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THE BATTLE IN CONGRESS.

AN INTERESTING TIME IN THE HOUSE.

THE REPUBLICAN POINT OF ORDER ON THE ARMY BILL OVERRULED—GARFIELD OPENS THE DEBATE—GENERAL NEWS.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole in the House has overruled the Republican point of order against the political section of the Army bill. Debate on the merits of the section about the use of troops to keep the peace at elections was begun by General Garfield, who made a speech which a great many distinguished visitors came in to hear. There are a large number of Representatives to be heard on this measure yet. There is fresh talk about the tendency of the House Appropriations Committee to monopolize legislation, and a rule is proposed to correct the evil. The confirmation of Clarence King is actively opposed.

GARFIELD ON THE ARMY BILL.

A SPEECH WHICH WAS LISTENED TO WITH BREATHLESS INTEREST IN THE HOUSE—A CROWD OF EMINENT LISTENERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Yesterday's session of the House of Representatives will long be remembered by those who witnessed it as one of the most important in the recent history of Congress. There were times two years ago during the controversy over the counting of the electoral vote when the excitement of Representatives and spectators was higher and deeper than it was yesterday—times when wise men trembled for the peace of the country and when public interests of the greatest magnitude seemed to hang upon the courage and discretion of a few men. Now no Democrat offers to bring to the Capital a hundred thousand armed or unarmed men to overawe the representatives of the people, but those who represent the intelligence and patriotism of the great North believe that a conspiracy has been formed against the life of the Government that may be fraught with greater dangers even than that which failed in 1876 and 1877. And this is why the daily proceedings of Congress are watched with such absorbing interest.

Yesterday's session was not especially important for what was accomplished, although a ruling was announced by the chair which, while it was expected, gave official proof that the rules are to be construed in this Congress in the interests of the majority, and not for the protection of the minority; but it did mark the beginning of a debate which will continue for many days, and which is certain to be historical in the annals of the Government.

The ruling of the chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Springer, said to have been prepared by Speaker Randall, was weak, as any decision so manifestly against the spirit and intent of the rule must necessarily have been. The object of Rule 120 has long been understood. It was to cure this very evil of putting important legislation on appropriation bills, except when the object of such legislation was to reduce the expenditures of the Government. The Speaker and different chairmen of the Committee of the Whole have repeatedly ruled that new legislation on appropriation bills to be in order under the rule must on its face reduce expenditures. To show that the repealing clause now under consideration in the House might possibly reduce expenditures a great many contingencies have to be assumed. If an occasion should arise for the use of troops to keep the peace at the polls, and if the President should move troops for that purpose, expense would be incurred, while if the power of using troops for this purpose should be taken away from him, the expense that might be incurred might be saved. It requires no argument to show that an amendment which has to be defended in this way does not "on its face" reduce expenditures. But the skirmish over the point of order was only preliminary to the great contest that was to follow.

There is no man in Congress who is more thoroughly equipped for the leadership in such a struggle than General Garfield, who opened it yesterday. General Garfield is a growing man. Every session that he serves in Congress he establishes himself more firmly in the confidence of his party associates as an honorable and sagacious leader. On every great occasion, when the Republicans need a champion in debate, he is always equal to the occasion. For years he has never disappointed his friends in any speech he has delivered; and the almost universal verdict is that his last speech is the best of his life.

The one fact that ought not to be lost sight of is, that the contest now in progress in the House is not for the repeal of a harmless provision of law in regard to the use of troops to keep the peace at the polls. If that was the only question involved an understanding might very soon be reached. But the Democrats have accompanied their attempt to repeal this clause with an effort to coerce, first, the Senate, which possesses the right of independent action and, secondly, the President, who has powers and duties conferred upon him by the Constitution that are to be guarded as sacredly as those possessed by the House of Representatives. Nor do the Democrats stop here. They even threaten to destroy the Government by starving it to death. The President does not surrender his constitutional right and duty to act in accordance with his best judgment upon measures that may be sent to him for his approval or disapproval. This was the point that General Garfield brought out so eloquently, and with such telling effect upon the Democratic position, in his speech yesterday, the full text of which no one interested in National affairs will fail to read.

The House was never more attentive than while General Garfield held the floor yesterday. Senators who are watching the progress of the debate in the House with unwonted interest, members of the Cabinet, foreign Ministers, and distinguished citizens in civil life were among those who listened with almost breathless silence. When the orator made his telling points and reached the climax of his speech, the applause upon the floor and in the galleries was loud and prolonged. The history of the law which it is proposed to repeal was an especially bitter pill for the Democrats, and one that they were unable to swallow without many wry faces. They had forgotten, if some of them ever knew, that it was a Democratic measure. The most telling passage in General Garfield's speech was that in which he compared the last act of the Democracy when in power in the Senate in 1861 with the first of its return to power in Congress in 1879, and showed how the same spirit of hostility to the Government marked them both. The earnestness and force with which the following words were spoken will not be forgotten by any who heard them:

> Then the Democratic party said: "If you elect your man as President of the United States, we will shoot your Union to death"; and the people of this country, not willing to be coerced but believing they had a right to vote for Abraham Lincoln if they chose, did elect him lawfully as President; and then your leaders in control of the majority of the other wing of this Capitol did the heroic thing of withdrawing from their seats, and your Representatives withdrew from their seats and flung down to us the gage of mortal battle. * * * And to-day, after eighteen years, the book of your domination is opened where you turned down your leaves in 1860, and you are signalizing your return to power by reading the second chapter (not this time an heroic one) that declares that if we do not let you dash a statute out of the book you will not shoot the Union to death, as in the first chapter, but starve it to death by refusing the necessary appropriations. [Applause on the Republican side.] You gentlemen have it in your power, to kill this Government. You have it in your power, by withholding these two bills, to smite the nerve-centres of our Constitution to the stillness of death; and you have declared your purpose to do it if you cannot break down the elements of free consent that up to this time have always ruled in the Government.

After General Garfield's speech that of Mr. McMahon was listened to by very few of the members.

The Democrats have the physical power to carry their measure through the House, but they have no power to meet the Republicans in debate, for there is no comparison to be made between the ability in this regard to be found on the two opposite sides of the chamber.

A Southern Democratic Senator admitted this evening, while discussing the present situation in the Senate, that the more discreet members of his party are somewhat troubled at the attitude in which the party has been placed by General Garfield's speech. He said: "The Northern Democrats have put us in this hole. We did not seek it. We only cared really for the repeal of the test oath, but the Northern Democrats said in caucus that they could not carry Ohio and New-York unless the election law was repealed, and we were forced into this business."

FORTY MEN TO SPEAK YET.

A LONG DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL IN PROSPECT IN THE HOUSE—CHEAP MAGNANIMITY ON THE PART OF THE DEMOCRATS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The punishment that the Democrats received for the arbitrary tone of their opening speeches in the Senate is bearing fruit in the rather ostentatious display of willingness on their part to discuss the Army bill as long as the Republicans may wish.

The ludicrous tumble from the tone adopted by Senator Saulsbury week before last, when he told the Republicans not to concern themselves about public affairs, to that of Senator Beck last week, who replied with meekness or sat in silence under the most provoking criticism of his words upon a former occasion, is fully before the public. As a fact, however, the Democrats of the House are not in a position to help themselves. Their majority is undoubtedly sufficient to pass the Army bill when it comes to a final vote, but is altogether too slim to attempt to enforce the gag law in a matter which attracts universal attention.

Already forty names are entered upon the list of speakers upon the Army bill, and this is probably not half the number who will be moved to spread something on the record in explanation of their votes upon this question or as a bid for popularity among their constituents. During this long debate it will be impossible or extremely difficult for the Democrats to keep their full force in hand in readiness for a vote. Already they are dropping away. Representatives Lay and Bland have gone to the Hot Springs, the former in a condition which makes it improbable that he will return during the Summer. Alexander H. Stephens is only able to remain in the chamber for a short time each day, and Representative Acklen has obtained an indefinite leave of absence on account of ill health.

Under this state of things there is no magnanimity, as there is certainly nothing novel, in the proposition to allow all the time either party may desire to discuss this matter.

For all the logic that will be expended upon this matter, however, no man expects that a single vote will be influenced. The Democratic caucus having decreed the passage of the bill, no mere argument can prevent it. What may be accomplished by parliamentary tactics cannot be foretold.

A TOO LABORIOUS COMMITTEE.

ELEVEN MEN IN THE HOUSE WHO WOULD LIKE TO ARRANGE AFFAIRS FOR THE WHOLE BODY—SOME SLIGHT OBJECTION MANIFESTED TO THIS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—During the last two or three sessions of Congress public attention has been widely attracted to the fact that the Appropriations Committee of the House was arrogating to itself many of the more important functions of the entire body. Its power to curtail or entirely omit appropriations for specific objects which had been passed upon by other committees gave it so much prominence that a membership of the committee was by many considered to be an equivalent in power to the chairmanship of most of the other committees of the House. The worst feature of this arrogation of power, however, was the delay which was unavoidable when one committee attempted to examine carefully all the schemes which were brought before Congress requiring the expenditure of money, and perfect at the same time all the regular appropriation bills for the support of the Government.

A movement is on foot to effect a relief from this state of things. The Committee on Rules of the House will consider, at its meeting to-morrow, a plan for the distribution of the work now performed by the Appropriations Committee among several committees. The plan suggested is a return to the old practice of sending each of the regular appropriation bills to the committee which is especially charged with the supervision of the particular branch for which the appropriation is intended, and after action by these committees, then to send the bills to the Committee on Appropriations.

This plan has much to commend it. It is certainly an improvement upon the present system. It is probable that the formation of committees of the House will be delayed until after the Committee on Rules has considered this matter.

THE DIRECTORSHIP OF SURVEYS.

A LIVELY OPPOSITION TO THE CONFIRMATION OF CLARENCE KING—ONE STORY WHICH HAS NO FOUNDATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The opposition to the confirmation of Clarence King as Director of the Geographical Surveys, is becoming more earnest and active. Among other allegations to the discredit of Mr. King, the fact is pointed to that his name has been borne on the rolls of the Interior Department with a salary of $360 per month for several years since his active work in the field was finished. The inference is drawn that he has performed no service for the money paid him. The fact is that only a small portion of the result of Mr. King's surveys was published during the time in which he was engaged in active field-work. Since that time several quarto volumes have been prepared under his direction and published. When the last volume came out, the Chief of Engineers and other War Department officials paid high compliments to Mr. King for the thoroughness and value of his work. These facts are sufficient to show that Mr. King's time has been fully and profitably employed since he completed his field work.

SOFT-MONEY FLIRTATION IN OHIO.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE GREENBACKERS—SUCCESS FELT TO BE IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT FUSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The fact that the Democratic State Convention of Ohio has been called to meet at the same place and on the same day as that selected for the Greenback Convention results directly from the conference of the Democrats of the Ohio delegation in Congress, mentioned in a dispatch to THE TRIBUNE a few days ago.

In this conference it was conceded that the Democracy had a very poor prospect in the State at the coming election unless the Greenbackers could be brought into the fold, and a fusion ticket be put in nomination. It was decided that a soft-money plank should be placed in the Democratic platform, broad enough in its provisions to accommodate the wildest of the Greenbackers, and that measures should be taken to conciliate the Greenbackers in Congress by appearing to favor the schemes upon which they have set their hearts.

It is predicted by the men who have originated this scheme that the Eastern Democracy will be compelled to tone down its hard-money ideas, and perhaps give them up entirely.

THE COST OF TERRORIZING NEW-YORK ELECTIONS.

FACTS WHICH MR. FERNANDO WOOD DID NOT FURNISH THE TELLER COMMITTEE—UNITED STATES MARSHAL PAYN'S BRUTALITY IN REDUCING EXPENSES.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The returns from the United States Marshal's office for the Southern District of New-York give some interesting facts bearing on the enforcement of the laws relating to elections. It will amaze the unhappy Democratic complainants to discover that far less money was spent last year in enforcing the terrible tyranny at the polls which Mr. Fernando Wood has so glowingly described, than in any previous year since 1868. The expenditure in 1878 was only about one-half that in 1874, while it seems absolutely petty in comparison with the expenses of 1872. The following table gives the number of special deputy marshals and supervisors of elections appointed in the City of New-York and the amounts paid to them, as well as the amounts paid for extraordinary expenses incurred in enforcing the laws relating to elections from 1870 to 1878:

Special Deputy Marshals.

Year.	No. appointed.	Amount paid.	Extr'ordin'y expenses.
1870	.....	$47,865	$1,962 48
1872	2,018	61,670	15,132 20
1874	1,389	54,320	1,835 57
1876	2,306	39,785	8,055 62
1878	1,315	25,180	987 00

Supervisors of Election.

1870	.....	.....	1876.....1,144	32,115
1872.....916	23,885		1878.....1,250	25,700
1874.....1,714	31,630			

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

ANOTHER CALL FOR BONDS.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1879.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the ninety-third call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865—consols of 1867. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 29th day of June next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are the bonds:

Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1867: $50, No. 111,001 to No. 117,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 208,001 to No. 220,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 108,001 to No. 112,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 191,001 to No. 203,000, both inclusive; total coupon bonds, $7,000,000.

Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1872: $1,000, No. 44,551 to No. 44,600, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 15,801 to No. 16,450, both inclusive; total registered bonds, $3,000,000; aggregate, $10,000,000.

THE SALARY OF MINISTER WELSH.

The Department of State authorizes a contradiction of the recently published and widely circulated report that Mr. Welsh, Minister to England, has complained of the inadequacy of his salary. No such complaint has ever been made. The only foundation for the erroneous statement is a letter written by Mr. Welsh at a time when no provision had been made by Congress for Second Secretaries of Legation, in which he said that, rather than allow the public interests to suffer for want of proper assistance, he would pay the salary of a Second Secretary of Legation himself, although his own salary was inadequate to meet his expenses.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1879.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan since yesterday's report have amounted to $128,950.

The Treasury Department reports that the number of standard silver dollars coined to date is 21,661,271. Of this number, 6,605,076 are in circulation, leaving 15,056,198 now on hand.

A sale of scrap metal, consisting of brass, copper, cast and wrought iron, being the remains of unidentified models from the fire at the Patent Office, September 24, 1877, is to be held on Monday. The weight of the metal is estimated at from eighty to 100 tons, a large proportion of it being brass and copper.

The Treasury Department has issued a supply of refunding 4 per cent certificates to all Assistant Treasurers, and small amounts to other designated depositaries, the whole amounting to $540,980. The department has now on hand about $300,000 of these certificates, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is printing them as rapidly as possible.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office yesterday issued a patent for the Starr placer claim at Leadville, Col. This claim covers 161 acres in the town of Leadville, and has assumed great magnitude since it was filed on account of the springing up of the town upon it. The issuance of the patent was warmly contested on the ground that it was non-mineral land, and that the original locators had transferred their claims to Starr, etc., but the Commissioner decides that it is mineral land, and overrules the other objections, and has issued the patent as stated.

THE DEBT OF TENNESSEE.

HOW THE PEOPLE "GET IT OFF THEIR MINDS"—THEY RESOLVE TO PAY IT AT THE RATE OF FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 30.—The bill providing for the settlement of the bonded debt of the State as amended by the House was called up yesterday. The bill as amended provides for the payment of the debt at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar at 4 per cent interest, and that these conditions shall be submitted first to the bondholders and then to the people for ratification or rejection. The bill further provides that inasmuch as the railroad companies of the State propose to surrender and give up their charter exemptions from taxation, and to pay an annual tax of $100,000, they shall together, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the act, and in order to carry out the same, annually pay into the State Treasury, beginning with the present year, $100,000, the same to be due and payable as other taxes. After much discussion and filibustering the bill passed by a vote of 15 to 10. The passage of the bill has created great rejoicing throughout the State, and the members voting for it are being flooded with congratulatory telegrams. The question has long been a burden to the people of the State, and they are glad to get it off their minds.

THE REV. J. LEMLEY ACQUITTED.

ALBANY, March 30.—Some time since the Rev. John Lemley, Editor of *Zion's Watchman*, was charged with lying, embezzlement, libel and attempting to obtain money under false pretences. The case being presented to the local preachers here, they held Mr. Lemley for trial by the Methodist Conference. The trial has lasted four days, and the Conference have unanimously acquitted the defendant. The complaint grew out of the fact that after Mr. Lemley had sold a religious paper called *The Censor*, which was published at Rockford, Ill., he took a copy of the mailing list and started a similar paper with another name in this city. He claims that he needed the list to aid him in collecting subscriptions. The case has excited great interest among the Methodists of Illinois and other Western States.

SIXTY YEARS OLD AND A MURDERER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NORWICH, N. Y., March 30.—On the 3d of December last, James M. Hatch, of Sherburne, Chenango County, was shot dead through a window in his own house. Mrs. Hatch looked out of the window and saw Felix McCann standing in front of the house with gun in hand. The Hatchs and McCanns had been on bad terms for years and had frequent quarrels. McCann was indicted for murder. After a trial of five days, Judge Follett presiding, the jury has rendered a verdict that Felix McCann is guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner is an Irishman, about sixty years old, and has a wife and one child.

SEVERAL BILLS SIGNED.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Governor has signed the following bills: Amending the Banking Act and providing for a reduction of the capital stock of banking associations; relative to streets in Long Island City; amending the charter of the Congregation Shaarai Zedeck of New-York; amending the act establishing the office of Receiver of Taxes in Greenburg, Westchester County.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

A TOWN REFUSES TO BOND ITSELF.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., March 30.—The town refused to bond itself yesterday in the sum of $60,000 in aid of the Boston and Poughkeepsie Railroad.

BROKEN BY MIXING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The suspension of Joseph L. King & Co., stock brokers, is announced, caused by the break in Union Consolidated and Sierra Nevada stocks.

DUBBED A KNIGHT BY KALAKAUA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—King Kalakaua, of Hawaii, has knighted Claus Spreckles, of this city, for his services in developing the resources of the Hawaiian Islands.

TREASURER BRAY FACES HIS ACCUSERS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 30.—Charles A. Bray, Treasurer of the town of East Haven, arrived home yesterday. He says he is innocent of malfeasance in office, and attributes the charges against him to political jealousy.

NAVIGATION STILL RETARDED.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—The steam-tug Susie Gedney reached the city to-day from New-Baltimore, about ten miles below the city. She encountered much ice, and was obliged to come up along near shore, where the ice is thinner and weaker.

ROWELL STIRRING THEM UP IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 30.—Annie Tweed and Tennie Chase, two young girls, ran ten miles for a medal given by Rowell yesterday afternoon. Miss Tweed won, covering the distance in 2h. 5m. and 50s. After this Rowell ran five miles in 30m. and 12s. There were other exercises in the evening.

A GREAT TROTTING RACE IN VIEW.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The preliminaries for a race between the famous trotters Bonsetter and Proteine have been partially arranged. It has been agreed to trot for $5,000 a side. The owners of the Chicago horse favor that place for the trot, while Cincinnati is advocated by the owners of Proteine.

THE CHANGE IN THE TAX ON DRINKS IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., March 30.—The Senate has concurred in the House amendments to the Senate bill amending the Moffet Register law. The bill reduces the tax on alcoholic drinks from 2½ to 1½ cents, and the tax on retail liquor dealers in proportion. The tax on malt drinks is retained at a half cent.

BRITISH HOME POLITICS.

LEADING QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.

THE GOVERNMENT DISPOSED TO OVERLOOK HOME INTERESTS—PRESENT PROSPECTS OF THE EXTENDED FRANCHISE, WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE, AND LIQUOR QUESTIONS—MR. JENKINS HOWLED DOWN—THE HEROES OF RORKE'S DRIFT.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, March 18.—It would be too much to ask of this Government that it should do anything to make home affairs interesting. Imperialism makes small account of what it delights to sneer at as "parochial" interests; the immediate pressing interests of some 34,000,000 of English, Irish and Scotch people, living in these islands. Its idea of governing is to keep the minds of men turned away from matters domestic; to dazzle them with a spirited foreign policy; and to get on without any policy at all at home. Mr. Herbert Spencer ought to be content with Lord Beaconsfield's notion of carrying on the Government, so far as this kingdom is concerned. They are both in favor of governing as little as possible. The present Ministry carries this notion into practice so thoroughly that Parliament has offered little to interest the world in general during this session. There have been three debates which roused some feeling—county franchise, woman's suffrage, and the liquor question. But the Government did not bring forward any one of the three. Mr. Trevelyan moved the resolution for equalizing the borough and county franchise. His speech was extraordinarily vigorous and able, and he carried a full party vote in favor of the measure, which Tories openly oppose and Whigs secretly dislike—a triumph due in large measure to his personal energy and spirit. But it need not be said that no such measure could be carried in the present House; or could not be carried unless it suited Lord Beaconsfield to take it up, as he once took up household suffrage, and enact it over the heads of his astonished and indignant supporters. Why it is not likely that he will do that just yet, I have before now explained. If he should remain long enough in power, he will do it. He will do it, that is, whenever it shall become evident to him that he will lose power unless he does it. So of woman's suffrage—though I do not mean to intimate that the two measures stand on a similar footing, or have an equal claim on the attention of the country. It is certain that the county franchise must be reformed. I should be sorry to think it certain that the vote would be given to women, and I do not believe it will be given in our time. Mr. Courtney's leadership on this question is very strenuous, and his speech left little to be said on the intellectual side, or more properly speaking, on the theoretical argument, in favor of the change. On the liquor selling business, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, its witty and zealous champion, has taken a new stand. Instead of renewing his Permissive bill proposal, he contented himself with a rather vague resolution in favor of local legislation. He so phrased it as to win a certain amount of support from men who do not believe in prohibitory acts, but who do believe in transferring some of the jurisdiction now exercised by Parliament to municipal and other local bodies. Ministers have always held themselves open to conviction on the woman-suffrage issue, but on the liquor traffic they are bound hand and foot. They owe their places to the publicans, and the publicans are the last body of men whom they will venture to offend. Some of them voted for Mr. Courtney's resolution. To Sir Wilfrid Lawson's they opposed a solid and impregnable front.

Down to last Friday, these were the chief points of Parliamentary discussion. Since then, two things have occurred much better calculated to turn the eyes of the public toward that "talking machine," which the Prime Minister does his best to discredit. Again, it is not the Government who are responsible. It is, in the one case, Mr. Edward Jenkins; in the other, the Irish Brigade. Mr. Edward Jenkins, in the exercise of what I suppose he calls his discretion (to borrow a sharp phrase from Mr. Gladstone, who will not miss it), on Friday night attacked Lord Chelmsford. On the merits of the case, Mr. Edward Jenkins was right. But he is one of those men who contrive to spoil the best case. He has a genius for doing the wrong thing, at the wrong time, in the wrong way. It was not his business to move a censure on Lord Chelmsford. In order to move it, he took advantage of a technical rule by which the order of business was interrupted. He violated the sense of fair play which the House holds sacred by beginning an attack on an absent man without notice. He attempted to bring on a debate as to the conduct of the war in South Africa without consultation with his own friends, and after his own friends had committed the whole subject to another man. It is even said that Sir Charles Dilke had been selected to move the Zulu resolution (which comes on next week Thursday) in order to keep the matter out of Mr. Jenkins's hands. Having sprung his motion and begun his speech, he persisted in continuing, in defiance of the admonition of the Speaker, the turbulent opposition of the majority, and the protests which came from the benches about him. He was not heard. The strong-lunged Tories shouted him down. After three-quarters of an hour of dumb show he had to take his seat. Except that he wears an armor of conceit proof against every impression, he could not but have felt that he had done irreparable injury to the cause he had at heart. No doubt he is sincere in thinking that the retention of Lord Chelmsford in command in South Africa is a blunder, and something worse than a blunder. The weight of public opinion was on the same side. But Mr. Jenkins's ill-advised and ungenerous method of attacking Lord Chelmsford provoked a reaction in his favor. He did more to strengthen this weak General in his command than a victory would have done. When he had finished, he was rebuked and thrown over by his own leader. Lord Hartington expressed his regret at the course Mr. Jenkins had taken, and declared that the Government and the Government only were responsible for keeping Lord Chelmsford in his place, and that for his part he did not mean to relieve them of one atom of their responsibility. It must be said, further, that the scene was discreditable to the House as well as to Mr. Jenkins. The Tories stifled an unpopular opponent by brutal cries and mere noise. The Speaker did nothing to stop the tumult, or to secure to Mr. Jenkins the right to be heard; a right not less clear because injudiciously claimed and foolishly persevered in.

For what happened last night the Irish members are responsible. They have recommenced their system of obstruction. They have also taken a first step toward Home Rule by publicly proclaiming in the House of Commons that they and their constituents wish no good to the British Empire. Mr. Biggar, one of their most notorious men, said in so many words that if a war arose between Russia and England, the Irish, or a majority of them, would be pleased to see England beaten. Mr. Parnell repeated it. Major Nolan—an officer who wears the Queen's uniform and takes English pay—when challenged by Lord Elcho to disavow the sentiments of his colleagues, declined to do so. No Irish member of the Home Rule faction disavowed them. These are not the days when it is the fashion to talk much about treason, or to hold mere spoken words treasonable. But there is, nevertheless, such a thing as treasonable opinion, and such a thing as political hatred pushed to the verge of disloyalty, and to the point where it is inconsistent with patriotism. If these men wish ill to Great Britain, it is difficult to see what business they have in a British Legislature. They are as much out of place as Jefferson Davis and his accomplices were in the United States Senate. But these latter had the grace to withdraw.

The following paragraph ought to have appeared in *The Times*:

> "But it is not a case for giving to Chard and Bromhead the Victoria Cross, which was instituted, not for the reward of men who do their duty honorably and nobly, but for acts of signal individual valor. What I should like would be to see Lieutenant Chard made a K. C. B., and Captain Bromhead a C. B., with promotion in each case, and honorable mention made of and a year's pay given to each of the men who stood by them. When General Ponsonby and Colonel Pickard are made respectively K. C. B. and C. B., because one is Keeper and the other the Assistant-Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse, it cannot be too much to extend the same honor to the two men who were the Keepers of Rorke's Drift."

Ought to have appeared, I say, in *The Times*, but did not. It actually appeared in that weekly publication known as *Vanity Fair*; a paper which has many sins to answer for, and has atoned for many by that one manly outburst of indignant protest against the rewards showered on the personal favorites of the Queen, and the neglect shown the two men whose cool courage and professional skill saved both the honor of the British army in South Africa and the army itself. No doubt some sort of reward will be bestowed on Chard and Bromhead, but none has yet been bestowed; and it is a case where if it were done quickly it were well done. As to a K. C. B., I suppose Lieutenant Chard has about as much chance of getting it as I have.

G. W. S.

APRIL ELECTIONS.

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST IN WISCONSIN.

An Associate Judge of the Supreme Court and town and city officers will be chosen in Wisconsin to-morrow, April 1. Orasmus Cole (Rep.), who has been an Associate Judge for nearly twenty-four years, is an independent candidate for reelection, and will be supported by the Republicans. M. M. Cothren (Dem.), who has served two terms of six years each as a Circuit Judge, and who is now serving his third term, is the candidate of the Democrats. He was brought out by a Democratic Legislative caucus, and was presented to the party through an address issued by the chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Judge Cole has continued to discharge his duties on the bench, leaving the question of his reflection to be decided by the people without interference on his part. Judge Cothren, on the other hand, left his judicial duties the moment his name was presented, and has been traveling all over the State for the purpose of securing support. The Republicans of Wisconsin have for many years endeavored to secure a non-partisan judiciary. When Chief-Justice Ryan (Dem.) was a candidate for the vacancy and the full term, the Republicans declined to nominate a candidate. Last year, when two judges were to be elected, the Republicans conceded the propriety of electing one from each of the two parties, and a Democrat and a Republican were elected. Both of these elections were at times when the Republicans had a majority in the State, and could have elected partisan judges. In 1877, the Republicans had a plurality of 8,273 for Governor, and a majority of 4,927. On the Congressional vote last year the Republican plurality was 6,784.

THE RHODE ISLAND STATE ELECTION.

State officers, members of both branches of the State Legislature, and some local officers will be chosen in Rhode Island on Wednesday (April 2). The Republican State officers have been renominated by the Republicans and also by the Prohibitionists. Separate tickets have been nominated by the Democratic and Greenback parties. The three tickets are as follows:

	Republican & Pro.	*Democratic.*
For Governor	*Chas. C. Van Zandt	Thomas W. Segar.
Lieut.-Governor	*Albert C. Howard	John D. Bailey.
Secretary	*Jos. M. Addeman	David S. Baker.
Attorney-General	*Willard Sayles.	Charles H. Page.
Treasurer	*Samuel Clark.	Patrick Farrell.

Greenback-Labor.

For Governor—Samuel Hill.
Lieutenant-Governor—David A. McKay.
Secretary—John Francis Smith.
Attorney-General—Herbert R. Wood.
Treasurer—Andrew S. Moore.

* Renominated. † Supported by Prohibitionists in 1877 and 1878. ‡ Supported by Prohibitionists in 1878. § Democratic candidate for Treasurer in 1878. ‖ Democratic candidate for Attorney-General in 1878.

The Republican Convention adopted no platform, and the Prohibitionists confined themselves to the liquor question. The Democrats adopted a "fraud" platform and pledged the party to certain State reforms. The Union Greenback-Labor Convention, which met last Saturday, was thinly attended, but was harmonious. Some recent votes in the State are given below:

	Rep.	Dem.	Scat.	Total.	Rep. Maj.
1878—Governor...	*11,454	7,639	¶616	19,709	3,199
1877—Governor...	*12,455	11,781	‡218	24,456	454
1876—President...	15,787	10,712	§128	26,627	4,947

* Rep. and Pro. votes. † 590 National and 26 scattering. ‡ 77 Greenback and 141 scat. § 60 Greenback and 68 Pro.

The last Legislature was Republican by 52 majority on joint ballot.

TWO STATE TICKETS IN MICHIGAN.

The Michigan State election will be held next Monday (April 7), when an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University will be chosen. The Democrats were captured by the Greenback party. The two tickets in the field are as follows:

	Republican.	*Green. and Dem.*
Supreme Court Judge	James V. Campbell.	John B. Shipman.
University Regents	E. O. Grosvenor.* / James Shearer.	Geo. P. Sanford. / Henry Whiting.

* Renominated.

The Republican platform contains only two resolutions, both of which refer to the financial question. They oppose any radical change in the present financial system and congratulate the country on the resumption of specie payments. The Greenback-Democratic platform is of the usual soft-money kind, but somewhat shorter than past platforms. Michigan has voted as follows in recent years:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Scat.*	*Total.*	*R. Maj.*
1878—Governor...	120,289	76,503	*77,003	282,795	44,777
1876—President...	166,901	141,595	†9,808	318,304	15,408
1876—Governor...	165,926	142,402	‡9,171	317,599	14,365

* 73,314 Greenback, 3,469 Pro and 1,200 Scat. †Plurality. ‡ Two counties, giving 367 Rep. and 502 Dem. votes, not included in the official canvass are counted here. ¶9,060 Green., 767 Pro. and 71 Anti-Secret Society votes. ‖8,267 Green. and 874 Pro. votes.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN TEXAS.

The vacancy in the XLVIth Congress caused by the death of Gustave Schleicher (Dem.), of the VIth Texas District, will be filled April 15, at a special election. The Democrats have nominated Colonel C. Imobus Upson, a native of Onondaga County, N. Y., who served in the Confederate Army. In 1876 he was a Tilden elector. The candidates of the other parties have not been announced. Mr. Schleicher's majority in 1878 was 3,528; in 1876 he had 9,213 majority.

THE WALLACE SEARCH FOR FRAUD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The Wallace Committee met in the Girard House yesterday, and took the testimony of John McLaughlin, a Democratic Supervisor of Election, Michael Feeny, Charles McCreery and Walter Brady. Nothing new was brought out. The committee then adjourned, but will return to this city as soon as an opportunity is afforded the members to leave Washington.

A HOSPITAL AT ATLANTA BURNED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 30.—The Freedmen's Hospital, which was owned and supported by this city, was destroyed by fire to-day, sustaining a loss of $10,000.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

A DEFAULTER'S RETURN.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—R. W. Wright, the county auditor who absconded from Tipton, Ind., a few weeks ago, has returned and surrendered himself for trial. His defalcation amounts to about $3,000.

A POSTMASTER MISSING.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—A dispatch from Oneonta says George Hale, postmaster at Otego, in Otsego County, has been missing since last Thursday. His accounts are reported to be short and irregular.

A LEG CUT OFF ON THE TRACK.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30.—Frederick Stock, of Pittsburg, Penn., had his left leg cut off and received other serious injuries at the Clinton Street Depot last evening, by being thrown under a car of the day express.

A FOOLISH ATTEMPT TO BLACKMAIL BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A young man, giving his name as F. W. Weylich, has been arrested by the detectives here on a charge of attempting to extort $100 from General Butler by means of a threatening letter.

AN OLD CLERK AN EMBEZZLER.

BOSTON, March 30.—Philip O'Brien, sixty-five years old, who has been in the employ of Richard Sherman, dealer in window glass, for the last twenty years, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling several thousand dollars.

AN ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., March 30.—Five prisoners—John Hess, Charles Williams, Charles Smith, Samuel Hinkle and Francis Hinkle—escaped from the County Jail last night through the ventilators. A reward of $600 is offered for their arrest.

A VIRGINIA JURY UNABLE TO AGREE.

RICHMOND, Va., March 30.—Judge Christian has discharged the jury in the Curtis murder case, being partly moved to that course by the serious illness of the wife of a juror. At the last poll of the jury, only five were for a verdict of murder in the second degree.

KILLED BY ACCIDENT BY HER SON.

TRENTON, N. J., March 30.—While Edward, a fifteen-year old son of Mrs. Pierson, a widow lady residing at Hamilton Square, five miles from this city, was showing a gun to his mother, he accidentally discharged it, not knowing that it was loaded. The charge entered Mrs. Pierson's breast, killing her instantly.

BULGARIANS ARMING.

RESISTANCE STRONGLY APPREHENDED.

A LARGE FOREIGN FORCE DEEMED NECESSARY FOR THE OCCUPATION OF EASTERN ROUMELIA—FRANCE HOLDING ALOOF.

It is announced from the Turkish capital that in Eastern Roumelia Bulgarians are drilling, as many as 70,000 being now armed. In view of this display of force, it is stated the Powers will have to send a large force there, if the scheme of mixed occupation is adopted. France will not take part in that project. The French Senate Committee has reported adversely to the proposed return of the Chambers to Paris. The Government is in favor of the scheme but will not make it a Cabinet question. The likelihood of war between Peru and Chili is increasing. The latter has rejected the mediation of Peru in her quarrel with Bolivia.

ROUMELIA RESOLVED TO BE FREE.

DRILLING IN PROGRESS—A LARGE FORCE UNDER ARMS.

LONDON, March 30, 1879.

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says reports addressed to Lord Salisbury state that the drilling of Bulgarians in Eastern Roumelia continues, 70,000 men being now armed. The mere moral effect of mixed occupancy must not be relied upon. A strong force is necessary.

THE FRENCH CONTEST.

PARIS,