Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1878. NUMBER 182.

NATIONAL NOTES.

INTERESTING NEWS WIRED FROM WASHINGTON.

Ben Butler Amuses the Potter Committee by a Specimen Snore--Administration Explanations of the New York Custom House Removals--Fraud Hayes Falls in His Attempt to Placate Guerrilla Moseby With an Appointment--Preparations for Starting the New Orleans Mint Upon Small Coinage--A New Scheme for Collecting Political Assessments of Government Clerks.

Butler's Snore---Kellogg's Testimony.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The most interesting episode before the Potter's committee yesterday was when Ben Butler fell asleep in his chair while listening to Kellogg. Butler snored a long drawn choking, snuffling snore that amused every one. For the ten minutes that Butler slept no one presumed to try to wake him up. Later he woke up himself and talked to Kellogg. He proposed to show through him, that Republican officials, visiting Statesmen and the commissioners who had anything to do with the Louisiana election had been rewarded with office. Mr. Hiscock objected to such testimony upon the ground that its only object was to throw ridicule upon the President. Ben Butler disclaimed any intention to cast ridicule. He said it was hard to gild the lily or paint the rose. Some persons were so ridiculous that nothing he could do could add to it. A much larger list of men than were shown in the Florida case was brought out. All of the returning board people, the visiting statesmen, MacVeigh commission, election supervisors, Capt. Jenks, Mrs. Jenks, her cousin, and brother, all had been rewarded in some way. One good point in Kellogg's testimony yesterday was where he admitted that he had informed Evarts, Stoughton, and O. P. Morton of the irregularity of the second batch of certificates from Louisiana.

New York Custom House Changes.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, July 14.—While there is still great reticence at the treasury department in regard to the specific reasons for the late changes in the New York custom house, those who are likely to be well informed assert that the removal will be made to appear very clearly to the country as for cause. While some new features of complaint on the side of the department have been developed by the investigations which have taken place by the treasury commission examining the question of undervaluations, still the prominent causes of dissatisfaction have existed ever since the first attempt to remove Collector Arthur. The friends of the administration feel in regard to the present phase of the case as they did at the time of the first removal, and are disposed to criticise the administration severely for standing in its own light, and not giving to the country the exact reasons for these removals, which those who are acquainted with the matter would prove is a full justification.

Guerrilla Moseby.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, July 14.—There is a rumor going the rounds here that a day or two ago the President sent for Col. Moseby, of Virginia fame, and tendered him an important federal appointment, and that Col. Moseby, who has not been regarded as a tender sympathizer with Mr. Hayes' administration, was taken greatly by surprise, and courteously declined the appointment. It also states that on the first of the present month a brother of Col. Moseby was tendered and declined an appointment as special agent of the treasury department. Moseby was the greatest hanger on and office-seeker Grant ever had about him. When Hayes came in Virginia's great Republican, who won so much notoriety in his guerilla warfare was given the cold shoulder. Now it is said Mr. Hayes is in a pacifying mood and will go a great way to help any and everybody who is likely to influence the next Congressional election. It is very significant to see the President so anxiously considering the complexion of the next House.

Army Organization.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The joint committee on reorganization of the army intends to make good and pleasurable use of its time. It meets on the 22d inst., at White Sulphur Springs, and will remain there about a month. Then by way of a change of scene it will journey to West Point and hold a couple of week's meeting there. After that the committee will go to Niagara and Saratoga, and nobody knows where else, holding meetings all the while.

New Orleans Mint.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, July 14.—It is expected that within two or three weeks arrangements will be perfected looking to the establishment of the New Orleans mint and getting into working order all of the paraphernalia necessary for coinage. It is stated, however, that regular coinage at this mint will not begin until October next. Small change seems to be very scarce in western Texas. Information has been received at the treasury department to the effect that in some portions of western Texas, Mexican quarters and other fractional coin are being cut in four pieces and used as small change. The department regards this as very undesirable and hopes to stop it when the New Orleans mint gets into operation and new silver coin begins to flow into the Texas country.

Resigned.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Capt. Alexander Moore, of the Third cavalry, has resigned his commission, and the President has accepted his resignation.

Miscellaneous

[*To the Western Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The President has determined upon executive interference in the case of Ti-Ta-Ke, John Riley, John Hawkins and Cub McIntosh, members of the police of the Creek nation, indicted for manslaughter, and Riley convicted of causing the death of one Choate, a Choctaw Indian, killed while evading arrest. Choate armed, attended a game of lacrosse in the Creek jurisdiction in violation of Creek laws prohibiting persons with weapons attending large assemblies. An attempt was made to arrest Choate, he resisted and was killed.

Judge Olin, justice S. W. supreme court, district of Columbia, has resigned, owing to ill health. There are a number of applicants for the place.

Instead of canvassing the department for election funds the secretary of the Republican Congressional committee caused a circular to be distributed among the clerks and others informing them that as the rules render difficult their absence during office hours, an arrangement has been made for the treasurer to be at a specified place, from 4 to 5 o'clock each afternoon to receive contributions. A number of the clerks called and declined to contribute, on the ground they are not politicians.

TERMS OF PEACE.

Abstract of the Different Articles Agreed Upon by the Berlin Congress—Rumor That Gortschakoff and Beaconsfield Have Agreed Upon the Basis for an Anglo-Russian Alliance—Other Old World News.

ARTICLES OF THE TREATY.

LONDON, July 14.—The following is the substance of the articles of treaty of peace concluded by the Berlin congress:

Article One. Bulgaria is constituted an automatic tributary, principality under sovereignty of the sultan, with a Christian governor and national militia.

Article Two. The principality is limited on the south by the Balkans.

Article Three. A prince shall be elected by the population, and confirmed by the Porte and powers. No member of the reigning European dynasty shall be prince. In the event of a vacancy a new prince will be elected under the same conditions.

Article Four. A plan of government will be prepared by an assembly of nobles, convoked at Tirnova. Before the election of a prince the right of the Turks, Roumanians, Greeks and others will be taken into account.

Article Fifth—The following shall form the basis of the public law of Bulgaria: Distinction of religious belief or confession shall not operate against any one as a reason of exclusion or incapacity in what concerns the enjoyment of political rights, admission to public employment or honor, or the exercise of different professions and industries. Liberty of public profession of all creeds shall be assured to all the returned population of Bulgaria, as well as to strangers. No tramels shall be imposed on the hierarchic organization of different communions or their relation with their spiritual chief.

Article Six. Until permanent organization is completed Bulgania shall be governed by a provisional organization directed by Prussian commissioners, who will be assisted by delegated consuls of the great powers.

Article Seven. The provisory government shall not be prolonged over seven months, by which time the organic government shall be settled and a prince elected.

Article eight. The treaty of commerce, etc., between the Porte and others regarding Bulgaria remain in force. The people and commerce of all powers are to be placed on a footing of equality.

Article nine. The tribute to the Porte shall be settled by the signatory powers. At the end of the first year of the new organization Bulgaria shall bear a part of the public debt of the empire.

Article Ten. The principality shall carry out the existing railway conventions between Austro-Hungary, Servia and the Porte.

Article Eleven. The Ottoman army shall evacuate Bulgaria. All the fortresses shall be destroyed within a year and new ones shall not be erected.

Article 12—The Mussulmen who removed from the principality can retain their real property by allowing it to be administered by third parties. Turkish-Bulgarian commissioners shall be engaged two years with the regulation of all matters regarding the transfer of state properties and religious foundation.

Article Thirteen. There is formed south of the Balkans the province of Eastern Roumellia, under the direct political authority of the sultan, and having administration autonomy and a Chritian governor general

(Article Fourteen. Fixing the limits is missing.)

Article Fifteen. The sultan shall fortify the frontiers, keep troops there, employ no irregulars, nor quarter troops on the inhabitants. Order shall be preserved by native gendarmerie and loyal militia, in the composition of which account shall be taken of the religion of the inhabitants where they are stationed, the officers to be named by the sultan.

Article Sixteen. The governor may call on Turkish troops if security is menaced.

Article seventeen. The Governor shall be appointed for five years by the Porte with the assent of the powers.

Article eighteen. A European commission shall determine in three years of the government all judiciary, financial and administrative requirements of the province.

Article nineteen, twenty, twenty-one provide that all internal arrangements applicable to Roumelia be continued in force and insure religious liberties.

Article twenty-two. The Russian army in Bulgaria and Roumelia shall not exceed 50,000. They shall begin to evacuate the territory in nine months, three months being allowed them to complete the evacuation.

Article twenty-three. Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be occupied and administered by Austro-Hungary, with the exception of Sandjakofrovi Bazad.

Article twenty-four. The independence of Montenegro is recognized.

Article twenty-five applies the conditions of article 5 respecting religious liberty to Montenegro.

Article twenty-six fixes the new frontier of Montenegro.

Article twenty-seven. Antvari is annexed to Montenegro. No fortifications shall be constructed except to protect Scutari. Montenegro shall have the right of free navigation of Boynia, but shall have no flag or ships of war. Anrvari is closed to war ships of all nations. Spezza is incorporated with Dalmatia. The consuls of Austria shall protect the merchants flag of Montenegro, the latter adopting the Dalmatian, the maritine code.

Article twenty-eight. Prescribes for Montenegro the same provisions as article twelve, except that the Turco-Montenegrin commission continues three years.

Article twenty-nine. Montenegro shall evacuate within twenty days the territory beyond the new limits of the principality.

Article Thirty. Montenenro shall bear a part of the Turkish public debt, proportionate to her territory.

Article Thirty-one. The independence of Servia is recognized on conditions proscribed in the following article.

Article thirty-two is a repetition of article fifth.

Article thirty-three. Laying down the new frontier of Servia is missing.

Article thirty-four, thirty-five provides the present commercial relations of the principality with foreign countries shall continue in force until new arrangements are made.

Article thirty-six, thirty-seven make the same provision for Mussulmans public and private as article twenty-eight.

Article thirty-eight. The Servians shall be allowed fifteen days to evacuate territory not in the new limits.

Article thirty-nine. Tribute to Servia shall be capitalized at the rate of capitalization to be arranged by the powers with the Porte. Servians shall bear a share of the Turkish debt proportionate to the territory she acquires.

Article forty. The in lependence of Roumania is fixed on. Conditions in the following:

Article forty-one is a repetition of article five relating to religious liberty.

Article forty-two. Roumania gives back to Russia that part of Bessarabia taken under the treaty of Paris.

Article forty-four. Roumania receives Dobreidscha; also the territory south as far as a lane starting east of Selistria, and joining the Black sea south of Mongolia.

Article forty-four. Lines of the boundary and water line division shall be fixed by a European commission and the Danube commission, respectively.

Articles forty-five, forty-six and forty-seven continue the present commercial relations of Roumania in force until new arrangements are made.

Article Forty-eight. Tribute shall be capitalized at a rate arranged by the powers and the Porte.

Article Forty-nine. Romania supersedes the Porte in the obligations relating to public works in that principality.

Article fifty. The fortifications on the Danube from Iron Gates to its mouth shall be razed. No ship of war shall navigate the Danube downwards from Iron Gates. Guard ships of the powers at the mouth of the river may, however, ascend to Galatz.

Article fifty-one. The commission of the Danube, in which Roumania and Servia shall be represented, is maintained. It will exercise its powers henceforth as far as Galatz, with complete independence of territorial authority, and all arrangements relative to its rights are confirmed.

Articles fifty-two and fifty-three contain further regulations in regard to the Danube commission.

Article Fifty-four. The work of removal of the obstacles which the Iron Gates and cataract cause to navigation of the Danube is entrusted to Austro-Hungary.

RIGHTS OF JEWS.

BUCHAREST, July 14.—At a recent secret sitting of the Chambers, Minister Bratiano stated, the government, while reserving the historical right of Roumania to Bessarabia, has resolved to accept and fulfill the decision of congress in regard to the Jews.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN.

VIENNA, July 14.—The *Political Correspondence* reports it is said Gortschakoff and Beaconsfield have drawn up a basis for a future Anglo-Russian understanding.

PREPARING FOR GUERRILLAS.

BELGRADE, July 14.—Austria has posted strong detachments on the Drina frontier to enforce neutrality on the Servians, if, as apprehended, a guerrilla warfare is commenced by the Bosnians and Herzegovinians against Austrian troops.

TURKEY COCK CONKLING.

His Adherents Playing the Sympathy Dodge in Hopes of Aiding Him in His Senatorial Fight.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, July 14.—Secretary Sherman returned to Washington yesterday. Col. Burt, new naval officer, was sworn in, and will relieve Cornell on Monday. Gen. Merritt is required to furnish a bond for $400,000. He will qualify next week, having already secured bondsmen. The machine Republican politicians have not yet recovered from their surprise. The adherents of Senator Conkling are endeavoring to obtain sympathy for their standard bearer. There is not to be a general decapitation of subordinates like that which followed the removal of Fenton's friends, when Murphy and other Conkling men superseded them Great stress, is laid by the friends of the decapitated on the fact that they have control of the local organization in this city, and can do as they please in spite of the custom house changes. Past experiences speak otherwise. In the changes since the advent of Lincoln to the presidency, the local politicians have gone with the interest which hold the custom house. As soon as Conkling succeeded in decapitating Fenton's friends the local organization became agents of Conkling. Even sympathy fails to keep the decapitated collector powerful politically. The effort of Conkling and his friends is to make it appear that the changes are a special attack upon him. In this way they hope to make political capital for the election of an assembly who will vote Conkling back to his seat.

The Saratoga Railroad Conference.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, July 14.—The railroad conference at Saratoga has concluded its labors, and the results likely to be attained are highly favorable. So far as known the proposition of Mr. Vanderbilt to refer the question of a division of through business between the Great Western and Canada Southern to Mr. Scott of the Pennsylvania Central has been accepted by the former, and the matter will be heard next week. It has been decided to admit the Chicago & Alton road in the through line stock business from St. Louis to New York. The assertion is made that the economies about to be insiituted among the Vanderbilt property will result in the saving of $1,000,000 annually to those roads. It seems probable that the managers of the Trunk lines will meet next week.

Robeson Speaks for Grant.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 14.—Ex-Secretary Robeson interviewed on the subject, says from what little he knows General Grant does not desire a renomination. It is his opinion Grant would not accept unless there should be peculiar conditions, or the state of the country should demand that he again take the helm.

Union League.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The national executive committee of the Union League of America will meet at Brighton Beach hotel, Coney Island, New York, the 18th inst.

Ocean Steamships.

LONDON, July 15.—Steamships City of Montreal and Gillest from New York, and Moravani from Montreal arrived, out.

'Orrible.

[Morris Tribune.]

It would be a horrible catastrophe for one of the Washburn family not to go to Congress.

THE PAGE IMPEACHMENT

Senator Waite, of Mankato, Gives the Reasons for His Vote of Acquittal—An Able Argument in Support of the Doctrine That Impeachment Courts Must be Governed by the Rules of Law.

The following is the opinion of Senator Waite, of Mankato, and gives his reasons *in extenso* for his vote. Coming from so ripe a legal mind, and so worthy a citizen as Judge Waite it will be read with interest by thousands, and will go far toward convincing all fair-minded men that the decision of the court of impeachment was based upon law and evidence. It was filed with Clerk Johnson in this city on Saturday:

Our constitution provides that certain officers may be impeached for "corrupt conduct in office and for crimes and misdemeanors." It is claimed by the prosecution that the words "crimes and misdemeanors" do not mean what we would understand at first blush, to-wit: legal crimes, but extend to all sorts of maladministration, misbehavior or misconduct in or out of office, whether criminal or not, thereby leaving the question "to the arbitrary discretion of the Senate," so that it could make that a crime at one time or on one person, which would be deemed innocent at another time or in another person;" which, in a word, would invest this court with powers undefined by law. Such authority is the essence of despotism, and is not entrusted to any other court or department in this country. It is to regulate the powers of the courts, the departments and public officers that we frame constitutions, enact statutes, and adopt the common law, which latter contains the accumulated experience of centuries, is so well adapted to circumstances; and is so multifarious in its provisions, that it is impossible to codify it. It is to be found in legal elementary works, in the arguments of counsel, and chiefly in the decisions of courts. It is against the policy of this law and of all enlightened modern government to endow courts with undefined powers.

Impeachment was used in England in early times, and was sometimes perverted to condemn those whom the government desired to put out of the way. Not being sufficiently available for this purpose, attainder was instituted. By this the government could by mere legislative enactment, without granting a hearing to the accused, confiscate his property and attaint the blood of himself and his descendants. Impeachment gave the right of defense to the accused. It became obsolete after the introduction of attainder. But in progress of time the barbarous use of attainder became odious, fell into disuse, and impeachment was revived. It was again used to some extent for unjust political purposes, wherefore "crimes and misdemeanors" were held to cover every kind of misconduct. It was the exercise of this undefined power that formerly constituted the main feature of the "law parliamentary," technically so-called, and it is claimed to be the law in this country for the same latitudinarian purpose. The supreme court of the United States has decided that the common law forms no part of the criminal law of the national government, and hence the question has frequently arisen whether the offenses charged by impeachment under that government are in fact impeachable. It seems to me that the efficiency of this remedy has powerfully stimulated, if it has not actually given rise to, the claim that the "law parliamentary" exists in this country. In impeachments under the State governments no such inefficiency is felt; because in all of them the common law applies to criminal offenses.

It has never been clearly explained how the "law parliamentary" has been introduced into this country. The English common law was adopted by enactments of the colonial legislatures, and by constitutions created during the revolution, providing that it, together with the British statutes as they existed at periods therein prescribed, though not entirely uniform, should be the law so far as they are applicable to the *situation and circumstances*; but in none of them was the "law parliamentary" mentioned, nor was it adapted to the situation and circumstances of the colonies, because it is believed that impeachment was not used in them. In all the new States the common law, as it existed in this country at the time they were organized, has been adopted by statute or by the courts. Our supreme court has recognized it as the law of this State.

Some have claimed that the adoption of the writ of impeachment in the constitutions of this country has brought with it the "law parliamentary." But it seems clear, as Professor Dwight says in his sixth Am. Law Reg., p. 257, "Impeachment is simply a mode of procedure. It presupposes the existence of the crime, for the redress of which the trial is instituted." In a word, it relates to the *remedy* only.

Congress may apply the rules of common law to crimes, and the nation can exercise a more enlightened and undisputed power in trying impeachments. It will not then need the aid of this extrordinary law. But it appears that in England it is now held that no offense is impeachable unless it is indictable. It is claimed by Professor Dwight and others that this was the settled law of England before the adoption of our national constitution (see Melville's case, 29th Hornell's State trials, p. 1,470, decided in 1806, said to be the last impeachment case in England). In that case the house of lords required the opinion of the judges, who decided that none of the charges constituted an indictable offense; for which reasons the lords refused to convict. It should be particularly noted that while the theory that courts of impeachment have unlimited powers over the offenses to be tried in England, which they quote for authority, has discarded the dangerous doctrine repeatedly, so that the "law parliamentary" would not establish what is claimed for it. Not a decision of any court has been made in this country that the "law parliamentary" has been introduced here. President Johnson's and other impeachment trials, were cited by the prosecution to establish the doctrine. They only show the individual opinion of the members of the court usually divided. No decision has been made by the court on this question, wherefore the cases are of no authority.

It seems to be the settled law of this country, that criminal and penal statutes should be strictly construed. Therefore we should give a plain meaning to the language of our constitution. I have been moved to write out this opinion mainly to do what little I could to put down what I deem to be a latitudinarian and dangerous doctrine. I think the members of the court should be bound by the rules of law.

In our State, crimes and misdemeanors committed out of office are impeachable, because the language makes them so, and because it shows a mind equally depraved whether committed in or out of office. Our constitution provides also that "corrupt conduct in office" is impeachable. This I suppose to be always indictable. It is a very comprehensive clause, and will cover all, or nearly all the cases cited in the notes to pages 665 and 666 of vol. VI, Auer. Law Reg. of Judge Lawrence's article on impeachment. These cases are cited by managers in impeachment trials, to illustrate the necessity of the "law parliamentry," or, at any rate, of a latitudinarian construction. If a judge does an act of injustice to another, with criminal intent, it is a corrupt act in office, though he profits nothing by it.

In order to impeach the respondent it should clearly appear in proof that he did the act with criminal intent. A mistake in a judge goes for nothing.

I will refer to a part of the most important charges as they appeared in the proofs. Articles six and seven have been usually considered together.

Ingmundson, county treasurer, bought of the town treasurer of Clayton a town order drawn for some $114 which the latter had paid to the holder. The town treasurer became a defaulter and absconded. A subsequent town treasurer obtained from the county auditor an order on the county treasurer for $500 or $600 which Ingmundson refused to pay unless the said town order should be received in part payment, and it was so received. The respondent called the attention of the grand jury to these facts. They had Ingmundson come before them and examined him, which was improper. They reported the facts to the court when they came to be discharged, and the judge remarked that all other matters had been attended to promptly by them, but in this matter they had shown an unwillingness to act. That the facts they reported warranted an indictment, and if they had failed to find one through fear, favor or affection, they had violated their oaths, but their consciences were their own, etc. The witnesses disagreed as to his language, but I adopt this qualified statement as more rational than the unqualified one that they had violated their oaths. He discharged them, and in their presence directed the county attorney to draw a complaint on these facts. Subsequently he caused Iugmundson to be arrested on his warrant and held him to bail. No indictment was ever found. I see no cause for impeachment, either on account of the conduct towards Ingmundson, nor of the language to the jury. It is true the language, in one sense, was pretty strong, but it was put in an hypothetical form by which it was shorn of its main force.

I ought to say in justice to Ingmundson that on full evidence I concluded that he did not intend to do a wrong, which I suppose is the reason the grand jurors found no bill; although his conduct about the order was irregular.

Article eight. The respondent issued a warrant against Deputy Sheriff Stimson, an officer of his court, by which he was arrested, charged with contempt for circulating a petition containing this language: "Sir, knowing you, and believing that your prejudices are stronger than your sense of honor; that your determination to rule is more ardent than your desire to do right; that you will sacrifice private character, individual interest, and the public good, to gratify your malice; that you are influenced by your ungovernable passions to abuse the power with which your position invests you to make it a means of oppression rather than of administering justice; that you have disgraced the judiciary of the State, etc., * * we request you to resigns" etc. The warrant was issued without an affidavit. The statute requires "an affidavit or other evidence." It is plain that this was an oversight, and would not therefore be cause for impeachment, even if the judge would be liable for false imprisonment. After examination he discharged Stimson, there being no proof that he circulated the petition.

Article nine alleges that the judge made a fishing expedition out of Simson's examination to find out who originated and circulated the petition. The respondent testified that the witnesses were unwilling to tell any facts, and that he could get nothing out of them, except by the most rigid cross-examination, &c. I can see no conduct under these charges deserving of impeachment.

SHOCKING SCANDAL.

The City of Newark Greatly Agitated Over the Liberlanism of a Prominent Church Member—Several Female Members of the Flock Found to Be Unclean—Poverty Drives a Chicago Man to the Murder of His Wife and His Own Suicide—Other Criminal Matters.

CHURCH SCANDAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, July 14.—The citizens of Newark, N. J., have a good sized and very shocking scandal on hand which has resulted in the suspension of seven members of the Fifth Baptist church. Several young ladies have been arraigned upon the charge of immorality. Their ruin was the work of an active member of the Sunday school. He was librarian and taught a Bible class. Among his victims were two sisters who are respectably connected, and moved in the best society. Another is the daughter of a late candidate for the mayoralty, who is now married to another. It is said she hastened the marriage ceremony to avoid exposure of her dalliance with the Sunday school teacher. The birth of her child soon after her marriage led to an exposure of the guilty secret which was shared by several. The offenders against good morals have been promptly turned out of the church.

RHODOPE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, July 14.—A Constantinople despatch says several batteries of artillery and eighteen battalions have been sent to Volo as a precaution against possible disturbance. The Rhodope insurgents have exhausted their ammunition and suffer from scarcity of provisions and differences have broken out among the chiefs, some wishing to accept amnesty.

HORSE THIEVES KILLED—ONE A WOMAN.

DENVER, Col., July 14.—A special to the *News* from Canon City says: Sheriff's posse pursued two horse thieves in San Luis valley. They came upon them at Boles ranche, and were fired on by the thieves. The posse returned the fire, killing one instantly, and mortally wounding the second, who died in six hours, but refused to give their names or any information. On preparing their bodies for burial it was discovered that the smaller robber who had been killed at the first fire was a woman, young and delicately formed, and decidedly handsome. She had been mistaken for a boy. She was heavily armed and was the first to fire on the pursuing party. There was no clue to their identity. They had stolen five horses and had all of them in their possession.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CHICAGO, July 14.—At 2 o'clock this morning Jeremiah Kennedy, an Irish laborer living on Meagher street, West side, shot his wife, Mary, twice, killing her instantly, and then sent a ball into his own body in the vicinity of the heart, from the effects of which he is now dying. Several causes combined led to the deed, among which was poverty, hypochordria and disease.

DROWNED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 14.—Edward Kelly, of Indianapolis, was drowned to-day while bathing.

The Dark Horse Will Win.

[Chaska Valley Herald.]

Washburn has distanced St. Paul's favorite, Dr. Stewart. Never mind, the Democrats will soon bring out the "dark horse" that will take the course by a straight heat.

Bosh.

[Wabashaw Herald.]

Mr. Gordon E. Cole, of Faribault, has risen up as a candidate for Congress and will undoubtedly prove a formidable competitor to the Major.

Getting Hot.

[St. Charles Times.]

There is a pretty even race between the weather and politics in the third Congressional district. Both are getting pretty hot.

Scared.

[St. Cloud Journal-Press.]

Democratic editors and politicians are scared nearly out of their boots at the prospect of Grant's being elected President again.

A Suggestion.

[Sherburne County Star,]

Why don't the Democrats nominate Dr. Stewart for Congress, if they are so anxious to have him go.

A Model Orator.

The Sheldon *Mail* is laconic. Its article on the Glorious Fourth was as follows; "The ¼."

THE CROPS.

Reports of the Condition of the Grain Crop by Telegraph and Gleaned from State Exchanges—The Prospect Generally Favorable for a Large Yield, Though Damage Has Resulted in Certain Localities from Storms, Smut and Rust.

WINONA.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINONA, July 13.—Crop prospects in this part of the State is excellent, with the drawback of minor damage to wheat by the late rains. The wet weather, however, has effectively checked the ravages of the chinch bug. The weather yesterday and to-day was intensely hot. Danger of rust, but none yet reported of any extent. A few harvesters have arrived here. Some early pieces of wheat will be cut next week, but, as a rule, harvest will not begin before the last of July.

GOODHUE COUNTY.

[Special Telegram to the Globe]

RED WING, July 13.—Prospect for large grain crop good. Some rust and more smut than usual, but no great damage from storms or any other cause. Barley will be cut next week. Wheat harvest will not begin for twelve or fifteen days, and much of it not till the 1st of August.

FREEBORN.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

ALBERT LEA, July 13.—Wheat looking fine. Weather unfavorable at present. All other grains doing well. Prospects of more rain. Cool, dry weather needed badly.

[From our State Exchanges.]

Sherburne county *Star*, July 12; Haymaker's are "making hay while the sun shines."

Anoka county *Union*, July 13th: A gentle rain last Tuesday, laid the dust, cooled the atmosphere and helped the crops, three desirable things.

Albert Lea *Enterprise*, July 11th: A heavy rain passed over the county last Sunday afternoon. We have heard of no damage caused by it.

In Cedar Lake township: A great deal of the wheat crop has bean lodged throughout this part of the county by the heavy rains of last Sunday.

Owatonna *People's Press*, July 13th: The hot weather of the past week has made the corn shoot up rapidly, and there is now a prospect of a fair crop.

St. Charles *Times*, July 12: Hundreds of acres of wheat were laid low by the storm of wind and rain on Tuesday, materially injuring the growing wheat crop in this county.

Chaska, Weekly *Valley Herald*, July 11th: Farmers are busy haying. It rained quite hard last Sunday and undoubtedly did quite an amount of damage to brick yards and the growing grain.

Mantorville Express, July 12: The barley harvest will begin in the course of ten days. The acreage in this county is not as large as common, and some pieces became so badly lodged sometime ago that it will not yield very heavy.

Melrose (Stearns county) *Record*, July 12th: The grain in many places is badly lodged, which will interfere much with the cutting of the crop, but it is thought that it will not prevent the filling of the heads. No better prospects for a large crop was ever seen.

Worthington *Journal*, July 11th: The heaviest rainstorm of the season visited this section of country last night. Up to the hour of going to press we cannot hear of much damage to grain as a result, and it is hoped that it will not prove as serious as some anticipate.

Granite Falls *Journal*, July 11th: The late rain storms have not very materially injured the crops in this vicinity. It is only in fields where the grain grew exceedingly rank that it is rusting or has fallen down, and in no instance will there be less than two-thirds of a crop.

Mankato Weekly *Union* July 12th: The growth of corn hereabout for the past two weeks has been simply unexampled. It is already as high as the fences; sweet corn having been tassled for a week, while the dent exhibits a robustness equal to the support of numerous large and heavy ears.

Fergus Falls *Journal*, July 12th: According to all accounts, the condition of the grain surpasses all our expectations, it not having lodged as much as was feared it would. Mr. M. E. Granrud, of Trondhjem, left with us this week a head of common grain seven inches in length. What next?

Owatonna Review, July 12: On Monday afternoon the sky clouded over suddenly and quite a heavy rain fell. The thunder and roaring which accompanied the rain indicated a heavy storm southwest of this city, but upon inquiry we learn that no serious damage was done—the grain that was lodged by the wind and rain coming up again all right.

Wells (Faribault county) *Advocate*, July 11th: Thousands of tons of hay have already been put up, and thousands more will be put up inside the next two weeks. Most of our farmers complain of rusted wheat. The rust thus far is merely upon the leaves; but fears are entertained if the present hot weather and occasional showers do not let up a little, the stalk will become attacked.

Wilmar (Kandiyohi county) *Republican-Gazette*, July 11th: Another heavy rain storm last night. This kind of thing is getting monotonous, and besides crops will suffer serious damage if it continues much longer. We have had too much rain already. In Burbank, Kandiyohi county, grain is in good condition. Some pieces of wheat were damaged by the storm of last week, but on an average looks exceedingly well.

Owatonna *Journal*, July 11th: During a ride on the St. Louis & Minneapolis railroad yesterday, we noticed that wheat between Waseca and Albert Lea looked very rusty. It appears to have suffered greater damage than any we have seen in this county, and yet some of our best farmers tell us that they fear their wheat has been materially injured by the rust and that the yield will be much lighter than was anticipated.

New Richland *Chronicle*, July 12th: The heavy rain storm which passed through here a week ago last Sunday, passed through Woodville and Blooming Grove townships, in the latter it did considerable damage. On the place of Wm. Howell it lodged the grain badly and tore the siding from Mr. Howell's house, carrying it some distance. Mr. H. thinks the storm injured the grain very much. He also reports that wheat is badly rusted in that section.

Goodhue County *Republican*, July 11t: The reports from the wheat fields continue to be generally of a very favorable character. Some grain has been lodged by the storm, but commonly it stands well. There are reports, especially from the town of Goodhue, of rust. Some men of good judgment say the injury is considerable, while others think it will not amount to much. Nearly all States south of us complain of rust, weevil and rain sufficient to make a noticeable reduction in the yield.

Shakopee *Argus*, July 11th: Sunday's storm is reported to have lodged much wheat in some parts of the State, especially in Washington county. Fortunately Scott county escaped, as there was but little wind. Haying has commenced in earnest, and in two weeks the farmers will be busy harvesting their grain. Scott county will average twenty bushels to the acre. The acreage will be greater than last year. Corn has turned out better than was expected and will yield an average crop.

Cannon Falls *Beacon*, July 12th: H. H. Manning showed us some heads of wheat on Tuesday last, raised on his farm near this village, that were thickly covered with Hessian flies. Webster describes these second-grade grasshoppers as "small two-winged flies or midges, nearly black, and very destructive to young wheat; so called from the opinion that they were brought into America by the Hessian troops during the revolution." We have since conversed with several farmers, who say they have seen no indication of these insects in their fields.

Rochester *Post*, July 12: Wheat is the leading staple of Minnesota, and hence the present condition and future processes in the growth and maturity of that crop are being and will be watched with no little interest and anxiety. Wheat in Minnesota was got in nearly or quite one month earlier last spring than usual, and a very largely increased acreage was sown. The fate of the wheat crop will be regarded with general and intense solicitude until it is harvested and in the stack. The grain is now in and passing the blossom, and the next few days will tell the story as to the results.

Faribault *Democrat*, July 12th: Complaints are coming in that the hot, damp weather of the present week is having a very bad effect on the wheat. This section of the State was visited by a storm last Sunday afternoon, which did considerable damage to the growing grain in various portions of this county. For several hours the rain fell in torrents, and the wind was sufficiently heavy to blow even the corn down flat and in some places twist and break the stalks off. In many places the wheat, barley, rye and oats are down bad, and will straighten up but little. Every storm of that kind before harvest will damage the crop seriously.

Le Sueur *Sentinel*, July 11: The barley and rye harvest, although there is not much of either crop in this county, commenced this week. The wheat harvest will begin in about ten days. Farmers inform us that the corn crop, though rather short, gives more than the average promise of a good crop. It stands evenly on the ground, and the stalks are unusually heavy and vigorous. The past two weeks have been the best of corn weather. We have additional evidence of the reported injury to wheat by rust, especially on the Ottawa and Sharon prairies, where there are many fields that will doubtless be materially injured; and the frequent rains and hot suns of the past week have greatly added to the probable injury.

Worthington (Nobles county) *Advance*, July 11th: "How's the wheat?" we asked of a farmer the other day. "Some rust on it," said the farmer. In Little Rock: All crops are still promising finely. Corn especially, under the recent rains and hot weather, is coming out beautifully and is waist high in many places. The rust so far has done no damage to early wheat but has effected late wheat some. In Grand Prairie: Wheat in Grand Prairie is excellent, in fact, "immense." There is scarcely a poor field of wheat in the township. Barley harvest will begin the latter part of the week. Grand Prairie will challenge the county on average crop and quality of wheat this year. In Graham Lakes: Crops of all kinds promising well. The rust has not yet attacked the stalks of wheat and the heads of early wheat seem to be filling out well. Barley is about ready to cut. Corn is doing well where it was planted early and well tended. In Indian Lake: The rust has done no damage whatever in this town. A little has appeared on the blades but the stalks are perfectly green. The prospect for wheat and oats never looked so good, and corn, under the present hot weather, is jumping right ahead. Barley harvest will begin next week.

Supposing He Did Beat Wash.

[Red Wing Republican.]

There has been some talk about Dr. Stewart running for Congress without a nomination. We hope he will not. He has deserved popular respect for his course in Congress, and his defeat in the convention, arising as it did, does not detract from that. It is not awarded to him. But the people would cease to respect him if he should run against Washburn and not prevent his election.

The Dakota Delegation to the Second District Democratic Convention.

[Hastings Gazette—Dem.]

So far as our observation extends there will be two or three votes for C. H. Lienau, of Carver, five or six for Henry Poehler, of Sibley, and the balance scattering. The delegates were not elected in the interest of any particular individual, and every man will probably vote as he pleases, especially on the preliminary ballots and before matters are narrowed down to a fine point between the rival candidates.

They Don't Want Ig.

[Hastings Gazette.]

The Democratic convention on Saturday gave formal and emphatic notice to Senator Donnelly that so far as this county is concerned no proposition will be entertained for affiliathion with his greenback squad upon any other basis than that of supporting the regular nominee at Shakopee on the 18th inst., which will undoubtedly be a Democrat of the orthodox stripe.

Cole too Cold Blooded.

[Goodhue County Republican.]

Rice county has instructed its delegation to endeavor to secure the nomination of Hon. Gordon E. Cole to Congress.

There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to Congress;
But, dallied with too long, it ebbs
Back through the sandy strait its shallow honors.

How He Was Beaten.

[Faribault Democrat.]

Dr. Stewart, the present incumbent, admits that he has been beaten by base and lying calumnies, and insinuates that he shall appeal to the people.

Sorry.

[Wadena Tribune.]

No, Bro. Hall, sorry to disappoint you, but the third district won't send a Democrat to Congress this time.

Gel-torious.

[Carver County Free Press.]

What a glorious thing it would be if we had a Washburn in the second district.