Daily Globe.

BY H. P. HALL.

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ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1878.

IT served the Democratic party right. They wanted to gobble up the whole country, but were disappointed. It should teach them the lesson that enough is as good as a feast.

THOSE who think that the election banners were overdrawn in the telegram sent on the 5th, should read the Minneapolis *Mirror* article elsewhere, stating "Down with St. Paul" was the cry at the Minneapolis polls.

JOHN KELLY says he is going to reorganize Tammany on a basis upon which it will be stronger than ever before. Allow us to suggest that the best way he can do so is to leave John Kelly out of it altogether.

ILLINOISANS have to make a choice between two evils next winter. The only candidates for the Senate from that State are Dick Oglesby and Dirty-work Logan. Whichever they take, they will wish they had chosen the other.

THE New York *Herald* hoists the name of Samuel J. Tilden for Governor of the State next fall. It thinks he will make a good run, and that he will improve his Presidential prospects thereby. But Sammy doesn't take kindly to the idea, and will probably put his Presidential veto upon the scheme.

WADE HAMPTON has been spoken of as a possible candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket. He has, however, forfeited all claim upon the office by being thrown from a mule. Any man having dealings with a mule can have no claim for consideration at the hands of the Democratic party.

AN investigation of the cipher dispatches by Congress is mooted. If Congress has nothing better to do than to go on a wild goose chase we have no objections. All the investigation these matters deserve has been made by the newspapers. They have served their purpose as campaign roorbacks, and will be heard of no more forever.

A COMMUNIST who died in St. Louis recently left his estate of twelve thousand dollars to be divided among members of the socialistic organization, thus giving, as he said, a practical exhibition of the faith that was in him. It is noticeable, however, that he held on to the cash as long as he could, and surrendered it only when it would do him no further service.

JUDGE HOADLEY, of Cincinnati, is at Washington on supreme court business. He says that the result of the election suits him, and that the Democratic party has received the chastening it needed. He thinks now that the Democratic party will unite their differences, and be stronger than ever. Although no chastening at the first seemeth joyous but grievous, we presume Judge Hoadley is right. At any rate, we'll go to work straightening out matters, and by the time the next election rolls around we will try to deserve success, and win it, too.

THE fact that the California unit is needed by both parties to help out in case of an election for President being thrown into the Forty-sixth Congress will have a bearing on the tone in which the Chinese question will be henceforward debated by the Congressional solons. The question of Chinese immigration promises to be a leading one this winter, and upon it may depend California's vote. Fortunately for the Democratic party, it early took ground against the importation of the Chinese, and unless the Republicans succeed in making a flop in time, they will be left badly in the lurch.

THE Republicans of Missouri are in a bad way. They entrusted their affairs to their central committee, and find, when it is too late, that they have been sold out. The candidates who allowed their names to be used on the ticket find that the money they contributed "for the good of the cause" has been misappropriated. Men who paid the most find that the tickets were printed without their names, and the charge is openly made that members traded off the party nominees for a small consideration. 'Tis ever thus, especially in St. Louis, where political fealty is secondary to personal gain.

The efforts of Mr. Donnelly's St. Paul organ to ease the terrific fall of itself and candidates on Tuesday last by assailing Gen. Washburn as a "timber thief," only provokes contemptuous laughter from all parties. No man in this or any other State is more wholly free from any damaging complications in regard to cutting timber on government lands than W. D. Washburn.—*Bill King in P. P. on Sunday.*

The trite saying that "a guilty conscience needs no accuser," is very appropriate in this case. The GLOBE has had nothing whatever to say since election of Washburn's timber peculations. That they exist we have no doubt, but if a constituency choose to elect a horse thief to Congress, the House will consider that he is adapted to represent the people who sent him and not interfere. Mr. Washburn is to be unseated upon the charge of bribery and fraudulent voting. We are not bothering about such trifles as stealing pine at present.

THE report of the pension agent shows some of the salutary results of the legislation of the last Congress. An investigation into irregularities in the service, which was much inveighed against by the Republican press, and which cost $38,235.80, resulted in a saving of $402,095.95 through the discovery or fraudulent claims and crooked practices on the part of pension agents. The consolidation of the agencies has resulted in the saving of $142,000, while the claims of pensioners have been more promptly paid. The commissioner devotes considerable space to the claim agency system, and to an explanation of the act of Congress of June 20 1878, reducing the claim agents' fee from $25 to $10, and changing the plan of collection so as to have agents collect their own fees instead of having them collected by the government through the pension agencies. The commissioner approves of the act, and is of opinion that it will greatly benefit both honest claimants and the government. This is a fair sample of what Democratic legislation will do for the government in its every department.

"FRAUD VITIATES THE CONTRACT."

The contest which is about to be made for Mr. Washburn's seat is one in which all honest men are interested. It is a contest to determine whether there is any such thing as the purity of the ballot box. It is to determine whether a community shall be allowed to cast their unbiased vote, or whether they shall be overridden by the use of money.

We do not believe there is one fair, candid man in the State of Minnesota who will not say that without the use of money, Washburn would have been overwhelmingly defeated. That he is defeated now by the legal voters of the district is beyond question, and his seeming majority comes solely from bought, imported, and entirely bogus votes.

The use of money is the great demoralizing agency of our political system, and while it cannot be entirely abrogated when a man notoriously purchases an office, every good citizen is interested in his exposure and punishment. Four years ago this district and State was thoroughly demoralized by Bill King's campaign. The history of that is too well known to need repetition here. This year Mr. Washburn deliberately entered upon a career of corruption and rascality. He began at the beginning, and, having secured an early convention by a trick, sent men out through the district to buy up the Republican primaries. This was done in the most shameful and shameless manner, and Dr. Stewart, who steadily refused to use money, was slaughtered. Having bought the nomination he proceeded to purchase an election. His career for the past three months has been notorious and infamous. Everywhere that there was supposed to be a venal Democrat or a corrupt Republican he was approached with offers of money for his vote. This conduct has been a matter of common conversation and notoriety among Republicans. It was regarded so much as a matter of course that but little attempt was made to conceal it, and men who changed front explained themselves to their friends by stating that they had been paid by Washburn for so doing.

The contest which Mr. Washburn will have to face is not in behalf of Mr. Donnelly, or the Democratic party. It is for the purity of the ballot box and the preservation of our institutions. If it becomes acknowledged that no poor man, no matter what his ability, can obtain a public position, it will be a sorry day for the republic. If that is acknowledged, it turns our public rulers over to dishonest profligates, who have but to steal, wrong, and debauch the people to receive any place. The Third Minnesota district stands to-day as the worst debauched of any in the country. Fortunately the law gives a remedy, and the corruptionist who thus poisons a community can be deprived of the fruits of his villainous course. That is what is proposed to be done in Mr. Washburn's case. If he is innocent, he should court the inquiry as a means of vindication.

That this matter may be tested, we again invite all parties having information to forward to the Democratic committee or to the GLOBE, names of those who can, if they will, testify to the corruption of the late campaign. The source of all information furnished will be regarded as confidential when desired.

BEACONSFIELD'S ULTIMATUM.

Beaconsfield has been heard touching the Eastern question. His utterances are not very perspicuous, but nevertheless they afford a very good idea of the policy of the British government so far as it relates to the complications that have recently arisen in Turkey. On this point the Earl is very emphatic. He believes that the treaty of Berlin covers the whole ground, and announces that the government of Great Britain proposes to abide by that instrument and to insist upon its fulfillment to the letter. The fact that two-thirds of the requirements of the treaty have thus far been obeyed, although the limitation of time has not nearly expired, shows that there is a general disposition among the powers to conform to the provisions of the treaty. The powers that are backward, however, are Russia and Turkey, and on this point Beaconsfield is ominously silent. His assertion, however, that England proposes to stand upon the treaty and to permit of no modification or amendment of the instrument, will set at rest the rumors that a convention is arranged for that purpose.

It is very easy to see the reasons on which Beaconsfield bases his position. He is conscious that by the transaction England has gained immeasurable advantages. These advantages, he fears, might be endangered in case of a revision of the treaty, and he proposes to run no such risks. He dwells at considerable length upon the importance of Cyprus and the Asiatic concessions in a military point of view, and these, certainly, are not to be disparaged. To endanger these interests would be foolhardy, and the premier has wisely concluded that as England has nothing to gain and might possibly lose everything by a revision of the treaty, the treaty must not be revised—at least while the present ministry remains in power.

The policy of England in the East has been, according to Beaconsfield, to prevent the fatal supremacy of any individual state on the Mediteranean. The policy of England has been, according to the light shed by past events, to create the supremacy of England on the Mediterranean. Disguise it though he may, Great Britain is really the controlling power in the affairs of the East. Her influence is potent everywhere, and is only disputed by her old-time enemy, Russia. And herein lies the bone of contention. If England's influence was less powerful, Russia would be at rest. To break the power of England Russia is now in a ferment and is laboring to prevent the execution of the provisions of the treaty of Berlin. Russia's quarrel is not now with Turkey, but with England. The czar and his counsellors recognize the fact that if the treaty is carried out to the letter England will have attained a supremacy fatal to Russian ambition. It has been, in fact, Beaconsfield's policy—and he has succeeded admirably in carrying it out—to permit no individual states on the Mediteranean to attain a dangerous supremacy. He has obviated that danger by taking supremacy himself for England.

Of the correctness of the premier's declaration as to the impossibility of successfully invading India, no one will take issue. These possessions are intrenched against any invasion. The most significant part of his remarks has already been alluded to—the determination of the British government to permit of no revision of the treaty of Berlin. This may be considered as the British ultimatum. If Russia shall insist upon violating the provisions of that treaty she must expect to encounter the army and navy of Great Britain in battle array. If she consents to fulfill her covenant to the letter she must forego all claims to a commanding influence in the affairs of the East. Whichever horn of the dilemma she takes, she will get the worst of it.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSIBILITY.

The card of Mr. Purcell, the chairman of the Democratic State committee of New York, a brief summary of which was published in the GLOBE of yesterday, is a somewhat remarkable document. Mr. Purcell assumes that the New York *Tribune's* interpretations of the cipher dispatches alleged to have passed between Mr. Tilden and his agents in South Carolina and Florida are genuine, and that the Democratic party is responsible for them and suffered in the recent elections because of a belief among the people that the Democrats as a body indorsed the presumed attempt of Mr. Tilden to corrupt the Presidential electors of the two States named. The GLOBE, while emphatically expressing the belief that the pretended explanation of the cipher dispatches does not in the least degree compromise the personal or political integrity of Mr. Tilden, wishes to say that Mr. Tilden is not the Democratic party, and that the Democratic party is not responsible for whatever acts he has performed. It furthermore wishes to say that the Tammany ring of the Democratic party of New York city, which Mr. Purcell represents, is not the Democratic party, and that the Democratic party is not responsible for the acts of the Tammany Democracy except so far as it carries out the Democratic idea.

The loss of several members of Congress from New York is, we believe, a calamity. There is no disguising the fact. But we regard the defeat of the Tammany and the Tilden factions as a blessing, even though the first results may seem to be adverse. Neither faction can claim to be Democratic, for the reason that neither seeks the good of the whole people but of some particular individual. The Tilden faction no doubt conspired with the Republicans to defeat the Tammany nominations. Tammany would have done the same thing to defeat the nominations of the Tilden faction. Now that both factions are defeated we have reason for congratulation.

We most emphatically protest against the Democratic party being held responsible for Mr. Tilden's acts, whether they may have been good or ill. We also protest against the Democratic party being fathered with the sins of Tammany. The principles of the Democracy are well understood, and so far as persons or organizations further those principles we have no fault to find with them. But when the party machinery is used for the purpose of furthering this or that man's ambition, to the detriment of the interests of the whole people, the parties who use it prove themselves undemocratic. The proposed investigation of the cipher dispatches by Congress cannot affect the character or the status of the Democratic party, no matter how it may result. If it shall be shown that Tilden was privy to the dispatches laid at his door, and that the interpretation of them given is correct, it will compromise Mr. Tilden, but not the Democratic party. The Democratic party is strong in principle, and can live down the evil acts of any of its members. It rejoices in the downfall of Tammany, recognizing the fact that Tammany has done more than any other organization to bring it into disrepute. It can rejoice in the downfall of Tilden, because there is a suspicion among the masses of the party that he would bend the party, its policy and its principles, to his own advantage. The party has in the past survived many hostile organizations, both within and without it. It has lived down the bad name that individual members have given it, and is to-day strong in the affections of the people. The Democratic party is, in short, the party of the people. It has been occasionally betrayed; it has been often misrepresented by those who have been chosen to bear its standard, but it is to-day rock-rooted, mountain-buttressed—the same unyielding foe to monopolies that it always was; the same unfaltering champion of the rights of the people. Of its future there can be but one prediction. If republican government—a government of the people, for the people and by the people—is to be maintained, the Democratic party will bear the standard and win the day. If the people are to be betrayed, the Democratic party will go by the board, but in its death-throes will protest in favor of free government—in favor of the right of man to govern himself.

THE Hennepin county Democracy are buried, locally speaking, very deep, and they deserve it. If they had stood up boldly and fought Mr. Washburn they would have saved a portion of their local ticket, and certainly defeated the titman in the district. His defeat at the polls would have so demoralized the Republicans that another year the Democrats would have made a clean sweep of the county. It will now be a long time before Hennepin county will elect a Democrat to a local office.

The Paris municipality has now to decide whether or not it will purchase the Trocadero building for $600,000, and on its decision depends in part the fate of the structure in the Champ de Mars.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Minnesota's Route to the Sea—An Invitation to all Lake Cities to Participate in a Commercial Convention Here Next Month—Delegates to the Chicago Trade Convention.

The chamber of commerce held its weekly session yesterday morning, the Hon. H. H. Sibley in the chair. The first matter which came up was the report of the special committee on fixing a time and place for holding a State convention of all the chambers of commerce relative to the improvement of the harbor of Duluth.

The Hon. H. M. Rice made the report as follows:

Mr. President:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of improving the Duluth harber, recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That it is of the utmost importance to the industries of this State, as well as of the country at large, that the benefits of open markets and cheap transportation should be secured at the earliest practical period, and

WHEREAS, All that is wanting to give for ocean sized vessels an open and free water way from Minnesota to the sea is the improving of the harbor of Duluth, so that such vessels can feely enter the same.

Therefore, be it further

Resolved, That for the purpose of considering the subject and taking such steps as will aid in its speedy accomplishment, that a convention be held in this city on Wednesday, Dec. 18th, and that invitations be extended to all cities, towns and districts in this State and in the neighboring States and Territories, and to all parties interested in the commerce of the great lakes, the Erie canal and the Hudson river, to send delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That the president of the chamber appoint, with power to act, a committee on invitation, arrangements, and statistics.

H. M. RICE, Chairman.

Mr. Banning expressed the opinion that the date as reported was too soon.

Mr. Rice on the other hand held that due preparations had to be made to present the matter to the legislature. If held later the holidays would interfere, and the legislature met in January, which necessitated some action in December, so that the matter could be presented in shape for their consideration.

The report as submitted was unanimously adopted.

THE CHICAGO COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Inquiry was made of the president whom he had appointed as delegates to the commercial convention holden in Chicago this week.

The president thereupon read out several names, and stated he had appointed them to represent St. Paul subject to their acceptance and the endorsement of the meeting. Various excuses were offered by the appointees, and finally the matter resolved itself into a general declination by all named.

The members of the chamber then took up the affair, and severally suggested names.

Mr. H. P. Hall's name was suggested, and he was unanimously elected.

Col. John X. Davidson was requested to serve and accepted.

H. A. Castle was named and signified a willingness to go.

D. R. Noyes was elected a delegate.

Mr. Wilson was named and elected.

Mr. Driscoll would like that the president of the chamber be one of the delegates. He believed that he would better represent the city than any one else. This motion was unanimously seconded, and the motion prevailed with enthusiastic unanimity.

Mr. Banning asked what the object of the Chicago convention was.

Gen. Sanborn explained that the matter of interest to Minnesota was the extension of the North Pacific route.

Mr. Banning contended that in no sense of the word was Chicago favorable to that extension. It would be a tributary to the lake trade through Lake Superior, and it was the policy of Chicago to dry up Lake Superior if possible.

Mr. Lee observed that Mr. Banning's remarks showed the importance of sending delegates to the Chicago convention. Men of clear heads and good judgment should be sent as representatives. If Chicago meant to dry up Lake Superior, St. Paul should be there to see. (Laughter.)

The President—For that very reason the chair had appointed Mr. Lee as a delegate.

Mr. Lee disavowed the ability, etc., and further stated that it was impossible for him to go.

Mr. W. L. Wilson volunteered to go.

Mr. Castle moved that Senator McMilian be added to the committee. Carried.

Col. John X. Davidson stated his willingness to serve, but disclaimed any great knowledge of the subject. He would vote all right. As to the delegation, he believed that no one, except the *editors*, were fully acquainted with the merits of the matter.

The president stated he would attend if possible.

Several members urged the Hon. H. M. Rice to go, but the gentleman stated it would be impossible for him to attend.

On motion Mr. Banning was placed on the committee, but he peremptorily declined, owing to sickness.

Mr. Lee moved that ex-Senator Ramsey be requested to serve on the delegation. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Sanborn, the chamber pledged itself to assume all expenses of the the delegation.

Mr. Banning stated that not long since the chamber had been presented with a series of maps showing the railway system of Canada. He moved that the same be framed and hung up for reference in the chamber.

The president then announced the list of delegates as follows:

Senator McMillan, ex-Senator Ramsey, H. P. Hall, H. A. Castle, D. R. Noyes, W. L. Wilson, and President Sibley.

The president announced the committee on invitations, etc., for the State convention on the harbor of Duluth, as follows:

Messrs. Rice, Banning, Drake, McClung, Rhodes, James Smith, Jr., and Gen. Johnson.

Adjourned.

WHO DID IT?

A Little Article it Will Be a Good Plan to Keep for Future Reference.

[Bill King's Minneapolis Morning Paper, Nov. 9.]

Too much credit cannot be given to the sterling old-line, hard-money Democrats of this district for their attitude in the recent Congressional contest. It was their votes which saved this district and their party the disgrace of electing the pestiferous little Nininger demagogue to Congress. It is safe to estimate that not less than 2,500 Democrats voted against him, or cast a blank vote on Congress. Of the 3,500 majority against him in Minneapolis, not less than 1,500 were cast by Democrats, as is evident by a comparison with the average Republican and Democratic vote of Minneapolis. Of the 1,600 votes cast against him in Ramsey county, at least 200 must have been cast by Democrats; while 436 Democrats in St. Paul, who would not vote for Washburn, refused to accept the shameful alternative of voting for Donnelly. This fact is distinctly revealed in the following comparison of the total vote for the candidates for State auditor and for Congress, respectively:

For State auditor	6,254
For Congressman	5,818
Leaving	436

Which represents the number of Democrats who repudiated Donnelly and would not vote for the Republican candidate. We have in these two counties at least 2,100 Democratic votes either cast directly for Washburn, as most of them were, or withheld from Donnelly. It may be safely estimated that there were not less than 400 Democrats in the rest of the district who either voted for Washburn directly, or indirectly aided him by declining to vote for Donnelly. Old line Democrats, the Democrats who are such not only in name, but in principle, are entitled to the full credit of having rescued this district and the State of Minnesota from the degradation of being misrepresented in Congress by the most unprincipled political adventurer in its limits, and of having saved their party from the perils of a victory which would have damned it with dishonor and saddled it with an incubus that would have been ten times worse than defeat. While the Republican party is indebted to the conservative Democrats of this district for the election of the Republican candidate, it is in no proper sense a Republican triumph. It is a victory of the sober virtue and intelligence of both parties over the ignorance and follies of both; of the sound conservative instincts of society over the elements of public disorder; of the healthy moralities of politics over its unbridled licentiousness; of all that is represented by a man of character and probity and sober judgment on one side over all that is represented by an unscrupulous charlatan on the other. For that victory in this district the Democrats, who broke away from the powerful restraints of party discipline to vote for the Republican candidate, or at least to repudiate the decrees of the convention which dishonored their party in its disgraceful nomination, and who preferred defeat to success on such ruinous conditions, deserve far more credit than the Republicans who simply voted with their party and floated with the current of their political sympathies.

IS THIS ACCUSATION TRUE?

A Wife Charges Her Husband With Burning Her to Death—What Startled the Occupants of a Mulberry-Street Tenement-House on Sunday Afternoon--Mrs. McGloine Found Wrapped in Flames in Her Bed.

[New York Star.]

On Sunday afternoon, about the time that many thousands were on their way to church, smoke was seen to escape through the cracks of the door of the fourth-story back room in the large five-story brick tenement-house No. 115 Mulberry street, a few doors north of Canal street. The house is crowded from top to bottom with tenants, who were quickly aroused. The greatest confusion prevailed for a while; mothers running through the building seeking their children, while others hastily began collecting their scanty stock of household effects for instant removal.

A few of the more cool-headed of the men rushed to the room from which the smoke was issuing, and soon secured an entrance. Inside they were confronted with a frightful sight. Reclining upon the bed lay a woman, wrapped like a mummy in the folds of the bed-clothing, which was rapidly becoming a sheet of flame. The first man who entered the room called to her to jump out of the bed and run, as he himself feared to approach the bed. She lay perfectly still, however, only moaning in reply. Other persons came in with water in pails, which was freely poured over the slowly-roasting woman. The flames extinguished, she was recognized as Mrs. Mary McGloine, wife of the tenant of the room. She was carried into the hall and placed upon some sheets, where she lay in the greatest agony.

When the singed clothing had been removed from the woman's body it was found that her flesh had been literally roasted in many parts of her body. As soon as Mrs. McGloine had recovered sufficiently to speak she charged her husband, Jas. McGloine, with tying her up in the bed-clothes, pouring kerosene oil upon them, and after setting them on fire with some paper, locking the door and leaving her to her fate. She further said that during the morning her husband, in a quarrel with her, had so bruised and beaten her that she was compelled to take to bed. After this he swore that he would murder her and burn the house. The woman's face bore evidence of ill-treatment, she having a black eye and various severe contusions.

Upon the arrival of the officers, who had been summoned, Mrs. McGloine was carried back into her room until the arrival of an ambulance, when she was taken to St. Vincent's hospital, where she died yesterday morning. The child of the couple, a boy some 5 years old, corroborated his mother's story regarding the tragedy, but in after conversations, either from fright or fear, he contradicted himself in several particulars. Sergt. Wade, of the fourteenth precinct, sent out officer Gohl to secure McGloine, the tenants of the house having failed to discover his whereabouts. After a short search the officer found his man in a saloon on Mulberry street enjoying himself with some companions. He was first locked up in the station-house and afterward conveyed to the Tombs.

The prisoner, James McGloine, is an Irishman, about forty years of age, and a laborer by occupation. Of a heavy build, with a short black beard covering his sullen countenance, his appearance is not of a prepossessing nature. In answer to questions put to him he acknowledged having quarreled with his wife in the morning, but charges that she was in the habit of getting drunk and of pawning her clothing for liquor. On the afternoon in question he claimed that she had taken one of her dresses, and, disposing of it in her usual way, spent the proceeds in liquor, and came home very much the worse for it. And she lay down in the bed, he went to the saloon to get some beer with friends, and while there he saw people running toward his house, whereupon he followed and was arrested. Here his story differs from the officers, who found him in the saloon.

Other tenants of the house state that, although the McGloines had only been living there for about three weeks, they were known to quarrel every day, and on Sunday morning the cries of the woman were heard all over the building.

Coroner Croker committed McGloine without bail to await the inquest on the wife's body, which will be held in a few days.

A DAY OF THRILLING EXCITEMENT.

Forty Men Who Clung to the Masts of a Sunken Vessel for Fourteen Hours.

[Detroit Post.]

The four-masted barge Rutter went down unexpectedly on Thursday night about a half a mile from the lake shore, having forty men on board. In the storm at daylight the men were seen clinging to the masts. They were evidently fast growing benumbed, and every minute the waves broke over them. Not a tug in the Ludington harbor would venture out. The storm was terrific. Finally Captain Kendrick offered to make an attempt. He went out in a government tug, towing a life-boat. Occasionally neither craft could be seen. The crew from the life saving station at Point au Sable arrived at this time and tried to shoot a line over the vessel from a mortar. The whole morning passed. At two o'clock in the afternoon the life-boat succeeded in shooting alongside the masts and seven men dropped safely in. The life-boat then came ashore like a rocket, and hundreds upon hundreds of men bore her through the surf. Captain Morgan's life saving crew then started out after the other thirty-three men on the wreck, but it seemed of no avail. Every time the life-boat missed its mark and was driven ashore. Just at sundown another start was made, the line fell safely in frozen hands, and one after one the worn-out men crawled over the boat's side, to the joy of the great throng of men, women and children who blackened the beach for miles.

At the funeral of a Cincinnati man, who had been barely able to earn the necessaries of life for his family, there was a band of music, twenty carriages, pall bearers wearing many yards of crape, a profusion of flowers and a heavily plated casket. A rusty sign of "washing and ironing" was conspicuous on the side of the dead man's house.

STILLWATER ITEMS.

H. A. Taylor, of Hudson, was in the city yesterday.

Wheat 81, 73 and 60 cents. Receipts light yesterday.

Isaac Staples is erecting another wind mill on his farm, to pump water.

Mrs. Ellen Foster is expected to deliver a few temperance lectures in this city ere long.

Sullivan & Powers yesterday erected a handsome and attractive sign over their carriage works on Second street.

There will be a sociable at the residence of Matt. Clark, Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Episcopal church fund.

W. C. West, paymaster on the St. Paul & Duluth road, was in the city yesterday distributing cash among the employes of the road.

The proprietors of the Stillwater Mills have placed a cloth sign on the front of the mill informing farmers that Lost Nation wheat is not receivable there.

There will be a festival Thursday, Nov. 28, at the German Catholic school-house under the auspices of the ladies of St. Michael's parish. A cordial invitation is extended.

The Stillwater & Taylors Falls road yesterday shipped 800 barrels of flour and eight car loads of lumber, and received ten car loads of merchandise for Stillwater firms.

Johnny Mueller returned yesterday from Worthington, where he has been since March, breaking his farm. He has 100 acres broke and ready for cultivation in the spring. Young man go West.

Shepard Bros.' bulletin board on Main street exhibits the result of the calculations of a certain Stillwater mathematician on the vote for Congressman in the Third district: "Donnelly elected by 800 majority. Down with the kettle."

Municipal Court.

Mike Leonard; drunk. Sentence suspended, and advised to leave the city.

L. M. Perkins; disturbing the peace. Fined $5 and costs, and on non-payment was committed for eight days.

The execution against the *Messenger* was argued and submitted yesterday. Decision not rendered.

Myron Gage was on trial yesterday for assault and battery on one Anna Fosberg, complainant. Assault committed in the town of Afton.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BEARD.

How a Little New York Girl Persuaded Him to Let it Grow.

Mr. John Carrol Power, the custodian of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., and author of a *Life of Lincoln*, has contributed to a Chicago paper some interesting correspondence, including a letter from Mrs. Grace Bedell Billings, formerly of New York, but now a resident of Kansas, describing how, as a child of 13 years, she wrote to Mr. Lincoln during the political campaign of 1860, and advised him to permit his beard to grow. She says:

"We were at that time residing at Westfield, N. Y. My father, who was a stanch Republican, brought one day to me—who followed in his foot-steps and was a zealous champion of Mr. Lincoln—a picture of 'Lincoln and Hamlin,' one of those coarse, exaggerated likenesses which it seems to be the fate of our long-suffering people to have thrust before them in such contests. You are familiar with Mr. Lincoln's physiognomy, and remember the high forehead over those sadly pathetic eyes, the angular lower face, with the deep-cut lines about the mouth. As I regarded the picture I said to my mother: 'He would look better if he wore whiskers, and I mean to write and tell him so.' She laughingly assented, and I proceeded to give him my name, age, place of residence, my views of his fitness for the Presidency, opinion of his personal appearance, and that I thought it would be much improved if he would cultivate whiskers, adding, as an inducement, that if he would, I would try my best to coax my two Democratic brothers to cast their votes for him. In my heart of hearts I feared that this rather free criticism might give offense, and so tried to soften the blow by assuring him that I thought the "rail fence around his picture looked real pretty,' and ended by asking him if he had no time to answer my letter to allow his little girl to reply for him. I remember well one particular, the address: 'It burns within my memory yet:' 'The Hon. Abraham Lincoln, Esq.' When I confided to a sister that I had written to Mr. Lincoln, she expressed a doubt as to whether I had addressed it correctly. To prove that I had, I rewrote the address and handed it to her for inspection. I was laughed at until I was speedily reduced to a more 'humble' frame of mind than Dickens' Uriah Heep ever dreamed of. His anxiety at that time must have been intense. But, amid all the care and turmoil of his life he found time to answer the letter of a child. I am obliged to depend upon my memory for Mr. Lincoln's reply, for although the original letter is still in my possession, it is at my home in Delphos, Kan. I think, however, I can give it to you intact, as I have read it many times:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 19, 1860.

Miss Gracie Bedell:

MY DEAR LITTLE MISS: Your very agreeable letter is received; many thanks for it. I regret the necessity of saying I have no little girls. I have three sons, one 17, one 9, and one 7 years of age; they, with their mother, constitute my whole family. As to the whiskers, having never worn any, do you not think people might call it a piece of silly affectation if I should begin wearing them now? Your very sincere friend, A. LINCOLN.

"Nevertheless, my suggestion was not despised, as you are aware, nor was the circumstance forgotten, as, after his election, he inquired of Hon. G. W. Patterson, who accompanied him on his trip from Springfield to Washington, and whose residence was also at Westfield, if he knew a family bearing the name of Bedell. Mr. Patterson replying in the affirmative, Mr. Lincoln mentioned that he had received a letter from a little girl, "advising me to wear whiskers, as she thought it would improve my looks, and you see I have followed her suggestion.' He said, further, that the character of the letter was so unlike the many which he was daily receiving, some asking official influence, others for office, and many threatening assassination should he be elected, that it was a relief and a pleasure to receive it. When the train reached Westfield, Mr. Lincoln made a short speech from the platform of the car, and concluded by saying that he had 'a little correspondent at Westfield called Grace Bedell, and if she were present he should like to see her. I was present, but the crowd was so great that I had neither seen nor heard the speaker, but a friend helped me forward, and Mr. Lincoln stepped down to the platform where I stood, shook hands and kissed me, saying, as he touched his beard, 'You see I let these whiskers grow for you, Grace; shook my hands again cordially, and re-entered the cars, and that was the last I ever saw of this hero and martyr. That he did not forget me I received occasional assurances, though small would have been the wonder had I been forgotten in those dreadful days which followed."

The government of Victoria, Australia, contemplates making 900 miles of new railroad, although the revenue of the colony last year showed a decline. Inasmuch as there are thousands in the colony craving work, railroad extension is probably a politic measure of the present time; but these Australian colonies are, with one or two exceptions, accumulating enormous debts.

GLOBELETS.

Apostle Murphy thinks of making his home in Troy, N. Y.

Mrs. Morton, widow of the late Senator Morton, is dangerously ill.

Gen. David D. Colton, the San Francisco millionaire, bequeathed his entire estate to his wife.

Talmage now draws better than Beecher, and lacks only a scandal to make him Beecher's successful rival.

Col. Payne, who rode with Mosby during the war, is an applicant for the position of secretary of New Mexico.

Col. Crofton, of Fort Lincoln, has been ordered to Fort Lincoln with the band and headquarters of the 17th infantry.

A Baltimore paper hears a rumor that Weston, the alleged pedestrian, has been engaged by a restaurant firm in Paris to pursue and lasso snails.

"Vigilance," is still the watchword in Reno, Nevada. The citizens tarred and feathered another immoral young man, Alfred Howard, last week.

No liquor licences are now granted in New Haven, and some of the barroom proprietors issue keys to their regular customers. That's hardly key-rect.

The loss by the yellow fever, through the destruction of crops by neglect, stoppage of trade, and minor causes, is estimated at $200,000,000.

Miss Emma Roderick, the Rochester, New York, prima donna, who has been in Paris for the last three years, has begun a three years' starring tour in Europe.

Col. John M. Wilson, who has administered the army's engineering affairs in the far Northwest for two years past, has left Portland for Washington, where he will hereafter reside.

Windsor Castle is being made ready for the approaching marriage of the Duke of Connaught, which will take place about the middle of February. They Connaught get ready before that time.

The next emperor of Japan, in response to a pressure of enlightened public opinion, is likely to be a monogamist. The present emperor has a sultana and a dozen queens besides. Japanned queen's ware.

George Fessler concluded that the shortest way across was the quickest way round. Fessler, former treasurer of Stark county, Ohio, stole $30,000 of the public money. He walked into court at Canton on Monday and made a clean breast of it.

The men most honored by the awards of the Paris exhibition, are recognized as hard working, capable, useful men at home, heads of colleges, mechanics, artisans, manufacturers, inventors, artists, scientists, and civil and mechanical engineers.

The crown princess of Germany has come to the high honor of having one of her water-color drawings engraved. It is a picture of a dead or dying soldier, tended by his wife, and was the work of the young lady while she was only princess royal of Britain.

Five men robbed a stage coach near Fort Laramie about two weeks ago. Two of them have been shot dead by pursuers, two of them have been hanged by lynchers, and the survivor has fled the Territory. Robbing stage coaches is a favorite method of suicide on the frontier.

Pusey Anthony Peer, a negro, has obtained a verdict of $925 against the managers of the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia. He and his wife bought tickets for orchestra seats, but were refused admission. They insisted on going in, and were rudly pushed aside by the door-tender.

Washington *Post:* A rural New England journal is gravely discussing the solemn question: "Was Banks a greater general than Burnside?" In one sense each of these military heroes was incomparably great. Neither of them ever scored less than 97½ blunders out of a possible 100.

A congress is soon to assemble at Lyons, France, in which the origin of the Gauls will be discussed. Delegates from all branches of the Gaelic race, including Helvetians, Iberians, Ligurians, Ombrians, Belgians, Batavians, Scandinavians, Scots, Sicilians, Zhodians, and Cretans, are expected so attend.

The Russian papers announce the return of the river Amu Daria to its original bed. The Moscow *Gazette* thinks all that is now necessary is to make this change definite, and thus create a new route to India, the shortest and easiest, to secure the connection of the Russian possessions in central Asia with the rest of the empire.

The commissioners appointed to sell the lands of the disendowed church of Ireland are advertising for small properties in various counties, ranging from a rental of $30 a year to $2,000. Many are bought by tenants who are offered the chance. It is hoped that the sale of these lands will considerably increase the number of small owners.

San Francisco is getting along with the Beaconsfield casket, and will have it ready for presentation by the time the treaty of Berlin is stuck on the point of a million or so of bayonets. There was a meeting of the subscribers to the testimonial the other day, and though the casket was exhibited it was for some reason sent back to the manufacturers.

It is the fashion to point out as one of the objections to stimulative drink that it costs so much, but if people take none they require more food. In Frankfort, the members of the peace congress, who are chiefly teetotallers, amazed their hotel keeper by their appetites, as compared with an equal number of his countrymen who drink beer and wine.

Two bears caged in the St. Louis zoological garden had a furious fight. They hugged and bit each other for half an hour, unmindful of being poked with a sharp stick by the keeper. The smaller one was at last vanquished, but received no mercy, the other springing on him as he lay whining on his back, and clasping him by the throat until he was choked to death.

A Boston woman induced her rather weak-minded husband to will all his property to her, and then locked him up in a woodhouse to die, while she received the courtship of the man whom she intended to marry when she became a widow. In her absence, the husband's friends made a search, and found him emaciated, drugged and nearly dead. She was arrested.

A woman at a hotel table in Springfield, Mass., refused a potato that a waitress brought to her because it was not mealy. The waitress took it away, and returned with one of monstrous size. The guest regarded that as an enormity, and boxed the waitress' ears. The waitress retaliated by scratching. Then the two women fought like cats until parted by force.

William Gifford Palgrave, the Orientalist, is appointed consul general to Bulgaria. He is a son of Sir Francis Palgrave, long keeper of the records, a very learned Jew, whose name was Cohen until he changed it to Palgrave, and probably was a friend of the elder Disraeli, their pursuits being akin. Francis Palgrave, compiler of the well-known "Golden Treasury of Song," is a brother of the new consul general.

The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, a parliamentary veteran who has represented Wolverhampton, capital of