

CURRENT TOPICS.

The anti-Grant men, Republicans and independents, are exhibiting remarkable anxiety over the Presidential prospects of the ex-President in 1880.

Miss Lida Hutton, while sitting on the porch of her home in Avondale, Choshoc-ton county, Ohio, suddenly fell dead, as was first supposed, from apoplexy.

An "Esculapius," in a card to the Cincinnati Commercial concerning the recent excitement on "resurrectionists," speaks of it as "a fanatical outcry about dissection."

It is a painful fact that too many physicians insist that there is no substitute for alcohol in their practice. Dr. Reynolds, himself one of the ablest physicians in the State of Maine, says that 600 of the ablest physicians in the country have abandoned the use of alcohol in their practice.

Startling reports are those from St. Louis concerning the mysterious order of tramps, the members of which have each a piece of red flannel pinned to the left breast. It may, however, simply be a new kind of chest protector of which the fraternity has abundant need.

George Francis Train has a St. Lou convert to his theory that contact with a weaker human being results in a loss of magnetic power. The St. Louis man is wealthy, and, therefore able to indulge his belief.

The congressional re-districting of Ohio, making certain strong Democratic districts, has the influence to bring forth an abundant crop of candidates for nomination. Last week the Democrats held their convention at New Philadelphia for the 15th district, composed of the counties of Knox, Richland, Holmes, Cashoc-ton and Tuscarawas.

It is stated on the very best authority that Secretary Sherman has decided to and will announce the resumption of specie payments by the U. S. government on or before the first of December next. The law requires that resumption shall take place January 1st next.

Fans are the cheapest luxury of the day. The Chinese have given us an article, well made of bamboo and embellished paper that may be had for two nickles. When the cost of importation is considered, the pay of labor in China is appa-ent. Fans are said to have originated in China 3,000 years ago.

The ubiquitous, but long lost poor little Charley Ross, has at last turned up in Italy. He was identified on the streets of Milan. This will do till the text is produced.

THE WORLD'S DOINGS.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Near Belle Buckle, Tenn., July 15th, a colored man shot and killed a white man. Alexander B. Sayers, a Philadelphia wife murderer, has been sentenced to be hung. The cashier of the Eastern railroad, Boston, is a defaulter to the amount of 20,000.

Henry Wise was hung at Walterboro, S. C., on Friday the 12th inst, for the murder of his rival in a love affair. At Milledgeville, Ga., on the 12th inst. Mike Shaw, the wife murderer, was hanged.

An Orange row occurred between the soldiers and the populace at Montreal, Saturday evening, July 13th. Fifty or sixty shots were fired and a number were wounded.

Reports from the frontier continue to give accounts of Indian disturbances, depredations and skirmishes. The end of the Indian hostilities seems to be as remote as ever. At Quincy, Ill., Monday July 15th, the body of J. B. Kelley was found in the bay. He was a telegraph operator, and a few hours before had been arrested for debt, and afterwards committed suicide by jumping into the bay.

On complaint of the Receiver of the Teutonic Savings Bank, New York, orders of arrest have been issued against the trustees in civil process to recover \$29,300, money of the Bank fraudulently converted by them to their use.

A Helena, Montana, telegram of July 10th says; A. L. Cuttle and John Wareham were found murdered at Cattle Ranch, at the head of Dearborn river, on the 7th. Their houses had been broken open and the contents carried off. The depredators are supposed to be Indians and white horse-thieves combined. Dearborn river is about fifty miles north of this place.

A St. Louis dispatch of Monday the 15th inst., says, Robert Atkins, a United States soldier, was found dead in the woods near Jefferson barracks yesterday. He left the barracks Friday with a wagon to gather wood and not returning at night search was made for him yesterday with the above result. From the fact that his skull was terribly fractured it is believed he was murdered by some unknown person.

A Nopont, Ont., telegram of July 15th, says while a young Briton named Samuel Stelly was passing near Marysville corners, Saturday evening, he was shot and severely wounded by James White, Catholic. It is reported this morning that White shot Robert Harvey while trying to arrest him. White is still at large, though the latest information says that he is surrounded in the woods, and all escape seems almost impossible.

A Cairo, Ill., telegram July 15th says, a number of frightened negroes from Kentucky, opposite Cairo, brought a report that a band of Ku-klux visited all the negroes in the vicinity last night, giving them twenty-four hours to leave the country. Later information proves the Ku-kluxing to have been a drunken crowd of half a dozen youths aged sixteen to nineteen, one of whom recklessly shot a negro, inflicting a flesh wound in the arm.

CAVUALTIES.

There was a \$50,000 fire in Montreal, July 15th.

There was a \$10,000 fire at Pittsburgh, on Monday night July 15th.

Numerous fatal cases of sunstroke were reported from various points on the hot Saturday, July 13.

A fire in Lexington, Michigan, Monday the 15th inst., destroyed a planing mill and furniture factory.

From Madison, Wis., reports come of very great damage to crops, from the storm, in various localities.

July 15th, while five men were crossing Manito lake, Ontario, they were upset, and three of them drowned.

John Franklin Noyes, actor and theater manager, was drowned in Harlem river, New York, Saturday, July the 13th inst.

Destructive storms prevailed on the 12th. Dispatches from Dubuque report great damage; bridges swept away, and railroad travel impeded.

Early Saturday morning July 13th a Scandinavian printer fell from a third story window of the City Hall in Minneapolis, to the pavement and was instantly killed.

A telegram from St. Peter of July 15th says: The Nicollet depot, on the Winon & St. Peter railroad, was struck by lightning and burned during the thunderstorm Sunday afternoon.

In New York, July 15th, Theodore Fisher, Frederick Mullen, John Musset, James Andrews, James Hanlon and McCarthy, boys, were drowned while bathing in the river.

A young man named Switzer was drowned in Madison Lake, Blue Earth county, about fourteen miles from Mankato, Sunday, the 14th inst., while bathing. His body had not been recovered up to Monday morning.

On July 10th, lightning struck the new church, 57th street, New York, killing Edward White and Bernard Gray, who were at work laying brick. White fell to the street a distance of sixty feet, and was terribly mangled.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Samuel J. Tilden has not gone to Europe as reported. He is at Long Branch.

A Greenback State convention was held at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 13th inst.

The joint committee of Congress on the reorganization of the army, will hold sessions during the summer.

Ex Secretary of the Navy Robeson is reported to have said from what little he knows Gen. Grant does not desire a nomination for the presidency in 1880.

The ubiquitous, but long lost poor little Charley Ross, has at last turned up in Italy. He was identified on the streets of Milan. This will do till the text is produced.

MISCELLANEOUS

Four hundred and sixty Mormons landed at New York, July 10th.

The average yield of wheat in Kansas is 25 bushels to the acre. Threshing is under way.

The war department is in receipt of news confirming the account of Gen. Howard's fight with the Indians.

The heat was intense on Friday, July 13th, all over the country. The reported cases of sun stroke in the cities were numerous.

An Omaha, Neb., telegram of July 10th gives some account of the effects of the storm in the largest grain growing counties of that State. The tempest was terrific, and was most violent east of Schuyler. In most of the counties the damage is slight. In a few others the loss is general. There will be about one third of the crop.

At Montreal, July 12th there was much commotion on account of the proposed celebration of the battle of Boyne by the Orange men and there were many outrages, but no general fight and bloodshed as had been anticipated. The Orange men were persuaded by the Mayor and authorities not to march in procession. In Toronto, the Orange lodges assembled, and had their procession and services in St. James Cathedral, without molestation.

At a meeting of communists in New York city on the evening of the 9th inst., Alex. Jonas made an address in German, and his special points against Bismark and in favor of revolution in Germany, were greeted with deafening shouts and clapping of hands. The resolutions adopted called upon our brothers in Germany to use every effort in the coming election to send representatives of labor to the German parliament, to boldly defy intimidation, and to agitate for the overthrow of militarism even though the prison or exile be their only reward.

POLITICAL.

Third Congressional District Nominations.

The Republican nominating convention assembled at Minneapolis, July 10th. All of the thirty-three counties, comprising the District were represented. Hon. Knute Nelson, of Douglas county, was chairman, and Hon. Daniel Fisk, of Wright county, and Charles W. Johnson, of Hennepin county, secretaries. The action of the District committee in apportioning delegates was revised, adopting the Republican vote of 1877 instead of that of 1876 as the basis of representation. This gave Hennepin 16 delegates, and Ramsey 12. No other name than that of W. B. Washburn, of Minneapolis, having been presented to the convention for nomination, he was put in nomination by acclamation on motion of Mr. Blakeley of Ramsey county. Mr. Washburn appeared before the convention and acknowledged the honor of the nomination in a brief speech. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, by the Republican Convention for the Third Congressional District of Minnesota:

That the clear duty of the national government is to protect and preserve to all its citizens of whatever race or condition, in all their political rights and privileges, guaranteed to them by the Federal constitution and its amendments.

To encourage and promote by all proper means the utmost friendly relations and good feeling between all sections of the country and all classes of its citizens.

To uphold the national faith and credit. To restore stability to the national finances by an early return to specie payments and the preservation of a uniform standard and measure of values, so that the rights of both labor and capital shall be respected and secured.

To observe a wise economy in all matters of expenditure and appropriation of the public money, to the end that the public burdens may be lightened.

To elevate and purify the civil service of the country, without interfering with that free and independent exercise of political duties and privileges belonging to every citizen.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the present national administration, and hereby pledge it our hearty support in the maintenance and preservation of Republican principles, and in the maintenance of honest government for the people.

Resolved, That the hatred manifested toward our noble little army and its patriot officers, including such names as Sherman, Hancock and Sheridan, by the Democratic majority of the present House of Representatives, and their repeated attempts to destroy the efficiency, and diminish its numbers, below what is absolutely required for the protection of our frontier settlements, and discrimination shown in the distribution of its patronage against patriot soldiers of its own party is still dominated by the same baleful spirit and leadership as during the war of the rebellion, and cannot safely be intrusted to administer the government.

Resolved, That the early completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, the improvement of the Mississippi and St. Croix and the Red River of the north are matters of concern and interest to which the federal government should at once extend aid and encouragement.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a congressional district committee for the ensuing two years:

- C. H. Pettit—Chairman—Hennepin county. E. G. Butts—Washington county. R. Barden—Ramsey county. A. J. Underwood—Otter Tail county. C. H. Graves—St. Louis county. H. A. Castle—Ramsey county.

First Congressional District.

The First District congressional nominating Republican convention assembled at Albert Lea, July 9th. The 19 counties composing the District were represented by 112 delegates. R. J. Aller, of Winona county, was made chairman; Charles Slocum, of Blue Earth county, and A. Peterson, of Albert Lea, were appointed secretaries. One ballot for a candidate was had with the following result:

- Mark H. Dannel, \$3. J. H. Baker, 14. J. E. Farmer, 12. A. J. Edgerton, 1. The nomination of Mr. Dannel was made unanimous. Mr. Dannel appeared and in a brief speech returned thanks to the convention for the honor conferred upon him. The following resolutions were adopted: The Republicans of the First Congressional district of Minnesota in convention assembled do resolve: First—That the United States is one nation not a league of independent sovereignties, that under the combined working of the National and State governments the equal rights of

every citizen should be secured, and protected at home and abroad, and any failure on the part of the general State governments to secure such protection to all its citizens, is a criminal neglect of solemn obligations.

Second—The Republican party which has preserved the government stands before the representatives and of the great principles of the declaration of American independence, and we demand that this equality of civil rights without regard to party affiliations, nationality, or color or previous condition, shall be secured to every American citizen.

Third—That we believe in such a judicious system of public improvements and inland navigation as will aid in the development of our resources, give employment to the laborer, and lessen the cost of the transportation of our agricultural products to the great markets of the world.

Fourth—That we denounce the efforts of the Democratic party to cripple and render inefficient the army and navy of the United States.

Fifth—That the experience of the country has demonstrated the soundness of the financial policy of the Republican party, and the wisdom and sagacity of the resumption act; and that no brighter page adorns the annals of any party than that which records the financial triumphs of the Republican party during the last sixteen years of our country's history.

Sixth—That this convention expresses in the most solemn form its belief in the unimpeachable nature of President Hays' title to his high office, and in his patriotic intention to administer the government in the interests of humanity and peace.

Seventh—That we recognize in the Hon. Mark H. Dannel an able and efficient champion of Republican principles; that his fidelity and devotion to the interests of his constituents merits our hearty approbation, and that he is entitled to the cordial respect and confidence of the people of this district.

Second District Republican Nominating convention.

The second congressional district Republican nominating convention met at Shakopee, Tuesday, July 16th. Gen. Levi Nutting of Rice county, was selected as chairman, and J. B. Hawley, of Washaw, was appointed secretary. The committee on credentials reported the delegations full from all of the 18 counties composing the district.

Mr. Daughy, chairman of the committee on resolutions reported the following which we unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Republican convention for the Second Congressional district:

That the clear duty of the National government is to protect and preserve to all its citizens of whatever race or condition, in all their political rights and privileges, guaranteed to them by the federal constitution and its amendments.

To encourage and promote by all proper means the most friendly relations and good feeling between all sections of the country and all classes of its citizens.

To uphold the national faith and credit. To restore stability to the national finances by an early return to specie payments and the preservation of a uniform standard and measure of values, so that the rights of both labor and capital shall be respected and secured.

To observe a wise economy in all matters of expenditure and appropriations of the public money, to the end that the public burdens may be lightened.

To elevate and purify the civil service of the country, without interfering with that free and independent exercise of political duties and privileges belonging to every citizen.

Resolved, That we believe in such a judicious system of public improvements and inland navigation as will aid in the development of our resources, give employment to the laborer, and lessen the cost of transportation of our agricultural products to the great markets of the world.

Resolved, That we denounce the efforts of the Democratic party to cripple and render inefficient the army and navy of the United States.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the present national administration, and hereby pledge it our hearty support in the maintenance and preservation of Republican principles and in the maintenance of honest government for the people.

Mr. Dannel being nominated upon the first ballot, he was called upon and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I tender to you, and through you to the Republicans of the Second district, my profound thanks for the high honor conferred in naming me, for the fourth time, as the Republican nominee for Congress of this district.

In accepting the nomination so generously tendered me, I can but assure you that whatever influence I can command, shall be used for the best interest of the people of this district and State.

Sensitive as I am of the responsibility which is inseparable from the high honor, I could almost have wished that the nomination had fallen upon some one of the more worthy gentlemen whose names have been mentioned for the place.

I can assure you, however, that if elected, that it shall be my endeavor to watch and care for the individual as well as the public interests of the people, that I have the honor to represent.

I stand before the district free and untrammelled, to bow to the will of the people, obey their dictates, and accept the kind efforts of all.

For the past five years I have endeavored to faithfully serve you, and have been to the best of my ability, watchful of your interests. How well the trusts that have been confided to me have been kept, is for the people of the district to say.

I can but point to the past as an earnest of what I shall hope to accomplish in the future.

I have labored to secure such legislation as would insure to the West cheap transportation, to be accomplished by the improvement of natural water courses, and I believe that Congress should make such liberal appropriations as the magnitude of the work and the necessities of the country demand.

Liberal appropriations in this direction would give employment to the unemployed, and materially lessen the cost of transportation of our agricultural and other products to the great markets of the world; and would give to us the manufactured articles of the East at greatly reduced prices.

Then, to a State like ours, young, vigorous and teeming with resources, growing in power, with its interests varied, and important as they are, constant care and watchfulness will be needed that they receive proper advancement.

A word in reference to the condition of our army:

Having been placed by the Speaker of the House, a member of a joint committee for its reorganization, I would say, that our army is now but a skeleton, and barely suffices to garrison our out-posts, and cannot give protection to our frontier settlements; the repeated attempts upon the part of the Democracy of the present House of Representatives, to reduce and destroy the efficiency of the army, and the hostility they have shown, has been met by the Republicans with a solid front: who have united as

one man in saying, that our army is now quite too small, and should not be reduced below its present strength, in which position, I am frank to say, that I fully concur.

Scattered as our army is, over so large an extent of country, with our Mexican and Indian frontier to guard, I think there is no fair minded man who will say that it is a wise policy to reduce its effective force.

The vanguard of civilization, the hardy pioneers of our western frontier, is now demanding protection from the restless and hostile savages, who are scattered and roaming at large over a portion of our borders.

It has been recently demonstrated that our federal troops may be required, not only to protect our frontier, but also to prevent mobs and violence, and to preserve peace and order in our more populous interior.

Let me ask what party has saved the nation, restored the country, raised the credit of the government, abolished slavery, passed the homestead act, improved our rivers and harbors, given us a uniform currency, made the greenback worth par in gold, and carried out every pledge made to the people?

The answer comes, the Republican party.

When we are told that the mission of the Republican party is ended. We answer: no, not until every freeman, be he white or black, enjoys the blessings of freedom, the blessings of the elective franchise and the blessings of absolute protection, and all the rights and privileges accorded to every citizen of the republic, South as well as North.

When the Republican party came into power, the credit of the government was far from what it now is. Then our six per cent. gold bonds were at a large discount, and to-day, notwithstanding we owe over two billion dollars, our four per cent. bonds are worth par in gold, and our greenbacks are so nearly equal with coin that no one cares to inquire the difference.

Men of both political parties who love their country, its honor and its pledged faith, should stand together and defend the money of the constitution and the credit of the government.

I have been a resident of the State for the past twenty-three years, and I think all will agree that I ought to know something of its wants and necessities, and I can assure you that whatever influence or ability I can command, of that part experience has taught me, shall be exerted for the material as well as the general welfare of my constituents.

I shall not consent that the interests and prosperity of this State be crippled that other may be unjustly fostered.

Gentlemen of the convention, allow me to call your attention to the attitude of the Democratic leaders of to-day; to the cloud of rebel war claims that are now before Congress—such as the refunding of the cotton tax, special relief bills, bills for property used or destroyed by the Union forces in the Confederate States during the late unpleasantness; the multiplied assaults that are being made upon the public treasury, and the destruction of the public credit.

It is for you, gentlemen, and the Republicans not only of this district and State, but of the whole country, to answer at the ballot box in November next, as to whether these leaders shall continue to be trusted and be allowed to control the next House of Representatives.

Let me urge upon you members of this convention, representing as you do every county in this district, the necessity of a thorough and complete organization. Let this be done and victory at the polls in November next will surely follow.

Again thanking you for this nomination, I leave it with you and the people of this district, to say whether I am worthy of your further confidence.

After the conclusion of Major Strait's speech, Senator McMillan being called upon, spoke briefly and the convention adjourned.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Investigating the Election of 1876 Under the Potter Resolution—James E. Anderson and Secretary Sherman on the Stand.

SATURDAY, July 13.—The examination of Governor Kellogg was continued at considerable length. He contradicted many of the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Jenks, and of E. L. Weber, and J. B. Anderson, and reaffirmed statements in regard to intimidation, bulldozers, &c. James E. Anderson was not considered by witness as a trustworthy Republican. Anderson now says, probably for a consideration, that he did not sign the protest, but he certainly did sign it. He knew nothing of the standing of Mrs. Jenks. Always considered her husband an honorable gentleman and a good Republican. Gen. Butler asked if all the members of the visiting committee did not have Federal officers tendered to them. Mr. Hiseock objected to the question. Gen. Butler modified his question and Senator Kellogg answered by showing that according to his knowledge some had been appointed to federal offices and also that some of the supervisors whom he named had also been appointed to places. Butler then asked: Do you know any reason or of any special qualifications of any one of these persons why they, more than any others, should be appointed to office unless in connection with service in Louisiana? Mr. Hiseock objected to the question, saying it was intended to make the administration appear ridiculous. The witness further testified in regard to appointments to office, intimidations in East and West Feliciana Parishes, without eliciting any further information. The chairman then questioned witness in regard to signing the second set of the electoral returns and the action of the electoral commissioners thereon, but no new facts were elicited. The committee then went into executive session and adjourned till the 23d of July, to meet at Atlantic, N. J. At New Orleans the sub-committee continued their examination of witnesses. Charles Gicks testified that E. L. Weber stopped a few weeks ago at witness house and said he was going to Washington and that he had the Sherman letter in his pocket. A number of other witnesses were examined without eliciting anything of importance.

MONDAY, July 15.—The Potter sub-committee met, and examined Isaac W. Potter, chairman of the Democratic State convention in 1876. J. E. Anderson made a proposition by which the Democrats could have two members of the Assembly from East Feliciana Parish. Further testimony was given about cashing scrip for Anderson. Witness agreed with McCabs to pay Anderson \$150. Witness gave Jenks \$50. Jenks said he would take it as a bribe, but as a loan. Other witnesses were examined without eliciting much of importance.

Milwaukee Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat opened weak and 1/2 lower and closed weak; No. 1 hard \$1.03; No. 1, 1.00 1/2; No. 2, 1.00 1/4; July 1.00 1/4; August 87c; September 82 1/2c; No. 3, 85 1/2c. Corn, declined 1 1/2c; No. 2, 37 1/2c; No. 3, 35 1/2c; No. 4, 33 1/2c. Barley, unchanged; No. 1, 50c. Barley, nominally unchanged; No. 2, 63c. PROVISIONS—Dull but quiet; mess pork \$9.26 cash and July. Lard, prime steam 6.87 1/2. Chicago Produce Market. GRAIN—Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 Chicago 96c; No. 2 Chicago 95c cash and July and cash and August; 80 1/2c September; No. 3 Chicago 87c; rejected 83c. Corn dull and a shade lower; 37 1/2c cash; 37 1/2c July; 37 1/2c August; 37 1/2c September; rejected 36c. Oats fairly active; at 25c cash; 24 1/2c July; 22 1/2c August; 22 1/2c September; rejected 20c. Rye steady; at 50c. Barley steady; at 47c.