Daily Globe.

BY H. P. HALL.

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ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1878.

JOHN A LOGAN wants to go to the Senate again, and with that object in view has commenced flaunting the bloody shirt and shouting for Grant.

A QUINCY paper tells of an ice house in that city taking fire and burning up millions of snakes who were inhabiting the building. We suspect the editor is Jenksing.

THE St. Louis papers are urging the Democratic convention of Missouri to adopt the Ohio platform in its entirety. They might go further in search of political principles and fare far worse.

Do those editors who are so anxious for the re-election of Grant want a restoration of bayonet and carpet-bag rule in the South? These are the only two features of his administration, aside from its general dishonesty, which are distinctive.

IF cheek will accomplish it, the Washburn tribe design to get into Congress again. Elihu is preparing to be a candidate in one of the Chicago districts. Like W. D., in Minnesota, he has overthrown the present incumbent to make a place for himself.

THE Chicago common council have done a sensible thing in refusing to confirm the mayor's appointment of M. C. Hickey as superintendent of police. Mr. Hickey's devious ways and association with criminals, have given rise to more than a mere suspicion that he is unfit for the place.

THE *Graphic* is authority for the statement that the famous Sherman letter was in Mrs. Jenks' possession when she reached Washington; that she sold it, and that she has deliberately perjured herself by swearing that she was the writer of it. That she perjured herself does not admit of a doubt, but it will require the production of the letter itself to convince us that it was not destroyed by Weber as claimed.

THE British government doesn't seem to care much for Count Schouvaloff's protest against the employment of Asiatic troops in Europe, for it is stated that the army of occupation of the island of Cyprus will be composed of the Sepoy troops recently brought to Malta, and the commander will be Sir Garnet Wolseley, who handled the native troops so well in the war against the King of Dahomey. As long as Asiatics suit England's purpose she will pay little heed to the wishes of other European powers.

BRISTOW is not in favor of Grant, and won't support him if he runs. He said recently:

"I see a disposition on the part of some news papers and the federal office-holders and a great many union soldiers, to push Gen. Grant forward. I don't think the American people are educated up to the point of accepting a third term nomination. What Gen. Grant's views are about the matter, I am unable to tell. He is certainly very ambitious. He was a good soldier, and has many good traits, faults as well."

His ambition and his faults are, in Bristow's mind, too prominent, and disqualify him for a third term.

SEVERAL clergymen of Chicago preached last Sunday on the crime of uxoricide, taking the murder of Mamie Stevens by her husband as their text. One of them, Rev. N. F. Ravlin, went so far as to advocate the formation of vigilance committees and the prompt hanging of all murderers of high and low degree. He was frequently interrupted by applause. The people of Chicago are gradually awakening to the idea that they have been too lenient towards murderers, and it would not be surprising if, at no distant day, the lamp-posts will have to do the duty of the gallows.

HERE is about the size of the Grant movement, measured by the Utica *Herald*, a staunch Republican paper:

Every one whose reputation and character exclude him from popular confidence on his own account will be found shouting his loudest for Gen. Grant. Of course these operators care nothing for him. They do not heed what damage they may inflict upon him if only they can get a fresh lease of prominence and of spoils.

How pregnant with truth these statements are may be inferred when it is stated that the chief supporters of Grant are the Missouri and Illinois whisky thieves, who, through the leniency of Grant, to-day enjoy liberty and the fruits of wealth stolen from the government.

THERE has been a very general feeling among the Democrats in this District favorable to the nomination of Hon. W. W. McNair, of Minneapolis, for Congress. His gallant fight two years ago proved him a splendid standard-bearer, and if he would accept he would secure the nomination without opposition. Mr. McNair was in the city yesterday, and in private conversation with friends declared that it is utterly impossible for him to accept the candidacy. He desires his friends to understand that he is not and will not be a candidate, and hence their attention must be turned in another channel. This resolve is greatly to be regretted, but it is not announced with any mental reservation or contingencies.

The Ramsey county delegation to Washburn's meeting at Minneapolis to-day have had a conference, and resolved to demand their rights, and if they obtain them to stick to the convention. Of course Wash. can throw in all the odds they wish and then beat them. The pine land ring have done the business thoroughly. Such a course as that indicated is simply a cowardly surrender, and it remains to be seen whether the St. Paul delegates will be servile enough to follow this policy.

DUNNELL has a conventon at Albert Lea to-day, to go through the formality of renominating him for Congress. Dunnell gets up these little entertainments every two years, and it must be conceded that they meet with great success. The *modus operandi* is explained in Dunnell's letters to ex-Postmaster Meigs, of Austin, which we publish elsewhere. After the campaign is over, he groans about having to pay two or three hundred dollars, but when he gets hot in the canvass he slings out twenty-five dollars without a murmur; and from the recklessness with which he squandered fifty dollars or so on Meigs, he might pass for a millionaire.

A QUEER point has been raised by an officer of the National Soldiers' Asylum at Hampton, Va., against Ben. Butler. Old Strabismus, it seems, franked a number of copies of Senator Howe's tirade against the President to various parts of the country. This came to the knowledge of the officer in question, who has forwarded formal charges against Butler to the war department. He argues that, as by an act of Congress these national asylums are subject to the articles of war, and as the President is commander-in-chief and ex-officio president of the board of managers, General Butler was guilty of a violation of the articles of war in circulating this gross attack of Howe on the President. It will be fun to see the hero of the Jenks war sitting for judgment before a drumhead court martial. It will be almost as entertaining as a dog fight.

THE DISMEMBERMENT OF TURKEY.

The complete obliteration of the Turkish empire from the map of the world has been practically accomplished. Under the plea of maintaining her integrity, the congress has proceeded to parcel out her territory just as suited the caprice of the members. Russia has received a full compensation for her war expenses in the retrocession of Bessarabia, which gives her control of the mouths of the Danube, and the cession of all that part of Asia Minor lying north of the River Aras, including the cities and fortifications of Kars, Ardahan, and Batoum, the latter a commanding position at the head of the Black Sea. She has, besides, secured the organization of Bulgaria and Servia upon such terms as guarantee their active cooperation with her in case of any future war. Austria has been granted a protectorate over Bosnia and Herzegovina, which gives her full command of the eastern coast of the Adriatic, and control of a great proportion of the Sclav population of European Turkey. The occupation has already begun, and ere many days seventy thousand Austrian troops will have crossed the border, and the annexation of these provinces to the Austrian empire will be practically accomplished. The States of Roumelia, Bulgaria, Thessaly, Crete, Montenegro, and Epirus are guaranteed autonomy by all the powers, and Turkish domination over them will be merely nominal. The complete independence of Servia, Roumania, and Wallachia has been assured, and all that now remains of European Turkey under the absolute control of the Porte is the small territory south of the Balkans and east of a line running nearly north from the Gulf of Salonica—an area not greater than that of Switzerland.

Here Great Britain steps in, and as usual claims the lion's share of the feast. With the disposition of European Turkey, except so far as it affects the control of the Mediterranean through the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles, she has little interest. She has succeeded in maintaining the sway of the Porte over these important stragetic points. This done she has seized upon the island of Cyprus, and by a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the Porte, has assumed a protectorate over the whole of Asiatic Turkey not included in the cessions to Russia, covenanting to resort to arms, if need be, to protect the territory from invasion. The island of Cyprus gives her a still more absolute control of the Mediterranean than heretofore. With Gibraltar at the entrance, Cyprus at the eastern end, and Malta in the center—all three next to impregnable—she can exercise absolute sway over the commerce of the sea. From Cyprus she can guard her interests at the Suez canal, and make it the initiatory point for the occupation of Egypt, an event of which the near future gives promise. From this point, too, she commands the valley of the Euphrates and the Tigris, and the terms of the treaty give her the privilege of building a railroad down the Euphrates from a point opposite Cyprus to the head of the Persian gulf. This road will afford her a speedy, short means of communication with her Indian possessions, and enable her to transport troops and stores to or from that region with the utmost celerity.

The assumption of a protectorate over Asiatic Turkey by England amounts substantially to its absorption into the British empire. The Ottoman government owes the British a fabulous amount, which it is unable to pay. The obliteration of this debt will probably be accepted by the Porte as an equivalent for the substantial cession of the whole of its Asiatic possessions. And while England guarantees a nominal empire to the Porte she will in reality be the controlling power, the Sultan merely her viceroy. She will have an empire extending almost continuously from the Mediterranean southeastward to the Indian Ocean, in which her power will be absolute and enduring. Then, through her treaty with Turkey, she will be able to command the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles, the key to the Black sea, and can perpetually hold in check the ambition of Russia to become a naval power by locking her fleet within the narrow confines of the Black sea.

It will be seen that the "sick man of the East" is practically no more. What was once a great empire is now a mere skeleton—a principality. The Sultan holds a nominal sway over a small territory, and exacts tribute from a few neighboring States, but recently her dependencies. This he does only by sufferance. The Turk, formerly an important factor in European affairs, has become a cypher. All his glory has departed forever.

It is not astonishing that Russia should view this latest *coup d' etat* of England with solicitude, for the advantages gained by her are of no small importance, and will have a powerful bearing upon the future of Russia. The treaty was contracted with the utmost secresy, and although signed before the meeting of the congress, none of the plenipotentiaries, aside from those of England and Turkey, were aware of its existence until Monday. England holds that it does not modify the treaty of Paris, as that instrument related only to European affairs, and consequently the congress has no jurisdiction over it. But as the question of dismantling the fortresses at Batoum has been deferred to admit of inquiry into its provisions, it is not improbable that it will yet have an important influence in the settlement of the affairs properly before the congress.

A SPECIMEN REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Senator Windom has had himself interviewed to the extent of three columns in the New York *Times*, on the appropriation bills passed by the last Congress. It is a very carefully prepared document, evidently intended to do duty in the campaign as an evidence of "the hollowness of Democratic professions of economy." He starts out with the declaration that "no one believes that their vaunted economy is anything but a sham to secure votes," and then proceeds to claim that the seeming reduction in expenses of the government under Democratic rule, has been brought about "by denying appropriations indispensable to the public service, by postponing necessary public works, by repudiating national obligations, and by withholding large sums for deficiency bills." It does not appear in any of Mr. Windom's subsequent statements wherein any necessary public works were postponed. It is quite probable—in fact, is not denied—that the Democrats "postponed" a large number of public works wholly unnecessary, and would have postponed many more but for the stand taken by the Republican Senators who wished to favor some particular locality for the purpose of winning votes at the expense of the whole country. Not a single *necessary* public work was postponed or neglected by the House. His intimation that national obligations were repudiated in any sense, is wholly false and utterly without warrant in the proceedings of Congress. All the national obligations have been fully met, and so satisfactorily that the credit of the nation was never as good, nor the sales of bonds at low rates of interest as great as during and since the House has been in the hands of the Democrats.

Referring to Mr. Atkins' statement of the results accomplished by the Democratic majority in the House, Mr. Windom says:

Mr. Atkins had an extremely difficult task to perform, and in its execution he displayed a genius in manipulating figures only equaled by his courage in dealing with the facts which stood in his way. From his predecessors his committee had inherited an accumulation of unpaid national obligations, and "postponed appropriations," so imperative in their character that they could no longer be evaded or delayed. These vast sums thus postponed and withheld by the forty-fourth Congress were credited by the Democracy as so much money "saved," but the time had now come when a portion of them must be provided for, though to meet them would swell the total appropriations to an amount equal to, if not in excess of those made by the last Republican Congress. With an actual increase of $28,752,265.49 staring him in the face, the chairman of the House committee still felt it to be his duty as a "reformer," even under such discouraging circumstances, to prove that, after all, this Congress has achieved another "triumph for retrenchment." This "triumph" would have been still grander if the naughty Senate had not stood in the way.

Mr. Windom neglects to say that a part of these "postponed appropriations" was the heritage left by the last Republican House, and that another large part—over two millions of dollars—was to meet payments on illegal contracts awarded by a Republican secretary of the navy just on the eve of his retirement from office. He also neglects to call attention to the fact that the disbursement of moneys has been in the hands of Republicans, who have taken no pains to keep the expenditures within the appropriations, but have rather sought to create deficiencies to prove "the insincerity of Democratic professions of economy."

The additional items added to the appropriation bills by the Senate amount, according to Mr. Windom, to $13,925,442. "No part of this amount," says the Senator, "was extravagance, but the whole was in compliance with some obligations of the government which could not be honorably evaded, or in the line of economical expenditure. This will very clearly appear by a reference to the items constituting the additions." The following are the amounts added by the Senate to the several bills:

Sundry Civil bill	$10,305,442
River and Harbor bill	847,900
Army bill	908,314
Postoffice bill	856,000
Naval bill	200,844
Pension bill	35,000
Military Academy bill	83,466
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	604,776
Consular and Diplomatic	83,700
Total	$13,925,442

After referring to each item in the bills noted above and seeking to prove that all were necessary for the public good, the Senator proceeds to ask:

Don't you think this boast of having saved only $23,000,000 "in the entire Congress" is a great letting down from the claim made by them in the Presidential campaign that they had "saved $40,000,000" at one session? This modest claim amounts to only about $11,500,000 for that session, in which they insisted that they had saved $40,000,000. By their own confessions, there seems to have been only about twenty-five per cent. of truth in their economical pretensions in 1876.

It is, truly, "a letting down," but is it not something to the credit of the Democracy that they have saved that much in spite of the efforts of Republican officials to exceed the appropriations, and in spite of the efforts of the Republican Senate to add to the cost of every branch of the government? Under such circumstances it is highly creditable that there was even "twenty-five per cent. of truth in their economical pretensions." Had they had full control of all branches of the government there would have been fully one hundred per cent. But even twenty-five is a much larger percentage than can be claimed for the Republican pretensions of economy. Mr. Windom proceeds:

On the 12th of August, 1876, after carefully analyzing every item on every appropriation bill for that year, and comparing each one with like items in the bills for the previous year, I stated on the floor of the Senate that "of the total pretended reduction of $40,000,000, not $5,000,000 could in any sense be called a saving of money to the treasury," and that this sum fell far below the retrenchment effected by the preceding Republican Congress.

The Senator was under no obligations to advertise this fact. When he made the assertions above recorded he simply stated what was not true, for the appropriations for the year named, after they had been largely increased by the extravagance of the Senate, showed a reduction of nearly twenty-three millions from the preceding year, and for the three years in which the Democrats have had a majority in the House there has been an actual saving of money to the treasury of over eighty-three millions of dollars, or nearly twenty-four millions a year, and this in spite of the fact that the Democrats have had no control over the expenditures, and that the Republicans have striven to make their desire to economize abortive by largely exceeding the actual needs of the several departments.

The entire "interview" of the Senator is a piece of dishonest special pleading. He completely disproves the truth of the adage "that figures won't lie;" for by ingenious combinations and unjust comparisons, he does the Democrats a gross injustice, entirely unwarranted by a truthful presentation of the case. But, notwithstanding his labored efforts to prove the contrary, Mr. Windom has been obliged to confess that a considerable saving has been effected, but he does it with a bad grace and a sneer, forgetting that honest-minded men will take into consideration the disadvantages under which the Democrats have labored through the fierce opposition, not only of the Senate, but of the entire army of eighty thousand officeholders, and will give them credit for what they have done, even if, by reason of the opposition referred to, they have been unable to fully keep their promises.

THE LOUISIANA BUSINESS.

There was little of interest developed in the Potter inquiry at New Orleans on Monday, aside from establishing the fact that it was foreordained by the powers that be that the vote of the Felicianas was to be thrown out by the returning board. Witnesses were sworn who testified that this fact was matter of common gossip for weeks previous to the election, and so certain were the Republicans that this policy would be carried out that they did not take the trouble to vote. It was also shown that a large number of negroes who voted the Republican ticket in 1874, had voted the Democratic ticket in 1876, a fact that accounts in some degree for the disappearance of the Republican majority and the increase of the Democratic vote. These are important points, although only incidental to the main scope of the inquiry.

Another fact, that shows the character of the witnesses for Sherman, was developed by the unearthing of two indictments against the fellow Jenks for the embezzlement of $10,000 collected by him when tax collector in 1872. It is altogether likely that a man who would steal would also accept bribes and perjure himself, and although few people can be found who give credence to Jenks' story, this little episode in his career will not improve his character for veracity.

Startling as have been the exposures of villainy thus far, the prospect is that still more startling disclosures will yet appear. The members of the committee claim to be in possession of all the telegrams that passed between parties in the North and the visiting statesmen, and among them are many that point very plainly to a corrupt use of money in influencing the returning board. Some of these telegrams urging that the State be counted for Hayes, no matter what the cost or sacrifice, have been traced to the most intimate friends of the executive, and one in which sanction is given to the employment of at least questionable means has, it is said, been traced directly to Mr. Hayes. Before Mr. Chandler's testimony of Hayes' ante inaugural bargain with Nicholls, such a statement would have been scouted as untrue, but in the light of his conduct in that affair, it does not seem wholly improbable. Notwithstanding Jack Wharton's denial of the authenticity of Eliza Pinkston's affidavit, it is also alleged that she still adheres to its truth, and will further relate that, previous to giving her testimony before the returning board, she was coached by the Republican visiting statesmen and thoroughly drilled in her part.

In the light of past developments it would surprise no one to learn that there is still a lower depth of infamy underlying this whole business. The public is fully prepared for the exposure of any amount of rascality.

THE FARCE TO-DAY.

A gathering absurdly called a public convention is to assemble at Minneapolis at noon to-day. In reality it is a mere private meeting of Washburn puppets, who have been selected to swing high their hats in air in behalf of their lord and master. The Minneapolis *Tribune* of last evening claims fully three-fourths of the convention for its master, a statement which we are inclined to think is not exaggerated.

Mr. Washburn has, for many years, been striving to go to Congress, and this year he hoped to gain the prize by systematic purchase. So far as the nomination is concerned he has succeeded, but in such a manner that it ought to prove fatal to his aspirations. We do not know Dr. Stewart's plans, but we cannot imagine that he proposes to allow his name to go before the convention to-day. He needs to stand forth clear and unhampered, and he can then respond to the wishes of his friends. There is no party obligation resting upon a man under such circumstances. Washburn's policy long since absolved all that. It has been a simple question of cash from the outset, and Dr. Stewart has very properly declined to enter the lists in such a controversy. By refusing to allow his name to go before the so-called convention to-day, Dr. Stewart will be free to rest his case with the people. If he adopts this policy, Mr. Washburn will find the purchased applause of to-day very transitory, and his anticipated seat in Congress will vanish into thin air.

A Coming Wonder.

[Hastings New Era.]

Next year we shall issue our paper on the Fourth of July, making it special publication day, and it will be printed in red, white and blue. The murder stories will be red, the editorials white (lies,) and the love stories blue. The paper will be in black. Subscribe at once, so to secure the forthcoming wonderful sheet.

The Old Business.

[Austin Republican.]

Discouraged at the result of the impeachment trial, Joe Wheelock, we understand, will shortly quit the business of journalist and take another batch of squaws East to be left to starve on Boston Common when he has no further use for them.

MORE MENNONITES.

The Stream of Thrifty German-Russian Quakers Still Flowing Into This Country.

[New York World.]

The steamship Hartsburg, of the North German Lloyd line, arrived yesterday from Bremen, having on board five hundred and nineteen Mennonite immigrants from the interior of Russia in families averaging six persons. They are all of the class of agricultural laborers except one or two blacksmiths and several carpenters. The ocean voyage was made without any mishap, and there were no deaths or sickness of any kind on the ship. The party is to be divided into three sections, going to Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska, where they intend to farm it. Most of them have some money, and some of them are well off. They started last evening for their respective destinations by the Erie railroad.

During their brief stay at Castle Garden they awakened much interest, and were the source of much amusement to the emigration officers. They were marvelously attired in garments of the most fantastic shapes and of the most remarkable fabrics. Alpaca shirts extensively figured with flowers were much affected by the men, and the women were dressed in the picturesque peasant costume of Russia, wearing high leather boots like the men, but discarding them and going barefooted as soon as they landed. One of the oddest of the Mennonites was a very old, gray-headed, one-legged man, with white hair and beard cut loose round his large square head and face. With a long pipe in his mouth and a pair of old-fashioned, heavy, brass-bound spectacles on his nose, he amused himself by trying to make out the inscriptions on his railroad ticket to Minnesota, which he held at arm's length in his hand. The children, many of whom are very pretty, ran about the place laughing around an old Irishwoman who was trying to sell them cakes, and speaking to them in her native brogue.

The luggage of the Mennonites was immense, including large, heavy, wooden boxes, ornamented without by rude drawings of flowers and animals, bundles and parcels without number, and cradles in use and ready for emergencies. Nearly every family group camped on the floor of the room in Castle Garden had an old-fashioned kettle out of which they drank from the spout some beverage which they seemed to enjoy. Altogether, they seemed to be enjoying themselves very much, and altogether they made as pleasant, promising, and picturesque a group of emigrants as has been seen in Castle Garden for a long time.

Mennonites are a Protestant denomination who reject infant baptism and baptize adult persons only on a profession of faith, practicing also non-resistance and abstinence from oaths, thus combining some of the leading principles of the Baptists with some of the destinctive views of the Friends, though historically they preceded both. The Anabaptists, to give them the title originally conferred upon them by their opponents, though they called themselves baptizers (*taufer*,) formed their first church at Zurich in 1525, and rapidly spread through Switzerland. Persecution drove them to south Germany, where more than three thousand of them were martyred; flying to Moravia, they greatly increased till the Thirty Years war drove them away. It was one long tale of massacre and outrage—their history. Under Philip II. about six thousand of the Dutch Mennonites, (as the Anabaptists, were called after their reorganization and indoctrination by Menno Symons) suffered death; when William of Orange rose, the leaders of the reformed party opposed them, and not till 1851 did they secure toleration in the Netherlands. Internal dissention then beginning, harrassed them until the reconciliation of 1801, since when, though their numbers have decreased from 160,000 (in 1700) to 20,000 they have prospered greatly. Till the middle of the present century the Swiss Mennonites have not been tolerated, their children being taken from them to be baptized. The colonies from which the emigrants to-day described come are situated in southern Russia, near the sea of Azov and along the Dnieper. Thither went their ancestors from West Prussia in 1783, acquiring considerable wealth, and increasing to some 40,000 souls. Russia specially exempted them from military duty, but in 1871 notice was given that all must undergo conscription who did not emigrate by 1880.

This, however, is not the first Mennonite movement to the United States. Mennonites were among the first Dutch settlers of New York; they organized their first church in 1683, near Germantown, and in 1709 a larger migration began to Lancaster from Switzerland and the Palatinate. They are now to be found in numbers in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Ontario under different names—Old Reformed, New, Evangelical, Amish or Omish, which latter discard buttons in favor of hooks-and-eyes, and practice feet-washing. Baptism is administered at the age of eighteen, almost invariably by pouring. The Lord's supper is celebrated twice a year, usually preceded by feet-washing. Honesty, industry, and plainness of dress and manner are inculcated; no public office is accepted which necessitates taking an oath or inflicting punishment; they never go to law.

Within the last seven years the movement of Mennonites to this country and the Dominion of Canada, where they have established strong colonies in Manitoba, has been very notable—so notable, indeed, that the Russian government has made special concessions to induce them to remain at home, such as permitting them to perform their military service in hospitals, or in capacities where arms are not borne. Throughout Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, numerous Mennonite settlements are found; the inhabitants, from their peaceableness, thrift, and industry, prove remarkably valuable additions to the community. As a rule they bring with them considerable sums of money, amounting sometimes to thousands of dollars. On one recent occasion at a western railroad station a husband and wife, quarreling and desiring to part, separated by the off hand ceremony of dividing piece for piece their money between them, the share of each exceeding $2,000. Already they have left their impress on the social life of the western plains in one really important detail—the warming of their houses by the combustion from time to time, during the cold weather, of large quantities of straw and similar substances in large furnaces or ovens. The temperature thus obtained is more agreeable and healthful than that resulting from a more expensive fuel—fuel, indeed, being very rare on those treeless plains. Indeed, not a few American neighbors of the Mennonites have borrowed from them this idea, and found it admirable and economical.

Teaching the Jobbers a Lesson.

[Faribault Democrat.]

It is reported that Hon. J. H. Stewart, the present member of Congress from the Third district, has announced that he will be a candidate for re-election to Congress anyhow, putting this determination on the ground that an attempt has been made to defeat his renomination by unfair and dishonest means, and that he proposes to appeal to his constituents to vindicate him. If the Doctor has the means to do this, it may teach some of the jobbers of the third district a lesson worth something.

Dr. Stewart as an Independent Candidate.

[Mankato Review.]

It looks now as if Washburne will be nominated for Congress in the third district, and Dr. Stewart given an opportunity to put the threat of his friends into execution by running independent.

Diphtheria is reported to be prevailing fatally at Prescott.

CROPS IN MINNESOTA.

Dundas *News:* A heavy rainstorm last Saturday night, laid some of the wheat flat, but will not seriously affect it.

Madelia *Times:* Grain was knocked down some by the storm on Saturday night, but, with very few exceptions, is coming up again.

Winona *Novelty Press:* The wheat was not as badly lodged by the storm of last week as we anticipated it would be, yet some fields, where it was very rank, were badly tangled up.

Fergus Falls *Advocate:* The wheat in a number of towns is reported to be showing signs of rust, but with the cool wind of the past few days no permanent damage is anticipated.

Hokah *Blade:* The rain storm of last Saturday and Sunday was accompanied by considerable wind which did some damage to the grain fields in the valleys in this locality. That on the ridges was not injured to any extent.

Blue Earth City *Bee:* The wheat fields are looking their best. The leaves of the plants are slightly rusted in some fields. The crop is in blossom, and will ripen earlier than usual which will give opportunity to take it in out of the wet.

Dodge Center *Press:* The papers all over the State tell of the prospects for very large crops; some rust and some lodged grain, but generally standing all right. The grasshopper district making as good a showing as any and not a grasshopper heard from.

Lake City *Leader:* Some of the wheat on new ground in this section is considerably "lodged." It grew very rank, and the recent rain, with streaks of wind here and there accompanying it, proved too much of a strain on its spinal column, and it tumbled over.

Chatfield *Democrat:* A little rust in the wheat in this vicinity. We have lived in Fillmore county twenty-two years and never saw crops look better than they do now. The wheat on old land will yield more than it has for years, while the crop from the new and will be enormous.

Renville County *Times:* The growth of small grain in this county is immense—wheat ranging from three to five feet in height. The recent rains have caused it to "lodge" in some instances, especially on bottom lands. With fine weather from this time on, the crops will not be materially injured.

Shakopee *Courier:* We are informed by Mr. Sutton, of the town of Spring Lake, that the storm of last Saturday night was sufficiently windy to lodge the wheat badly in places on his farm, and among his neighbors, particularly on Ben. Squires' field. With this exception, the crops are getting along finely.

Rochester *Record and Union:* The late rains have damaged the crops considerably about Quincy. Chinch bugs have made their appearance in some parts of the county, but have not done much damage. Crops of all kinds in Dover and vicinity look very promising at the present time. There is very little complaint from chinch bugs, although a few farmers assert that they have seen the "real article" and fear considerable damage may result from their ravages.

New Ulm *Herald:* We hear of numerous complaints that wheat is rusting—a sort of red rust and not the black rust that is generally so destructive. Many contend that it is but the leaves that are affected, while the heads continue green and thrifty as though nothing had disturbed it. Our farmers await with anxiety the next few weeks, and though we are inclined to think most regard it as not very serious, still it may blight more or less of the fields. Some fields are scarcely affected, while others are reported yellow and have a dead and ripe look already. We hope it may yet prove but a scare.

St. James (Watonwan county) *Journal:* Farmers in this section should not feel blue and grumble over what little damage their crops have sustained from the late winds and rains, and from rust. Down in Illinois, that famous corn State, the farmers have been almost drowned out by heavy and continuous rains. Corn there stands from six inches up to waist high, and is very uneven. The Arcola *Record* (published in central Illinois) states that some have hardly finished planting, which means a great deal in a country where corn is the chief product, and where it is usually planted six weeks earlier than it is in this State.

Marshall *Messenger:* We have inquired this week of probably a hundred farmers from all parts of the country regarding the condition of the wheat, and whether the report that it was being injured had any truth in it. Of them we have not seen one whose crop was injured perceptibly by rust, and not more than two or three who have any loss from lodged grain. Most of the small grain stand is perfect in every way, and promises an enormous yield. Corn is looking better than last year at this time, as are nearly all other crops.

In the vicinity of St. Peter there will be a large loss of the small grain crops on account of its having lodged from overgrowth and too heavy rains. The grain on summer-fallowed land is almost entirely flattened out. With us the grain stands well, yet, though very heavy in places. There is scarcely any rust here, and the prospect is good for a large yield.

Mr. Bryan, of Lincoln county, reports the small grain crop in his vicinity as looking exceedingly well, very little lodged and mostly uninjured by rust or otherwise.

VERA SASSULITCH.

Her Arrival at Geneva—Her Extraordinary Story.

[Cable special (June 6) to New York Tribune.]

Vera Sassulitch arrived at Geneva, in disguise, two days ago. She relates an extraordinary story respecting her adventures after her acquittal at St. Petersburg upon the charge of shooting Trepoff, prefect of police. During the riot which followed her acquittal, she was siezed by some secret agents of police, who were disguised as medical students, and who persuaded her they were friends. They hurried her through an unfrequented passage-way to a carriage standing near, and she was driven with them to a house in the suburbs where she found herself detained in a sort of honorable confinement.

At length, it was intimated to her that she was to be transported to Siberia, but the same informant told her that for a certain consideration, which she consented to give, he would arrange for her escape.

She was provided with the attire of a sister of charity, and with papers showing that she was authorized to visit Paris on a mission, she managed to cross the Russian frontier and to find her way to Geneva. Her arrival was made known to certain Russian exiles now here, and caused some excitement.

A supper was given in honor of Vera Sassulitch last night, at which she sat at the right of Henri Rochefort. She made a speech, in which she declared she had given herself, body and soul, to the cause of revolution, and that, in her opinion, its triumph was not distant. The Russian people, she said, were fast becoming undeceived. The blood that had been spilled in the late war was the last that would be shed in combats instigated by the ambition of princes. The next combat would be that of the people against kings. Other speeches at the supper were of a violent character. The municipal authorities here are uneasy at the presence of Miss Sassulitch, and they have intimated to her that her early departure would be agreeable to them.

GLOBELETS.

Washington claims 160,000 inhabitants.

Gladstone has been welcoming Joaquin Miller.

New Orleans has a bonded debt of $18,877,130.

Blue Ribbon Murphy summers at Round Lake.

Spurgeon calls Bob Ingersoll "a green watermelon."

There are 200 permanent guests at Long Branch.

King Alfonso of Spain is a widower and not yet twenty-one.

Mary L. Booth edits Harper's *Bazaar* and gets $5,000 a year for it.

Noyes says he is satisfied Hayes carried Florida by "an immense majority."

Bismarck can talk like a Turk if he chooses, but it is a Turk that does not choose to hear him.

The President Marshal MacMahon, of France, gets $120,000 salary, and $60,000 more for pocket money.

Silver weddings are breaking out among the crowned heads of Europe. They may yet bring back bi-metalism.

The New York *Herald* notices that Jeff Davis never charitably offers a bit of excuse for the part the North took in the late war.

Mrs. Jenks is a Scotch-Irishman. That's why she's so smart. Little, but nice—a terror to letter writers and wonderworking politicians.

The Buffalo *Express* remarks: "Is in Amster——" and incontinently breaks down, having a holy horror of any profane word or thought.

It is hinted that Jesse Grant, who is making the tour of Europe in distinguished society, will soon put forth a book entitled "My Awful Dad."

Glasgow, where Agnes Jenks was born, is noted for its religion, whisky and smoke; Agnes is noted for her falsehoods and thereby lies a tale.

If Thurman should be elected President, the other half of Ohio may take the offices occupied by the present half, remarks the N. Y. *Herald*. Very likely. Turn-about is fair play.

Tramps are burning and in other ways destroying reaping and threshing machines in the rural districts. The deserved and perhaps only remedy is, "shoot them on the spot."

Stanley Matthews' letters like Beecher's, stand forth to plague the writer. If he had been as smart as Secretary Sherman he would have hired Mrs. Jenks to write them, or, at least, to dictate them.

James Fisk, of Brattleboro, Vermont, "Jim's" father, briefly alluded to the murder of his son "by a drunken assassin, who escaped the gallows through a drunken jury," in a temperance address at Concord.

An art critic says: "The price of pictures improves with age." Mr. Falson says this is not so. He paid two dollars for a chromo six years ago, and a friend told him yesterday that he wouldn't give him twenty cents for it.

The engagement of the Duke of Genoa with a daughter of the Duke de Montpensier is broken. The old gentleman only offered a dowry of $30,000, and the young duke said that wouldn't keep him in ginger beer and cigars.

The complaint is made by the Republican papers that the Louisiana witnesses before the Potter committee are not trustworthy. Bless their souls! we knew very well what kind of persons they were as soon as the Republicans themselves had used them.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* thinks that the nomination and election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency in 1880 is as certain as any future can be positively certain, and that old troublesome, but true adage, "many a slip between the cup and the lips" is always buzzing about.

Capt. Holland, the convicted ballot box stuffer and repeater in Cincinnati in 1876, who was pardoned out by President Hayes, being now repudiated by the Democrats, offers himself to the Republicans, but they are shy of him. Those who like the treason seem to despise the traitor.

The following are the names of towns in Texas: "Hog-Eye," "Hell," "Lick-Skillet," "Rake-Pocket" and "Steal-Easy." They are all delightfully situated. The first named would be a good place for brother Jim Anderson, and the last mentioned would probably prove attractive to Secor Robeson.

Old Judge West, the Republican communistic candidate for Governor of Ohio last year, has been lately interviewed and he expresses the opinion that "repose from financial agitation" is what the country needs. It is the opinion of a wicked journalist that the half-addled brain of West, needs rest—repose from agitation.

Gov. Packard, since his examination before the Potter sub-committee in New Orleans, has reached Washington, and he unreservedly and everywhere declares that he received more votes for Governor of Louisiana than Hayes received for President in the same State, and that his title to the Governorship is better than that of Hayes to the Presidency.

As a worker in the great and good cause of civil service reform inaugurated by this administration, there is no one who is making a better figure, for a figure 1, than Brother Orvil Grant. It might be thought from his presumptuous prattle that the perpetuity of the government, and, in fact, of Democratic freedom, lay somewhere between Orvil and Ulysses.

The statement of William G. Morris would indicate that Booth's assassination of President Lincoln was deliberately premeditated, and carefully matured, and that he had many chosen and willing accomplices, a few of whom were justly punished while others escaped detection, the late singular statement of John B. Ford to the contrary, notwithstanding.

STILLWATER NEWS.

No business in the municipal court yesterday.

The Ida Fulton came in yesterday and leaves to-day with a raft for down river again.

The Fandango swing takes very well; it is a nice place to spend these moon-lit evenings.

A. B. Stickney, Esq., was in town yesterday on business connected with the further improvement of Elmo Lodge.

The rain of yesterday made the streets so muddy that our people appreciate the new crosswalks and wish for more.

The much needed repairs on the sidewalk in front of the Minnesota House is being done, and it is lucky that somebody has not got a broken leg to pay for.

The berry market is improving. The demand for canning purposes tends to keep the price up, and as the yield is not large, there is little hope of any decline.

Isaac Staples is laying out a half mile track at his farm for the purpose of practicing his blooded stock. He has some very fine animals, and will make a very creditable show at our next county fair.

The John Murray troupe played the Octoroon to a good house last night. This company is remarkably good, being composed of artists above the average in ability. They play Rip Van Winkle to-night and should have a full house.

Stillwater Junction Hack.

My hack connects with the train at Stillwater Junction every day, as follows: 5:02 A. M., 12:07, 1:45, 8:24 P. M. Fare, 50 cents.

IRA WADLEIGH.