

Daily Globe

Official Paper of the City & County Printed and Published Every Day in the Year BY H. P. HALL, NO. 11 WABASH STREET, ST. PAUL.

Terms of Subscription for the Daily Globe By carrier, 7 papers per week, 70 cents per month. By mail, (without Sunday edition), 6 papers per week, 60 cents per month.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

The WEEKLY GLOBE is a mammoth sheet, exactly double the size of the Daily. It is just the paper for the freeholder, containing in addition to all the current news, choice miscellany, agricultural matter, market reports, &c. It is furnished to single subscribers at \$1, with 15 cents added for pre-payment of postage. Subscribers should remit \$1.15.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880.

\$2.

The DAILY GLOBE will be sent by mail from August 1st to November 15th for TWO DOLLARS. Democrats generally should aid in extending the circulation of the GLOBE. Hancock and English clubs cannot do better service than to secure lists of subscribers for the campaign.

MARK H. DUNNELL, of this State, is announced as one of the Republican speakers in Indiana. One would think he had enough to do to look after his own district, and if he attempts additional work he will have to have some more sand hauled.

ROBESON has taken the stump for Garfield. Robeson is accused of profiting from his management of the navy department; Garfield and DeGolyer pavement contracts. Is this another case of fellow feeling?

ADVISORS from Ohio represent that the Germans are very generally rallying to the support of the Democratic State ticket recently nominated, and the indications are that it will run the Republicans a very close race in October. The nominees of the Democrats are men of irreproachable character, widely known and very popular all over the State.

On the 14th day of August the Democrats of Indiana will open the campaign with a broadside all along the line. Meetings will be held in every town in the State, over two hundred in number, orators from abroad as well as those at home contributing to the enthusiasm. This will be but the beginning of a general attack upon the Republican party, which will be kept up until the election 1 November next.

ACCORDING to "Long John" Wentworth, of Chicago, the political orator is out of date, having been superseded by the newspapers, which gather all the ideas that are worth notoriety, and give them to the public. The orators can't pick up these ideas, put them in a little different shape, and give them to much smaller audiences than the newspapers reach.

The Republican papers are charging the census enumerators of the South with fraud in making it appear that there has been a large increase of population, the object being to increase the representation of that section under the new appointments. It is easy to ascertain the facts, and if the change is true a new enumeration may be ordered, but those who assert that the South has not made any progress in the past ten years are woefully deficient in correct information.

An effort is to be made, as soon as Gen. Sherman returns to Washington, to induce him to make public the letter alleged to have been written to him by Gen. Hancock during the progress of the electoral dispute, declaring that he would recognize Tilden as President in certain contingencies. It will be remembered that Gen. Hancock, when asked about the letter, neither denied nor admitted having written it, but expressed his willingness to have everything he has written on political subjects made public at any time.

The Board of Equalization is discharging its duty faithfully and efficiently. Mr. Mayor Dawson made a motion to raise the assessment of one of his lots from \$4,000 to \$8,000. It is the intention of the Board to make a fair and equitable assessment of all the property in the city, regardless of ownership, and the result will be that the rate of taxation will be much less than it would be if property was assessed at half of its value.

A Mr. CLARKE, connected with the New York Tribune, endeavors to prove that the Southern people are naturally given to repudiation, and that if the Democratic party should succeed in November the Southern members of Congress, being in the majority, will insist upon the repudiation of the national debt. To enforce his theory he gives a table of the amount of debts repudiated by the Southern States since the war. It is an edifying table, but lacks one ingredient to give the public an inkling of the truth—a statement that the States did not owe the so-called debts which were repudiated. There was no more liable for the amounts than Minnesota would be for the private obligations of Gov. Pillsbury, which he might choose to incur and charge to the State.

MANLY DOCUMENTS.

The letter of General Hancock, accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, will command both attention and admiration. It does not contain a superfluous word. Every sentence is forcible and bears directly upon the question at issue. He settles plumply and squarely the theory that the South will be the ruling power under his administration by pledging himself to rigidly maintain the constitution with all of its amendments—amendments too, which were adopted when passion had full sway, for the very purpose of controlling and keeping in abeyance the political power of the South.

His declaration in favor of subordinating the military to the civil government is according to his well known sentiments and practice. That he will pursue this policy he has already had opportunity to demonstrate. The letter is a manly document, breathing a spirit of loyalty and devotion to the Union which might be expected to come from a gallant officer who all but laid down his life in its defense. It breathes a spirit of patriotism and statesmanship which is in marked contrast with the theories and practice of the Republican party.

The letter of Mr. English is longer than that of his associate, but it is forcible and to the point. He arraigns the Republican party for its theft of the Presidency and its general corruption and profligacy and clearly shows the danger of longer keeping that party in power.

These letters fitly supplement the admirable ticket and excellent platform presented to the people at Cincinnati.

INCONSISTENT GARFIELD.

Whatever virtues Garfield may claim, or his friends claim for him, consistency cannot be included in the number. His public record on almost all questions of general concern is full of the gravest inconsistencies, which prove him to be either a man without decided convictions or a weathercock, easily moved about by every wind of doctrine, and therefore unfit for the high position to which he aspires. He has been on both sides of the tariff question so often that it is doubtful if even his most intimate friends can tell whether he is in favor of free trade or protection. His latest conspicuous action in this regard was his opposition to the removal of the duty on wood pulp and chemicals that enter into the manufacture of printing paper—a duty that has produced the enormous revenue of nearly thirty-three dollars a year.

In the matter of the electoral commission Mr. Garfield's record is singularly inconsistent, as shown by an article copied into the GLOBE from the Cincinnati Enquirer. He denounced the bill in the House as unconstitutional, and yet, after it had been passed he accepted a position on the commission, and as a member proceeded to do all that was in his power to accomplish the theft of the Presidency. This will be remembered against him to the close of his life, and many who had not before thought of questioning his integrity will find it hard to reconcile his conduct with the strict code of morality.

As to the salary grab, it will be remembered that Mr. Garfield worked against the measure in the committee, and voted for it in the House under protest. He took the back pay, however, and kept it for more than a month, but when he found that popular indignation over the steal was rising high he covered it back into the treasury, and again appeared before the public as a paragon of virtue. It is safe to say, however, that if there had been no popular protest against the back pay grab he would have kept the money up to the present time, as many of his Republican associates have done. His record in this matter is none too clean, and he cannot afford to boast of it.

There is another matter, however, in which Mr. Garfield appears to yet worse advantage. He is the candidate for the Presidency on the Republican ticket. All of the money for the expenses of the campaign is procured from the officers and employes of the government by an assessment of from two to three per cent. of their salaries. These assessments are simply a blackmailing process, for those who refuse to respond to the demands made upon them are promptly dismissed from the service. Mr. Garfield himself has denounced this system in unmeasured terms. In a speech delivered in the House in 1872 he said:

Gen. Sherman who advocates the privity of our civil service say that it is now doing well and needs no reform. I ask these gentlemen what they think of the system of political assessments. I ask them what they think of the collector of a great port or chief of any great branch of the service issuing a circular calling for one per cent. of the salaries of the employes of all the employes under his control to be used for party purposes, with the distinct understanding that unless they paid that per cent. upon their salaries others will be found to fill their places who will pay the assessment. I call the attention of gentlemen around me to the shameful fact that prevails all through our service, and which has prevailed for the last twenty-five years.

How can a man holding these views consistently accept for his own use money raised under that system? Is he not open to the charge of dishonesty, both political and personal? It will not avail him to pretend ignorance of the means by which the campaign fund is raised, for he knows it as well as do those who contribute to it. Nor will it excuse him to say that the contributions are voluntary. He and every other person of intelligence knows that the employes of the government hold their positions conditional upon the prompt payment of all assessments for political purposes. Mr. Garfield has been neither consistent nor honest in his political conduct. He has been actuated either by selfish motives or has been made the tool of a lot of unscrupulous politicians. On the tariff question he has now been afraid of offending the free traders of the West and has again done the bidding of the protected monopolists. He voted to remove the duty on wool, then turned around and voted to retain the tax on railroad iron and the tax on the dissemination of knowledge. He took the salary grab, but was too cowardly to retain it in defiance of popular opinion. He denounced the system of political assessments, but is to-day the principal beneficiary of that pernicious and dishonest system. He lacks the moral courage to repeat to day the language he employed in 1872. He may be a man of brains and large information, but he is lacking moral stamina to stand by his convictions when he knows them to be right. He suggested the compromise deputy marshal bill afterwards adopted by Congress, and then tried to defeat it, going personally to Mr. Hayes to urge him to disapprove of it. Such a double-dealer is no credit to himself or the party of which he is the acknowledged leader. He is certainly unfit for the high office of President of the United States, and the people will so decide in November next.

CROP REPORTS.

Some Damage Done by the Rains of Thursday Night—They Extend Over Half the State—Harvest Prospects and Revised Estimates—Generally Favorable Reports.

According to dispatches received at the railroad offices in St. Paul yesterday the rains of Thursday afternoon and night covered about all that part of the State that lies east of a line which might be extended from Aitkin to Lincoln counties. In many places the rain was heavy but only in a few was it accompanied by a high wind. Some damage occurred by wetting of cut grain and by the lodging of nearly ripe grain, but the heaviest loss was in time—harvest work having been suspended yesterday forenoon.

REDFORD COUNTY. State Auditor Whitcomb, who returned from Redwood Falls yesterday, reports the wheat harvest progressing favorably in that section, and the crop extra good. The yield, he says, will be at least 20 bushels to the acre, No. 1 and 2 wheat. Other grains are equally promising.

ST. PAUL & MANITOBA ROAD. Dispatches received yesterday by General Manager Hill do not materially change the previous favorable reports from the St. Paul & Manitoba lines. The weather was showery during the afternoon and night of Thursday, on the branch line to St. Cloud and on the main line to Willmar. Yesterday forenoon it was cloudy and warm all along both lines, with occasional light breezes. The small grains are ripening fast, and farmers are prepared for a hurried harvest.

ST. PAUL & SIOUX CITY ROADS. Hamilton—Harvesting suspended by heavy rain last night and this morning. Shocked grain will have to be opened out to-day. Cloudy, but indicating more rain.

Shakopee—The rain last night will not much delay harvesting. Marriam Junction—Steady rain since about 11 o'clock. No damage to crops.

Jordan—Rained slowly all night. No damage. Belle Plaine—Hard storm of wind and rain last night. Wind preceded the rain. Harvesting delayed. Blakeley—Considerable rain last night but no wind.

Henderson—Rained most all night. De Sauter—Rained all night. Otawa—Heavy rain last night, but no wind. St. Peter—Heavy rain last night. Cloudy and damp.

Kassota Junction—Quiet rain last night. About one and a half inches of water fell. Corn improved. Mankato—Rained from 9 p. m. all night. No wind. This morning light rain.

Lake City—Heavy rain during the three hours during night. Cloudy and damp. Garden City—Heavy rain last night. Cloudy and damp.

Winby—Heavy rain last night will delay harvesting. Winnebago City—Damp and rainy. Farmers here made rapid work of wheat cutting until now.

Blue Earth City—Rain last night, rather threatening this morning; wind northwesterly. Medilla—Heavy rain last night, with strong wind. Worthington—Light shower last night.

Heron Lake—Light hard last night. Hadley—Raining. Sheldon—Last night's rain will delay harvest. Kospers—Heavy rain last night will suspend harvest work.

East Grand—Heavy rain last night with very little wind. Le Mars—Heavy rain last night. Small damages. Adrian—Rain did no harm.

Le Verne—Harvest delayed by rain. Rock Rapids—No particular damage to crops. Dunn—Standing grain lodged badly, by last night's storm.

All Springs—Grain not injured by last night's storm. Brandon—Grain not injured by storm. Mountain Lake, Avoca and Sioux Falls report the harvest progressing finely. Hereby, Sioux City and Beaver Creek report no change since last report. And Window says, "Not much harvesting yet."

Hastings and Dakota Railways. The following dispatches were sent in at 5 o'clock last evening, from the places named, to Judge Chandler, the general agent for St. Paul for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company and its roads:

Fairfield—The shower last night stopped harvesting. The farmers are at it again this afternoon. No damage was done to the crops by the rain.

Prior Lake—The storm of last night laid most of the grain not out. It will not rise again, but to get the grain in, it will be damaged before it is out. Weather clear and very warm.

Plato—Hard storm last night knocked down considerable grain and delayed harvesting this forenoon. However, the grain has straightened up considerably this afternoon and I guess nothing very serious will result from the storm.

Brownlow—Wheat harvesting progressing finely and grain will be a good quality and average yield.

Hector—I have consulted some of our most reliable farmers and they declare the wheat crop in this section to be the best of No. 1 quality, plump and heavy. The weather holds favorable and farmers are making good progress.

Minnesota Falls—No change in crops since last report. Harvesting progressing finely. Granite Falls—Farmers all harvesting and yield fully up to estimates as far as I can learn. Weather favorable.

Appleton—Wheat clear and cool. Farmers busy cutting their grain and consider the crops good.

Cassel—The harvest is well under way, and farmers are confident of getting eighteen bushels of No. 1 if this weather continues. All crops are looking well.

Norwood—The harvest is in full blast. Wheat will be No. 1, but will not average as high as expected. Weather good; some rain last night. Harvest will be half done this week.

Olivia—Farmers all busy harvesting wheat. Weather pleasant. Every prospect of twenty bushels to the acre, the best grain. About the crop this country has seen in many years.

Ortonville—Weather continues dry and warm. Grain has ripened fast, and farmers have all commenced harvesting. All agree in reporting a good crop of excellent quality, and fully an average yield.

The Board of Trade. At the meeting of this new organization held yesterday afternoon, upon the report of the committee on rooms being read, it was voted to lease the rooms selected by the committee, being the third story rooms, No. 112 East Third street. A committee was appointed to secure the property of the old board of trade, and to procure such other furniture as may be needed, and to notify the secretary of the old party, who were also stripped of clothing, and they were glad to get away with their lives.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Usual Jamboree-Over Assessments and Benefits and Damages.

A regular meeting of the board of public works was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being in attendance. The assessment for the construction of sewers in the Fifth ward under the Miller contract, was taken up for consideration, and a number of objections submitted thereto. The objections of Messrs. Best, Kittson and Bohrer, were referred to the clerk with instructions to investigate the same, the charge being that the property had been assessed for more ground than there was number of feet. Further consideration of the assessment was laid over until the next meeting.

Several objections were considered against the confirmation of the assessment for the change of grade of Harriet street from University avenue to Bluff street.

Mr. C. W. Bell appeared in the interests of Messrs. J. M. Warner and Thomas Jobb. Counsel stated that the property of the gentlemen had been greatly damaged by the grading of Harriet street, and that in grading Aurora and Melrose avenues the former street was damaged in the interest of those thoroughfares. Mr. Curcio was sworn and testified to the damage sustained to Mr. Warner's property by the change of grade.

After hearing Mr. Curcio the subject was referred to the engineer, who is to prepare an estimate in relation to damage sustained by the construction of a wall to prevent the caving in of the street.

Bids were opened as follows for sewers on Eighth street from Minnesota to Cedar streets, and Cedar street from Eighth to Ninth streets: H. Starkey, \$2,133; John Miller, \$1,424. The contract was awarded to contractor Mullen.

The following bids were opened for a sewer on Sibley street: H. Starkey, \$956; John Mullen, \$686; P. Nash, \$1,290. The award was also made to Mr. Mullen.

The council order relating to the grading of Dale street was taken up and Mr. Farrington reported in favor of the improvement. Referred to the council.

The following estimates were examined and allowed: Estimate No. 5, for sewers in Kittson's addition, \$1,273; estimate No. 4, for grading Rondo street, \$380.65; estimate No. 3, for the construction of the Ninth street sewer, \$251.18; estimate No. 1, for the Eighth street sewer, \$762.88.

A communication was sent to the council relating to the proposed opening of Burr street. The board reported that it was not in favor of the opening of the street, but recommended that the extension be made through blocks 8 and 9 in Irvine's outlots.

The cost of extending the street is estimated at \$1,000. The report stated that the real estate could be found benefited to the extent of damages and the plan was sent to the council. The engineer submitted the preliminary estimate for grading East Ninth street, amounting to \$1,515. Referred to the council with report.

The special board met at 3 o'clock to consider the assessment for grading Lafayette avenue. A number of objections were heard and final action was laid over for one week.

Equalizing the Third Ward. The board of equalization resumed work on the Third ward assessment yesterday morning and made the following changes:

Table with 2 columns: Lot number and Assessment amount. Includes lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Regulating the Streets. Dayton's bluff is undergoing a perfect reign of terror from the nightly deprivations of tramps. Each morning brings additional information concerning their raids, and the situation is becoming alarming. Night before last they visited several houses, and in one instance they succeeded in getting away with considerable booty. Shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon several tramps entered the residence of Mr. J. Brunner, near the plow works, and they carried off bed clothing, a watch and chain and a quantity of clothing belonging to gentlemen boarders. They visited two other houses, but in each instance they met with an unexpected reception. At one house they commenced to take several shirts from the clothes line, when they were surprised by the lady of the house, who appeared with a six shooter, and drove them out of the premises. About the same time a raid was made on the residence of Mr. George Mersing. The wife of the latter was at home, on seeing whom the wretches insolently demanded milk and money. They were about to force their way into the house when a large dog belonging to the family seized one of the men and made him howl with pain. Before leaving the house the tramps were seized by the police, and were glad to get away with their lives.

The Courts. Municipal Court. (Before Judge O'Brien.) CRIMINAL. The State vs. W. L. Mecker; assault with weapon. Discharged.

The City vs. Francis O'Connor; incorrigibility. Continued until to-day.

The State vs. Andrew Lawler; drunkenness. Committed for six days.

The State vs. Samuel Quinlan; same. Committed for six days.

The State vs. John Reilly; same. Sentence suspended to August 2nd.

The City vs. A. R. Kiefer; nuisance. Continued to August 1st.

The City vs. Edward O'Brien; assault and battery. Discharged.

Emma Flynn vs. Mrs. Messenger; action for services. Verdict for \$15.00 in favor of plaintiff.

The American button hole company vs. J. L. Robbins; demurrer overruled. Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures dyspepsia.

ST. PAUL RIFLE CLUB.

The New Hall and Fine Grounds to be Formally Opened to-Morrow.

The Globe has, at different times, had occasion to mention the St. Paul Rifle club, which was organized in 1878. Last May the club became incorporated under the laws of the State, and at present has a membership of seventy-eight, all of whom are marksmen. A short time ago the club purchased a tract of eighteen acres of land in Dayton's addition, within a quarter of a mile of the plow works, and commenced at once to improve the same. A small army of workmen have been employed, and so well have they used the time that the grounds will be duly dedicated to-morrow afternoon with all the honors. A trial of skill will take place between the St. Paul Rifle Club and the Winona Shooting Club, and the Great Union Band will furnish the music. The officers of the club are as follows: Arthur Koenig, Vice President; Wm. Fink; Treasurer, Arthur Schaeffer; Secretary, Charles Hermann; Shooting Master, D. Wohlford.

A Globe representative accepted an invitation from Mr. Koenig, the president of the club, to visit the ground yesterday afternoon, and was astonished at the amount of work that has been accomplished in so short a time. The grounds, comprising 18 acres, is most admirably adapted to the uses of the club. It is a perfect amphitheatre, and from every portion of the space, a perfect view of targets can be obtained. The shooting range is across a small lake and the formation of the ground seems to have been properly arranged by nature for such use.

The improvements made consist of roads leading to the grounds, and the erection of buildings. The latter consist of a music stand built in Pagoda style; a bar 22 feet square; a restaurant 48x36 feet; and the shooting hall 60x35 feet with 22 foot posts, attached to which building is a refreshment room 18x15 feet. Along one side of the shooting hall is a gallery for spectators, from which a perfect view of the targets is had. There are six targets, and they are so arranged that the marksman can only see one target at a time. Seven tables are placed across the hall arranged for holding ammunition, and gun racks around it. In fact, everything for the convenience and use of the members of the club seems to have been looked after, down to the minutest detail. A well thirty-five feet deep has been dug, supplying a fountain of cool and pure water. A tent has been erected in front of the music stand for the exclusive use of members of the press. This tent overlooks the entire grounds, and will furnish the reporters ample facilities to perform their duties. As stated above the hall and grounds will be dedicated to-morrow afternoon, and trains will leave for the spot at 1:15, 2:25 and 3:15 p. m.

Mr. McClung Comes Back at His Assault. To the Editor of the Globe. The fellow at Shakopee, who "wants to keep out of print," and in order to succeed in his praiseworthy object, sends you his name, and invites me to answer him and of course give his name the "notoriety" which he seems to think is a big thing, second only to a "postoffice," is an entirely mistaken notion. I am not a member of the press, and I am not interested in writing for the press than to get a personal "notoriety," which seems to be the case with your correspondent, who evidently judges others by himself, I would bring this man's name out and engage in a purely personal controversy with him (for his article has nothing in it but the personal abuse of a cleavage manager, a man who had been fired off in bad English), but the weather is too warm to engage in skinning skunks, and I therefore prefer to go a-fishing. If he will come out of his ambush, and write like a gentleman instead of a blackguard, (if possible) anything worthy of answering, signing his name so that we shall be on an equality, I will endeavor to answer him with the courtesy of a gentleman, and not with the insolence of a scoundrel. I do not belong to the Catholic church, nor the Protestant church, nor to Bob Ingersoll's church, but I believe in the religion which makes a man kind, courteous and gentlemanly, which makes him philanthropic and anxious to do good, and if your "Catholic savior's" abusive article is a sample of the Catholic religion, I think it is more of a religion than I have ever known. I do not pretend that the radical party will openly make a fight on Hancock and covertly circulate the falsehood that he is a Catholic to gain votes among the Puritan element of the North, but will send out Carl Schurz and others to the anti-Puritan element who will say not a word against Hancock on account of his religion.

Thus sweeping this thing in line and carrying water on both shoulders. I will not gratify your correspondent by asking his name or publishing it. I think the game is hardly worth the powder, and I respectfully suggest to the Globe that it is hardly journalistic propriety and fairness to allow an anonymous writer to personally attack a man living with him in the same religion. Let him call his name. Let him come out into the open field, and the public will then see whether he is a "soldier" and what sort of a soldier. At present he is only a bushwhacker. MACK.

The House in Blue. The following letter was sent the Minnesota Tribune in answer to something appearing in its columns, and, with the characteristic fairness of the concern, refused:

To the Editor of the Tribune. MINNEAPOLIS, July 27.—In your issue of this date I notice a call upon the boys in blue from Ex-General and President U. S. Grant to support Garfield and Arthur for President and Vice-President. This call coming from a man that unjustly went back on the boys in blue when he was President of the United States, in vetoing the soldiers' equalization bounty bill and at the same time signing a bill to increase his own salary \$25,000 per year, does not look to the boys in blue that he cares much for them only so far as his personal aggrandizement is concerned and those of a partisan nature. They are to blame for having forgotten this act, and prefer to rally to the man in blue who stands by his comrades both in war and in peace and does not forget them or their services only at times when their votes are needed. Mr. Grant must remember that his call does not take with the boys in blue, but to the contrary they are organizing all over the country for Hancock and English. They have already organized in such numbers, and are now capable of judging for themselves who will best settle the sectional strife that has been engendered since the end of the war. They know that it is to the interest of Gen. Grant and his party to keep up the sectional war for their own party interest instead of trying to cement together the North and the South into one happy and prosperous country. It is too late for such calls. The boys that wore the blue understand this fact and will cast their votes for the old veteran who shed his own blood for them and the Union, not a part of the States, and for a statesman that dared to express the following under the nose of the gift taker:

"No man has the right to stop the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property must be preserved."

Winfield Scott Hancock. I am not intimidated me from doing what I believe to be honest and right."—Winfield Scott Hancock.

ONE OF THE BOYS IN BLUE. Use Wm. Clarke & Son's HELIX NEEDLES Factory at Redditch, England. Office 157 Lealholm street, Chicago.

NEW YORK RATIFIES.

The Great Meeting Over Which Tilden Presided—His Speech in Full—The Resolutions and Letters of Regret—An Account of Twenty-Five Thousand.

[N. Y. Cor. (July 28th) Cincinnati Enquirer.] Twenty-five thousand Democratic voters of the City of New York assembled last evening in the Academy of Music, Irving Hall and Nilsson Hall, and on Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets and Irving place, to ratify the nomination of Winfield Scott Hancock for President, and William H. English for Vice-President. Every seat in the Academy of Music was occupied, and nearly one thousand men sat on the capacious stage. Irving and Nilsson halls were filled to their almost capacity. Irving Place, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street, was densely crowded. The Academy of Music was elaborately decorated.

Over the front of the stage were life-size portraits of Hancock and English, surrounded by the national colors. Other portraits of the candidates hung on the wall at the back of the stage. Under General Hancock's portrait was the inscription: "Noting that the great masses of the people believe in honest and right."—W. S. Hancock. And under the portrait of Wm. H. English was a strip of bunting, on which was printed: "A pure, economical, constitutional government, that will protect the liberty and prosperity of the people—that the Democracy proposes to stand by."—W. H. English.

National flags were supported from the proscenium and mazzarone boxes, and stripes of red white and blue bunting hung in festoons from the box tier and from the gallery. The balconies were mounted with flags, and Chinese lanterns hung over Fourteenth street and Irving Place.

Soon after eight o'clock Samuel J. Tilden stepped from behind the files on the right of the stage, and, escorted by John McKean and Mayor Cooper, walked toward the speaker's stand. He was followed by General Thomas Erving, of Ohio, Congressman Randolph Tucker, of Virginia; Senator C. W. Jones, of Florida, and the other speakers of the evening. As Mr. Tilden withdrew his arm from that of John McKean he was seen by the audience. Instantly 5,000 people were on their feet, cheering and shouting and making a deafening noise. The speaker, Mr. Tilden bowed, and then sat down between Mayor Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt.

There was a moment's calm, and then the immense audience once more arose and cheered again and again. When quiet had been restored, John McKean stepped to the front of the stage and said:

"Fellow Democrats: The duty has been assigned to me, chairman of the committee of arrangements, to nominate a presiding officer of this meeting, and I nominate as chairman of this meeting the legally elected President of the United States." Amid the wildest enthusiasm, that completely drowned his voice, Mr. McKean pointed to Mr. Tilden and added: "I need not mention the name of Samuel J. Tilden."

It was some minutes before the stormy welcome that greeted Mr. Tilden subsided sufficiently to permit his voice to be heard. At length, however, quiet was restored and the immense audience listened with breathless interest. Mr. Tilden said:

"My fellow citizens: I thank you for your cordial greeting. I have come down this evening from my country home, to join with you in deciding the purpose of the Democracy of the city of New York to give their earnest and efficient support to the nomination of Hancock and English. I came under a stipulation of your committee that in the present boisterous condition of my speech, I should not be expected to make a speech to this vast audience. I shall, therefore, be briefly to two topics. The first is the administration of the federal government. Reform is necessary to remove the abuses which have grown up during twenty years of continuous power, prolific of false principles and bad practices. The Republican party, stifling its conscience, has made itself responsible for the intrusion under color of law into the chief magistracy of our republic of a man who is not elected. It is a flesh wound, and after being turned over once or twice struck the ground. He will recover.

St. Cloud Times: Capt. Collins was again called to Northfield on Wednesday last, by a telegram stating that his father was again sinking rapidly, and would not last much longer. Capt. Collins started on Friday, July 24, and says that his father's condition is still unchanged, but he has gone 23 days without food.

Recently, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon a daughter of Herman Voight, about 12 years of age, while passing along the bottom road in the suburbs of Hastings was attacked by a tramp who attempted to assault her upon her person. She attempted to strike her screams but failed. The rascal got alarmed and ran away before accomplishing his object.

The husband of Mrs. Bernard Buck, Millwood, Stearns county, died about three months ago, leaving her in straightened circumstances, with eight children, the oldest 17 years, and the youngest an infant. Since her husband's death she has lost five of her children, and says that her father's oldest, who was the chief support of the family.

Game laws, what to kill and when to kill: Woodcock, July 4 to Nov. 1st; prairie chickens, Aug. 15th to Oct. 1st; quail and partridge, Sept. 1st to Dec. 1st; ruffed grouse or pheasant, Sept. 1st to Dec. 1st; aquatic fowl, Sept. 1st to May 15; etc., etc., etc., Nov. 1st to Dec. 1st. Doubtless more sportsmen disregard, than observe these restrictions.

[Philadelphia Times.] The explosion of the dynamite factory that Judge Swayne had condemned Mr. Garfield for his "sale of official influences" in the De Golyer pavement matter, and the tardiness of some of the Democratic organs in taking it back, have been the text for many able editorials in the justly incensed journals which cling to the republican cause. It seems a good time, therefore, to suggest that there be a general wiping out of campaign slanders. The republican organs will find material for the exercise of their consciences in the frank confession that the following averments are without foundation in fact:

That Gen. Hancock's conduct in the Saratoga case was in any degree censurable. That Gen. Hancock handed down the United States flag as an inducement to Gen. Beardsley to die with him.

That Gen. Hancock wrote a letter to Gen. Sherman declaring his intention to recognize Tilden as President if he should take the oath, the electoral commission's decision to the contrary notwithstanding.

That Gen. Hancock proposed to Gen. McClellan to turn the army on Washington, clean out the Lincoln government and oustage President Porter's wrongs.

That General Hancock owes his nomination to Star-rotte lobbyists, who furnished General Franklin the money to pay expenses at Cincinnati.

That General Hancock, as president of an oil company, defrauded poor