

Daily Globe

BY H. F. HALL. NO. 17 WABASHAW STREET, ST. PAUL.

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ST. PAUL, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1878.

Mrs. JENKS has had the yellow fever. It is supposed that her recent letter to Senator Hill was one of the outgrowths of the disease—the black vomit.

The Chicago Times has an editorial on "Why Basam's Ass Spoke." It would be of more interest in the Northwest to know why Storey's donkeys bray so loudly in the Times.

Gov. MARSHALL ought to be considered good Republican authority, and he says "fraud vitiates the contract." That is exactly the trouble with Bill Washburn. His only claim to a seat in Congress is through fraud, and "fraud vitiates the contract."

ABOUT half of the members of the present House are elected to the next Congress. It will be fun to see the old heads instructing the young ones in the mysteries of parliamentary law, but it would not be surprising if the tables were sometimes turned on the knowing ones.

The Democratic majority in South Carolina on the 5th was 67,747. The Republicans had a majority in but one county—Beaufort. This is pretty good for a State which has a negro population larger than the white. It shows that the color line is pretty nearly obliterated.

The Boston Herald thinks that the party which makes the fewest blunders in the next two years will win in 1880. If this is true, we very much fear that the Democracy will come out at the small end of the horn, for the talent for blundering they display approaches the marvelous.

Now that England has agreed to help Turkey to "raise a stake" we presume the Ottoman finances will be once more placed on a solid footing, and the Sultan's harem will reflect some of its old-time splendor. England's credit seems to be good in the money markets of Europe yet.

The Mormon women, as a counter-irritant, we presume, to the recent manifesto of the non-Mormon women of Utah, have met and adopted resolutions approving of the institution of polygamy. They are probably either determined to make the best of a bad bargain, or are simply obeying the mandates of their lords, subjection to whose wishes is one of the cardinal tenets of their faith.

The Chicago Tribune is in a quandary. It does not like the conspiracy of the bankers to demonetize the silver dollar, but does not dare to denounce it editorially. It contents itself with publishing communications on the subject, some of which bear the earmarks of the editor of that paper, giving the money kings some pretty plain talk. The Tribune could make a fine point in the Northwest by speaking its mind about the matter.

THERE are rumors of negotiations between Matt Carpenter and Boss Keyes. Matt, it is said, offers to withdraw from the canvass for the United States Senate from Wisconsin in favor of Keyes, provided Keyes will agree to help him two years hence when a successor to Cameron is to be chosen. We don't take much stock in the report. Matt Carpenter is not in the habit of making contracts so far ahead. He is firmly of the belief that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

SPEAKER RANDALL is exceedingly unpopular. At least we have been led to believe that such is the fact from reading the comments of the Republican press. Notwithstanding his unpopularity, however, and the opposition of the entire Cameron influence, his majority was but fifteen less than it was two years ago. If he keeps on increasing his unpopularity in the same ratio, it will require just three hundred and thirty-three years to defeat him.

A GRATIFYING revival of business is noted in New Orleans. Her cotton trade, while hardly equal to that of former years at this time, has very perceptibly increased since the subsidence of the yellow fever, and the stock on hand now amounts to over ninety thousand bales. Her customs collections have increased from \$600 a day four weeks ago to over \$1,500 a day now. Before a month shall have passed we are convinced that New Orleans will have resumed her position as the chief commercial city of the South.

MR. VOORHEES is credited with the intention of introducing a bill at the next session of Congress making the trade dollar a legal tender, and at the mention of this the Republican papers have raised a howl of indignation. This, they declare, is a scheme to inflate the currency and impair the national credit. If it impairs the national credit to recognize the coins issued by it, then let the national credit be impaired. But the inflation it will cause will not harm any one. Although thirty-five millions of these

dollars have been coined, there are less than five millions in circulation in this country. These same papers, however, say nothing about the contraction of the currency brought about by the hoarding of greenbacks in the national treasury.

THE BULLDOZER HAYES.

The person who, by virtue of the most glaring frauds upon the rights of the people ever committed in this or any other country, holds the office of President of the United States, has created some stir by professing horror at the suspicion that some people at the South did not vote as they wanted to. He now declares his purpose to punish the people who were instrumental in persuading these ignorant persons to vote for the Democratic nominees for office. We might suggest that this individual might begin the work of reform and retribution at home, but if we did so we might be accused of the very reprehensible practice of casting pearls before swine.

Mr. Hayes is the last man who has the right to complain of outrages upon the ballot, if any have been committed. Not only does he hold his office in consequence of such outrages, but his party now controls every department of the government through frauds of gigantic proportions. For fourteen years past the people of the South have been ruled by an iron hand. They did not dare to express their views by their ballots on pain of having a detachment of the army sent to place them under subjection. If they elected a man to represent their wishes in Congress, that man was turned out by a partisan House without a single valid reason being assigned for the outrage. The Democratic representatives from the North have been treated in the same manner. If a Republican competitor contested, the Democrat was unceremoniously kicked out, whether his majority amounted to hundreds or thousands. By means such as these—by intimidating voters in the first place, and by shamelessly disregarding their wishes if necessary afterwards—the Republican party has been maintained in power. By means even more dastardly Mr. Hayes was given his seat in the White House.

But is it true that the Democrats at the South, or in any other section of the country, have deprived any citizen of the right to express his opinion at the ballot-box, or have misrepresented that opinion through false returns? We do not believe it, nor have we yet seen one iota of evidence to indicate that such has been the case. From the very nature of things the South would be a unit for the Democratic party. Self-interest would dictate such a course, for the South can hope for no benefits except they proceed from the Democratic party. It has been notorious for months, and has been commented on freely by the Republican press of the North, that even the negroes had united against the party of usurpation and hate, and that when the elections came around the South would present a solid front. The only bulldozing that has been employed has been that of argument. Those who have heretofore carried their fortunes with the Republican party have been brought to a realizing sense of the fact that the interests of the whole country and of their particular section could be best advanced by placing the Democratic party in power. They have been won over honestly and fairly. If, because of the success of the Southern statesmen in the work of evangelization they are to be prosecuted, then all political discussion, of whatever nature, must cease. If men are to be punished for making converts to Democratic ideas, then those who make converts to the Republican party must be punished also. Mr. Hayes cannot make fish of one and flesh of another. But before he seriously undertakes the job of bulldozing the Southern people—of dragging them into voting the Republican ticket—we would like to apprise him of the fact that if he would remove the beam from his own eye, he could probably discover the mote in others' eyes more readily.

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

Among the subjects that will demand the early attention of Congress at the next session will be that of Chinese immigration. It cannot be long postponed. The government of China has sent an ambassador to Washington, and he has been received with all the honors accorded to representatives of other countries. It is more than hinted that he comes for the purpose of looking after the interests of his countrymen here, and to check, if possible, any hostile legislation that may be contemplated. The emperor of the flowery kingdom has also commissioned Col. Bee, an American citizen who is attorney for the Chinese Six Companies, as the Chinese consul at San Francisco. This, too, is significant of a determination to put a stop to the hostile conduct of the American people towards "the almond-eyed lepers," as Kearney delights to call them.

Of one thing our representatives in Congress may be assured: The great mass of the American people look with grave apprehension upon the possibility of a large influx of Chinese into this country. Their presence here, even in limited numbers, has already been productive of great harm to the laboring classes. They underbid the intelligent labor of the country, and, while apparently harmless, have introduced vices hitherto unknown among us. The objection to convict labor as competitive to the labor of free and intelligent men, applies with greater force to the labor of the Chinese. While foreigners from every other country assimilate with the American people and eventually become citizens and to all intents and purposes Americans, the Chinese never do. They are a distinct and an alien race, who have nothing in common with civilized human beings. Their modes of life are repugnant to every impulse of civilization. They come here to make money and to take it away with them, not to invest or to spend it among us. They even covet that their carcasses—worthless except for fertilizing purposes—shall be taken back to the country whence they came.

The constant menace to honest industry that their presence here presents is, however, the greatest objection to them. Grasping monopolies seize upon them to grind the faces of the laboring men and the mechanics. If a certain craft refuses to work except for living wages, they are threatened that their places will be supplied by the Mongolians. When a reduction of wages is determined on, employers assert that they can get Chinamen to do the work much cheaper, and the Caucasian workmen are obliged to submit to keep out of the poor house or save their families from starvation. If, with less than a hundred thousand Chinamen in the United States, such a state of

affairs already exists, what would it be if there were a million or two of them here? It would be simply impossible for an American, or a European workman to procure employment at remunerative wages. They would be supplanted on every hand by the Chinese, compelled to work for starvation wages—perhaps driven to crime to keep the wolf from their doors. It is nonsense to say that American workmen can live as cheaply as the Chinese. They cannot do it, and heaven forbid the day when they will be compelled to do it. Americans have families to maintain; the Chinese have not. Americans cannot live on the refuse of the slaughter house and the slop-barrel; the Chinese can and do. Americans desire to educate their children so that they can grow up to be honorable and honored citizens; the Chinese recognize neither paternal obligations nor the duties of citizenship. It will be a sorry day for this republic when the workmen will have to compete with Chinese cheap labor. Therefore we insist that it is the duty of Congress to interdict the importation of the Chinese. They are not like other foreigners, and are not entitled to the consideration that other foreigners receive. While it is not necessary that those now here should be driven out, it is necessary, both upon political and economic grounds, that no more shall be permitted to land upon our shores, at least until they have become sufficiently civilized to become citizens of the republic.

THE GROUNDS FOR CONTESTING WASHBURN'S SEAT.

The Washburn organs smack their lips and con over the greenbacks which Washburn has given them as they shout in chorus—"3,000 majority; that's a nice figure for Donnelly to contest." While it is possible that the Republican Retaining Board will report Mr. Washburn as 3,000 ahead, it will not be the fact. Allowing Washburn the benefit of all the frauds his majority foots up but 2,814, and if deductions are made for errors and frauds, which are already known and admitted, it will bring his majority below 2,000.

The chief ground upon which Washburn's seat will be contested is bribery and corruption. The United States law is very rigid in this respect, and Mr. Washburn could be unseated and sent home in disgrace if he had a hundred thousand majority. His gang of claqueurs need not felicitate themselves that he cannot be upset unless it is specifically shown that every vote of his alleged majority is a fraud. Bribery will wipe out any figures which can be produced. "Fraud vitiates the contract."

The contest for Mr. Donnelly's seat is one in which every honest citizen, regardless of politics, is interested. It is not merely whether Mr. Donnelly or Mr. Washburn shall hold a seat in the House, but it is to determine whether the ballot box shall be pure or corrupt. Four years ago the member of Congress from this district bought both his nomination and election. This year Mr. Washburn has repeated the game. The people are overwhelmingly against him, but by the lavish use of money, by bribery and corruption, he hopes to thwart the popular will. Two years hence the same race can be secured in the same way, and the honest voice of the people can thus be perpetually stifled. There must either be a serious example made of some corrupt briber, or the cause of the people is hopeless. Everyone knows that Washburn is guilty. It is acknowledged freely and publicly by his political friends. The question now remains whether he shall be allowed to disgrace the district and State by retaining an office which he has bought, or whether an example shall be made which shall forever end these corrupt practices in Minnesota. That is the issue in the contest for the seat between Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Washburn.

Affairs have already reached such a state that no poor man can hope to conduct a successful canvass. He is driven from the field by the system which holds up the office to be given to the man who will pay the highest figure. The contest is not partisan, but in the interest of good government, and it deserves the moral support of every honest man in the State.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

A car load of Ohio apples have been received in Henderson, Sibley county. Minnesota can safely challenge the world for the most delightful fall weather.

A masquerade ball is to come off at Morris, Stevens county, on Thanksgiving evening.

The Odd Fellows of Alexandria will give a grand Thanksgiving ball on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 22, at the Casino.

The Albert Lee foundry has shut down for the winter, owing to the small amount of business coming in.

Mr. Cowles, of Rochester, received a severe wound in the hand by striking one of a pair of compasses through it.

The depot at Plainview, Washburn county, is fast approaching completion, and will soon be ready for occupation.

The proposition to issue bonds to build a free bridge at Little Falls was voted down by the people of Morrison county.

A son of Henry Molkenkott, of Young America, Carver county, broke his leg one day last week while playing at school.

A drunken brute was arrested in Morris the other day for abusing his poor team. After cooling off in jail for a night, he paid a fine and cleared out.

An injunction has been served on the town officers of the town of Plainview to prevent them from issuing the bonds voted to the railroad company last spring.

Alexandria (Douglas county) News, Nov. 14: Before this issue of the News reaches many of our readers, regular trains will be running between Alexandria and St. Paul.

Mr. C. K. Quisel, while threshing on the farm of Peter Bester, about six miles west of Plainview, had his thumb smashed into a jelly between the cogs of some part of the machinery about the separator.

Under the new letting of mail contracts in Dakota county, commencing July next, there will be a bi-weekly service between Hastings and Nininger, Pine Bend and Rich Valley, and also Trout Brook is put upon the route from Hastings to Northfield.

The Eyota Eagle says that one night last week, while Mr. Thomas Finn, of Orion township, was peacefully wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, some expert and bold thieves kindly picked eight acres of his corn that was standing in a field some distance from the house.

Albert Lee Enterprise: It is reported that many wolves are in the county. The State bounty is \$3 for each wolf killed. Farmers killing wolves must provide the head, ears and scalp entire, within twenty days after the same have been killed, in order to obtain the bounty.

The Rochester Post is informed that a boy of about 19, son of Mr. Fairchild, who lives in the town of Kalmar, disappeared from his home more than a month ago. This is the boy whose brutal treatment by his father five years ago, led to the arrest of the old man and his being bound over to keep the peace. Nothing is known of the boy, further than he last was seen alone in the woods about midnight, and his fate and present whereabouts are a mystery.

McLeod County Enterprise: Messrs. Archibald & Grant, of Dundas, broke 700 acres of prairie this season near Morris, with eighteen head of horses. They passed through Glencoe on their way to Faribault, where they will spend the winter. Next spring they will seed 2,000 acres.

St. Cloud Journal-Press: A farmer from Richmond brings the information that while Michael Phillips was standing on top of a threshing machine, the board broke and he fell through, his feet being caught in the apron, and so badly injured that there is danger of amputation being required.

At the recent election the county seat question of Watonwan county was decided in favor of St. James by a handsome majority. The Governor, no doubt, in a few days will issue a proclamation for the removal of the county seat from Madelia to St. James, in compliance with the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box.

The arrival of the first regular train at Alexandria was celebrated by bonfires and anti-firing. The depot grounds and sloping banks were crowded with people. The citizens provided a grand supper for the train men and visitors. The popular Walschickon, and the whole affair passed off pleasantly and to the satisfaction of all parties.

Carver Free Press: A boy of Philip Siegel of Waldgreen, Carver county, ate some roots, commonly called "wild carrots," from the effects of which he nearly lost his life. * * * A vicious horse in Plato, Carver county, kicked the eight year old son of Adolph Kickmann one day last week. The boy is so severely hurt that he will very likely die.

The vestry of Calvary Episcopal church, Rochester, have extended a call to Rev. Chas. T. Coer, to assume the rectorship of the parish, which the latter has accepted. He will begin his ministrations Dec. 1. Mr. Coer has been an ably successful in his charge at Shakopee and wherever he has been. He is an ardent, and has a magnificent voice. The church is very fortunate to secure him.

Little Clifford Soule, son of J. W. Soule, of East Rochester, died very suddenly Wednesday night. He had been sick for some time, but two days prior to his decease, he was pronounced convalescent by the attending physician. After taking his supper he sat in his mother's lap, when he swooned away, and shortly after died. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

Manchester Record and Union: The little child of S. H. Hall, mentioned in our last issue as being dangerously sick from fright, is considered beyond the possibility of recovery. * * * A Mr. Hanson, of Rock Dell, met with a terrible accident while working in a mill. His hand was caught in the gearing, in some way, and he fell into it. Dr. Mayo amputated the injured member, and the man is doing well.

Little Falls Transcript: Mr. Joseph Morille, of the town of Pierz, entered complaint before Esquire Fuller, of this place, against his wife, Mrs. Morille, for abusive treatment. Sheriff Hayes was called to arrest Mr. Morille, but could not find him. Mr. Hayes went again a day or two afterwards, and succeeded in capturing the fractious husband, who was brought before Esquire Fuller, and bound in the usual manner. A bond of \$100 to keep the peace for three months. After furnishing bond and paying costs he was discharged.

At East Round Prairie, Todd county, a son of Jacob Siverts, twelve years old, shot and wounded, probably fatally, his brother nine years old, and was taken to the hospital. The younger wanted to go hunting, but was sent back. The lad went into a serious example made of some corrupt briber, or the cause of the people is hopeless. Everyone knows that Washburn is guilty. It is acknowledged freely and publicly by his political friends. The question now remains whether he shall be allowed to disgrace the district and State by retaining an office which he has bought, or whether an example shall be made which shall forever end these corrupt practices in Minnesota. That is the issue in the contest for the seat between Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Washburn.

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THE SWINDLING BRASS KETTLES.

A Cry That Will Not Be Appeased Until Relief is Obtained.

The following letters show that the farmers are not content with the swindling brass kettles, and will give no rest to the fraud until it is exterminated: ROCHESTER, Nov. 12, 1878.

L. B. Hodges, Esq., Dear Sir:—That you are chairman of the investigating committee on the wheat question, I thought that a few brief remarks to you concerning the Olmsted county crops would not be entirely inappropriate. We have no No. 1 wheat, but very little, if any No. 2, the general crops ranging from No. 3 to rejected, the latter embracing the greater portion. But even at this, the cause for no better price than from 15 to 45 cents per bushel, is to many farmers very obscure, since to convert it into flour it would bring far more.

I, for one, have noted the yield of flour from this wheat, and the half bushels of No. 3 wheat was ground, yielding, after toll was deducted, 457 lbs. of flour, 154 lbs. of bran, and 46 lbs. of shorts. Now, the 12½ bushels of wheat were worth at street price, 45 cents, \$5.62, while the yield in flour is worth \$10.42, bran, 38 cents, shorts, 9 cents, making the wheat worth in flour, \$5.27 more than before. How, then, can it be accounted for that the price of wheat is so much less than that of flour? What shall we do to remedy it? Yours &c., D. NOOKX.

Let the farmers all over the State continue these experiments and publish the results—expose the inherent rascality of the wheat buyers—show up the gross injustice they seek to impose upon us—go for the infernal thieves, no matter whether they be Republicans or Democrats. Hold them up to the everlasting execrations of all honest men. Organize for the victory of right over wrong.

Sink politics out of sight. Demand in thunder tones of your legislature, such legislation as will forever prevent such robberies of the farmers as are now perpetrated with impunity. With 75,000 farmers organized and determined to maintain their rights, the wheat rings will be broken up, and the swindling brass kettles so far out of sight that the hand of resurrection never will reach them. I am daily obtaining material for my report to the chamber of commerce in which you will find facts, sworn testimony of the victims, etc., etc. It will be no whitening affair. Down with the swindling brass kettles and with all their sneaking apologists. Yours for the right, LEONARD B. HODGES.

ANOTHER GAUGE OF THE MILLERS' RING.

To the Editor of the Globe. WAVELEY, Nov. 15.—In looking over the Minneapolis columns of the Pioneer Press I notice an article headed "bad for wire binders," with a command to the farmers Minnesota, by the Minneapolis Millers' association, that they shall not use wire binders in the future without paying a penalty of 10 cents per bushel. I suppose they think that their brass kettles were all right in the last election, and they think when they were so successful with that they can add 10 cents more to their profits or compel the farmers to keep the old and expensive way of saving wheat. I suppose they think he is getting too well selling his wheat at 35 cents a bushel. I wonder they did not find this out a month ago. I suppose it is a plan to recover the vast amount spent in the fraudulent election of one of them. W. M. D. Washburn, I think the farmers of this district who supported the Millers' association are now beginning to see where their folly was, as I have heard men who were loud in their defenses of the millers of Minneapolis, resigning themselves for supporting such a heartless gauge.

Very truly yours, WM. QUINN.

A CONVENT SCANDAL.

A Pretty Young Nun Seduced and Betrayed by a Married Doctor.

[Rome Correspondence Manchester Examiner.] A rather curious trial terminated last night at the correctional tribunal of Rome. The prosecutor was Prince Paolo Borgnese, who had brought an action for libel against the editor and responsible agent of the Radical journal, La Capitale. It appears that for some time past one of the doctors who assist the sick at the hospital of Santo Spirito had been rather too attentive to one of the Sisters of Charity, a young and pretty French girl. One fine morning the young nun had disappeared. As the Sisters of Charity who assist the sick in the hospital of Santo Spirito are not allowed to leave the place without a special permission of the local managers, people wondered how the young girl could have made her escape. The rumor was at once spread that the Sister of Charity had fled with the notorious Borgnese, a young and handsome man, who though a cleric, has been appointed to the provincial council of Rome to superintend the direction of the hospital, lost no time in informing Borgnese of his discovery, or, least of the police, of the disappearance of the nun. The necessary inquiries were at once made, and the police discovered the new abode of the nun. Dr. De Pedis, the assistant at the hospital, though a married man himself, had seduced the young Sister of Charity, and had induced her to escape. As it was impossible for her to leave the convent in her costume, Dr. De Pedis contrived to procure an elegant, worldly costume, in which the nun only looked the better. Pretending to be some lady who had come to Santo Spirito to have a tooth taken out, and leaving the hospital in the company of the doctor, the young lady soon disappeared in a closed carriage, and was conveyed to private lodgings in the city. The doctor, in reporting the scandal, affirmed that the young nun had been carried off by Prince Borgnese's orders, and that Dr. De Pedis had only acted in accordance with the orders received from his chief, Prince Borgnese. He lost no time in bringing an action for libel against the Capitale, and the trial ended last night with the condemnation of the editor of the journal to 500 lire of fine, six months imprisonment, and the insertion of the sentence in the columns of the Capitale. As it was expected that the nun and the new Don Giovanni, the enterprising doctor, would appear in court, the hall was, of course, densely crowded. But no doctor and no nun made their appearance. Prince Paolo Borgnese, who was first questioned by the president, said that he only heard of the case two days after it had taken place, and had lost no time in informing the authorities of the matter. He said, however, that he had seen the young Sister of Charity, and could hardly believe that such a man as Dr. De Pedis, whom he had known since childhood, would have committed such a thing. He turned from the question that the young lady had been dining at restaurants away in the country, and there could be no doubt as to the doctor having seduced the poor girl. The commendatore placidly, one of the members of the board, instructed by the prince to visit the young girl, who appeared much grieved for what she had done, and requested that she might be shut in some convent. According to her own desire, this unfortunate nun was carried to the Lanterna. Her parents in France have been informed of the whole case, and an answer is expected from them. Prince Borgnese has proved himself innocent, and may be satisfied with the fair trial he has had. He is not the first Roman prince belonging to the clerical party who has applied to Italian courts for justice and has obtained it. But public opinion is now, and justly too, furious against the doc-

tor. Several journals ask whether it would not be right to punish a man who so ruins the moral character of a good girl. Young girls may be induced by romantic fancies to enter a monastic order. That same passion for romantic adventure which has led them to enter an order that places them in continuous contact with suffering humanity may even lead them to desert their convent. But it is frightful to think that a poor girl should thus be exposed to seduction. The young nun, weeping and sobbing, confessed to the commendatore placidly that she would never have left the hospital had she not been assured by the doctor, whom she loved passionately, that he was unmarried, and that he would place her in a house where she might live comfortably and respectably until her family in France had approved of their marriage.

WHO STOLE STEWART'S BODY?

Terrible Evidence Against Three Prominent New Yorkers. [Oil City Derrick.]

This is an age of surprises. We very much regret to say it, but we have evidence in our possession which points strongly to Whitehead Train, Rev. Talmage and George Francis Train as the violators of Mr. Stewart's grave. It is hard to think of these gentlemen, who have heretofore occupied such high positions in social and literary circles, as ghouls, grave-robbers and human cynics, and yet the evidence against them can not well be set aside. For instance, on the night of this outrage Mr. Talmage left home at the usual hour about ten o'clock, informing his wife that he was going over to New York to pick up a few facts for his next sermon. Mrs. Talmage remarked that this time was getting a trifle thin, or something to that effect, but finally gave her consent, and Mr. Talmage went off, whistling, "O, I'm One of the Boys." His hour for returning from those nocturnal excursions, Mrs. Talmage states, is about 3 A. M. Did the gentleman return at that hour on that fatal morning? He did not, and did not get home until after daylight. Perhaps the gentleman can account for his strange tardiness on the morning of all mornings, and we know of no better place for him to do this than in the open court.

Now for Mr. Train. A spade was undoubtedly used to remove the earth from the casket that held the remains. Now observe. One week before Mr. Stewart's remains were stolen, Mr. Train stepped into a hardware store in New York and purchased a short handled spade, telling the salesman he would call on the following Saturday and pay for it. The salesman said they did a strictly cash business, but Mr. Train pulled out a pocket watch and showed the man that the age had evolved beyond the cash system, and intimated that if he was not permitted to purchase the spade on true business principles he would cut the psychology wire between the establishment and its patrons, and it would certainly shoot the Niggers of bankruptcy before sunset the next day. He was permitted to take the spade. As if additional evidence were needed against Mr. Train, we would mention that he was seen on the fact that the day before the ghastly robbery he was seen sitting on his accustomed bench in Madison square, and was heard to repeat the following lines from the graveyard scene in Hamlet: "A pickaxe and a spade, a spade, For— and a shrouding sheet; Oh, a pit of clay for to be made! For such a guest to meet."

Now let us turn our attention to Mr. Whitehead Reid. It will be remembered that a copy of the New York Herald was found the morning of the robbery at or near the violated tomb. Now, mark the following facts: On the evening preceding the morning of the dastardly deed, Reid looked cautiously about him, and when he supposed no one was watching, placed three cardamom seeds in his mouth and walked rapidly away. These are the rock-ribbed and everlasting facts. We leave the rest to your own sagacious judgment, and Sabastin Dana as delegate to the legislature.

KILLED THE WRONG MEN.

What is Called a "Sad Howl" in Kentucky. [Elizabethtown Special to Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Some two months since two men, hailing by the names of J. W. Riggs and J. W. Luttrell, were arrested at Princeton, Ky., on a charge of horse stealing, and at their examination trial they were acquitted, and the court had jurisdiction. At the close of the trial they were confronted by George K. Ratliff, cashier of the bank of R. B. Ratliff, and his two brothers, on the charge of outraging Mrs. George K. Ratliff a few days previous. The accused immediately made an attempt to escape, when the Ratliff brothers drew their pistols, and the unfortunate men were shot dead in their tracks. The fact of their attempting to escape when they were charged with the crime was deemed so conclusive that the jury were guilty parties who had so brutally outraged Mrs. Ratliff a few days before, and the vengeance of the husband was so swift and terrible that public sentiment justified the killing, and the Ratliff brothers were discharged at their examining trial.

When killed, Riggs and Luttrell had in their possession two horses, which they requested, before death, should be sold and the proceeds turned to them at the expense of a decent burial for them. The fact that the accounts of the homicide published in the papers, together with descriptions of the dead men and of the horses, reached Tennessee, and some gentlemen in that State who had lost horses of the description went to Princeton and identified their property. Their visit was fruitful of another result which, while it furthers the ends of justice, makes the killing appear in a less favorable light. The gentleman who lost his horses on a certain night, and on the second night after that Mrs. Ratliff was chloroformed, outraged, and her horse ransacked, while her husband was away. The distance from where the horses were stolen to Princeton is upwards of 150 miles, and it was known that the thieves were not fifty miles from where the horses were stolen on the second day after the theft. Putting these circumstances together, it is now a well demonstrated fact that Riggs and Luttrell, though horse-thieves, were not guilty of the heinous crime for which they suffered. The trial at which they were killed took place on the sixth day after Mrs. R. suffered so much at the hands of some unknown ruffians. The grand jury of Caldwell county, now in session at Princeton, has indicted the Ratliff brothers, for manslaughter, their action, no doubt, being based on the fact that the wrong men were killed for an outrage most brutal in all its details. The Ratliff are wealthy, and stand high in their county, and public sympathy is strong in favor of the men who will avenge any outrage upon the sanctity of home or the marital rights of the husband. Report has it that the Ratliff have left Princeton, though I do not see that they need