Daily Globe.

BY H. P. HALL.

NO. 17, WABASHAW STREET, ST. PAUL.

Terms of Subscription to the Daily Globe.

By Carrier,	per month..85c	By Mail, per month...75c
" 3 months..$2.50		" 3 months..$2.25
" 6 months..5.00		" 6 months..4.00
" 12 months..10.00		" 12 months..8.00

50 CENTS A MONTH.

THE DAILY GLOBE!

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The campaign of 1878 bids fair to be as important and exciting as any which the country has witnessed since 1860. It is conceded that the Democrats will have control of the Senate in 1879. If the Democrats can retain the House of Representatives, which they now hold, they will have full control of Congress. The Republicans are making a life and death struggle for the House.

Minnesota can, with proper effort,

Send Two Democrats to Congress!

The GLOBE proposes to do its share to accomplish that result. Two Republican district conventions are to be held July 10th, and two Democratic and the third Republican follow the same month. The DAILY GLOBE will be sent by mail, post paid, to any address, from

JULY 10th TO NOVEMBER 10th

FOR TWO DOLLARS.

This is only

FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

Ten thousand new subscribers will enable the DAILY GLOBE to let such a flood of light in upon Republican frauds and mismanagement as to secure two Democratic Congressmen from Minnesota. Let the friends of honest government throughout the State join in securing this glorious result. The GLOBE promises to make the campaign *interesting*.

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	2	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 deem e 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	9
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, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1878.

WHY did'nt Mrs. Jenks tell her tale to the marines—the horse marines, for instance?

BECAUSE the Democrats of the House didn't reduce their own salaries the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* declares their anxiety for retrenchment sheer buncombe. For astuteness of reasoning commend us to a Republican editor.

THERE is but one way to force a party to behave decently, and that is to punish it sternly for misdeeds.—*New York Tribune.*

That's just what the Democrats are trying to do with the Republican party. All other attempts to drive decency into it have failed; hence the adoption of heroic treatment?

HENRY WATTERSON admits that "the country owes its peace and the Democratic party its united existence to the abstinence and forbearance of Mr. Tilden" in not following his (Watterson's) advice. This is a remarkable admission. Usually Henry will not confess that his judgment is aught but infallible.

CONGRESS passed only five hundred of the 5,700 bills introduced during the session. It is appaling to think of the suffering that must have been inflicted upon our Congressmen by the reading and consideration of this immense stack of bills. It is a wonder the capitol was not transformed into a mammoth insane asylum.

THE visiting tramps seem to be generally in a bad way. It takes nearly all of their time to explain their conduct and deny imputations of political crookedness. They all realize now that they cannot handle coals without being scorched. It is to be presumed that they will be filled with a wholesome dread of the fire for all time to come.

IT was a very natural mistake of Mrs. Jenks to suppose that Anderson referred to the MacVeagh commission when he spoke of the "dead beats" who visited New Orleans. That quintette had all the characteristics of dead beats. They lived luxuriously and spent money freely under the supposition that the government would foot their bills.

RUSSIA'S EXTREMITY.

The London *Post* declares that Russia has been given to understand by the congress that she is as far from Constantinople now, if not farther, than she was at the outbreak of the war, and that herein lies the bitterness of the mortification to which she must submit. This somewhat boastful sentence has apparently more basis of fact than at first appears. The congress has determined that Russia must retire north of the Balkans, and has given Turkey the right to fortify these mountains, a privilege she has already taken advantage of. The experience of the war has shown wherein these natural fortifications against the approach of an enemy can be strengthened, and ere many months she passes will no doubt be rendered absolutely impregnable. Then, the establishment of Roumelia with a guaranteed autonomy as a barrier between Russia and Turkey still further strengthens the position of the latter, and renders European intervention in her behalf absolutely certain, in case of invasion from the north. The determination, also, to preserve the Austrian protectorate over Albania, has wrecked Russia's last hope of obtaining a naval station on the Adriatic. It is very evident that not only are England and Austria jealous of Russian aggression, but Germany is not enthusiastically in favor of encouraging her, while Greece and Italy are throwing what influence they possess against the Muscovites. Russia thus finds herself playing a lone hand against the whole of Europe. She has no active ally. Her purposes are looked upon with suspicion by all, and openly opposed by a majority of the nations. This being the case, she cannot be expected to come off first best in the diplomatic game.

A WILY WOMAN.

The testimony of Mrs. Jenks before the Potter committee is suggestive of theories, and theories only, as to the authorship of the Sherman letter. Those who have closely analyzed her evidence must have been struck with the fact that she is playing a part, and that she has learned her role so perfectly that there is little hope that the committee can succeed in eliciting from her any facts other than those she has already given. She is an adroit, shrewd woman, perfectly coached by Sherman and his counsel, and succeeds in parrying every thrust of her examiners with a dexterity that marks her as one of the shrewdest of her sex. The trivial manner in which she treats the gravest subjects stamps her also as a woman entirely destitute of conscience, ready to prevaricate whenever it will suit her purpose, but preferring to evade, or absolutely refuse to answer questions that would serve to clear up the mystery surrounding the Louisiana iniquity.

The theory that John Sherman was in reality the author of the letter about which there is so much controversy, is not disproved by Mrs. Jenks' testimony, even admitting that she has sworn to the truth. She may have dictated the language, as she claims to have done, and Sherman may have approved the letter and signed it. Nothing has been stated that disproves the supposition that in so doing she acted as the amanuensis of Sherman. It is, besides, a reasonable supposition. Being the ambassadress of Weber and Anderson, it would have been quite natural that he should inquire of her what sort of a guaranty they required, and to ask her to dictate it. Her care to avoid calling it a *forged* document during her whole testimony also lends an air of probability to the supposition. She may speak the truth in this respect, but she certainly does not speak the whole truth, and on this account is as palpably guilty of perjury as if she deliberately falsified as to the whole matter.

Another point as to her connection with this business should not be overlooked: *i. e.*, her letter in which she states that "Anderson may be sure he will never get the Sherman letter or any other papers he deems of value." When she penned this there is no doubt she wrote by the card, herself having obtained possession of the documents. She saw their value, and knew that she could use them as a lever upon Sherman and the administration as well as Anderson, and vastly more to her own profit. She had had a previous experience in Washington politics, knew their devious ways and fully understood how to use the power the letters gave her. She was cheek by jowl with Kellogg, and entered into an arrangement with him whereby he was given a seat in the Senate, the evidence pointing very directly to the letters in her possession as the means employed to attain that end. To use her own expression, "If he had been a Feejee islander he would have been seated all the same." The powers that be could not afford to defy this woman for fear of provoking a full exposure of all the transactions so seriously compromising them.

There is little hope that the committee will be able to get any more out of Mrs. Jenks than she has already told. She is fully committed to the cause of Sherman, and will divulge nothing that will any further compromise him. She will tell only what can be proved by other witnesses, forbearing to introduce any fresh facts. The committee possesses no power to compel her to tell what she knows, or to punish her contumacy. She is entirely dead to every sense of moral responsibility, and tells a lie with as much *sang froid* as if she was relating a little social gossip. From a woman afflicted with such moral obliquity little of practical benefit to the investigation in hand need be expected.

THE evidence of Mr. Boynton before the Potter committeee on Monday is important only as showing that Hayes considered Anderson's services in Louisiana as worthy of recognition, and also that he was aware of the man's doubtful character at the time of his appointment or shortly thereafter. Aside from establishing these facts it is of little consequence.

THE New York *Star* denies the rumor that Sunset Cox is to assume the editorship of that paper, but asserts that he aspires to a seat in the Senate. Just imagine the little fellow seated next to David Davis! Lilliput and Brobdignag would be nowhere beside them. But, then, he would be as lively as a flea, and perhaps counterbalance to some extent the ponderosity of the august assemblage.

THERE are about half a dozen Democrats in Oregon who did not vote at the last election who are no doubt roundly cursing themselves for their indifference. The official returns show that an addition of seven Democratic votes would have elected Thayer as Governor, the Republican candidate having but six majority. The result might have been changed in any one of the towns of the State.

THE Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, formerly an ardent supporter of Grant's administration, declares that neither Grant nor Tilden are fit for the Presidency, and neither will be nominated. It rejoices, therefore, that their friends are pushing them forward, considering this the best way of killing them off. If the killing off process could be extended to a score of Presidential candidates, the country would regard it as a blessing.

THE *Army and Navy Journal* thinks the *posse comitatus* clause in the army bill "has taken away from the army one of its most thankless and repulsive tasks, but the militia, hereafter sent in place of regular troops, to do very disagreeable and dangerous work, will not be specially grateful for the privilege." The army, however, appears to take rather unkindly to the abolition of this "most thankless and repulsive task." It seems that the more repulsive the task the better the army likes it.

THE recent election in California developed the strength of the anti-Chinese party to its full. The ticket that was distinctively opposed to the "haythen" polled 10,000 votes in San Francisco; the non-partisan ticket, which was incidentally opposed to the Chinese, polled 9,000 votes, while the Democratic and Republican tickets, which ignored the subject in their platforms, polled but 4,000 and 3,000 respectively. It is very evident that no party can succeed in California which does not distinctly affirm its opposition to Chinese emigration and labor.

THE United States Senate is a poor place for unmarried men. During their terms of office five of the present Senators have succumbed to the blandishments of the fair sex and entered upon a state of matrimony. Christiancy was the first to fall at the feet of a pretty treasury girl; Jones, of Nevada, and Oglesby, of Illinois, soon followed, and the last victims of the fever have been Cameron and Bruce, who each wooed and won Ohio girls. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the elder Cameron, while he held a seat in the Senate, escaped the Widow Oliver. The Senate is evidently a bad place for a man who wishes to preserve his "autonomy."

WHAT IT AMOUNTED TO.

Col. Forsyth's Official Report of the Wisconsin Indian Scare.

Following is Col. Forsyth's report of the Bennett county Indian scare:

RUSH CITY, Minn., June 23.

Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan:

I have just returned from Burnett county, Wisconsin, having visited Grantsburg and Wood Lake, the places where the alleged uprising of the Chippewas occurred. There is not even a foundation for the reports. The Indians have not so much as spoken unkindly to any of the settlers, nor have they taken anything from the farms abandoned by the frightened Swede settlers, and the chief of the Chippewas whom I saw at the dance at Wood Lake assured me that nobody was mad, and seemed to regret the reports of their giving trouble. For some time past the Chippewas have been practicing a new dance, which is very like one of the Cheyenne dances, and which seems to take their fancy to such an extent that they spend in dancing the time which they ought to consume in hunting and fishing, and let their children go hungry. The constant repetition of this dance, which is semi-religious in character, has worried the timid Swedes, and some malicious joker started a report of an Indian uprising, and quite a number of outlying settlers hastily abandoned their homes and rushed to Grantsburg and Rush City for protection. Not a single Sioux has been seen in this part of the country, and the alleged affiliation of the Sioux and Chippewas is as untrue as it is absurd, as the two tribes are mortal enemies. Nearly all of the settlers have returned to their homes, and all will be back again by this evening. I shall return to St. Paul to-morrow.

GEORGE A. FORSYTH,
Lieutenant Colonel and A. D. C.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Close of the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery at Winona.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINONA, Minn., June 25.—The Thirteenth conclave of the Grand Commandary Knights templars of Minnesota, closed its two days' conclave here this evening. All the Commanderies in the State were represented, and large delegations from La Crosse, Rochester, Red Wing, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other points. Sir J. C. Woodhull, Grand Commander of Wisconsin, was also present as a delegation of the Grand Masters of Knights Templar of the United States to this grand jurisdiction. He was received with due honor. At the session this morning the Grand Recorder and Treasurer submitted their annual reports. The report of the committee on returns shows ten chartered commandaries and a total membership in the State of 641, a net gain in membership during the year of thirty-three. The entire membership is fully equipped. The election of officers resulted as follows: Sir William Lochren, R. E., Grand Commander, Minneapolis; Sir W. C. Williston, E. Deputy Grand Commander, Red Wing; Sir R. L. McCormick, E. Grand Generalissimo, Waseca; Sir R. Munger, E. Grand Captain General, St. Paul; Sir P. P. Hubbell, Grand Prelate; Sir L. Z. Rogers, E. Grand Senior Warden, Waterville; Sir A. Collins, E. Grand Junior Warden, Lake City; Sir J. C. McFarlane, Grand Treasurer, Minneapolis; Sir A. T. C. Pierson, E. Grand Recorder, St. Paul; Sir W. C. Noble, E. Grand Standard Bearer, Minneapolis; Sir N. Stoughton, E. Grand Sword Bearer, Winona; Sir H. C. Butler, E. Grand Warden, Rochester. The next grand conclave will be held in camp at Waterville, June 24, 1879.

A Battle with Hostiles.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Silver City dispatch: The advance troops of Gen. Howard attacked the hostiles Sunday, 45 miles from Harney. Bernard bore the brunt of the engagement. The battle took place at Curry creek. Howard has sent all the troops possible to the point. Col. Robbins and two soldiers were killed. Couriers rode two hundred miles to furnish Howard the news of the battle and asking for reinforcements. Major Egbert, at Camp Lyons, has been notified to protect the Winnemucca road and give battle to the hostiles fleeing in the direction of Owjhee. The probabilities are that the hostiles have met with a severe repulse.

Yale Commencement.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 25.—The exercises of class day at Yale college began this forenoon. The class poem was delivered by Harry Clark Coe, of Cincinnati, the subject being "Questions." The poem was a pleasing retrospect of college life in many metres. The orator was William Howard Taft, also of Cincinnati. His subject was "The Professional and Political Prospects of College Graduates," and the oration was a seaching examination of political parties, and condemnation of evils in American public life. Among the prizes awarded were the following: The Larned scholarship, to George Topscott Nett, of Springfield, Mo. The clerk scholarship, to Wm. Everett Waters, of Cincinnati.

The Hot Springs Omission.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The cabinet to-day renewed consideration of the subject of the defect in the Hot Springs appropriation, but no decision has yet been reached, as to what can properly be done towards carrying out the plain wish of Congress on that subject.

Heirs to Fifty Millions.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The late Wm. C. Rhinelander's estate is estimated to be worth about fifty millions of dollars. He was one of the seven largest real estate owners in this city. By his will, the vast property will be managed by executors for the benefit of his children, who may divide it as they shall see fit.

Roscoe Express.

The above is the title of a new paper which has just been launched on the sea of journalism. It is published in Roscoe, Moody county, Dakota Territory, George R. Lanning, editor and publisher. It is a handsomely printed six column quorto, filled to the brim with reading matter at once attractive and instructive. Roscoe is situated in southeastern Dakota, north of Sioux Falls. Moody county and the Sioux Valley ought to afford a good field for a newspaper enterprise. The initiative number gives evidence that the editor will furnish a wide-awake and valuable local journal, one that can but be acceptable to the people of his whole field of labor. Success to him.

SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS OF CASE FILED YESTERDAY.

C. R. Coon, appellant, vs. A. K. Pruden and Annette L. Haire, partners, as A. K. Pruden & Co., respondents.

OPINION.

Action upon a promissory note made by A. K. Pruden, payable to the order of A. K. Pruden & Co., a firm of which the maker was a member, endorsed by the firm and conveying into the hands of plaintiff. No demand for payment nor notice of non-payment to the endorsers was proved. The plaintiff claimed to prove by parol that at the making of the note it was intended that the firm should be the makers and that they endorsed it for that purpose and not for the purpose of assuming merely the liability of endorsers.

The action was dismissed. The case is not analogous to those in which parol evidence has been admitted to show the character which a party writing his name on the back of a note, intended to assume. That can be done only where such character is not shown by the writing itself, as where at the time of making a note, a party other than the payee endorses it. McCoulb vs. Thompson 2 Minn. (Gil.) 114, where the payee endorses it, the liability intended to be assumed appears from the writing itself and such intention as showu by the writing cannot generally be varied by parol.

Levering vs. Washington.

First National bank vs. National Marine bank, 20 Minn., 63.

Barnard vs. Gaslin, 23 ib., 192.

The defendants must be held as endorsers or not at all. Their liability as endorsers never matured, for there was no demand of payment from the maker. It may be true, as indicated in some decisions, that the maker being a member of the firm which endorsed the note, his knowledge that it was not paid served as notice to the firm of its non-payment. But his liability and promise as maker being several and distinct from the liability and promise of the firm as endorsers, and the latter conditional upon the non-performance of the former according to its terms, there is no reason why, and no case cited has held, that the relation existing between them shall vary the character of the contracts or excuse the doing of what is required to mature the liability of the endorser, a demand upon the endorser was necessary, and there being none, the order appealed from is affirmed.

GILFILLAN, C. J.

William H. Nudd, James B. Rose, E. K. Smith, co-partners, as W. H. Nudd & Co., Appelants, vs. The Home Insurance and Banking company of Texas, Respondent.

This is an appeal from an order granting a neutral, chiefly on the ground of surprise. The application was made and heard upon affidavits, and upon the reporter's minutes of the trial, which the parties by stipulation agreed might be treated as a settled case, for the purpose of the motion. No objection appears to have been taken in the court below to the sufficiency of the notice of motion, nor to any of the affidavits or papers which were used at the hearing. If any valid objection of this kind existed, it should have been seasonably presented in that court. None such having been then raised, none can be permitted to be here for the first time interposed.

The action was brought upon a policy of insurance to recover the amount of a loss by fire happening on the 1st day of August, 1876. The policy contained stipulations requiring "the insured in case of loss by fire forthwith to give notice thereof to the company; and also as soon thereafter as possible to render a particular account of such loss, signed and sworn to by them; and" it appears that it was issued and accepted in reference and subject to these among other conditions. The material question put in issue by the pleadings for litigation related to the performance of the conditions of the policy by the plaintiffs, full compliance therewith being averred generally in the complaint and denied in the answer; and this was the only issue that was thus raised or tendered in respect to these conditions.

On the trial Charles Allen, the attorney of plaintiffs, was sworn and gave testimony as a witness in their behalf against the objection of the defendant, but with the permission of the court, he testified to having sent, as such, their attorney, by mail, to the home office of the defendant company, in Galveston, Texas, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1876, five months and twenty-six days after the fire, a verified account and statement of their loss. That prior to mailing these proofs, he had been in correspondence with the company, and had sent and received in reply one or two letters, which he had lost and was unable to find. In stating the contents of the first of these letters, which he received, as he says, about the middle of January, 1876, he testified that the company therein expressed its regret that it had not been sooner notified of the loss at the home office, and requested said Allen to make out and send on proofs of the loss, and that it would have the matter inquired into and "honorably adjusted, fairly adjusted," or something of that kind, and that the proofs were forwarded by him, in pursuance of such request. On the application for a new trial it was shown to the satisfaction of the court, and, in our opinion, upon abundant testimony, that no letter of the purport as thus testified to was ever written or sent to the said witness, Allen, either from the home office of the defendant company or its general agency for the Northwestern States, wherein the State of Minnesota was included, that only one letter was ever addressed to him from the Home office, a sworn copy of which had been procured therefrom since the trial and was produced at the hearing. That this letter, bearing date December 30, 1875, instead of containing any statement or expression that could be construed into either an admission that any of the conditions of the policy as to notice of loss and proofs had been complied with, or any intimation or promise that a compliance therewith then or thereafter would be regarded and treated as within the required time, or that the company would waive a strict performance in that regard, in express terms notified the said Allen, that the company had never received any proofs of loss, nor any information of a loss, within the time prescribed by the conditions of the policy, and that it did not intend to waive any of its rights in the premises. It was also shown by the affidavit of defendants' attorneys and counsel, who tried the case, that he had at that time no knowledge or information concerning this letter or its contents, or the truth or falsity of the said testimony of said Allen, nor any means of ascertaining the facts in respect thereto except by communication with the home office of his client, located in a distant State, and that he was therefore taken wholly by surprise by the character of such evidence without any ability or preparation to disprove it by showing the real truth of the matter. Upon these facts taken in connection with the trial as disclosed by the record before us, the question is presented whether the decision of the trial court setting aside the verdict against the defendant and awarding a new trial was error. Without this testimony of witness Allen, which is the subject of complaint, the verdict unquestionably would not have been rendered, or if it had, it must have been set aside as unsupported by evidence. Upon the record before us, and for the purpose of determining the question under consideration, the untruthfulness of this testimony must be assumed as well as the facts that defendant was wholly unprepared at the trial with any evidence to disprove it, and that its counsel who tried the case was at the time in utter ignorance of the existence of any evidence by which its falsity could be shown. This want of preparation cannot, under the circumstances, be attributed to the defendant or its attorney and counsel as any negligence or want of diligence. From no issue or allegation in the pleadings could have been it reasonably anticipated or expected that the contents of any letter of the purport so testified to, would become a material subject of inquiry on the trial. No question of waiver of the performance of any of the conditions or stipulations of the policy was made or raised by the pleadings, and hence there was no necessity nor propriety in being prepared with any preparation to meet such an issue. The only issue made to which the testimony complained of has the least pertinency, was that taken upon a compliance with such conditions; and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that defendant, or its counsel, could have anticipated the plaintiffs would seek to establish the affirmative of that issue by parol, and second: any evidence of the contents of a letter which in its terms actually negatived the issue, or by such a total perversion thereof from its plain import and meaning, as was wrought by the misrecollection of the witness in this instance.

The case was clearly one of legal surprise, resulting in an unjust verdict upon false testimony which no ordinary prudence or precaution could have guarded against or prevented; and, as the party injured by it made its application for relief without unreasonable delay; and at the earliest opportunity after becoming acquainted with the real facts, it was the duty of the court, in the exercise of its discretion, to grant it, so that there might be a fair and impartial trial upon the merits. The only possible ground for objecting to the order appealed from, as it seems to us from the record, is the fact that it was not granted unconditionally, but upon terms. This is a matter, however, of which plaintiffs have no reason to complain.

As the record before us does not purport to contain all the evidence given on the trial, it is urged by appellants that it must be presumed that there was other and sufficient evidence aside from the testimony of said witness Allen to support the verdict, and, therefore, it ought not to have been set aside. Were the question one solely upon the sufficiency or insufficiency of the evidence to sustain the verdict, this might be true, but the rule referred to has no application to a case of this character. The order granting a new trial was made upon other grounds than the insufficiency of evidence alone. If erroneous, the error must be shown of record. It cannot be inferred from matter not affirmatively appearing.

The order appealed from is affirmed.

CORNELL J.

U. S. Circuit Court.

[Before Judges Dillon and Nelson.]

In the matter of Alexander McNie, bankrupt. The appeals in this case were heard before Judge Dillon, and taken under advisement.

H. B. Claflin, et al., vs. the Mercantile Ins. Co. This cause still on trial.

District Court.

[Before Judge Brill.]

Michael Hohn vs. John Wagner. On trial.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Flint.]

CIVIL.

Sterling School Furniture company vs. Hough & Dixon. Continued.

Jacob Hanson vs. Chas. V. Smith. Continued to next term.

Warren H. Dean vs Francis St. Germain, and Nestyo St. Germain his wife, and J. St. Germain; action on a promissory note. Judgment ordered for the plaintiff for $63.67, the amount claimed with costs.

Sarah Hall vs. James E. Calligan. Dismissed without costs to either party, defendant having paid them.

James M. Cooley vs. J. W. McClung. Set for trial on July 3.

John Linstad vs. The St. Paul Foundry and Manufacturing company. Motion by both parties to be made on June 28.

CRIMINAL.

Jerry Manning and Sylvester Montour; disorderly conduct. Committed to the workhouse for twenty days.

David Cowan; drunkenness. Committed to the workhouse for five days.

John F. McIntosh; selling meat without a license. Paid license and action dismissed.

Martin Delany; same offence. Case continued.

STILLWATER NEWS.

The McGibeny family are billed for Friday night.

The river news was meager yesterday; no boats in or out except the regular packets. The Louisville passed Reeds Landing going down yesterday. The Semple is expected back from below in a few days and will leave at once with a raft.

In the municipal court Louis Bergeran was acquitted by a jury of the charge of assault and battery on Mrs. Fred Boetcher. Andrew and Henry Daves were fined $5 each for same offence. The case of the State against Joe Stoltz and John Boeste for assault on Mike Murphy, was opened and adjourned to July 25th.

A party consisting of Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wis., Gen. W. D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, Hon. H. Miller of Winona, Jno. Crosby, Minneapolis, W. D. Gray, of Milwaukee; C. F. Hatch, general manager Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad company, E. W. Gaylord, superintendent Minneapolis & St. Louis railway company, F. C. Williams of Boston, W. D. Hale, Minneapolis, A. B. Rodgers, engineer Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, J. R. Cross and W. F. Gunn, of the firm of Gunn, Cross & Co., Minneapolis, and W. C. Jones, Minneapolis, came over on the St. Paul & Duluth road to inspect our new flour mill. After going over the mill, they were invited by Hon. D. M. Sabin to inspect the works at the State prison, which invitation was gladly accepted. The party express themselves highly pleased with the manufacturing interests of our city, and it would not be at all surprising if some of their capital was to be invested here in the near future.

THE SCANDAL AT WELCKER'S

The Assault and the Rescue---Circumstantial Account of the Affair---Who is the Unknown Lady?

[Washington Standard.]

On Wednesday last the Hon. J. H. Acklen, of Louisiana, escorted a young lady, who from the rumors flying around, is as varied of form, features, name and color as a chameleon, to Welcker's. There they sat down to have a quiet time and taste the ruby wine, in all its sparkling beauty, and to have their throats delightfully tickled in an epicurean sense, by the delectable seasoning of some dainty viands. There they sat, so rumor says, and the pale twilight faded into deep darkness, and the moon came slowly up to shed its lustre on the perfect picture. The rosy wine gained heaven color, and as it sparkled and glowed it lent its passion to the portals in the picture, and love came slyly in with the tender moonlight.

Contrast with this scene that of the adjoining room, into which the stalwart members of the third House had succeeded in inveigling some meteoric Congressmen, where the jests ran as fast as the wine flowed. Here all was mirth and revelry, interspersed with various hints as to the immense benefits to be derived by the country if such a particular bill passed.

Suddenly the revelers heard a sound from the next room like unto the ululation of an ungreased wheelbarrow. Their laughter ceased and all was quiet. A second sound proved that a female was in trouble, and that brought their revelry to an abrupt close. Up sprang General Rosser, and like a tiger he was at the door of the room that contained the loving pair. He demanded admittance, but getting no answer the burly general crashed through the door. The lobby started back in horror and amazement. There in the center of the apartment stood the Hon. J. H. Acklen, of Louisiana, while upon the lounge, with disarranged garments and tearful eyes, sat a young lady well known to all the parties concerned, and whose condition told too well the state of affairs.

"You damned young puppy," said Rosser to Acklen, "get out of here," at the same time catching him by the collar and throwing him toward the door. Acklen departed in haste, while the young lady was escorted to her residence by one of the gentleman lobbyists. The dinner was forgotten, and nothing was thought or spoken of except the scandal that had just occurred, and it is from the lips of one of the guests that we gain this review of the affair.

The Acklen verson is that he accosted the young lady, whom Acklen's friends say is no lady, on New York avenue, and after a short walk invited her to sup with him at Welcker's. They betook themselves to that hotel, where she acceded to all his demands. They were about to depart, when she demanded more money, and upon his refusal she screamed and brought General Rosser to the rescue. Acklen's friends claim that it is a case of blackmail.

General Rosser is a well known politician, and was a brave and distinguished officer in the confederate army. The young lady in the case is said by some to be a daughter of a prominent citizen of the District, and by others to be a courtesan of low degree. In either case the action of Acklen has stamped him forever with disgrace. He is very young, and his conduct in Congress has made him the laughing stock of members and newspapers. By his foolish conduct he has caused reflection to be cast upon the people of Louisiana, who, in the language of a certain Kentuckian, "must be d--d fools to send a kid to Congress."

Acklen was elected to the forty-fifth Congress from the sixth district of Louisiana, but Darrall, his Republican opponent, was seated by a fraudulent return. Acklen contested his seat, and was admitted as a representative about four months ago. He was the youngest member of the House, and by far the handsomest. He was quite a favorite with the dames, who thought him a dear little fellow. His great wealth allowed him to indulge in all manner of extravagances, and he frequently made himself ridiculous by sending costly presents to utter strangers.

BOB LINCOLN'S DENIAL

Of the Cock-and Bull Story of the Girl With Two Lovers Who Precipitated His Father's Assassination.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

In yesterday's *Inter-Ocean* appeared an article headed "Booth and Bob Lincoln," taken from a Virginia paper, and said to be from the pen of Alexander Hunter, of Alexandria, "a brilliant writer," a high toned F. F. V., who, the editor was assured, dealt only in facts.

Briefly, Mr. Hunter pretended to give the story of a Mrs. Temple, who was stated to have been a boarder at the National hotel, Washington, at the time of the assassination of Lincoln, and who was familiar with the President and his family, as also with Booth, and with Miss Hale, a daughter of the Senator by that name, who, it was said, was madly in love with Booth, though courted by Bob Lincoln, who sought in every way to win her from the actor.

Just what a gorgeous and pyrotechnic liar this high-toned Virginia gentleman is may be imagined from the following facts, gained from Mr. Robert Lincoln himself yesterday:

1. Robert Lincoln was not in Washington at the time mentioned, and consequently could not have poured "earnest and tender words into the maiden's ear," as related.

2. He never knew Miss Hale, and, therefore, is confident that he was not madly smitten with her, as stated by the "brilliant writer" aforesaid. In fact, if Mr. Lincoln understands himself, he was tolerably anxious at that time to contract a little matrimonial affair in another direction.

3. Miss Hale's name was Lucy, not Bessie, as stated in the article—queer mistake for a bosom friend to make.

4. Miss Hale did not pine away, "shiver, cower and change in an hour from a happy, radiant maiden to a sad, silent woman." Neither did she wander around and finally throw herself into a heartless marriage, "only a few days ago." She has long been the happy wife of William E. Chandler, and is now residing in Washington. Mr. Lincoln scouts the idea of her ever having loved Booth.

Who Mrs. Temple is Mr. Lincoln does not know, never having heard of such a person before to his recollection.

In view of these facts it will be in order now for this high-spirited gentleman in Alexandria to rise to a personal explanation.

AN OPIUM-EATER.

Miserable End of a Man Who Started With Bright Prospects.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Frederick Hasse, a man who has been employed as porter at the German medical institute, was found dead in his room at the City Hotel about 8 o'clock Saturday evening. The coroner viewed the remains this afternoon and ascertained that death had resulted from drunkenness and opium-eating. Hasse was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1836. His father was a wealthy and prominent citizen of that city. Young Hasse was given a gymnasium education, and then was sent to the university to study law. After entering the university his father died, and he fell heir to $80,000. But the money proved to be a great misfortune. He spent a semester or two at each of the German universities. He was still a university student. His fortune was all squandered and he was without a title. The money had been spent in the dueling corps and Vurschenschapten of the different universities. He came to America six years ago and joined the United States army as a private, serving in company B of the sixth United States infantry until August, 1873, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. While in the army he was a confirmed drunkard and an opium-eater. Soon after his discharge he came to St. Louis and met Dr. Schwarz, of the German medical institute on Pine street, who had known him years ago in Hamburg. He and the doctor finished the gymnasium course together. The doctor was glad to see his old friend, and gave him a position as porter in the institute, and though he soon discovered that the position was but poorly filled on account of his friend's drinking propensities, he allowed him to stay. Hasse, though drunk most of his time, received $2 per day. Out of this he barely saved enough to pay his room-rent and board, most of the money being spent for opium and whisky. His clothing for the most part was obtained from the cast-off wardrobes of his friends. Dr. Schwarz says that, while Hasse was at the gymnasium, he was a remarkably fine scholar and that his prospects for professional honor and renown the future seemed far brighter than any other boy in the institution. Hasse was never married. Upon examining his effects the coroner could find but 50 cents in money. A bottle of morphine, and another of opium, stood upon the table near the bed, and there were several empty whisky bottles in other portions of the room. The body was removed to the Morgue, and will be buried in the Potter's field.

A Case of Cold Temperament.

A case is reported of a man freezing to death the other day near Meridian, Miss., from exposure to the weather, and the summer is not remarkably cool in the south either. In fact the thermometer marked 90 degrees where the froezing was done. He was a young man named James Knox who presented this anomaly in nature. He had been suffering with cold continually for about a year, and required heavy wraps and big fires to exist at all. In the meantime the temperature of his body was nearly normal, and he was otherwise healthy and fresh looking. At home he was accustomed to wrap his head up in clothes and hold it in a blazing fire until the clothes were almost burned off, to get temporary relief. He sat by the fire all the time, and resorted to various expedients to get warm and keep, warm, but he always felt as if he were freezing. The family doctor was greatly puzzled over the case, and recommended him to visit another physician living a distance in Livingston. The only question was whether he could make the trip without freezing to death. But he managed to make it, loaded down with clothes and piled over with robes. He came near dying with cold in Dr. Webb's office, and the doctor built a great fire and partially thawed him out. But the new physician could make nothing of the case, and sent the patient home. It was on the trip homeward that James Knox froze to death under the hot son of the south. His cold became unbearable, and he jumped out of the wagon and ran. The driver caught him, brought him back, and drove on rapidly. Presently the patient became quiet and sank in a stupor, and James Knox actually froze to death and lay a corpse in the wagon-bed under the blazing sun of Mississipi, with the temperature at 90. It is an anomalous case for the books.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

A. M. Northrop, of Redwood Falls, last week received serious injuries in his back by a fall from a loaded wagon.

Peter Simon shot himself in Cheap Charley's clothing store in Mankato, Monday, June 24th, with a revolver which he borrowed for the purpose. He fell dead.

The sentence of Leon Densmore to the penitentiary for three years, for horse stealing, was the first penitentiary sentence ever pronounced in Redwood county.

A man by the name of Van Valkenburgh was found dead in the hopper of one of the mills at Kingston, where he had just secured work. It is supposed to be a case of suicide.

The lightning rod men are so thoroughly advertised that they are meeting with a warm reception wherever they go. They seem, at last, to be taking the back track, and will soon be out of the State.

On Sunday night, June 23d, a span of horses was stolen on the Agency road, four miles from Mankato. The sheriff went in hot pursuit, and pressed the thief so closely that he abandoned the horses, and the sheriff returned them to the owner.

GLOBELETS.

The Pope threatens to abdicate.

New York has 84,000 houses, and an average of twelve people to a house.

The average yearly income of a Frenchman is $80; that of a German $65.

Garibaldi gets 600 letters a week. But he don't write as many as Stan. Matthews.

It is thought that the Sutro tunnel will connect with the Comstock lode in about two weeks.

Tom Anderson has left New Orleans, for Washington with two large trunks filled with documents.

Mrs. Swisshelm has "come down like a wolf on the fold" on communism. This ought to be fatal to it.

Rumors are current that the Queen will pay a visit in state to Malta, to inspect the Indian troops as Empress of India.

A man in Ansonia, Conn., has become insane through hearing one of the lectures of Col. Robert Ingersoll.

Statisticians report that centenarians are on the increase everywhere in consequence of improved methods of living.

The Ohio editors have invited Stanley Matthews to attend their State convention. They want to learn the art of letter-writing.

The bond required of the administrators of the Mark Hopk