

Daily Globe

BY H. P. HALL.

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ST. PAUL, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1878.

DOUBLE SHEET.

The demands of news and advertising compel us to issue a DOUBLE SHEET this morning. The important news from Sunday's edition appears on the sixth and seventh pages for the benefit of country readers not receiving that issue.

CALL 'em "jolly jokers."

If the Republicans implicated in the electoral frauds found Stanley Matthews' example and refuse to testify, will it convince the people of their innocence?

Did Hayes know that Bowers, by using his "jolly jokers," saved the State of Florida to the Republican party? If he did not, why did he reward him so promptly with a federal office?

SHERMAN is sorry now that he didn't take Hayes' advice and appoint Anderson to a consulate in a warm climate. The temperature of Washington is getting a little too warm for them now.

WHAT a suggestive way Ben Butler has of speaking of the possibility of impeaching the President. It is odd to see Republicans shiver when that plan is suggested. It is simply the due legal form for proceeding.

STANLEY MATTHEWS' friend Cox declares that the electoral committee has shown no discourtesy towards the Ohio Senator. The only question of dispute is whether Cox or Matthews is the best judge of what constitutes courtesy.

MATTHEWS says he reserves his explanation of his letters to Anderson for the Senate committee appointed with kalsominning intent. Very well. If he refuses to explain before the proper tribunal, he cannot complain if they find him guilty.

PIRATE SHERMAN has sent another letter to Mr. Potter offering to prove Democratic bulldozing in Louisiana. When the pirate shall have proved himself guiltless of the greater crimes of forgery and bribery, his time for preferring charges against others will arrive.

FESTON, of New York, now says he is glad he didn't accept the invitation extended to him at the time to form one of the party of "visiting statesmen" at New Orleans. We suppose he is willing to forego any claim to statesmanship in his joy at having escaped the fiery furnace through which the others are now passing.

LET us see. Are the Republicans in favor of "revolution"? If they were not revolutionists and Mexicanizers they would not have passed Stanley Matthews' resolution ordering an investigation into the electoral contest of 1876. If it was "revolution" for the House to investigate, how can it be anything else but "revolution" for the Senate to join in it?

The Republican papers, with characteristic fairness, assume that the proposition which Judge Levissee claims was made him came from Tilden. Levissee's own testimony shows that if the offer had any foundation whatever (which may be doubted) it came from one Hernandez, a broker, and others who had bet heavily on the election. That is the mare's nest over which Republican prints are cackling so loudly.

It looks as if Judge Levissee was an honest man. At least Kellogg and his fellow freebooters did not dare to show him the "amended returns" forwarded to Washington, and therefore forged his name to them. This is as good a certificate of honesty as he could receive, far better than his hypothetical refusal of a hundred thousand dollars for his vote in the electoral college.

KELLOGG has been interviewed as to his knowledge of who forged Levissee's name to the "amended" returns from Louisiana. He could not remember anything about the transaction, and could not tell whether the signature was forged or genuine. It is astonishing how soon memory deserts a man after he has feathered his nest by fraud. It is a problem that demands the most thorough psychological examination.

MATTHEWS' CONTUMACY. The sensation of Saturday in the proceedings of the electoral investigating committee was the refusal of Mr. Stanley Matthews to appear before it and testify as to his connection with the Louisiana frauds developed by his letters to James E. Anderson. His letter is a mixture of falsehood and bravado that will place him in a still less enviable light before the public than that which he has heretofore occupied. He starts off with the assertion that he has no knowledge of the proceedings of the committee except through the public prints. The clerk of the committee declares that he sent him a copy of the proceedings of the committee by a page, and Messrs. Cox and Butler, two of his Republican friends on the committee, positively assert that he was in receipt of the official copy referred to, thus convicting him of deliberate falsehood.

After stating that he had called the attention of the Senate to the testimony involving him in the frauds, and moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the matter, Matthews says: "I have just submitted the whole matter to the Senate, which, by the adoption of the resolution, has taken jurisdiction and entered upon an investigation, as requested. That body alone, so far as my conduct is concerned, is competent to render an effective judgment upon the question. So far, therefore, as your resolution invites me to submit to the House committee an explanation of my correspondence with Anderson in evidence before it, I consider that it would be improper for me under the circumstances to comply with it."

This amounts to a defiance of the authority of the House committee and an imputation upon their honesty. It is a confession that his conduct will not bear the close scrutiny it would receive at the hands of Potter and his associates; a declaration that he will only submit to having his conduct investigated by the committee appointed on his own motion for the express purpose of whitewashing him. It betrays a degree of moral cowardice and a consciousness of guilt that will go far towards convincing the public that he is quite as much of a knave as he was supposed to be a fool.

The stand taken by Messrs. Butler and Cox in this matter is worthy of praise. These gentlemen were the first to call attention to Matthews' untruthfulness, and to maintain the dignity and impartiality of the committee of which they are members. They denounced emphatically the insinuation that the accused Senator could not receive justice at their hands, and insisted that the recalcitrant should be compelled to attend and give evidence. Mr. Butler declared that he had neither friends to reward nor enemies to punish, but he wanted, and the people wanted, all the facts in this conspiracy. He did not propose to be thwarted by Matthews, and moved the issue of a subpoena commanding his presence. His demand was endorsed by the entire committee, and if the Ohio Senator's contumacy continues we may expect to witness some lively pyrotechnics.

The audacity exhibited by Matthews in thus defying the authority of the committee shows to what desperation he and his fellow-conspirators have been driven, and develops an intention to interfere with and obstruct the work of the committee by every means that can be devised. His avowed intention, also, of submitting his case only to the jury selected by himself, is an exhibition of the most sublime cheek. Would it help the cause of a man on trial for a heinous crime if he should insist upon being tried by a jury of his own choice? Would it not rather expose the weakness of his case, and be presumptive evidence of his guilt?

Stanley Matthews has not improved his case by this latest exhibition of audacity. The time for bragging has gone by, and the sooner he realizes the fact and submits to the demand of the people, that a full flood of light shall be thrown upon this whole infamous business, the better it will be for his reputation among both friends and foes.

THE REVOLUTION BOSH.

The wild talk about "revolution" by the Republicans is a scare-crow which frightens no one. The scoundrels who stole the Presidency have no defense for their crime. Nothing which they can do can atone for their offense. They see in exposure their descent to the infamy which they deserve, hence they bellow "revolution," hoping by creating alarm to divert attention from their own scoundrelism.

The people understand the situation too well to be alarmed. They know that no revolution is proposed or even thought of by the most radical. It is not proposed to interfere with Hayes' title. He is a fraudulent President installed under the forms of law, and President he will remain until removed under the forms of law. The crime which was committed in 1876, must not be repeated. It is due the country that the manner and nature of that crime should be fully laid bare, and that is what this investigation is doing. If it is revolution to expose fraud, we had better have a multitude of revolutions.

Mr. Hayes can be duly and legally reached. He is clearly particeps criminis. Grant, if you choose, that Hayes did not participate in the fraud originally, he has used the government patronage to execute the contracts made by his friends in order to secure the Presidency. He has given appointments knowing them to be rewards for fraud in the contested States. He has ratified the bargains of John Sherman and Stanley Matthews, and in so doing has rendered himself liable to impeachment. There is nothing revolutionary in that. When our Republican friends impeached Andy Johnson they did not regard that procedure as revolutionary. There is no necessity for a revolution to relieve the country of Hayes. It can and will be done decently and in order. When impeached and convicted, he must step down and out.

The thimble-riggers seem to have played their little game in Florida as successfully as the more audacious swindlers played their's in Louisiana. From the testimony adduced before the sub-committee of the House now at Jacksonville, it appears that seventy-five "jolly jokers," or fraudulent voters for Hayes, were placed in the ballot-box of a single precinct in Lion county by a man

named Bowers, who was rewarded for his services by an office under Hayes. These little jokers gave the State to Hayes, even without frauds committed in other precincts which will doubtless be unearthed. The perpetrators of this fraud were fortunate in the choice of a name for their bogus ballots. It expresses fully the character of the transaction—a thimble-riggering swindle that none but conscienceless thieves will ever employ to make money from the unsophisticated. Three-card monte is a legitimate business compared with it. The little joker is a disreputable invention of disreputable men used only when all other means fail—a dernier resort for played out gamblers.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

Trial by a jury of his peers is one of the vested rights of every American citizen. It is guaranteed by the fundamental law of the land, is maintained in all its integrity by the courts, and superstitiously guarded by every man, woman and child in the republic. It is a privilege accorded to the lowly as well as the high born, and any attempt to interfere with or abridge it is invariably met with an indignant protest.

But to be candid, laying aside all preconceived ideas, can any observant man claim that the jury system is all that it was designed to be? Those who have practiced in the courts assert that fully fifty per cent. of the jury trials result either in a disagreement or a verdict so palpably unjust that the reversal of the decree is immediate upon the presentation of the case to a higher court. It not infrequently happens that the law and the evidence are both set aside by juries, and a verdict prompted wholly by the sympathies or prejudices of the jurors is rendered. In such cases the additional expense of an appeal to a higher court is forced upon the litigant who may be injured.

The greatest expense to the State, however, is involved in the frequent disagreement of juries. Every such disagreement involves a new trial, in which the whole ground of dispute has to be gone over again, while the people and the litigants are taxed for court expenses and costs. And it generally happens that these disagreements are brought about through the obstinacy of one, two or three jurors, who persist in disregarding the evidence or willfully allow themselves to be swayed by personal sympathy or interest. This abuse is growing daily, and in nearly all cases on trial the favorite in the pools by large odds (to use a sporting phrase) is a disagreement. Reform in this direction is loudly demanded. The bill introduced in the last legislature of this State providing that the concurrence of three-fourths of a jury shall constitute a verdict partially meets the case. It will prevent the obstruction of the public business by the obstinacy, prejudice or self-interest of a single man on a jury, which has become such a prolific source of complaint. Juries, as a rule, are composed of intelligent men, but there is seldom one impaneled upon which there is not some man who cannot comprehend the simplest proposition of law or discriminate between the true and false in evidence. That juries will ever be abolished we do not expect, although it would be much better and cheaper for litigants as a rule to submit their cases to an honest and impartial judge than to a jury, no matter how intelligent, while the ends of justice would be far better served. The attention of legislators is directed to the desirability of some change in the jury system which shall correct some of its many abuses.

While on this subject we may be allowed to direct the attention of the authorities of Ramsey county to the miserable accommodations for juries which our court house affords. After sitting for days, perhaps, on hard wooden chairs lying next to a mess of stupid evidence, dry argument and unintelligible expositions (?) of law, the jury is packed off into a room eight by twelve feet and held as prisoners there until they reach a verdict or come to the conclusion that they cannot agree. The room is oppressive with foul odors, far too small, and wholly unfit for the accommodation of twelve men. While in the jury room they are practically prisoners. Their enforced confinement should, at least, be made as pleasant as that of the felons occupying cells in the county jail.

A COWARDLY ATTACK ON A PATRIOTIC CITIZEN.

The Chicago Tribune speaks of the country being "on the verge of civil war" during the Presidential count of 1876, and says that catastrophe "was only averted by Samuel J. Tilden being too much of a coward to encourage the revolutionary spirit."

If downright meanness and partisan malignity could go farther than this it would be difficult to produce it. The man who discourteously civil war, the man who maintains and strengthens the government of his country, is commonly supposed to be a patriot and animated by patriotic motives. A man who, smarting under such a wrong as Mr. Tilden was, can put aside personal ambition and for the welfare and peace of the country, say to his followers, it is better to endure the wrong and outrage than resort to violence, deserves some higher encomium than being called a "coward." No one but the most arrant coward would think of inflicting such an indignity upon a citizen who had proven his patriotism under very trying circumstances, as Mr. Tilden did.

The GLOBE is not a Tilden organ. So far from it, the GLOBE would not, if it could, put Mr. Tilden in Hayes' place. It does not want to see Tilden the Democratic nominee for President in 1880. It regards Tilden politically dead and favors his remaining so, but it is due his memory to repel such vicious assaults as the one we have noted. His bearing during that trying ordeal was wise and patriotic and deserving the highest commendation. A corrupt political party had stolen the Presidency. Everyone knew this. The party in whose behalf the robbery was committed was fully aware of the nefarious robbery. It was a crime which would have justified vigorous—even violent measures, for it was an attack upon our principles of government as infamous as the assault upon Fort

Sumpter. There was a man in the Presidential chair, ready, upon the slightest pretext, to have seized the reins of government and declare himself dictator. He stood ready to use the army and did use the army to retain political power for his party. The country stood upon a volcano. If Samuel J. Tilden at that time had said: "I have been elected President of the United States by the people of this country. I stand ready to take the oath and serve the people in the position for which I have been elected. I ask the people to stand by their right to a free ballot and an honest count, and I will discharge the trust they have reposed in me."

If Mr. Tilden had made such an utterance at the critical moment, he would have been in the White House to-day. It is not likely he would have been placed there peaceably. Grant would not have quietly retired to give place to a Democrat. Rioting and outbreaks, if not actual civil war, would quite likely have followed, but in the end the right would have triumphed. The contest would not have been confined to sections but would have been universal from one end of the land to the other. Mr. Tilden was too patriotic to pursue such a course. He sought, rather, to obtain his rights in a peaceable and legal manner, but failed. The outrage was not upon him personally, but upon our very principles of government, and though he may have erred in quietly submitting, it was an error which saved the country from serious disaster, and should stand to his credit instead of being the cause of cowardly abuse. Certainly, the Republicans who committed the crime should be the last to murmur because they were not gibbeted as they deserved.

FORNEY'S EXPERIENCES IN PARIS have convinced him that the French are not such a wicked people after all. He finds little drunkenness, little public vice. The Sabbath is a day of recreation, and Forney is obliged to confess that their mode of observance is far more rational and productive of as little immorality as the strict church-going and bible reading of the Puritans. He therefore advocates an open Sunday for America so far as the opening of public libraries, museums and places of recreation are concerned. It is very apparent that Mr. Forney is more than half right.

THE GLOBE lays no claim to prescience, but events have proved what we long ago claimed: that no honest man would wish to stay the investigation into the electoral frauds after they had an opportunity to learn their extent and heinousness. Now we have a solid South and a solid North demanding that the inquiry be probed to the bottom. The only obstructionists are the Republican magnates who are besmirched by the developments thus far made.

A MAN can now affix his name to a church subscription paper with perfect impunity, for the supreme court of Massachusetts has decided that he is not obliged to pay what he promises, on the ground that there has been no value received. The decision is based, we presume, on a judicial valuation of the real worth of the average Boston preacher's sermons, and from that point of view is no doubt a just one.

Journalistic.

The Weekly Times is a new Democratic weekly paper which Mr. T. H. Perry has launched at St. Peter. It is a six column folio sheet well filled with local news, neatly printed, and giving indication of a healthy newspaper.

The Morrison County Banner is a banner which Mr. A. J. Clark flings to the breeze at Little Falls, Minnesota. It is Democratic, of course. Mr. Clark always makes a lively paper, and his present Banner will be no exception.

Mr. Wm. Lewark has become associated with Mr. Walton in the publication of the Wabash-Herald.

Mr. G. L. Bailey, of McGregor, Iowa, has become associate editor of the Lelloy Independent.

The Polk county (Wis.) Press at Oconomowoc Mills, has been enlarged to a seven-column quarto, and claims to be the largest paper in Wisconsin. The publisher, Charley Means, is full of enterprise, and deserves the success with which he is meeting.

Too Much of an Incubus.

The St. Paul GLOBE, we are surprised to observe, is, of late, endeavoring to hold the Republican party in this State responsible for the vagaries of the Pioneer Press and is giving that paper the prominence of being the exponent of Republican principles. This is unfortunate for the GLOBE, as petting is for a lawyer, for the reason that the political status of the Pioneer Press is so well known, or we might have said so vague, that the object of the GLOBE in endeavoring to nail so ponderous an incubus to the dominant party is too obvious to result in aught but evil to the champion of the effort.

Capacity Not Limited by Size.

A remark of James H. Gray is too good to keep. He was alluded to by the GLOBE in connection with the Hospital in a not very complimentary way, and speaking of it the other day he said he should just like to take the editor of the GLOBE by the collar and shake him up. As Mr. Gray is a very large and powerful man physically, a bystander said it would hardly be fair, as the editor of the GLOBE was a very small man. "I don't care," said Gray, "he can tell just as big a lie as if he weighed three hundred."

A Happy Liver.

The St. Paul GLOBE is happy. Or at least the person who gets up the headings to the associate press reports seems to be. "Pirate Sherman," "Thief Hayes," "Who stole the Presidency?" &c. Bah, man! Your liver is bad. Come out West and rough it awhile and you will feel better.

Whitewash.

The grand jury of Nicollet county, in obedience to charges from Judge Cox, have investigated the insane asylum at St. Peter, and report everything all right. There is probably some whitewash about that.

Doubtful.

It costs only \$25,000 to impeach a judge, but whether you get rid of him at that expense is doubtful yet.

Who Wants to Lie?

Who says that Gen. Jencks will be the next secretary of State?

A DRAWN BATTLE.

Between the Factions Contending for Control of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.

(Chicago Times, June 7.)

The annual election of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company took place at the office of the company in this city, on yesterday afternoon, President Keep occupying the chair. The number of stockholders present was less than twenty. The stock was "bunched," under the compromise agreed to on Wednesday evening, and consequently the individual amounts polled were unknown even to the stockholders.

The total number of shares voted was 311,008, out of a possible 416,478, in other words, out of a total invested capital, counting both stock and bonds, of \$41,647,800, there was represented at the meeting a trifle over \$31,000,000. It was currently reported following the election, that the Gould-Dillon party planked down between \$12,000,000 and \$13,000,000, which the Amsterdam Dutch and their allies "saw," and then quietly "raised" them several millions.

The result was as follows: There were six directors whose terms of office expired on yesterday, viz: Jay Gould, William L. Scott, Harvey Kennedy, S. M. Mills, John Bloodgood, and J. L. Ten Have; and of this number three were re-elected, namely: Gould, Ten Have and Scott. The new directors elected in place of Kennedy, Mills and Bloodgood were D. P. Morgan, Frank Work, and C. J. Osborne, all of New York. Each of these is elected for a term of three years. J. H. Howe and H. H. Porter handed in their resignations. Their terms of office, respectively, would not have expired for one and two years hence. Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, was elected in place of Forney, and David Jones, of New York, in place of Howe.

Upon the result of the vote for directors being announced, the new board organized and re-elected Albert Keep, president; M. L. Sykes, Jr., vice president, secretary and treasurer; S. O. Howe, assistant secretary and treasurer in New York, and J. B. Redfield, assistant secretary and treasurer in Chicago. Marvin Huggitt will, of course, continue in the position of general manager. The executive committee was elected as follows: Jay Gould, David Dow, W. L. Scott, D. P. Morgan and Frank Work. The new members of this committee are Gould, Morgan and Work, who take the places of John M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., and H. H. Porter, whose terms had expired by limitation.

Then followed in succession the elections of the following proprietary lines: St. Charles railroad, State and State line, State line and Union, Winona and St. Peter, Rochester and Northern Minnesota, Minnesota Valley, Menominee River railroad, and Chicago & Milwaukee railroad. The directors of these lines are composed of Northwestern directors. But two changes were made, and these were in the board of the Chicago and Milwaukee railroad, J. H. Howe being elected president in place of M. Keep and the latter dropping into the place of M. L. Sykes as vice president.

The compromise ticket agreed to on Wednesday evening, and printed in yesterday's Times, was revised on yesterday morning. It had been conditioned that J. H. Howe and H. H. Porter should resign their positions in the board. On yesterday, almost the last thing before the election took place, it was decided to sacrifice H. H. Porter instead of H. P. Flower, and the victim was finally notified to prepare for immolation. Mr. Porter was not prepared for any such surprise as this, and, while apparently submitting to the decree in perfect meekness, was nevertheless smarting under the indignity. He stayed away from the meeting, but called in and made a minute of the result after the stockholders had dispersed. It was said that Mr. Porter's enforced retirement from the board had been demanded because of his alleged hostility to the present management. To what extent he antagonized the officers of the road his opponents were careful not to state. It is said that the Amsterdam shareholders, who are partisans of the present administration, got their "Dutch up" over Mr. Porter's conduct, and retaliated by demanding his head. Porter probably hopes to live long enough to get even with everybody. He has been for many years past prominently identified with the management of the Northwestern. It will be recalled that Mr. Howe was not so literally sacrificed, the presidency of one of the proprietary lines having been conferred upon him in lieu of his directorship.

The statements, so often repeated of late, to the effect that Gould and Dillon had been raking the four corners of the continent for Northwestern proxies, was vehemently denied last evening by a heavy stockholder in the company, in conversation with a Times reporter. He defended Gould against the imputation that he was trying to still more completely feather his nest at the expense of the magnificently property of this company. Gould and Dillon, he said, were endeavoring to improve the stock they own, and this they could only hope to do by maintaining the property of the company in first-class condition, and, therefore, whatever benefited them individually must benefit the public correspondingly. He stated that but for the repeated impertinences of the Amsterdam shareholders, conveyed in the latter gentlemen would have bought up the large amount of stock which he now owns. This gentleman is the authority for the statement that the Dutch shareholders told Mr. Gould that he might name his successor in the directorate, but that under no circumstances would he be tolerated in the board; and it was this impertinence that Mr. Gould set out to rebuke. He not only bought up enough stock to make his place in the directorate secure, but wielded sufficient power to make others feel quite insecure in their positions for awhile. But, in conclusion, the GLOBE party do not care to control the Northwestern; they only desire to protect and promote the best interests of the road.

Another stockholder and director, who leans a little toward the Union Pacific interest, said last evening that eight out of the seventeen directors were of Goidishian descent, and that Gould and his allies constituted a majority in the executive committee. But this was a piece of boasting that will hardly have much weight with well informed people.

A German Opinion of Kaiser Wilhelm.

Hon. Fred Hassaurek, editor of the leading German paper of Cincinnati, says that the Emperor William has always been opposed to the liberals and the people. When he was a prince he was a leader against popular liberty, and once was obliged to leave the emperor's throne, which he did through the revolution in Berlin in 1848. He was nicknamed by the people "the grape and canister prince." In 1849 he was the leader of the Prussians sent to Baden to crush the struggles of the people there for freedom, and he carried things against the people with an iron hand, and it was by his orders that many of the

best and most intelligent men were put to death or severely punished for that attempt to found a republic, and which the grand duke, being powerless to overcome, was obliged to crush out through borrowed Prussian bayonets. He has been fortunate to be at the head of things when the unification of Germany was brought about and her glory established as the greatest military nation, but he is not a popular or beloved leader among the masses of the people.

BISHOP McCOSKRY PENSIONED.

The Michigan Diocesan Convention Grants Him Fifteen Hundred a Year "Until Further Orders."

The debate in the convention of the diocese of Michigan, on Thursday, on the subject of granting a yearly allowance to Bishop McCoskry, was as follows:

H. P. Baldwin offered the following: The bishop of the diocese having resigned his jurisdiction and his office, it is hereby Resolved, That the sum of \$1,500 per annum be and is hereby appropriated to Bishop McCoskry, from and after the 1st day of July proximo, for the remainder of his life, and the treasurer of the Episcopal fund is hereby authorized to pay the same in installments of \$125 each at the close of each calendar month.

Hon. C. C. Trowbridge, in supporting the resolution, stated that Bishop McCoskry is very, very poor, and that though Mrs. McCoskry has been left an annuity of \$2,500, that of that which has been foreclosed, so that her income will be but \$1,500 a year, and that he will die with her. He earnestly urged the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Baldwin said it was due to this convention that it should, after the bishop's forty-two years' service, vote to him an annuity of \$1,500 during the few years that remain to him on this earth.

John Poland, of Pontiac, did not think it incumbent on the convention to pass this resolution; he did not think there was any obligation whatever to pension Bishop McCoskry under existing circumstances.

Rev. H. J. Brown, of Dearborn, said he favored sympathy, but that he thought more of a suffering church, and if this annuity should be voted it would cripple the church, and would interfere with the procuring of another bishop during the term of Bishop McCoskry's life.

Charles W. Rogers, of Ann Arbor, referred to the delicacy of the question, and said that harmony should be observed. The bishop has not been tried, and all should be careful not to prejudice his defense. Every man is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. [Applause.]

Mr. Rogers moved to amend by substituting the words "until the further order of the diocesan convention," for the words "for the remainder of his life" in the resolution offered by Mr. Baldwin.

Ezra Rust, of Saginaw, favored immediate action, as he could see no use in keeping the question open.

Mr. Baldwin opposed delay on the ground that as much of the matter in question is now known to every member of the convention as can be known without opening up the whole matter, which the standing committee does not wish to do.

Rev. Mark Lane said he looked upon the motion of Mr. Rogers in the light of a compromise, and hoped that it would be adopted. Mr. Baldwin accepted the amendment, and the resolution passed, after a debate which from first to last was marked by a determination on the part of its friends not to allow adverse debate, or to permit any of the facts in reference to the bishop's resignation, to be discussed or brought out.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN RUMPUIS.

S. J. Willard, of Red Wing, Being a Good Candidate for State Auditor, Makes an Onslaught on Whittears--More Music in the Air.

[Red Wing Republican.]

A fair meed of praise was justly awarded the State auditor for his share in the construction of the tax law of 1874. It is proper that he should also take his share of blame for the hap-hazard arrangement of dates and times when certain acts are to be done under the new law last winter enacted.

Observe. On the first day of June the county treasurer returns the tax lists to the county auditor.

On or before the 15th day of June the county auditor must file a list of the delinquent taxes on real estate.

The clerk shall, within fifteen days thereafter, make a copy of the list and deliver it to the county auditor. That is, he shall do it on or before the 30th of June if he receives it on the 15th.

The county auditor shall have it published two consecutive weeks, the first publication to be within ten days after the copy is received by the auditor. That gives newspapers printed Thursdays four days this year to get out the list, and only Thursdays within the first ten days of July, falling on the 4th day.

After the two weeks publication expires, the clerk of the court must yet give twenty full days to answer before he can enter judgment of sale. He may safely enter judgment this year, where the publication is on Thursdays, on the 7th day of August.

The clerk shall then forthwith deliver his tax judgment book to the county auditor.

The county auditor must publish the sale two weeks in some newspaper, the first publication to be at least fifteen days before the day of sale.

In a county where the judgment is entered on the 7th of August, and the notice of sale is published on that day, the fifteen days would have expired before the 23rd day. The law fixes the day of sale on the third Monday of September of each year. This year it is the 16th of September. There are three weeks from the time the forms of law are properly completed with to make a valid sale before the lands can be sold. What was the necessity of requiring the printer to do his work in ten days at the longest, four days at the shortest, when, everybody else having ample time for every duty, there will remain two or three weeks every year before the sale? Mr. Whitcomb was strenuously in favor of requiring the list advertising to be put up to the lowest bidder. He was strenuous to fix a maximum of ten cents a description for the work. He was strenuous for the execution of a bond of the printers. Why he could not have given them reasonable time for their work, time which no one else needs, is a mystery.

Why Don't Strait's Friends Hoot.

[Fergus Falls Advocate.]

The Second Congressional district Republican convention is to be held at Shakopee July 16th. We don't hear a word about this early convention being unfair to Mr. Strait, although it is to be held only six days later than the one in this district, and the lapse of time between the issuance of the call and the day of convention is considerably shorter than in the Third district.

Glads for Strait's Sake.

[Red Wing Republican.]

We are glad Maj. Strait likes his place. We were afraid it might become a bore to him.