White Bear, and considering how and when to open up the property and offer it to the public. The business generally of the association was talked over, but no definite and settled conclusion was reached, that could be considered to be in such shape as to warrant giving it to the public.

Hon. Wm. Fowler, Cottage Grove, Washington county, in the city yesterday reports the death at that place at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, of Mr. Fred. Malichki, who will be kindly remembered by the surviving members of the Third Minnesota regiment, with whom he served faithfully and gallantly for three years. Since the close of the war the people of the county have shown their confidence and respect for Mr. Malichki by electing him county commissioner for three consecutive terms. Mr. Malichki has been in poor health for several years from disease contracted in the army, and from which resulted the illness terminating in his death. He leaves a wife and three children.

Officer Distler did a good thing last night. A man, who did not give his name, reported to the officer that he had been robbed of $9. He had no definite or satisfactory knowledge as to who robbed him, but said he suspected a young fellow named Louis Burns. Officer Distiler followed the young fellow up, and at last found him in a stable on Minnesota street. Of course he denied taking the money. The officer noticed that young Burns made a good deal of effort to keep one of his feet in a particular place, and started to move him around, when it was found that he had a five dollar bill under his foot. Where the other four dollars went to is the question. Of course, the defendant denied stealing the money, but the evidence is rather against him.

PERSONAL.

J. Bisbee, of Mandan, is in St. Paul.

Geo. R. Stuntz, of Duluth, is at the Merchants.

L. P. Hunt, of the Mankato *Free Press* is at the Merchants.

J. L. Noyes and wife, of Faribault, are at the Metropolitan.

L. Van Syck, of Hastings, was looking about St. Paul yesterday.

Hon. S. L. Campbell, Wabashaw, is in the city and quartered at the Merchants.

Mr. Oscar Wilde, the beautiful and the graceful reposes, at the Metropolitan.

P. H. Coyne, of Milwaukee, and M. D. Hoff, of Farmington, are at the St. James.

Hon. Soren Listoe, register of the United States land office at Fergus Falls, is in the city.

W. L. Anderson left for the eastern markets last night to purchase his stock of spring goods.

R. D. Richardson and wife, of Winnipeg, and G. T. Woodbury, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan.

C. W. Darling, E. A. Grant, F. S. Stone, A. D. Stephens and R. S. Tyler, of Fargo, are in St. Paul.

C. P. Archer, Austin; T. Green, Fairfield; W. Wallace, Sauk Center, and T. Reynolds, Stillwater, are at the American.

Col. W. S. King, Minneapolis, the "Great Fair King," was passing the compliments of the day with St. Paul friends yesterday.

F. E. Clark, of New York; P. H. Hudson, of Boston; J. H. Murray, of Chicago, and R. K. Whitely, of Brainerd, are at the Windsor.

H. C. Burbank, of New York; J. Franklin, of Winnipeg; E. J. Taylor, of Winona; and P. H. Weiss, of Eau Claire, are at the International.

C. J. Cunningham, of Chicago; E. J. Campbell, of Bismarck; E. G. Ames, of Owatonna, and F. F. Johnson, of Milwaukee, are at the Clarendon.

Rev. Levi Gilbert, A.M., will deliver a lecture at Grace M. E. church this evening.