Daily Globe.

BY H. P. HALL.

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Do not delay, but send in your names at once to commence July 10th.

Democratic Congressional Conventions.

First District.

The Democratic voters of the First Congressional district of Minnesota are requested to send delegates to a Congressional District Convention to be held at Morehouse's Opera House, in the city of Owatonna, on Thursday, July 25th, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed proper.

The basis of representation is one delegate for each 150 votes and major fraction thereof cast for W. L. Banning for Governor at the last general election, but each organized county to be entitled to at least one delegate, as follows:

Blue Earth	11	Murray	1
Cottonwood	1	Nobles	1
Dodge	3	Olmsted	11
Faribault	4	Pipestone	1
Fillmore	8	Rock	1
Freeborn	3	Steele	6
Houston	7	Waseca	5
Jackson	1	Watonwan	1
Martin	1	Winona	15
Mower	7		

H. W. HILL, Chairman.

St. Charles, Minn., May 20, 1878.

Second District.

The Democratic voters of the Second Congressional district of Minnesota, are requested to send delegates to a Congressional District Convention to be held at Shakopee, Thursday, July 18, 1878, at 10 A. M. for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed proper.

The basis of representation is one delegate at large from each county, and one for each 200 votes, and major fraction thereof, cast for the last Democratic candidate for President, as follows:

COUNTIES.

Brown	4	Nicollet	4
Carver	8	Redwood	2
Chippewa	1	Renville	3
Dakota	12	Rice	9
Goodhue	8	Scott	8
Kandiyohi	2	Sibley	6
Le Sueur	9	Swift	2
Lyon	1	Wabasha	10
McLeod	5		

J. C. PIERCE, Chairman.

Farmington, Minn., June 11, 1878.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1878.

COMFORT for Stanley Matthews from the Philadelphia *Press*: "Knaves are never fools."

JOHN SHERMAN cannot deny that he wrote the letter attributed to him by Anderson, but offers to prove that several Republicans in Louisiana were intimidated. "I can't prove that I didn't steal the pig," said a man in the police court, "but I know a man who frightened a lot of chickens. How dare you, then, convict me?"

BISMARCK, it is said, has elaborated a complete programme for the solution of the Eastern imbroglio, and intends submitting it to the congress, insisting upon its adoption *en bloc*. Bis. may not find it quite as easy to play the dictator in a congress of other nations as in his own reichstag. Gortschakoff and Beaconsfield may desire to have a word in the settlement.

CHICAGO is not as solicitous about who is to occupy the Presidential chair in 1880, as she is to devise ways and means to entertain the Knights Templar who are to visit that city two years hence. The banquet alone, it is estimated, will cost $50,000, a no small sum. The ten thousand Knights are to be dined in the exposition building, and will have a regiment of one thousand waiters to attend to their wants.

As to Gen. Grant we have only this to say: it depends upon Democratic folly whether he is renominated; but if they frighten the country he will undoubtedly be not only nominated but elected.—*New York Herald.*

The Democrats do not propose to "frighten the country," nor has the country any fear of being frightened, except at the alarming progress of Republican corruption. This fear is taking deep hold, and the conviction is settled that neither Grant nor any other member of the rotten party he represents, can ever purify the government. The task must be delegated to new hands.

HERE is Orville Grant's picture of his brother as he is in Europe and as he would be in America:

Gen. Grant, ex-President of the United States, courted, dined, wined and entertained by all the crowned heads of Europe, cuts a very different figure in American eyes to plain U. S. Grant, a second rate farmer who cannot earn a living, and who was compelled to drop politics because of his bad appointments.

Orville evidently knows that his big brother made some abominable appointments during his term of office, and none of them worse than his own, and appreciates the fact that he must bear the blame.

"THE Honest Money League," which met in Milwaukee on Monday, was composed of precisely seven members. After Sherman's high-sounding letter had been read, it was ascertained that the league was in debt to the secretary to the amount of $400. A resolution to raise money to pay the debt was introduced, but the secretary declared it was worse than irredeemable paper. In fact, if the league would reimburse him in the despised greenback, even, he would be satisfied. This the members could not do, and the league died for want of nourishment. Sic semper frauds!

THE OHIO PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Mr. Hayes' own State have met, adopted a platform, and adjourned. Platforms, as a rule, are indefinite articles, indicating more the craft of political trimmers than the honest opinions of the people the conventions are supposed to represent. The platform of the Ohio Republicans, so far as it relates to national topics, is no exception to this rule, and will not prove exhilerating to the occupant of the White House.

The committee on resolutions has approached the subject of the Presidential title with evident timidity. After throwing a sop to the Southern Democrats suspected of sympathy with Hayes, they ramble off to other subjects that they may screw their courage to the sticking point. When avoidance is no longer possible, they plunge headlong in, regardless alike of truth and reason. Having pictured the horrors that will follow investigation into the title of the President, they declare that—

President Hayes having been duly elected and his title subsequently settled under the constitution by the highest tribunal, and by the act of both political parties, it cannot be questioned, and we recognize in his administration the highest integrity and patriotism, the most sincere effort to promote political purity and harmony, and secure general business prosperity throughout the whole country.

Now, the truth of the matter is that Hayes was not duly elected, nor was "his title subsequently settled under the constitution by the highest tribunal." The electoral commission was not a tribunal recognized or even contemplated by the constitution. It had its existence entirely outside of the constitution, and its settlement of the Presidential title is no more binding in law than any other extra-constitutional act. It is binding simply so long as both parties acquiesce in it, and these platform-creators must be very poor lawyers indeed to be guilty of such a senseless proposition.

The absence of all reference to the political corruption of the day and the necessity of investigation in the platform is the more noticeable from the fact that resolutions previously read in the convention amid great excitement and referred to the committee, declared that "Ohio Republicans are not opposed to the investigation of frauds in the Presidential contest of 1876, but demand that all investigation be impartial, and include all States where fraud is alleged to have been committed." This was dangerous ground to tread upon, considering the fact that four or more of Ohio's most noted "statesmen" are seriously compromised by the testimony adduced before the Potter committee, and sooner than touch upon it the platform-makers have allowed the inference to go abroad—and it is a fair inference in view of the facts—that Ohio Republicans *are* opposed to the investigation of frauds in the Presidential contest. As they have made their own bed let them lie in it.

The platform on the whole is a cowardly evasion of the real issues of the time. True, it sets up a man of straw—revolution and Mexicanization—and then proceeds to emphatically denounce and valiantly knock him down. Take away this man of straw and divest the platform of its generalities, and absolutely nothing remains. If the Republicans of Ohio expect to win on such a platform they will be grievously mistaken, or we greatly underrate the intelligence of the mass of the people.

A POSITIVE GOOD.

However the pending inquiry into the electoral frauds in Louisiana and Florida may result, it cannot fail in the accomplishment of some good in exposing and driving from public life the rascally crowd of dishonest politicians who have for so long a time cursed the State of Louisiana. That the affairs of that unhappy State have been in the hands of disreputable tricksters for years has been matter of public notoriety, but the depth of their depravity has never been fathomed heretofore.

Anderson, who figures in a very unenviable role, is simply an outgrowth of the necessities of the times, just as a fungus is the legitimate outgrowth of disease in the body of a plant. Such a character could not be developed, nor could it exist, in a healthy political atmosphere. A corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit. There was a demand for his rascality, otherwise he would have committed none. His wares were offered in the open market, and he has numbered among his patrons some distinguished names. Sherman, Matthews and Harlan, purchased of him and became *particeps criminis* in his evil doings. Packard and Nash entered into a corrupt bargain with him by which they gave to the world positive proof of their own rascality. Darrall wanted his influence, and knowing the nature of his capital—the leverage he was prepared to bring to bear upon the administration—he, too, exposed his inherent mendacity. Kellogg, Pitkin, Smith, and the entire crew of radical office-seekers and ballot-box manipulators were caught in his net and landed high and dry, convicted scoundrels, reeking with all manner of corruption and dishonesty. The unblushing effrontery with which these fellows toll of their dishonest bargains is one of the marvels of modern politics. There was a time when dishonesty in politics was scorned and the perpetrators contemned, but that time seems to have passed away forever, at least during the supremacy of the party of fraud and force that now holds the reins of power.

While the proved existence of such an infamous element in American politics must be humiliating to every honest man, great benefit must ensue from the exposure of their sinuous ways. Not one of the crew can ever again appear before the people and claim their suffrages. Self-convicted, for the most part, of shameless disregard of the will of the people, adopting the most questionable means of attaining their ends, they will be consigned forever to obloquy and disgrace. Sherman cannot again hold up his head in consciousness of rectitude; Matthews must go to his grave with the burden of guilt upon his conscience, and the rest of the gang, too depraved and hardened in iniquity to feel remorse, may yet be made to feel the weight of public indignation. To drive these men from political life is to confer a benefit upon society at large. They deserve nothing but execration and contumely, for they are but human vipers, warmed in the public bosom only to sting their too indulgent benefactors.

ROBESON's rascalities in the conduct of the navy department are likely to see the light of day through the report of Congressman Whitthorne, who has had charge of the investigation. A brief epitome of the results of the inquiry appeared in a recent issue of the GLOBE, and the revelations display such a shameful degree of iniquity that the report of Mr. Whitthorne will probably be referred to the attorney general for the purpose of a criminal prosecution of the ex-secretary. The evidence against him was mostly furnished by his successor in office, Mr. Thompson, but notwithstanding this fact the Republicans propose to make a party question of it, and to prevent, if possible, the submission of the report at the present session of Congress through fear of its effect upon the coming elections. Suppression, however, will only add to the ugly look his administration of the affairs of his department has all along had.

SOILED ERMINE.

One or two points developed in the cross-examination of Ex-Congressman Darrall should not be overlooked. He testified that Anderson had had several conferences with Harlan in New Orleans at which the Weber agreement and the Sherman letter formed the topic of conversation. In these interviews Harlan exhibited great solicitude for the safety of these documents, and entered into negotiations for their surrender. Harlan was also cognizant of the existence of the corrupt Nash agreement, and of the fact that Anderson had made a false protest against counting the returns from Feliciana. Knowing these facts and that upon their suppression hung the title of Hayes to the Presidency, John M. Harlan, even then an aspirant for a seat on the supreme bench, associated with Anderson and entered into negotiations with him to defraud the Democratic party of the fruits of the victory it had fairly won. As a reward for the surrender of the tell-tale documents he promised that Anderson should have such an office as would pay him for his trouble. In this way he not only connived at but became an active participant in a conspiracy by which a fraudulent President was installed in the White House, and laid himself open to prosecution as a subborner of perjury. And this is the man whom Hayes has honored with a seat upon the supreme bench, and these are the services he rendered as an equivalent for the preferment. As long as such men are placed upon the bench as a reward for such services, can we expect the judiciary of the United States to command the respect of the people either at home or abroad? The prostitution of the judicial office to such base uses is sure to culminate in an utter disregard and contempt for the law and for its interpreters.

THE more the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* considers the clause of the army bill forbidding the use of the army as a *posse comitatus*, "the more revolutionary does it seem—the more plainly does it indicate the fact that the old Southern doctrine of nullification is still cherished by the Democratic party. Let it be law that the army shall not, under severe penalties, be used as a *posse comitatus* to enforce obedience to law, and the South has practically gained much of that for which it vainly fought for four years." The *Wisconsin* is needlessly distressed. The prohibition referred to has no more relation to the doctrine of nullification than the moon has to green cheese. Nor is it revolutionary, but precisely the reverse. It *is* revolutionary and directly in violation of the constitution to employ troops for any purpose except when called upon by the regularly constituted authorities of the several States. The South can gain nothing by the enforcement of the constitution in this respect except the right to govern her local affairs without the interference of the bayonet. Only this and nothing more.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* is authority for the statement that Hayes has been tampering with the witness Darrall. He states that Hayes called Darrall to a conference just before he went upon the stand before the Potter committee, and was again summoned to the Presidential presence as soon as the direct examination had concluded, and that at the last conference he had received the promise of a lucrative office. This may account in some degree for the extreme reluctance of Darrall to answer certain questions of an important nature, and for his singular lapses of memory. This style of spiking the enemy's guns may be legitimate, but it will not improve the President's case one whit. His appointment of Marks, whose testimony was regarded as important, just on the eve of his being called before the committee, has already given rise to severe criticism, and if he is to continue the policy he need not claim the leniency that has heretofore been conspicuous in the committee's treatment of him.

WHILE we have not the remotest thought that President Hayes has been involved in such matters, he ought to know that the persistent and abundant favor he has shown to men who were conspicuous in the doubtful political transactions of 1876 has lowered him in the general esteem, and robbed him of the respect and confidence of the best men in the country.—*New York Herald.*

If Mr. Hayes is not involved in these transactions, why does he descend to the dirty job of shutting the mouths of important witnesses against the conspirators, by appointments to federal office, as in the cases of Marks and Darrall? And why are witnesses surrounded, from the moment they arrive in Washington, with agents of the alleged President, who attempt to bribe their silence, or suborn perjury by promises of executive favors? These circumstances have a suspicious look for one who is not involved in the "doubtful political transactions of 1876."

IT is a singular coincidence that whenever Congress begins to talk about reducing the army an Indian war begins. Do the Indians keep such a close watch of the proceedings of the national legislature? Or is there any truth in the charge that these outbreaks are incited by army officers for the express purpose of preventing a reduction?

THE programme of Hayes, Sherman & Co. is a very simple, though a bold one. It is to induce witnesses to stand on their privileges and refuse to testify, or to bribe them to commit perjury or maintain silence by the offer of federal offices.

Self-Sacrificing Tecumseh.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

General Sherman would carry a Democratic flag if he thought it would lead him to the Whith House. He would be willing to run as a political necessity in case Grant was chosen to lead the Republicans. What a self-sacrificing man Tecumseh must be.

Why Noyes is Coming.

[New York World.]

Mr. Noyes is not coming home because he attaches any importance to the charges against him, but only because he finds his English is getting rusty.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

The Proceedings of the Diocesan Council at Faribault.

[Specially Reported for the Daily Globe.]

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON CONCLUDED.

The revised canons on the "organization of parishes," which was before the council when our report closed Wednesday, enlisted a very spirited debate which was participated in by both clergy and laity.

The committee's report which had been previously read was called for and read, and a motion was made to adopt section 1, of canon 1. Rev. Mr. Livermore moved to substitute his canon introduced at the last council; lost. The canons as proposed were then adopted by the section being slightly revised from the report of the committee.

The committee on canons just adopted were appointed a committee on parishes organized under these canons.

The report of the standing committee was read by Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker, secretary, and the report of the missionary committee by Rev. Mr. Thomas: The latter report showed sad deficiencies in payment of assessments, and a committee of five laymen were appointed to consider the report and report to council at morning session to-morrow.

The council then adjourned until 8 P. M., when they reassembled and heard the bishop's annual address, after which they adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M. Thursday.

The bishop's address was short and touched upon the matter of church government and vital interests of the diocese. The following is a sketch of his work during the year:

Confirmed 364 persons—six more confirmed by Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, at his request. Baptized eleven children and two adults. Ordained eight deacons and five priests. Celebrated holy communion 25 times, delivered 160 addresses and sermons, buried two persons, catechised the children five times, celebrated five marriages and consecrated two churches.

Owing to his illness during the year he had been absent from the diocese a large portion of the time.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Morning prayer was said in the Cathedral by Revs. Pope, Hunter and Cole, the bishop pronouncing the benediction.

The council was called to order by the bishop of the diocese at 9:30 A. M., and at roll call three clerical and six lay delegates, absent yesterday, answered to their names.

The following clergy on special invitation occupied seats in the council. Revs. J. Anketell of New York, E. S. Peake of California and T. W. Boyd, D. D., of Wisconsin.

The Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker, reported the list of assessments on the parishes for the coming year. The amount needed is as follows: Missions, $3,700. Bishop's salary, $1,700. Convention, $250.

A lengthy discussion followed the report. Several missionaries related their experience. Rev. Chas. Rollett, of Minneapolis, got $300 from the committee at first. He had been cut down to $185, which was not sufficient to keep a missionary above shame and degradation.

The Rev. Mr. Ten Broeck moved that so much of the Bishop's address as related to organizing deaconesses and sisterhoods, in the diocese, be referred to a committee of three, who shall report at their afternoon session. Carried. The chair appointed as such committee, Revs. Ten Broeck, Riley, and Wilson.

The discussion on missionary work occupied the greater part of the evening session—$4,236 were assessed last year, and $1,000 is unpaid and probably never will be. The Bishop thought that the missionaries should all be retained. He had provided for the support of three stations which must not be given up.

Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker thought that there was no cause for discouragement. The committee had not used sufficient means to make prompt collections. The population of Minnesota has been largely increased during the past year, and we shall have large crops and can better get money this year. The work must not cease. We can secure the money, and the work must go on. The debate was spirited, and consumed the greater part of the morning session, and was participated in by a great number of both clergy and laity.

The bishop said that he would rather the Lord would let him depart, than see the missionary work go backward. It is the duty of Christians to go forward in this work. No one, perhaps, has been permitted by God, since the creation, to enjoy such a home as we have in Minnesota. We were cursed with the grasshoppers, and when the great day of supplication came, there were earnest laymen who knew that if God would not remove the plague our State was ruined. Many of us prayed as never before. God answered our prayer, sending us his bounty as never before. Can we, calling ourselves Christians, relax our efforts? Seven hundred dollars more were contributed during our past year of want, than we propose to contribute now, under the blessing of God. Six years ago I could raise $100 with three times as little trouble as I can raise $10 now. This is simply a question of existence. Your State is the only State in the Union which can boast of the prosperity that you have to-day. The committee should have paid all the money received to the missionaries, and not appropriated it to a debt which should have been paid by the laymen. The bishop was greatly moved by this speech, and spoke very effectingly.

The bishop then asked the members present of Church Foundation Society to meet him in the vestry room, and he called Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker to the chair.

A resolution was then introuced by General Sibley, directing the missionary committee not to employ extra missionaries, and to pay 80 per cent. to the present missionaries, and reserve 20 per cent. for past and future indebtedness.

Rev. Mr. Root offered an amendment that the first clause of the resolution limiting the number of missionaries be struck out. Carried.

The resolution of Gen. Sibley as amended was then carried.

Mr. Frank N. Thornton here offered a resolution that 50 per cent. additional be added to the amount reported by committee and pro rata amongst the different parishes. Lost.

Several resolutions on the subject followed, and Judge Wilder offered as a substitute for the whole, that the report be referred back to the committee to review their work. Carried.

The council then took a recess to until 2:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION—THURSDAY.

The council reassembled at 2:30 P. M., Bishop Whipple in the chair.

Mr. George A. Hamilton, of St. Paul, was unanimously elected treasurer of the diocese for the ensuing year.

The committee on assessments reported through Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker that they did not feel able to make the additional 25 per cent., but called for voluntary subscriptions, whereupon about $500 was subscribed by various parishes.

The election of a standing committee for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Clerical—Revs. Dr. Knickerbacker, Thomas and Wilcoxson.

Lay—Messrs. Gilfillan, Weller and Atwood.

The committee on unfinished business then made their report, through Rev. Mr. Tanner.

The committee on sisters and deaconesses reported favorably to organizing an order of deaconesses in the diocese, and asked that a committee be appointed to further consider and report to the next council. The bishop appointed the reporting committee to act in this capacity. The following missionary committee was elected: Clerical, Revs. Thomas, Ten Broeck, Coer and Whipple; lay, Welles, Atwood, Pond and Officer.

The Rev. Mr. Tanner was elected register. It was resolved to hold the next council in Faribault by a rising vote. The bishop was granted leave of absence at will. The ecclesiastical court and examining chaplains were appointed, and the deans of the convocations as follows:

Northern, Rev. Dr. Knickerbacker; Eastern, Rev. Dr. Watson: Middle, Rev. Mr. Livermore.

After the benediction by the bishop, the council at 4:15 P. M. adjourned *sine die*.

Death of the Oldest United States Army Officer.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Private advices from Fort Smith, Ark., say Brigadier General Bonneville died there yesterday. General Bonneville was the oldest officer in the United States army, having entered West Point academy as a cadet in April, 1813.

Sensational Reports as to Threatened Railroad Strikes.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Considerable anxiety has been aroused by the publication of reports of contemplated strikes along certain lines of railroads, notably the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. A reporter to-day interviewed all the leading railroad men in the city, and in every case received assurances that railway matters are running smoothly, with not the slightest prospects or anticipation of any trouble with the hands. On the Lake Shore road it is stated that there is no combination of any kind. The reports above mentioned may consequently be regarded as sensational and unfounded.

STILLWATER ITEMS.

Wheat 85c.

The streets are crowded with men.

Water at a stand still in Lake St. Croix.

The play of O'Neil the Great at Opera hall, June 17th.

The Louisville leaves to-day with a log raft for Moline.

The Robert Ross leaves with a raft to-day for Davenport.

The rear of the St. Croix drive will reach the boom Saturday.

The street force are busily employed putting down street crossings.

St. Paul, send along your best shots, the boys propose wearing that badge another year.

The Maggie Reaney came in last night with 15,000 bushels of wheat from Hastings and Prescott.

The case of M. Sinnet vs. John Shehan was argued yesterday before Judge Crosby. Verdict for defendant.

It is reported that Foxie V. was beaten in 2:40, guess the water was out of repair, of else it was not Foxies day on.

Matt says the rock pile on Chestnut street is worth millions to the city, but is rough on Sleepy hollow. (formerly Hudson.)

The injunction case of Martin Mower against the Saint Croix Boom corporation was argued yesterday before Judge Crosby, and taken under consideration.

The excursion on the Ida Fulton, Sunday, to Prescott, leaves at 12:30 P. M. Joe Taunhauser and Adam Marty will have charge, which is enough to warrant a pleasant trip.

The boys think E. W. Durant is fatting himself for the coming regatta, as he takes his work every day on the lake. Nothing of the kind. He is busy disposing of his logs to down river parties.

Dan Frye, the proprietor of the Ironclad, on the corner of Main and Myrtle streets, is making the fruit dealers howl. Dan's motto is "Quick sales and small profits," and it is small profits that makes the other fellows feel so bad.

Two of our most prominent young men, accused of visiting a South Hill garden Tuesday evening, are trying to explain away the idea that they went there for the purpose of getting vegetables, but say it was the nearest way to the circus. Too thin, boys.

The big jam at Taylors Falls was cleared yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M., commenced sluicing on the Clam and Snake rivers Tuesday afternoon, one sluicing at the rate of 1,000,000 per hour. If they can avoid a jam at the falls, Clam and Snake river drives will be in by June 25th.

WEST POINT.

Interesting Graduation Exercises--Large Attendance of Spectators--Remarks by President Hayes.

WEST POINT, June 13.—About one thousand persons were present at the exercises attending the graduation of the first class of cadets. At 11 A. M. the cadets were marched to a point in front of the platform. Upon the platform were seated President Hayes, Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield, the secretary of war and others. In the rear sat Mrs. Hayes and lady friends. When the President appeared he was applauded, and stepping forward, bowed and was again applauded. A formal address to the cadets was delivered by Rev. James Lewis, of the board of visitors. When Lewis concluded, the band played a national air and then Gen. Schofield introduced President Hayes who was received with loud applause. When quiet was restored he spoke in substance as follows:

MY FRIENDS—The very limited opportunity that we have had to make ourselves acquainted with the advantages of this interesting spot does not authorize me to say much to these young men about to leave. But what we have seen enables us to speak with satisfaction and admiration of the thoroughness and excellence of the instruction given by this institution. Here, something more than learning is required. The training is that which leads up to the best specimen of American manhood; and so, young gentlemen, I feel authorized to say to you that we are deeply interested in you and we sympathize with you. Last night, as we heard upon the parade those foverite tunes, "Home Sweet Home" and "Auld Lang Syne;" we were all in sympathy with you. I merely add, that as you leave here we, your countrymen, feel confident that in any emergency you are ready with alacrity to do well your part."

When the President concluded he was largely applauded. The secretary of war, Attorney General Devens and General Sheridan each made brief and happy addresses. The diplomas were then presented, and as each cadet came forward he was greeted with loud applause. The exercises closed with a benediction.

A LITTLE THIN.

"Gath" Interviews Sam Tilden's Next Friend.

[Elizabeth, N. J., Cor. (June 11) Chicago Times.]

Mr. Tilden is in that undecided yet wistful condition which prohibits him from declaring his sentiments. He is afraid to be interviewed, and no public occasion comes in to give him a more formal opportunity. I saw Governor Dorsheimer to-day, and he asked if I thought Sammy (as Dorsheimer called him) was getting any benefit out of the investigation. Tilden's great trouble in New York is that John Kelly's power has warned almost all the conspicuous Democrats from him. Those I see are all indifferent. The Governor's nephew, Mr. Pelton, is convivial, but guarded. The following are believed to be

THE PRIVATE SENTIMENTS OF MR. TILDEN.

He has two desires—either to occupy the White House as the proper and rightful tenant during Hayes' administration, or to run for it as the defrauded candidate on the issue of his legitimacy after Hayes shall have filled his term. Considering himself as the rightful President, he holds that it is proper, and also good morals, both to press the tenant in his evil occupancy, and, if unsuccessful, to make the usurpation the national issue for 1880. Mr. Tilden disclaims, as he did last year at the Manhattan club, the idea that he is the sufferer by the substitution of Hayes. He regards himself as only the representative of a majority of the people, and of the constitution which are both set aside while fraud rules. If the example is not punished now, or the President-elect is not made President with the first opportunity, the public conscience will receive a searing, and party honor a blow not soon to be recovered from.

A STUPENDOUS NATIONAL FRAUD,

Mr. Tilden says, is the issues of issues. His extensive historical knowledge is brought to bear upon the subject—the troubles of the Stuarts, etc. He thinks that a man and a minority which takes what is not his nor theirs under a covert intimation of force, unless it is conceded, is entitled to no more benefits of compromise than any similar band of squatters when overmatched. The Democratic party nearly lost its organization in 1872 by repudiating its own standard-bearers, and no issue of polity before us is so broad as that behind, namely: The historic cheat of 1876. If it obtains prompt and full correction, the Republic will not have to stand another shock of that kind for generations. If uncorrected, it will be

AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO VILLAINY,

and a perpetual weakness to our system. Mr. Tilden thinks the United States the best organized of all countries, and an insidious and successful attack upon its organic system is an injury to mankind. He once made reference to the fact that the Republicans were afraid to entertain the idea of a second election, as some of their number had proposed, because in that event their candidate would have been swept out of sight. The Presidential usurpation was attended with such abundant meanness and small larceny that the prodding of it is already making the profits small and the honor contemptible. Future history will take pride that the American Congress, after a brief spell of submission, revived the greatness of the national crime.

AS TO THE ACT OF COMPROMISE

by which the intruder was seated, it was vitiated in the way it was carried out, if it had any constitutional legality in its conception. The crime began with a threat, and ended with a trick.

This summary of opinions I understand to be reported by a prominent lawyer. I do not charge that they are in Mr. Tilden's words, or that he has taken any pains to express them.

THE DEER CREEK MURDER.

A Statement of the Heathcoate-Barnes Altercation.

Editor of the Brainerd Tribune:

DEER CREEK, Otter Tail County, June 3.—Will you do us the favor to publish in your columns the following statement in regard to the "fence difficulty" between Mr. W. T. Barnes and W. S. Heathcoate. We understand that Mr. B. is very much mispresented in the matter, H. and his friends alleging that the fence that Mr. B. pulled down belonged to H., and was joined to a fence belonging to the school district. Such assertions are *utterly false* as this school district owns no fence whatever. Neither is there any fence, whatever, on any land owned by the school district. The following are the facts in the case, as well known to the majority of our citizens. Adjoining the farm of Mr. Barnes on the east, lies a piece or State land upon which Heathcoate has some improvements. This land is only partially fenced on the north side, but is fenced on the south and east. Some two years ago, being much troubled by cattle coming through Heathcoate's field into his, Mr. Barnes asked Heathcote to join him in building a line fence between the two farms. This Heathcoate would not do. About a year ago, having made up his mind that he wanted no further dealings with Heathcoate, Mr Barnes built the proposed fence himself, placing it inside the dividing line far enough to leave a roadway between the two farms, said road being altogether on land owned by Mr. B. Last season, out of pity for an old man who had a patch of corn in Heathcoate's field, Mr. Barnes allowed him to join the fences, thus giving Mr. H. the use of the fence for that season. On hearing this spring that some people had rented the field from Heathcoate (or rather taken the land to put in on shares) Mr. B. went to them immediately, and telling them the facts in regard to the fence, informed them that they could not have the use of his fence unless they paid him for it. They paid no attention to his warning but put in the crop on Heathcoates assurance that it was all right, and proceeded to fence up the cartway left by Mr. B. and join said fence to his. This was the fence pulled down by Mr. Barnes, the taking down of which furnished the pretext for the late dastardly attempt at murder. It is but right to state that taking advantage of the almost dying condition in which Mr. B. is lying, H., as soon as released on bail, proceeded to have the fence put up again, and is at present enjoying the use of it.

J. F. GORDON.
S. M. GORDON.

THE QUEBEC RIOT.

The Presence of Troops Prevents Actual Outbreak, Though the Mob Spirit is Very Demonstrative.

QUEBEC, June 13.—The strike has the appearance to-day of terminating quietly, on account of so large a force of military in town. The Montreal troops, consisting of the Prince of Wales Rifles, Victorias and Fifth Fusiliers, arrived by special train about 8 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the citadel. Different regiments have been relieving each other ever since at the citadel and the Parliament house. The mob met at the Jacques Cartier hall about 8 A. M., and were addressed by one of their leaders, but refused to follow him in any numbers, and most of them dispersed quietly. A small assembly of rioters marched as far as the esplanade this morning, but then dispersed and hid their flag. A considerable mob has congregated, however, all day near Louis Gale, principally, no doubt, to watch the movement of troops back and forward from the citadel. Fusiliers were stationed for a time in the skating rink, but relieved other companies at intervals during the day at the Parliament house. Two or three arrests have been made by the authorities this morning of parties supposed to have been leading in riots, who were conveyed to jail by the military.

The inquest on Beaudaire, killed yesterday, commenced to-day, and was adjourned till to-morrow, after a witness proved the indentity of deceased.

RUBBING IT IN.

The Way the Senators Showed Their Contempt for Stanley Matthews--How He Finally Got His Committee.

[Washington Special (June 10) to Chicago Times]

This was an embarrassing day for Stanley Matthews in the Senate. It seems that the committee over which Mr. Matthews was so heartily congratulating himself only a day or two ago, is not a contented one. With an unpleasant job, hot weather, and a long sitting staring the committee in the face, it is not surprising that its members, or at least some of them, should try to get out of it. Thus it was to-day, that Mr. Edmunds announced to the Senate that, on account of bad health, he was compelled to ask to be relieved from the chairmanship of the committee. Then Senator David Davis wanted to be excused. He pleaded poor health, pressing private business at home, and a body that could not stand the hot climate of Washington as reasons for begging to be excused. No objection was made to Mr. Davis' request. Up to this time Stanley Matthews sat perfectly motionless in his seat, without showing the least symptom of embarrassment. When Mr. Davis sat down Whyte, of Maryland, one of the Democrats of the committee, got up, and in a very bland and persuasive manner requested also to be excused from acting on the committee for the reason that he had sickness in his family and would be compelled to leave Washington in the summer. Everybody looked at Matthews with a look of pity, while the great letter-writer tried to keep up his look of indifference. The question was put on excusing Whyte from the committee, and nobody objected. Suddenly Matthews, as if unable to stand it any longer, left his seat and joined a party of gentlemen in conversation, but there was still another thorn to prick the troubled Senator's pride.

Jones, of Florida, the last Democrat on the committee, walked down to the front of the Senate with his red face beaming with good nature, and asked likewise to be excused. By this time utter amazement sat upon nearly every face, and no one more than Senator Davis seemed to regret the circumstances, which undoubtedly had a terrible and depressing effect upon Mr. Matthews. Still, Jones, like all the others, was excused without objection. Senator Davis afterward expressed great sympathy for Matthews, and said had he entertained the slightest idea that Whyte and Jones contemplated doing what they did he never would have asked to be excused. Senator Davis expected some days ago that he might be selected as a member of the committee and he went to Ferry and expressed his decided objection to serving on the committee. He was therefore justly surprised when he was appointed. The withdrawal of these gentlemen from the committee left Matthews and the acting vice president in an embarrassing situation. Great care had been taken by Ferry to select men that would be satisfactory to all parties, and Matthews unquestionably had a voice in naming the committee. The withdrawal of Davis, Whyte, and Jones from the committee presented a dilemma certainly. No other Democratic Senator would, if he could help it, now consent to act. A conference of Matthews' friends was hastily gotten up and Allison stated that there was serious apprehension lest all the rest of the committee should decline if Davis, White, and Jones were to be allowed to thus embarrass the committee. Ferry consulted with a number of Democratic Senators as to whether they would be pleased to act, but in every case he was met with a prompt refusal. Nobody wanted to be mixed up in the affair, especially since Matthews had made his case doubly weak by refusing to appear before the Potter committee. Finally, Matthews' friends agreed that there was one thing to do and that was to reconsider the vote by which Davis, Whyte, and Jones were excused, and insist upon their acting as members of the committee, Whyte and Jones were seen and asked into it. They were told it was more a matter of form than anything else, and that the committee would not do much work in July or August. Finally, on motion of Allison, the Senate reconsidered its action, and Messrs. Davis, Whyte, and Jones were placed back on the committee. Allison says the committee may meet for organization in a few days, but that no work will be done by the committee until after adjournment.

Democratic Judicial Nominations.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 13.—The Democratic State convention met to-day, Col. H. B. Short presiding. Hon. Wm. H. Smith was nominated for chief justice, and S. A. Ashe and J. H. Dillard associate justices. Adjourned.

GLOBELETS.

Over all the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys the grain promises a perfect harvest.

Joseph Cook is asking "Does death end all?" Better ask the faculty of the Cincinnati Medical college.

Colfax and Beecher in San Francisco at the same time! There is danger of attempting to endure too much.

The widow of Tom Corwin, whose death has been announced, died in the room in which she was married 56 years ago.

Next year, the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii, and Herculaneum is to be observed at Pompeii.

No weight was used in the hanging by a Texas mob, for the reason that a man was suspended by a noose at each end of the rope.

The British empire has 236,000,000 inhabitants; the Russian empire, 86,000,000; the French, 41,800,000; the Ottoman, 41,700,000.

Mrs. Getty, of Jackson, Tenn., has in her possession a grammar used by Henry Clay when a school-boy. She can't get a better one.

There are very general and active preparations going forward for a due celebration of the approaching Fourth of July, throughout the States.

Remark of a person recently arrested on complaint of a woman: "This is an outrage. Why, see here! I was never in Plymouth church in my life."

A man will complain of the weight of the baby, when only one short year ago he supported the mother of the cherub on his knee for hours at a stretch.

Society in Republican Paris seems to be as brilliant as it could be under a monarchy, and MacMahon costs only $200,000 a year, against Louis Napoleon's $6,000,000.

The New Orleans *Times* says "Mr. Hendricks has improved the occasion by getting even with Mr. Tilden." The former is opposed to reopening the Presidential question.

Judge Hilton has informed the ladies who formerly boarded at the Woman's Hotel, that they may remain in the hotel under the new regime at the old rates. Very clevah!

W. A. Butler, the author of