Daily Globe.

Official Paper of the City & County

Printed and Published Every Day in the Year
BY H. P. HALL.
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ST. PAUL, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18.

MINNEAPOLIS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Bottineau has taken charge of the Minneapolis department of the GLOBE, and will attend to the delivery of the paper, the supplying of reports, advertising, etc. The business management of the GLOBE at Minneapolis will be exclusively in Mr. Bottineau's charge, and he will collect all accounts due the GLOBE in Minneapolis and settle accounts of the paper contracted by him in connection with the Minneapolis department. The papers will be delivered at as early an hour as any paper, and a sufficient number of carriers employed to cover the entire city with promptness and regularity. The office of the paper will be at 213 Hennepin Avenue, and parties desiring to secure it should leave their names and address at that office. The local news of Minneapolis will be duly recorded by an efficient corps of reporters. H. P. HALL.

St. Paul, Sept. 17, 1880.

JIM BLAINE hasn't a very high opinion of the French plantations of Maine. Judging from the returns the plantations reciprocate the feeling.

THE Democratic majority in Arkansas now foots up to over fifty-two thousand, more than double the Republican majority in Vermont.

THE Democratic committee for this district is elsewhere announced and a meeting called for 2 P. M., in this city next Thursday. It is to be hoped that every member of the committee will be present.

THE Republican papers are not as certain now as they were ten days ago of a solid North arrayed against a solid South, and are satisfied with claiming Vermont, Kansas, Iowa and Michigan as reliably Republican, These four States will probably have to satisfy them.

THE news of the Fusion success in Maine was peculiarly sad to one class of the population — the government employes — who know full well that there will be a fresh assessment upon them ere many days. They have already endured two, and in order to avert increased disasters another will be necessary.

IT is again reiterated that Tilden contributed a hundred thousand dollars to the Democratic campaign fund, and that twenty thousand dollars of the amount went into Maine. The story is preposterous. It is not at all likely that ten thousand dollars all told have been spent by the Democrats and Greenbackers of the Pine Tree State.

THE Republicans still claim to have elected their candidate for governor in Maine, despite figures to the contrary. It is very evident that they are contemplating some devilitry, and as they hold the machinery of the returning board as well as the governor, council and supreme court, they may succeed unless the Fusionists are unusually watchful.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR'S speech at Utica on Wednesday evening is highly spoken of by all who heard it. It was a defense of the time-honored theories of Democracy upon which the government was based, and completely answered Secretary Schurz's claim that the time had come to lay aside what he denominated the swadling clothes of the republic and put on a stronger government.

CHAIRMAN BARNUM'S statement, elsewhere published, is conclusive of the fact that the returns from many of the back towns are being held back by the Republican returning officers for the purpose of being doctored so as to show a majority for Davis and the balance of the Republican State ticket. The party has become proficient in such tricks hrough long practice, but the Democrats and Fusionists ought to be on their guard for such practices.

THE conservatives of Virginia proposed as one feature of the proposed compromise with the readjusters, that an electoral ticket should be chosen at a primary election at which only white Democrats shall be permitted to vote. The readjusters rejected this proposition, holding that all persons who pledge themselves to vote for Hancock, whether white or black, should be allowed to vote. The latter were right. The time has gone by for proscribing a man because of the color of his skin.

HON. WM. S. GROSBECK delivered an address in Cincinnati last night, which was undoubtedly an able presentation of the issues of the day from a Democratic stand point. The Associated Press gave private notice two days ago that the speech would be furnish ed, but as is most generally the case in supplying Democratic matter the promise was not fulfilled. A notice was also given that Senator Conkling's "greatest effort of his life" would also be supplied. Our columns show that there was no mistake in reference to the Conkling matter. That is the sort of pabulum that there is always a certainty of being supplied in abundance. It is the partisan associated press which has been for the past four or five days paving the way for Jim Blaine's theft of the State of Maine.

THERE is no shadow of doubt relative to the overwhelming defeat of the Republicans in Maine at the polls last Monday. It is possible that by scoundrelism, which Jim Blaine and his confederates are so well prepared to commit, they may squeeze Davis into office. Plaisted, however, was elected more clearly even than Tilden in 1876, and he and his friends ought to inaugurate civil war rather than submit to this infamous political robbery. If this is a forerunner of what the Republicans design to do in November they had better call a halt. The Democratic party will not be cheated this time. If the radical scoundrels attempt to steal the Presidency again, the country will be plunged into anarchy and the political plunderers will bite the dust. The people will not again submit, for the sake of peace, to being defrauded of their will expressed at the ballot box.

GEN. SIBLEY'S LETTER.

The acceptance letter of Gen. Sibley is given elsewhere. It is a model document. He alludes to his local history being coeval with the State, which is most decidedly correct. There is not, probably, a single man in the district who was living in what is now the State when Gen. Sibley came here. He is, in reality, part of the State, and the man of all others in our midst who is best able to represent us in the halls of legislation. The State having almost literally been his offspring he knows her wants as no one else can.

Upon national matters Gen. Sibley's letter has no uncertain sound. His position on the finances and tariff are given with a clearness which marks his intelligence and ability. The absurd Republican falsehood relative to the payment of "rebel claims" is effectually and forever set at rest so far as Gen. Sibley is concerned. In short his letter lays down a platform which is a perfect model, and there is not a man in the district who cannot heartily endorse it. The well known character of the author gives especial weight to his words and places him at once in the front ranks of the statesmen of the country.

We actually feel ashamed to contrast the author of this letter with his opponent. Mr. Washburn so dwarfs by comparison with Gen. Sibley that it is positively painful and absolutely disgraceful to the Republican nominee to mention him in the same breath. The thinking people of this district only need to know, personally, the two men to give Gen. Sibley a majority so large that the bribe-giver who opposes him will forever thereafter remain in private life.

INDIANA WELL CARED FOR.

Mr. English said some time ago that Indiana is able to take care of herself, and would not ask for assistance outside of the State. This was at first deemed to be an idle boast, but subsequent events indicate that Mr. English knew what he was talking about. Indiana is as safe to the Democratic party as any State in the Union, for the most thorough work has been done there during the present canvass that has ever been attempted heretofore. The State has been thoroughly canvassed and the political preferences of every voter are known to the central committees. From these lists a substantial Democratic majority has been figured up, which can only be overcome by the colonization of negro voters in the southern part of the State. Committees have been formed to watch the border, however, and these have already obtained lists of a large number of recent importations who have been stationed among the leading Republicans and who intend to vote the Republican ticket four weeks hence. They will be prevented from carrying out their intentions, however, if there are courts in Indiana competent to punish them.

Another excellent measure adopted by the Democrats in Indiana is the appointment of energetic young men in every voting precinct, whose duty it is to bring every Democratic vote out to the polls on election day and see that they cast their votes for the regular State ticket. This part of the arrangements is said to be most complete. Each of these persons will be provided with lists of the voters in their respective districts, and as a great deal depends upon the thoroughness with which they perform their duty, none but the most reliable have been selected. In addition challengers have been appointed for every poll and will be provided on election day with lists of all imported voters. They will be instructed to object to the votes of all such, and if they swear in their votes to have them placed under arrest immediately and prosecuted to the full extent of the law. The Democrats are fully determinad that no illegal votes shall be cast, and are fully prepared to carry out their determination, no matter what the cost.

It has been learned that the Republicans contemplate resorting to a species of bulldozing designed to prevent Democrats from casting their votes. Supervisors of election have been appointed in all the principal cities of the State who announce their intention of doing all in their power to decrease the Democratic majority by arresting as many of those who attempt to vote as it may be necessary to intimidate the weaker portion of the citizens of like political proclivities. But this scheme will not be permitted to work, as the Democratic committee has adopted measures to frustrate their designs at every point.

While the campaign will be prosecuted with vigor up to the night before the election, it is the intention of the Democratic managers to have several large meetings at the most important political centers previous to the 13th prox. At Indianapolis on the 5th there will be a grand jubilee, at which many of the most eminent speakers in the country will be present. Subsequently similar meetings will be held at Lafayette, New Albany, Jeffersonville, Richmond, Laporte, Vincennes, and other cities, from which the most gratifying results are anticipated.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks, Senator McDonald, and several other of the most popular speakers, have now gone to Ohio to lend a helping hand to their brethren there. They will return, however, in the course of ten days, and devote their best efforts to the success of the good cause at home. Everything looks favorable for a grand Democratic success in Indiana. Maine has done well, but Indiana will do far better, and practically settle the Presidential question on the 13th of next month.

WHAT IT INDICATES.

At the State election in Maine, September, 1876, the vote for governor was as follows:

Connors, Rep.	75,867
Talbot, Dem.	60,423
Gage, Greenback	520
Scattering	14
Total vote	136,824
Connors' majority over all	14,910

Thus, having a clear majority of 15,000 votes in September, Hayes was defeated in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana in November following.

Now, not having a majority at all, at the corresponding election in Maine, by what logic of reasoning do the Republicans expect to carry those important States this fall?

The truth is that no sensible supporter of Garfield has any expectations of the kind, knowing that he is a much weaker candidate than was Gov. Hayes, while Gen. Hancock is decidedly more popular with the people than was Gov. Tilden.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—Hon. W. S. Grosbeck made his first speech of the campaign at a Democratic meeting to-night at Clifton Hill, in the suburbs of this city.

THE NEGLECTED DEATH.

CORONER'S INQUEST OVER THE REMAINS OF MRS. CHALMERS.

The Coroner Investigates the Death of the Woman Found Locked In a House in the Sixth Ward--The Death Resulted from Neglect--Disappearance of the Husband--Good Reason to Suppose that He has Committed Suicide.

The coroner's jury to investigate the death of Mrs. Hugh Chalmers, and to inquire into the charges of cruelty and neglect against the husband of deceased, met at McCarthy & Donnelly's undertaking establishment at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The circumstances attending the death of this wretched woman will be readily recalled by readers of the GLOBE. It will be remembered that she was found dying by the police at her house in West St. Paul, without medical aid or assistance of any kind save that of a rum soaked and besotted husband. This much is certain, that the woman's death resulted from neglect, the primary cause being a miscarriage at childbirth.

The miserable husband was released from jail yesterday forenoon, as he could not be held over twenty-four hours unless by a definite charge. When released he presented a most pitiful spectacle. He was almost palsied from the effects of fear and liquor, and shook like a leaf; he promised to be at the inquest but failed to make his appearance.

THE INQUEST.

At 4 o'clock a jury was empannelled of the following citizens: W. D. Rogers, John X. Davidson, F. M. Finch, George Snyder, Frank Fairchild and Wm. Gross.

CAROLINE ZEMPKE.

Mrs. Caroline Zempke, a neighbor of the deceased, was first sworn, and testified as follows: Knew Mrs. Hugh Chalmers; deceased lived across the street from witness; had known her for three years; deceased was confined about two months ago; had been at her house two weeks ago; deceased was lying in bed; witness had sent her milk each day for the past two months; Mr. Chalmers received the milk from a little girl each morning and gave her a milk ticket; three weeks ago Thursday Mrs. Chalmers had been seen at the church; she complained of being lame; deceased said she would never get over her illness and expressed fears of dying; she told witness that she didn't want a docter; witness sent her soup twice; she refused to eat it and asked for whisky; had seen her about two weeks ago; Mr. Chalmers did the cooking; the little girl had seen him prepare the morning meals; had never seen Mr. or Mrs. Chalmers intoxicated; the house was always neat and clean; deceased had a bottle of whisky and took it as medicine; Mr. Chalmers owned the property; Mrs. Chalmers gave birth to a still-born child two months ago.

ELIZA HALLOWELL.

Mrs. Eliza Hallowell, the next witness, testified as follows: Had known Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers for two years; deceased was confined nine weeks ago; witness saw her every day for ten days; in about ten days she got up; witness and her husband saw the house closed recently and tried to get in, but the doors were locked; first missed her two weeks ago; had seen Chalmers occasionally on his way to town; up to a short time since the house was kept neat and clean; witness heard they both drank; had seen Chalmers under the influence of liquor; they did not agree well with the neighbors; found the house locked about two weeks ago; Mr. Chalmers met the sister of witness last Saturday and he said that he carried the key in his pocket; thought Mrs. Chalmers was in the house but supposed she was all right, as Chalmers had been seen almost every day; couldn't say how she got her food during her sickness; when witness called at the house she looked through the window; asked for Mrs. Chalmers but received no answer.

MRS. HENERETTA SCHENKE

was the next witness. She had known the deceased; she gave birth to a baby on the 11th of July; she was fourteen days in bed; after getting up she was hardly able to walk; deceased employed a little girl to lead her; she had a relapse two weeks after the first sickness; witness had not visited the house, but had heard that the door was locked; several of the neighbors had called and were refused admittance, Mr. Chalmers being inside; on Wednesday he was lying drunk on the road; her husband nearly drove over him with his team; had seen Chalmers drunk quite frequently; had seen Mrs. Chalmers drink whisky and beer; she had a little girl to fetch the liquor; the little girl left three weeks ago; Mr. Chalmers had provided for the family; they had indulged in quarrels, commenced by Mrs. Chalmers.

HENRIETTA STENCIL.

Mrs. Henrietta Stencil, midwife, was next sworn and testified as follows: Had attended Mrs. Chalmers in July; the child was born dead, there was difficulty in delivery; foot presentation caused the difficulty; had not seen the deceased since her confinement; the house was in good condition; Mr. Chalmers was not under the influence of liquor. Witness thought she was in good condition; she had said that she had had nine children; she was about thirty years of age; liquor was used by the patient the day of the delivery, which took place on Sunday morning.

RICHARD BRADLEY.

Mr. Bradley was the next witness. Had known Chalmers for five years; he worked for witness as a job printer; during the last seven months he had been absent five weeks; he worked up to two weeks ago to-day; he came back last Wednesday; witness did not employ him again; he has been dissipated for two years: he explained his absence by saying that his wife was sick; up to two weeks ago he had been regular; witness did not employ him again on account of his irregularities; he made $15 per week.

MATILDA REIMERS.

Mrs. Matilda Reimers was the next witness. Witness had known the Chalmers for two years; had been present in July when Mrs. Chalmers was confined; witness had been called to see her; deceased did not want any one about her but Chalmers; the child was still-born. Witness had called the day after the confinement. Had not seen her since. Mr. Chalmers called at the store kept by witness; each night he got fifteen cents worth of beer. He got fifteen cents worth of whisky almost every morning. Last Sunday he took a bottle of sarsaparilla to his wife. One week after the confinement deceased had had a pint of beer. Chalmers came into the saloon Wednesday morning; he took a "shoo fly" whisky, a five cent drink. Witness thought that the deceased had the reputation of a drinking woman. At the time of her confinement Mr. Chalmers seemed very kind to her. Deceased had remarked that she had a good husband.

MAGDALENA GEISMAN.

Mrs. Magdalena Geisman, the next witness, testified as follows: Knew the deceased; used to see her every day; half the time she was drunk; witness called at her confinement, and the house was like a pig pen, Saw her the day the baby was born. Witness visited the house again but remained away afterwards on account of the smell. Deceased called on witness four weeks ago; she was so weak that she could hardly stand. Before her confinement deceased visited witness; she was frequently under the influence of liquor; she refused to eat and did not prepare regular meals for her husband.

DR. MATTOCKS.

Dr. Mattocks was then sworn and testified to having visited the house with a GLOBE reporter last Thursday. Witness testified to the horrid smell, the putrid meat lying on the floor, and the beastly condition of things as described in yesterday's issue of the GLOBE. The wretched appearance of the deceased as she reclined on the mattress of straw in a dying condition and a minute description was given of the sickning appearance of the room and the nauseating details. The conversation with deceased was recounted. Deceased had told witness that she was fond of her husband and could not leave him. The only nutriment seen was a pan of soured and dirty milk. There was not a sheet or change of clothes in the house. Her pulse was weak. Her removal to the hospital was related and her death at the door of the institution. Witness thought that death resulted from neglect and exposure. Witness had examined the body and found a black and blue spot on the arm.

OFFICER O'KEEFE.

Officer O'Keefe was sworn and testified to having had his attention called to the case on Thursday evening; witness had heard that a Mrs. Devlin was an important witness; witness did not like to give his informant away.

CAPT. CLARK.

Capt. Clark testified to visiting the house on Thursday morning: witness and Detective Bresett knocked at the door; Chalmers came out; he did not want witness to enter the house; witness went into the house, found deceased on the bed, but did not talk to her much; Chalmers had told witness that he had been on a spree for several days; when asked who took care of his wife he replied that she took care of herself.

DETECTIVE BRESETTE

was sworn and testified to the same as above.

Health Inspector Meyerding testified to the condition of the deceased, the lack of clothing when they came to remove her and general shiftlessness of things. When removing her, deceased stated that she would not go to the hospital, but that she wanted to join her husband. She was in a dying condition when removed.

The jury decided to hear the testimony of Mrs. Devlin and the husband of the deceased, and proceedings were adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Chalmers' Suicide.

Between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon a young man in the employ of Costian & Cleary, while loading his wood wagon on the upper levee, saw a man deliberately remove his coat, boots, &c., and plunge into the river. Supposing the man only intended to take a swim he thought no more of the matter, but drove off with his load. Shortly afterwards some boys discovered the clothes upon the bank and reported the fact to Chief Weber, who at once sent Officer McMahon to investigate the matter. The officer found the coat, hat, boots and suspenders on the bank of the river at the foot of Chestnut street, and subsequent inquiries disclosed the fact that they belonged to Hugh Chalmers, the husband of the poor unfortunate woman over whose remains the coroner was at the same time holding an inquest. Chalmers had been held in custody at the City Hall until yesterday forenoon, when he was released, there being no charge made against him. He had been summoned to appear before the coroner's inquest at 4 P. M., and, failing to appear, the inquest was postponed until 10 A. M. this morning.

From the time of his release in the morning until his clothing was found on the bank of the river very little could be learned of his movements. During the afternoon he called at Senk's saloon at the foot of Chestnut street and drank two glasses of beer. He was seen in that neighborhood by several who knew him by sight, and as above stated was last seen by young Cloonan just as he jumped into the river. Officer McMahon took the clothes to the City Hall, where they were recognized by Capt. Clark and Officer Keneally as belonging to Chalmers. Nothing was found about the clothing to show that the poor inebriate contemplated committing suicide, but no other inference could be drawn from the surrounding circumstances but that he had deliberately plunged in the river to end a life which had become a burden. Up to a late hour last evening no trace of the body had been found, and no especial efforts were being made for its recovery.

ARMY PERSONALS.

Extracts from Special Orders No. 110, Department of Dakota.

Under date of the 15th special orders were issued by command of Brig.-Gen. Terry, commanding the Military Department of Dakota, as follows:

Leave of absence for one month is granted Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, Twenty-fifth infantry, Fort Hale, D. T.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. E. L. Huggins, Second cavalry, Fort Keogh, M. T.

Second Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, adjutant Second cavalry, now in this city, will conduct the recruits now at Ft. Snelling for that regiment, and the horses recently purchased in this city for Second cavalry, to Forts Keogh and Custer, including the horses for that regiment now at Fort Budord.

Sergeant William Roach, and he privates who accompanied Second Lieutnant F. F. Kislingbury, Eleventh infantry, as guard to military convicts having completed said duty, will report to Second Lieutenant C. F. Roe, for duty with the detachment of recruits and horses for the Second cavalry, en route to Fort Custer.

First Lieutenant William Quinton, Seventh infantry, is relieved from duty as a member of the general court martial instituted by paragraph 2, special orders No. 97, and appointed judge advocate of the court, vice First Lieutenant L. F. Burnett, adjutant Seventh infantry, who is hereby relieved.

Upon recommendation of the medical director of the department, First Lieutenant Charles Richard, medical department, now on duty at Fort Snelling, is relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed to Fort Maginnis, M. T., and report in person to the commanding officer of the post for duty as post surgeon. He will proceed via Omaha, Nebraska, Ogden, Utah, and the Utah Northern railroad.

Upon the arrival at Fort Maginnis of Assistant Surgeon Richard, Acting Assistant Surgeon H. J. Cofforth will be relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to his station, Fort Shaw, M. T.

Major Joseph S. Conrad, Seventeenth infantry, is appointed a member of the general court martial, instituted by special orders No. 108, vice Captain Louis H. Sanger, Seventeenth infantry, relieved.

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted to Second Lieutenant W. H. Wheeler, Eleventh infantry, Fort Custer, M. T.

Upon the abandonment of Fort Logan, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. B. Newman, U. S. Army, will proceed to Fort Shaw, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

THE COURTS.

Municipal Court.

(Before Judge O'Brien.)

CRIMINAL.

The city vs. Patrick Kennedy; drunkenness. Committed for five days.

The city vs. M. Tierney; same. Sentence suspended.

The city vs. John Sullivan; same. Committed for eight days.

The city vs. J. Williams; drunk and disorderly. Committed for fifteen days.

The city vs. J. Chaffey; larceny. Committed for sixty days.

The city vs. Jessie Charles; disorderly conduct. Continued till to-day.

The city vs. Robert Dillon; assault and battery. Fine of $15 and costs and sentence suspended until the 20th inst.

The city vs. John Dunkley and Emil Courtant; disorderly conduct.

PERSONAL.

H. P. Thurston, of Chicago, is at the Clarendon.

B. Hatch, of Rochester, is at the Clarendon.

M. Patterson, of Meadville, is at the Clarenden.

A. Andrews, of Fargo, is at the Clarendon.

C. C. King, of Chicago, is at the Clarendon.

W. J. Hahn, Esq., of Lake City, registered at the Merchants yesterday.

W. L. Wilder, Esq., an attorney-at-law, of Grand Forks, Dakota, is stopping at the Windsor.

Capt. Grant Marsh, of Upper Missouri fame, left here yesterday to look after his new ferry boat at Sioux City.

Capt. T. D. Mariner, returning from having taken his boat to Sioux City, left here last evening for Bismarck.

At the Metropolitan: A. H. F. Haine, wife and child, Cincinnati; G. W. Hamilton, Oneida, N. Y.; S. D. Porter, Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Tucker, New York; G. E. Skinner, Faribault.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—Word comes from Pochantas, Ark., that William Means, a lawyer, went into the store of Charles Nichols, bought a pistol and then going up to where Nichols was sitting on a stool, said "Prepare yourself" and shot him through the heart. He then went out on the street, saying he should have shot Nichols a year ago, and surrendered himself to the authorities.

DISGRUNTLED CONKLING

Forced to the Front by the Exigencies of His Party—He Makes the Greatest Effort of His Life—A Liberal Waving of the Bloody Shirt, a Faint Endorsement of Garfield and Hearty Praise of Arthur.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Academy of Music was crowded to overflowing to-night on the occasion of the Republican mass meeting, and the police were obliged to close the door to keep the throng from overcrowding the corridors. Thousands went away, being unable to gain admittance to the building. On the stage, among the prominent men, there were: Hon. Edw. Pierrepont, Judge Cowan, Gen. Anson McCook, Postmaster James, Collector Meritt, Gen. Graham, Gen. Carr, Hon. Thurlow Weed, and others. About 9 o'clock Gov. Cornell entered the Academy and was escorted to a private box amid cheers. Gen. Arthur and Hon. Jas. H. Varnum accompanied the governor. Shortly before Senator Conkling arrived accompanied by Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Lloyd Aspinwall, Hon. Jno. Jay, ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, and Hon. L. P. Morton, and as the party advanced a simultaneous cheer arose from every part of the house and handkerchiefs and hats were waved in the air. The excitement subsiding Mr. Aspinwall advanced to the footlights and said he had been requested to open the meeting by reading a letter from Gen. Grant. (Prolonged applause.) Hon. Hamilton Fish was elected chairman and in a brief speech introduced Senator Conkling, who was greeted with cheer upon cheer as he came forward.

After an eloquent allusion to the grandeur and blessings of the republic, Mr. Conkling said: The Democratic party is the Democratic candidate and I am against the ticket and all its words. The general issue confronting us is in itself and in its bearings sectional. Would that it were not so, but it is so. In twelve States of the union the approaching elections is to be no more than a farce unless, as has sometimes happened, if it be turned into a tragedy. In several Southern States there is a large Republican majority, but all the Southern States alike, without exception, or without doubt, are relied upon to continue on the Democratic side and score one hundred and thirty-eight electoral votes. There is to be no free debate, no equal rights, no true expression in these States, and yet, he who discusses these questions must be told in the coarse parlance of the day that he waves "the bloody shirt."

The Senator denounced the proposed count in some Southern States founded on the last census, and then read Gen. Grant's recent letter in which he says that "the Democratic party as now constituted and controlled is not a fit party to trust with the control of the general government," and went on to say that the South constitutes the Democratic party, and that in Congress Southern members hold absolute sway. Should a controversy arise regarding the Presidential election, and the election be thrown into the House, there the vote being taken by States, the South would cast nearly all the Democratic votes, and in the Senate the vote for Vice President would come from the same souuce. In every event of Democratic success the Southern end of the Democratic party must be to the Northen end as the locomotive is to the tender as the horse is to the cart. This is as plain as any truth in gravitation or arithmetic. The South has control of all the working committees of the Senate. On every committee there is a majority of Democrats, and of these the majority in all cases consists of Southern Senators. The same conditions prevail in the House. There are forty-two committees. The chairmen of twenty-two are from the South. All committees are constituted so that a majority is Democratic, and of the majority more than one-half is Southern.

During the two years while this absolute power in both Houses has been so lodged, the existence of the veto power and the approach of the Presidential canvass have suggested urgent reasons for "going slow." Many expected bills have not been introduced. Many that have been introduced have not been "pressed." Some that have been "pressed" have run against such obstinate opposition as to secure present postponement of some modification. But whenever the hour strikes that the veto power is in Democratic hands the solid causus will be controlled by those who represent by less than one-seventh of the people of the union, and not more than one-fourteenth of the producing, the commercial, industrial, tax-paying and property interests of the country. The Senator read official figures of the bureau of statistics, to prove the assertion and said these facts are not reached with pleasure but deep regret.

The next topic discussed was the trade of the Mississippi river, and upon this point he said: The river commerce of the Southern Mississippi is regarded as the great tie of interest, as a guard of assurance against purposes sectional and inimical, and a large foundation for the claims set up for Southern influence in national affairs. This theory, as far as it is true, belongs to the past. The tread of man in all ages has been on lines of latitude, not on lines of longitude. Rivers and mountains on this continent run north and south. Men bridge and tunnel them, and move east and west. The construction of railways has revolutionized traffic and transportation. The great companion and competitor to this transcontinental movement is the lakes and Erie canal. The commercial forces of seven great cities have grasped this vast carrying trade and hold, propel and direct it. Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore at the east, and St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati at the west command the machinery, and outlets and inlets through which the surplus products of the United States reach the markets of the world, and through which the merchandise of Europe is brought here and distributed. Could science deepen the mouth of the Mississippi, till the Great Eastern could load at the wharves of the Crescent city, the achievement would no more arrest or divert the movement of commerce and the population east and west than it could control the tides of the sea, or change the course of the stars.

Statistics were here given locating the bulk and substance of the national wealth in the North, and the speaker said: "I affirm that the broad issue at this election is whether our colossal fabric, commercial, industrial and financial interests, shall be under the management and protection of those who chiefly erected and own it, or shall it be handed over to the sway of those whose share in it is small and whose experience, antecedents, theories or pratices do not fit them or entitle them to assume its control.

Senator Conkling spoke of wiping out the Republican vote in the South by fraud, cruelty, devilitry, force and tissue ballots, and repeated what he said in the Senate that the Democratic party would have to-day no majority in either house of Congress except for elections dominated and decided by violence and fraud.

In regard to repudiation of Southern debts, the Senator said if their own State faith and credit is not inviolate with Southern leaders, what in their hands would be the fate of litigations which were the means, the cause, the memorials of their defeat. But we are told Gen. Hancock would watch them. An angel might watch a tiger, a child might attempt to divide a beefsteak with a bloodhound, a lamb might lie down with a lion, but the lamb would lie inside. The peril of Democratic ascendency in all branches of the government is deeper rooted than any measure within the scope of existing public questions. Statesmen abroad talk of the balance of power and of the changing map of Europe. These sayings mean not much more than might easily occur here without violating the constitution and transcending the usages of the republic. At least seven new States could be brought in, and in the case of some of them very plausible excuses could be made. The project would become a high party measure. Its success would assure complete Democratic ascendency in the nation for a generation at least. It would put the government not merely in the hands of the Democratic party but of the Southern Democratic party.

The course of the Democracy regarding the judiciary was freely criticized and in remarks upon the subject the speaker said: "With the courts revolutionized to conform to the reactionary notions and dogmas, prejudices and interests to what may be the fate of questions affecting commerce among the several States, revenue, bank and legal tender currency, taxation of government lands, the currency in which these lands are payable, the civil rights acts, election laws, claims growing out of the war, claims for refunding the war tax on cotton, the late amendments, and many other grave matters, no man can predict. Meanwhile this array has been reduced to a skeleton, and whenever a scare, a pretence, a speck of war on the Mexican border or elsewhere can be discovered or invented, the army must be increased and filled up. Filled by whom? That depends on the approaching election.

Garfield and Arthur are chosen by the Union men—men always for the Union to the core. If Hancock and English and the Democratic party gets in it will be by men who went with their States.

The present revenue laws are deemed very bad by the dominant element of the Democracy. They want to change them. They will change them radically whenever the way is clear. There is a whisky rebellion now in several States, and officers of the law are powerless to suppress it. Recently a warrant was issued for the arrest of one Penton; a deputy marshal went with a posse to execute the warrant. In his report to the marshal he says Penton assembled from twenty-five to fifty armed men and set him and the law at defiance. When cautioned to desist, Penton replied, "When Hancock is elected this damned foolishness will stop."

The amendments to the constitution were, the speaker said, constantly and flagrantly defined in more than half the Democratic States, and should these laws be swept away, and should the spirit which assails them in the South and which called them into being continue to rage, mildew will follow in the wake.

The national banking system has been struck wherever a blow could be put in. This fabric of banking is now inwrought not only with the business of the country but with the maintenance of specie payments. It stands a lion in the path of fiat money inflation and a long train of financial heresies which possess the Democaatic mind, especially in the South.

In regard to the assertion that Southern war claims are buried by the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution, Senator Conkling said: There can be no doubt that the way is wide open to all Southern claims which a majority can be found to vote for and a President to sign.

The Democratic party has had possession of the House of Congress four years and both Houses two years. What useful thing has been done or proposed? They have stricken off some millions of tax on whisky and tobacco. They have attempted, by revolutionary means, to put the executive under duress and to cripple the government in order to overthrow just and time-honored laws. What else? I do not know. It is said the Democracy have reduced the appropriations. I do not so understood it. The claim of economy is no better than juggle. The pretended saving which had been purposely left out of regular appropriation bills came in as deficiency bills after election.

In face of the facts, bold and barrant, the country is gravely told of the wondrous Democratic economies and it now begins to state that resumption of specie payments was brought about by the frugality of the Democratic Congress. If a race was to be sailed over the sea of fiction the inventor of this statement would surely take the cup. The resumption of specie payments was a transcendent achievement. The credit of it belongs to some party and to that party future generations will look back with grateful admiration. Whoever would know truth about it can easily do so. Senator Conkling here gave the history of our finances from the close of the war to the passage of the resumption act, which act he said encountered solid Democratic opposition in both houses, but passed by Republican votes. Repeal bills were brought forward, and the Democrats voted for them separately and as riders to appropriation bills. Meanwhile, the world seeing that we meant to be honest after all, notwithstanding repudiation at the South and the threats in the North, and vicious declarations in the national convention, it became easy to negotiate 4½ and 4 per cent. bonds at par and above par. This was done, and the debt has melted away at the rate of $2,000 000 a month. The interest charge has been reduced one-half, and when bonds of high interest rates still outstanding fall due in 1881, and afterwards, they also will be replaced by 3 or 4 per cent. bonds.

This all looks pretty well, very well beside the exploits of the last Democratic administration, Mr. Buchanan's, which increased the debt tenfold in a time in peace, paid 12 per cent. interest in treasury notes, and sold 6 per cent. twenty years bonds for 89 cents on the dollar. It is well to add that during the last five years of their Congressional control the Republicans dismissed $120,000,000 of anunal taxes, $31,000,000 of tariff duties, and $89,000,000 of internal revenue.

Senator Conkling concluded as follows: The candidates we support besides being Republicans are largely fitted for the stations which await them. Some services with him in Congress has made me well acquainted with Gen. Garfield. That he has intelligence, experience and habits of mind which fit a man for the Presidential office, I think I know. Without early advantages he years ago achieved prominence among leading men in public life, and that prominence he has maintained ever since in all collisions between individuals and parties. That he is competent to the duties before him there seems to me no occasion to doubt. Of Gen. Arthur it seems needless here to speak. Most of you know him and all who know him know a high souled, honorable man, honorable in every position in which he ever stood, a man to be trusted in every relation of life. If the character, popularity and personality of a candidate can add strength to the Republican cause, Gen. Arthur will add that strength wherever he is known and most where he is best known.

MAJOR STRAIT ON THE FRONTIER

The Settlers Propose to Repudiate Him and Endorse Poehler.

To the Editor of the Globe.

BROOKFIELD, Renville Co. Sept. 16.—There being no Democratic nor independent paper in this county I desire to use your columns to answer a correspondent of the Bird Island *Post* who recently went into ecstacies over the exalted statesmanship and virtue of Hon. H. B. Strait, would-be Congressman for life. I think it will not be denied that Mr. Strait is a man of inferior qualificatsons for the position of Congressman, that in spite of his inferiority he perpetuated himself in that office for several successive terms against the rightful claims of men of paramount ability and good standing in the Republican party of this district, and, that to rid themselves of this leech they repudiated him at the polls two years ago, and elected a gentleman worthy of the position, who has endeavored to serve the interests of the people, whose word is as good as his bond, and who will not promise what he cannot, and what he does not intend to perform. Henry Poehler is again a candidate, in obedience to the unanimous invitation of his party and of the independent voters of this district. He did not seek the nomination and secure it against the voice of his party by means of hired lackeys and United States mail agents and other federal officers, neglecting their legitimate business to carry caucuses and county conventions in his individual interest. Neither did he control the patronage of the administration and use it to bribe local office seekers in his interest, nor as a weapon to punish those who were too independent to bow down and serve him. Hundreds of voters in this county alone are resolved to show Major Strait that they cannot submit to have their homes taken from them and given to a gigantic railroad corporation, and then lick the hand of him whose false promises lulled them into inactivity, and whose cunning and deceit has rendered them homeless and destitute. The settlers on contested railroad lands and on the Fort Ridgley reservation, have now found out who was their enemy and who is their friend. SETTLER.

Threatened Duel in Georgia.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 17.—Atlanta special to the *Courier-Journal:* A few days since Dr. John Westmoreland, a prominent citizen, published a card in which he alluded to Joe Brown's appointment to the United States Senate and the bargain and sale. He charged that Brown has been openly using money to secure the suppert of the negroes for Colquitt in the State election. Julius Brown, son of the Senator, replied to the card and denounced it as a wilful and malicious lie. Correspondence at once began. Senator Hill and other friends heard of the trouble and did all that was possible to still it, but in vain. Westmoreland was arrested last night and gave $5,000 bond to keep the peace. Brown could not be found, but was seen riding in a close carriage out of the city this morning. He was promptly arrested and put under bond. To-night both parties are out of town and rumor says have arranged to meet to-morrow at Sandbar Ferry, the famous dueling ground opposite Augusta. It is said they will fight with revolvers at ten paces apart, each to advance at pleasure after the first report. Friends of both parties assert that nothing but a fight will do, as neither party will retract one word. The affair has created much excitement here and is all the talk to-night. Brown's second is Col. J. W. Avery. Gov. Colquitt's private secretary, W. H. Williams, is acting for Westmoreland. The whole affair is the result of terrible bitter feelings engendered in the present State convention.

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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.
For Vice President,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

Presidential Electors.

At large—
James J. Green, of Le Sueur county.
John Friederich, of Polk county.
First District—John C. Wise, of Blue Earth Co.
Second District—George E. Skinner, of Rice Co.
Third District—T. G. Mealy, of Wright Co.

For Members of Congress.
First District—Henry R. Wells, of Fillmore Co.
Second District—Henry Poehler, of Sibley Co.
Third District—Henry H. Sibley, of Ramsey Co.

County Ticket.

Auditor—S. Lee Davis.
Sheriff—John Grace.
Probate Judge—Henry O'Gorman.
Municipal Judge—Thomas Howard.
County Commissioners, City—John Wagner, J. F. McIntosh.
County Commissioner, County—Daniel O'Conner.
School Superintendent—E A. Hendrickson.

*Legislative Ticket.