

Daily Globe

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

THE SUNDAY GLOBE. The Globe will be furnished every day in the week to city subscribers at 70 cents per month...

THE WEEKLY GLOBE. The Weekly Globe is a mammoth sheet, exactly double the size of the Daily. It is just the paper for the freeholder, containing in addition to all the current news...

Daily Globe Advertising Rates. Fourth Page 6 cents per line every insertion. Third Page 5 cents per line for the first week...

THE GLOBE offers no yearly space, but proposes to charge by the line for the space occupied, and the charge for the last day will be the same as for the first...

DAILY GLOBE

Will be sent by mail

For the Campaign

From September 10th to November 10th for ONE DOLLAR

The last two months of the campaign will be interesting and exciting. This price of One Dollar for Two Months

is for six papers per week. ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1878.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY will address his fellow citizens as follows: Northfield, Tuesday, Sept. 17. Littlefield, Tuesday, Sept. 21. Stillwater, Thursday, Sept. 26.

The Chinese lanterns that lighted the park where Kearney delivered his speech in Brooklyn, must have looked him, for they didn't seem to go at all in obedience to his demands.

The churches of Chicago are \$6,432 behind the liquor dealers in their contributions to the yellow fever sufferers. But of course the contributions as well as the prayers of the righteous avail more than those of the wicked.

There is little in the result of the Vermont election to encourage the Democrats, says a stalwart exchange. We don't know about that. There's lots in the result to disturb the Republicans, and that of itself is a good deal of comfort.

SENATOR WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, falls into line in favor of the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, although he denies the power of Congress to increase the volume of currency. It is very evident that the national banks, like the Chinese, must go.

The prohibitionists in Massachusetts are forsaking their chosen candidate, Talbot, and flocking to the standard of Old Strabismus. They don't seem to realize that while Butler is in favor of a prohibitory tariff he is not in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.

The New York Times bemoans a reduction of the banking capital of that city to the amount of over fourteen millions of dollars within the past three years. The fact is not a matter to be mourned. It shows that more money was invested in that line than was needed, and its release will place it where it will do more good—in some productive trade.

MURKIN ALI, who was murdered by a mob of Albanians in the city of New York, was a German by birth named Shizur. He apostatized and became a firm believer in the dogmas of the prophet, and arose to great distinction in the Ottoman empire. He was one of the Turkish plenipotentiaries to the Berlin congress, and his fidelity to the provisions of the treaty framed there was the cause of his murder.

The New Hampshire Republicans admit in their platform that "the country has reached a period demanding the largest exercise of wisdom and courage in the conduct of national and State affairs, and cannot afford to commit its destinies to the keeping of the party that for twenty years has shown itself incapable and unworthy of great trusts, and cares of State and nation."

MR. HAYES again recited John Sherman's speech on Tuesday to the people of Madison, with a few remarks of his own "above" in a sort of sermonic or rehash. Of course he tried to cast ridicule upon the paper currency of the country, and grossly misrepresented the opinions of those who demand that that currency should have a full legal tender value. It is a characteristic of Republicans everywhere to cast discredit upon the government, and to seek to convey the impression that its guarantee or indorsement is of no value whatever. It is a part of the repudiating scheme of John Sher-

man, but it must be humiliating to the people to witness the President of the United States going about the country and assisting in the disreputable business.

This testimony before the commission investigating the case of Fitz John Porter continues to be entirely favorable to that gentleman. Thus far not the slightest suspicion of the truth of the charges against him can be proved from the evidence, and there is no reason to doubt but the verdict of the commission will fully relieve him of the odium that has for so many years clung to his record through the last judgment of the court martial that passed upon his case in 1862. It is not improbable that one result of the present inquiry will be the conviction for perjury of one or more of the witnesses who testified against him in the first place.

THE CHANCES FOR WASHBURN'S DEFEAT.

A Minneapolis newspaper, evidently alarmed by the union of the Democrats and Nationalists upon Mr. Donnelly, seeks to derive a crumb of comfort from the vote for Governor last year in the counties comprising this Congressional District. According to that paper Pillsbury's majority in these counties was 7,795. Every one knows that so far as the Democracy were concerned the canvass last year was absolutely dead. Mr. Banning had no help whatever. Not a speaker was put in the field, no documents were circulated and even tickets were not supplied. Probably a hundred dollars would be in excess of the amount expended by the State Central committee in making the canvass. As a result the Democratic voters were not brought out. The Republicans having control of the patronage made a vigorous canvass and the returns show that they polled for Governor only 1,572 votes less for Pillsbury in 1877 than for Hayes, while Banning polled 7,271 less than the vote cast for Tilden. Pillsbury's large majority was entirely due to the fact of no canvass being made by the Democrats, and is in no sense a criterion of the result when national issues are at stake, as at present.

If the Washburn camp desires to give figures which can be taken as a fair basis it will go back a little farther than the dead campaign of 1877. In 1875, for instance, Albert Sebefer was the Democratic candidate for State treasurer and he actually carried this district by 1,931. In 1876, Stewart, (Republican) for Congress had but 2,096 majority over McNair, Democratic. The following table will be found instructive as indicating what Donnelly will have to "overcome" to be elected:

Table with 4 columns: Counties, Treasurer, 1876, Congress, 1876, and Stewart, McNair. Lists counties like Aitkin, Anoka, Becker, Benton, Big Lake, Cass, Chisago, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Douglas, Grant, Hennepin, Isabella, Kanabec, Lac qui Parle, Lake, Le Sueur, Lincoln, Morrison, Otter Tail, Pennington, Pine, Polk, Pope, Ramsey, Rice, Rock, St. Louis, Stearns, Stevens, Swift, Todd, Wadena, Washington, Wright, Yellow Medicine.

These figures very clearly show the possibilities and demonstrate that even at the worst a change of from ten to fifteen hundred is sufficient to elect the Democratic nominee. Albert Sebefer did secure that change, proving that this district is not necessarily Republican at all times and under all conditions.

Another interesting feature is the respective votes of Ramsey and Hennepin counties at the two last Congressional elections. In 1874 Hennepin county gave King 609 majority while Ramsey gave Wilson 2,031, making Wilson go out of the two counties with 1,422 majority. In 1876 Hennepin county gave McNair 1,024 majority and Ramsey county gave him 665 majority, making McNair go out of the two counties with 1,689 majority. With the aid of the greenback vote in Hennepin, which is large, Mr. Donnelly is reasonably sure to go out of these two counties with 2,000 majority, but, granting that he has no more than McNair, he then has to secure only 1,100 votes outside of these counties to be elected. They will gain a large number of Republican votes—probably a good deal more than the necessary 1,100—and the Greenback vote will swell up his majority handsomely. That is an unknown quantity which cannot well be estimated this year, but it is certain to be large and sufficient to make up for any such deficiencies as befell Mr. Banning's vote, with a few thousand to spare. The indications are that it is only a question as to how much Mr. Donnelly's majority will be.

THE MAINE ELECTION AND ITS LESSON.

Returns from the Maine election continue to come in better and better. There appears to be no doubt whatever of the defeat of Powers and Hale for Congress, and the Republican candidates for State officers, from governor down, lack a majority, and the election will, therefore, have to be decided by the legislature. That body, according to the latest reports up to the present writing, is composed of sixty-nine Republicans, twenty-one Democrats, and fifty-four Greenbacks, with seven districts to be heard from. If the Democrats or Greenbacks carry but one of the districts yet to be heard from, they can control the legislature, and select a combination State ticket, thus completely overthrowing the power of the Republican party in the State.

This result is something to be proud of. It is the capture of one of the most important strongholds of the enemy in the very beginning of the contest; the infusion into their ranks of a powerful disorganizing element that will cause their phalanxes to melt away like snow before the midday sun. It will also have the effect of cementing the opposition to the party of spoils into a solid army bound to march forward to victory. It ought to have the effect of causing Democrats, Nationalists and Greenbackers to lay aside their technical differences, their trivial disputes, and unite for the common good into a solid, irresistible advancing army. There is really but a technical difference of opinion between the Democrats and the National Greenbackers. On questions of finance their theories are almost identical; on all other questions there is no appreciable variance. Then why, in view of the grand results they can accomplish by joining their forces, should they remain apart? To maintain separate organizations and to run separate tickets is simply to invite defeat. To unite under one banner is to assure success.

Some fear that a coalition between the Democratic and Greenback parties would result in disaster to Democratic principles. This is nonsense. Democratic principles have survived worse ordeals than that. And it is not certain but the Democratic idea needs a little toning down—the infusion of new blood—while there is no doubt but the Nationalists need bracing up—ballast such as they can only receive by association or amalgamation with the Democratic party. At any rate, the end in this case will justify the means, and the Democratic and the National parties will be exceedingly foolish if they do not learn and act upon the lesson of the Maine election.

DICK THOMPSON ON THE FINANCES.

The dauntless mariner of the Wabash, Hon. Dick Thompson, secretary of the navy, has been telling his old neighbors what he knows about government. The result was apparently satisfactory to himself, but will hardly prove so satisfactory to very many others. He has a mind that may take the trouble to read his speech. He is more candid in some of his remarks, however, than other of the Republican orators who have ventilated their views during the campaign. He announces that he does not believe that the Democratic party throughout the United States favors an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper currency, and in this he is right. He might have gone further without doing violence to his conscience, and declared that none but a few hair-brained fanatics with no knowledge of finance favor such an issue of currency. He very truly observes that the currency question ought not to be a party question—ought not to have a Republican and a Democratic side to it, for it concerns us all of every party. It is much to be regretted that any part of the people should be so ready to catch one portion based on the cost of the debasement of another portion, and that the Republican party should by such means play into the hands of the speculators of Wall street who live on the depreciation caused by such conduct. But such is the fact. The instigators of the financial policy of the Republican party which John Sherman, Dick Thompson and the rest of the administration uphold, are the speculators whose occupation it is to create and maintain instability in our finances. To prevent the greenback over having a legal tender value is their only hope, and to that end they are bending all their energies.

The dauntless Dick then proceeds to ask a question and to answer it himself. He says: "What does every man of common sense understand by a dollar? It is a term conveyed to everybody a mind the idea of coin, of gold or silver, or some other metal representing that much of value. In this Mr. Thompson is slightly in error. It may be that coin enters into our conception of what constitutes a dollar, but to no greater extent than the idea of a greenback. Ninety-nine out of every hundred men prefer a greenback to a gold dollar, and gold and silver, on account of their weight and bulk, can never become the circulating medium to any great extent. In small sums they are a desirable form of currency, and for exchanges with foreign countries they are indispensable, but in the transaction of our domestic trade and commerce paper money always has been and always will be the only medium of exchange. It is far more essential than gold or silver, because of its greater convenience, and it is therefore more essential that it should have a legal tender value. Mr. Thompson states the truth when he says that what we want is confidence in the government and in each other, and stability in our finances. This confidence is precisely what the Democratic party is seeking to establish, and what the Republican party is seeking to overthrow. The Republican party repudiates the entire paper issues of the government, and a part of the coin of the State. The Democratic party proposes to honor all issues alike, and to thus insure stability. Holding the views that he does, it seems rather inconsistent that Mr. Thompson should support the financial policy of the Republican party. He evidently desires to see that accomplished which the Democratic party is seeking to accomplish, and to defeat the financial theories that are distinctly Republican. Arguing the financial theory from the Republican standpoint is evidently not Dick Thompson's forte. He had better stick to his navy. That is small enough for his comprehension and he may be able to handle it in a way that will not bring ridicule upon him.

The St. Louis Republican gives currency to the report, coming from Washington, that the national banks, alarmed at the growth of the demand for their abolition, are about to enter into an arrangement with the Republican party managers by which the parties of the first part are to furnish a considerable sum of money, with which it is hoped to carry certain doubtful Congressional districts for the Republican candidates, thus securing a Republican majority in the House of Representatives in consideration for which the parties of the second part are to protect the interests of the national banks. Whether there is any truth in the report as thus given we will not pretend to say, but there is no doubt of the fact that individually the bankers will do all they can to assist the election of the Republican candidates. The Democratic party has arrayed itself against the national banks, and it is to be expected that the banks will do battle to the Democratic candidates. It is questionable, however, whether the Republicans will dare to form an open alliance with these corporations, although secretly they will no doubt claim and receive all the aid they can render in the pending campaign.

Closing Up Business and Reducing. Boston, Sept. 11.—The capital of the Blackstone National Bank has been reduced from \$2,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 11.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Union National Bank yesterday it was decided to go into voluntary liquidation and close up its affairs.

FAIR AT RED WING.

Firmen's Parade and Opening Exercises. Much sporting and other similar novelties. Exhibition and Officers' Halls at Work About Their Business.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

Red Wing, Sept. 11.—The formal opening of the first annual fair of the Mississippi Valley Industrial Association took place at the new fair grounds and driving park yesterday afternoon. For the first day, the attendance was larger than was anticipated. Like the beginning of all similar enterprises, the day was devoted largely to arranging exhibits and getting ready. The assemblage was estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500 people. Good and fine continued to arrive from early morning until late at night. The grounds selected are on a beautiful plateau near the upper edge of town, and on the second bench or terrace back from the Mississippi. The site is picturesque and beautiful, with the great river creeping lazily along one side, while over beyond and boldly outlined stretch miles of the serrated bluffs that fringe the western border of a sister State. To the south, with the "jutting" headland to the grounds nestles in its primal bed. Half encircling the grounds on the west is a grand amphitheatre of bluffs adorned with alternate belts of timber of grasslands. Half a mile and lower down, through with burling, the young city with its 7,000 souls and rich manufacturing industries.

THE GROUNDS

embrace an area of twenty acres, surrounded by a close board fence eight feet in height. A half mile track has been prepared with great care, and with proper grade and use, it will be an extremely good one. The judgment of the best horsemen in the State, it is three stories in height, twelve feet square, with one story fitted up in good style for representatives of the press. The main building is a long, low, one-story structure, 120 feet in length, each way, arranged in fine apartments, mechanics' hall, merchants' hall, agricultural hall, floral hall and art hall. In addition there is a carriage house, 100 feet long, and there are thirty-five box stalls and a large number of the more common ones. A building has been erected by the association for the purpose of housing the people of the kind of medicine they need to cure their physical and mental disabilities.

THE OPENING PROGRAMME.

About 1 o'clock P. M. a parade of the fire companies was formed in the city under the direction of the chief marshal, Sheriff S. C. Chandler, and headed by the Red Wing corps of the fire department. The parade moved on in front of the grand amphitheatre, where the band played, and short speeches were indulged in of a delectable character, and much gratulation expressed all around. The parade was followed by the fire companies of Ramsey and Hennepin counties had them at their mercy by monopolizing their chief industry, the wheat and flour trade. There was a large discrimination, he said, both in favor of those two counties and against Goodhue county. He was only indulging in a little soft soldier in favor of his pet scheme—the Cannon Valley railroad—which scheme he drew out in the city. Of course Ramsey and Hennepin counties caught an awful scoring. They were bulldozing the rest of the State in general, and the people should rise up and call them cursed.

Should speaking break out on the head of a lance.

I have a plaster that will bring away all the scales from a man's eyes.

After the opening formalities were through with, a race came off around the track—distance a half mile—between the three fire companies, Cataract engine, Red Wing hose, and Niagara.

At the first in 3:28, drawing 300 feet of hose.

At least 3,000 people are on the ground to-day, and the fast horses are being exercised preparatory to the grand race on the 23rd class, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

From 4 to 8 P. M. Madame Dupree and one or two of her children are to walk against time. The fair, taken together, promises to be a very excellent one, the entries are large, and in the horse stock department the showing is very fine.

THE ATTENDANCE

to-day was quite up to anticipation. In the main building the display is, for a county fair, large and the exhibits are very well arranged. The fair display surpasses the exhibits of many a State fair. In the agricultural, mercantile and mechanical departments the displays are particularly good as they get the display there are not many on the ground. Dairy and household exhibits are small and few in number, but good as far as they go. The display in horses is first-class. Cattle, sheep, swine and poultry are not largely represented. Thus far the attendance has been just large enough to keep the fair from being a failure, and it is earnestly hoped she will win. The day has been as glorious a nature could make.

FRAMING

In the forenoon a lady equestrian rode horse back for a prize. Two gentlemen tried their equestrianism for a pair of prize spurs, a Santa Anna. At 2 P. M. came the races, first a 250 yard race, then a 500 yard race, for a pair of \$300, mile hats, first, second and third moneys, \$100, \$50, \$40. E. A. Parker, Minneapolis, names as they go, Chester, Frank Hall, St. Paul, b. Hambrun Price, and V. Simpson. Winona. b. m. Daisy Dean. Chester took the race in three heats, Prince came second, Daisy Dean third.

Time 2:41 1/2, 2:34 1/2, 2:39 1/2.

The second race came under the head of the 2:32 class, first five, for \$200, \$150 to first, \$30 to second, and \$60 for third money. F. J. Germain, St. Paul, names b. s. Frernaught, St. J. Oswald, Minneapolis, ch. m. Flora Belle; b. m. Daisy Dean, ch. m. Charles Champ. They scored in the summary as follows:

Frernaught, 1 1 1
Flora Belle, 2 2 2
Charles Champ, 3 3 3

Time: 2:32, 2:35, 2:36 1/2.

The third race was a half-mile track, and the first time horses ever trotted on it for money. Frernaught is a great strong, long-legged horse, and it is evident that there is lots of speed in him. Flora Belle is the same pretty, honest trotting horse, and seldom comes out last. Charles Champ has more speed in him than was shown here to-day.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME

is of a mixed character. But Friday brings us to the principal races, one of which, the St. James Hotel purse, amounts to \$600.

Escorting a Dead Knight Templar. Chicago, Sept. 11.—An escort of distinguished Knight Templar passed through here to-day on their way to Boston with the body of Hon. Frank Welch, M. C., and past grand master of Nebraska.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

A Glorious Tribute to the Northern Pacific Country and Extension of Land Grant Uprid.

[Editorial in Chicago Times, Sept. 7.]

Everywhere in this number of the Times will be found another of the interesting and instructive letters from a Times commissioner who has been making an extensive tour of observation in the country traversed by the Northern Pacific railway.

The observations and general conclusions made upon the writer coincide with the impressions made upon all intelligent visitors to that region since the beginning of actual settlement and cultivation, and furnish additions to the now entirely satisfying mass of evidence showing the error of those who, at the outset of that great enterprise, affirmed that much of the country through which the railway must pass was an inhospitable and uninhabitable desert. There is, in truth, no section of country, of any considerable extent, anywhere in that region, to which the word "desert" is applicable. All events, there is no such country, north of the forty-fifth parallel, between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean. The poor soil portion on the whole line lies between the two rivers, and is a narrow strip of the forty-fifth parallel, between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean. The poor soil portion on the whole line lies between the two rivers, and is a narrow strip of the forty-fifth parallel, between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean. The poor soil portion on the whole line lies between the two rivers, and is a narrow strip of the forty-fifth parallel, between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

The money order business of Milwaukee aggregated \$321,490 during the month of August, against \$278,626 for the same month last year.

The Central Wisconsin fair opens in Watertown, September 16th, and continues until the 21st. A pair of trained elks, driven in harness, are among the attractions.

Otto Bernhard Heniki was drowned in the Menominee river by the accidental capsizing of the skiff in which he was fishing. He was 41 years old and leaves a wife and eight children in destitute circumstances.

The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway in August amounted to \$823,000 against \$677,000 during the same period in 1877. The earnings of the road during six months ending Aug. 31, aggregated \$5,428,000, an increase of \$1,237,188, or 29.5 per cent. over the same period in 1876-77.

A Troupesman man had an old horn that had been used for powder, which he filled with shot. Finding that some of the old powder had caked on the mouth, he was blowing the hole of a pitch fork he tried to burn out the hole, when there was an explosion, the pitch-fork going out of his hand and some of the shot into his leg.

According to a recent telegram to the Chicago Times, considerable alarm is felt in Buffalo county over the supposed presence in that locality of Jesse James, one of the celebrated James brothers. The telegram states on what is considered a reliable authority that Jesse James, the notorious Missouri outlaw, has been in Buffalo county, sixty miles northwest of that city, during the past week.

Mrs. Lena Fuldner, of Milwaukee, has completed some needle-work that is as fine a piece of art as was ever exhibited in Milwaukee. It is a picture about 16x20, and represents a quiet foreign interior. The figures are a lady and a maid, the latter engaged in needle-work. The picture is of noble rivers and broad magnificent valleys, separated by hills and mountains clothed with forests. On account of its general aspects, as well as by reason of its varied and varied mountain scenery, it has been styled the Pennsylvania of the Northwest. Already in many of the valleys its thriving settlements, where herds of cattle may be counted by thousands, and where orchards of apples and peaches yield a bumper harvest in sight of snow-capped mountains. Perhaps of all the Northwestern territories Montana is the one which in the variety of its resources and capabilities, the advantages of its water resources, the fertility of its scenery, and the hospitality of its climate, holds out the highest inducements to rapid settlement.

Such is a general glance at the country, and every way more desirable regions. It is the property of the Northern Pacific railway. Comparing it to the country traversed by the Union Pacific, the reality is not a comparison, but a contrast. The Northern Pacific is a more desirable region, and the Union Pacific is a more undesirable region.

On Sunday, the 8th inst., at 12:10 o'clock, Edward H. Hall, for sixteen years a respected resident of Milwaukee, died at his residence on Jefferson street, surrounded by family and friends. For the past few days his health has been momentarily expected, and therefore his death caused no great shock of surprise, but only one of grief. It has now been several weeks since he has been partially prostrate with a complication of diseases which finally terminated in dropsy.

Stephen Couler, aged 55 years, died suddenly at his residence in Milwaukee. For some time past he has been suffering with premonitions, so his friends supposed, of brain fever. At present he became quite excitable, and was with difficulty controlled. The hot water lately seems to have increased his malady, until yesterday he became extremely violent, threatening to tear up the carpets and furniture of his room. Only his wife could quiet him, and he died in his arms suffering untold agony.

Attempted sharp practice at Neenah was nipped in the bud. The bank at that place ordered 10,000 Mexican dollars and began to pay them out at par. The citizens accepted them for 100 cents, and transacted business with them as if they were gold. But when the dollars began to be returned to the bank they would only take them at a discount of 20 cents. The citizens held a public meeting, at which they resolved to withdraw their money from the bank, and to demand the full value of their money. The bank officers announced their willingness to comply with those terms.

Hayes' Omissions.

To the Editor of the New York Sun. B. H. Hayes gave a glowing account of the sound financial condition attained under Republican rule. But he was careful not to allude to what it had cost the people to reach that result. The premium paid on the bonds purchased to effect the reduction of the debt would nearly pay six months' interest of the present debt, and, according to Senator Dawes of the taxes levied during the ten years, \$100,000,000 were stolen by Republican officials. The return of our bonds in such large amounts from Europe he thinks a benefit to us; most people think otherwise. He says that in 1860 the total debt amounted to \$488,000,000, while in 1877 they were less than half that sum. He omits to state that about 50,000 office holders were sufficient to collect and disburse the first, while the smaller amount required 100,000. A man doing business that way would be thought either insane or a fraud.

The Presidential Fraud.

[St. Peter Times.] The President of the United States has gone to Iowa, where his troops, it is said, will meet the Forepaugh aggregation, the whole forming at once the largest and most majestic show on earth. As the "Presidential fraud" shoots off his mouth while peddling his opinions, Forepaugh's elephants will build up a pyramid, and Mr. Billy Barlow, the king of clowns, will keep the audience in a roar of laughter. Barus is expected to be present, also the elephant that has had over him on the outside. Such a combination—taking in Hayes' circus, Forepaugh's manager, Barus, Mr. Billy Barlow, the woolly elephant, and a museum propelled by steam, costing \$2,000,000, may never be witnessed again.

Return of a Democratic Member.

[St. Louis Times.] Ignatius Donnelly, Greenback candidate for Congress in the Third Minnesota district, now represented by Jacob H. Stewart, is a man of some note and unquestionably was a more able, though less successful, manager of showing it. He is now about 47 years of age, has been lieutenant governor of the State and for three successive terms (1866-72) a member of Congress, elected as a Republican. At the last election Stewart received 22,223 votes to 20,727 for Donnelly, Democrat, and Donnelly's nomination may open the way this year to the return of a Democratic member.

Ignatius Can Beat Him.

[Hastings Union.] Ramsey county delegates to the Democratic Congressional convention for the Third district are reported as favorable to Mr. Donnelly. The feeling is if any man can beat Wabshurn Ignatius is his name.

GLOBE LETTERS.

Literary fellows in France are long-lived. There are scarcely any old men in Russia. Baltimore boasts the wickedest boys in America.

London possesses nine cemeteries, with a total area of 2,235 acres. The Vassar college sylphs consumed 82,000 pounds of meat last year.

Schuyler Colfax, it is asserted, has read his Bible through twenty-one times. A son of one of the late Siamese twins is a student at Chapel Hill Institute, N. C.

At the present moment the fashionable drink of the English female aristocracy is gin. There were 100 miles of tunnel in Great Britain in 1877, which cost about \$50,000,000. On reaching home the Shah of Persia spent the first day hard at work kissing his ninety wives.

The French have refused to award a premium to Edison's phonograph at the Paris exposition. Ex-Gov. Seymour has induced the war department to experiment in the use of chess as an army ration.

Butler is subjecting himself to a great deal of wear and tear for a man who hasn't anything new to say. A St. Louis justice offers to give any one who will pay him \$2,000 his entire fees for one year, marriages included.

The beauty of a man's parting his hair in the middle appears to be that it gives both ears an equal chance to flap. Jesse Pomeroy has made another attempt to escape from the Massachusetts State prison, his second within a few weeks.

Emigrants to Cyprus should take their throat web along with them, as a whisky is retailed there at thirty cents a drink. The Princess Louise is having a private studio erected in the garden of Kensington Palace. It is nearly finished.

The yearly revenue of Denmark is \$12,920,000, and its expenditure \$11,445,000. Its public debt in 1877 was \$51,750,000. Dynamite is being used in Australia as a means of discomfiture in rabbit warrens. The farmers rejoice proportionately.

New York Star: Beecher was beaten at croquet up in Minnesota. He was afraid they didn't give the old man a chance. President Hayes owns about the only brick building in Duluth. It is the most conspicuous landmark in the town viewed from the lake.

New Hampshire has a hay fever association. At the regular meetings of the body every member knows that he can relate his own experiences. The Rev. J. W. Armstrong, D. D., who was a Methodist preacher and the President of the New York State Normal School at Fredonia, died last week.

Talmadge says that the average boy begins the pernicious use of tobacco on a cigar stump which his father or some minister visiting the house, has thrown away. The city of Rochester claims a population of 80,000, and there is not a sufficient amount of enterprise among her inhabitants to establish a first-class reading room.

The Italian community of French scholars in Iowa, is reported a failure, and three trustees have been appointed to wind up the affairs of the community. The next meeting of the international congress on prisons, which has just adjourned in Stockholm, will take place in Rome. Amelioration of prison life is its object.

The Rev. Mr. Cowan, formerly a Presbyterian minister, and recently of the Reformed Episcopal church, has been confirmed by Bishop MacLaren, of the Episcopal Church. A Presbyterian paper reports that a "worthy minister" desires a decent suit of clothes in which to appear in the pulpit. He gives his height six feet and weight 180 pounds.

Mr. Hogstuffer, of Cincinnati, has petitioned to have his name changed. It would be an improvement and more in harmony with the eternal fitness of things to dub him Mr. Pork-packer. A French senator and magistrate has been caught cheating at cards, and the authorities are somewhat puzzled to get at him, since a senator he is inviolable and as a magistrate not to be removed.

An artesian well 3,250 feet deep has been bored in Pesth, Hungary. It is the deepest in the world, being nearly twice the depth of that in Paris. It sends up a jet of boiling water forty-two feet high. English steel pens are almost entirely made by women. In 1828-29 the first gross of "three-shillings" steel pens was sold wholesale at £7 4s. the gross. In 1850 they had fallen to 8s. and in 1832 to 6s. the gross. A better article is now sold at 6d. per gross.

Mr. Frederick Vokes, the leading member of the Vokes family, has sustained a severe loss by the destruction by fire of his picturesque suburban residence at Little Lode, Fulham road, London. The house, formerly known as Arundel house, was erected in the reign of Henry VIII.

The Roman Catholic episcopate counts 1,127 prelates, 30 of them of Leo XIII's creation, 1,020 of Pius IX's, and 77 of Gregory XVI's. Two hundred and fifty-two of these cardinal, 2 patriarchs, 47 archbishops, 194 bishops—belong to the various orders; of these only 9 are Jesuits. The letter boxes at Liverpool have a spring attached to the flap, and when a letter is pushed in a plate moves and shows the hour of the last clearance. People can thus tell if they are in time for a certain mail, and a check is had on the postman charged with emptying the box.

The Duke of Westminster recently entertained the company from the London Opera Comique at his riverside retreat at Chiseldon. They went up in a steamboat dressed out with pinafors instead of flags, in allusion to the play, "H. M. S. Pinafore," which they are playing at present.

Mrs. De Gross and her 10-year-old daughter made up their minds to drown themselves in the river at Alton, Ill. They waded into the stream, and the mother obligingly aided the child by holding her head under water; but her corpse floated when her own turn came to die, and she got ashore.

Snakes in the boots are common with many men who love poor whisky, but L. A. Hawley, of Syracuse, found a live rattlesnake in one of his as he was about to pull it on. He was camping out on Onondaga lake, and had used his boots as a pillow, one of which the snake had crept under during the night.

Christian Brietenbach came out of prison at the age of 20, went to the residence of his aged grandparents, near Detroit, and coolly told them that he intended to live with them. They key him out of fear, for he was a bully; but he was not satisfied with bare support. He killed them in the night with an axe, and ran away with their money.