Daily Globe.

Official Paper of the City & County

Printed and Published Every Day in the Year BY H. P. HALL. NO. 17 WABASHAW STREET, ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1880.

THE GLOBE FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Aid the Cause by Circulating Democratic Literature.

Democratic county, city and town committees cannot do more efficient service than by extending the circulation of the GLOBE. Let the people of the land receive light.

The price of the daily GLOBE is sixty cents per month. Committees or others can make their own computation of time and remit accordingly. Anyone sending five daily subscribers for the campaign will receive an extra copy free.

The weekly GLOBE is $1.15 per annum, postage paid. It will be sent during the campaign for fifty cents.

Friends of the cause should interest themselves to see that the circulation of the GLOBE is rapidly increased.

PERSONS anxious to die need not go to the expense of buying a revolver. They have only to take passage on a Lake Minnetonka pleasure boat, and they will be soon gratified.

GEN. SHERMAN expressed a very high opinion of Hancock, both as a soldier and a gentleman. Sherman so seldom compliments anybody that we are constrained to the belief that Hancock's merits must be far greater than they have been represented to be.

SECRETARY THOMPSON and John C. New are the only Indiana Republicans who can be found to claim that State for their party in either October or November. Unless they find recruits they will be alone in the great disappointment that is sure to overtake them.

GEN. HANCOCK paid his respects to Tilden on Wednesday, and was received with the greatest cordiality. It is said that the President *de jure* assured him of his active support from the present time to the date of his election in November next. There are no soreheads in the Democratic party.

THE navy department, it seems, has been economically administered during the past year, and there is a balance remaining in the treasury to the credit of the department amounting to about two and a half millions. This comes of the Democratic Congress insisting that the expenditures be kept within the appropriations.

REPUBLICAN correspondents are greatly shocked because the Indiana Democrats propose to retain Mr. English as chairman of their State committee, a position to which he waa chosen a long time previous to his nomination as Vice President. It's a matter that does not concern the Republicans in the least. They must learn to keep their spoons out of other people's skillets.

KASSON, who was one of the visiting statesmen to Louisiana during the electoral troubles, and was appointed as minister to Austria as a reward for the part he took in perpetrating the fraud, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of his old district, the eighth Iowa. He is a representative Republican, and will command the support of all those who believe in suppressing the will of the people by bribery, fraud and intimidation.

"The response from office holders for contributions has been prompt and willing, and everything indicates great enthusiasm for the Republican nominee."—*Washington special Pioneer Press.*

When the highwayman steps out from his ambush and naught is heard but the gentle click of the six-shooter, followed by the command, "your money or your life," how willingly the unsuspecting traveler thrusts his hand into his pocket and passes over his worldly treasures.

The gentle invitation to the office-holders, if not heeded, means official decapitation and starvation to those dependent upon them, and hence their ready response.

ANOTHER MINNETONKA MURDER.

For the third time we are called upon to record a terrible catastrophe at Lake Minnetonka. Each one has been simple murder, flagrant and inexcusable. The only surprise is that the murder was not of a more wholesale character. There are certainly no thanks due to the owners of the boats that they did not succeed in murdering a hundred instead of a dozen people.

It is a matter of common notoriety that the little tubs on Lake Minnetonka are unsafe. While there is no reason why steamboats on that lake should not be as safe as steamboats anywhere, it is notorious that they are not. When the May Queen exploded almost exactly a year ago, the GLOBE published statements showing that the steamer Mary, which exploded yesterday, was unsafe. Every trip made by that boat for the past year has been a crime. The files of the GLOBE prove this fact, for they show her unsafe condition in the most emphatic and glaring manner.

At the last session of the legislature an effort was made to secure the passage of a law requiring inspection on our inland lakes, but the bill was made so cumbersome that it failed to pass. On the heels of the disaster last summer a proper law might have been secured, but the biennial session nonsense prevented any legislative session last winter, and hence no opportunity was offered.

After each explosion the owners of all of the remaining boats declare that their craft are entirely safe. They secure certificates to that effect, and hire cheap papers to declare that no danger now exists. In this way the public is lulled into security until another murder startles the community. There is no reason to suppose that any different result will follow this time. When some one has been tried and convicted for murder, steamboat travel on Lake Minnetonka may be rendered as safe as on other waters.

Fortunately the public can obtain the benefit of this beautiful resort without risking their lives on the murderous tubs. The railroad lands passengers at a beautiful portion of the lake and a short branch line is being built around to the other side. The enterprising owners of the St. Paul & Manitoba road saw at once that it would not do to leave the people at the mercy of murderers and they accordingly surveyed last year a line running partially around the lake. Two hundred men are now engaged in pushing this work to completion. When it is finished, sail and row boats will supply all the additional transportation needed, and the era of the murderous steamboat on lake Minnetonka will be ended.

THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

Professing to be republican in form, the government of France has just perpetrated an outrage upon the personal and religious liberty of her subjects which has no parallel in modern civilized history. It was the execution of the decrees for the expulsion of the Jesuits from the religious establishments they long ago founded, and have ever since maintained. The police and the soldiery were brought into requisition, and drove the ecclesiastics from their cells, and from the buildings that had so long been their homes in a ruthless manner. The expelled priests will thus be compelled to seek refuge as strangers in some strange land, where they can worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and pursue their educational work unmolested.

It is claimed by the government that the Jesuits are inimical to the perpetuity of a republican form of government, and that they have been plotting against the security of the state. No proof of these charges was produced, either while the bill for their expulsion was before the deputies or since. It was insisted, on the contrary—and with a far greater semblance of truth—that the ecclesiastics took no part in political affairs but devoted themselves wholly to their religious and educational work. Certain it is that the best schools in France, to which a large majority of her most eminent men are indebted for their instruction in science, art and letters, were conducted by the Jesuits. The suspicion of their disloyalty is unworthy of the statesmen of France.

No government can be truly free and great that does not accord to every citizen perfect civil and religious freedom. The effort to compel all to think alike on political or religious subjects—to view all matters in the same light—will be a failure as long as human nature remains as it is. The act of the French government in expelling these ecclesiastics will, no doubt, react upon it at no distant day. It will not contribute in the least to the stability of the government, but, on the contrary, will tend to weaken it. It is, indeed, a confession of weakness—a confession that it is so insecure that it cannot stand the opposition of a few men who owe their spiritual allegiance to Rome, though respecting all the forms of civil law in the country in which they reside. France will have good cause to regret the act of Wednesday before the present generation has passed away.

THE REPUBLICANS IN A FIX.

The Republican party is at last out of suspense relative to the future intentions of Senator Cameron as to the chairmanship of the National Republican committee, but being relieved of suspense does not get it out of the dilemma in which it has been placed since the meeting of the Chicago convention. Senator Cameron has positively declined to accept the position, ascribing as his reason for that refusal his declining health, which imperatively demands a rest from harrassing labor during the next few months. This refusal will not be taken kindly by the Republicans, who will be far more likely to attribute it to other reasons—to chagrin at the defeat of his pet candidate at Chicago, and indifference as to whether or not Garfield is successful in November. It is more than probable, too, that these last reasons were more potent in influencing his determination than the one given in his letter.

It is evident to all unprejudiced observers that the Republican happy-family is not as harmonious as it might be. There was a great deal of bad blood at the Chicago convention. Conkling is in the dumps, and so is Cameron. Logan makes a show of enthusiasm, but it is only a pretense. Sherman and Blaine are disappointed, and approve the ticket only for appearances sake. Grant is silent, and will take no part whatever in the campaign, either by giving his advice or contributing of his money. Very many of his most active supporters are moping in various parts of the country, and swearing they don't care a cent who is elected. The few efforts to ratify the nominations have been miserable failures compared with those of previous years. There is, in fact, scarcely any enthusiasm in any part of the country, and as far as the Republicans are concerned the present will be a wofully spiritless campaign.

Without the active, earnest support of the leaders of the party, Garfield and Arthur need not hope for an election. The Democrats are in a large majority throughout the country, and in all but half a dozen States of the Union the Republicans are in the minority. The two independent parties—the Greenbackers and the Prohibitionists—will cast but an insignificant vote, the great majority of those who have heretofore allied themselves with these organizations having come to the conclusion that it is futile to throw away their votes in a hopeless cause. They will join with the Democratic party in overturning the system of government that has of late become so threatening to the life and prosperity of the republic; that has been so prolific of abuses of every description; that has brought ruin upon thousands of our industries and tens of thousands of our business men; that has taken for its motto "To him that hath shall be given, and to him that hath not shall be taken away even that he hath:" that has proved false to every promise made, false to the best interests of the whole country, false to public and private honesty, false to the constitution and the laws.

Who the committee will select as a successor to Senator Cameron is yet in doubt. Senator Logan is mentioned. He is a man, however, who is not generally liked in his own party. He is not as good an organizer as Cameron and has fewer strings which he can effectively pull. He has great physical force, but little mental calibre, and would not be as successful as his predecessor. The party is in a sore predicament. With a majority of its leading men dissatisfied with the action of the convention, many more indifferent as to results, and the mass of the people apathetic, their case is well nigh hopeless. Add to these the fact that the character of the candidates is such as to have forced the party into a defensive campaign, and its condition is still worse. There is everything in the situation to inspire the Democrats with hope, and everything to create in Republican minds the greatest apprehensions for the future.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

The Hancock veterans campaign badge, according to Gen. McQuade, of New York, will be the three-leaved clover old army corps badge, made of red, white and blue silk.

Come, all ye brave lads of our country
Who once wore the gray and the blue;
Come out from among that bad party—
Vote for Hancock and English, too.

The rats are deserting the sinking ship. The government employes in squads are declaring for Hancock. Poor Garfield.

Judge E. A. Ely, a life-long Republican of Jasper, Indiana, announced his determination to forsake Republicanism, as represented by Garfield and Arthur, at the Democratic ratification meeting there on Saturday last.

H—A—N—C—O—C—K.
Hancock, Hancock is his name,
He can win and Garfield can't,
Hancock is his name.
A soldier-statesman we declare,
Hancock is his name.
H-a-n Han, H-a-n—Hancock-a-doodle-doo.

The *Waechter am Erie*, the leading German Republican paper of Cleveland, O., has abandoned Garfield and placed the names of Hancock and English at the head of its columns.

Secretary Schurz, like Don Cameron, though for different causes, does not enthuse for Garfield and Arthur. Being in robust health, Schurz cannot plead ill-health, as does Don, so he arranges a tour of inspection of frontier Indian reservations, taking in the Pacific slope, which will occupy his time for the next month.

D. L. Hammond, a life long Republican, is one of the vice presidents of the Hancock club formed at Elgin, Ill., Tuesday night. Mr. Hammond, in a speech to the club, announced that he should not only vote, but work for the election of Hancock and English.

Hon. Geo. R. Wendling, of St. Louis, well known throughout the country as the most successful antagonist on the platform of Ingersollism, has declared for Hancock and English, and will take an active part i the campaign Hon. S. W. Moulton, former Republican member of Congress from Missouri, and H. S Mouser, a Greeley liberal Republican, have also pronounced for the Democratic nominee.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Stock and Surplus Doubled Yesterday by New Subscriptions—The Banking Capital of St. Paul.

The directors of the Merchants National bank of this city having some time ago concluded in view of the great increase of the commercial business of St. Paul that they could profitably employ a larger capital, made their arrangements accordingly and yesterday received subscriptions to their additional stock, doubling the capital and surplus of the bank. At the close of business June 30th the capital of the bank was $500,000 and the surplus fund $100,000. At the close of business yesterday, the new stock subscriptions being received at twenty per cent. premium, the paid up capital stock was $1,000,000, and the surplus $200,000. Nearly all the additional stock was taken by business men of St. Paul, and about half of it by persons not heretofore owners of stock in this bank.

The officers and directors of the Merchants' National are as follows: J. L. Merriam, president; Walter Mann, vice president; W. R. Merriam, cashier. Directors—J. L. Merriam, M. Auerbach, A. H. Wilder, C. H. Bigelow, L. D. Hogge, R. K. Noyes, Wm. Rhodes, F. R. Smith, W. S. Culbertson, Walter Mann, and W. Merriam.

The aggregate of banking capital employed in St. Paul may be fairly regarded as indicating the business importance of the city. The six banks now in operation in the city have paid up capitals amounting to $2,475,000 and surplus funds amounting to about $640,000, making an aggregate of $3,115,000. This is a larger aggregate than is employed in any other commercial city of no greater population, and it exceeds the banking capital of cities which have three and four times our population.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Lord Belper, England, is dead.

E. B. Booth, reported lost by the Seawanahaka disaster, is safe.

Gen. and Mrs. Grant left Galena yesterday for Kansas and Colorado.

Secretary Thompson, the old salt of the Wabash, left Washington for the West yesterday.

The reported defeat of the Russians by the Chinese is considered unfounded at St. Petersburg.

The honorary degree of Doctor-of-Laws, was conferred upon President Hayes at the Yale commencement.

The Republicans of the Third congressional district of Vermont, have nominated W. W. Grant for Congress.

The direct damage by the break in the Lachine canal, is put at $500,000, and the indirect damage as likely to exceed $1,000,000.

The New York Cotton Exchange will be closed Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, the produce Exchange Saturday and Monday, and the Stock Exchange on Monday.

The general term of the Supreme Court of New York has ordered the reinstatement of Gen. Baldy Smith, removed from the office of police commissioner of New York city, by Mayor Cooper.

The coinage executed at the United States mint for the fiscal year, ending June 30, is valued at $84,370,144, of which $27,933,750 were standard silver. This exceeds the coinage of any previous year.

Companies "A," "D," "H" and "I," 13th infantry, passed through St. Louis yesterday from New Orleans for Fort Leavenworth, from whence they will be sent to different points in Colorado and New Mexico.

Andrews' American Queen.

The success of this handsome weekly is an example of what business energy with discrimination can accomplish. It is a society journal of the best type, giving in each issue the society doings of the whole country, written up without the fulsome flattery to which most personal journalism of this class is prone. In every large city THE QUEEN has its correspondent, so that society in its columns can find out what their friends and acquaintances are doing all over the country. Aside from its society department, the literary contents of THE QUEEN are of the highest merit. The series of articles on etiquetie, entitled "The American Code of Manners," is sound and dignified, and contains invaluable information and good advice. As a watering-place paper and as a guide for tourists it is unsurpassed. We cannot forbear a mention of the humorous department of THE QUEEN: its *bon mots* are fresh and sparkling, and its cartoons have pith and point. Every society lady should subscribe for THE QUEEN. Subscription price $4.00 per annum; single copies ten cents.

W. R. ANDREWS, Publisher,
Tribune Building, New York.

Colored Jurors in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 1.—The court of appeals in the case of James Johnson, colored, indicted for carrying concealed weapons, on a motion to set the indictment aside on the ground that the grand jury was composed exclusively of white persons, holds that so much of our statute as excludes all persons, other than white men, from service on juries, is unconstitutional, and that no person can be lawfully excluded from any jury on account of his race and color.

Hammocks.

The best made, the largest stock, and the cheapest, at the 99-Cent store.

Go while the water is high to see the most beautiful scenery in the world. Only $2.50 to Dalles and back.

All diseases arising from a disordered stomach yield at once to Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic.

It is to the interest of any person wishing to purchase a Piano or Organ to consult Messrs. Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross, Nos. 150 and 152 State street, Chicago, who are wholesale agents for Chickering, Hazleton, Decker & Son, Ernst Gabler and a variety of other makes of pianos, and the Wilcox & White and Taylor & Farley organs.

Dr. Robert Hunter treats all throat and lung diseases successfully by inhalation. Address 103 State street, Chicago.

THAT GARFIELD CLUB.

The Old Seeds Take Possession and the Young Men Set Back—Blakeley Reproves the Meeting for Its Being Lukewarm—Bell Tries to Revive the Old Sectional Issue and is Warmly Opposed by Pierce and the Young Republicans—An Inauspicious Opening of the Garfield Campaign.

The appeals of Capt. Castle through his *Dispatch*, and the usual notices from officials at the various government offices in the city brought together at the old court house last evening about fifty young and middle-aged Republicans, to organize a young men's Garfield-and-Arthur club. And then came also fifteen to twenty of the old and ancient sort, who took possession of that meeting and run it after their old and ancient style. The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, and was called to order at 8:20 when there were just 72 persons, all told, present. At one time subsequently there was present 81, but not more than half that number had any part in the proceedings.

Young old man Barden was made chairman, and old young man Haas secretary. Mr. Barden, thanking the meeting, said he supposed the object was well known—to organize a Garfield club. They were on the eve of an important election—the most important since the days of Lincoln and Fremont, and should be up and doing.

After an interval of solemn silence, an old young man, unnamed, moved to proceed to organize a Garfield and Arthur club. Not seconded, but carried by three votes.

Young old man C. H. Bell, moved to appoint a committee of three to report a constitution and by-laws at an adjourned meeting. Carried by two votes, and at the request of the chair the members of the meeting appointed Dr. Davenport, C. N. Bell and H. H. Horton as said committee.

Young old man Castle thought a committee on permanent organization should be appointed, and that this meeting should decide whether to organize one club for the county, one for each ward or one for each nationality. He thought the work of the campaign need not be begun until late in August or in September and that meantime they should organize. He suggested the taking of signitures to a membership roll of the temporary organization, and that printed headings should be provided for obtaining signitures and a large membership be obtained before organizing.

Young old man Mead moved that the qualification for membership be limited to signing the roll and agreeing to support Garfield and Arthur. Carried, by four or five votes.

Young old man U. S. Marshal McLaren moved that the secretary provide printed headings as suggested by Castle.

The chair explained with reference to the form of the printed heading what the vote had been as to qualification and remarked that it would be enough to require a pledge to vote for Garfield and Arthur. They might want to bolt others of the party candidates.

Old young man Haas moved a committee of three on permanent organization. Carried by two or three votes; but the committee was not appointed.

Young old man U. S. Mail Contractor Blakeley favored a large membership to make the organization. This meeting had been called, he said, for young men, but as they had concluded to take in all Republicans, he would take part, as he had in all campaigns for thirty years. He wanted nothing less than 28,000 majority in Minnesota this fall and would like to have, if possible, a Republican majority in Ramsey county.

Capt. H. A. Castle offered a few remarks.

Mr. S. L. Pierce wanted the club to constitute itself a committee of inquiry to ascertain what the Democratic party has done since it seceded from the United States under Buchanan, to entitle it to the favor of this people. He thought that, with an organization of Republicans in every precinct in Minnesota, they would win. Mr. Pierce was applauded from the young men's benches.

Capt. Blakeley, (mail contractor), moved to reconsider the vote for a committee on organization. Carried by one or two votes. The captain wanted everyone to participate in the action of the meeting and to feel interested in it. Only two or three had voted on any question, and he thought it a lukewarm way of proceeding to organize for the campaign. He asked for another vote.

Captain Castle explained why he didn't vote on the motion to reconsider and Capt. Blakely replied.

Secretary Haas read the form he had prepared for heading of the temporary roll of members.

Capt. Blakeley (mail contractor) thought it would do, for a man pledged to the head of the ticket would be apt to vote for all of it.

A number of persons, on invitation, went forward to sign the roll, pending which—

Alderman Bell offered a resolution asserting that the time has not come for citizens of Minnesota to vote for a candidate for President who, if he is elected, must have the great majority of his votes from the States which undertook to destroy the Union and which would, if he was elected, have control of the government.

Mr. Pierce was opposed to the resolution. He was not willing to call the party a sectional one. He could not support a party which limits itself or its votes to any section or States. (Applause from the young men's benches.) He referred to the differences of opinion among the Republicans on this subject and said that liberal Republicans should stand with the radical Republicans as in 1860. He hoped the bloody chasm would disappear and men of the North forgive the men of the South the wrong they had done, and men of the South forgive the North the wrong they had done. (Applause.)

Mr. Meade—What harm did we to them?

Mr. Pierce—In supporting the Democratic party till they of the South thought that party owned the North.

Mr. Bell advocated his resolution. He hadn't supposed anyone in that meeting was ready to hold up the hands of the South. If the Democratic candidates are elected it will be by the South. He was not ready to be the tail of the kite, the great body of which is in the South.

John Lesh, postoffice clerk, thought the resolution ought not to be acted on to-night and moved to lay it on the table. The vote showed the meeting about equally divided and a count by division was called for.

Mr. Pierce wished to speak and was for a moment suppressed by noisy calls for order and the division. He would speak, he would not be choked down, he said, and if he could not speak his mind in his party he could walk out of the party. If you want to save this nation from the South, he exclaimed, you must be liberal at the North.

Capt. Castle, though agreeing with the resolution, would agree with Mr. Pierce. They had to unite. Yet, because Gen. Hancock was a gallant officer of the Union, unthinking men would think it safe to elect him. This resolution was intended to point to the fact that behind Hancock stands the solid South. That was all.

C. P. Barnard (revenue collector) wanted to refer the resolution to a committee on resolutions.

An unnamed person suggested that it was not a good initial proceeding to force a resolution that required a division of the house to pass.

Capt. Blakely, mail contractor, wanted the resolution withdrawn.

R. S. Hair wanted it referred or laid on the table.

Mr. Lesh, P. O. clerk, ditto.

Gen. McLaren, U. S. marshal, suggested that if laid on the table it could be taken up again.

Capt Blakely, mail contractor, urged its withdrawal, and Mr. Bell, by permission of the chair, withdrew his resolution, and peace, like a cotton sheet, rested lightly on the warmed up gathering.

A few more names were signed to the roll, committees were appointed to canvass the several wards for signitures to the Garfield pledge, and at the suggestion of a colored person present a colored committee was appointed to look after the colored men.

Mr. Haas announced that the printed headings of pledges could be had at his office after to-day. The chair thought a larger hall might be needed and he was authorized to engage such a hall if he thought it was needed. And the meeting then adjourned to Wednesday evening of next week.

OLD TECUMSEH.

Visit of the General of the Army to St. Paul—A Cordial Reception by Old Army Friends—His Future Route.

Gen. William T. Sherman, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Rachel Sherman, and Major John M. Bacon, arrived in this city yesterday at 3 P. M., in a special car attached to the regular train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. The general comes to attend the two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of St. Anthony Falls to be held on Saturday, under the auspices of the Minnesota Historical society, with the intention of proceeding hence on a tour of inspection of the forts upon the upper Missouri river.

The party was met at the depot by a few friends, mostly belonging to military headquarters, who extended a brief though cordial welcome, after which they drove to the Metropolitan hotel and partook of a substantial lunch. Gen. Sherman was looking remarkably well, though a little older and less stout than he was a few years ago. After a brief rest in their apartments the general and his daughter took a short walk about the city and viewed with evident delight the magnificent scenery along the river as seen from the Third street front of the city. Shortly after 4 o'clock Gen. Terry's carriage drove to the hotel and the party repaired to the residence of the department commander on Summit avenue. Here, after an hour or two spent in social converse, the party partook of dinner, after which they received quite a number of our citizens and the officers of the post. The reception was entirely informal—indeed, it was scarcely a reception at all in the ordinary meaning of the word.

A visit to the bluff overhanging the river was made in the gloaming, and at an early hour the hour the general, Miss Sherman and Major Bacon returned to their hotel, where they were not at home to any callers, though the corridors were well thronged with citizens who were anxious to pay their respects to the hero of the march from Atlanta to the sea.

This morning Gen. Sherman and daughter will, after a brief view of the city, proceed to Fort Snelling under escort of Gen. Terry, where they will be received with the honors due to the rank of the chief of the army, and will lunch there. They will probably pay a visit to some of the points of interest in the vicinity, including the Falls of Minnehaha, and later in the day may inspect the Falls of St. Anthony. On Saturday they will be the guests of the State Historical society, and will attend the celebration to be held on that day commemorative of the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony by Father Hennepin. The Sabbath will probably be spent in this city, and on Monday the party will start for the upper Missouri, on the Northern Pacific road, stopping to look over the great farms in the Red River valley. A short halt will be made at Bismarck, and the general will there pay a visit to Fort Abraham Lincoln. At Bismarck the general will take a steamer for the head of navigation on the Missouri, visiting en route Forts Clark, Stevenson, Berthold, Buford, Union, Charles, Benton, and may conclude to go up the Yellowstone and Milk rivers to the forts on those streams. He hopes to have an opportunity of meeting Sitting Bull on his trip and to convince him of the folly of resistance to the government.

Gen. Sherman conversed freely with his friends and was evidently highly pleased with his visit here. Knowing his aversion to talking on political topics, the subject was not alluded to in his presence. Our citizens generally will probably have an opportunity of meeting him before his departure for the Northwest.

"THE YELLOWSTONE VALLEY."

An Illustrated Hand-Book for the Tourist and Settlers, by Thompson P. McElrath.

The St. Paul Book and Stationery Company has lately issued a valuable pamphlet of 130 pages, entitled as above. The author, who has been a resident of Miles City for about three years, and is a writer of experience and good judgement, has added to his personal knowledge of the country he describes judicious but liberal gleanings from the writings of army officers, explorers, tourists and government officials, and his book is the very best that could be made for the purpose intended. It is cautiously made up, so as not to exaggerate, and we believe fully accomplishes the author's purpose of giving a truthful description of the country, with information of all kinds which will be useful to tourists and settlers, To these, if intending to go to any part of the great Yellowstone country, the book can be commended as a most necessary part of the outfit. It may also be recommended to all interested in the new lands of the Northwest, as affording a great deal of information in convenient form and small compass.

Petty Thieving.

Officer Flaherty did a neat piece of work yesterday afternoon in the detection and arrest of as wily a looking crook as St. Paul has had to do with for a long time. Day before yesterday a saddle was stolen from Griggs & Co's barn in the rear of Seventh and Jackson streets, the property of an employe of the firm named Patrick Hayes. As the robbery took place on Flaherty's beat, he naturally exerted himself to catch the thief and admirably succeeded in so doing.

In making the rounds the officer visited Finkelstein's second hand store on Jackson near Seventh street. After an immense amount of pumping Finkelstein confessed to having purchased a saddle for six dollars and sold it at a profit of three dollars. He could give no description of the thief. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Officer Flaherty observed a young man enter the store having in his hand a rather unwieldy bag. The officer took the pointer and entered the store just as the visitor was hauling a nearly new harness from the bag. He offered it for two dollars and when questioned by the officer stated he had bought it from another party. Taking the second hand dealer to one side Officer Flaherty inquired if it was the same man that had sold the saddle and was answered in the affirmative. He was then put under arrest and brought to the lock-up. The harness was brought to the city hall and was identified as belonging to Mr. E. A. Hendrickson, who stated that it had been stolen from his barn in the forenoon. The thief gave his name as Charles Jones and stated that he had just arrived from Leadville.

Last evening a salesman from Warner & Co's auction store visited police headquarters and identified the man as the one who stole a harness from their warehouse last Wednesday. The harness is described as a double farm harness of Eastern make, very heavy with thick tugs. Any person returning the same will receive its full value. The thief denies having stolen it and will not be persuaded to tell where it was sold.

Tourists

Will find everything they may need at the 99-Cent store. The stock is the most varied and extensive in the city, and the prices the lowest. Call at No. 6 Bridge Square and No. 9 Wabashaw street.

St. Mary's School—Closing Exercises Last Night.

The closing exercises of the boy's department of St. Mary's school took place last evening in the class room of the building, corner of Ninth and Locust streets. The room in which the exercises took place bore evidence to the taste, culture and refinement which characterizes the management of the school. The hall was beautifully festooned with garlands of evergreen and the walls were adorned with numerous specimens of the handiwork of the pupils. The specimens mainly consisted of drawings of the famous architectural remains of Europe, and several of the sketches showed wonderful powers of conception and great boldness and individuality in execution. The exercises were in charge of Brother Adel and the entertainment passed off in the most pleasing and delightful manner.

The liberal seating capacity of the hall was entirely occupied with the patrons of the school, the front seats being taken up by a number of the Brothers, the ones in charge appearing in full habits. The programme was of a miscellaneous character, embracing vocal and instrumental selections and declamations, in the rendition and delivery of which the youthful performers did themselves great credit.

The exercises opened with a chorus by the pupils, who appeared on the stage neatly attired, each pupil wearing a handsome boutonnaire. A declamation followed, by Master W. Desmond, who spoke the inspiriting poem, "Paul Revere." The articulation of the young gentleman was faultless, and his rendition of the midnight ride of the patriot very realistic and pleasing.

A declamation was next given by Master L. Shane, on "The Shipwreck." The thrilling theme was vividly portrayed, and his effort was received with applause.

The song, "People Will Talk," was rendered in a refreshingly artless and pleasing manner by a very small and very talented little lad, named J. Ryan. He sang well, and was generously recognized.

A very beautiful poem, "The Sisters of Charity," was declaimed in a talented manner by Master Wm. Kelley, whose effort showed the best of training and careful study.

Following this a violin solo was given by a young gentleman named E. Zenzius, accompanied on the piano by his brother, Conrad Zenzius. The selection was entitled "Puritain," in the execution of which the performer showed a graceful mastery of this most difficult instrument. The performance was delightful, and met with applause.

A pathetic solo and chorus was then given by the pupils entitled "My Sister in Heaven," which met with the warm approval of the audience.

A poem followed entitled "Washington's Farewell," recited by John Prince, whose unconstrained manner and easy delivery conspired to make a very pleasing performance.

A duet, "Speed my Bark," was rendered in a very pleasing style by Masters G. Zenzius and L. Shane, who did well considering the difficult selection.

Master J. Flanagan then delivered a selection, "Our Republic," replete with noble sentiments and delivered in a very charming manner.

A solo, "I am a Sailor Boy," was rendered by J. Brennan, who appeared in sailor's costume and acquitted himself most admirably.

Master J. McCaulley then declaimed the beautiful selection "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-Night." The touching tenderness of the lines was well illustrated, and the worthy effort of the young gentleman was greeted with applause.

A comic ditty was then given by the class, entitled "We Once Had a Teacher," the ludicrous sentiment of which produced great laughter.

Following this Master Geo. Zenzius delivered an original composition on "George Washington." The life of the illustrious man was adverted to in patriotic sentiments and the composition evinced a lively fancy united to correct methods of study. The effort was received with applause.

A lively violin selection followed by Mr. E. Zenzius, who treated the audience to some of the most delightful melodies of the evening. The performance was highly enjoyable, and well received by all present.

A stirring declamation was then given on the "Irish Disturbance Bill," a selection from Burke. It was given with great force by J. Rogan, and received with applause.

Testimonials for merit were then awarded by Rev. Father Daily, to the following pupils, each pupil receiving a diploma:

Frank Dowlan	Jno. Rogan
Willie Desmond,	John Prince,
John McCauley,	Fr. Noonemaker,
Gustave Zenzius,	Jno. Daley,
Lewis Shawe,	Jno. King.
David Harrigan,	Jno, Ryan,
Joseph Casey,	Arthur McCabe,
Wm. Dion,	Pat. McCauly,
Wm. Kelly,	Chas. A. McCarthy,
Jas. Lamb,	Jno, Morris,
Chas. G. McCarthy,	Jno. E. Brannan
Jno. Jos. Brennan,	John Mullery.

The instrumental accompaniments were performed in a pleasing manner by Mrs. G. A. B. Shawe, who volunteered her services for the occasion.

After a closing chorus by the class and a few timely remarks by Father Daly, the visitors dispersed.

How Garfield Ran Nearly 10,000 Behind His Ticket.

To the Editor of the Globe.

There were published in your ably conducted and accurate and valuable journal, on Thursday the 24th inst., a set of resolutions adopted at a convention of independent Republicans, held in the Nineteenth Congressional district of Ohio during the canvass of 1876. These were prefaced by an editorial statement to the effect that, in that campaign, General James A. Garfield, (who was the "regular" Republican candidate for Congress, and making a vigorous canvass of the district), ran 6000 votes behind his ticket.

I can well understand that in the multifarious duties devolving upon the editor of the daily GLOBE, and his subordinates, some errors may, and probably must occur.

Having a few moments leisure, and a desire to know the exact facts, I have today taken occasion to examine the volume of "Ohio statistics," for the year 1876, comprised in the "annual report of the secretary of state to the governnor of the State of Ohio, including the statistical report to the general assembly for the year 1876"—published by Nevins & Myers, State printers, Columbus, O., 1877, and am therefore able to give you the exact figures and facts in relation to this matter. Those figures and facts are as follows:

There were three candidates voted for in that Congressional district, at the general election of 1876, for members of Congress. The counties comprising the district were and are, Asthtabula, Geauga, Lake, Portage and Trumbull. The candidates for Congress were Garfield, Casement and Stranahan. The vote was as follows:

Counties.	Casement.	Garfield.	Stranahan.
Ashtabula	2,517	5 893	.....
Geangal	905	2,641	.....
Lake	1,378	2,562	.....
Portage	2,960	3,508	21
Trumbull	3,562	5,408	.....
Totals	11,352	20,012	21

Garfield's majority over all, 8,639.

But the vote given for President in the election of 1876 discloses the astounding fact, that in the same counties Hayes received 29,992 votes, being 9,980 more votes than were cast for Garfield. So that General Garfield, instead of running 6,000 votes behind his ticket, as the GLOBE mildly states it, which was bad enough, actually ran behind nearly 10,000 votes; accurately speaking, 9,980, a difference too important to suffer to pass without note or comment.

These are the facts, and they show the estimate of Garfield's own neighbors as to his fitness for their representative in Congress.

St. Paul, July 1, 1880. W. J. P.

STATE POLITICS.

Gossip of the Papers on Congressmen, etc.

A Daddy Wanted for the Windom Room.

[Benson Times]

Who was it that first nominated Windom as a presidential candidate? There was considerable wrangling over this a few weeks ago. Will anybody "claim the honor" now?

First District.

[Redwood Gazette—Rep.]

In Mankato there is considerable talk amongst the Democracy of running Morton S. Wilkinson for Congress in that district if Dunnell should get the nomination of the Republican convention.

Third District.

[Hennepin County Mirror—Dem.]

Jim Hill or Pat Kelly would run well in Minneapolis. Which shall we send to Congress?

Hennepin county Republicans seem worried about P. H. Kelly being the Democratic nominee for Congress. Pat would make it too lively for them.

The Second District.

[Chaska Valley Herald—Dem.]

"Henry Hinds, of Shakopee and Col. L. L. Baxter of Chaska are looming up as Democratic candidates for Congress in place of Mr. Poehler, and Rice county Democrats talk of putting Ara Barton on the track."

We clip the above item from the St. Paul *Pioneer*, of a recent date. As far as Col. Baxter is concerned, we are authorized by that gentleman to say, that he is not nor will he be a candidate for Congress this fall. Carver county will cheerfully support Hon. Henry Hinds for the position providing Hon. Henry Poehler will not accept a renomination.

A Man Who Can't be Beaten.

[Elk River News—Rep.]

P. H. Kelly is talked of by the Democrats as the Moses to lead the beleaguered hosts out of the congressional wilderness in this district. Pat has got nearly, if not quite, a "barl" of money, and if he starts on the course it will take a strong man to get away with him. The people might do a great deal worse than to elect Pat. Kelly. He is one of the most successful business men of the State, and we never heard that he excelled as a scoundrel, but we shall hear all about it if he runs for Congress.

A Good Candidate.

[St. Cloud Times.]

Indications are multiplying that Hon. P. H. Kelly has been selected, or rather is to be the Democratic standard bearer in the Congressional contest in this district this fall.—*St. Paul Dispatch (Rep.)*

We do not place much reliance in the report that Mr. Kelly is a candidate, coming as it does from a Republican source. But, if P. H. Kelly will accept the nomination for Congress, we are for him first, last and all the time. Kelly, in our judgement, would poll more votes than any other Democrat in the district, and would draw largely from the Republican party, as against Washburn, who will no doubt be the radical candidate. We believe that Mr. Kelly can be elected. A man who would not vote for him in preference to Washburn is not worthy of the right of suffrage.

The Bribe Giver Will Have a Hard Road to Travel.

[Lake Superior News.]

The main argument that we have seen advanced for the re-nomination of Mr. W. D. Washburn, our present representative at Washington, is the fact that he has had an exceedingly unpleasant difficulty with Mr. Donnelly, relative to his seat in Congress. Because of this sore trial, it is claimed that Mr. Washburn should have a re nomination, and not because of his ability, his services or his character. We admit that sympathy is a beautiful trait in the human character, but there is danger sometimes of wasting it. Mr. Washburn's manner of conducting his canvas two years ago, was probably not so bad as Mr. Donnelly charges, but it was a good deal worse than a majority of his supporters imagine. To re-elect Mr. Washburn on the sympathy dodge is a clear waste of raw material. If the Republicans of the Third Minnesota district do decide to run Mr. Washburn for a second term, and the Democrats put up an honest and capable man, it will require more money than it did two years ago, to re-elect the representative of the Minneapolis manufacturers.

Charley Johnson's Census Swindle.

[Red Wing Republican.]

The county superintendent of schools of Hennepin county rushed to the census man's office in Minneapolis to get his new baby "enumerated." The infant had no name yet, but the census taker and the father gave him one, and he became officially "Arthur Garfield Smith."

Now this interests St. Paul, and we call the attention of its journals to the Minneapolis game. Charley Johnson intends to make the Minneapolis population seem to exceed that of St. Paul, and this incident exposes one of his devices. The enumeration is taken as of the first of June. But Charley is holding off for supplemental returns, and the people of that unanimous burg are helping him. He is a "gyrotwistive cuss," and may not stop