Daily Globe.

BY H. P. HALL.

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ST. PAUL, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1878.

HINT to Democratic cooks in Congress who are preparing the Florida dish—serve while hot.

SOMETIMES there is too much hospitality in hospitals.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The St. Peter institution. Q. E. D.

CONGRESS should adopt the bill agreed upon by the House military committee for the reduction of the army and the cutting down of the over-grown pay list of the officers. The bill does not go far enough in the descending scale, but some allowance may be made for the opinions of people who think otherwise.

ENGLISHMEN and Russians are alike showing a curious eagerness to cultivate the good will of the United States about this time. Any extra efforts in this direction are wasted. In case of a war the United States will go right ahead and do their duties as a neutral power, neither more nor less, without being influenced by any unusual warmth of regard from either of the parties to the rumpus.

The list of grand and petit jurors summoned for the term of the United States district court, to open at Winona on the 3d day of June next, is made public, and, as was the case last year, does not contain the name of a single resident of this, the most populous county in the State. We warn Marshal McLaren that this repetition of an outrage upon the people of Hennepin county will not be submitted to tamely, and that it will require a more plausible explanation than that forced from him a year ago to appease them.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

It is no great privilege to be a member of the grand and petit jury. The compensation cannot exceed twenty-five or thirty dollars, and consequently it is scarcely presumable that Hennepin county people wish to do jury duty as a matter of pecuniary gain. We are at a loss, then, to understand why the *Tribune* or its constituents should become excited over the omission, if such an omission has occurred. Does the *Tribune* intend to intimate that certain residents of Hennepin county have been guilty of some offense,—stealing timber from government land for instance—and that if certain other residents of Hennepin county could secure places on the jury the guilty parties might escape? If its friends are innocent why should they fear any jury, and if Hennepin county men propose to do their duty honestly, why should they be offended if not called for jury duty? People very generally consider it a privilege to be relieved from jury duty, but here is a case where they seem to be indignant because they cannot serve. Perhaps this assault upon the gallant Gen. McLaren is part of the Washburn campaign against Stewart.

REFORMATORY EUTHANASIA.

On Tuesday last a colored convict, Gus Reed by name, died suddenly in the penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois. The event became noised abroad, and a coroner's jury was summoned. The evidence showed that the prisioner had committed some breach of the prison rules and was confined in the solitary cell for punishment. He became noisy, and two of the keepers, acting under orders from their superiors, undertook to quiet him. They tied in his mouth a gag made by themselves from a piece of broomstick. Then they passed his hands through the gratings of the cell and handcuffed the wrists outside the gratings; after which they left the prisoner to reflect upon the vanity of life and the hardness of the way of the transgressor. In half an hour the guard had his attention attracted by "some movement" of the convict. It was evidently the opinion of the guard that "some movement" of a prisoner so gagged and handcuffed was a most outrageous breach of prison discipline, and no doubt the stern minister of justice began incontinently to devise additional methods of subduing the refractory negro to an observance of prison etiquette. But no further exercise of the keeper's ingenuity was necessary. As tranquilizers, the means already adopted had worked to a charm. The prisoner was in the convulsions of strangulation, and, although the guard was weak-spirited enough to remove the gag, in five minutes more Reed proved the thoroughness of the keeper's system by becoming quiet for eternity.

The intelligent coroner's jury to which we have alluded, having considered these circumstances with becoming gravity, have returned their verdict. The officials of the prison are all exonerated from any blame in connection with the convict Reed's death. In brief, the verdict is that the insubordinate negro committed suicide. He killed himself by "persistent yelling while a gag was in his mouth." We fancy that even now we can hear the demoniacal roars of this hardened criminal while he chewed on a mouthful of broomstick. The pious "night thoughts" of the keepers must have been shockingly disturbed by the clamor of the gagged prisoner. A being so regardless of all the delicate feelings of those around him as to deliberately yell himself to death with his mouth plugged with a wooden stopper, is utterly undeserving of pity—at least from a broad-minded Joliet jury.

We have had of late several revelations of the genius displayed by officials of prisons and asylums in inventing methods of "breaking in" the unfortunates under their charge. The recent investigation at the State prison at Trenton, New Jersey, brought to light a variety of inventive talent that might make Edison himself envious. The experts of the "holy office" were shown to have been mere 'prentice hands in the art of torturing the subjects committed to their charge. Here, too, in Minnesota, we have shown that we have no lack of this kind of scientific knowledge. The officials of the St. Peter asylum emulate, in intention at least, the most skillful executioners of them all. Still we think that the palm for superiority of inventive genius must be awarded to Joliet. Let us compare, for instance, the respective systems of causing death by strangulation at St. Peter and the Illinois penitentiary. In the former place the scientific experimentalist resorts to the comparatively rude method of laying the subject upon a bench with a heavy man sitting on his stomach; a wooden plug is then forced into the patient's mouth, and while he is thus prevented from performing the motions of swallowing, hot soup is poured down his throat until he ceases to struggle, and gives up the ghost. That this is effective, cannot be denied, and it has the additional advantage that the scientific operators can enjoy the sight of the writhings and gaspings of the patient. The Joliet plan excels in that it prolongs the agonies of the subject, and makes the person experimented on his own executioner. After plugging his mouth and handcuffing his hands so that he cannot even make an effort to prevent strangulation, the scientists have nothing more to do but to let the patient "yell" himself to death. The trial at Joliet shows that to accomplish this feat occupies about half an hour when the subject is an able-bodied negro. The St. Peter system gives the subject his quietus in some five minutes, and thus the spectators' enjoyment of the operation is unnecessarily curtailed. On the whole, we would advise our scientists at St. Peter not to finally adopt the hot soup system, especially as the soup is an uncalled for expense, until they have given a fair trial to the method of suicide by yelling.

Since the above was in type we have received further details of the usage to which Reed was subjected. They appear in another column, and show that the Joliet men of science understand the refinements of the lingering process of torture even better than we gave them credit for. Betts and his superiors at St. Peter are nowhere. They should hide their diminished heads, or take a trip to Joliet to perfect their education.

STILL HANKERING FOR THE FLESH POTS.

A letter from one of the best informed men in Washington states that within a short time Key is to leave the Cabinet and accept a Judgeship, while Ramsey, our own bluff Alex, is to come in as Postmaster-General. Our sacred cow has for many years been aspiring to that position, and while Chairman of the Senate Committee on post-offices and post roads he was always managing to have it given out that he was going into the Cabinet. He is now in Washington on a mysterious mission, and our information is such that we have no doubt that he is striving for a position in the fraudulent Cabinet of a fraudulent President. Dr. Stewart is bringing his great influence to bear on Private Secretary Rogers to accomplish this change, as he fears Ramsey's rivalry for the Congressional nomination. In fact, Stewart as well as other friends and acquaintances of A. R., know that the old man eloquent hungereth and thirsteth to return to public life. If he cannot get a Cabinet position, he will accept a seat in the lower House. Like the old maid, who mistaking the hooting of an owl for an interrogative response from heaven to her prayer for a husband asking "who" she desired, he can respond "any thing good, Lord."

There is one difficulty which may prove insurmountable. Minnesota almost has one Cabinet position already. Le Duc is Commissioner of Agriculture and he is striving very hard to have that office elevated to cabinet proportions. He is influential with Rogers and may keep Ramsey in the background lest his own aspirations be interfered with. We hope not. With a Democratic President in 1880, it is the sacred cow's last chance, and we would really like to see him furnishing lacteal nutriment once more to the boys before he dies. Besides, it would make the 1880 guillotine much more amusing if it amputated the teats of the sacred animal.

How Bishop McCoskry Can Get an Investigation.

The mode of procedure Bishop McCoskry must adopt to secure an investigation is, first, to lay the case before two other bishops, upon whose recommendation he may apply to the presiding bishop for a court of inquiry. The presiding bishop will select this court from the list of delegates to the general convention from the Michigan diocese, and the three surrounding dioceses, western Michigan, northern Ohio, and Indiana. From these four dioceses sixteen names will be chosen by lot, half of whom will be laymen. If this court, which will examine papers and witnesses, finds a probable case against the bishop, it will notify the presiding bishop, who will take steps for the organization of the court of bishops, the final tribunal. Eleven bishops constitute the court. They are chosen by lot, each side having the right of challenge to two names. If both or either should fail to exercise the right, the presiding bishop does it, reducing the court to seven members.

Stabbed in the House of His Friends.

[Wright Co. Times.]

The candidates are rapidly narrowing down in numbers, and will continue to do so until but two are left, viz: Washburn and Stewart. Of these the *Times* prefers the former, on the grounds, 1st, of capability, and 2nd, of availability. We share the opinion which is entertained by many of Dr Stewart's warm personal friends, that while he is a whole-souled, big-hearted, jolly good fellow, he is not a man of sufficient mental calibre to worthily represent this district in Congress. Add to this the fact that he ran four thousand votes behind his ticket two years ago and that his vote on the silver bill has in all probability rendered him a weaker candidate than before, and we have abundant reasons for seeking a new standard bearer. The Republicans of this district do not want a second rate man for their Representative in Congress for the next two years, nor do they want a candidate of whose election there can be any room for doubt.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Builders in Glencoe are busily employed.

Wild pigeons abound in the neighborhood of Worthington.

Boys last week broke 32 panes of glass in the Union school in Mankato.

Bishop Ireland has been looking over Adrian, Nobles county, for a church site.

Chinch bugs are reported in large numbers on the prairie at Glasgow, Wabashaw county.

Hon. S. W. Eaton, of Rochester, has gone with his wife for a two months trip to the East.

Pine Island is to have a new Catholic church, built of wood with a stone foundation.

The largest flouring mill now in the State, is in course of erection in this city.—*Mankato Union.*

The State fish commissioners have planted 300 young salmon in Hazel lake, near Benson, Swift county.

The lightining rod swindlers are working Steele county. One man lost $100 and a good horse by their trickery.

The veterans of the old First Minnesota are to hold their annual re-union at Mankato on the 19th and 20th of June.

Zumbrota folks are in ecstacies over the arrival in their village of the Rochester and Northern, and the Midland railways.

Several young men in Rosemount, Dakota county, have been fined $10 each, with costs, for participating in a charivari party.

The old settlers of Blue Earth will hold their annual reunion at Mankato on June 4. Judge Flandrau will deliver the address.

Two gentlemen from Lake City, names not given, are about to build a foundry and machine shops at Pine Island, Goodhue county.

There can be no doubt that an organized gang of horse thieves are making a lively raid about here just now.—*Farmington Press.*

A fortune-teller named Aufin was arrested in Casson on Wednesday last, and fined $50 and costs for obtaining money under false pretences.

Justice Thompson is waging war against the unlicensed liquor dealers of Rosemount. One has been sent to jail and another escaped through default of a witness.

Judge Cox has appointed Bishop Gorden, Till Tibbetts and M. K. Butterfield as commissioners to assess right-of-way damagas for railroad purposes in Redwood county.

The veterans of the old First Minnesota are to hold their annual reunion in Mankato on the 19th and 20th of June. Arrangements are making for a reduction of railroad fares.

John Rhodes, the horse thief who is wanted at Benson $200 worth, is described as about 30 years old, square built, weighs about 175 pounds, has dark hair and a small dark moustache.

The Faribault county Sunday school convention will meet at Blue Earth City on May 22d. Each organized Sabbath school in the county is entitled to five delegates, exclusive of pastors and superintendents.

The Fergus Falls land office transacted the following business during April: Homestead entries, 16,400 acres; tree claims 14,227 acres; pre-emption entries, 14,480 acres; final proofs, 1,511; total 45,708 acres.

The St. Cloud *Journal-Press* complains that the mails between St. Paul and Brainerd, are handled with great looseness of system. Special agent Williams should look to the matter, and have the fault removed.

Mr. J. M. Peterson of this city has recently received an order for a dozen locks for use in the Utica (N. Y.) insane asylum.—St. Peter *Tribune.* But the Utica asylum does not order gags and hot soup from St. Peter.

Mr. John Green, of the town of Clontarf, Swift county, had the misfortune Thursday of last week, to lose his barn, together with a pair of fine mules, harness, new reaper, etc., by fire. Loss, $1,000, with no insurance.

Another death from the careless handling of fire arms. A hired man of Mr. Totsen's, on Greenwood Prairie, near Potsdam, was removing cartridges from a revolver, when one of them exploded, the ball piercing the breast of Mr. Totsen's little girl, and killing her instantly.

It is not money we want just at this moment. We want the local news.—*Freeborn County Standard.* Oh, that every country editor had the wisdom to understand that the way to get money is to first get the local news. Let the *Standard* continue to live up to this principle, and it need never fear about the money.

The statement of the Bank of Farmington shows that the "loans and discounts" were $61,905; and there was due to depositors, on demand, $29,451. This is a good showing for a little bank that has been in operation but eighteen months, and started with a capital of but $25,000. Its resources are now a total of $71,366.

A note from Stillwater states that Dr. Armington, the Utah divorce convict, now being too old and feeble to do any hard work, is given none but light out-door labor. He acknowledges the justice of his sentence, according to the law, but says there was no intentional violation, and is very sanguine that his friends will be able to secure a pardon for him.

In Morris, Stevens county, last week, a row over a land claim took place between one Gaughan and F. Brennan of Hastings. Gaughan struck Brennan on the head with a rake handle, making two or three bad gashes. Brennan drew a revolver, but bystanders prevented him from using it. The Morris *Tribune* apprehends a good deal of trouble arising from land claim jumping.

More Queries.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Your article in to day's paper suggestive of the possible cause or causes of the terrible destruction of both life and property at Minneapolis is deserving of more than a passing notice by all underwriters and the owners of mill property.

It is true this is not the first of a similar disaster, either here or in Europe; but it seems to be the first which, by its magnitude and appalling effects, must arrest attention, stimulate investigation, and reveal the true source of danger in such establishments.

That there *was* an element in the Washburn mill inimical to its safety *under certain conditions* there can be no doubt. The utter and instantaneous destruction of that vast pile, as firm and stanch as stone, iron, and wood could make it, *settles* that point beyond cavil. It seems to me the following may be fair questions to be raised and determined.

1. What *is* this destructive agent (or, possibly, a *combination* of agencies) so much to be feared?

Is it an element, or elements, liable to *spontaneous* combustion under *any* circumstances, and, if so, what?

If mill-men can know what they have to fear, and underwriters to write on, the next step will be to remove or guard against the danger. So far as present light avails, it is extremely difficult for the most thoughtful and conservative mind to decide that fire in some artificial form, was not the incipient cause of the great destruction at Minneapolis. Shall investigation prove the contrary, not only will new light be shed, but insurance companies will be entirely relieved of liability which is now tacitly admitted, and the vast milling interest throughout the country be regarded as almost beyond the pale of protection. Another query may be raised here: Heretofore the Washburn mills, and indeed all the mills on the "Platform" at Minneapolis, have been regarded as first-class risks of this kind. May it not be a fact that the immense size and proximity of these mills increase the generation and concentration of elecricity, gas, and inflammable dust therein to such an extent as to render them uninsurable hereafter?

A. S. D.

SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS, ETC., FILED SATURDAY.

Hugh Cochrane and Carson N. Cosgrove, Respondents, vs. Anthony P. Halsey, Appellant.

OPINION.

The report of the referee was made and filed and judgment was entered thereon immediately on the 18th of October, 1876, without any notice to the party adversely affected by it. The first notice or knowledge the respondents' attorney had of the report or judgment, was about November 6th following. He thereupon forthwith took the necessary steps for obtaining a new trial for insufficiency in the evidence and errors at law occurring at the trial. A case was made and served, and also amendments, both under stipulations granting time, and upon its settlement a motion pursuant to notice was made thereon and upon the record and files in the action, and an affidavit of the foregoing facts for an order of the district court vacating the report and judgment, and granting a new trial of the issues upon the grounds specified in the notice of motion. At the hearing, the preliminary objection was made that the court could not entertain the motion, because the errors complained of all occurred prior to the entry of judgment, after which, it is claimed, no motion for a new trial on such grounds can be made and heard. For causes like those upon which the respondent herein bases his application for a new trial, the statute expressly authorizes the vacation of the report of a referee and the granting of a new trial on motion to be made upon a settled case, showing the errors complained of. Gen. Stats., ch. 20.

That it was the intention of the statute to give to every aggrieved party the right to make such an application, and to be heard thereon, can hardly be questioned. Whenever, therefore, through no fault of his, a party has had no opportunity to exercise this right before judgment, by reason of its immediate entry upon a report of which he has no notice or knowledge, he may do so afterwards if guilty of no reasonable delay, or laches in procuring a settlement of his case and making his motion.

Conklin vs. Hinds, 16 Minn. 457;

Schuck vs. Hayer not yet reported. If upon the hearing of the motion, the court becomes satisfied that the report ought to be vacated, it may also set aside the judgment to give effectiveness to its decision.

Minnesota Valley railroad company vs. Doran, 15 Minn. 240.

The facts of respondents' case bring it clearly within this rule, and the court below committed no error in entertaining his motion for a new trial.

The issues which the referee was called upon to determine, related to certain false representations which alleged to have been fraudulently made by the plaintiffs with the intent of deceiving the defendant, whereby the latter was induced to enter into the contract of co-partnership which he now seeks for that reason to have declared void "*ab initio.*" In order to sustain the report and its findings, therefore, it must appear that they are substantially responsive to these issues for proofs without proper and corresponding allegations in the pleadings for their support, can never be made the foundation of a judgment against an objection properly taken and timely interposed. Finly vs. Quirk, 9 Minn. 200. Under this rule where an action is founded upon actual fraud, a party will not be permitted to recover upon proof merely of a constructive fraud. 15 How. 42. For the same reason no recovery can be had in an action for false representations fraudulently made in respect to the existence of material facts upon proof of fraudulent concealments in reference to other facts which ought to have been disclosed.

The grounds of defendant's cause of action as stated in the counter-claim contained in his answer are the alleged false representations, "first, that the plaintiffs had been theretofore, and were then doing a good, prosperous and profitable business as general traders. Second, that they were entirely solvent and able to pay all their debts and obligations of every nature and kind in full; and, third, that the sum of $8,018.21 which the defendant was to pay for a one-third interest in the firm was more than sufficient to pay and discharge all their debts and obligations in full." Believing and relying upon the truth of these representations it is alleged that the defendant was induced to and did enter into the partnership. The making of the last two of these representations is expressly negatived by the findings in which it is found that prior to the formation of the copartnership, neither of the plaintiffs made any statements whatever to the defendant concerning their indebtedness, liabilities, financial standing, condition or solvency, or the sufficiency of said sum of $8,021.18 to pay and discharge their debts and obligations, and that the defendant made no inquiries in regard to any of such matters, nor did he ask to see their books of account, nor did the plaintiffs offer them for inspection. In respect to the first of said alleged representations, the finding is in accordance with the admission in the reply that plaintiffs represented, simply that "they were doing a good business." Whether this representation was true or false does not appear from any specified finding upon the point, although perhaps an inference may be drawn in reference to it from the twenty-second finding, which relates to another matter. Conceding the fact of plaintiffs' insolvency as found, it is difficult to see how upon these findings the cause of action set out in the pleadings can be sustained. It rests alone upon the facts that plaintiffs were insolvent, and that they represented to defendant that they were doing a good business.

The falsity of this statement is not established, nor is the fact found that it was made for any fraudulent purpose. Clearly these were insufficient grounds upon which to void the contract.

In addition to the admittal representation that "plaintiffs were doing a good business," the referee finds that in making the proposition to the defendant in response to his request, they stated that their "said business was worth a bonus, and that he (Halsey) ought to pay a bonus of four or five thousand dollars for the privilege of purchasing a one-third interest therein," that these representations created a confidence in Halsey, as to their financial standing and condition and that "relying on said representations, and upon their silence as to their financial standing, the defendant accepted said proposition" and entered into the agreement of co-partnership. It is also found that "said business was not worth a bonus of four or five thousand dollars, or any sum or amount whatever, and said representation was untrue as plaintiffs knew." That they were actually insolvent and did not disclose their insolvency to defendant, who was ignorant of the fact, and that he made no inquiries concerning it. As conclusions of law from these facts, the referee finds that it was the duty of plaintiffs to have disclosed to defendant their insolvency, and that their omission so to do was a fraud in law upon defendant; that their silence as to the financial condition of their firm was tantamount in law to an affirmation of their solvency and their statements that the business was worth a bonus, &c., created a confidence in Halsey which imposed upon them the obligation or duty of making a full disclosure of the real facts in regard to their financial standing, and their omission to do so operated as a fraud upon the defendant. Upon these grounds the referee adjudged the contract to be void from the beginning. It will be observed that in none of these findings nor in any part of the report is it stated that the defendant believed in the plaintiffs' solvency or that he acted upon such belief in forming the copartnership. The finding that the representations made created a confidence as to their financial standing and condition does not specifically indicate whether defendant believed such standing to be good or bad, only that he trusted in it whatever it was. That he was ignorant of their insolvency does not necessarily imply a belief in their solvency or that he acted upon such belief. Neither does the fact that he credited the statement that "the business was worth a bonus" in any sum, imply such belief for the truth of the statement was not inconsistent with the fact of their insolvency. Unless this belief existed and was acted upon it is evident that the fact of solvency or insolvency is unimportant as a ground of voiding the contract. Moreover the representation that "the business was worth a bonus of four or five thousand dollars and that the defendant ought to pay that much for the privilege of purchasing an interest of one-third therein" is but an expression of opinion respecting the value of the business made in the way of commendation and upon which the defendant in the exercise of ordinary prudence had no right whatever to place any reliance, for no facts are disclosed showing the existence of any confidential relations between the parties or the use of any artifice to lull the suspicions of the defendant to throw him off his guard. Kerr on Fraud, 83. A further and fatal objection to the report and the legal conclusions therein stated is found in the fact that it is wholly irresponsive to the issues made by the pleadings. Defendant's cause of action, as stated in the answer is not predicated upon the false misrepresentation that the business was worth a bonus of four or five thousand dollars and that defendant ought to pay that sum for the privilege of purchasing the interest for which he was negotiating nor upon the fact of plaintiff's insolvency and their fraudulent concealment of it from the defendant. As the report rests chiefly upon those two propositions it is erroneous and must be set aside. Although not necessary it is not improper in this connection to advert to the proposition incorporated by the referee in his conclusions of law that "the silence of the plaintiffs in regard to the financial condition of said firm of Cochrane & Cosgrove was in the law tantamount to an affirmation of their solvency." Silence may be taken as presumptive evidence of a fact under circumstances imposing the duty of denying it in case it does not exist, but we know of no such absolute rule as makes a mere admission to disclose insolvency equivalent as a matter of law to a direct affirmation of solvency. As the statement of a legal proposition it is clearly incorrect, and if we regard it simply as a conclusion of fact we are unable to discover anything either in the findings or evidence that authorized the defendant to draw from plaintiffs' silence any inference that they were solvent and intended him so to understand.

No inquiries concerning their solvency were made and nothing was said or done by them to avoid injury or that was justly calculated to mislead or divert attention from that fact. Kerr on fraud 108-9.

The question as to the power of a referee, in respect to reviewing and correcting findings upon the evidence, need not be considered as the findings themselves in this case, are wholly insufficient to sustain the judgment entered thereon, and we do not understand appellant to object to the power of the court in this regard. The point is made that the order of the district court is erroneous, inasmuch as it allows a portion of the judgment to stand. There is nothing in this point. It was only necessary to vacate the judgment so far as it related to the issue that was tried by the referee, and as to which alone a new trial was granted. The rest of the judgment follows the stipulation of the parties, and is wholly unaffected by the court vacating the report.

The order appealed from is affirmed.

CORNELL, J.

Supreme Court, October Term—The State of Minnesota, Respondent, vs. Andrew Anderson, Appellant.

OPINION.

A warrant for larceny which alleges that the offense was committed "by feloniously taking, stealing and carrying away from the possession of the complainant four dollars and sixty cents lawful money of the United States of America, of the following denominations, to-wit: One two dollar bill, two one dollar bills, and one fifty cent scrip, the property of the complainant," is sufficient as to the description and value of the property.

An offense triable before a justice of the peace may, if committed within one hundred rods of the dividing line between two counties, be prosecuted and tried before a justice in either county under sec. 20, ch. 108, general statutes.

A conditional delivery of personal property by the owner to another upon an understanding that the latter is forthwith to give in exchange therefor a five dollar bill does not operate to transfer any absolute legal possession or right of possession with property so delivered till performance of the condition.

If the party receiving such delivery wrongfully retains and carries off such property against the consent of the owner he thereby becomes a trespasser, and if he does it "animo furandi" he is guilty of larceny. Judgment affirmed.

CORNELL, J.

RACING AT OWATONNA.

Inauguration of Turf Sports for the Season of 1878—Trotting Matinee Saturday—Two Interesting Events—Good Fields of Horses and Fast Time—A New Circuit in Prospect.

[Correspondence of the Globe.]

OWATONNA, May 11.—A few weeks ago those owning trotting horses at Owatonna and vicinity, concluded to have a grand trotting matinee on the 11th, for the purpose of fun, the gate money to go towards keeping the track and buildings in repair, no purses being offered. The day opened cloudy and cool, heavy overcoats being in demand. But notwithstanding the weather, the gathering was quite large, with a fair sprinklidg of ladies. The races were called at 2:30. The following gentlemen were appointed judges: J. H. Harding, Faribault, R. F. Judd, Ossage, R.C. Judson, Farmington.

FIRST RACE.

The following horses were entered for the first race:

"Sleeper," b. g., entered by H. W. Pratt and driven by Frank Hall.

"Abdallah Clay," blk. h., entered by W. A. Wann and driven by Hiram Adams.

"Sleepy Jim," b. g., entered and driven by T. W. Irving.

"Frank Bashaw," b. g., entered by M. L. Strong and driven by Wm. Titus.

"Bird Catcher," b. g., entered and driven by C. W. Hastings.

Races 2 in 3.

The horses were sent off on the seventh score with Sleeper in the lead, which position he maintained to the end, with Abdallah Clay 2d, Frank Bashaw 3d, Bird Catcher, 4th, Sleepy Jim, Jth. Time, 2:50¼.

Second Heat.—The send off was given on the eighth score, with Jim Irving in the lead, but Sleeper soon drew to the front and maintained the lead to the wire. Time 2:47.

It should be stated in regard to this race that C. W. Hastings, the "Robert Bonner" of Owatonna who drove Bird Catcher, was unfortunate in having his horse throw a shoe on the first turn, and as he pulled by the turn the second time, he stopped to pick up the shoe and lost the heat, much to the chagrin of his numerous friends who go their all on "Charley." It is the judgment of those that saw him pull the ribbons to-day, that he will land Bird Catcher to the front before the season is over.

SECOND RACE.

The following were the entries:

"Flora," b. m., entered by J. Hamilton, and drove by H. Adams.

"Kittie Morton," b. m., entered by C. H. Morton and driven by Frank Hall.

"Roan Prince," r. g., entered and driven by W. E. Titus.

"Jimmie," entered and driven by John Crawford.

The horses were sent off well together on the fourth score with the roan slightly in the lead, but Jimmie soon took the lead and won the first heat. Kitty Morton 2d, Flora 3d, and Roan Prince 4th.

Second heat—The horses were sent off in this heat in fine shape, and it was won by Kitty Morton, Jimmie 2d, Flora 3d, Roan Prince 4th.

Third heat—This heat and the race was won by Jimmie. Kitty Morton 2d, and Flora 3d. Roan Prince having been withdrawn.

This ended the matinee, one of the finest ever held in the State. Taking the condition of the track a half-mile, and its being remarkably early in the season, the trotting would compare favorably with that done down East among the trotters.

H. Adams, in charge of the track, now has 22 horses under his charge, and Frank Hall has a fine string, which he is looking after, and I venture to say that a finer and larger lot of trotters cannot be found upon any driving track in Minnesota. There is some talk of a circuit, commencing at Mankato, thence to Faribault, finishing up at Owatonna, the 2d, 3d, and 4th of July. C. W. Hastings, the boss hotel man of Owatonna, is making big calculations for a crowd and Charles hardly ever goes amiss. Yours &c.,

MINX.

"Madam," he said, "I must decline to partake of this turkey sandwich. I am accustomed to use only freshly churned butter, without any salt in its composition, and I observe that this roll is spread with that inferior substance known as oleomargarine. I am not offended, but your hospitality I cannot accept." And the tramp hied him to the sunny side of the hay stack, and was eft-soon slumbering as sweetly as a babe upon its mother's breast.

MINNEAPOLIS NEWS

Specially Reported for the Daily Globe

Removal of Business Office.

The Minneapolis business office of the GLOBE has been removed to Gale & Co.'s insurance and real estate office, corner of Nicollet and Washington avenues.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

Workingmens' Union meeting this evening.

The Minnehaha trains were crowded yesterday.

Sunshine and clouds struggled for supremacy yesterday.

The insurance adjusters have not yet completed their work.

Haverly's New Orleans minstrels are on the road for this city.

The volume of water in the river is still slowly decreasing in depth.

The May term of the district court commences to-morrow morning,

The Lurline boat club are happy in the possession of some new shells.

The Adah Richmond comic opera company gave a sacred concert at Pence Opera House last evening.

Now is the time to commence repairing the gutters and sidewalks, and they are sadly in need of it, too.

The churches were well attended yesterday, and many fine sermons were listened to by appreciative audiences.

Yesterday was a quiet, orderly day in Minneapolis, and every one seemed to be on their very best behavior.

The city was full of strangers yesterday, and those arriving late in the day found much difficulty in obtaining hotel room.

The Chalybeate Springs were well attended yesterday. A line of omnibuses were run from the Nicollet House to the springs via the ruins.

Don't forget the Turn-Verein benefit entertainment this evening. A large number of St. Paul people will come up and attend the exhibition.

Rev. Father Powers, of the Catholic church commenced a series of meetings at corner of Sixth street and Seventeenth avenue south yesterday.

A large number of soldiers from Fort Snelling were in Minneapolis yesterday and behaved themselves much better than for the few days previous.

A concert and ball for the benefit of Mr. J. H. Rippe is to be given at Turner's Hall, West Division, next Saturday evening, May 18th, and of course will be well attended.

At the rate dynamite has been used in the futile attempt to blow down the walls of the Galaxy mill, it would require about $50,000 worth of that stuff to accomplish the undertaking.

The funeral of Ole Shei, one of the victims of the recent terrible disaster occurred yesterday afternoon from the Scandinavian church, on lower Washington avenue, and was well attended.

The funeral of Mr. Adam Stites, who died at Grand Forks, D. T., on the 9th inst., took place on the East side yesterday morning. The funeral service was held at the residence of Mr. Sam Stites, brother of deceased.

Everything in the shape of horses and carriages in Minneapolis were pressed into service yesterday, and the livery stables were emptied before two o'clock. There is probably no city in the Union where this class of amusement is more highly enjoyed than here.

The staging has been removed from the front of George Huhn & Co.'s drug store, and that structure presents a most improved appearance. The frescoing, a new thing here, was executed by the Weinard brothers, and reflects great credit upon the skill of those artists.

The indecent exposure man is up to his filthy tricks down in lower town again. Two ladies were stopped by him and they were compelled to shout for the police before the fellow would allow them to pass on. Before the police arrived upon the scene the villain had fled and his whereabouts could not be ascertained.

A number of Minneapolitans will visit St. Paul, this evening, to attend the reading tournament at the Opera house. It will be well worth the time, and the money paid out will be well spent. The entertainment here on Saturday evening, was the first ever held in the city, of that class, and it is hoped the management will conclude to repeat the same at no distant day.

While the funeral possession was passing the corner of Third street and Eighth avenue south, yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to a light carriage, in which two young bloods were seated, became frightened, and started up the street at a lively rate. After traveling about one block the carriage collided with a fence, threw the young men out, and damaged the vehicle somewhat. The young men escaped with a few bruises.

August Schmidt's Funeral.

The funeral services performed over the remains of Augustus Schmidt, one of the victims of the explosion of the "big mill," occurred yesterday. At one o'clock, the various societies assembled at their headquarters and shortly after marched to Harmonia hall, where the Sons of Hermione and other societies had previously assembled. After the service there the remains were placed in the hearse, the societies formed in line, and the procession was one of the largest and most creditable appearing ever seen in the city. With the various societies marching in full uniform, with their flags and banners draped in mourning, the long line of carriages and the solemn music of the two brass bands produced a apectacle that made such an impression on one's mind as not easily to be forgotten. The procession marched from Harmonia Hall down Second street to Nicollet avenue, up Nicollet to Washington, down Washington to Eighth Avenue South, up Eighth Avenue south to the late residence of deceased. Here a halt was made, and the coffin containing the remains was carried into the house for the first time. After short ceremonies here, the coffin was once more placed in the hearse and the procession again moved forward, passing up Eighth Avenue south to Fourth street, and from thence to the cemetery.

Strayed or Stolen.

From my premises in North Minneapolis, E. D., a white cow with red feet and nose. Any one returning the same to me will be suitably rewarded.

112-tf LENORA GEANSANY.

Henry Seiler, son of Geo. F. Seiler, of Rochester, attempted suicide at Chester on Saturday, the 14th. He left home a few days before, and his whereabouts were unknown to his family until the Saturday. Then his two brothers went to Chester to look him up. They persuaded him to enter their wagon, but no sooner had he done so than he drew a revolver, and aimed at his breast. Charles Seiler struck his hand down, and the ball entered his right thigh. Help was called, and Henry was taken home to Rochester where he is slowly recovering. No reason for the attempted suicide is given. Henry had been married only six weeks.

GLOBELETS.

Kansas expects an addition of 200,000 inhabitants this year.

We feel authorized to say that Hayes is not the noblest work of God.

"To what base uses," etc. The Alamo, at San Antonio, is now a rum hole.

The Prince of Wales has been re-elected Grand Master of the English Free Masons.

The notorious "The" Allen, is a prominent member of the National party in New York.

A special line of steamers will transport cattle and sheep from Galveston, Tex., to Barrow, England,

The longest span on the New York elevated railway, measures eighty feet. Several measure sixty feet.

The country's worst evils at present are Congress and communism.—*N. Y. Tribune.* How about Jay Gouldism?

The negotiations for the renewal of diplomatic relations between Pope Leo and the English court have failed.

The coal production of China is reckoned at 3,000,000 tons annually. The coal area exceeds that of North America.

The omniscient New York papers speak of Timothy Howe as Senator Howe "of Missouri" and the "Wolverine statesman."

An American writes from Paris: "On the whole, it must be said that our exhibit is paltry in the extreme, and does us national discredit."

Bismarck can prod a bubble as well as another man. Lately in the Reichstag he ridiculed the "pharisaical character of the English Sunday."

Ernest Renan, the author of the "Life of Jesus," and the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier are candidates for vacant chairs in the French Academy.

Sir Charles Mordaunt, of divorce case fame, has married Miss May Cholmondeley, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Pitt Cholmondeley, rector of Adlestrop.

There are five pianos in the White House, and each of them is a free gift from the manufacturer. Thus does the "executive mansion" become a den of advertisers.

The widow of President Tyler is a recent convert to Catholicism. Mrs. Tyler is very youthful looking, and hardly looks to be a day over 40 years old. Some people think that she resembles Mrs. Hayes.

There is an Italian rag-picker in Chicago whose education and literary attainments are said to epual those of almost any one in the city. Lack of other employment drove him to his present occupation.

Score another good mark for the tramps. One of them recently saved a night train in Kentucky from running over a fallen tree by signalling with his shirt, which he had torn from his back and set on fire.

The Pennsylvania Legislature recently passed a law abolishing waiter girl saloons; but, as the act does not exclude proprietors from waiting, the saloon keepers evade its penalties by taking the girls into partnership.

A very large new cave has been discovered in the vicinity of the Mammoth cave, Kentucky, and the two are supposed to be united. The different sections of the new cave have been explored to the extent of twelve miles.

The Cunard steamship company is having the cabin-fittings of a new steamer made in Japan, where, it is said, the work can be done better and cheaper than in England. These orientals ought to be put down at all hazards.

They gave an amateur and very "swell" pantomime of "The Sleeping Beauty," in New York, the other day, and a horrible young fellow made the criticism that he "didn't know there were so many queer shins in New York society."

Mr. Conway writes from London that Ruskin's malady has taken a favorable turn. "Let us hope," says the sly *Moncure*, "that instead of the insanity which was feared, he will hereafter enjoy long years of a more perfect sanity than has gone to the writing of his recent pamphlets."

A "war" has broken out between the rival lines of steamboats running up the Hudson from New York to Albany and Troy. The distance is about 150 miles. At the wharves in New York, policemen are required to protect passengers from the overwhelming solicitations of the steamboat runners.

Under an elaborate "stud-horse" head, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* devotes a column and a half of fine print to the thrilling and momentous narrative of the defeat of the Chicago base-ball lunatics by the Cincinnati dittos—score, nine to one. The fool killer has been overlooking Cincinnati of late.

The British tar has done the handsome thing in the Sea of Marmora. The sailors of the squadron offered to surrender one dinner a week to the starving refugees who line the shores of the Bosphorus. Admiral Hornby would not permit this, but has ordered that the broken victuals of the fleet be given to the starving wretches.

Buchu Helmbold's wife lives in Philadelphia, and leads an easy and comfortable life on the income of $200,000, which Helmbold settled on her before their troubles. Helmbold himself receives a fair income from a drug house in New York, who have the control of his nostrums, but his funds are wasted in dissipation, and he is always hard up.

A New York dealer in firearms has received a letter from California, asking for the prices of Sharpe's rifles, and stating that they were wanted to shoot a new kind of game, the head and tail of which were on the same end of the body. Opposite this was a neatly-executed pen-drawing of a Chinaman's head and pig-tail, under which was the legend: "Allee samee this."

All Philadelphia turned out, the other day, to see the swell imitators of English fashions drive into the city in Delancy Hane's stage-coach from New York, the "Tally-Ho." Sixty years ago the Philadelphians thought nothing of the daily arrival of the coaches, although they made the distance in 12 hours less time than that of the amateur coaches of to-day. Thus do we progress.

Senator Don Cameron voted against the appointment of a journalist to office the other day. Said the Don: "I vote against newspaper men on general principles. It is all I want to know about a man that he is a newspaper man. They are the curse of this country." Whenever you find a man who has a hand in the big rings, there you will find a man who thinks "dam literary fellers" are a curse.

Charles Morgan, the merchant prince of New York, who died last week, left a fortune of about $13,000,000. He owned 170 miles of railroad, and more than twenty steamships. His employes and their families numbered over 8,000 persons. He endowed a seminary in his native village of Clinton, Connecticut, at a cost of $200,000, providing in the deed that it should never be used for "political or sectarian purposes." At fourteen years of age he commenced life in New York as a grocery clerk. His word was as good as his bond.

A farmer's wife in Russell county, Va., suspected some one of stealing butter from her dairy. She put poison in a few rolls of butter, which she left exposed in the dairy, thinking the thieves would take it and be killed; but, in preparing butter for a customer, she unfortunately got one of the poisoned rolls, and as a consequence three brothers named Jackson, and a Miss Gatewood, were fatally poisoned, and several others are dangerously ill. The Jackson's had a house full of company. Mrs. Miller, who is a lady of considerable wealth, will be arrested.