Daily Globe.

BY H. P. HALL.

NO. 17, WABASHAW STREET, ST. PAUL.

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By Carrier, per month	..70c	By Mail, per month	...70c
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THE DAILY GLOBE,

BY CARRIER.

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ST. PAUL. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1878.

THE New York *Tribune* says that the Potter committee has spent nearly $20,000 for a lot of hopelessly damaged lies. We hadn't heard that the committee had purchased a file of the *Tribune*.

A CINCINNATI clergyman preached in Chicago last Sunday on "Curiosit:." After he had concluded, his hearers were filled with curiosity to learn what connection his sermon had with his text.

ACKLEN has been renominated to Congress by his Louisiana constituency. Perhaps they think that his past experiences will induce him to "bevare of vidders" in the future. A burnt child dreads the fire.

ANOTHER island belonging to Turkey, Tenedos, is in the market, and Great Britain is trying to buy it. It is of little importance, however, except as the site of a fortress, being but five miles long by two in width—not large enough for an ordinary Minnesota farm.

"THE Ohio idea" appears to be causing the Republicans a good deal of annoyance. It's an idea that takes with the people, but doesn't accord with the views of the gold bugs of Wall street and their newspaper supporters. The Ohio idea is bound to become the national idea, despite Pirate Sherman and his syndicates.

KEARNEY told a Philadelphia *Press* reporter that "the true workingmen's party must have few issues. Chinese immigration must be stopped; land grabbing must cease; a decent day's wages must be paid for a decent day's work." We wonder if Kearney thinks he got in a decent day's work on Monday by abusing genuine workingmen as he did.

THERE really does seem to be a woman at the bottom of all mischief. Conant, the Boston bank defaulter, can attribute his fall in a certain degree to a pretty actress, who managed to fleece him out of a considerable amount of money—more than his salary. The bank cashier of the future should be a man superior to feminine attractions.

THE present government of Great Britain is opposed to a bi-metallic standard on account of its inconvenience, but has nevertheless appointed a representative to the Paris monetary conference, and if it shall be found expedient to establish an equivalent silver coinage for her silver-using dependencies, will not allow present prejudices to interfere with the interests of subjects.

THE situation in Bosnia is exceedingly grave. The hostility to the Austrian occupation of the province seems to have become general, and the troops of Francis Joseph have been resisted at every step. Several engagements have already taken place, and there is a prospect of still others. It is very evident that Austria will not find her new possessions a bed of roses.

EX-GOV. WARMOTH declares that Jeff Davis' recent speech will be the Democratic basis of action this year. He says the Democrats will nominate Confederate officers for most of the civil stations. We don't think the Democrats of the South have commissioned Warmoth to speak for them, and are thoroughly of the opinion that he lies, except as to the disposition to nominate the best men for civil stations, who, in this instance, happen to be ex-Confederates.

THE Democratic State and Third District committees met in this city yesterday, and fixed the time and place of holding the State and Congressional conventions. The State convention will be held at Music Hall, in this city, on Thursday, Sept. 5, and the Third Congressional District convention on the succeeding day at the same place. The members of the committee, we are glad to state, are in favor of a lively campaign, and judging from present appearances the pine ring candidate will not have a walk-over.

THE history of the electoral commission as related by Mr. Manton Marble, who was privy to all the negotiations, and was especially familiar with Mr. Tilden's views, completely absolves Mr. Tilden from the charge of having consented to the fraud. His course throughout was one of constant protest against such an unconstitutional proceeding, and the country may thank him for his forbearance rather than condemn him for cowardice in refusing to imperil the peace of the nation by insisting upon his rights under the law.

GOV. HENDRICKS' SPEECH.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks opened the ball in Indiana on Monday evening by a speech to a large audience assembled at Masonic hall, in Indianapolis. The Associated Press has furnished us with three or four extracts from his remarks, but these are so appropriate to the issues of the day, and elucidate the policy of the Democratic party so fully, that they deserve to be read by every citizen and kept in mind during the campaign that is just beginning.

Especially well-timed and appropriate, particularly in States which will be called upon to elect a Senator next winter, are Mr. Hendricks' remarks relative to the choice of a legislature. People too often allow their personal preferences as to candidates for the legislature to sway their conduct and influence their support. They forget that by throwing their support in favor of a Republican candidate for the legislature they vote directly against the election of a Democratic Senator. They forget that the member of the legislature is merely a tool chosen to carry out the purpose of the party he represents—a purpose that may have a potent influence for good or evil upon the entire country. Mr. Hendricks puts the case plainly to every individual voter. "If voting directly for Senator," he asks, "how would your ballot be cast? You are sincere and earnest in your opinions, and will not throw your votes away upon a legislative ticket that you know cannot be elected, nor do you wish to hold an uncertain position between the parties to be bargained with or for. How, then, will you vote?"

In the election of a Senator it makes little difference whether a man is fully competent as a legislator or not, provided he casts his vote for the right party and the right man. This cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the people. It ought to be thoroughly understood that in voting for a member of the legislature, every elector is voting directly for a United States Senator of one party or of the other, and the importance of a proper choice should weigh upon the minds of every good citizen.

In stating Senator Voorhees' opinions on the financial question, Gov. Hendricks substantially states the views of the Democratic party of the whole country. National bank notes should be retired and the government, which alone has the right to issue money, should supply their place with greenbacks. The bonds of the government should be issued to the people at home, not sent to and offered for sale in foreign money marts, and these bonds should be subject to taxation just as other moneys are. All governmental money should be an absolute legal tender in the payment of debts, greenbacks possessing the same power as silver and gold.

Gov. Hendricks very properly places the responsibility for the present depression of the labor market upon the Repbliucan party. He has a remedy, which is that which has heretofore been suggested by Democratic members of Congress and in Democratic platforms. It is a simple but comprehensive one—appropriate legislation for the security of labor in its wages when employed by the great corporations of the country. The security in lien should be made adequate, and the proceedings for its enforcement simple, speedy and cheap.

In a very few words Gov. Hendricks disposes of the absurd pretense of Republican papers and speakers that it is the purpose of the Democrats to pay the rebel war claims and to recompense the Southern people for the emancipation of their slaves. For the administration of Mr. Hayes he has the utmost contempt. He declares that he has no Southern policy, and that his civil service is a sham—conclusions that all intelligent men of every party have long ago reached.

As to the campaign of 1880 Gov. Hendricks has very decided views. He concedes that Gen. Grant is the only available candidate of the Republican party and will be nominated. His candidacy, he claims, will signify a strong government, always prepared to hold the people in control—a more arbitrary supervision of the private concerns of the people. General centralization and a strong government is the sentiment of the party which he represents. That there will be a struggle between free institutions and the aggressions of power as a result of Grant's nomination he concedes, but expresses confidence that the people will not submit to the bartering of their rights in such a manner.

Gov. Hendricks' exposition of the issues now before the people is clear and explicit. He defines the policy of the Democratic party without hesitation, and defends its wisdom eloquently. He does not find it necessary to apologize for aught that it has undertaken to do. With the Republicans he deals fairly but severely. He holds and demonstrates that their purposes and acts are indefensible, and such will be the conclusion of the people at large if they but closely follow and observe their tendency.

KEARNEY.

The people of the East have had an exhibition of Kearney, the great apostle of labor reform on the Pacific coast—the man who led the revolution that came so near sweeping everything before it in California. The impression created by his speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston, is not an altogether pleasant one. The crowd that went to hear him was immense—the largest ever gathered there. He had been extensively advertised, and probably that fact had as much to do with attracting the crowd as the merits of the cause. His speech was a remarkable one in several respects—remarkable for its entire lack of argument, its blackguardism, its wealth of invective, and for the enthusiasm it awakened. Some might call it forcible. It was forcible simply in the sense that the invective of a fishwoman is forcible. It was a tirade against everything and everybody that did not agree with Kearney—a torrent of expletives indiscriminately launched—just such a blackguard address as would be apt to please the riff-raff of the slums of a large city, but which will disgust every thinking man and make workingmen, who sincerely wish the betterment of the condition of their class, tremble and fear for the results—mourn that their cause has fallen into the hands of so blatant a demagogue, so unscrupulous a leader of the dangerous elements of society.

The workingmen of this country suffer many and grievous wrongs which cry loudly for redress. The safety and permanence of our government depend upon the protection of the rights of those who constitute the bone and sinew of the country, and all efforts tending to right the wrongs of this class should command the hearty support and encouragement of every citizen. But no good, either temporary or lasting, can flow from such ill-considered, brutal tirades as Kearney's. The interests of capital and labor are identical, and any effort to bring them into conflict can only be productive of harm. Supposing that Kearney's wish was gratified—that capitalists were ruined or driven from the country. Where would the laboring man look for employment? It may be said that they would be their own employers. But where would they get the capital with which to buy machinery and material with which to begin work? And supposing they succeed in establishing themselves—would they not from that moment become capitalists and merit the overthrow with which they now threaten those who have already become employers?

Kearney's speech is simply an exhibition of blind, unreasoning demagoguery. He would overthrow the present order of things, but has nothing to offer us in its stead. He would destroy the present dependence of the workingmen without offering them other means of subsistence; overthrow order and establish anarchy; make of the present laboring class a vast army of howling malcontents, without means of subsistence and ready to prey upon each other and the world at large. We are thoroughly convinced that no honest workingman can have even the slightest sympathy with such a purpose.

The labor problem is fast becoming understood. The Democratic party of the several States has already seen the wants of the community, and has devised a remedy for existing evils. It is the encouragement of industry and such legislation as will guarantee to every man the possession of his earnings. Servile labor should be discouraged as detrimental to the best interests of honest citizens, and frauds upon workingmen by employers should be visited with the severest penalties. By pursuing such a course labor will be benefited; by pursuing the course suggested by Kearney the entire fabric of society will be destroyed, and unutterable woe follow to those dependent upon their labor for subsistence.

It is not difficult to see through Kearney's purpose in commencing mob agitation in Massachusetts. The opening sentences of his speech, in which he referred to Ben. Butler as "that fiery and incomparable hero of debate; that chivalrous and that white-plumed Navarre of the rostrum—the gallant, gifted, glorious Butler," disclosed it. Butler is the mob candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and hopes ultimately to reach the Presidency by the support of that element. To assist him Kearney came. This is the long and short of it. Kearney's mouthings are but Butler's echoes. Kearney is sowing that Butler may reap, but the harvest may be of an entirely different sort from what they expect. The peace-loving laborers of the country will be found as quick to see through their purpose as any in the land, and will be the first to place their condemnation upon such demagogueism.

THE New York *Nation*, in alluding to Kearney and Kearneyism, says:

Let us add—and without any wish to raise a question of party politics—that the moral and religious people of the North, in using their influence and the force of the federal authority to procure and maintain for several years the government of great civilized communities at the South by the grossly ignorant portion of the population, and to discredit the intelligent portion for political purposes, have been sowing the seed from which the Kearneys sprung.

Unpalatable as this language undoubtedly is to the Republicans, there is nevertheless much truth in it. But the *Nation* gives but one of many causes of the growth of Kearneyism, and omits the principal one—the abuse of the power of the government by making it the tool of the moneyed power as against the interests of labor. If industry had been as sedulously cultivated as speculation, there would have been no such thing in existence on this side of the Atlantic as Kearneyism or communism.

A Law Against Tramps.

The New Hampshire legislature has passed the following act to punish tramps, which goes into effect August 10th:

Section 1. Any person going about from place to place, begging and asking or subsisting upon charity, shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison not more than 15 months.

Sec. 2. Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling-house, or kindle any fire in the highway, or on the land of another without the consent of the owner or occupant thereof, or shall be found carrying any firearm or other dangerous weapon, or shall threaten to do any injury to any person, or to the real or personal estate of another, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison not more than two years.

Sec. 3. Any tramp who shall wilfully and maliciously do any injury to any person or to the real or personal estate of another, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the State prison not more than five years.

Sec. 4. Any act of beggary or vagrancy by any person not a resident of this State shall be evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 5. Any person upon view of any offence described in this act may apprehend the offender and take him before a justice of the peace for examination, and on his conviction shall be entitled to a reward of $10 therefor, to be paid by the county.

Sec. 6. The mayor of every city and selectmen of every town are hereby authorized and required to appoint special constables, whose duty it shall be to arrest and prosecute all tramps in their respective cities and towns.

Sec. 7. This act shall not apply to any female or minor under the age of 17 years, nor to any blind person.

Extend the Street Railway.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Years ago valuable rights and privileges were given certain individuals and their associates by the common council of St. Paul in consideration of their constructing and operating a street railway on and over certain streets in the city. Since then a petition was circulated and signed by hundreds of citizens of St. Paul for the extension of the street railway from College avenue to the round house of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad company on Mississippi street. The petition was duly presented to the common council of St. Paul, and nothing has been heard from it since. There is an actual necessity for this extension, and if the present owners of the street railway have no disposition to extend their line to meet the demands of the public, is it not time the aldermen of our city should give some little attention to the wants of their constituents, and take such action as designated by the ordinance of the city applicable thereto.

FELIX.

Tramps at Davenport, Iowa, entice boys into the river to bathe, and while in the water confederate tramps appear and rob the boys' clothing of what money they contain.

SUPREME COURT.

FULL TEXT OF DECISION FILED.

The State of Minnesota, on the relation of S. P. Lindholm, Appellant, vs. A. J. Parker, Respondent; the State of Minnesota, on the relation of Job K. Hart, Appellant, vs. Frank A. Parker, Respondent.

OPINION.

These two cases are in the nature of quo warranto, one to determine the right of A. J. Parker to hold and exercise the office of county auditor of the county of Big Stone, the other to determine the right of F. A. Parker to hold and exercise the duties of the office of clerk of the district court in the same county.

The general question presented is whether the county of Big Stone is an organized county, and entitled to have a county auditor and clerk of the district court. The respondents make the preliminary objection that the action will not lie for the reason that before an action will lie against any man for usurping public office there must be such public office as he is charged with usurping, and if Big Stone is not an organized county there cannot legally be any such office in it as county auditor. There is much logical force in the objection and the weight of authority at common law undoubtedly is, that the writ of quo warranto will not issue to oust a man from an office unless the office has a legal existence.

We think, however, that the action authorized by the statute has in this respect a more enlarged scope than the writ of quo warranto at common law. The statute authorizes the attorney general to bring an action in the name of the State. "When any person usurps, intrudes into, or unlawfully holds or exercises any public office, or any franchise within this State, or any office of any corporation created by authority of this State," Sec. 3, chap. 79, General Statutes.

This provision was taken *verbatim* from the New York Code. In the People vs. Draper 15, New York 532 the court of appeals sustained an action to determine the right of defendants to the office of police commissioners when the only question involved was, whether the office had any legal existence; and in the People vs. Carpenter, 24 New York, 86, which was an action to test the defendant's right to exercise the duties and powers of supervisor of a town, and the only question was, whether the town had been legally created. Whether the action was an appropriate one to raise that question was fully considered by the court of appeals, and the action sustained, the court saying: "The object of the framers of the code in the provisions in reference to these actions manifestly was, to provide a speedy and effectual mode of determining the claim of persons to exercise the duties of any office within this State, and the determination of the claims of individuals to discharge the duties of any office would necessarily involve the determination of the existence of the particular office." If a person should assume to set up and exercise an office not known to the law at all, in which case his acts would not have any semblance of legal effect, the case might be different. But we have very little doubt upon the statute that where a man assumes to hold and exercise the duties of an office known to the law, and the duties and powers of which are defined by law, the action will lie to test the question whether the office is authorized within the particular district for which he assumes to hold and exercise it. The offices of county auditor and clerk of the district court are offices established and the powers and duties of which are defined by law, and we think that one who assumes to exercise either within a county where such office is not authorized may be proceeded against under the statute.

The constitution, art. 11, recognizes a distinction between organized counties and established counties. The statutes both before and since the constitution recognize a distinction. For instance, revised statutes of 1851, chapter one, divide the territory into nine counties. Of these three are declared to be organized counties invested with all and singular, the rights, privileges and immunities to which all original counties in this Territory shall be and are by law entitled." One is declared to be organized after January 1st, 1852, and five are declared organized only for the appointment of justices of the peace, constables and such other judicial and ministerial offices as may be specially provided for. All through the acts of the legislature the usual formula, in declaring an established county is "So much of the Territory (or State) as is embraced in the following boundaries, be, and the same is hereby established as the county of," and in declaring an organized county, "That the county of ——— be, and the same is hereby declared to be organized with all and singular, the rights, privileges and immunities to which all organized counties in this Territory (or State) are entitled by law.'

This court in the State vs. McFadden, 23 Minn. 40, defines the distinction between organized and established counties by stating in effect that the establishing of a county is the setting apart of certain territory to be in the future organized as a political community or quasi corporation for political purposes and the organizing of a county is the vesting in the people of such territory such corporate rights and powers.

The establishing and organizing of counties is left (with some restrictions as to boundaries) wholly with the legislature and until some act of the legislature authorizing it the people of no district have the right to act as an organized county.

It is conceded that the county of Big Stone has never been expressedly declared by the legislature to be an organized county and that there has never been an express legislative grant to the people of that county of the right to elect the officers in question. But it is claimed that by reason of the provisions of title 3, chapter 8, general statute, Big Stone, as well as all other counties in the State, was recognized as organized.

That chapter is entitled "Counties and County Officers." Title 1 divides the State into seventy-three counties, naming them, and devotes a section to each county. The formula as to every county is the same: "The county of —— is established and bounded as follows." The names and boundaries of counties as previously existing a.e generally, if not in all cases, preserved. Some of the counties named were previously organized, and others only established counties. Title 2 is entitled "Organization, powers and duties." It provides that each *organized* county within this State is a body political and corporate, and as such empowered to act for the following purposes." Then follows the power to sue and be sued, to purchase, hold and convey property; to make contracts and provisions for county buildings; to the manner of suing and being sued, and of determining claims against the county. The fact that some counties are organized and others are not, is frequently recognized throughout the chapter as distinctly as in title 2. Title 3, relied on by respondents as by implication or recognition, organizing all the counties in the State, is entitled "county commissioners." The first section provides "every county shall be deemed an organized county for the purpose of this title, and shall have a board of county commissioners," prescribes how many there shall be, and their terms of office. The subsequent sections of the title relate to the mode of election, or appointment, of county commissioners, and their powers and duties. The title provides for the election, or appointment, of assessor, judges of election and justices of the peace, but does not expressly provide that there shall be any county officer other than county commissioners. In prescribing the powers and duties of the commissioners, the title frequently refers to other officers, such as county auditor, treasurer, sheriff, clerk of the district court, &c., and from these references it is argued that each of the counties mentioned in the title must have those officers.

Following this title are ten others prescribing the powers and duties of other county officers. Title 4 provides for and regulates the powers and duties of county auditors. Title 5 of county treasurer's, and so through the chapter, each title being devoted to one county officer. From the peculiar phraseology in some of these titles a doubt might be raised whether it was not intended to provide for some of these officers, such, for instance, as county treasurer, register of deeds, and sheriff in all counties, whether organized or not. But the language used in others as in title 4, "There shall be elected in each organized county, a county auditor;" in title 8, "There shall be elected in each county organized for judicial purposes a county attorney." In titles 10 and 12, providing for a court commissioner and coroner in each organized county, clearly recognizes the distinction between organized and unorganized counties. From the tenor of the entire chapter we conclude that it was not the intention in title three to organize all the counties except so far as was done by entitling each county to a board of county commissioners, nor to provide that each county should have all the officers referred to in the title. In prescribing all the powers and duties of county commissioner in both organized and unorganized counties, it was necessary in order to cover the whole ground, to mention other officers which some counties would have. The provisions as to the powers and duties of the commissioners in respect to officers mentioned in the title are operative where those officers exist.

From the conclusion at which we have arrived it follows that Big Stone is not an organized county, and is not entitled to the officers in question. The acts of State officers are referred to as recognizing the existence of Big Stone as an organized county. But the legislature alone is competent to affect the status of a county.

Judgment in each case is reversed and judgments will be entered as prayed for in the complaints.

GILFILLAN, C. J.

ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Tilden's Course Towards It, as Related by Manton Marble.

[Washington Special (Aug. 4) to Chicago Times.]

In the recent correspondence between Henry Watterson and Abram S. Hewitt the former called upon Mr. Manton Marble, as the only personal witness of some of the facts in the history of the electoral bill and of Mr. Tilden's relation thereto, to publish these facts and put on record the whole of this important chapter in our political annals. Mr. Marble will to-morrow publish a paper setting forth these facts. He says thot nothing Mr. Tilden did caused, and nothing was omitted to avert, the success of the plot which effected a revolution in the Presidential succession. After relating in detail

THE REPUBLICAN CONSPIRACY,

beginning with the dispatches of Chandler, Mr. Marble states when and how Tilden proceeded to assail that conspiracy. "Mr. Tilden," says the writer, "took immediate pains to advise his friends foremost in the House of Representatives that the final success of the low plot was impossible if that House would stand firmly and immovably on the unbroken series of precedents formed by the twenty-two Presidential counts from 1793 to 1872. He demanded that they expose and combat in full debate the threatened usurpation by the president of the Senate of

THE RIGHT TO COUNT THE VOTES

and select the votes to be counted. Upon this issue Mr. Tilden counseled many of his friends in the leadership of the House not only to stand, but to force the debate first in the House and then in the Senate. He accepted all responsibility for the outcome. He assured them that were their temper stiff and resolute, the conspiracy would break down in process of execution." After dwelling at length on the earnestness with which Mr. Tilden tried to push the fight on this plan, Mr. Marble gives a history of the electoral scheme and proceeds: "He would not be drawn into the slightest expression of

PERONAL SANCTION

to the electoral scheme, which was adopted on the 17th of January with unanimity by the Democratic members of the committee of both Houses. Mr. Tilden, in his interview with Mr. Hewitt, on the 14th, did not withhold the grounds of his objection to the bill. Expressing some surprise at the fact that the Democratic Senators had already determined upon their course, whatever his advice or wishes might be, and some surprise at the secrecy which had shrouded the gestation of their project, Mr. Tilden observed that secrecy in respect to any plan implicating the rights and interests of so many was

A MISTAKEN AND UNFORTUNATE POLICY.

He recommended the widest publicity, the fullest discussion, and the freest consultation. Mr. Tilden's criticisms of the details of the bill, of which in no shape could he approve either the policy or the substance, exemplify the political sagacity of the statesman:

"If arbitration is to be adopted the tribunal ought to be fixed in the bill itself, and not left to chance or intrigue. If an arbitration is to be adopted, the duty of the arbitrators to investigate and decide the case on its merits should be made mandatory and not left a question of construction. With both the vital points left at loose ends, you cannot succeed. You can exact, first, the selection of good men to compose the tribunal, which is the controlling point; and, second, the nature of the function to be performed by the tribunal, which is next in importance. Fix these two points, good men, explicit powers, and you might possibly get through. Leave them doubtful, and it is happy-go-lucky, the shake of a dice box.

"THE SCHEME

which Mr. Hewitt had brought contained in its first draft a provision by which six judges were to be described in the act, one of them to be eliminated by lot. To this Mr. Tilden's objection was peremptory. Said he: 'I may lose the Presidency, but I will not raffle for it. He was pressed to say that if the bill could be modified so as to fix the five judges by a positive provision, he would give it his approval. He firmly declined. The measure itself was not one as to which

MR. TILDEN'S ACTION

was or could be hesitated for a single instant. His practical objection deserves as much weight as any argued objection then or since, namely, that 'so great a stake as the government of forty-five millions of people with an immense civil expenditure, and one hundred thousand officeholders to be disposed of by a small body sitting in the capital, the judge of its own powers, would become the sport of intrigue or fraud."

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

"The next day, Jan. 15, Mr. Hewitt having returned to Washington, telegraphed thence to Mr. Edward Cooper, in New York:

"To E. C.—The Senate committee will probably reject the five and report the six judge plan immediately. The Senators feel committed to concur. The House committee will not concur and for the present will probably not report.

"Mr. Tilden's answer was as follows:

"NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1877.—To A. S. H.: Procrastinate to give a few days for information and consultation. The six-judge proposition is inadmissible. E. C.

"The next day Mr. Hewitt telegraphed again:

"WASHINGTON, Jan 16.—To E. C.: After protracted negotiations the Senate committee has receded from the six-judge scheme, declined the five-judge, and offered the four senior associate justices who are to choose the fifth judge, excluding the chief justice. Our Senate friends earnestly favor acceptance, because they do not believe it possible to pass over ——. The Democrats on the House committee believe this is the last chance of agreement. We cannot postpone beyond 11 to-morrow, and if we decline, the Senate committee will report their original plan, to which our friends are committed. Telegraph your advice.

"Mr. Tilden sent the following answer:

"NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Be firm and cool. The four-judge plan will not do. It is perhaps worse than the six. Complaints are likely to arise of haste and want of consultation with members, and embarrassment in the exercise of their judgement after the plan is disclosed, by the premature committal of their representatives. There should be more opportunity for deliberation and consultation. Secrecy is dangerous. It is probably a mistake in itself, and if it results in disaster, it would involve great blame and infinite mischief.

"The night that the foregoing telegram to Mr. Hewitt was sent, the undersigned had called upon Mr. Tilden and found him in his library with several other gentlemen. The telegraphic correspondence given above was read, and the situation freely canvassed. In their presence Mr. Tilden dictated and sent the following telegram for transmission in cipher to Washington through the national committee rooms, not having been sent to or seen by Mr. Hewitt. It is not pertinent to any controversy concerning him. Indeed, by the time it had arrived and been deciphered the business was done, but it has value now as a fuller written record of the same points covered more briefly in the telegram to Mr. Hewitt:

TILDEN'S PARTING WARNING.

"NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—No need of hot haste. But much danger in it. Some days' interval should be taken. The risk of publicity is harmless. There is no information which could justify abstinence from condemning such an abandonment of the constitution and practice of the government and of the rights of the two houses of the people. Nothing but great and certain public danger not to be escaped in any other way could excuse such a measure. We are over-pressed by exaggerated fears and forget that the other side will have greater troubles than we unless relieved by some agrement. They have no way out but by usurpation. They are bullying us with what they dare not do, or will break down in attempting. So long as we stand on the constitution and settled practice we know where we are. The consequence of the new expedient had not been enough considered. The only way of getting accessions in the Senate is by the House standing firm, and judicious friends believe that in that case we will go safely through. Opportunity to consult such friends should be given before even tacit acquiescence by the House committee, if that is contemplated. Though details may be properly discussed, the final committal by the House committee should be firmly withheld.

MARBLE'S SUMMING UP.

"His magnanimous silence, the foregoing telegrams, and the preceding interview have now disclosed all that has not hitherto been of public record in respect to Mr. Tilden's judgment, action, and advice on the Republican conspiracy. He has since maintained an absolute reserve on the subject, even when reproached for a responsibility which he did not share. His only utterances have been the expression of a deep solicitude as to how the imperiled rights of the people may be vindicated against a precedent fatal if condoned. While no well-informed and competent critic of that compromise can ever question the high and patriotic purpose of the pure, the able, the admired Democrats who were its parents or sponsors, yet it is submitted that these proofs of the contemporaneous judgment, attitude, and advice thereon of the elected Democratic leader could not in the present currency of a false belief and of partisan misrepresentations be withheld from the Democratic party.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Levi Folsom, Esq., of Taylors Falls, was in the city yesterday.

The suit of Taylor & Co. vs. V. C. Seward in regard to a certain bill-board, has been settled, Mr. Taylor having bought the board, much to the satisfaction of the court.

S. H. Watson, of the *Dispatch*, was in the city to-day in the interest of his paper. This being his first visit to our city, we were pleased to hear him express himself as highly pleased with our business prospects.

Yesterday Seymour, Sabin & Co. turned out seven Minnesota threshing machines, the biggest day's work ever done at the prison. Mr. D. M. Sabin laughingly remarked that the boys were only seeing what they could do. Let us see you do it some more.

The foot race between Frank Moulton of Minneapolis and Mitchell of Illinois came off yesterday afternoon' Moulton winning by about eighteen inches. The race was close throughout, and Moulton made the 100 yards in ten seconds. They both left on the afternoon train for Minneapolis, and the chances are there will be another race.

Municipal Court.

Domestic Sewing Machine Co. vs. Lilly Brown, set for a day certain.

Michael Fortin vs. Z. Foss; over the term.

Edwin Ross vs. John D. Johnson, to be taken up at counsel's convenience.

Carlyle A. Bromley vs. M. Dalton, defendant, and Theo. VanTassel, garnishee.

Robert McAndrews vs. E. Z. Spendle, defendant, and Charles Jackson, garnishee. Judgment entered for plaintiff less $4.75 of the amount claimed.

E. G. Butts vs. Fred Slemacker, defendant to answer Aug. 10.

John Frost vs. Thomas Sutton and John Sutton, defendants defaulted.

John A. Darms vs. David Prescott and Pete McDonough, copartners as Prescott & Co., defendants, and Fayette Marsh, garnishee. Disclosure over the term.

C. J. Butler vs. J. S. & J. O'Brien. Default of defendants ordered.

Christ Hillmer vs. Byron Trask, defendant, and the St. Croix Boom company, garnishee. Defendant gave notice of motion to discharge garnishee.

Hicks Nursery company vs. E. J. Spindle. Over the term.

Ezra S. Chase vs. Abe Johnson. Defendant appeared and given till Aug. 10 to answer.

Walker, Judd & Veazie vs. John Copas. Defendant's council gave notice of motion to make complaint. More definite motion granted. Plaintiff allowed to file amended complaint by Aug. 13.

Adolph G. Dunn, assignee in bankruptcy of Louis Althoff, Charles Althoff, Aug. Bergman, Gustavus Cronning, copartners as Althoff, Bergman & Co., vs. Augustus Mellin and Albert Mellin; over the term.

John Kanst vs. J. W. Ham, defendant and Isaac Staples, garnishee. Plaintiff appeared and asked leave to amend complaint. Default entered against defendant.

Catherine Stewart vs. Walker, Judd & Veazie. Continued at request of defendants' attorney.

Joseph Villeux vs. Boutwell & Goodwin, defendants, and Durant, Wheeler & Co., garnishees.

Hecks Nursery Company vs. Henry Gerke. Defendant to answer by August 10th.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

Thomas Colberts was up for fast driving on the bridge. Paid $7.50.

John Riley, assaulting John Kilty, paid $1 and costs.

Otto Hoose, plain drunk, paid $7.50.

Nellie Kennedy, for disturbing the peace, paid $7.95.

Stephen Burnett, that was sent to the rock pile, made his escape, much to the satisfaction of the officers.

Jack Wilson, that was sent to the county jail about two months ago, and made his escape, was captured by Deputy Sheriff Holcomb yesterday, and is safely within the walls, where he will likely work out his time to the tune of 100 days.

The case of the State of Minnesota vs. Mrs. Cummings was taken up yesterday at 2 P. M. The case has created considerable curiosity, as there was some rich things promised, but through the courtesy of Mr. L. E. Thompson, county attorney, and J. N. Castle, Esq., the public were disappointed in regard to who the parties were that promised to pay the young lady's board. After a closely contested case, but the preponderance of testimony being against the defendant, she was held in the sum of $200 to appear at the next term of the district court.

River News.

The Louisville left last evening with a lumber raft consigned to John Cruikshank & Co., Hannibal.

Penn Wright took out logs for Durant Wheeler & Co. and Brown & Folsom, consigned to A. T. Dorchester, Belleville, and Lindsay & Phelps, Davenport.

The Minnesota takes out a raft from Isaac Staples consigned to the Burlington Lumber Co., Burlington.

Robt. Semple left Prescott with a raft for Durant Wheeler & Co., for sale.

Logs are coming through the boom at the rate of 1,500,000 feet per day. It is thought there is fully 10,000,000 feet afloat in the boom that will come out on the present stage of water.

STANDING ROCK, D. T.

THE END OF GEN. HAMMOND'S LATEST RAID.

The Agent, Despairing of Protection from Carl Schurz and the New York Jobber, Yields Before the Persecution and Concludes to Resign---A Brilliant Victory for Sherman and Carlin---Almost Equal to the Latter's Discredited "Battle Above the Clouds."

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

STANDING ROCK, D. T., Aug. 3.—Gen. Hammond, the newly famous raider upon Missouri river Indian agencies has finally closed his long inquiry into the affairs of this agency and taken his departure. Remembering that the contest here was between the department of government to which he now belongs and another—that it was, in fact, the army against the Indian bureau—I must count it only an evidence of Gen. Hammond's integrity of purpose that he stood so straight against favoring his own side as to lean decidedly to the other side. It was importaat to Agent Hughes' defense to show the fact that he has for months been the victim of continual persecution and a most vexatious spying; and also that, with or without the knowledge of Col. Carlin, the post commander, a deliberate conspiracy against the agent's reputation and his personal safety had been carried on by persons harbored and countenanced by Col. Carlin. To evidence tending to show this, and evidently necessary to complete the exoneration of the agent, silence his enemies and compel the Indian office to stand by him, Gen. Hammond would not listen. He was unauthorized, he said, to hear charges or reflections against the military people or their dependents—he came only to hear charges against the agent and those associated with him. And he heard them, patiently, through a mass of trashy hearsay and guesswork of witnesses whose oaths would not be accepted, without respectable corroboration, by any court of justice. He was patient until he came to hear the testimony for the defense and moved his inquisition from the garrison to the agency. Then he became impatient; he was tired and disgusted with the whole case and wanted to be through with it as quickly as possible; and then, only, he acknowledged that nine-tenths of the testimony brought in by Gen. Carlin would be thrown out.

The general's work was a thorough examination of all the books and accounts of Agent Hughes, and he was forced to say that they were in the best and straightest condition of any Indian agency records he had ever examined.

The whole investigation has but partially developed the fact that the Agent has for the last five or six months been undergoing a persecution that is almost hellish. His differences with Carlin led him to make a reflection upon the army at large and officers of high rank were interested at once. They are so sensitive to criticism, you know! Gen. Sherman, it is rumored, took the trouble to ascertain that Agent Hughes had, so far as appeared in Washington, but few, if any, influential friends, and then the "dogs of war" were let loose. Of course the Indian bureau and the department of the interior are not fighting institutions. They have so little of character that they do not command the respect of even Gen. Hammond. In fact he has no sympathy with them but evidently cares most to obtain a reputation for ferreting out corruption and for making friends for the future in a branch of the government that is compact, permanent and influential. Here only, so far in this Missouri river raid, has he been compelled to retire disappointed. There was no corruption here to ferret out greater than the ordinary scandal of country villages, army garrisons, Indian agencies and other isolated places where scandal is common talk, because there's nothing else to talk about.

But Agent Hughes, thoroughly disgusted, and infected by Hammond's example, with doubt whether his superiors will stand by him or any other subordinate against influential enemies, is likely to free himself from animosity and persecution by resignation. If so, he leaves behind him, still under Col. Carlin's protection, the late chief witnesses for the military party—each of whom had cause for aiding the persecution in the fact that the agent has sought to put them away from the agency, for its manifest good. They are discharged employes, squaw men of the lowest type, and refugees from civilization. If the garrison and they remain, no agent can maintain here his office independently. But if, as reported here, Gen. Crittenden is soon to take command of the garrison, the men who have done the open work of the conspiracy against Agent Hughes will quickly leave. Some of them are here in violation of law, and Gen. Crittenden bears the reputation of an officer who is not likely to inherit another man's quarrel, and who certainly will not countenance a violation of law or the presence of disturbers of the peace.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

A man in Hastings attempted to jump into a carriage while it was in motion, fell, and broke his collar bone.

Jacob Myer, living in the southern part of Dakota county, the other day had his left leg broken and received other injuries, by having a horse fall on him.

The steamer Belle of La Crosse ran into the government boan Montana, the other evenina at the levee at Hastings. The latter was considerably damaged.

Frank Healy, of Waseca, the other day was placed in jail in Blue Earth county, charged with stealing wheat and sacks belonging to W. G. Ward, of Waseca.

There are a large number of summer visitors spending the season in Mantonville, Dodge county, which is among the very agreeable, pleasant and attractive summer resorts which abound in Minnesota.

The Rock County *Herald* says Rock river, and in fact all the smaller streams, are on "a high." Such a stage of water in midsummer is seldom seen in this locality, and it affords some idea of the unprecedented rain fall which occasioned it.

Says the Luverne (Rock county) *Hearld* of Aug. 2: "Vincent's track men put down a mile of iron rails on Monday, leaving a gap of half a mile to complete the track to Sioux Falls. Trains commenced running through to the Falls on the 1st inst."

The Rock County *Herald* announces that the station heretofore known as Miller, situated on the Stub between this point and Saint's Rest, will be known as Miller no more, but as Rushmore, the former name being a duplicate of another postoffice in this State.

The poles of the Midland Telegraph Co. are now in place, nearly, if not quite to Zumbrota. The coils of wire are distributed along the line ready for stringing, and in a few days telegraphic communication may be expected between the outside world and all points along the Midland.

A few days ago a tramp called at the residence of Mr. Sanford, in Mazeppa, and finding the house in charge of his little daughter, he ordered a meal of victuals, which was furnished under protest. Mrs. Sanford returned home in time to see the miserable scamp who stood on the door steps licking his chops.

Mazeppa *Tribune:* After much vexation the trouble between the Midland and the section round about Zumbro Falls, have been settled, and the Falls has now a side track, and is a station, in fact. Mr. Ed. Hyde, of Mazeppa, has charge of the station, we understand. It is in good hands.

The chronicling of runaway teams is a matter of daily occurrence. These accidents are due largely to carelessness and insufficient hitching, and sometimes, of course, to unavoidable causes. Life, limb and property are too often put in jeopardy by these occurrences. The other day, in Le Roy, a hitched team became frightened and broke away from their fastenings. They ran furiously, endangering the lives of persons on the street. Nobody was hurt, but team, harness and vehicle were very essentially demoralized.

There are no tramps in the South. The country is actually too poor to support them.