

Daily Globe

BY H. F. HALL. NO. 17, WABASH STREET, ST. PAUL. Terms of Subscription to the Daily Globe...

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ST. PAUL, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1878.

"GATTI" attempts to throw more light on the assassination tragedy. This is wholly unnecessary. The topic has been the subject of too much romance already.

Mrs. Jenks is to be on the stand again to-day. Some of the committee ought to ask her how much swag she receives for shouldering the authorship of the Sherman letter.

There is only one way for the Republicans to compromise, and that is to throw Stewart and Washburn overboard and nominate the Globe's distinguished friend, the Hon. A. Ramsey.

Who "coached" Mrs. Jenks? is destined to be a leading question for some time to come. It cannot have been Stanley Matthews, for she committed no blunders. The wit she displayed resembled in some degree the scintillations that sometimes shine from the White House.

The Chicago Times asserts that the communists who are armed and equipped number just 270 by actual count. With a restraining force of 500 police, 4,000 militiamen, 500 cavalry and four batteries of artillery, Chicago people cannot sleep nights through fear of the red-handed petroleuse.

It's a great pity Mrs. Jenks is a woman. She would have made a splendid politician of the Republican stamp, for she seems to be a perfect stranger to honor and conscience. "I had versatility in politics," she said. "I did not know in the morning what my politics would be in the evening." Her only fault is an excess of candor.

Gen. Sherman is a versatile genius. He presumes to be an authority on military matters, fulminates his opinions of political affairs with the manner of a dictator, and has just delivered a speech at Princeton college against the pretensions of scientists who presume to question the truth of biblical statements. Let's have his opinion on the ape question.

The Chicago Tribune avers that Congress frittered away its time in useless investigations. It may be useless to expose a thirty-two million dollar steal in the navy department, a ten million dollar deficiency in the treasury, a six million dollar robbery in the mint and other less peculations, besides exposing how the electoral votes of two States were stolen by the Republicans. The only useful investigations in the Tribune's opinion are those which will benefit the Republican party.

As an excessive idiot commend us to the fellow who gets up the head-lines for the telegraphic news in the Pioneer Press. In Saturday's issue of that detestable sheet the following head-lines are given:

"Gov. Smith's Appeal to the President for Troops—Fear for the Safety of St. Paul." We have heard of a good many fools, but for a downright, stunning fool the Iowa chap who made that head-line takes the premium. No wonder that Iowa votes the Republican ticket solidly.

The emigration of negroes to Liberia is on the increase, the outgoing passengers being mostly of the better class of the race. Who can tell but the American negro is destined to found a republic on the shores of Africa whose future will be as great as that of the United States. The territory is almost as inviting, the climate is suitable, and everything there is conducive to the development of the race. The indications are propitious for the establishment of a great nation on the African continent.

Where will this sort of thing end? Here comes Henry Waterson who charges Abram Hewitt with withholding any knowledge of Mr. Tilden's views as to the expediency of the electoral commission from his Democratic associates, and announces his willingness to be called a liar if he doesn't prove it. It is of little consequence, we presume, to the public at large whether Hewitt is guilty of the charge or not. The electoral commission is an accomplished fact, and whether it was formed with or without Tilden's consent nobody cares. Give us a rest.

Leaving out the appropriations made at the recent session of Congress for the Halifax award, the army and the deficiencies left over by the Forty-fourth Congress, there is an excess of appropriations this year over last of a little more than two million dollars. There ought to have been a decrease, but the Senate stubbornly refused to consent to the economical measures adopted by the House. The House fought for them long and well, and only gave in when they were obliged to do so through fear that the various bills

would be wholly defeated if they continued to stand out. As it was, however, they succeeded in cutting down the Senate's amendments some fourteen millions of dollars, besides defeating other Republican schemes of plunder. The record of the Democrats for economy is not one they need be ashamed of.

A MODERN DELIAH. "There is a woman at the bottom of all mischief," says an old proverb, and Saturday's developments before the Potter investigating committee, show that if a woman was not at the bottom of the Louisiana inquiry, she is at least too prominent a part in it. To use her own words, Mrs. Jenks "is the alpha and omega of it. No one else knows anything in regard to it." The statement is a remarkable one, and her entire testimony is none the less remarkable, both because of what she reveals, and because of what she conceals.

Mrs. Jenks is an extraordinary woman, and apparently played as important a part in the conspiracy to defraud Louisiana out of her electoral vote as the woman LaFarge played with her knitting in the terrible events of the French revolution. She was the repository of the secrets of all parties to the bargain, and seems to possess the peculiar faculty, for a woman, of remembering all she did, and revealing only enough to accomplish what she has in view, and at the same time hinting to her auditors the possession of a full knowledge of such facts as would clear up the entire mystery surrounding the conspiracy. Her object is to vindicate Secretary Sherman. She states her platform flatly at the outset, and adheres to it, strictly through all her subsequent testimony, not conceding in evading all answers that would shed any more light upon the subject than she deems it prudent to give. She proved herself more than a match for the acute, searching examination of Gen. Butler. Her statement on behalf of her patron deserves to be repeated. She says:

I wish to state in the presence of this august committee and to the country at large, that I distinctly and entirely exonerate Mr. Secretary Sherman from any complicity, direct or indirect, in the so-called Anderson-Weber guaranty. If there is criminality in the document or political dishonesty attached to it, I alone know the alpha and omega of it. No one else knows anything in regard to it, and I do not think I shall tell you anything more. It is sufficient to state that Mr. Secretary Sherman, and also Mr. Anderson, and although I may deem him (Anderson) one of the most magnificent and sublime scoundrels, at least in the matter of the guaranty he has been sincere, and I award him all due merit. He has always deemed it genuine, and what is a small ray of light admitted into the darkness that surrounds him. No one knows about that document but myself, and I do not think I am compelled to tell you gentlemen any more.

As to the letter itself, her testimony is far from satisfactory. That she had seen it—in fact the bearer of the demand for the guaranty from Weber and Anderson to Sherman and delivered the alleged guaranty from the latter gentleman to Weber—she admits. She adroitly evades the questions, however, which would lead to the truth as to its authorship, and by a series of ingeniously constructed sentences appears desirous of creating the impression that she was the author; that she dictated its language to some person in the room occupied by the visiting statesman in New Orleans, and palmed it off on Weber as the product of John Sherman. She asserts, positively that neither Weber nor Anderson ever had reason to suspect that the document was other than a genuine one. All questions asked as to the person to whom she dictated the letter she positively declined to answer, neither asserting nor admitting anything. That Sherman was not in the room she states, but that the letter was not written by his request and approval cannot be inferred from anything which she has testified.

The excuse of Mrs. Jenks for palming off what she tries to make the committee believe was a forged document upon her two friends, is decidedly thin, and not worthy the intelligence of a woman such as she demonstrated herself to be. She knew all the circumstances of the case, and by her own admissions appreciated the value of the various papers, but she affects to regard the Sherman guaranty as of no account; that a forged letter was equally as good as a genuine one. If she had had a foreknowledge of the events that have since transpired, and had wished to defeat the purposes of Weber and Anderson, she might have acted in such a manner. But all her relations with these two gentlemen, including her letters to Anderson and Mrs. Weber, go to show that she was friendly towards them and in full sympathy with their purposes. Anderson's letters to her, in which he places a high pecuniary value upon the letter, apparently opened her eyes and led her to a determination to make use of it for her own profit. She announced to Anderson her inability to find the letter of Sherman, but almost immediately packed her trunk and started for Washington, where she had an interview with the secretary. She emerged from that interview declaring that there was no letter in evidence from Sherman to Anderson and Weber. She now admits the existence of such a letter—saying that it has already been proved—but asserts that it was a forgery, and that she herself was the person who forged it. Nevertheless this forged letter is deemed of so much importance that it is taken from the person of Don A. Weber after he has been murdered, and preserved secretly in "the archives" along with other documents bearing on the same case. Her testimony and the letters accompanying it, lead to the horrible suspicion that to obtain possession of this Sherman letter (forged, according to this witness,) Weber was slain and murdered, for he had it in his possession when he was assassinated, and it was the only thing missing from his person afterwards.

Mrs. Jenks apparently tells the truth when she says she knows the alpha and omega of this whole affair. She is at least known a great deal about it, but it is to be feared that her knowledge will not greatly enlighten the country, for she seems determined to keep her knowledge to herself. What influences have contributed to closing her lips we cannot at present tell. It is more than implied, however, that monetary influences have had something to do with it; otherwise whence came her sudden conversion from the cause of Anderson and Weber to that of Sherman? She struck the keynote of her own conduct as well as that of the visiting statesmen when she replied to one of Mr. Butler's questions by remarking, "The end justifies the means, especially in Louisiana politics." The end she has in view is held up to her by John Sherman; she cares not for the means she employs to attain it, even degrading her womanhood by assuming the role of a forger and conspirator—a modern Deliah, who

would the confidence of her friends only to betray them into the hands of their enemies. It is not an enviable character in which to appear before the public; yet Mrs. Jenks does not shrink from it, but rather courts the distinction and takes up her part with a smile.

Mrs. Jenks' testimony reveals fully the line of defense to be adopted by Sherman—that the letter was forged. This is rendered conclusive from the fact that ever since her arrival in Washington she has been in constant communication with Sherman, Hayes and Matthews, either personally or through counsel. But it will take more than Mrs. Jenks' unsupported testimony to convince the public of the truth of the plea, especially as she persists in concealing the circumstances that might lend an air of probability to her statement. Mr. Sherman must get more proof of forgery. This he can only do by producing the letter which he has treasured in "the archives" to which Mrs. Jenks refers.

REMOVAL OF HEADQUARTERS TO FORT SNELLING.

For a year or two there have been occasional rumors that the army headquarters in this city, were to be transferred to Fort Snelling. With the passage of the army bill by the last session of Congress the rumor seems likely to become a reality, and an order for the transfer was received in St. Paul from the war department on Saturday. Though an effort will be made to prevent this transfer it is hardly likely to be successful. Socially and so far as local business interests are concerned, this change is greatly to be regretted. It will be regretted by our citizens more than by the officers whom it so directly concerns. At the same time it must be granted that the transfer is based upon sound business principles—principles which would animate a man in conducting his private business. It is an advantage to St. Paul business, and it is especially pleasant, socially, to have the military headquarters in the city, but every one knows that an individual would not pay rents for city property while he held property which would accommodate his business equally well, only six miles away. Neither is it a nigardly economy on the part of the government. The object of military posts is largely for army headquarters, and there is no good reason why the public should be taxed to maintain these posts, and at the same time tax to provide other and still more expensive quarters.

The German printers of St. Paul have given one of the happiest illustrations of the absurdity of labor unions on record. The publishers of the Volkzeitung, it appears, proposed to their compositors to accept, temporarily, a reduction of wages. The printers were willing, personally, to accept the terms, but could not do so without the consent of the National Typographic. The reduction was accordingly made, and then permission was asked of the National Typographic to ratify the contract. On Saturday a telegram came from New York notifying the German printers of St. Paul that they must not work at the reduced price, and a strike was accordingly ordered. The manager of the paper then acceded to the terms, and agreed to pay the old rate, when the strikers made the additional condition that the manager should give them a written agreement that none of them should be discharged for six months for having participated in the strike. Of course such a request was refused, and hence the strike continues. It will appear to the average reader ridiculous for St. Paul mechanics to telegraph to New York to ascertain what price he shall charge for his labor. To the ordinary mind it would seem that the man in St. Paul is better able to regulate his own business than the New Yorker. There are, perhaps, members of the St. Paul Typographic who would be glad to work either at the reduced pay or at the old pay without the six months' guarantee, but they allow themselves to be regulated by others, and are consequently out of employment. When a man surrenders his own right to control his own actions, he enters an abject servitude, which is degrading to his manhood and injurious to his interests.

VICTORIOUS VINNIE.

How Vinnie Ream Hoxie Bultroze the Senate Into Passing an Act for the Benefit of Her New Husband. [Washington (June 18) Special to Chicago.] During the debate in the Senate to-day, over the sundry civil bill, a very ridiculous scene took place. It was toward the end of the bill and Allison, of Iowa, rose, saying that he had an amendment to offer, regarding which he had consulted with a number of Senators, and he supposed it would be generally agreed to. It was then sent to the clerk's desk and read. It proved to be an amendment proposing to change a clause in the bill which recently passed Congress establishing a new form of government for the district of Columbia. The bill as passed provided for three commissioners of the district, two of whom shall be appointed by the President from civil life and one to be appointed from the military corps of the army above the rank of captain. Who should be designated by the President.

ALLISON'S PROPOSITION was to change this clause so that it would leave the President free to choose the third commissioner from officers of any rank in the army at large. This was a scheme to make Lieut. Hoxie, who is at present designated as engineer of the district, eligible for appointment as commissioner. Hoxie has from day to day, since he was appointed, been in the newspapers full of damaging statements against many men, but he has resolutely refused to publish anything injurious to any man till it was proved, and has incurred the name of doing nothing rather than publish unproved statements.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

Booth's Letter to the "Intelligencer" and How it was Destroyed. [Louisville Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.] Mr. John T. Ford, in his statement of the assassination of President Lincoln, does not tell the whole story. The package containing the statement of John Wilkes Booth was delivered to John F. Coyle, then editor of the National Intelligencer, but it was never opened, but was destroyed in the presence of a very distinguished gentleman.

CHEAP HARDWARE.

The enterprising firm of Smith & Day, burned out in the Lumley block fire, will open up in the course of a few days at the corner of Sixth avenue south and Washington avenue. That will be the boss opportunity for obtaining bargains in saws, chisels, squares, wrenches, and tools of every kind, shape, form and variety, not to speak of locks, cutlery and tinware in endless variety. Messrs. S. & D. are not the kind of material to become discouraged at one little disaster like that of last week, and only ask their customers to wait a minute till they get on their hands and get ready for further business.

The Corrupt and Powerful St. Paul Ring.

Think they can always run the politics of this district, and if they think that the outside counties will allow their county nearly twice as many delegates as she is entitled to, then we mistake the good sense and judgment of the Republicans of this district. Ramsey county should have just as many delegates as she is entitled to and not one more. If twenty-four delegates are admitted into the convention from Ramsey county, then Anoka county should have twice as many as she is entitled to, and so should each of the thirty-five counties comprising the district. What is food for the goose, should be food for the gander.

MILWAUKEE EXCURSIONISTS.

What the Papers of the Cream City Have to Say About It. The First Evening in St. Paul. [Geo. W. Peck's Milwaukee Sun.] An enterprising keeper of a summer wind bath house, on the bank of the river, got Bach's hand to tarry in his beer dispensary, and during the evening, and it seemed as if half of St. Paul was there drinking beer and listening to the choice music. Many of the excursionists went in, also, thinking it was a meeting of the Y. M. C. A., and they became as enthusiastic as the St. Paul folks over the band, and the beer. As the crowd gathered, the Milwaukeeans began to talk with pride, and called loudly for Hutchins, who plays the cornet, and when he stepped to the front and played "In the Sweet By and By," and the notes as clear and smooth as castor oil floated out upon the air, the Milwaukeeans were on their feet, and down the spines and up the trousers legs of the crowd, one could almost imagine that the sweat by and had come, and that Gabriel Hutchins was a tooting, and that heaven had indeed been reached. As we looked against a barred listening, and dreaming that we had eluded St. Peter at the gate, and crawled under the canvas, and were about to register our name and ask that an angel bell girl show us up the golden stairs to our room on the fourth floor, a beer dispenser sprang beer on our feet, and the smell was so foreign to our ideas of the incense that is expected up yonder, that we awoke to the fact that we were in St. Paul, and that Roberts was asking us if we would have beer or something stouter. We took a cigar.

The Day in St. Paul.

[St. Paul Correspondence Milwaukee Wisconsin.] The day in St. Paul has been passed most delightfully. At each city the excursionists are made to feel that they are welcome guests for whom nothing is too good—and as St. Paul is a large city and the stay has been considerably extended, it is no disparagement to the other places to say that the reception here has excelled any heretofore given. The day was opened with an extended drive over the beautiful city, and volumes could be written of the beauty, if time permitted. But of the generous hospitality of the citizens I must say a few words. Public hacks were not sent to the hotel for the visit—only the city cars were sent, and the business men of the city came with their private carriages and did the driving themselves, giving up the entire day to the pleasure of the guests.

Sight Seeing.

[Letter to the Milwaukee News.] The party felt the deepest regret at being obliged to bid farewell to our St. Paul friends. While we were there the weather was delightful, and everything conspired to make our stay pleasant. As stated in my dispatch, yesterday, the leading citizens of St. Paul were out with their stylish rigs and fast horses, and, taking the whole party in, drove us around and through the many beautiful places, and all were visited, until we were tired of sight-seeing. Among those who furnished their carriages and acted as driver for us were the mayor, Mr. Dawson, bank presidents and bank cashiers, railroad officials, wealthy capitalists and high-toned officials. The St. Paul papers gave glowing accounts of the Cream City merchants, and all the honor possible was shown us.

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she frowned. Finally the vote was announced. Mrs. Hoxie had carried it. day. Hoxie himself openly clapped his hands, and in a moment gave a military bow to Voorhees and called loudly for Hutchins, who played the cornet, and when he stepped to the front and played "In the Sweet By and By," and the notes as clear and smooth as castor oil floated out upon the air, the Milwaukeeans were on their feet, and down the spines and up the trousers legs of the crowd, one could almost imagine that the sweat by and had come, and that Gabriel Hutchins was a tooting, and that heaven had indeed been reached. As we looked against a barred listening, and dreaming that we had eluded St. Peter at the gate, and crawled under the canvas, and were about to register our name and ask that an angel bell girl show us up the golden stairs to our room on the fourth floor, a beer dispenser sprang beer on our feet, and the smell was so foreign to our ideas of the incense that is expected up yonder, that we awoke to the fact that we were in St. Paul, and that Roberts was asking us if we would have beer or something stouter. We took a cigar.

MINT MISMANAGEMENT.

Further Details of the Crookedness of Director Linderman—A Shameless Waste of Funds. [Washington (June 18) Special to Chicago Times.] The following points in the Linderman case are condensed from a statement drawn up under Mr. Glover's direction by George W. Edelman, formerly deputy treasurer of the New York assay office, who has been employed by the committee as an expert. They are from the records, and are the result of the investigation by a sub-committee. It is shown that \$14,179 more than the market rate, and \$33,000 more than the amount reported by Linderman, was paid to the Consolidated Virginia Mining company for a \$1,500,000 purchase of silver. He reported that he paid about five cents per ounce more than he really did, and made the company an extra allowance of \$9,000, though the money had been carried to the treasury, and though the payments were against the terms of the contract, regulation and law. It does not appear that the present to Linderman's wife of \$1,000 by the employees of the San Francisco mint, which he admits to be improper, has ever been refunded. Linderman has paid out besides his own traveling expenses, which the law allows him, over \$15,000 to a score of persons, some of them near relatives. The services rendered by Frank H. Gassaway in making an inventory of the furniture, machinery, bullion, and coin at the mints on the West coast, and the value, could easily have been performed at slight expense by persons on the ground. In reporting the receipts and expenditures of the New York assay office, the records have been changed to show a loss of \$50,000 in silver bullion, and the gain derived from surplus bullion recovered by the minter and refiner in his operations of \$144,000, making a falsification of \$194,000. The unexplained differences between the statements of expenditures and the reports of 1875 and 1877, inclusive, and the statement for the whole of that time in the last annual report foot up \$300,000. The Consolidated Virginia Mining company of which purchases of silver were made on terms so favorable to the company, and the one where Linderman's wife and brother hold stock, and the one which Prof. Rogers, of the Philadelphia mint, was sent at government expense to visit, Rogers' elaborate report and maps being published by Linderman also at government expense, and printed in his annual report for 1875, took thereupon rising in the markets to five times its former price. The statement holds that Linderman has committed a violation of law, breach of trust, and malfeasance in office in repeated instances, and has expended in excess of thousands of dollars from reaching the treasury which should have done so. The statement also declares that the director's last annual report contains many gross errors and misstatements, that it is calculated to mislead the public, and that he has endeavored to conceal the truth from the public. Linderman is trying to save himself by characterizing these statements of ascertained facts as charges and accusations, and intimating that Glover had no business to inform the President of the result of the inquiry. He is also endeavoring to prevent his annual report for 1875, which would contain many gross errors and misstatements, that it is calculated to mislead the public, and that he has endeavored to conceal the truth from the public. Linderman is trying to save himself by characterizing these statements of ascertained facts as charges and accusations, and intimating that Glover had no business to inform the President of the result of the inquiry. 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