SOMETHING KNEW.

TAILORING 'ART GALLERY' DISPLAY ROOM

FOR CASSIMERES NOW OPEN

There is no doubt but what we show in our "Art Gallery," adstory of our Store, the largest assortment of Cassimeres and Cloths to be seen in any tailoring establishment on the Globe. We repeat, there is no doubt of such fact.

When you cannot find just

doubt of such fact.
When you cannot find just what suits your taste in your regular trading place, remember our Great Store. Many people say that since we finished our improvements we have the finest Store in the country, without exception.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. deal in New Goods, believe in new ideas and things, recognize that the American people demand new things, new styles, novelties. That being the case, we are bound to have them for you and when you want some-thing new and stylish, fail not

Corner Madison & Clark-sts.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., known as the Boston Square-Dealing Clothing

House. Unsurpassable Tailors, etc. Open till Nine at Night.

SHIRTS

WILSON BROS.

Use only the BEST materials, employ none but SKILLED help in their manufacturing department, and produce goods not EQUALED in QUALITY, FINISH, and PRICE.

They invite your patronage.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago.

CINCINNATI. ST. LOUIS. MOTH POWDER.

BUCK & RAYNER'S "Moth Powder"

Will protect your Furs and Woolens through the Summer.

TO RENT.

To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING. Two very desirable Fire-

Proof Offices on second lloor, and one on third floor. Apply to

WM. C. DOW. 8 Tribune Building.



A. G. Spalding & Bros. ARCHERY.

118 Randolph-st.

NOTIOE. CONTRACTS. of Public Works for the City of allow daily in the Chirago Italiy Televizetium, (Corporation Fabers) for crial of various kinds and labor for mition of the public is hereby called uncits, and a full and free competitively of the conforming to the require-tery bid conforming to the require-tery bid conforming to the require-

C. S. WALLER, Commissioner Public Works. BUSINESS CAMDS. HONROE & BALL, Attorneys,

WASHINGTON.

Low-Comedy Day in the Kellogg-Spofford Committee.

Two Colored Witnesses Furnish Sport in Great Variety.

The Rev. J. R. Watson Delivers a Disjointed Essay on Lying.

In Which the Generally-Accepted Moral Requirement Is Reversed.

Brudder Johnson, the Other Witness, Becomes Quite Belligerent.

And Desires to Have It Out on the Green with the Witness Murray.

Senator Blaine Sadly Punctures Ben Hill's Recently-Blown Patriotic Bubble.

Seme Idea of the Business Transacted in the Chicago Custom-House.

A ROARING FARCE.
THE KELLOGG-SPORDED INVESTIGATION.
Special Dispatch to 2.16 Triving.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The proceed-

ngs of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day touching the Spofford-Kellogg Elections to-day touching the Spofford-Kellogg affair was as laughable as a ministrel show. The room was densely crowded with spectators, and everybody, Senators, counsel, witnesses, and lookers-on, seemed to enter into the spirit of unrestrained hilarity that ran high from beginning to end. The most remarkable witness was Robert B. Johnson, a dark complexioned gentleman from Terre Bone Parish, La. He was the star performer, and created scenes that are without precedent in the experience of any recent Senate Committee, Johnson was of a temperament so irritable that he could caractly restrain his anger when being cross-questioned by Merrick, and several times

questions, turned his back on the Committee, and wheeled about in his chair whistling in a low key. When asked if he didn't tell Murray, the famous Spofford witness, certain things, Johnson almost turned white with rage, and tried to jump across the table to assault Murray, whom he denounced a dozen times as a dirty pup. The Chairman repeatedly called the witness to order. Once Johnson, with an air of majestic importance, told Saulsbury that he was perfectly willing to show the Committee all dug courtes, and did not intend to buildoze them, but he could not stand the insults of Merrick and his dirty pup Murray. This remark was followed by REPUSED POSITIVELY TO ANSWER

to buildoze them, but he could not stand the insults of Merrick and his dirty pup Murray. This remark was followed by

A LOUD HOAR OF LAUGHTER, and Benater Vance, who enjoys a joke as well as any other living map, laughed the loadest of any one. He seemed to forget where he was, and in the middle of the roaring farce jumped to his feet and actually danced a regular old plantation break-down after the most approved minstrel fashion. This brought down the House, and for some minutes business had to be suspended until Merrick insinuated that Johnson was feigning his indignation, whereupon Johnson clinched his fist and declared that he was hound to lide the his lindignation, whereupon Johnson clinched his fist and declared that he was hound to lide the hindignation he could "just put the pup out on the green for five minutes."

Subsequently Merrick asked some taunting questions which Johnson swore he would not answer, no matter what was done to him. Merrick appealed to the Chairman, but poor old Saulsoury had discovered long before he had a tartar on his hands, and begged Merrick to desist, which he did.

Watson, the next withess, also colored, announced himself as a University gradinate, and successively laid claim to the roles of preacher, school-teacher, and lawyer.

IN CAUSEN MUCH AMTSEMENT

by the plquancy of many of his answers and by the adroitness with which he activated bimself from difficulties in which his fondness for big words had involved him. He coolly admitted that, at the jinstigation of Murray, the witness whom Senator Hill on Friday last indorsed as the only honest witness who had yet appeared, be entered into a conspiracy for a corrupt consideration to swear that he had personated Thomas in the vote for Kolloge, and had actually made two affidavits to that effect. He called them

"QUASSY" APPIDAVITS.

called them "QUASSY" APPIDAVITS. "QUASSY" APPIDAVITA.
"What do you mean by a quassy affidavit?"
saked Judge Morrick. "Well, I mean an affidavit by implication," he replied. "What is an affidavit by implication?" Morrick saked with an evident belief that he had got the witness there. "An affidavit by implication," replied the witness slowly, "is an affidavit that implies it is true and isn't."

Openious of the witness slowlers he didn't, think it

Questioned as to whether he didn't think it Questioned as to whether no didn't think it wrong to make such false statement, he replied: "No worse than for the buildozers to burn my store in Felkiana." Still further pressed on this point, he leaned back in his chair and answered: "The Serintures tell us not to let our right hand know what our left hand doeth, and there are those when truth should be judicious." right hand know what our less had octet, and there are times when truth should be judicious-ly suppressed." Amidst the roars of laughter that this reply clicited, witness added, "I am a minister myself." "You are!" exclaimed minister myself." "You are!" exclaimed Merick. "In God's name, of what church!" "Of all the colored churches," the witues in sponded. "I am a sort of Universalist, with a modified belief in the existence of a hell."

WHEN PURTHER QUESTIONED as to thus falsely swearing, he said he supposed when he made those affidavits he was in a state of "moral turnitude," but since he has been it Washington his moral faculties had been reviv ed by the improved atmosphere, and he would go back to Louisiana a reformed man. He vol untered information that under the laws of Louisiana there was no such crime known a false swearing, and offered to prove it by

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT. DECISIONS OF THE SUPPLEMIN COURT,
"What, a lawyer too, as well as a preacher and teacher!" ejaculated Morrick.
The witness said he was out duty on his best, at his time of the election, and while he had been Washington, Murray taid dimitted to victed for Senstor Kelloux extually present and Sima, the latter of whom is a large planter in his parish, and the sense of the witnesses Brown and Sima, the latter of whom is a large planter in his parish,

his parish,
CREATED A MARKED IMPRESSION
on the Committee. They both most emphatically

denied they had received money for voting for Kellogg, as stated by Murray, and Sims stated that, on hearing of the charge, he has got up in the middle of the night and gone straight to New Orleans to publish a card denying it, and from there had come on to Washington to testify without ever atopping for a change of clothing. The aviience of these witnesses was given in an earnest manner, without dippancy, and remained entirely tunshaken by a severe cross-examination.

A warrant is out for Murray, the principal

mained entirely unshaken by a severe cross-examination.

A warrant is out for Murray, the principal witness for Spofford, and he will be arrested tomorrow morning on a charge of perjury.

THE INVESTIGATION.

WARHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning resumed the Kellogg-Spofford case.

M. Merrick said that he had no further use for De Lacy as a witness. As this witness had been arreated for perjury, he (Merrick) had asked of the District-Attorney the privilege of assisting in his prosecution should be be indicted.

Mr. Hoar, alluding to the criminal charge, said it was an extraordinary proceeding.

The Chairman—The Committee has nothing to do with this matter.

Mr. Hoar—I think it has.

Mr. Houston—When it comes up here we can argue it.

Mr. Hoar-We will argue it when it seems

proper.

Mr. Merrick said that De Lacy was one of his Mr. Merrica and the second rule witnesses.

Mr. Hoar remarked that the universal rule was, that, while say cause was ponding, criminal process was never used as a means of coercion of a witness, and, when such witness was arrested, to decline in the prosecution until the cause out of which the offense arese was con-

The colloquy here closed.

The colloquy here closed.

The colloquy here closed.

(colored), member of the House of Representatives in the Packard Legislature, called by Judge Shellaburger, testified to being present on the 10th of Junuary at the Joint Convention of the two Bunes when Kelloge was elected. He knew Sanuel Thomas, and heard him naswer when his name was called. Murray had tried to when his name was called. Murray had tried to all did not to the college of the subsequently cold and to the college. Crosset vaning de la subsequently told.

silidavit that he (winces) was brited by Kellogg. He did not go.

Cross-examined, he said he subsequently told
Cayanac that Kellogg

HAD NOT OFFERMD HIM MONET.

Cayanac responded he knew all about it, and
that Kellogg would undoubtedly be removed.
Cayanac also said they could get white men,
but preferred colored men in the business.

In reply to Senator Kellogg, witness said the
rumors that Kellogg isad used money to secure
his election came from dicappointed politicians.

There were also rumour that the Nicholis Goverument spent money to drive out the Packard
Goverument. Ross Stawart asked witness to
go from the Packard to the Nicholis Lectislature,
and said he had made arrangements for that
purpose before the Commission came from
Washington, and if he could get a crowd of
eight or ten men to go over to the Nicholis Legsilature they could have \$2,000 nelice for the
service. There was a rumor that money had
been used to secure the election of Spofford.

service. Incre was a runor int monoy has been used to secure the election of Spofford.

CHARLES F. BHOWSS

(colored) testified that he was a member of the Packard Legislature, and was present at the Joint Convention in 1877 when Rellogr was elected. Samuel Thomas and Jules Severgnes were bresent and voted. In relation to a conversation with Murray, witness said Murray told but that if he would make as affidarit on the Spoffort side he should receive \$2,050, and would realize about \$1,000. Murray said Judge Spofford was rich; and the \$10,000 would come from the division of Spofford's back-pay. Witness was naver offered anything to vote for Kelloggr. He was offered a brible to so to the Nicholla Legislature and vote for Spofford. On the 9th of January, while the Senatorial election was pendita; P. J. Kennedy proposed to witness and his colleague that if they would go over to the Nicholls Legislature he would guarantee them

ONE NUMBER DOLLARS A DAY one hundred dollars a day
for ton days, or until the United States Sonator
was elected. Kennedy said he represented the
Nicholis Governey and pulled out a large
roll of basic base and pulled out a large
roll of basic base and pulled out a large
ston and to go." There were
ston and to go."
There were
ston and to go."
Market were to the Nicholis Leginstance, having been bartered away.
Market when cross-examined witness and
asked, Who bartered you away?
A.—The Commission.
Q.—The MacVeigh Commission and the President of the United States?
A.—Probably it might have been.
Q.—Did Cavanac tell you be wanted only the
truth?

C.—Did Cayanet on Job so wanted only the truth!

A.—That is what politicians say.

Q.—We all know what politicians say. Answer the question.

A.—Cayanac might have said so.

During the cross-examination witness said he did not ioil Murrny that he received money for voting for Kellegge.

Witness said Cayane wanted all the boys to fail in line, and said the natronage of the Custom-House belonged to them, and would be distributed when Spofford came in Senator. He did not know of any bids being made to support the Kellogg side.

(colored) was examined. He was a member of the Packard Lexislature in January, 1877. He knew that Thomas and Severznes both voted for Kellogg, and he never told Murray that he ob-tained, money for voting for Kellogy. Witness was a Warmouth man, but at the re-quest of Warmouth he and others went over to Kellogg. He did not knew of any money being paid by anybody to vote for Kellogg.

Witiness was a Warmouth man, but at the request of Warmouth he and others went over to Rellogy. He did not know of any money being paid by anybody to vote for Kellogy.

(colored), of New Orleans, testified he had been a letter-carrier in that city. He knew Tom Murray, but never told him that he occupied Thomas' seat in the Legislature on election-day and voted for Kellogy. He did not occupy the seat of Thomas or of any other member on election-day.

Witness gave an account of his arrangement with Murray and Cavanac to swear to an affidavit that he had represented Thomas in the Legislature and voted for Kellogy. After making out the statement Murray sald to witness: "Strike Flood for \$200." Flood was one of the negotiating parties. He was told to "atrike will elihe from was hot." Witness obtained \$5 from Flood on account until the matter could be fixed up. Out of the \$5 he paid for curiting Murray's hair, for his shaving, and a glass of beer for him. Murray sald witness

DID NOT ACT "ON THE SQUARS,"

although he had not promised Murray to divide small sums with him. If he had received a large sum he would have divided. Murray also obtained \$1 from Flood. He and Murray went into a coffee-house. The winness said, "This place is only for white people," when Murray repilled, "We are big nigers." After drinking, Murray took out his \$1 bill to pay, and out of the change gave him two bifs. Murray and to him that the friends of Nichola wanted to prove bribory; dead men could sell on tales, and trace for Kellogy, the ambitton."

Witness said he signed one or two statements and took a quasi oath.

Merrick—It was a flat, straightforward lie?

A.—No, there was some truth in H.

Merrick then showed witness' afflavit to which he had surface do other colored men who made out affidavit do of the change. He made the fide of the had a right to so act.

Q.—Who forced you to make the afflavit?

A.—I was persuaded to of the chaldavit?

A.—I was persuaded to of the chaldavit?

A.—I was row him he was the affidavit?

A.—I was row to l

cientious scrupics?
A.—I am a minister. [Laughter.]
C.—In God's name, of what church?
A.—Of all the colored churches. I am a Uni-

A.—Of all the colored churches. I am a Universalist. [Laughter.]
Q.—Do you believe in hell?
A.—I do, but have modified my sentiments so far as that is concerned. I have reserved rights, it is Scriptural to not let the left hand know what the right hand does.
Q.—You formerly taught religious ideas, but now have gone into awearing?
A.—Buildozers have chased all that away. I baye certain reserved rights
ON GENERIAL PRINCIPLES.

ON GENERAL PHYSICIES.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Biaine's remarks
Q.—You reserve the right to lie, and to supMr. Hill rose to put in a further rejoinder. Be-

press the truth! I want to know whether that

is so.

A.—No.

Q.—What has become of your reserved rights?

A.—The moral atmosphere of Washington has purified my ideas. [Laughter.]

Q.—Like the chamietem, you change your hue and make your character partake of the morals of the place! You will not lie in Washington, but. have unreserved rights to do so in New Or-

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

A.—I think I will go back a reformed man.
[Laughter.]
Q.—A perfect refer Laughter.)
Q.—A perfect reformation in a moral atmosphere, and you will never awear to another lief

phere, and you will nover swear to another lief

A.—Not a lie.

Q.—Is not your sfildavit a lief You swear you personated Thomas, and now you swear you did not. Is that true!

A.—I will answer in my own way, and not let you put words into my mouth. Witness was informed he must answer. If a then said that when the affidavit was prepared the initial "S." of the Christian name was omitted.

Q.—Is it true, leaving out the initial altogether?

A.—I don't know whether it is true or not. Murray made the statement to those who prepared the fallidavit.

Q.—You say in your affidavit: "I took Thomas' seat and cast his vote for Kellonz."

the affidavit.
You say in your affidavit: "I took is' seat and cast his vote for Kellogg." true! You know it is a lie!
Yes. A.—I to work it right thus to accomplish my

().—And that was mone; ?
A.—I have as much right to swear to a lie for

tentiary!

A.—I think it right to do as I did; nay, as taught by Louisiana jurisprudence.

Q.—And as a politician, you are a Republicani

A .- i have been studying Democratic juris-

A.—I have been studying Democratic jurisprudence.
Q.—You have been brought up in the Kellogg
echool
A.—I voted for three Democrats as members
of the Constitutional Convention. They did not
pay me. I voted for them on principle.
Q.—You, in your affidavit, swore to a liet
A.—That was optional.
Q.—You made it for an agreement of money?
What induced you to swear the other way!
A.—The sting of conscience. [Lauchter.] I
had been laboring under moral turptitude, and
since then my conscience has been aroused.
Q.—How often do you have moral turptitude?
Once a month's [Lauchter.]
A.—Only that once.
Q.—You haven't it now. The moral atmospher bas clemed it all out!

A.—Yes.
Q.—In the New Orleans Custom-House have
you not been charged with stealing?
A.—I do not know.
In further response witness said he was exerciaing the right of an American citizen to lie as

In further resounse witness said he was exercising the right of an American clitizen to lie as no pleased.

Q.—You are exercising that right here to-day!
A.—No: I am not permitted to exercise this right by Democrats in Louisiana.

Q.—You reserve the right to lie!
A.—No: the telling the truth as I understand it. I have no intention to lie about dead men.

MR. JOHNSON TESTIFIES.

The DAXL'Wilness was an ignorant black man named Robort B. Johnson, who was a member of the Packard Legislature.

"I nebber," he said, "got no money fur votur for Kellogx. If dat man dar" (pointing to Mr. Murray) "says I did, de Penitentiary is do bea' place fo' him. I nebber showed no money, nor neber tole no man i got de money for voth' fur Kellogx. Doo't know of nobody. I don't want to treat dis Committee wid contempt. I got a family to support. I make mo'by work den I does by comin' fore dis Committee. It doesn't loaf like Murray; dat niggar should be sent to de l'anitentiary. What Tom Murray says is a point-blank lie. I know nothin' about it. Do scomdrel ought to he hung up by do neck. I'sa only elightly qualated wid Murray. I'so hetty-man and lives mo'spectable. De idee o' Murray asyn' dat he'll repent!"

The witness was very much oxcited.

'spectable. De idee o' Murray sayin' dat he'il repent!'
The witness was very much excited.
The Chairman—Never mind Tom Murray.
Answer the questions of counsel.
The witness—I treat de Committee wil all de 'spect in de world, but when a man like Tom Murray testify such tings as dat, 'tis nuit to make me mad.

anke inc mad.
Q.—Have you had a conversation with Murray ince you came here!
A.—[Looking scornfully toward Tom Murray]

DE LOW PEP.

want."

Q.—You have carried on pretty lich here.
Do you know of anything more now than you
did the day you talked to Murray!
A.—I didn't know what Murray said till I
'rived here. I hadn't saw Murray for eighteen Q.—You have once or twice risen from your

at Murray?
A.—You put him on de green and I'll show

bim.
Witness looked angrily at Murray on the other side of the table, placed himself in attitude of attack, and shook his head defiantly.
Q.—You had Tum Murray on the green!
A. (with a sucer of contempt)—The dirty This remark, as his previous ones,

Q.—Were you not the man to carry on a fight ith Tom Murray? A.—My action is not to buildoze de Com-

mittee.
The laughter at this point was excessive.
Counsel, audience, and Committee together The laughter at this point was excessive. Counsel, audience, and Committee together joined in the merriment.

The Chairman—We will have to preserve order. If not, the Serveant-at-Arms will be called to clear the room. I want no such demonstrations.

Merrick—Don't buildoze the Committee, I want to ask, when you lists that Tom Murray here, were you more negaselous than now?

A.—I don't propose to answer any furder.
Q.—I think I have a right to ask, the question, but I may be in error.

A.—I don't propose to answer. You kin commit, you kin do as you please. I won't answer, Mr. Merrick, at the suggestion of the Chairman, withdrew the question, when we have a supposed on the chairman, withdrew the question, when we have a supposed on the chairman of the chairma

dog's life.

Monsur F. Deshand

was called by Senator Kellogg. He testified he
was Chief Clerk of the Packard Legislature,
Both Thomas and Soverness wore present at the
joint convention, and voted for Kellogg. He
produced his minutes to show that seventeen
Senators and sixty-six Representatives answered
to their names. He knew all of them were present, as when he called their names he checked
the responses, and saw them when they voted.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

BLAINE AND HILL.

BLAINE AND HILLS.
THE MAINE SENATOR'S TURN.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—By unanimous
consent of the Senate to-day the pending order
was set aside temporarily to allow Mr. Blaire
to reply to Ben Hill. The speech was a short to reply to Ben Hill. The speech was a short one, lasting about twenty minutes, and, though exceedingly surcastic in some parts, it was well tempered and unlike the extremely aggressive speeches that Blaine sometimes makes. Not the least daunted by Hill's denunciation of any man that would gaineav or question his declarahis former charge of inconsistency, and, takin up Hill's last speech, he quoted parts that

BENNED TO BE IN CONFLICT.

For instance, Illi said yesterday that no man ever lived who fels greater adoration for the Union than be, and in another part of his speech be declared that no one in the South over questioned his devotion to the Confederacy because a month or two before the end of the War he was one of the few men who took the stump against unconditional sur-render. Bisine's manner of ridiculing Hill's unbounded love of the Union and his inconsistencies elicited one of the most prolonged outbursts of applause that have been heard for some time to the Senate. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Biaine's remarks

fore he had proceeded very far, however, he said something about Blaine

NEVER INSING SATISFIED WITH THE TRUTH, and timmediately the Chair, which was then occupied by Mart Carpenter, called the Senator from Georgia to order. Blaine hastily demanded of Mr. Hill what he meant, but in doing so did not address the Chair, and was likewise called to order. Hill proceeded to answer Blaine in a manner that has become common of late, without first addressing the Chair, and again Carpenter called blim to order. By this time all three seemed out of natience, and exchanged antry glances. Carpenter was positive, however, and, as Blaine had already begun to dispute the rulling of the Chair, Hill took a different tack and apologized after a fashion by disclaiming any intention to reflect upon Blaine personality.

The effect of this sudden interference by the Chair, was wholesome, for it parted two adversaries and stopped a wrangle that scened in cyllable. There was some prospect, however, as tone time, that Hill and Blaine would join hand had hoth attack Carpenter for interrupting their thinks it title battle.

BLAINI'S SPECII.

To the Watern Associated Press.

ing their little battle.

To the Willem Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., June 12.—In the Senate this sporning, Mr. Blaine called up the McDonald bill and replied to Mr. Hill's speech of yesterday.

and bill and replied to Mr. Hill's speech of yesterday.
Mr. Blaine read the resolution which Mr. Hill endeavored to have substituted for the secession ordinative in the Georgia Secession Convention.
The preamble recites that,
Windman, The State of Georgia cannot, compailibly within readity, abide permanently in the safety, abide permanently in the safety, will also is not disposed to sever her connection precipitately, nor without consultation with her Southern confederates. She invites their all and co-operation to secure such rights in the Union if possible, and to protect them out of the Union if necessary; therefore, he it ordained that several Southern States (saming them) are invited to meet this State by delegates in a Congress at Atlanta.

Atlanta.

The accord section speaks of secercic States as "independent republics." The third section declares that, inasmuch as Georgia is resolved not to abide permanently in the Union without satisfactory guarantees of future security, the following propositions are surgested for the consideration of her Southern confederates, as the substance of what she regards as indispensable amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

BIAIN BIAIN BEAD THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS, and said their effect would have been to extend stavery over creey foot of territory in the United States, to make the slave code of any Southern State the law in every Northern State to, and to probiot the colored man holding any office.

ind to promine the control and co-operate with and protect any of the seceeded Southern States that should be attacked by the General Government before the action of the Atlanta Convention, and declare that Georgia will continue to hold certain forts and other Federal property then in her possession until such action.

Convention, and declare that Georgia will continue to hold certain forts and other Federal property then in her bossession until such action.

Mr. Blaine said this showed that Georgia was nireacy in rebellion. Sec. 9 says if all efforts fail to secure the rights of the State in the Union, and she is relactantly compelled to resume her separate independence, she will unite with the other States similarly situated to form a Southern Confederacy on the basis of the Consumber Confederacy on the basis of the Consumer of the Sec. 1997 of the Sec. 199

IN THE HOUSE.

IN THE HOUSE.

DEMOGRATIC TRICKS.

Rocciel Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The House accomplished absolutely nothing. The Democrats attempten to do a great many things, but there was not one of these things which was not considered to the constitution of the surfairness. For instance, the Civil Service Committee, without consultation with Republican members of its Sub-Committee, had reported an important bill relative to the contributions of Government officers for political purposes. The Democrats had been crafty enough not to include in this bill the officers and employes of Congress, so that, while the employes of the Departments were prevented from contributing any valuable thing for nolltical purposes, the Democrats reserved the right to assess their own employes. They were had the assurance to say that the proposition was the unanimous report of the Committee, when the Ropublicans opposed it because it was not. The consequence was that the Republicans by distory motions consumed the morning hour, and prevented consideration of the bill.

A similar fate overtook the proposition to pass the bill relating to jurors. The Democrats would not allow amendment or debate, but sought to press it to a vote without giving the Republicans ary consideration. The consequence was the Republicans exercised their right, and declined to vote on important motions, which left the flouse with very much less than a quorum, and linally resulted in an adjournment.

Several propositions that the House adjourn over until Monday or until Saturday in order to avoid entering upon general legislation which waiting for the Senate to act on appropriation

bills

WERE VOTED DOWN.

The Domocrats, it is said, desire to pass two measures through the House,—one bill providing for the recoinage of the trade dollar, and another declaring that it shall be unlawful to inso troops at the polls for police purposes. The laster scheme is the reassertion in a definite way in a separato law of the restrictions contained in the Army bill. If the Senate should not in hall its business by next week, it would be scarcely possible to prevent the House entering upon some general legislation.

TOWA.

TOWA.

THE LAST CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Special Directed to The Trisuna.

Washington, D. C., June 12.—The House
Committee on Elections has had the Iowa cases
under consideration for the last two months,
and has listened to a number of arguments on
the question as to whether the election for Representatives in lowa last year should have been
held in October or November. This morning a
meeting was held, at which members of the
Committee expressed their individual views on
the subject preparatory to making up a report.
Only three members were absent. It is learned
that of the twelve members who were present
ten were of the opinion that the elections
held on the second Tuesday in October, on
which all the sitting members received their
certificates, was held on the right day. It
understood that Mr. Springer, the Chairman,
and Mr. Colerick dissent from this view, and
will present written opinions sustaining their
position. It appears that all the members who
agree that the second Tuesday in October was
the legal day are
NOT GOWENDED BY THE SAME REASONS.
It is said that Mr. Armfield, of North Carolina,
helds that the several States have a

It is said that Mr. Armfield, of North Carolin It is said that Mr. Armfield, of North Carolina, holds that the several States have a right to say on what day elections for members of Congress, as well as for other officers, shall take place, and that the act of Congress of 1875 must be construed liberally; so as to harmonize with the constructions given to the State law and Constitution by the Siste authorities. Mr. Springer, it seems, has seek hear shorts which the bloth that the Part Associates on the not been able to hold his party associates on the Committee to his opinion in this case, although it is whispered that several of them adhered to his view until they found that a bare majority of the Committee disagreed with them, when

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Representative Warner Asys that an attempt will be made in the Senate to-morrow to bring up his filver bill, and that he thinks it will be successful, as the friends of the bill have one more vote than they did before. Others who are as well informed as Warner, do not chare his confidence for this reason: Bayard and Kernan, who declined to vote before, will vote now, which would make two majority against taking up the bill, even with the uddition of the new Senator whom Warner claims to have gained. However, another attempt will certainly be made to bring up the bill. Meanwhile on the flouse side an effort will be made to the gap the bill. Meanwhile on the flouse side an effort will be made to the span a bill which shall be a modification of the Warner bill, and the entire interim which will follow before the Legislative bill is returned to the Senate will perhaps be occupied by the House in consideration of a new Silver bill. The Coingo Committee already has prepared, and is ready to report at the first opportunity, a bill providing for the exclange of trade dollars for standard silver dollars.

Meanwhile Succetary Sherman has entered the list to take a step towards the circulation of the standard silver dollar, which it would seem might have been taken many months ago. In a circular sent to the press this evening he offers to supply silver dollars to the amount of \$500, Instead of \$1,000, which is the present arrangement.

NOMINATIONS.

NOMINATIONS.

A MARYLAND CASE.

Societ Phenatch to The Tribune.

Washinators, D. C., June 12.—The Republican Senators had expected to have gone into caucus on the Army bill at 3 o'clock, but the Democrats insisted upon an executive session, so the caucus was postnoned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The executive session, which lasted three hours, was devoted to the consideration of the nomination of Mr. Matthews to be United States Judge at Baltimore. His confirmation is advocated by Senator Whyte, of Maryland, and opposed by Senator Groome, of the same State, and there is a corresponding difference of opinion among Senators in general. His friends are confident that he will ultimately be confirmed.

MICHARY'S NOMINATION.

To the Vistern Associated Prist.
Washington, D. C., June 12.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has referred to the Sub-Committee (consisting of Messrs. Garland, Bavard, Conkiling, and Carpenter) an important question raised in regard to Secretary McCrary's nomination for the Circuit Judgesilo which is to be vacated by Judge Dillion next Sopiember. The novel question is whether a nomination can constitutionally be confirmed to fill a vacancy not yet created, if at the same time it be stipulated in the product of the continual prise of the sub-continuation of the Circuit sponding death in the pools of the sub-continuation of the continuation continuation. The Committee deer action upon Secretary McCrary's momination upon Contervise. The Committee deer action upon Secretary McCrary's sensitive actually become vacant by realization of contervise. The Committee deer action upon Secretary McCrary's momination until after they pass upon this general question.

CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

ITS GREAT BUSINESS.

Reseld Dimerio to The Tribuse.

WASHINOTON, D. C., June 12—Representative Aldrich, when least in Chicago, bad his attention called to the necessity of an increase in the letter-carriers' force, and he is now endeavoring to have the Postmaater-General add at least twenty-five more carriers from the lat of July. Postmaster l'almer, in a communication to Mr. Aldrich, says: "Our force travel on an average seventeen miles each perday, and in the business districts of the city often start out in the uncraing with double loads of mult matter to be packed up and down lone flights of stairs,—the number of our force being unequal to the demands from our business people for more rapid time or more frequent collections and deliveries. There should be put on without fail

AT LEAST TWENTY-FIVE MORE CARRIERS by the 1st of July next, and with that increase we would be able merely to satisfy the reasonable requests of our citizens for increased facilities in this branch of the Postal Service here."

The following are the essential points of the document prepared by Mr. Hubbard, Superintendent of Carriers, ou June 18, 1878: "This office made application to the Department for twenty-four additional letter-carriers Nov. 1, 1877. Five additional carriers were given us, four of whom only were really accessions to the force, the other one being the carrier at Lawndale, who had for a long time previous been performing service as a carrier, but was puld on the clerks' roll. The reviral of business and the natural growth of a growing city have tended largely to increase the amount of matter delivered unit of letterd, and at the present time an additional force of carriers is

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY
in order that the present number of deliveries
and collections be continued, while there can be
no doubt that a still further addition to the
force for additional service in certain routes
would be of great benefit to the people, and, in
my judgment, the public would testify their
appreciation of the benefits derived in the substantial manner. It has done hitherto, viz.:
through the revenue of local postage. In support of this opinion the following is a statement
showing THE LOCAL POSTAGE

port of this opinion the following is a statement showing

for the fiscal year ending June 39, 1877, 1873, and 1870 (June 1870) estimated), respectively, with the percentage of increase in each year, and this with but a small increase in the force of carriers: Local postage for the year ending June 39, 1877, 880,917,31; local postage for the year ending June 39, 1878, \$10,880,70; local postage for the year ending June 39, 1878, \$10,880,70; local postage for the year ending June 39, 1876, \$125, -206,609; increase over 1878, 137, 134 per cent; increase over 1878, 137, 134 per cent; increase over 1878, 137, 174 per cent, in the bitainess portion of the city appears the createst increase. In that portion delivered from the central office the amount of matter delivered by each carrier is now so much that for the past six months or more it has been impossible to make time, and almost impossible, in individual cases, to perform the labor.

A CAMBUL INDUSTRICTING

of the central office district shows the nocessity of adding nine carriers, eight to the delivery force, and one to the collecting force at the central office. The force of carriers employed in the North Division should be increased five men. The greater part of the business portion of this division should be served for times daily, instead of four, as now, while the remainder of the division should be served for times daily, instead of four, as now, while the remainder of the division should be recreased two mens A territory now carried twice daily by five men for the same reasons as those given in the case of the North Division. The Northwest Station's force of carriers should be increased two men, A territory now carried twice daily by five men for the same reasons as those given in the case of the North Division Station's force of carriers should be increased two men, and the proper state of the proper state of the proper state of the contract of the proper state of the proper

NOTIS AND NEWS,
THE REPURDING CRETIPICATES.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Subscriptions
to the 4 nor cent refunding certificates since
yesterday amounted to \$22,940.
APPOINTMENT.
The President has nominated Issac N. flawkins for Postmaster at Chillicothe, O.

IMPORTED COIN.

The Treasury Department directs Collectors

in order that the Department may have more specific information of the quantities imported of the various descriptions of silver coles, to require importers to designate in the entries what portion is in trade collara, the portion in fractional coin of the United States, and what portion is in foreign coin.

portion is in foreign coin.

THE 10WA RESCION CASES.

The House Elections Committee failed to dispose of the 10wa election cases to-day. Monday next is set apart for their consideration.

A BOARD OF INQUIRY has been appointed to investigate the grounding of the United States ship Constitution, and subsequent disaltement while returning home from the Paris Exposition.

THE RECORD.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—In the Senate, Mr. Beck offered an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. This substitute does not change the amount appropriated, but is intended to improve the form of the bill. Ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, without amendment, the House bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses, and said that he would endeaver to call it up for action to-day. Placed on the calendar.

The bill continuing Gen. Shields' pension of \$100 per month to his widow and children was taken up. An amendment by Mr. Dawes, granting a pension of \$50 per mouth to Mrs. Flotcher Webster, was adopted.

Mr. Locan supported the bill, and warmly eulogized his late friend, Gen. Shields.

The bill was finally passed, with an amoundment increasing Mrs. Webster's pension to \$100 per month.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Bayard, was

A resolution, offered by Mr. Bayard, was

A resolution, offered by an expension adopted, ordering printed for the use of the Committee on Military Affairs the papers and proceedings in the original Fitz-John Porter

proceedings in the original Fitz-Joun Forser case.

The Army Appropriation bill was received from the flouse.

Mr. Withers moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Conking objected to the bill being read more than once to-day, and it accordingly went over till to-morrow, without reference.

The Mississipi Improvement bill was taken up, but, without acting thereon, the Senate went into executive assistan.

When the doors reopened, adjourned.

nouse.

In the House, Mr. Murch, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a resolution for the investigation of the mode of construcent, with power to six during the recess at

Washington and other cities.

Under a point of order, made by Mr. Garfield.

Under a noint of order, made by Mr. Garfield, the resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A bill was renorted from the Committee on Civil-Service Reform, prohibiting officers of, claimants against, or contractors under the United States from contributing money for nointend purposes.

Owing to the expiration of the morning hour, the bill went over without action.

The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table.

When the Semato bill in regard to jurors in United States Courts was reached, Mr. Herbert, by Instruction of the Judiciary Committee, moved an amendment providing that in selection the names for grand and path jurors the Charlest of the Charle

ordered.
for more than an hour spent on the call of
free more than ineffectual movement was
adoned, and the House adjourned.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

It Can Do as It Pleases, and There Is
Little Probability of the Civil Courts Interforing.

Special Directo to The Tribuse.

Boston, June 12.—The United States Circuit Court to-day gave an important decision
defining the powers of courts-martial. Alvin R.
Reed, who netitioned for the writ of habeas
corpus, was a Paymaster's clerk on the United
States steamship Hartford, and was sentenced
by a Naval Court-Martial, which found him
guilty of certain charges, to one year's imprisonment and a line of \$500. The convening
officer was Rear-Admiral Nichols, and the fludings of the Court were sont to him for approval.
Instead of approving the sentence he returned
the record with a letter giving his views, and, as
a result, the Court revised the sentence
and male the tern of imprisonment two years
instead of one. On this ground, and also for
the reason that he was not amenable to the jurisdiction of a naval court-martial, being a
cavitian clerk, Reed sought to be released.
Judge Nelson, however, has decided that, while
serving as Yaymaster's clerk on the Hattford,
he was in the mayal service, and liable to trial,
conviction, and sentence by a naval court-martial; that Admiral Nichols was authorized by
law to return the record of the proceedings of
the court-martial for revision, and that the
sentence was also lawful. The politioner was accordingly remanded to the castedy of Capit. T. L.
Breeze, of the Wabash, where he has been serving his term of imprisonment.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Darnett's Application Allowed,

Social Directs to The Tribune.

Mt. Vernon, III., June 12.—The following proceedings were had in the Supreme Court
to-day:

In the case of Fuller vs. Heath, Mayor, netttion for renearing, the motion to amend the
petition was allowed.

Firegerala vs. Harris, an appeal from the Appeliate Court, First District, argued orally by
C. S. Willett and Messrs. Goudy and Forrestor,
Bell & Rich vs. The People, for use of Mary
Evanus; appeal from same; taken on call.

The motion for a rule on F. E. Albright to
show cause why his name should not be stricken
from the roll of sitorneys, made yesterday, was
allowed, and the rule ordered returnable next

Lern.

An application by N. M. Sarnett, who is now

An application by N. M. Barnett, who is now An application by N. M. Barnett, who is now conlined in the Sangamon County Jail for contempt, for a wirt of habeas corpus, was allowed. The petition shows that Barnett was fined \$500 and committed to Jail the 17th day of February last for a rotusal to obey a writ of mandainus requiring him as Supervisor of Barnett Tawaship, DeWitt County, to sign \$30,000 in bonds in sid of a railroad; that be has paid the fine, and that a new Supervisor has been elected, making it impossible for him to comply with

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 13.—The unveiling of the bust of William Gilmore Simms, poet and novelist, took place at White Point Garden

and novelist took place at white Point Garden, yesterday.

Bosron, June 13.—The stove manufacturers in session to-day advocated an advance in price and favored a silding scale of discounts, with no time over four months. Adjourned, Septent Photos. 11., June 13.—License to presulte was issued by the Serestary of State today to the Western Woodenware Association of Chicago; capital, \$15,000; corporators, Henry N. Manu, Charles F. Chessman, and DelWitt C. Dimock.

C.