Daily Globe.

BY H. P. HALL.

NO. 17 WABASHAW STREET, ST. PAUL.

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ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1878.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY will address his fellow citizens as follows:

Northfield, Tuesday, Sept. 17.
Litchfield, Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Stillwater, Thursday, Sept. 26.

The above meetings will be be held in the evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. Donnelly will also speak at the Anoka fair Sept. 25th, at 2 p. m.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The WEEKLY GLOBE for this week is now ready and will be found to be an admirable number for mailing abroad. It is a mammoth sheet of eight pages, containing fifty-six columns of reading matter. Among the immense amount of matter in the current issue will be found full reports of the Democratic State and Third District Conventions, including Mr. Donnelly's acceptance speech; the Republican State Convention; Hayes' visit to Minnesota and all of his speeches; a complete resume of the State Fair and the Minneapolis Exposition; full report of the Maine election; Blackburn's reply to Windom's false figures; editorials, local and general news, miscellaneous matter and markets, the whole forming a most complete compendium for the week.

Single copies furnished in wrappers for mailing at five cents per copy.

The WEEKLY GLOBE has been reduced in price and is now sent to any address postage prepaid for ONE DOLLAR per year.

SINCE the news from Maine Strait hasn't told that funny story of his.

MINNEAPOLIS is largely settled from Maine. It is to be hoped the people there will honor the State they came from by following the example of those they left behind them.

BY a misprint in the editorial columns of yesterday's GLOBE we were made to say that the Democratic House had allowed war claims to the amount of five millions of dollars, when it should have read five *thousand* dollars.

THE total Greenback vote of Maine on Monday last was over forty-three thousand. A considerable increase since 1876, when the total vote was 663. Evidently Blaine miscalculated the chances when he declared a few days before the election that the climate of Maine was unhealthy for Greenbackers.

GEN. BANKS, in a recent address, said he had tried hard to believe in the greenback, but could not. There was no good in it. Does Gen. Banks believe there is no good in the indorsement of the government—that it is unable to redeem its promises? If so he has too little faith to qualify him for a member of Congress of the United States.

THE Albanians apparently need a sound threshing. They are raising Ned generally, and Christians have been obliged to fly the country for safety. The Mohammedans apparently will resist the new order of things to the death, and an era of rapine and murder, inaugurated by the massacre of Mehemet Ali and his suite, promises to sweep the country.

THEY had a regular Donnybrook fair at a home rule meeting at Belfast, Ireland, on Thursday night, when O'Donnell, member of parliament for Dungaroon, attempted to explain his support of the government on the Eastern question. A good many heads were hit, but that of the orator escaped unharmed. There must have been lots of fun all around.

PROBABLY never before, since the peanut first became known to attendants upon the circus and travelers in railway cars, did a pint of the nuts bring as high a price as on Thursday at Parker City, Pa., where, put up at auction for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, they realized $232.80. While the purchasers are not likely to suffer from over-eating, they will have the consciousness of having done a noble act, and perhaps saved many valuable lives.

THE Chicago *Tribune* predicts a straight fight on all offices in that city in November, and thinks the vote will be a very close one. For such a sanguine paper as the *Tribune* this is a great concession to the Democratic strength. It is safe to say that a gain of at least of one Congressman will be made by the Democrats there, and quite possibly the city will send a solid Democratic delegation.

IT is very cruel but it can't be helped. Secretary Gorham has informed the emissaries of the Republican party from Indiana who went begging for funds with which to carry on the campaign, that he can dispose of what little money he has on hand to much better advantage than by sending it to Indiana. He doesn't look for much from that State and it is well that he does not; for "blessed are they that expect nothing, for they shall receive it."

THE nomination of Mr. Hiram Barber, Jr., for Congress by the Republicans of the Third district of Chicago is an evidence of returning reason. Mr. Barber is a young man of superior ability, and if a Republican is bound to be elected in that district, which heaven forfend, no better man could be found. He is a thorough scholar, a gentleman in every relation of life, and although a Republican, would not disgrace Chicago in Congress.

A PRIVATE letter from Anoka says that a huge flag has been hung out there labelled "Ignatius Donnelly for Congress," and that that county will give Mr. Donnelly a handsome majority. This county is usually Republican by about two hundred majority. It is also where Washburn has big mill and other interests which would tend to give him a large vote. If Washburn loses such a county as Anoka, he had better give up the contest at once.

SENATOR PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

Probably the ablest exposition of the Democratic idea on the currency that has yet been made was the speech of Senator George H. Pendleton at Columbus, from which the GLOBE made copious extracts yesterday. When Mr. Pendleton first advanced the idea that our currency should be issued direct by the government, and that all should have an equal legal tender value and be receivable for dues of the government, he was denounced as a financial heretic and repudiator, his theories contemptuously treated, and those who sided with him were denominated rag baby nurses and lunatics. But the strong common sense of the American people has resumed its sway, and a large majority of the intelligent voters of the country are abreast with, if they do not lead, Mr. Pendleton.

The propositions laid down by Mr. Pendleton are concise and easily understood; his arguments are conclusive of the correctness of his position; his refutation of the false fiscal theories of Mr. Sherman and other Republican speakers are complete and unanswerable. We could not add one iota to the force of his remarks, or point out an error in his logic. But too much stress cannot be laid upon the evils of Sherman's policy, and we cannot be too pointed in referring to his bad faith in executing the laws of Congress—in accomplishing by indirection what he dare not attempt openly. The law of Congress expressly provides that there shall be no further contraction of the greenback currency. Mr. Sherman is a servant of the law—its administrator to a certain extent. Both parties agree that the present volume of the currency is none too great for the needs of the country. But Mr. Sherman and the money brokers whose pliant tool he is believe in the policy of contraction. It has a tendency to unsettle business and to increase values of certain favored articles. To work his purpose and yet seem to obey the letter of the law Mr. Sherman has hoarded legal tender notes in the treasury, and thus prevented them from obtaining circulation. He dare not cancel the notes; the law forbids that; but he effects contraction by as effective a means—that of withdrawing notes from circulation and hiding them in the vaults of the treasury. This system of piracy is responsible for much of the disaster that has overtaken our industry. It has produced an artificial scarcity of money, and the books of the bankrupt courts, the empty warehouses, the idle machinery and the army of unemployed laborers testify with what result. Mr. Sherman wants to resume specie payments on the first of January next, but he is retiring currency from circulation as fast as possible, so that when that time arrives there will be nothing to redeem. He knows that he would be unable to maintain the forced resumption except by contracting the greenback currency, and in violation of the spirit of the law of Congress and the unanimous demands of people of all parties he is contracting the currency at the rate of many millions a month.

In regard to the circulation of the standard silver dollar, Mr. Sherman's policy shows equal bad faith. Instead of issuing it as required by law, he declares that the people do not want it, and he therefore hoards it in the treasury, with the apparent design of forcing it into circulation in large lots at some time, in the hope that the sudden plenty may become a plethora and result in the depreciation of the coin. This state of affairs would give his money-broking partners another chance to shave the people, and might form the basis of another attempt to demonetize the silver dollar. His scheme, however, is too well understood to be successful. He may succeed for a few months in creating a superabundance of silver on the market, but it will soon be absorbed by the demands of trade, and thoroughly equalized. Mr. Pendleton hardly laid enough stress upon this point, which is in reality the whole secret of Sherman's financial policy—a desire to create instability with a view to benefiting the stock and money gamblers of Wall street. But it should be kept before the people in season and out of season, for they have a right to know how the financial minister of the government is abusing the trust reposed in him.

IN ACCORD WITH THE MAJORITY.

It has for years been a favorite Republican argument that it was important to our local interests to send Republicans to Congress in order to be represented by men in accord with the political majority in that body. There was much force in the argument, and it doubtless has gone far towards swelling the Republican majorities.

Now that the situation is reversed, by the same token Minnesota should be represented by Democrats in Congress. The complexion of the Senate was long since determined, and after the fourth of March next that branch of Congress becomes decidedly Democratic. The recent elections in Maine and Vermont remove all doubt relative to the political majority of the lower House. It will not only be Democratic, but overwhelmingly so. The Republicans, in their days of power, ruled the Democrats with such an iron rod that their *kindness* will now be appreciated and reciprocated. A Republican in the next Congress will have to take a back seat, and when any one of that political persuasion seeks to carry a local measure he will be cruelly sat down upon and incontinently squelched. Since there has been a Democratic House Republicans have been able to obtain some favors, simply because the Senate was still Republican, but, with both branches Democratic, the situation will be changed. The Republicans will occupy the position in the background held so many years by the Democracy, and, to be influential, a member must be in accord with the majority.

Poehler and Donnelly can do more in the next Congress for Minnesota than half a dozen Republicans. Their election will not make any change politically, for Congress will be Democratic without them.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRACY.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have evidently heard from Maine, and have adopted a platform that is remarkable for its progressive ideas, considering that it is a New England platform. It is a platform that ought to meet the hearty concurrence of a majority of the voters of that State, and we shall be greatly disappointed if the people do not signify their approval of it in an emphatic manner at the approaching election. On the question of the finances the convention declared "in favor of a stable currency, just payment of the public debt, and one currency for the government and people, the laborer and office-holder, pensioner and soldier, the producer and bondholder. That whatever currency is issued by the government should be issued for the benefit of the whole people and not for the benefit of capitalists at the expense of the people."

This is the Ohio idea slightly modified to suit the less progressive ideas of the Eastern people. It is a long stride forward from the declarations of past conventions, and we feel sure that before another year has passed, and when the beneficent results of the financial policy of the West shall become apparent, the Democrats of New Hampshire will be found side by side with the Democrats of the West.

On the tariff question there is also a notable progress. The tariff has been productive of so much evil that it has merited universal condemnation. The convention adopted this explicit declaration on the subject:

Resolved. That our present tariff laws are a restriction upon trade and commerce between our own and foreign countries, and therefore are an impediment rather than an encouragement to American industry, devised in the interest of monopolies and maintained in opposition to the demands of the people. We therefore advocate their modification or repeal and the substitution of a simple revenue tariff which shall be productive without being oppressive.

This, too, is the Western idea. It has been, besides, a traditional theory of the Democratic party ever since the formation of the government. A few of its representatives, however, have followed after the strange god of protection, especially those at the East. A tariff for revenue only has once more become the universal theory of Democracy, and any departure from it is political heresy, East as well as West.

The stalwart Democrats of the Old Granite State do not mince matters as to the title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency. They unhesitatingly and emphatically declare

That the fraud first triumphed in American politics and unparalleled in the history of the world, whereby the will of the freemen of the Republic was defied and subverted, and a defeated candidate placed in the Presidential chair, shall never be ignored or condoned, and we call upon the Democracy and people throughout the land to stand with us in demanding the vindication of right and condemning and punishing the wrong, to the end that fraud shall henceforth be powerless and odious, and free government a reality in America.

This is good sound talk, and it ought to form the basis of all Democratic action in the future. The great transgression which defrauded the people of their chosen chief magistrate must never be ignored or condoned. The right of the people to the fruits of their franchise must be vindicated in such a manner as to forever prevent a repetition of the iniquity and make this in reality a government of the people, for the people and by the people. If the Democratic party permits this to be lost sight of, it will be direlict of duty, and will no longer deserve the confidence and support of the people of the nation.

The platform as a whole is worthy of all commendation. It is thoroughly Democratic in its every sentence, and ought to commend itself to the people of every party who are endowed by nature with intelligence and reason. Under such a banner we look for gallant deeds by the New Hampshire Democrats. They cannot fail to win.

DUNNELL'S OPPONENT.

The Greenbackers of the First District met at Austin, on Thursday, and after adopting a platform placed Hon. Wm. Meighen, of Fillmore county, in nomination for Congress against Dunnell. The Democratic convention, with a view to some action of this kind made no nomination, and the Democrats in that district will unite with the Greenbackers and give Meighen a cordial support.

Mr. Meighen is a most worthy candidate. He is a man of unswerving integrity and a staunch friend of the people. He has been several times a State Senator and a year ago last winter well nigh made a successful contest for a seat. His failure to secure the seat was most creditable as it developed the unswerving firmness of the man. He was opposed to the old railroad bonds, but if he would have agreed to support the measure which the bondholders wished to have passed, he would have been awarded his seat. He spurned the proffered bribe and lost his seat.

The people of the First district ought to displace Dunnell and give Meighen a rousing majority.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* charges that Secretary Sherman's real object in paying out silver for greenbacks after Monday next is the fear that his currency balance is inadequate to meet the heavy demands of the treasury accruing about the first of October, when $7,000,000 will be wanted for the item of pensions alone. His net available currency balance is reduced to $2,000,000, an amount which is not likely to be sufficiently increased meantime by the dwindling receipts from internal revenue sources. The plan of exchanging silver at par for greenbacks is regarded as the readiest and simplest way of accumulating currency. Sherman's last statement, however, shows a currency balance in the treasury of over sixty millions, which might be employed in payment of pensions, but if that is not "available," he might use silver to a large extent for that purpose.

Sudden Death.

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 13.—Miss Lucy Haslett, a highly respected young lady, was found dead in her room last evening. Supposed neuralgia of the heart.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

A Brief Review of His Public Career and a Tribute to His Labors.

[Speech Delivered by Hon. Wm. L. Banning Before the Third District Convention.]

It is perhaps not well that I should respond to your call, nor that anyone in these closing moments of the convention should say one other word.

It seems to me it is not best to call reflection back from the masterly address we are now thinking of, or break the spell with which its utterances have bound us. 'Tis true we knew these things before. It was because of this, 'twas because we felt the truth of what we have just heard, that all said amen, as, with dramatic force, our friend Donnelly illumined his argument and facts with his commanding eloquence.

Yes, for we, with most thinking men, fully understand that the blind and wicked financial policy of the administration, pressed on by John Sherman, as it almost seems with malice and hatred toward his kind, has laid in ashes the prosperity of the country, put back its progress for a generation, damaged all its future, filled the marts of business with blights and bankruptcy, and their ever attending fruits of enforced idleness, poverty, suffering, vagrancy and crime, that has scarce a parallel in modern history.

DONNELLY'S CHARACTER.

But I do not intend to speak of this. My purpose is to leave his argument and facts just where he has left them, while I say a word or two directly personal to him, as our candidate for Congress. This much I feel I should say—this much is due to the occasion, is to me a matter of personal gratification, and I see will be welcome to you.

I have known my friend Donnelly for the last twenty-five years. I knew him as a school boy in Philadelphia, and recall the adverse circumstances and many struggles through which he acquired his early education. I have known him ever since he came to Minnesota, have known him in his public and private life, and although I am not so prejudiced or so constituted as to expect anything like perfection in any man, or so blind but that I can see the faults of a friend, this much I can safely say. Donnelly has the qualities, the experience, the bravery, the independence, the tireless energy, the mind and force of character sternly demanded in times like these. We want, if possible—and in this district have the chance in part to do the work—to end the corrupt race of political imbeciles in Minnesota, who have been dealing of late with the grave and great questions that are agitating the public mind, and which, for good or evil, must soon be settled.

A COMPARISON.

We have nominated to-day for this high purpose, the stamp of man that's wanted.

Pause a moment now, see if you can so arrange, so fix the action and machinery of your brain, that you can compare Donnelly with his opponent.

I see you are bothered, and I will not thus afflict you, for I know of whatever else you may be capable, this much you cannot do.

But it shall not be said that I speak harshly of the nominee of the Republican convention. I blame no man for being deficient, fatally deficient in brain, or natural endowments. Were I to do this, I would impugn the ways of that inscrutable Providence, that makes some men giants in intellect and others imbeciles.

I may, however, suggest in passing, that if these two men should consent to meet each other on the stump, as is now the common practice with those who claim the support of their fellow citizens for Congressional honors, that my friend Washburn will turn out to be very much like a slab of his own lumber in the teeth of a circular saw.

AN AGITATOR.

I have said I have known Mr. Donnelly for the last twenty-five years and I have noted, as you have done, how he has been pursued and slandered.

It is said that he is restless; that he is an agitator; that he is ambitious. Well, be it so—he man who thinks and feels strongly is always restless. The man who impresses his fellow men and stirs them to public action is always an agitator. The man who would waken and stir the thoughts of his fellow men, that he may lift them to a higher plane and elevate his race, has a just warrant and motive for ambition. I grant, then, that he is restless, an agitator and ambitious, and so have been the men that have illuminated the track of human history and lifted civilization to a nearer, a higher plane, and so I honor him for these grand qualities.

His enemies say that he is inconsistent, that he has belonged to all parties, that he has followed the rule of none.

Is this true? Should it not rather be said that he has but kept in advance of parties, trusting to the future to do justice to his motives and actions, when the cause and principles he advocated should be tested by the examination and experience of his fellow-men.

The man who adopts this course will often be found alone, but if he respects himself and his convictions he will be understood at last, and honesty and wisdom guiding his actions, he is sure to earn that recognition that comes from having done his duty.

I see men before me in this convention who went alone out on these wide prairies, and took their places alone, firmly resolving to work and wait the advancing tide of emigration.

They knew the wealth of the soil, the health of the climate, would bring neighbors, friends, and settlements around them, but for the time they were alone.

Thus it ever is with the bold and brave on the frontier of human development, in the domain of human progress. For a time they are alone, and the cold and pitiless storm beats fiercely around them, but they bide their time, for they have learned from the history of the race, that the beacon light that at last illumes the world is often planted in the fog and mist that precedes the morning.

Thus it has been with Donnelly, in the past, and thus I trust it is in the present, and will be in the future. He has simply been in advance, and now men of all parties are contending for the establishment of the principles and policies which he has sturdily battled for, both in and out of season, during all his public life.

TREE PLANTING.

While a member of Congress, as you remember, Mr. Donnelly introduced the bill, and by his masterly arguments inaugurated the policy of giving government lands to actual settlers to secure the planting of timber on our treeless prairies. Most of you now recall how his political enemies met this movement with shouts of derision, and how they exerted all their influence to baffle and retard its success. It was not long, however, till the people of the West recognized the importance of this beneficent measure. Zealous and able men joined him in pressing it upon Congress and making it practical in this State. Now, as you know, this policy has become a part of the policy of the government, and thousands of settlers on our prairie lands are reaping its grand results.

Why, gentlemen, by this single act, he and those who acted with him, have done a work that will diffuse such countless blessings on the millions who shall people these wide and fertile prairies, that, it seems to me, if justice is to be done in this world, these coming forests will be living monuments to the men who secured this achievement, more enduring than marble, and sweet and bright as the leaves and blossoms of spring keeps their fame fresh and green forever.

TRANSPORTATION CHARGES.

At a later period, we find him engaging and battling in the cause of the despised grangers. They, as you will remember, were struggling to put in practical force their determination to reduce the rates of transportation over the great railroad lines that were absorbing nearly the entire profits of their production.

At last public sentiment was thoroughly awakened, principles involved in this great controversy were forced upon the legal mind of the country, and the courts, both State and federal, pronounced the law upon the subject, and now it is settled forever that the power to regulate the rates for transportation is in the courts.

Thus the abuses that threatened to largely absorb the profits of productive labor are within the control of the people.

Who shall measure the grand results in favor of the industrial interests of the country that shall follow the establishment of this doctrine?

It is the first time in the history of jurisprudence that this great fact has been thoroughly established by the tribunals that have the power to control and enforce it, and in importance is second to none in the whole history of judicial decisions.

THE MONEY MONOPOLY.

Again you find him almost alone in opposition to the money monopoly, that struggling to secure the control of the currency of the country, and through the influence of national banks and the army of bank directors and officers that occupied the seats and crowded the floors of Congress, to take from the government one of its chief functions, to-wit, supply the people with currency to do the business of the country.

For this he has been denounced and vilified without stint or mercy. Still he stood firm, till now we find the argument used by him and those like him has triumphed, and a political revolution is overturning and annihilating in all sections of the country the fatal financial policy of the administration, while the people of this State are coming up to stand upon in their political platforms the despised doctrines for which he has battled for the last seven years.

During this time malice, slander, envy and wickedness have combined with unparalleled industry to break him down, destroy his influence and paralyze his efforts.

This course often wins, and many have been crushed under like influences in the past, but some live to secure the reward justly earned through this terrible experience.

The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church, but martyrs sometimes survive to join in its earthly triumphs.

Thus may it be with our friend whom we have nominated here to-day, and thus will it be if the voters of the district will realize their true interest and firmly do their duty.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The jail building in Waseca is nearly completed.

The daily mail service west of New Ulm has been re-established.

Antelopes have been lately seen in the vicinity of Fergus Falls.

A pickerel was caught below the mill at Albert Lea that weighed 10¼ pounds.

The Alden cheese factory at Albert Lea has made 55,000 pounds of cheese this season.

While mowing, Charles Mack, of Graham Lakes, had his face fearfully cut by the kick of a horse.

A surveying party are locating the Albert Lea & Fort Dodge railroad between Lake Mills and Forest City.

A. Anderson, of Wells, Faribault county, had a shoulder put out of joint by being thrown from a horse.

All the county commissioners of Le Sueur county have been indicted by the grand jury for taking illegal fees.

E. L. Paddock's foundry in Owatonna has been destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire was accidental.

A gasoline stove exploded in Emerald, Faribault county, badly injuring a woman who was standing near it.

A devoted Bacchanalian, drunk as a lord, lay down to sweet sleep in an alley in Waseca, and was robbed of $50.

The large flouring mill at Houston, on the Southern Minnesota road, has commenced operations since the harvest.

A son of H. H. Robinson, of Gilford, of Wabasha county, aged 11 years, fell from a shed roof, dislocating his shoulder.

The ladies of Blue Earth City turned out en masse and elected Mrs. White and Mrs. Cheadle members of the board of education.

Samuel B. Dennis, of Cannon Falls, Goodhue county, was almost instantly killed by falling under a wagon loaded with heavy timbers.

The county commissioners of Renville county, have appointed P. H. Kirwan to act as county auditor, vice Erickson suspended by the Governor.

Tramps burned two wheat stacks belonging to Mr. Erdmann, of Milford township, and attempted to burn Mr. Roeder's house. The tramps escaped.

St. Peter *Tribune:* Geo. A. McLeod has raised a very fine lot of watermelons this season, but is obliged to sleep among them to protect them from the fiends who are trying to steal them.

Local papers in various sections of the State chronicle the depredations of water melon thieves. The melon crop is large and the sneak melon-cholic thieves are proportionately numerous.

At Sauk Rapids, Stanton's cooper shop with finished and unfinished work, and four sets of coopers' tools, and a near-by corn crib, were destroyed by fire. No insurance. It is believed to have been an incendiary fire.

Janesville *Argus:* A Mr. Crump put fire in his stubble field and by some means the same connected with his hay stacks, destroying them all, some twenty-five tons of fine hay. A setting of wheat (four stacks) was barely saved.

Mrs. Emery, wife of Jacob Emery, of Dundas, Rice county, died recently from injuries received from a fall last winter. She was one of the oldest residents of the county, was highly respected, and her loss is widely mourned.

Miles K. Pierce, of Freedom, Waseca county, got his hand caught in a threshing machine, and had the bones broken near the wrist, his forearm broken in two places, a five-inch bolt passing directly through the arm and pinning it down.

An incendiary caused the destruction of the barn of Patrick Shea in Le Sueur, with a cow and three tons of hay, and a stack of hay of four tons in the yard and two stacks of wheat. A harness and other articles were also destroyed.

Wells *Advocate:* L. A. Beecher was kicked by a horse on the forehead, cutting a deep gash. He says it is a bump of hostility. One inch further and it would have struck him on the temple in which case we don't think he would ever have mentioned it.

At Glencoe, Frankenfield & Co.'s hardware store came near being destroyed by fire. A hard coal furnace was set on the floor at night, and a large hole was burned in the floor, but the fire went out without doing further damage.

Long Prairie (Todd county) *Argus:* A party of loyal citizens of Sauk Rapids, on hearing that several tramps were stowed away in a freight car, determined to show them that Sauk Rapids was no place for such trash. They went without any arms, and when the tramps exhibited a few revolvers, the brave citizens hied themselves to a place of security.

Glencoe *Enterprise:* A team of horses started near Mr. Edson's place, with a woman and two children in the wagon, and ran down to Heineman & Sievers, where they jumped on a pair of oxen, causing the latter to bellow loudly. At this point they were stopped. On the road they knocked one man down who was endeavoring to stop them. The woman and children were in the wagon all the time.

Dr. and Mrs. Welch, of Crookston, formerly of Dundas, Rice county, buried their child the other day in the latter place. Mrs. Welch was working around the stove with the babe in her arms, when some way a spider was tipped so that it threw the hot substance it contained on the babe's back, and the injuries it received resulted in death.

Cannon Falls *Beacon:* A young servant girl in the employ of a farmer on High Prairie, had her pinback stripped off her by getting too close to the tumbling rod of a threshing machine. She attempted to step over the rod, when a "knuckle" caught the lower portion of her dress, and in a second of time there wasn't a piece of raiment left below her waist as big as a postage stamp, and she looked just ready to go on in the fourth act of the Black Crook.

Lake City *Sentinel:* On a late evening a tramp entered the residence of J. F. Rogers, on the corner of Garden and Doughty streets, and finding Mrs. R. alone ordered her to get him some supper. This she refused to do, and the tramp was so exasperated and mad that he kicked her several times and pulled her hair violently. As soon soon as she could escape from the clutches of the scoundrel she ran into the street and screamed for help. This terrified the intruder, and after kicking over a table and smashing two lamps, he ran out of doors and made his escape.

SHOCKING MAINE.

The Way the News Strikes the Country.

[St. Louis Republican—Dem.]

The news from Maine exerts a demoralizing influence in Republican circles in Washington. Mr. Eugene Hale, who has done a vast amount of dirty work for the Republican party in Congress and out of it, is rewarded by being retired to the shades of private life, a sphere he is eminently fitted to adorn.

Stronger Than Generally Imagined.

[Chicago Tribune, Rep.]

While the result of the election, when the returns are all in, may not prove as serious as we have indicated, and while in any event it is only a temporary disaster, the disturbance of the customary Republican majorities in that State indicates that the flat folly has taken a stronger hold in Maine than was generally imagined. It shows that the delusion, aided by the hard times, has made strong inroads upon the strength of the old parties—in this instance of the Republican party.

Puzzled and Chagrined.

[New York Times—Rep.]

The results are a puzzle to the politicians most familiar with the State, and are entirely contrary to all calculations based on the character of the people in the various sections. * * * In the meantime, we can only attribute this most unfortunate and disgraceful incident in our politics to the misguided discontent of the rural population of Maine, oppressed by debt rashly incurred, and laying hold of any hope of relief extended to them, without reflection as to the real and permanent effect of the measures to which they have given their approval. * * * Bitter as is the chagrin and regret of the Republican leaders at the reflection that they have overrated the honesty and sense of the people of Maine, it cannot be so hard to bear as the consciousness of the Democrats that their base traffic with the soft money men has reduced them to the lowest rank in the State, while it has rendered them utterly incapable of gaining popular confidence after the momentary madness shall have passed off.

A Hopeless Republican Disaster.

[Philadelphia Times—Ind.]

The election in Maine yesterday dated the overthrow of the Republican supremacy in the State. It is in no sense a Democratic restoration, but it is an utter and apparently hopeless Republican disaster. It is a Republican disaster that is revolutionary in its results. It does not recall the Democrats to power in that hitherto unfaltering Republican State, but it places her authority in the custody of a Democratic receiver to be held until the damaged assets of the Republican bankrupt can be properly disposed of. It is not a victory born of trust or affection for any party. It is a defeat of Republicanism not because the people of Maine loved the Republican Cæsar less, but because they loved Rome more, and it is an admonition to all parties that their must be a nobler rule in State and nation. It is a crushing blow to Blaine, the ablest and most heroic of all the Republican leaders of the country, for it makes him the undertaker of all the troops of Republican leaders in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania.

AN UNFORTUNATE YOUNG MAN.

He is Charged with Having the Yellow Fever—The Heroic Treatment He Had to Endure.

[Louisville Special (Sept. 6) to Cincinnati Commercial.]

The case of Mr. Samuel B. Williamson of Memphis, who is at present in the yellow fever hospital in this city, "charged" with having the disease, is the most important one now before the public, and particularly the medical profession. Williamson is 21 years old. He came to Louisville before the fever had broken out at any point. This was the 1st of July last. He has remained in Kentucky ever since. Many Memphis friends coming here, he met and mingled with them quite freely. One, the daughter of a wealthy Memphis merchant, suffered a very slight attack of the disease, and Williamson, among many others, was an occasional visitor to her sick chamber. She recovered two weeks ago, and last Sunday was one of a dinner party given young Williamson by some Louisville journalists. After dinner and before midnight Williamson met Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, whose connection with yellow fever epidemics has been very widely spoken of by the press. He has received much loud praise for his heroism in going bravely into fever stricken places, and lending a helping hand where most needed. He is not a deep man, and in the medical world his opinion go for but little. Dr. Blackburn has proclaimed ever that yellow fever is contagious, and can be caught in Cincinnati, Louisville, or anywhere else. A contrary opinion by the scholarly Dr. Theodore S. Bell, a man of most profound learning, who is looked upon as chief among the ablest physicians in the land, told the people in a calm, dignified and forcible manner, has been indorsed by every physician in Louisville, Blackburn excepted. Dr. Bell's opinions are the medical sensation of the period. The medical journals are warm in their praise, and the profession everywhere is admiring the venerable physician, whose modesty is no less entitled to applause than his learning.

When Williamson called on Dr. Blackburn he was at once told he had yellow fever and taken to the hospital. This was Sunday last, at midnight. He was wrapped in blankets and made to sweat fearfully. The same treatment has been continued by Blackburn ever since. Profs. Yandell, Bell, and the best physicians of Kentucky say he has no yellow fever. They have insisted upon seeing him, and the great "yellow fever hero" is indignant. He swears that he himself will now stand before Williamson's door, and that the physician who enters his chamber must pass over his carcass—ah beg pardon—dead body. Blackburn's brother is the fiery but warm-hearted "Joe S. C.," of the Potter investigating committee. There is a great deal of indignation over this matter, and as Blackburn continues the blanket business, and has Capt. Beck, of the steamer Yazoo City, who really has the fever, in the same room with Williamson, the chances for dying are deemed good. Friends of the sick man—who, being a young fellow of means, has plenty of them—have endeavored to secure his removal, but Blackburn stands by and tells him a change would be as bad on him as the traditional Kentucky shotgun. Other physicians who hold adverse opinions pronounce the disease intermittent fever, curable by the removal of blankets and the administration of quinine. Dr. Blackburn swears none of them know whereof they speak. And all this is the reason the doctor-candidate for Governor of the great and glorious commonwealth where women, whisky and horses are so much admired, has not hastened to the afflicted town of Hickman, as he first intended on receiving a call to do so.

Needs Purifying.

[Glenwood Eagle.]

The insane hospital investigation goes on, but enough has been unearthed to warrant Gov. Pillsbury to appoint an entire set of new officers. The thing needs purifying.

Lively Time.

[Sauk Rapids Sentinel—Rep.]

Donnelly is pitted against Gen. Washburn in the Congressional race, and a lively time may be expected.

GLOBELETS.

Longfellow pays a tax of $2,230 on property in Cambridge.

Story, the sculptor, wears an Oxford hat and keeps two dogs.

The Great Eastern is being fitted up for the trans-atlantic cattle trade.

"That depraved blatherskite" is what the Baltimore *Gazette* calls D. K.

The number of Paris women who wear mustachios is astonishingly large.

Summer visitors to the White Mountains spend about $2,000,000 a year in that region.

The prince of Wales receives £10,000 from the treasury and £60,000 from the duchy of Cornwall.

A cubic foot of standard gold is worth $262.500. A cubic foot of standard silver is worth $10.891.

No weather reports came from Vicksburg the other night; reason tersely stated in the dispatches, "Observers all dead."

An English husband about three weeks ago handed over his rights and titles in a wife to another man for the sum of £5.

A rich deposit of coal, sufficient for the supply of all South America for a long period, has been discovered at Chala Alta, in Peru.

A young lady in tears said she had just left a bedside. When asked if a friend was ill, replied sweetly, Oh, no, it was an onion bed.

With Lord Salisbury's permission an Orange Lodge, at Liverpool, has been named after him and will hereafter bear his portrait on its banner.

Within a few days past, three cases of lynching of unusual atrocity have occurred in three different States—Ohio, Maryland and Tennessee.

A fight between a bear and a man was advertised in Montana, but a sheriff interfered. The man was to have been armed with a knife.

Seventy tons of A. T. Stewart's monument have been shipped to Garden City. There is to be $40,000 worth of marble consumed in this structure.

The Duke of Westminster has hung a peal of twenty-eight silver bells in the tower of the chapel attached to his seat on Eaton Hall. Cost, $150,000.

The Paris press devote long editorials to the determination of the United States government to study the best means for accord between capitalists and laborers.

Get a piece of smoked glass and search for the planet Mercury this month. It is within about two feet of the setting sun, and about as big as a common white bean.

The Ursuline convent at Breslau, founded in 1633, has been suppressed by the German authorities. The nuns will probably retire to Marseilles, where they will teach.

Male Cincinnati patronizes an "Opera House" at which no lady is seen, and no woman except the creatures on the stage. And Cincinnati boasts of its appreciation of high art.

At Montery, at low tide, can still be seen the wreck of the Natalia, the ship on which Napoleon escaped from Elba. She brought to California in 1834, from Mexico, a colony of Hijas.

Mr. Bark, of Meriden, Conn., has made of fifteen grains of gold and silver a perfect steam engine, which will run for twenty minutes with the steam generated from three drops of water.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts entertained all her tenants at tea recently. They numbered about a thousand, and had a very pleasant time in going over the mansion and grounds at Highgate.

Wedding cards are advertised, in large type, in some of the Texas newspapers. One couple filled half a column with an announcement of the ceremony and an invitation to their friends to attend.

Mayors in Italy do not appear to command a very high price. The mayor of Fusignano, near Bologna, was carried off by brigands a few days ago, but was released on paying a ransom of $120.

A young man named Davis, a resident of Montgomery county, Ind., having been attacked by scrofula, and fearing to marry, killed himself. His betrothed attended the funeral, and strove violently to fling herself into the grave upon the coffin.

The first regular tramp of which we have any authentic record was named Satan, who replied to the question "Whence comest thou?" put to him by high authority: "From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it."

A correspondent of a North Carolina paper says that "a distinguished member of Congress from Massachusetts, Speaker of the House, once had his wife's sister at the same hotel with themselves as nurse to their children. She had to eat with other servants."

Edison told a St. Louis reporter that in his telegraphic days he once tramped 1,800 miles to get a situation in New Orleans, where he was operating in the fall of 1863. The New York *Star* adds that it appears the Crescent City was entertaining an inventive angel on her wires.

Miss Bertha Olsen is the superintendent of a "Silk Society" in Rockville, Kane county, Utah. The society owns a lot, has planted 10,000 mulberry cuttings, besides a large quantity of seed, has built a New York silk house, and has raised plenty of eggs from five dozen imported silk worms.

Lawyer Evarts is raising some big watermelons on his Vermont farm. He goes out early every morning to pick the bugs off the vines. "These parasites," he remarked to a visitor, "remind me of the parasites at Washington. You think you've got rid of them by night, but they're back again the next morning."

A Berliner taught his dog to howl when Bismarck's name was mentioned; in the seclusion of the prison cell he wishes he hadn't. Carl Otto Superczynski, when the emperor's health was proposed, did not fill his glass. As his father was dying and his mother had taken to her bed, ill with anxiety, he was let off with three months' imprisonment.

The recent total eclipse of the sun was regarded by the Pueblo Indians at Taos, New Mexico, as the beginning of some awful disaster. The chief commanded the priests to make the fires on the altars burn brighter, and compelled all the women in the village to run naked through the streets. These measures, he says, were happily effective, for the sun was soon restored to its usual condition.

It Hit Blaine and Hamlin.

[Boston Post.]

The Greenback element, as was anticipated, has demoralized both parties, and in some sections is quite revolutionary. But it should be borne in mind that a powerful motive has operated this year which does not appear on the surface. There has been a general feeling that the present offered a favorable opportunity to break the power which Senators Hamlin and Blaine have so long wielded in Maine politics. Any combination that would do this, especially in securing the control of the legislature, was, to many minds, of far greater importance than the greenback question.

Two Fairs a Good Thing.

[Wabashaw Herald.]

It puts the State Agricultural society squarely on its feet and will probably insure a yearly repetition of the success of this year at both places. Rival