Daily

BRAGG'S BAIT.

THE REPUBLICANS NIBBLE AND ARE SECURELY HOOKED.

Debate in the House on the Amendment to Abolish the Southern Claims Commission -The Proposition Opposed and Defeated by Republicans-A Radical Rallying Cry Thus Most Effectually Disposed of-The the Departure of Radical Power-Senator Thurman Elected President of the Senate Pro Tem-Notice of the Donnelly-Washburn Contest Presented to the House-General Capital News

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS. Extra Session.

House of Representatives COMMITTEE REPORT.

Washington, April 15 .- Immediately after the reading of the journal the Speaker called the committees for reports. The only report submitted was from the committee on accounts, relative to committee clerks. The report was adopted and consideration was resumed of the Senate bill for purchase or construction of a refrigerating ship for disinfection of vessels and cargoes. The bill passed with a trifling amendment.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION. Mr. Chalmers rose to a personal explanation made in regard to statements made in the Cincinnati Guzette and Enquirer connecting him with the battle of Fort Pillow and criticising his action at that place, and in regard to a speech made in Cincinnati by Benjamin Butterworth. He offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to be composed of ex-Union soldiers, and majority of whom shall not be Democrats, to investigate into and report upon the charges. After debate the resolution was laid over for the present.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS. The Honse then went into committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill, the pending question being on Mr. Bragg's motion to insert the clause repealing the law creating the Southern claims commission, and the substitute therefor offered by Young, of Tennessee, abolishing the commission, but transferring all claims now pending before it to the court of claims. Mr. Bragg spoke in favor of that proposition. The law ordering the court had been passed in what the Republican side of the House would call an unconstitutional and revolutionary method, having been engrafted on an ap that side of the house to aid him in his proposition, but he found that with them it was "all talk and no cider." The first objection that he had was to the court itself, not to its members or officials. It was not confined to legal evidence, but was allowed to act on unsworn evidence of detectives The court, by acting on the unsworn state ment of such men, had proved that the terms used to designate an informer might properly be applied to the court itself.

Mr. Kiefer replied to Bragg, and claimed

Mr. Baker, of Ind., opposed the amendments. The question was whether the men who had advanced supplies to the Union army should be paid or not. He believed that these men who had worn the blue, though they had happened to live in the South, were as much entitled to compensa-

South, were as much entitled to compensa-tion as those who lived North.

Mr. Young, Tenn., said he did not think he would vote for Bragg's amendment, he held that it was their duty to give the cithe tried There had been loval men in the South, as true in their fealty to the federal government as any man who resided in the Northern States, and the claims of loyal men

sould be paid.

Mr. Russell, N. C., protested that ihe proprosition offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Bragg.) was not only an injury, but an insult to the Union men of the North. It had become quite respectable on this floor to cast slurs at the Union men of the South: that had got to be the heightened thing, the highly respectable thing, but the insinuation was a slander on the men who were the equals of the gentleman from Wisconsin, or of any other on the floor. (Applause on Re publisan side).
Mr. Warner wanted to know why the gen-

tleman from North Carolina would have the House vote to pay for property which he (Russell), while in the confederate service,

had helped to destroy.

Mr. Russell not having heard the question distinctly, did not answer it directly, but said that he had been in the confederate service, and that he was not apologizing for it,

either.
Mr. Garfield, in answer to some arguments on the opposite side, remarked that the Southern claims commission was not a court but merely a committee to take testimony and report it to Congress. He said 99 per cent. of all claims presented before the Southern claims commission would, if sent to the court of claims, go through without needing any proof of loyalty on the part of the claimant because it had been decided that the executive pardon removed the distinction of loyalty. The proposition, therefore, was abolishing substantially the distinction that had hitherto been made in that respect that claims arising out of the war should not be paid except to per sons who had been loyal to the government during the war. That objection was, to his mind, utterly fatal to the proposition offered by the gentieman from Tennessee (Young). If that amendment was to prevail he wanted the members to vote upon it with their eyes open and to know that all outstand claims over \$8,000 were to be sent to a court in which, under its rulings, the distinction between loyalty and disloyalty could not be

Mr. Bragg asked Mr. Garfield whether the laws of war and international law did not hold that the conquering power were not responsible for any loss indicted upon priresponsible for any loss infinited upon private citizens residing in hostile territory.

Mr. Garfield admitted that it was so, but stated that the law would not avail in this matter, because if Congress conferred upon the court of claims jurisdiction over those claims it would be conferred according to

the established rules of that court. Mr. Bragg-Will not these claims go to that court to be determined according to law, and is not the law such that no disloyal claimant can recover in that court, and was which the Republican party created the Southern claims commission?

Mr. Garfield-By repeated decisions of court, the pardon of a claimant is construed to wipe out the distincton of disloyalty. Mr. Bragg-My purpose in offering this nendment is to prevent this government aying any debt which it is not legally liable pay. That is my first purpose. My second ripose is to prevent gentlemen on the her side from publishing campaign docuents, in which they call us confederates. accuse us of an attempt to the government, and in which ney denounce me as a coadjuator distributing taffy. (Laughter). I want these genemen to face the music. They have his hemselves behind the shadow of loyalty ng enough. Was Tennessee loyal during e war? If so, why in God's name did she o out of the Union and cost us more people and treasure to hold her than any other

self was serving in the confederate army nber of the confederate legislature, then becoming a Republican judge without ever having graduated from a law office. (Laughter). I am not astonished that the rules adopted by the Southern claims commission should meet favor with

that geutleman. (Laughter).

I agree with the gentleman from Ohio,
Garfield, that the substitute offered by the gentleman from Tennessee, Young, ought not to be adopted. Every one of these claimants was an enemy. They had no legal claim against the government, and when we commenced opening the doors of the treasury department to them we did it as a matter of gratuity, and yet you ask all of these men, (meaning the Southern mem-bers of the House), who lost their all in the cause, to vote to tax themselves to pay the men who were disloyal to them as well as Lord and good devil, depending upon which flag floated in front of the place where they lived during the war. (Laughter.) You ask them to do that. You ask that the burdens of this already overburdened people shall be increased, in violation of international law.

Mr. Garfield-The general doctrine of beligerents is, of course, accepted by everybody te cover as enemies technically all inhabitants of belligerent territory. That general doc-trine is recognized by all lawyers everywhere, but nobody has ever denied, except the gentleman from Wisconsin, that during the late war and since the supreme court has repeat-edly determined that in cases before it the question of loyalty cannot be raised where a party has been granted a pardon. It was stated in the last Congress that 99 per cent. of all the people of the seceded States were what we would call disloyal, and that every man in these States that amounted to any-thing belonged to that category. I desire to traverse that proposition by some facts. Do traverse that proposition by some facts. Do you gentlemen know, that leaving out all the border States, there were fifty regiments and seven companies of white men in our army fighting for the Union from States that went into the rebellion. Do they know that

from the single State of Kentucky more Union soldiers fought under our flag than Napoleon took into the battle of Waterloo more than Wellington took with the allied armies against Napoleon? Do they remem-ber that 186,000 colored men fought under our flag against the rebellion and for the Union, and that of that number 90,000 were from States which went into the rebellion? To say that they were enemies, that they had no rights, and that when we came out of the war we should not pay them and their fam-ilies for all proper losses that they suffered in aid of our government, is what I hoped no man on either side the House would say. I am glad to know that gentlemen who fought against us do not say it, not one of them. It remained for one of our own soldiers to say that nothing ought to be paid to any man, however loyal, if he came from the South. In my judgment, that is in the highest degree inequitable and unjust. Let the Sonthern commission go on until it has acted on the cases before it and then let it

distinction between loyalty or disloyalty is not retained. Mr. Taylor-I represent a constituence which was as true to the union and as true to the flag as the constituency represented by the gentleman from Wisconsin, Bragg. If he means to intimate that the people of East Tennessee were not loyal to the flag that the court should not be interfered with Mr. Atkins thought it proper that the commission should be extended another year.

Mr. Reker of Ind. opposed the among from East Tennessee who fought under the union flag, and in the name of the people whom I represent, I hurl it back in his teeth. [Laughter and applause].

be mustered out. Let us not enlarge that

business but let us complete it. Most of all.

let us not turn it over to a court where the

Mr. Warner called in question the correct ness of Garfield's statement as to 50,000 men in the Southern States fighting under the union flag. He knew that there were nts of men from the South but they were stragglers and deserters from the rebel army. Such men had been mustered into companies, and the government had supported them, but he did not believe they had ever fired a shot or helped to put

down the rebellion.

Mr. Springer moved to amend Mr Young's substitute by adding a proviso that the cases thus transferred to claims shall be subject to the defense by the government that could have been made if the cases were pending before the com-

mission.

Mr. Springer's amendment was rejected, only thirty-five members voting in the affirmative. Mr. Young's amen iment in the nature of a substitute for Mr. Bragg's amend ment, was rejected, yeas 50, nays 107.

The question then recurred on Mr. Bragg's amendment, and it was rejected, yeas 65, nays 112.

Mr. Springer offered an amendment abolishing the Southern claims commission and providing that any person who may have a claim against the United States in which the court of claims would not now have jurisdiction, but founded on equity and justice and not barred by limitation, may file his plea in the court of claims. It further provides that the court shall report its finding to Congres and Congress shall not allow or authorize the payment of a private claim not payable un ler law until the claims have been invest

gated by the court of claims.

Without disposing of the pending amendments, the committee rose and the House directed that all debate on the amendments hall close in ten minutes after the House again goes into committee. Adjourned.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The secretary of the Senate, before reading the journal, read the following note from Vice-President Wheeler: "A telegram received this morning advises me of the dangerous illness of a sister, and summons me home. It will therefore be necessary for the Senate on its meet ng to-day, to elect a president pro tem."

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, said, as here was comparatively a small number of senators in attendance, he hoped there would be delay to enable the absentees to arrive At the suggestion of Senator Wallace an informal recess was taken, and it was discover ed that at the time the note was read there was a larger number of Repub-lican than Democratic Senators present. A messenger was dispatched for Senator Thurman, but that gentleman entered the Senate chamber soon after the messenger and the Senate was resumed. Senator Bayard then offered the following:

Resolved, That in the absence of the Vice-President, A. G. Thurman be and is hereby chosen president of the Senate pro tempore.

Senator Anthony moved to substitute the name of Thos. W. Ferry. Disagreed to, yeas 18, nays 28, and the resolution passed. Senator Thurman was conducted to the chair by Senator Ferry, the former remark-

thank you for this mark of your confider The journal was then read. NEW BILLS. Bills were introduced and referred: By Senator Plumb-To provide for inease of the army in an emergency.

ing on the way thither, "Turn about is fair play." Senator Thurman, on taking the

chair said. "It is only necessary for me to

speedy completion of a line of railroad and telegraph between ports of the lower Missis-sippi and the Southern frontier of the Unit-ed States, and to aid in the construction of the same and for other purposes.

BELL PLACED. Senator Hoar asked to be relieved from service as a member of the committee on ag riculture and Senator Cameron, Wis., asked nd treasure to hold her than any other state except Virginia cost us? If the people of North Carolina were loyal, how did the entleman (Russell) know that, while he him-

cancy in the committee on education and Randall immediately before adjournment labor it was filled by the appointment of From the Sixth Massachusetts district, Ben-

BLACK JACK LOGAN.

The army appropriation bill was taken up and Senator Logan addressed the Senate. He thought the question now before the body more important than any other that had arisen since 1861, when the same sentiments which prompted the recent legislation expressed by many of the same men now uttering them, led to war. He denounced the proposed legislation as held in the denounced the proposed legislation as the denounced the denounced the proposed legislation as the denounced the de the proposed legislation as bad in itself, and as being attempted by unparliamentary ractice.
Senator Beck took the floor at the close of burn. From the State of Oregon, McDowell practice.

Logan's remarks, and said the last sentence of that gentleman's speech describing the state of affairs longed for by him was a synopsis of the Democratic policy. All the indictions of the describing the state of affairs longed for by him was a synopsis of the Democratic policy. dictments and arrangements they had heard seemed very unnecessary in view of the fact that there was but the simple proposition under discussion, whether the people, by their representatives tn Congress, have the right peaceably to pass laws saying that the States shall conduct their own elections nucontrolled by military interference, tha juries shall be free from test oaths and State affairs be managed without the interference of federal bayonets. He could understand, however, why these anthemas were prononneed. It was because the sceptre There was no departing from Judah. longer a united South, as ten years ago, when the people's money was squandered and the radical South sanctioned the waste. In those days carpet-baggers were sent down South to be returned as represen-tatives of the people there, but although the Republicans were controlling the South, only one negro (Revels) represented the colored race in the Senate, and yet the Senator from Illinois complained that the colored people were not represented here. Now, no man, white or black, would think of comparing the men who represented the South under the Republicans with those now sitting around him. The South to-day was represented by men who were peers of any of the gentlemen on the other side. The Democracy was warned of an appeal

They intend to appeal to THE PEOPLE BEFORE CAESAR COMES. The Rubicon is crossed and the cry is aba jactata est. It is to prevent Cæsar from coming that they desire the soldiers to be

taken from the polls.

He repelled the charge that he was revolutionist, or had used language warrant-ing such accusation. He had thought after ing such accusation. He had thought after the expose made of the practices of the marshals and deputy marshals elections in various cities, cities, every honorable man of both sides ought to agree to abolish these offices, and he had o stated in the short speech of which so much had been said. His party had not preauthorizes military supervisors of elections, as he hoped they would, but nobody could question their rights to present legislation in than that if the President refused to sign bills he would consult the good men in his party as to the proper course to be pursued, but he would not assume that the President would veto a bill containing no unconstitutional provision. He be-lieved the President would sign the bill because he ought to do so, and all his past conduct indicated he would consider it as his duty. All this cry out about revolution is raised to see if the Republicans cannot make

throw the people at the polls.
Senator Beck went on to state that President Lincoln himself had on one occasion orders given to Gen. Schenck in Maryland train, and the hotels are becoming crowded Reverting to Senator Blaine's statement that the cry against the military despotism was injure the country, Senator Beck said the Democrats were not alone in denouncing the administration of affairs by the Republicans. He quoted from the remarks of Stanley Matthews in the Liberal 1872, composed of ad been Republicans, men who had been

the action of the government, especially in its use of the military power. An address was issued by that convention which was, no loubt, read all over the world, and nothing that the Democrats had ever said could sur pass that denunciation by a former Republi can of the party, which they had been obliged, Mr. Beck here yielded to a motion to adjourn, and will conclude his speech to-

orrow. Adjourned. GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

KELLOGG'S SEAT. WASHINGTON, April 15 .- The Senate cournittee on privileges and elections, in the case of Judge Henry M. Spofford, of Louis-

iana, claiming the seat now occupied by Gov. Kellogg, decided to notify them to appear in person, or by counsel, to-morrow, and present an argument whether this case is not PLEURO PNEUMONIA. The House committee on agriculture re erred the whole subject of pleuro pneumonia in cattle to a sub-committee, consisting of

Messrs. Dibrell, McGowan, Hatch, Forsythe, Valentine and Le Fevre, with instructions to ascertain all the facts possible in connection with the disease, and report the result of their inquiries, Thursday next, if possible. NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. The House committee on epidemic dis-

agreed to report favorably the bill of Repre sentative Young, of Tennessee, for preven-tion of the recurrence of yellow fever and other epidemic diseases. This bill also gives the national board of health power to investigate the cattle disease. OBGANIZED.

The judiciary committee and committee f commerce organized to-day. FOUR PER CENTS. Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates since April 1, \$1,352,710.

SUPREME COURT ANNOUNCEMENT. Chief Justice Waite announced in the surailroad, Nos. 209, 210, and 500 on the present calendar, the court has declined to order a reargument when No. 209 is reached in regular call of the docket next term. The cases in question require the court to give a construction to the act of March 3d, 1875, regulating the removal of cases from State courts, and the decision is likely to effect a great number of other suits. The chief justice also announced that the regular call of the docket would cease for the present term on the 25th of April at which time ent term on the 25th of April, at which time notice would be given of the date of the

MORE BILLS BY PETITION. The following petitions were filed in the House of Representatives to-day, by Stephens, Speer and Fulton, of Georgia, praying that the system of internal revenue may either be abolished absolutely or so modified as to be less oppressive to the peo-

court's adjournment for the summer.

By De la Matyr—A bill prepared by him providing for the substitution of United States legal tender paper money for national CONTESTS.

The following list of Representatives of the present Congress, whose seats are to be the present Congress, whose seats are to be contested, together with the names of contested, together with the names of contestants, was furnished the Houso to-day by Clerk Adams and submitted by Speaker

The Missouri court of appeals has issued a writ of habeas corpus, returnable next Tuestants, was furnished the Houso to-day by the Clerk Adams and submitted by Speaker

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RUSSIA'S RULER. A SLANDERER ANSWERED

the First North Carolina, Yates against Martin; from the Second North Carolina, O'Hara against Ketchem. From the second South Carolina, Mackey against O'Connor. From the fourth Acklen. From the second Arkansas Bradley against Hemons. From the second of Other Officials. Florida, Bisbee against Hull. From the

agoinst Whitaker.

SUSPENDED. Officer Johnson Hung Up for iTen Dars for

elon against Loring; from the Twentieth Pennsylvania, Curtin against Yocum; from

Neglect of Duty. Yesterday the mayor succeeded in repair ing the failure of the day before in connecting with police headquarters in reference to

I investigated these charges in the presence of his attorney, J. Ham Davidson, and ascer-I investigated these charges in the presence of his attorney, J. Ham Davidson, and ascertained by Johnson's own witnesses, who were duly sworn, and by Johnson's own admissions:

First—That on the night of April 4th, while on duty, Johnson was found sitting down in a saloon, which is contrary to the rules.

Second—That on the night of April 4th, and while on duty, Officer Johnson sat down on the eastern steps of the town hall, in the Sixth ward, and while so sitting down, a fire occurred on his beat, about four blocks from where he sat, and was not seen by him until the building had been

not seen by him until the building not seen by him until the building had been burning about three-quarters of an hour and was nearly consumed.

This was clearly a neglect of duty.

This being the first offense of Officer Johnson reported to me I shall deal leniently with

During his suspension you will deduct his pay, the time being ten days. A repetition of such conduct must be punished by dismissal from the force.

This order you will cause to be read to the accused in the presence of the entire force as a reprimand for his conduct.

W. Dawson, Mayor.

W. Dawson, Mayer.

The finding and sentence are fully supported by the evidence, and need no comment. A clear duty was to be performed and was performed with a fairness, and a grievous offense committed. Yet there are some few cheerful idiots, who seek to class the trial, etc., as a political prosecution, "Officer Johnson being the only Republican on the force." The fact is that there are nine avowed Republicans on the force, under a Democratic administration of municipal any declaration of the connection of politics with the affair. Moreover, each policeman is required to do his duty, and is never questioned as to his political preferences. Thus the force is maintained in its present model condition of efficiency, with the above not able exception in the case of "the only Re-

WINNIPEG.

repeal of laws passed by them while in power and by which they now hope to over-[Special Telegram to the Globe.] WINNIPEG, April 15 .- Large numbers of

emigrants are pouring into the city by e-ery again. Some of them complain of had treatment and much baggage has been kept back. A large party from Hamilton is expected to-morrow. Most of those arrived have gone to the Little Saskatchewan dis-A private letter from Cypress Hills says

that Mayor Irvine went to arrest Big Bear, but failed. He captured two braves. He will go after Big Bear again. The Indians hardships.

In Favor of Western Millers. New York, April 15 .- Members of the produce exchange in the flour trade will tomorrow consider a communication from the general freight agents of the Erie, Pennsylvaria and New York Central railroads, noti-fying them that after Monday next the railroad companies will hold flour only four days. Dealers charge that this action of the companies is for the purpose of destroying the flour business of New York for the benefit of Western men, who will be thus ena-bled to transact their business directly with Europe—the railroad companies furnishing Western men with extra facilities for direct transportation of flour from the mills to European docks.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1 A. M.-Indica tions for the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, cooler northeast winds, followed by warmer clear weather and rising barometer. For lake region, northerly winds, rising barometer, followed by warmer

Aid for the Refugee Freedmen. CINCINNATI, April 15 .- A mass meeting of colored people was held at the United church on Seventh street last night in which meas ures were adopted to extend relief to the contribution was received during the exer cises and committees appointed to canvass the city and solicit aid.

Gone Into Business. Yesterday Dr. Day, postmaster, bega business as a "national" banker. He re ceived his first invoice of United State Refunding Certificates, and commenced the are \$10 each and much resemble the ordi nary greenback in size, being in color and texture the same. They bear interest from the lst of April at the preme court to-day that in view of the great rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The certificates were exposed for sale and importance of the question involved in the cases of the Delaware Railroad Construction company, vs. the Missouri and Dennison railroad, Nos. 209, 210, and 500 on the pres-

> The Hennepin Bi-Centernary Celebrati The following paragraph was omitted in the account of the proceedings of the Historical society, in yesterday's paper:
>
> The president announced the appointment of the following special committee, to make arrangements for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony: R. W. Johnson, E. Gosciet, F. B. Deleva, Ltd. Bloom, Falls of St. Anthony: R. W. Johnson, E. S. Goodrich, F. R. Delano, John B. Sanborn, R. Blakeley, John H. Stevens, W. W. McNair, John M. Berry and Rev. T. S. Williamson The bi-centennary will not occur until the

summer of 1880, but the society seem de-termined to commence arrangements for i in good season. THE .

Globe.

IDENTIFICATION OF HIS WOULD-BE

Warning of the Attempt from the German Secret Police--Proclamation of the Revolutionary Committee Threatening the Emperor's Life--Attempts Upon the Life

Russia. THE CZAR'S ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—The would-be sassin of the czar is now undergoing examination. The full official account of the affair says: Towards 8 o'clock this morning, as the emperor was taking his customary him and, as the emperor approached nearer, the charges against Officer Johnson. At 1 o'clock a communication from the mayor was handed the chief of police, and, in accordance therewith, Chief Weber summoned the police together and published the mayor's action in the case of the officer charged with violating the rules of the police force, and neglecting his duty on the night of the 4th inst., while on duty in the Sixth ward. The mayor's letter was as follows:

Oharles Weber, Chief of Police:

I investigated these charges in the presence

or a revolver from the pocket of his overcoat and fired four shots at him. The assassin, before submitting to his captors, fired another shot, slightly wounding a person in the crowd. The great throng which had assembled enthusiastically cheered and congratulated the emperor, who thanked them for their proofs of fidelity on such a painful occasion. He said "he knew he had the support of all respectable people. He hoped God would grant that he might complete his task, which consisted in promoting the welfare of Russia." drew a revolver from the pocket of his overmoting the welfare of Russia." The emperor, after the foregoing speech, drove to the palace without escort. He has not suffered ill effect from the attempt on

his life. Afterwards he drove, still without an escort, to Kason Cathedral to return thanks for the preservation of his life. When re-ceiving the congratulation of officials of the empire at noon, the czar was so much over-come by his enthusiastic reception as to be mable to speak for some minutes. On reovering from this emotion he said: "This s the third time God has saved me." It is supposed the emperor's assailant took poison before his attempt, as he vomited after his finger nails. Antidotes were summissed.

It is thought the man was an employe of the internationalists. The sultan and all the

The name of the assailant is now ascen sined to be Zowlojeff. The city is illunight all suspected houses were searched. The revolutionary committee have issued a proclamation threatening the life of the em-peror and a second St. Bartholomew. Telegrams were received Friday and Saturday last from the Berlin secret police, giving warning that during Easter at attempt would be made to assassinate the emperor, the Czarowitch, or some member of the imperial amily. In consequence of these telegrams from Berlin the usual entrance to the winter palace was closed and the Czarowitch went at midnight to the Easter eve reception of the Czar, escorted by four Cossacks. It is said the heads of the secret

Garibaldi AGITATION OF UNIVERSAL SUFFR. GE.

Garibaldi in favor of universal suffrage and convoking a meeting of republicans for the 21st inst., to take measures for agitation of the subject, he says he considers it the duty of the republican party to rally all its forces in the field of legal action to secure progressively that liberty which is their undoubted right, but which now depends on the whim of a minister or the programme of a ministry. Universal suffrage is the basis of reform. The people to whom it is the subject, he says he considers it the duty of the republican party to rally all its forces in the field of legal action to secure progressively that liberty which is their undoubted right, but which now depends on the whim of a minister or the programme of a ministry. Universal suffrage is the basis of reform. The people to whom it is denied were considered capable of founding tally with their arms. Even a presence of Italy with their arms. Even a presence of clericals in parliament would be desirable clericals in parliament would be desirable if it would dispel the languor which now renders it imposes.

Turkey.

ders it impotent.

THE SULTAN AND KHEDIVE. Constantinople, April 15.—The sultan has taken no resolution respecting the khediye, nor is he expected to do so until he has heard the explanation brought by Talat Pasua, the khedive's special envoy.

Miscellaneous Foreign. The Bremen Bourse, after a three hour liscussion, declared by an overwhelming ma-

jority in favor of free trade. Another great storm visited Szegedin Sunday, destroying sixty pile driving stands and sinking many lighters with materials and provisions. Rivers are rising again. Many striking English miners are reported to be emigrating to the United States.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Gen. Thos. T. Eckert retains the presiden of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph compar at the urgent request of the directors. Frank P. Wilson, who murdered United States Deputy Marshal Mark in North Carolina recently, was arrested at Nashville yester-

owners, the rate from Chicago to Buffalo has been fixed at 5½ cents on corn and 6 cents on Fire Monday night destroyed one square of the business portion of Stephenville, Texas. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$12,500,

Official returns received of the late Michigan election, though not full, indicate a Republi can majority of about 4,000. Tucker & Cook's cotton warp mill at Conway, Mass., burned. Loss \$45,000; insured. One hundred and fifty hands out of employ.

ment.

Prof. E W. Jenks, sf the Detroit Medical college has been invited to the new chair of the Chicago Medical College, entitled the "medical surgical diseases of women and clinical gynicology."

Francis A. Oppenheim, a young German in

the employ of Wasmendorff & Heinemann, bankers, of Chicago, since 1871, has been ar-rested, charged with forgery of two drafts on Berlin, aggregating \$7,700. Returns to the Galveston News indicate the election of Columbus Upson, Democrat, over Manly, Greenbacker, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Representative Sleichter. The colored convention at Little Rock, Ark., resolved that the colored men were desirons of emigrating to some State or territory where the franchise was free, and for a national donation

All Quiet at Sitka. San Francisco, April 15.—The revenu cutter Oliver Wolcott arrived at Port Towns end from Sitka and the mail steamer California at Victoria. Nothing of importance has occurred at Sitka since the departure of

Osprey. Bridging the Detroit River. DETROIT, Mich., April 15.—The legislature assed a resolution this afternoon asking Congress and the Canadian parliament to authorize the construction of a bridge across

On and after next Sunday, the North Pacific railroad company will put an additional pas-seager train on the road. It will leave Saturdays excepted,

THE QUESTION OF THE COUNTY PRINTING AND HOW IT IS DONE.

The Financial Statement of the County-What the Law Requires-Not a New Lav but a Statute of Thirteen Years Standing -The Bills of the Minneapolis Pioneer Press as Compared with the St. Pau

The Minneapolis morning newspaper con cern printed in this city makes the publication of the financial statement of Ramsey county in the GLOBE, the pretext for an attack upon the county walk, a respectably-dressed man, wearing a auditor and county commissioners. The premilitary cap with a cockade, advanced toward tended ground of the assault is because the names of jurors and witnesses are given. with the amounts paid to each. The lying

> expenditures of the preceding year, which statement shall contain a full and correct description of each item, from whom, and on what account received, to whom paid, and on what account expended," etc.
>
> The law further provides for its publica-

tion three times. Under this law every coun ty in the State publishes a detailed state-ment. In Hennepin, Goodhue, Washington and every other county in the State (except Ramsey) the name of every witness and juror is given and each name makes a full line, while in the GLOBE it is compactly given with two names in a line, compressi it into the smallest possible space. Inste supposed the emperor's assailant took poison before his attempt, as he vomited after his arrest. Poison was also found under his finger nails. Antidotes were administered. It is thought the man was an employe of the them. county Auditor Davis has put in four lines of the expenditure for the poor while in Hennenternationalists. The sultan and all the pin county it makes over three columns. County it makes over three columns. This is in accordance with the law quoted, and Auditor Davis, in his effort not to "spread," has really failed to comply with the full requirements of the law. It would have been a matter of economy to have minated to night, and flags are everywhere displayed. This morning Zowlojeff was insensible, but was expected to rally. No papers were found on him. Throughout Monday night all suspected houses were searched. The revolutionary committee have issued a law requires, as hundreds of dollars would be saved if parties expected to have this fact made public. Ramsey county is the only county in the State which has thus curtailed may not be the position of the President. He county in the State which has thus curtailed its report. Instead of finding fault with Auditor Davis for giving details, the real fact is that he has not given as much detail as the law requires.

The state which has thus curtailed image not be the position of the President. He should not attempt to take away a particle of the spinal marrow attempted to be given to the President by the Senator from Maine.

as the law requires.

The legal rate for this publication is 75 cents per square for the first insertion and 37½ cents per square for each subsequent insertion, or \$1.50 per square for three insertions. The GLOBE has volun-tarily contracted to publish this at 28 cents per quare for each insertion or 84 cents
per square for three insertions. This reduction enables the county to publish the
this statement for one hundred and fifteen police are about to resign, having discovered that three-fourths of the force are in league with Nihilists. Letters from Kieff state that We venture to assert that in the whole State there is not another county where between the 8th and 11th inst. five attempts at murder were made against officials there.

ing the county commissioners to publish ther proceedings, but that has nothing to do with this financial statement, as the law for London, April 15.—In a letter of Gen. that is at least thirteen years old. The pub-Garibaldi in favor of universal suffrage and lication of their proceedings under the new

payment of 40 cents per square for the first insertion of advertising, and 28 cents for each additional insertion. Now compare:

On the 30th of March, 1878, the P. P. charged special election advertisement, 10 squares, 3 times, \$15. Under the Globs contract it would be \$9.60. April 7, 1878, the P. P. charged tax ad-

vertisement, 3 squares, 30 times, \$36. Under the Globs contract it would be \$25.26. ertisement, a ler the Globe contract it would be \$25.20. Will not be unit to the Globe contract it would be \$25.20. Will not be unit we fall. It is whether the vertisement was charged by the P. P. at 2 squares, 11 times, \$9. Under the Globe at the polls, or whether the States, free from federal interference, shall the charge would be \$6.40. squares, 11 times, \$9. Under the Globe contract the charge would be \$6.40. April 30th, 1878, the P. P. charged notice to taxpayers 4 squares, 3 weeks, \$37. Under the Globe contract it would be \$20.64. August 13, 1878, the P. P. charged bond

advertisement, 3 squares, 26 times, \$30. Under the Globe contract the charge would e \$22.20. August 18, 1878, the P. P. charged examination of teachers advertisement, 2 squares, 10 times, \$10.50. Under the GLOBE

ontract the charge would have been \$5.84.
These are bills taken at random, and if ve should go back to the year prior to th establishment of the Globe, the P. P. bills would be found from twenty-five to fifty per cent. above its charges last year.

The public can judge from these figures whether the county officials are acting honestly in the interest of economy or the reverse, and also how much ground there is for Bill King's Minneapolis sheet (printed at St. Paul) to assail the Globe for unjust

The 18th Infantry. The military were on the alert yesterday for the arrival of the 18th Infantry. It was expected the command would reach here R. R. during the forenoon, but owing to some delay, over which there was swearing like that done in Flanders, train didn't arrive until 9:15 o'clock last night. The full section of the army stationed here among whom were Gens. Terry, Gibbon Col. Lee, Capt. Michaelis, Lieut. Woodbridge and others, were on hasd to give the

All arrangements were perfected to trans fer the troops and baggage in bulk to the North Pacific road. This was done, after a delay of a couple of hours, more for social and good-fellowship converse than anything else, the transfer was effected and the else, the transfer was effected and the command sped on its way to Bismarck.

The regiment, commanded by Gen. Ruger, has a full complement of officers with it. Some little growling was done, to be sure, over the journey, but so far, it has been accomplished most expeditionally. The route was taken on the afternoon of the 12th inst., from Atlanta, Georgia, and on the 15th inst. they arrived in St. Paul. Considered distance covered in a short space of time. The command will consume four days in the journey to Bis-marck. There, four steamers, Key West Josephine, Big Horn and the gov-vernment boat, General Sherman, will be in waiting to transport the regiment on its way up the Missouri to its destination on Milk river. Capt. Heintzelman has gone before the command Heintzelman has gone before the command to clear the way for the coming of the command, and the perfect arrangements here for the accommodation of the troops is due to Col. Lee, depot quartermaster, and for which he received no end of good words from his traveling comrades in arms. The troops left last night about 12 o'clock in high good humor for Bismarck.

Josiah Bacon, recently found dead in the Baldwin hotel, was murdered by Dr. Samuel P. Chalfant, dentist. The men had quarreled. Chalfant has disappeared, and his friends think that he has committed suicide.

WITHERS AND WALLACE. his hand was the representative of forty

Misrepresentations and False Assumptions of Blaine-The Real Objects of the Democracy in the Pending Legislation-The Rights of the Legislative and Executive Arms of the Government Judicially Reviewed.

Below we give telegraphic abstracts of the marks of Senators Withers and Wallace, nade in the United States Senate Monday, n reply to the speech of Senator Blaine, rowded out of our issue of yesterday by the great press of matter upon our columns. We ommend a careful perusal of these remarks to every person as a clear exposition of the patriotic purpose of the Democracy in the ending legislation in Congress: Mr. Withers said the statement of the

Senator from Maine, of so few soldiers found in the States east of Missouri, was a futile attempt to divert attention from the facts ying at the foundation of our institutions. Such remarks as those of the Senator would ot produce much effect either upon the diers enough to dominate and control the elections, but whether under the operation of existing laws, it was not possible for the executive to distribute and use the soldiery so as to destroy the freedom of elections. The Senator from Maine stated that the is-The Senator from Maine stated that the issue the Democrats made was false, slanderous and scandalous. Without pausing to criticise the peculiar expressions which the Scuator had thought proper to use, he (Withers) would simply say that it was no false issue when they proposed to repeal a law allowing troops to be used in elections, carried only by their commender. guarded only by their commander. It was no false issue to say there could be no free election in the presence of troops, and they had no right to say how men should vote. The preservation of peace at the polls should be left to the control of the States, where the constitution left it. The points made by bill not now before the Senate. No one or the Democratic side, so far as he knew, had ever laid down the proposition that the President should not exercise his constitutional power to veto a bill. The Sen-ator from Maine said the course of the Democrats was the audacity of revolution; but how could this be when the Democrats simply proposed to make the appropriations for the support of the army with a condition as He would not interfere with any agency to

infuse strength to his spinal cord.

Mr. Wallace, in reply to Blaine, said that
this bill came from a committee. It did not come from a secret consultation of Demo crats. He spoke thus clearly because he was one of the members of the committee He would not now occupy the floor if he had not been charged by the committee to give the reasons for the insertion of the sec-tion of the bill disputed by the Senator from Maine. The bill came here from the Houce, and was taken to the clerk's desk and thence was taken to the committee on appropria-tions. It had been reported back from that committee. This was the very in word and letter, that was reported by the committee of conference during the last sesion, and would have been agreed to by the two Houses and passed but for their disa-greement on the amendments. The bill was now here on its passage. It contained a single disputed section to which he would now address himself. The war caused many departures from principles which were essential to our liberties. Necessity made the people bear the subjection of the civil to military authority, the suspen sion of habeas carpus, and the presence of armed troops at the polls. These pass away with the necessity that produced them. The single issue in this bill is, shall the executive longer possess the power to place troops at the polls? Their presence was a menace to the right of free elections. This right is free and certain. It came to us from England, and is a part of our system of laws. It protection rests in States. The federal government has nothing to do with it. That is, said Wallace, the only issue in contest. We will not be diverted from it. On this line we stand; by it we fall. It is whether the preserve the peace and secure free elections.

I repeat, the placing of troops at the polls is
a menace, a threat, and no free people can
bear it. In the bill of rights of nearly every

State free elections are guaranteed, while no such power is given to the federal govern ment anywhere in the constitution. The statutes of many States assert and protect this right. In 1803 Pennsylvania asserted it by statute. New York, Maryland and many others have like provisions. No attemp was made by the federal government until i was exercised in the border States under the war power. The exercise of this power was force alone. It became oppression, and in 1864 Senator Powell, of Kentucky, introduced the act of 1865. As introduced it gave no power to interfere with elections, but was restrictive of evil. The judiciary ommittee reported against the bill. On i passage Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, inserted the words giving the troops power to keep peace at the polls. Every Republican voted for this and every Democrat against it. Troops at the polls and free elections are incompatible. Power by law to the executive of a

nstance of the mail-clad hand of the federal government at the ballot-box.

Mr. Blaine (interrupting)—Does the Senator present the idea that the amendments put on by Republican Senators refer to the control of elections in Kentucky, where the Democrats had the right to vote, or will he

accept the suggestion that it was to keep rebel Kentuckians from coming back to con-trol the elections, or were they Democratic voters, who fought against the Union under Jeff Davis and came back to defeat Union voters? -Mr. Wallace (resuming) said the Senator Mr. Wallace (resuming) said the Senator from Maine has injected into my remarks the assertion that federal power was a war power. Mr. Wallace said the people want free elections without the shadow or substance of military power, whether State er federal. He wanted the provisions of the constitution to be the law of the land. In the name of the people, he in part represented, he asked that this menace be removed, and that the State have control of the preservation of the peace at the polls, as they should even in poor, down-trodden Mexico. When our troops were there in 1847 a request was made that they should not appear at the nolls, as it might be supposed they were there from much danger from frost. Growers, stocks are larger than was our troops were there in 1847 a request was made that they should not appear at the polls, as it might be supposed they were there to control the election in progress. Our military commander obeyed the law of

millions of people. We propose to restore to the civil power its absolute control over the military power. We propose to restore to the American people their own system. We neither seek to coerce the executive nor submit to be coerced by it. It is the right of legislative power to raise and support ar to make rules and to enact laws, and we fol-low our plain duty. This bill votes the pay of troops. Cannot the law making the power say how they should be employed? We violate no provision of the constitution. No one pretends we do. We act within the No one pretends we do. We act within the scope of our power as we judge our duty calls us. Four propositions can be affirmed: First, the right to place legislation for the protection of the rights of the people upon money bills belongs to the legislative power and cannot be denied by any other branch of the government. We are the judges of our powers and duties in this regard. Our judgment cannot be impugned by the executive or judiciary. They may criticise subject matter, but not the form.

subject matter, but not the form.

Second—This right is sanctioned by the practice of Congress for many years. The revised statutes under the head of general and permanent statutes affecting the army contain 268 sections. Of these 92 came

directly from the appropriation act.

Third—It is sustained by precedent as old as the time of Charles the First, and no power dreams of denying its po by the commons.

Fourth—The legislation proposed is constitutional and necessary, and violates no right of any branch of the federal govern-

ment. We have no right to assume that any feature of the bill will meet disapproval anywhere. The bill makes no threat to deny supplies. Let us look at this subject of coercion. The President, Senate and House are independent in their sphere. Each possesses a negative upon the other. The Senate and House each has an absolute veto upon the other, while that of the executive is limited. If the Senate refuses to pass a Aouse bill because of objectionable matter, and makes its removal a condition of its passage it coerces the House to that extent. It has this right. It is not revolutionary. It exercises its constitutional right to judg of the measure. This right is vital; the check invaluable. The same is true of the executive negative upon the letive power of enactment. The lative branch may decline to act
It has this right or it has no independence of action. It alone for itself must judge of the fitness, necessity, and constitutionality of the measure proposed. It cannot coerce the executive, nor can the executive coerce it. Each is responsible to the people for its conclusions and actions, and must act in full view of that tribunal. If the legislative branch could be coerced to act in this mode the will of the majority would be controlled by the minority, the patronage of an unscrupulous President and minority could dictate legislation. No such purpose is intended by the constitutional negative. The defensive power of non-action is the protection of the liberty of the people. Mr. Clay, in 1817 expressly asserted the right of nonin 1817, expressly asserted the right of non-action by legislative power. It has limits to its use. As an appeal to the people, its power for the destruction of unconstitutional or hasty legislation is invaluable; but it was never intended or used to keep a yoke on the people or prevent the repeal of a statute. It was never intended and never used to deprive the people of free elections or to strike down rights of a free people. When it is used for such a purpose the people will correct the wrong. This legislation places a check on

upon us in the interest of the people. We must restore the original principles from which four years of war have diverted the gevernment; bring the military to strict sub-ordination to the civil power; permit a free system of laws to be based upon a free ballot and expunge a standing menace upon free institutions. Mr. Wallace, in the course of his remarks, asked whether the Senator from Maine or any other Senators would deny the right to restore to the people their own system of free elections? Would the own system of free elections? Would the senator deny that it belonged to the people? If not, why not restore it? The senator from Maine says there are so many troops, and you have not been interfered with; but there is a law which gives the President power to interfere at elections. Nobody contends that partisan control is right. The senator from Maine said this bill was the dictate of a Democratic caucus, but he (Wallace) asserted that no caucus ever saw this bill. It was the production of the

house committee on appropriations.

Mr. Blaine, interrupting, said the admission came from the senator from Ken-tucky (Beck), that a committee of the Democratic caucus was preparing these measures. It was an issue of fact between the Senator from Pennsylvania and the Senator from Kentucky. Blaine read from the Congressional Record in support of his

Mr. Wallace, resuming, repeated that no Democratic caucus ever saw the pending bill, and, in conclusion, repeated that the only object was to restore to the people the right of which they have been deprived.

Mr. Logan obtained the floor, but gave to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, thought the Senate might remain in open session an hour longer. If any Senator was ready to speak on the pending bill let him do so. If not, let the Senate vote. The senate, by a vote of 36 to 17, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS.

New Seeding Endangered By Wet Weather -Depreciation in Price of Wheat and Flour from Large Imports. LONDON, April 15 .- The Mark Lane Express says: Relative to autumn sown wheat. expected the command would reach here state or republic to place troops at the polls if the continuance of weather similar to that over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is a negation of the system. We propose, B. B. during the forenoon, but owing to Mr. Wallace said, to maintain the American plant there will be no cause of apprehension. system of free elections; to restore to civil power all control over the machinery of government. A free system of laws cannot tolerate even the results are a few days does not injure the plant there will be no cause of apprehension. Probably less than the average area was sown. The land in south Scotland is reerament. A free system of laws cannot tollowrate even the possible use of force at the foundation of power. Why shall we not restore this right? No Senator will deny the right or its value; none assert that troops under partisan control conduce to free elections. The legislation of 1864 was the first instance of the right of the right. tolerably freely during the week, both in Mark Lane and the country, but business was done without any special feature of in-terest, millers only operating for immediate requirements. Little was done in foreign wheat, the imports into London being unusually light. Boyers, however, are satisfied that America's reserve is amply sufficient to compensate for any deficiency from other sources. Pending the development of the action of American exports, it is quite impossible to forecast the future of prices, but it is noteworthy that some circles believe the

extent of the American reserve to be over-rated here.

The holidays exercised their usual depress-

frost. Growers, stocks are larger than was supposed. Prices declined in 33 out of 93 markets because of increased supplies. Flour is lower because if the slackening of Mexico. A free election was impossible if we put it in the power of the President to send armed men to the polls.

He did not care whether there was only one soldier to two or twenty thousand square miles. That one soldier to two decline 25@50 centimes in a week—wheat on spot in Paris declined 50 centimes during the week—