

Daily Globe

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

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POLITICAL MEETINGS.

HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY will address his fellow citizens as follows: Northfield, Tuesday, Sept. 17. Litchfield, Tuesday, Sept. 18. Sullivan, Thursday, Sept. 20. Taylor Falls, Friday, Sept. 21. White Bear Lake, Saturday, Sept. 22. Duluth, Tuesday, Oct. 30. Rush City, Monday, Sept. 30. Thompson, Wednesday, Oct. 2. Pine City, Thursday, Oct. 3. Long Lake, Friday, Oct. 4. Weyauwaton, Saturday, Oct. 5.

Third District Committee.

In accordance with the resolution of the late Democratic Third District Convention, I have appointed the following committee for this district. Chairman Third Dist. Convention. LITCHFIELD, Sept. 16, 1878. COMMITTEE. Robert A. Smith, Chairman. Eugene M. Wilson, J. A. Bowman, William Crooks, Frank J. Mead, Joel B. Bassett, T. G. Mooney, Harlan P. Hall, Martin Delaney, W. W. McNeil, C. F. McDonald, William L. Banning, Isaac Staples, Dr. A. A. Ames, Peter Dean.

Gov. VANCE is now reckoned as certain to secure the election to the Senate from North Carolina in place of Merrimon. Vance is the representative of the progressive anti-national bank Democracy, while Merrimon represents the rock-rotted element. It shows that even in the peanut State the car of progress is on the move.

It looks like a criminal act for the authorities to permit the fever ship John Porter, which took the fever to Galipolis and infected all the surrounding country, to continue her journey to Pittsburgh. The vessel ought to have been burned to the water's edge long ago, instead of being allowed to proceed with her dead producing cargo to cities as yet untouched by the scourge.

One of the humors of the yellow fever plague—if the subject is not too ghastly for humor—is the order just issued from the Italian cabinet ordering a strict quarantine of all Italian ports against vessels sailing from any American port. They might as well quarantine against English vessels on account of the cholera in India. The ignorance of Italian statesmen of American geography is something marvellous.

BEEN has never been proposed as a remedy for yellow fever, but it may alleviate the distress caused by the plague if administered as it was in Brooklyn on Sunday. At two concerts given in that city two hundred and twenty-two kegs of the foaming lager, donated by the brewers, were drunk to the better health of the South, and the proceeds, over thirteen hundred dollars, applied to purchasing necessities for the afflicted. Beer-drinking under such conditions becomes almost a virtue.

It is about time for Hannibal Hamlin to make another flop. It will be remembered that when the Republicans first carried Maine twenty-two years ago Hannibal, who was then the Democratic United States Senator, resigned his seat and joined the Republicans amid a storm of applause from his new associates. It is now in order for him to transfer his allegiance to the Greenbackers, although he is pretty old and his joints may be a little too stiff for turning summer-saults.

It is not probable that the threatened disturbance of the Cheyennes in Wyoming will culminate in serious damage to the settlers. The Indians are usually careful to avoid exciting the animosities of the whites on the verge of winter. They cannot conduct a war without grass for their horses, and besides, the time is approaching when they receive their annuities, and they will not run the risk of losing their winter's supply of food and clothing. We think the settlers are unnecessarily alarmed over the present movement of the redskins.

AN unintentional injustice was done Indian agent Ruffe, of White Earth, in yesterday's Globe by the allegation that the advertisement for the mill, and mill-dam at that place had made its first appearance on Sunday, while bids were opened on Monday. It appears that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs ordered the advertisement inserted in the hands of the contractor that it should be so much in the habit of playing into the hands of an obscure corner. Mr. Ruffe sent in the advertisement ten days ago, and on coming to the city on Saturday he found it so concealed that he ordered a more conspicuous publication for the remaining period. This led to the misapprehension upon which the Globe comment was based. Mr. Ruffe did his entire duty in the matter.

UNITED AND WIN. The Democrats and Nationals, or Greenbackers, stand substantially on the same financial platform. The Nationals may be a little more extreme than the Democrats, but as they cannot hope to carry their extreme views, and never expect to, they should unite with the Democrats and secure the main things desired. They certainly have no hope for anything from the Republican party. That organization is the bound slave of Wall street, and where neither Democrats or Nationals are, single handed, able to overthrow their common enemy, there is every incentive to make a common cause. United effort will secure two Congressmen from Minnesota. To accomplish this all elements of oppo-

sition to the Republican party must combine and not fritter away their strength by divisions. A union which secures such a victory will be a victory for all concerned.

ANOTHER OF SHERMAN'S TRICKS.

Another of Sherman's tricks to benefit the money-speculating sharks of Wall street has just been played. On the 8th of the present month he announced that he would issue standard silver dollars in exchange for greenbacks in sums of \$1,000 or any multiple thereof. The responses that came from the West and South were a complete refutation of his oft-repeated allegation that the people did not want the silver dollar. In five days the orders amounted to nearly the whole amount now in the treasury vaults. This didn't suit Sherman. It exposed his dishonestly—convicted him of deliberate lying. So the order was changed and he asserted that he would sell only to certain designated depositories. But even with this limitation the responses were too numerous to suit him, and he has now found another excuse for going back on his agreement. He finds that the resumption act of 1875 gives him no authority to exchange coin for greenbacks before the first of January next, and he has withdrawn his last offer, but announces that he will pay out silver to claimants for pensions and in payment of other obligations of the government.

Sherman's scheme is too transparent. His plot in his first announcement was to grip the Eastern market with silver and create instability and depreciation of its value. But the orders coming from the West and South, where such money is needed, giving promise that the silver would be equably distributed and absorbed in the legitimate channels of trade, he has changed his mind. His present plan promises to be more successful in glutting the market in one especial section, and perhaps awakening a dislike to it. Then his variability has aroused distrust, and has given a stimulus to speculation. This is what his purpose has been. From beginning to end of his financial career it has been his policy to promote speculation in the money of the government, and to effect this he has studiously employed his office to cast discredit upon one or another issue of money or bonds—to build up one at the expense of another. As a tool of the bondholders and money speculators he has been a brilliant success; as the friend of the people and the defender of the national credit he has been a conspicuous failure.

Had Mr. Sherman so desired he could have placed every dollar of the silver coinage in circulation ere this date on the conditions prescribed by law. But this did not suit either him or his Wall street partners, and by prevention and evasion of the law, amounting almost to downright violation of it, he has succeeded in piling up a hoard of silver which, if suddenly thrown upon the market would inevitably cause inconvenience and perhaps depreciation. Just when he will liberate the sixteen millions of silver dollars he now holds it is impossible to tell. He will not give warning, nor have any reason to believe, from his past course that he will exercise that judgment that is necessary in placing it where it is most needed, and where it will cause the least disturbance of the money market. We have rather cause to fear that whenever and wherever it will create the most inconvenience or instability in values, it will be forced upon the people. The people have reason to sigh for a financial secretary possessing both wisdom and honesty—qualities that the Pirate Sherman conspicuously lacks.

WHAT IS REDEMPTION?

Much is said and many words wasted through the Republican press about the folly of substituting greenback legal tenders for national bank notes. It is argued that the issue of additional greenbacks would have the effect of depreciating their value—of making them irredeemable and comparatively worthless. The St. Paul organ granger for the national bank monopoly declares that the greenback is not as good as the national bank note, and endeavors to prove its astounding proposition thus: What is a greenback? It is simply an evidence of debt. It represents no actual capital. There is nothing behind it but the credit of the government; that is to say, its value depends first on the ability, and second, on the willingness of the government to pay its debts. If it issues more of these promises to pay than it can redeem—above all, if it issues them with the understanding that they are not to be paid at all or not for an indefinite period, they sink to the character of repudiated obligations; they have not only no capital behind them, but no credit. If their issue is confined, as now, within the ability of the government to redeem and with that declared purpose, they are in the sense of exchange value as good as national bank notes. But if issued, as proposed, beyond the limit of intended or probable redemption, they are good for nothing.

This is a fair sample of the fallacies promulgated by the national bank champions. It is true there is nothing behind the greenback but the credit of the government; but what more is behind the national bank note? That is the obligation of private individuals—practically worthless, as experience with State banks has demonstrated—backed by bonds of the government which rest upon the credit of the government, the value of which "depends upon the ability and willingness of the government to pay its debts."

But if issued as proposed, would the greenbacks be redeemable or assume the character of repudiated obligations? That depends upon what is called redemption. An obligation of an individual is redeemed when it is exchanged for something of value to the holder; a greenback will be redeemed by the government when it is received by it in payment of the obligations of the holder. An individual who owes the government a thousand dollars can pay that debt in greenbacks, and by receiving those greenbacks as an equivalent for the debt the government redeems them just as fully as if it paid their face value in another form of currency—gold or silver. Redemption is understood and taught by the Republican press in the very best manner on the face of the earth. Every time a greenback is received by the government in payment of the obligations of its citizens, it is redeemed absolutely. It is to give the greenback this value—facility of redemption at the will of the holder—that the Democrats are now striving.

The plea that the security of the greenback—the credit of the government—is insufficient, is absurd. The credit of the government is esteemed ample security for the payment of the bonds issued under authority of law. It is so highly esteemed by capitalists that every issue of bonds commands a premium in the money markets of both this country and Europe. To say that the credit of the government is not good enough

to maintain an issue of \$322,000,000 greenbacks at par is to confess that the government is on the verge of bankruptcy or is willfully dishonest. This confession we are unwilling to make. We prefer to believe that the credit of the government is good for all emergencies that may arise, and we do believe it most sincerely.

THE DEMOCRATS, OR "FLAT MONEY LUNATICS,"

as the Republican press delight to call them, do not wish the issue of greenbacks "with the understanding that they are not to be paid at all, or not for an indefinite period." On the contrary they wish them issued under such conditions as shall make them instantly redeemable. To give them a legal tender character would make them invariably in value, convenient, and every way desirable. National bank notes can never, under the law creating them, become legal tenders, and hence they are not as good as a circulating medium, and never can be made as good as the greenbacks. Why should he be obliged to pay sixteen millions of dollars a year to maintain an inferior currency we cannot understand. The people in general had also fall to find any good reason why this burden, which could be easily avoided, should be placed upon their shoulders, and have issued the dictum, "The national banks must go."

A CAMPAIGN FOR SUCCESS.

There should be no mistake made concerning the campaign in this Congressional district. There should be no idea that it is to be a burlesque, a jocosite tilt, a mild, hazardous, hopeless affair. On the contrary it is to be a campaign in earnest, conducted with energy and determination to win. There is too much want and suffering prevailing in this district and the entire land to afford a field for a comic campaign, if such was desired. The gaunt spectre of despair stalks through the household and on the streets, and the struggle for life is too desperate to admit of anything but the most serious consideration.

The times are ripe for political revolution. The dominant party has brought nothing but ruin and disgrace upon the land and the people desire a change. The issue is made up and is presented very simply. On the one hand we have Washburn, purse-proud, aristocratic, despising the common people (save at election time) and neither will or ability to aid them. A man who is allied with all the corruption of the last twelve or fourteen years and who if in public life would seek to perpetuate the public plundering which has done so much to impoverish the land. A man who represents all that is evil and nothing which is good in public or political life.

On the other hand we have Donnelly, who all his life has been actively laboring for the people, and who possesses both the will and ability to aid them. A man who was in public life during the period when some of the greatest robberies were perpetrated by Mr. Washburn's party, but upon whose record no taint of corruption rests. A man with brains and breadth enough to labor for the interests of the whole district and State, and whom no local baitwick can claim as its exclusive representative and champion.

There is every reason, political, personal and businesswise why Mr. Donnelly is preferable to Mr. Washburn. The latter is not only the representative of rings, but the very head center of the most formidable ring which is robbing this State. The former has given the best years of his life in battling against these gigantic, plundering combinations, and in the pending battle appeals to the people for support, as against the rings which combine to defeat him, because his election will disturb their plundering. Mr. Donnelly has both the ability and the experience to serve the State. He will be in political accord and sympathy with the political party controlling both branches of the next Congress, and consequently able to accomplish more for his constituency than his competitor. Our material interests demand his election even more than the political. It is time that some one with a modicum of brains went to one branch of Congress from Minnesota.

SOLD HIS WIFE'S CORPSE.

He Married Her For Money, Kept Her In Want Until She Died In Despair, and Then Sold Her Body For Whisky and Clear Money. [Chicago Times.] A narrative illustrating the depth of depravity to which man may descend was recently related to a Times reporter. The story opens in an interior county of Illinois, where resides a farmer whose broad acres of fertile prairie and sleek herds place him and his family above the knowledge of want. Five years ago this family circle was adorned with the fairest of women, a daughter, by her young associates, and rare and desirable for one whose life had been spent upon a farm. To this family appeared, about the time indicated, a young man of pleasing manners and fashionable attire, claiming to be of good circumstances in Chicago. His account of himself was not entirely satisfactory to the farmer, who noticed with alarm a growing fondness in the glances his daughter cast upon the smooth-spoken stranger. His parental position in this case, as in so many similar instances, only added fuel to the flame of kindled love, and the young couple found means of carrying on clandestine meetings, until one day the rash girl agreed to an elopement.

When the arrangements were all complete the daughter wrote a letter to her parents telling them she could not live apart from the man she loved, and had, much as she was pained to give them sorrow, determined to cast her lot with him. This note she left in her chamber, and departed with the young man at night. The father was a man of stubborn mold, and the "bless you, my children," on which the young folks had calculated, came not when a paper containing a notice of their marriage was sent to him. The old man's suspicions had been too well founded. His daughter's husband was of dissolute habits and without means, and his motive for marrying was the expectation that the old man would "give down" liberally to keep his daughter from want. This hope proved futile, as the father refused to hold any communication with his wayward child and her wayward husband. The latter was soon driven to extremities for the money necessary to keep him in liquor and cigars, and it was not long before he more than hinted to his wife that it would be necessary for her to do sewing or what other work she could to help out their family expenses. The poor woman did what she could, meekly enduring the ill-usage of her brutal spouse, sewing often the greater part of the night, while he pocketed her earnings and left her to suffer hunger and cold.

TWO COULD BEEN WERE BORN to them in the poor apartments they occupied in the northwestern part of the city. Each of these but added to the woes instead of increasing the joys of the mother, and when a few weeks ago she became aware that a third little one was in prospect, her courage completely failed her, and she determined upon a most hazardous course. She took a powerful emmenagogue, which failed of its purpose. A few days later she re-

BEN BUTLER.

The Farragut Prize Case—Dark Facts Still Hidden—Another Greenbacker's Trick—Up Under a Blue Microscope. [Rye Beach Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.] Gen. Butler has furnished the country with what he terms an explanation of how he came to take some scores of thousands of dollars from the officers, sailors, and seamen who captured New Orleans. This Butlerian explanation does not tell how much he received of the \$142,000 taken, but does declare that he would have taken twice as much if he could have got it. This part of his statement is his worst enemy would not be reckless enough to deny.

Two items are known in Washington as to the proportion of the \$142,000 that two lawyers received who did very much, if not the most, for the benefit of the cause, which items afford a basis from which to estimate the size of Butler's grab. One of these gentlemen received \$300, the other \$1,500. But there are other things than the quantity of the spoils which are connected with this case, which Gen. Butler, fresh from his great hunt for fraud, does not allude to by so much as a hint.

As is well known, the fleet of Admiral Porter co-operated with that of Admiral Farragut in the capture of New Orleans. Gen. Butler, who from his first appearance in Congress, exhibited great skill in causing his service for his constituents to subserviently participate in the capture of New Orleans, had a man, undertook the Farragut prize case both as a Representative and as a lawyer. In the first capacity he introduced a bill, which was referred to the house committee on the judiciary, providing for the adjutant general of the New Orleans case. Every man of honor would suppose that a Representative, professing to be wholly devoted to the interests of all who served the Union in the war of the rebellion, as Butler did profess with the voice and publicity of a Pharisee, would have been extremely careful to so frame his bill as to include in its benefits all the brave men who risked their lives in the expedition. Let this be exactly what he was exceedingly anxious to do, and what that devilish ingenuity for evil which marks his works, he so drew his bill as to shut out Porter's entire fleet. The bill had a harmless look. It gave prize and head money to all in the expedition, but it excluded Porter and his capture of New Orleans on the day of the attack. Simply because Butler introduced it, members of the judiciary committee surveyed some trick, and sent it to the navy department for report. A note came back with the intimation that it excluded Porter and all under him, since his fleet remained below the forts named, and there carried on their bombardment.

Thus, as was believed by all knowing to the case at this stage, Butler, for the purpose of gratifying his old grudge against Admiral Porter, dating back to the days of Fort Fisher and the powder-boat, deliberately worded his bill so as to exclude thousands of brave men who fought under Porter from the benefits of the prize money. Such is Butler's practical love for "our noble tars." His trick was detected, and his project was finally beaten after he had tried it again before the courts.

There are other facts of which his so-called explanation gives no intimation. Two of the ships, on account of which he helped to take money out of the treasury, had previously been decided prizes of war in other courts, and the settlement made therefor at the treasury. For three of them Admiral Farragut received all the interest on the prize, and the ships had been returned to their owners. One ship had been purchased by the government for \$40,000, and for one which he lost he received \$200,000. Several ships accounted under \$30,000. General Sherman reported that Butler's care as present at New Orleans at the time of the capture were never there until some months after the occupation of the city by the Union troops. These facts all point to the conclusion that Butler was in the War in the department of justice. The attorney general had collected evidence upon the above and similar points, by which he expected, had it been introduced, to save the government \$200,000. But, by an ingenious drafting of the bill, he was able to take money out of the treasury, had previously been decided prizes of war in other courts, and the settlement made therefor at the treasury. For three of them Admiral Farragut received all the interest on the prize, and the ships had been returned to their owners. One ship had been purchased by the government for \$40,000, and for one which he lost he received \$200,000. Several ships accounted under \$30,000. General Sherman reported that Butler's care as present at New Orleans at the time of the capture were never there until some months after the occupation of the city by the Union troops. These facts all point to the conclusion that Butler was in the War in the department of justice.

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WANTS TO BEAT.

[Fairbault Democrat.] Donnelly nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third district: "Possum on a gum stump, Cooney in the hollow, Money in the hand-box—Bet you half a dollar!"

BUTLER'S SUCCESSOR.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 16.—The Republican committee of the Seventh Congressional district today, voted to call a convention October 20th, to nominate a successor to Gen. Butler.

peated the dose, and brought on a miscarriage, accompanied by extremely dangerous symptoms. In the intervals of her pain she dictated to a kind neighbor a letter to her mother, stating her wrongs and the act which she had committed, and imploring her to take care of the two children soon to be left mother and already worse than fatherless. Through some oversight this letter was not mailed until after the death of the victim of a too confiding nature. A physician had been called in, who, for charity, did what he could to relieve her suffering, but

COULD NOT SAVE HER LIFE.

The husband showed some indications of grief, but consoled himself with drink as best he could. The corpse lay in the house for a day and a night, kindly guarded by the neighboring women. Toward the second night he inquired of the widow what disposition he intended to make of the remains, and were told that evening that an expressman would come for the corpse for burial, as he was unable to pay for the death of the victim of a too confiding nature. A physician had been called in, who, for charity, did what he could to relieve her suffering, but could not save her life.

DISPOSED OF THE CORPSE.

to the physician who attended her in her last illness in consideration of the petty sum of \$5. The farmer's grief and rage knew no bounds, and it was with difficulty he could be prevented from wreaking vengeance upon the scoundrel before him. Finally he succeeded in recovering the body, which he succeeded and had it conveyed home and decently interred.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

Condition of the Public Debt from 1860 to the Present Time.

Secretary Sherman has just issued a table of more than passing interest, giving an analysis of the public debt of the United States from July 1, 1860, to July 1, 1878. By it it is shown that in 1860, one year before the war, the total interest-bearing debt was \$64,040,818.11, made up of a little more than \$43,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, and over \$21,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, and which required an annual interest payment of nearly \$5,500,000. For the first year of the war there was but little increase, the total interest-bearing debt aggregating over \$90,000,000. In 1862 this swelled to \$365,000,000, and for 1863 aggregated \$497,000,000. In 1864 the interest-bearing debt was over \$1,300,000,000; in 1865, over \$2,200,000,000. In 1865, on the 31st of August, the debt reached its highest figures and aggregated \$2,331,830,257.76, made up of \$68,137,98 of 4 per cent. bonds; \$29,173,755 of five; \$1,281,476,489.33 of sixes, and \$880,000,000 of 7-10 per cents, and upon which the annual interest payments aggregated \$150,377,697.87. From 1865 to 1870 the debt was decreased to \$1,070,000,000, and steadily decreased until 1878. In 1877 the table shows that the total interest-bearing debt was but \$1,711,888,500, whereas in 1878, up to August last, it reached \$1,794,735,650, showing an increase of over \$83,000,000 since Secretary Sherman took charge of the treasury department. The table also shows the debt upon which interest has ceased, the outstanding principal, and the debt per capita and the interest per capita. For 1878 the total interest-bearing debt has ceased is placed at \$5,594,590.26; and our total debt is \$1,999,382,280.45, of which there is \$455,885,682.26 which bears no interest. The debt per capita, according to the figures in 1860, was \$1.91, computed upon the basis of a population of 31,700,000 and upward, while in 1878 the debt per capita is \$11.69 upon a population of upward of 47,000,000, and which is \$1.97 interest per capita. The highest debt per capita is charged to the year 1865, when it was \$75.25, and with an interest per capita of \$4.29. Since that time it has decreased to the figures before given for 1878. The table also shows that the lowest amount of cash in the Treasury from 1860 to 1878 was July 1, 1861, just after the war commenced, when it contained only \$2,862,212.92. With increased taxation and our internal revenue system that was increased by July 1, 1862, to \$18,863,659.96. Then under our heavy war expenses in 1863, the amount was reduced to \$8,421,401.22. Another turn of the screw reports cash in the Treasury amounting to \$256,823,612.08. When he took office in 1877 there was in the Treasury \$186,025,900.73, showing that he had added to his cash fund in one year over \$70,000,000. This, of course, with an eye single to resumption.

A Catechism.

[New York World, Dem.] Who is this that is hurt? And when the craze is over and there is a rearrangement of lines, which party will form the most compactly and readily? The Democratic party has been through several crises and has had its "castles" built on sand. It has always survived to bury its antagonist. We invite our esteemed Republican contemporaries to remark that this National movement is going to post their party several States and a few congressmen, and in view of this circumstance may we not invite them, in the words of Mr. Dickens's reduced gentleman to her would-be benefactor, to "disseminate their goods in their own sphere?"

Just His Luck to be Elected.

[Philadelphia Times.] Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, once of Philadelphia, but now of Minnesota, is always ready to turn up in the most promising new party that comes along, and he always lights some where pretty well up toward the front. He is now the National candidate for Congress in the Third district, and has been accepted by the Democrats. It would be just his luck to be elected in the multitude of political eccentricities of 1878.

Why So Much Water?

[Louisville Courier-Journal.] What in the world does Pittsburgh do with all the water she daily draws from the reservoir? One hundred and fifty-seven gallons a day for each inhabitant, and yet meet on the street there a person whom you think that you ought to know and you are compelled to scrape the coal dust, soot and smoke from his face with a splinter or corn-cob before you can tell who he is.

A Bad Start.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.] In the elections so far this year—Oregon, Vermont and Maine—the Republicans have lost three Congressmen and gained not one. A bad start in the race to capture the next Congress.

Hit the Nail on the Head.

[Boston Post.] A Radical waking up is expected in Minnesota. The political Old Prob. says the Maine storm is shifting in that direction.

'Gone Gone to See Each.

[New York Sun.] Put away the little speeches. Turn out declaiming to no effect. Now Eugene will never need 'em. Greenback votes have snuffed him out. Gone to see his father-in-law.

THE FALL RIVER DEFALCATIONS.

How Chas. P. Stickney Used His Son in His Dishonest Operations—The Responsibility For the Hathaway and Chase Defalcations Placed Upon His Shoulders. [Fall River Special to New York Times.] Each day some new report concerning P. Stickney's defalcations is on the street, and the uneasiness among business men is widespread. It is believed that the whole truth is not yet known, and that more trouble is to come. Some of yesterday's alarming reports, however, are corrected to-day. It is now authoritatively stated that the firm of J. A. Bowen & Co., which Charles P. Stickney, a son of Charles P., is a member, is solvent, notwithstanding that it has become involved in the elder Stickney's operations. Bowen, the senior partner, has been ill for several years, and when consulted by young Stickney concerning business ventures, very frequently advised the latter to ask his father's advice; so the elder Stickney had opportunity to take advantage of Bowen's inexperience and did so. Among other transactions, he sold the firm coal at wholesale by the cargo in the name of Castner, Stickney & Wellington, as he did to other parties in the city, and immediately received at the time of the sale, and before the arrival of the cargo, a "coal note," which he promptly got discounted. It now appears that it was too often the old man's custom to sell a single cargo before it arrived to several parties, promptly raising cash on the "coal notes" thus obtained. Bowen & Co. several times found, on the arrival of the cargoes purchased by them, that they were claimed by some mill by purchase. Thus much confusion was occasioned, but the suspicion of fraud seems to have been entertained by business having been so long conducted in this city by the big operators in a free and easy reckless style.

Though young Stickney was used by his father, it does not appear that he acted in irregularities himself, and a report to-day current on the street that he had loaned his firm's indorsement to his father is emphatically denied. As regards the use of Castner, Stickney & Wellington's name by young Stickney, the latter stated that a regular explanation is made that though the firm dissolved partnership by mutual consent, each to carry on the business in his own city, Stickney in New York, Mr. Wellington in Boston, and young Stickney in Fall River—an agreement was entered into that each could use the firm name in the transaction of business, and, moreover, for any business of his own individually, and each gave bonds to secure the contract, although no sureties were attached thereto. It is further stated that Stickney is the only one who has used this privilege, and that he has abused it. By those who should be informed it is asserted that Stickney is largely responsible for the Hathaway and Chase defalcations, and a strong pressure is being brought upon the Hathaway to induce him to make a full statement of all the transactions, without regard to the persons involved.

SILVER MOUNTAIN GAMBLERS.

Just An Idea of How the Game Goes On At Virginia City.

[Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.] Since the recent healthy rise in stocks the spirit of gambling seems to have taken an unusually strong hold on the community. For months past the metaphorical tiger has been lying in his lair in a sort of half-dormant state, as if troubled with a torpid fever. During the past two weeks, however, the gamblesome gentry who hunt for big game have invaded his retreat, and he is now on all fours, gnashing his teeth and thrashing the jungle brush savagely with his tail. On Thursday afternoon there was a stiff gale from the north, and a few of the gamblers who attracted my attention was an old San Francisco sportsman, who after a few preliminary moves, began to prod the "tiger" up with bets stacked to the limit all over the table. "That's Old Moses from 'Frisco," said a looker on, "and when he gets started you'll see the fur fly." The man was right, for in a few minutes Old Moses closed with his antagonist in dead earnest by inquiring of the dealer if he could be allowed to raise the limit to \$100. The dealer graciously allowed the privilege, and Moses lost several hundred dollars in a few turns, at which he asked if he could raise the limit again, and, obtaining the kind permission of the dealer, was soon playing up to \$200 a bet, being sometimes \$1,000 or so ahead and sometimes so much behind. Several other parties soon slid into the game, betting up to the limit and creating considerable excitement, until there was such a crowd about the table that the dealer on the outer edge of the spectators could only nod and then get a sight of the dealer's hand. One player drew out \$1,000 when he left. Yesterday afternoon a stranger came in, made a few bets, and was playing up to \$200 pieces in front of him and playing up to the \$100 limit. He won heavily all the afternoon and, coming back flushed with victory in the evening, lost his bet, and was badly mauled by the tiger. To-day the game is doing a heavy business, and men who play there are expected to do so on a gold basis. Red and blue chips are the rule, all of which is considered good, indicating that business is picking up and money is getting considerably easier than it has been for many months.

The Fairs and Politics.

[Red Wing Republican.] But now, thanks to Hon. Wm. S. King's opposition to the bill of the State agricultural society, a feeling of bitterness has been aroused between Minneapolis and St. Paul and the adherents of each that will give Donnelly hundreds of votes. The Minneapolis people backed up Mr. King, and the St. Paul folks were forced into the support of the State society. The contest opened in bitterness and has increased in intensity of ill feeling up to this time, and the Minneapolis Tribune, since the fair is over, attempts to do the best it can to do. St. Paul more all-embracing by condensing the St. Paul and Sioux city railroad management for discriminating against Minneapolis by the pursuit of a policy which had been agreed upon by the managers of that road and of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad jointly. Mr. Washburn is president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, and if the St. Paul road was managed adversely to Minneapolis, Mr. Washburn's road was managed adversely to St. Paul. If St. Paul had the Democratic candidate for the next election, he would get scarcely any votes in Hennepin county and a defection of Republican votes in St. Paul would thus be balanced. But Donnelly is an outsider. The Minneapolis Democrats vote willingly for the St. Paul Democrats, and every Republican vote cast for Donnelly in Ramsey county will find no offset anywhere.

Washburn Doomed—Hurrah for Donnelly.

[St. Charles Times—Dem.] The Democrats in the Third Congressional district of Minnesota have nominated Ignatius Donnelly for Congress, and he will be elected if the opposition unite in his support as we have good cause to believe they will. Washburn, the head of the pine land ring, is doomed. Donnelly and victory should be the watchword of every one in the Third district opposed to the platform of the St. Paul Democrats and Democracy in another column, which is also the platform of the Third district. It speaks for itself. Hurrah for Donnelly!

How It Works.

[Howard Lake Advocate.] The senseless opposition and vulgar flings of the Globe will make many honest Democrats, who saw the Presidential party, and heard the President's address, warm supporters of President Hayes.

GLOBELETS.

The city of Paris gets \$20,000 a year for the rent of its flower-stalls. Head of New Hampshire, insists on having his name spelled "Natt," not "Grant."

The San Francisco Bulletin says \$25,000,000 of gold coin are in circulation in California. There were two deaths in Tallahassee, Fla. last month, and those were of negro babies that died in teething.

Forty-two Old Defenders, who made the 12th of September a memorable day for Baltimore, are still living. Dr. Redfield, of the Cincinnati Commercial, has purchased a house in Washington to be near his political patients.

Beverly Douglas accepts defeat like a philosopher, and is stumping his district for the man nominated to succeed him. Verdi the eminent composer, has completed his new five-act opera, entitled "Montez