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THE POLITICAL POT

TRUE INWARDNESS OF GARFIELD'S SALARY GRAB.

Time of Taking the Money and Also Time When He Returned It—Verdict of His Constituents on the Transaction—Distinguished Republican Recruits to the Hancock Column in Pennsylvania—Address of the Irish-American Republicans to Their Countrymen—Return of Don Cameron From White Sulpher Springs—Miscellaneous Notes of the Campaign.

Garfield's Back Salary.

There has been a great demand for information as to General Garfield's connection with the "salary grab." The New York *Sun* in an editorial presents several dates which are of prime interest in this connection. The Forty-second Congress came to an end on the 4th of March, 1873, and in its last hours voted itself nearly $2,000,000 of back pay. Mr. Dusey, of Des Moines, Iowa, recently sought information at the treasury department as to the exact time Garfield's back pay was returned, and received the following letter:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, June 22, 1880.—H. Dusey, Esq., East Des Moines, Iowa—Sir: In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., asking to be informed on what date the Hon. Jas. A. Garfield paid into the treasury his back pay, and how the treasury books show this transaction, I have to inform you that it appears from the records of this office that the sum of $4,548 was deposited to the credit of the treasurer of the United States in the name of Jas. A. Garfield on account of 'retroactive increase of salary,' on the 22d (?) of April, 1873, and that this amount was covered into the treasury by miscellaneous covering warrant No. 704, second quarter, 1873, and cannot be withdrawn except by act of Congress. Very respectfully,

J. K. UPTON, Assistant Secretary."

The *Sun* has not seen the original of Mr. Upton's letter, but observes that most of the papers publishing it make the date of Garfield's conscience deposit the twenty-second of April, while the New York *Tribune* makes the date the second of April. The latter is the earliest date mentioned, and accepting it as a correct one, Garfield's conscience had four weeks in which to operate, and its operation was possibly accelerated by a resolution of the Republican convention of Trumbull county, (the most populous county in Garfield's district,) which was held on the twenty-sixth of March, between the adjournment of Congress and the time the back pay was restored to the treasury. The resolution, which was adopted with only two dissenting votes, censured Gen. Garfield for voting for the bill, and requested him to resign forthwith. The Cleveland *Leader* speaking of the Trumbull county convention, said:

"This, therefore, is the verdict of the people upon the salary grab, a measure which in itself was without justification, and which has left a stain upon the good name of its perpetrators which they can never outgrow. Such of General Garfield's friends as were disposed to defend his vote for the retroactive clause of the salary bill, on the ground that, as chairman of the appropriation committee, he was responsible for the general appropriation bill, have been silenced by his subsequent failure to appear among the virtuous few who have refused the back pay thus secured. Had he, like Messrs. Monroe and Upson, spurned it and remanded it to the treasury in such a way as to bar all future claim upon it, his action in supporting the bill would have been so far atoned as to have spared him the present reproof from his constituents. How he will treat this summary demand to vacate his seat remains to be seen."

Republican Recruits for Hancock.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

In passing through Philadelphia your correspondent met with Col. John W. Forney, who was seated in the editorial sanctum of the *Press* newspaper, surrounded by a vast pile of books, and absolutely up to his eyes in business. He was in his shirt sleeves and writing away for dear life. The question as to his opinion of Hancock started him right off in a vigorous eulogy of that distinguished soldier, and he gave your correspondent the following names of Republicans who have declared themselves in favor of the Democratic candidate: John Jay Smith, the historian; J. L. Wingwald, Gen. Hoffman, of the Loyal Legion; Stephen Winslow, of the *Commercial List;* William Stewart, merchant; Charles Wistar, a leading Republican and man of wealth in Germantown; George Bollock, of Conshohocken, Montgomery county, a leading manufacturer in the State; Rev. Dr. Magoon, a Baptist clergyman of great prominence; Mr. Bennett, of Tower Hill; and Mr. Charles J. Peterson, the well known publisher.

"An Old Soldier" Endorsed.

To the Editor of the Globe.

SHAKOPEE, July 15, 1880.—With pride and pleasure I have read "an old soldier's" articles in this morning's GLOBE defending our gallant nominee—General Hancock. Give it to them dear comrade; ram home another charge; aim steady and low, and you will be sure the make another one of those stalwart stay at homes sick in the stomach. I like the ring of your powder and the size of your bullets, and the dead certainty with which you take aim; but let me advise you not to creep behind that much used and abused signature—an old soldier—stand up fair and square as you did at Fredericksburg and show your full face and front. This fight of ours is a gallant one, and your brave leader—Gen. Hancock—would soon order you to the rear if he saw you dodging behind every flimsy shelter. Let us meet the enemy openly, fair and square, and if necessary "at the point of the bayonet."

G. A. R. FIELD, Sixteenth Army Corps.

A Fatal Nomination.

[New York Sun.]

Garfield's nomination was undoubtedly one of the worst the Republicans could have made. We say one of the worst, because Colfax's, Patterson's, Subsidy Pomeroy's, or Boss Shepherd's might have been as bad. Mr. Blaine, notwithstanding the Mulligan business and various other scandals, is not to be mentioned in the same category. He was never convicted; Garfield was. No committee of Congress ever reported that he had committed perjury; and he was never declared a bribe-taker by the judgment of any court, a declaration which the Poland committee made for Garfield in one case, and the Cook county circuit court in another.

Garfield's nomination puts in issue the hypocrisies and venalities of the era of Christian statesmanship, when men like him prayed and stole, sniffled and pocketed bribes, until, in 1874, the people rose in utter wrath and swept the Republican party into a minority. That judgment will doubtless be repeated. The Chicago convention invited a repetition of the judgment when it hoisted the Credit Mobilier ticket.

Garfield's nomination is also a triumph of the Ohio or Hayes type of Republicanism over the stalwart article. It was like the touch of death to the remnants of the party in the South. There the old guard has practically disbanded. Stanley Matthews or Hayes himself would have been more welcome to the Republicans of that section. Neither whites nor blacks can perceive any reason why they should support a man who guided Hayes into the betrayal of 1877, who upset Packard and Chamberlain, and who offered the entire federal patronage of the South in payment for confederate votes for himself for speaker. The stalwart Republicans have had enough of Hayes, and they are not eager to undergo the same experience with Garfield.

Garfield must lose a large percentage of the honest Republican vote. He will not draw a single recruit from the Democracy, and it is absurd to suppose that self-respecting independent voters, seeking mainly moral purity of administration, would go to a man whose record is blotched with such offenses. His nomination was a collossal mistake, and the party understood this in forty-eight hours after it was committed. But it is impossible to correct it now, and the Republicans who are quietly agitating the withdrawal of Garfield in the face of the enemy have been plainly told that such a move would only be adding a second blunder to the first. Garfield will stick and sink.

Irish Republican Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.—R. L. Hunt, of Missouri, was elected permanent president and T. McNamara, of Ohio, secretary of the Irish Republican convention to-day. A national executive committee was appointed, consisting of one from each State and Territory. Judge Morrison was chosen chairman of the committee. An elaborate address by the committee appointed yesterday was presented, the burden of which were many reasons why Irishmen of the United States should swear allegiance to the Republican party, as that party had appointed and elected a very much larger number of Irishmen to positions of trust than the Democratic party. The convention closed to-night with a monster meeting at the Wigwam.

THE ADDRESS.

The address of the Irish American Republican convention to the Irish voters of the United States, is as follows:

Fellow countrymen—With a high sense of the necessity of placing before the world in their true light the motives which actuate us in avowing our support of and co-operate with the principles of the Republican party, by a distinct organization under the title of Irish-American Republicans, we feel called upon to state briefly the reasons which prompt us thereto. For many years in this country the support of the Irish for any cause or party was sought through the channels of prejudice or affliction. Instruction was out of the question, and thus an unreasoning adherence was given to the Democratic party for a period of years long numbered with the past. With the advent and rise of the Republican party in American politics a new era was reached. Intelligence and a critical examination of the arguments why the other party should receive a manly support became the guides of political action, and the Irishman, alike with his fellow-citizens of other nationalties, no longer gave in his adherence by party action, because of the leadership of those who they had previously trusted and followed. This convention therefore has for its object the initiatory action, which, with firmness and energy, followed by promptness and industry in sustaining the course, principles and policy of the Republican party shall show the world that the Irish of to-day are capable of something more than being treated as mere slaves, and they are capable of independent and intelligent thought and action, and that they are friends of that party which most truly represents that liberty, equality and equal rights which they have duly found in the land of their adoption.

The claim of the Democratic party that it is the only true friend of foreign born citizens is not susceptible of proof, as all students of American history are well aware; that during the administration of the Democratic party it utterly failed to compel the acknowledgment of those rights which the constitution guarantees to all who swear to support and maintain it. The infamous and despotic doctrine "once a subject always a subject," was permitted to exist as a principle of international law until the accession to power of the Republican party. Then and not until then England was compelled to recede from that insulting assumption, and thus the adopted citizen for the first time was clothed with all the rights and guaranteed to the same protection outside the United States as the citizen born on American soil. So also to the Republican party do we owe the enactment of that most beneficial law which has thrown open over public domain to all actual settlers, thus furnishing free and happy homes to thousands of our oppressed countrymen, who are fleeing from the horrors of British oppression.

You are aware, fellow-countrymen, of the successful ingenuity with which the English government labored to destroy the manufacturing interests of our country, Ireland, which had grown up in the midst of our desperate and persistent struggles for freedom. You cannot have forgotten the heroic efforts made for their preservation by the great political statesmen of the last Irish parliament under whose fostering care these industries arose to such a state of perfection as to rival the best efforts of the most skillful artisans of Europe. Nor can you forget that that act of the union contains among its other various principles one clause which entailed more misery and destitution in our country than all the cruelties of Elizabeth or Cromwell. That clause provides for absolute free trade between Ireland and all side countries. Nothing more was needed to complete the full work under that blighting legislation. All our industries save and except the linen trade alone perished never to appear again, reducing us to the condition of mere agricultural laborers, and leaving us to be the helpless victims of British rapacity and insatiable greed. Compelled by such merciless laws to abandon the homes of our fathers, we again encounter here in America the same foe in the Democratic party whose ceaseless and persistent attempts to engraft in our free institutions the same English free trade doctrine which wrought such disastrous results to our own country, should quicken the indignation of every consistent Irishman.

In marked contra-distinction, we invite your earnest consideration to the policy of the Republican party on this subject, showing that under its fostering care in less than one-fourth of a century, America has created and has brought to perfection manufactures of all the products which enter into the profitable industry of a people, and their consequent prosperity and happiness. Thus has the Republican party shown itself to be the champion and protector of American industry, to the discomfiture of the avarice of British capitalists. We appeal to you, fellow countrymen, whose history is a long record of desperate struggles for freedom, if your proper affiliations are with a party which sustained for many years human slavery in its most degrading form and only relinquished that relic of barbarism when the Republican party, by the hands of our martyred President, struck the shackles from the limbs of the slave, wiped out the only blot on the otherwise stainless escutcheon of America, and initiated the glorious principles of free lands for free men over every acre of our great republic.

We ask you also whether you are prepared to turn over this government with all its bright anticipations of the future, to the tender mercies of the very men who exerted their best ability for years to effect its destruction. The restoration of the Democracy to full power in all the departments of the government, in the light of its past record of treason and rebellion, cannot but be regarded as a calamity, the magnitude of which can scarcely be imagined.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following names were reported and accepted as the Irish American Republican executive committee, the vacancies to be filled hereafter: Hon. A. S. Morrison, of Chicago, was chosen chairman and D. W. Nowlan, of Chicago, secretary. Illinois, Hon. A. S. Morrison, of Chicago; Indiana, Mr. W. N. Tobin, of Indianapolis; Ohio, T. E. McNamara, of Cincinnati; Iowa, D. C. O'Reagan, of Des Moines; Wisconsin, Wm. J. Quinn, Milwaukee; Michigan, Jas. Caples, Detroit; Nebraska, G. M. O'Brien, Omaha; Utah, Gen. Eli H. Murray, Salt Lake City; Cala., R. H. Henry, San Francisco; New York, Thos. R. Banneman, New York; New Jersey, John C. Bailey, Jersey City; Cannecticut, Patrick O'Farrell, Hartford; Maryland, W. O'Brien, Baltimore; Rhode Island, John C. Reegan, Providence; Maine, J. C. Mooney, Portland; Massachusetts, E. W. Doherty, Boston; District of Columbia, Jas. R. O'Brien, Washington; Virginia, J. Donovan, Harrisonburg; Kentucky, P. C. Carroll, Louisville; Missouri, Hon. Nicholas Ford, St. Joseph; South Carolina, Jas. Brennan, Charleston; North Carolina, Thos. Keogh, Raleigh; Tennessee, J. W. Hawless, Nashville; Mississippi, Geo. R. McKee, Vicksburg; Texas, Wm. Davine, San Antonio.

Missouri Greenbackers.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 15.—The Greenback State convention yesterday nominated a full ticket as follows: Governor—Luman A. Brown; Lieutenant Governor—Homer F. Fellows; Secretary of State—O. D. Jones; Auditor—O. C. Mock; Treasurer—John M. Smith; Attorney General—A. N. McGinly; Judge of the Supreme Court—Peter E. Bland: Register of Land—Jos. O. Mortimer.

Don Cameron.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Senator Don Cameron arrived in the city to-day and remained a few hours at Wormley's hotel. The Senator said that the reports concerning his health had been greatly exaggerated, and he had not been seriously ill.

DEATH IN THE PIT

FEARFUL EXPLOSION IN A SOUTH WALES MINE.

One Hundred and Twenty Men in the Pit—All Believed to Have Perished—Hostilities Commenced Between Montenegro and Albania—Splendors of the French National Fete—Immense Sale of Rochefort's New Paper—Miscellaneous Old World News.

ENGLAND.

TERRIBLE MINE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, July 15.—An explosion occurred at 1:20 this morning in the London and South Wales colliery company's new black vein pit, at Risca, six miles from Newport. The shock was very violent. It is supposed that one hundred and nineteen men were in the pit at the time, and there is scarcely a probability that any will be saved. One body has been found at the bottom of the shaft. Ventilation has been restored in the mine with a view to exploring for bodies.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT.

A dispatch from Cardeff says one hundred and twenty-eight were in the pit at the time of the explosion and it is believed all perished.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

About eight o'clock the bodies of three miners were found near the pit shaft, but they have not yet been brought up. The force of the explosion was terrific, blowing to atoms the ventilating fan in the upper blast. There is no hope that the men below can exist. While the men were at work yesterday evening the atmosphere was noticed to be heavy and overcharged. At midnight it was dull as a November day. The colliery is the property of the London and South Wales colliery company. Scenes about the mine are heartrending. There is a large throng of people present, composed in great part of relatives and friends of the imprisoned miners. Among them are many women, who are bewailing the the fate of husbands and sons, while little children are asking concerning their fathers. Everything possible is being done to expedite the rescue of the men, but scarcely any one hopes to find one of the miners alive.

TWO HUNDRED.

It is thought that 200 colliers were in the mine at 5 P. M. Only three bodies have been recovered. The pit is 280 yards deep. All the machinery was new. The black vein seam is an old one and well known in connection with previous explosions, one of which, in 1860, killed 145 persons.

Examination of the company's books show that one hundred and twenty men descended into the pit for the night shift.

Sir William Harcourt, home secretary, replying to inquiry in the house of commons to-day, said he believed one hundred and eighteen men perished by the explosion.

LONDON, July 15.—It is now certain 119 persons perished in the Risca colliery.

LIBEL.

The select committee of the house of commons on the law of libel has agreed to recommend that in future no criminal proceedings for libel be allowed to commence without consent of the attorney general being first obtained. The committee will also recommend that fair, accurate reports of proceedings of public meetings, published with malice, be privileged, but the plea of privilege shall not be allowed as a defense to any action where the defendant refused to insert a reasonable letter or statement in explanation or in contraction of the report.

FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL FETE.

PARIS, July 15.—The national fete was a brilliant success. When booming cannon in the morning ushered in the rejoicing, the city had been profusely decorated with triumphal arches, flags, banners and streamers. The ensign of America, and other nations, mingled with the omnipresent tricolor. The fashionable quarters of the city, though not absolutely bare, were very sparingly beflagged. Nearly all the shops were closed. The ceremony of distributing flags to the army occupied half an hour, about 500 being distributed, and half-minute guns firing and bands playing. After this part of the ceremony was over, Gen. Farre and his staff stationed themselves opposite President Grevy, and the march past began. The Algerian troops zouaves, chasseurs d'afrique and spays were particularly applauded. The infantry and cavalry went past rather unequally. At night carriage traffic was suspended, the streets teeming with promenaders. The site of the bastile was traced out in blocks of granite on the ground. The illuminations on the Louvre, Chamber of Deputies, Palias du Luxumbourg and Bourse were very fine. Private illuminations were lavish. At the exhibition of the festival of two years ago around a collossal figure representing republic, a shower of bombs lighted up the scene with every color of the rainbow.

GAMBETTA'S SCALP.

Rochefort's new journal, *L'Intransignete*, sold 198,000 copies yesterday, the first day of publication. Report declares he intends to demolish Gambetta.

THE EAST.

TURKISH BARBARITY.

CONSTANTIOPLE, July 15.—The Montenegrin agent has received a telegram from his government stating the Montenegrin advanced posts, on the Zeem, were attacked by Turks and surprised and were cut to pieces. Ten out of fifteen were beheaded, the others escaped, though wounded.

GENERAL FOREIGN.

PARIS, July 15.—The *Echo Agricole* considers the harvest prospects in the north with tolerable weather are eminently promising, good in the central districts, scarcely up to the mark in the west and east, and well to the average in the southwest and districts around Paris. Austria suffers much from wet weather. In Hungary barley, wheat and rye are very promising and oats and maize are considerably above the average. The Italian harvest is superior both as to quality and quantity. Russia is complaining loudly of a deficiency, partially owing to the presence of myriads of insects.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—The Porte has sent a dispatch to its representatives abroad announcing that the Montenegrins had suddenly attacked the Albanian positions at Vanja. The fighting lasted two hours, when the Montenegrins retreated, leaving thirteen of their number on the field.

A correspondent at Constantinople says Goschen continues to urge the Porte to satisfy the claims of Montenegro, and I understand on excellent authority that the latter is now disposed to offer territory near Dulcijno in exchange for the disputed territory. The state of affairs here is regarded as most critical, the new war minister having pronounced strongly in favor of resistance to the decisions of the Berlin conference.

LONDON, July 15.—A Berlin dispatch says, the government has published during the last few days many reports of harvest expectations in different provinces, and a resume of all the statements appears in the semi-official report of the provincial correspondence, which says it was geneally feared that the harvest would be a miserable one, but after the very favorable weather of June, it is hoped the harvest will exceed former expectations. Reports from different provinces of the monarchy given by agricultural societies, state that the fear of distress appears to have no foundation whatever. Corn has certainly suffered very much from frost, and reports from many provinces are very unfavorable in this respect; but in some highly cultivated districts a good corn harvest may be reckoned on.

LOUISVILLE'S CENSUS.

Efforts to Secure a Correction of an Unfair and Imperfect Enumeration.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—There has been such dissatisfaction over the result of the census enumerators in this city that the board of trade employed C. K. Carson, a well known statistician, to take the census of one ward. The result is a communication to Seperintendent Walker from which the following is taken:

After alluding to the death of Supervisor Winlock at the beginning of the work the latter says. His successor was compelled to begin the work of enumeration immediately without time to familiarize himself with the circumstances of Louisville, or to hardly acquaint himself with the division of work in the city and without the co-operation, suggestion and advice that Mr. Winlock had sought. Under these circumstances this board is justified in submitting to you that the enumeration and its execution had not the supervision and co-operation of effort provided in the law designed by you and contemplated by Mr. Winlock.

After alluding to the dissatisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Carson, the letter continues: Mr. Carson's report is hereby presented, and its comparison will show how carefully and critically the test of a new enumeration was applied. Total for the United States census, 10,960; for the board of trade census, 11,677; an increase for the board of trade census of 717.

There are seventeen wards in the city of Louisville, and the above taken as a basis of correction would give an increase of 8,000 in the city. A proportionate correction on the town's reported population would require also about the same increase. It is submitted therefore that there is an error in the total reported population of Louisville of at least 8,000, that is, the reported population should be increased about seven per cent., and an increase of population in comparison with the returns of 1870 should be thereby six per cent. instead of twenty-eight per cent. as given in round numbers by the supervisor's list. These occurrences are of no inconsiderable magnitude, and seriously affect the rank of Louisville in the classification of cities. It is believed that the census bureau will interest itself to insure a correction, and with that view I am directed by this board to respectfully inquire what steps will secure a new enumeration of the population of Louisville, or what condition an enumeration taken under direction of the municipal government will be accepted by you and given official sanction.

BEATING THE PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Tanner Gaining in Flesh and Strength on His Water Diet.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Entering on the eighteenth day of the fast Dr. Tanner exhibits a marked improvement. From 9 o'clock last night until noon the doctor swallowed between thirty and forty ounces of water. His weight this morning was 137½ pounds. Allowing one pound for weight of coat, he has gained four pounds since Wednesday. He took a drive to Central park this morning and forced the dynamometer up to 151 against 80 yesterday. Pulse when last taken was 80, temperature 98 2 5, and respiration 16.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Dr. Tanner's condition was unchanged in the afternoon. He went out for a drive to-night. His pulse was seventy-six, and temperature seventy-eight and four-fifths. He forced the indicator of the dynanometer up to 166 pounds, showing a slight increase of strength during the past twenty-four hours. He drank seventy ounces of water, and felt better.

Congress Nominations.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 15.—The Democratic confreres of the Nineteenth Congressional district unanimously nominatad F. E. Beltzhoover for Congress.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 15.—At Beloit, yesterday, the Republicans nominated John Andrews for Congress. A resolution was adopted endorsing the national platform, and eulogizing Garfield and Arthur.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.—W. B. F. Treat, of Monroe county, was nominated for Congress to-day at Martinsville by the Fifth district Republican convention.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 15.—The Democratic conveniion of the Third district of Alabama nominated Col. W. C. Oats for Congress.

Suggestive.

[Janesville Argus.]

Gen. J. H. Baker of Mankato in his late speech at Waseca said: "We have determined to purify the atmosphere and ask no offices." Gen. Baker asks no office, hey? A duck wouldn't swim, wouldn't he? Sim Childs and Wakefield and Page wouldn't take any office, hey? No probably not—unless they got it, and as for purifying the atmosphere, the general better roll his phrenzied eye backward a few pages of history and examine that Dave Blakeley and Miss Sweet pension business as recorded.

Express Company vs. Railroad.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15.—On the affidavit of L. C. Weir, of the Adams express company, that the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad company were violating the order of the court directing the railroad company not to interfere or obstruct the business of the express company, Judge Gresham of the United States court to-day issued an order citing the railroad company to show cause on Monday next why it should not be attached for contempt. Similar orders were issued against two local agents.

Sore Disappointment.

[Faribault Republican.]

The Congressional convention, which was held at Farmington on Thursday last, resulted in the re-nomination for a fifth term of Hon. H. B. Strait of Shakopee. It is useless to dissemble the fact that this is a sore disappointment to the friends and supporters of Mr. Cole, though the less of some of the counties that had been confidently counted to send delegates for him, had prepared them for the result.

Garfield's Letter.

[Chicago Times.]

Garfield's letter: On the Chinese question I have respectfully to say that I ardently desire the electoral votes of the Pacific States. On the tariff question, permit me to add that I don't propose to lose Pennsylvania. And, generally, I am for the old flag and an appropriation for rivers and harbors, and especially the Mississippi. P. S. Being an Ohio fellow, I'm desirous of election, and think I'll get there.

Duluth Ship News.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DULUTH, Minn., July 15.—Arrived: Propeller Arizona, Buffalo, sixteen tons of merchandise, 500 barrels of oil; propeller Atlantic, Buffalo, thirty-six tons of merchandise; propeller Ontario, Sarnia, seventy tons of merchandise and sixty tons of iron; schooner Tom Boy.

Departed: Propeller Arizona, Buffalo, 1,375 barrels of flour.

Took the Veil.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Class of ten young women took the veil to-day at the convent of the Good Shepherd, entering in the order of the sisters of charity.

LONDON, July 15.—Reports continue to come from the provinces of floods involving loss of live stock, damage to property and some loss of life.

Croquet, Croquet.

Full and complete sets in boxes for 99 cents, at the 99-Cent store.

Try one of the gilt edge, cedar row boats at Dunn's boat house, White Bear.

Don't forget the sale of fourteen lots on Dayton avenue, near Dale street, and two lots on Iglehart street, commencing at 3 P. M. Saturday.

During the late storm at Peshtigo a young man was struck by lightning and killed.

BURNING PETROLEUM.

EIGHTY-TWO THOUSAND BARRELS OF OIL FIRED BY LIGHTNING.

A Young Girl Caught in the Burning Fluid and Cremated—Losses Already Amounting to Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars—Mob Butchery in New Mexico—Fatal Rail Casualty in Indiana—Other Crimes and Casualties.

OIL CREMATION.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 15.—Last evening an oil pipe line burst near Salamanca, N. Y., and the spurting oil by some means took fire. A five year old daughter of John Washburne was playing at the spot where the rupture in the pipe occurred. Her clothing was saturated with the oil and before she could get away was caught in the flames and literally roasted.

BURNING OIL.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 15.—Tank 263, belonging to the Acme oil company, about one-third up the Kansas branch, near McKisney, was struck by lightning early this morning and is burning furiously. Tank No. 21, about 200 feet down the stream, is in danger. The superintendents are now with a gang of men digging trenches and damming the stream to save more tanks. Some 25,000 barrel tanks near Custer City are now burning. They were also struck by lightning last night. Both of them belong to the united pipe lines. About 82,000 barrels of oil are burning. Four wells at Custer City are also fired.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 15.—At 11 o'clock to-night one of the huge iron tanks at Custar had been burned and the other is down to the boiling over point. Water is being pumped in and oil drawn off and burned on the surface of the stream. It now looks as if the other tanks and adjoining property were safe. The burning tank at Kansas branch has almost spent its fury, and it is thought the fire will be confined to its present limits. The loss up to the present from the storm in Bradford region will reach $115,000.

COLLIERY BURNED.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 15.—Margie Franklin colliery, owned and operated by the Enterprise coal company at Excelsior, burned this morning. Loss $25,000; insurance, $17,000. Three hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment.

BLOODY WORK OF THE MOB.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 15.—At Lincoln, in Lincoln county, July 3, a young man named Harrison came into town, and becoming intoxicated was locked up. A mob affected an entrance to the jail and killed Harrison, riddling him with bullets. On the night of the 4th a mob again surrounded the jail and killed the deputy sheriff, who was implicated in the killing of the night before, and had made himself obnoxious. On the night of the 5th the outlaws again visited the jail, taking out and hanging a prisoner. It is not known what the prisoners, crimes were.

DIED OF HER INJURIES.

DANVILLE, Va., July 15.—Mollie DeJarnette, shot by her brother in a house of ill repute last Thursday, died this evening.

TRAIN WRECKED.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.—The Vandalia night express due here at 4 o'clock, was wrecked at Amor station, twenty-five miles west of Indianapolis this morning, by running into an open switch. Engineer Drosen had a leg badly crushed, also a tramp who was stealing a ride was badly injured, and will probably die. The Engine and parlor car were completely demolished. All the coaches were more or less damaged.

HE GIVES GOOD REASONS.

A New Haven Republican Tells Why He Will Not Vote for Garfield and Will Vote for Gen. Hancock.

Charles W. Coe, Republican ex-register of voters at New Haven, Conn., and a prominent citizen, makes the following announcement in the New Haven *Register:*

I am a Republican, and my record as such is clear, I believe. I served four years and a half in defense of this government, and have two honorable discharges. I have always voted at every election since I became of age, and always the Republican ticket, except, perhaps, some of the minor local officers. I believe it to be the duty of every freeman to vote, and his oath requires him to vote for the best interests of the people. We have two prominent candidates for President. How are we to decide this question without comparison? Both are military men, one a brave soldier, the other not. One a man whom no one can say aught against, no matter what his political preferences may be, but everything in his praise; the other, a man condemned by the leaders of both parties, as well as by his own words, as a bribe-taker and a perjurer. The Chicago convention gives us Garfield, and says that if I don't vote for him I'm going back on the party. I will have gone back on my country and violated my oath as a freeman when I do vote for him. Where is the man who dare not trust Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock at the head of the nation? I am sure that with him as commander-in-chief we are safe the next four years. I know that the scarred veteran will not forget how he received his wounds. I want every man to think well before he casts his sacred ballot for James A. Garfield. This is no time to make Presidents of such men, or Vice Presidents of such as Arthur. I hope to be understood.

SUMMER SPORTS.

Sharp Shooting.

WIMBLEDON, July 15.—In the St. Leger competition at Wimbledon Brown and Halford have tied Jackson's score of fifty, the highest possible.

Trotting at Marshalltown.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, July 15.—In the races here to-day, in the 2:24 class, Ella Earl won three heats, and Fred Douglass one. Loafer won third money, and Foxie V, fourth. Time 2:27, 2:25, 2:28, 2:26½. In the 2:32 race, Minnie Maxwell won first money, Fairmount second, Granger third, Lady Thorn fourth. Time 2:28, 2:31, 2:30.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The official census returns give Detroit, Mich., a population of 114,027.

The New Hampshire State Republican convention is to be held at Concord, Sept. 7.

Gen. Hartranft entered upon the duties of collector of the port of Philadelphia yesterday.

The French senate and chamber of deputies was prorogued yesterday.

Marshall Jewell, chairman of the Republican committee, called at the White House this morning and had a long interview with President Hayes yesterday.

Base ball: At Albany, N. Y.—Providence 3, Albany 1.

Twenty stores in the business part of the town of Amprior, Ont., burned yesterday. Loss $50,000.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Weather moderated considerably. The thermometer did not rise above 84. No prostrations by heat.

The first number of the Toledo *Evening Times*, Democratic in politics, was issued yesterday. A. A. Higgins is editor in chief.

Tony Mourer, a prominent German citizen of Titusville, Pa., was drowned while bathing yesterday.

Death of a Veteran Contractor.

DAYTON, O., July 15.—William Dickey, an old and widely known resident, died in this city this morning. He was one of the largest contractors in building the Ohio & Indiana canal, fifty years ago, and established the first line of mail and passenger packets of the west, through which he accumulated a large fortune.

THE GREAT STAPLES.

Report of Agricultural Department of Their Condition in June.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The department of agriculture reports the condition of cotton, corn and wheat as following:

Cotton—The condition is reported at an average of one hundred, the highest report in July for several years. There are some complaints of drought in the State of South Carolina, and of too much rain in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. Insect injuries are not reported to any extent.

Corn—The increase in area planted in corn is 1 per cent. over that planted last year. The average condition of the crop from the whole country is the highest for many years, and is one hundred, being 7 per cent. more than last year at the same time. There are some complaints of drought in the South Atlantic, while in the valley of the Mississippi and those States north of the Ohio river, there is complaint of too much rain.

The Pacific States report a very high condition of wheat. The general average of winter wheat July first, was ninety-five against ninety-one a year ago. It improved slightly during June. The whole South falls off nearly a fourth, but the heavy winter wheat region north of the Ohio river rules high at ninety-eight. The Middle States are three per cent. above average, and the Pacific four per cent. West of the Mississippi, crop averages eighty-four against eighty-nine last year. Spring wheat averages ninety-one, the same as July, 1879. This shows a great decline from June when the average was ninety-seven. The New England States average ninety-nine. The Middle States north of the Ohio ninety-six. West of the Mississippi, the general average is ninety. Minnesota being one hundred and one, while Nebraska falls to sixty-two. Iowa stands ninety-one. On the Pacific coast California reports ninety-six.

PENSION APPLICATIONS.

Large Number of New Claims—Difficulties in the Way of Prompt Settlement—Proposed Amendment of the Law.

[Washington Correspondence Chicago Times.]

The expiration on the first instant of the time for receiving applications for arrearages of pensions by the pension bureau has not had any effect of diminishing the numbers of new claims filed daily. During the month of June, when there was a rush of claims so that claimants might avail themselves of the benefits of the arrearage act, there were filed over forty-eight thousand applications. These were partly new claims for arrearages, and partly for arrearages of pensions only. Since July 1 the average number of claims filed daily has been four hundred. Many of these applications are made, no doubt, with the expectation that Congress will extend the time for receiving applications for arrearages at least one year. The business of the office is such that these new cases cannot be reached for over a year. Mr. Bently says that the work of

DISPOSING OF PENSION CASES

is much slower than it was some years ago, and the work is more difficult as the time elapsing from date of disability increases. The discontinuance of allowance of arrears will make little difference in the amount of work to be done, as pension claims will be filed in about the same proportion as before, with the view of some possible action by Congress extending the provisions of the arrearages act. Consideration of a claim is not less complicated, since arrearages not allowed as such of course depended upon the passage of the claim itself. Mr. Bently says that under the ex parte system claims were settled very rapidly. In the four years from 1863 to 1867 there were 164,456 pensions allowed, and with not more than one-third the clerical force now employed in the pension office. In 1867 to 1871 settlements were only 85,386, when the appropriations for clerks were increased $400,000 more than the four years previous. From July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1880, the number of claims settled was a little over 250,000, while the average annual appropriations for that bureau were largely increased, amounting to $3,650,000. All this is due to the difference in

ACCESSIBILITY OF TESTIMONY

to prove cases. If pension claims were dependent upon the same proof to-day as during the period from 1863 to 1864, there would be a great addition in the expense and difficulty in getting pensions in the same class of cases, because in that lapse of time witnesses have died, men have scattered throughout the country, and are not easily found, and witnesses recollections have failed. But the system is different. All the little details upon which claims formerly rested are now dropped out, unless connected by some circumstances which may set the memory in operation. And yet the work of allowing claims is necessarily slow. With the difficulty of obtaining proof comes the greater likelihood of the government being imposed upon. To facilitate the passage of pension claims, and to insure greater accuracy in allowing them, Commisssoner Bently for two years past has attempted to secure the passage of a law providing for examination and adjudication of pension claims by establishing not to exceed sixty pension districts in different parts of the county. This proposition has been pending before a joint committee of the Senate and the House, and this spring a substitute was agreed upon by the Senate committee on pensions, which Mr. Bently says he will accept. The substitute provides for the appointment by the secretary of the interior in each Congressional district of

A PENSIONER EXAMINER,

who shall be a person learned in law and of not less than five years, experience in the practice of his profession, and a pension surgeon, who shall have had not less than ten years experience in his occupation. These two officers shall constitute a board for the examination and adjudication of pension claims. They are authorized to take testimony and to visit each county seat in their district as often as three times a year, unless otherwise directed by the commissioner of pensions, for the purpose of examining pensioners and taking testimony in pension cases. The commissioner of pensions is authorized to organize and convene boards of three pension surgeons in each pension district, to which appeal may be taken by any pensioner or pension claimant. The details of the senate bill are approved by the commissioner, who says, if carried out, they will be a great improvement upon the present system, and hasten disposition of thousands of claims which are daily accumulating under the present mode of adjudication.

Peter Cooper Prostrated by Heat.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The venerable Peter Cooper has suffered from the effects of the recent severe heat, and is temporarily confined to his room, but his physicians say there is no cause of uneasiness, and that the philanthropist will be out again in a day or two.

Quarantine at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—The local board of health at noon to-day adopted the order of the State board which prohibits the importation into the State of certain articles shipped from New Orleans. Officers will be stationed on all the lines of railroads leading into Memphis and rigidly enforce the order.

Heat at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Although rain fell this afternoon and the atmosphere is decidedly cooler, there were a number of prostrations from the heat to-day and three fatal cases.

Swimming at White Bear.

Gather together your sisters, cousins, aunts, etc., and have a family swim at Lake Shore bath house. Swimming trains every night in the week.

Folding Camp Chairs.

Just the thing for the lake side; convenient, light and cheap, at the 99-Cent store, Bridge Square.

THE GLOBE HOROSCOPE.

As It Casts Its Light on the Chicago Market.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, July 15.—Foreign advices firm for spot wheat; unchanged for cargoes. Our market opened lower, ruling weak, selling down to 89⅛c August, then selling up sharp to 91c August and 88⅞c September. Cables to-day are decidedly conflicting. Some say higher at opening, closing tame. Others, again, higher and strong. Wet weather in United Kingdom. There are many of our best operators that believe the news is bogus and was manufactured in New York for bulling purposes. Harvesting in Iowa is progressing satisfactorily and the yield is large and quality fine. The reports from all over the spring wheat section are favorable. Closing sale on curb, August 90c, September 87⅝c.

Corn—The same strong feature of cash and July over August and September continues. Closing 36½c July, 35⅝