New Ulm Review.

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NEW ULM - - MINNESOTA

CURRENT TOPICS.

Rural debating societies in Western Massachusetts are debating the three-cornered question: Which is the worst nuisance to the farmer—the potato bug, the tramp, or the peddler?

A political Convention in California consisted of 250 delegates, but a man who was nominated for the best place on the ticket says there were 1,023 persons presented to him as delegates, and when he left his room at the hotel it was lined with three rows of empty bottles its entire length, and there was a pyramid of empty cigar boxes.

A Portland paper gives this as a proof of the force of imagination: The owner of a standard thermometer, on Exchange street, etherized the mercury to-day, reducing it to temperate. Men came along perspiring at every pore, with fans spread and umbrellas, and when they saw the indications, lowered the umbrellas, folded their fans, and remarked how quickly they felt the sea breeze.

Teach your daughters and your sons alike, next to honor, next to love of home to love their country. Then when her need comes, if come it must, in any struggle, her honor will be their own, and life itself will not be too dear to offer for her sake. Who that remember a battle, a husband or son sacrificed; who that ever saw a soldier die, or stood in any silent city of the country's slain, or in a churchyard where the village heroes rest, can ever make our country seem again a vague or visionary thing?

A New York contemporary, gravely discussing the effect of the heated term in that city, says: "It is evident, also, that open spaces, particularly when they are abundant in foliage, carry with them a striking immunity from prostration by heat, and act as centres of a hygienic influence that is felt for many contiguous squares in every direction." Philadelphia knew that long ago, hence numerous umbrageous squares and the largest public park in the world; hence one-half as many cases of sunstroke as New York.

Now that the weather is warm, perhaps you'd like to hear of a way to keep cool, as practiced in a much warmer climate than ours -India. In the warmest weather there is a strong, dry, hot wind blowing, and to keep the breeze, but make it cool and moist, they use a tattie. This is a bamboo lattice which fits the door, and is thinly covered with a fragrant sort of grass. By the door stands a jar of water and a native servant. With a cup he throws water over the tattie. The wind blowing through the wet grass, cools the air perfectly.

The peace-makers having signed the treaty of Berlin, exchanged compliments and photographs, have returned to their respective capitals. Throughout the Continent there is a sense of relief, and in three cities, London, Vienna and St. Petersburg, there are signs of exultation. This is something larger than a national or personal triumph. The new treaty is a record of diplomatic successes and compromises by which the Powers have been brought into harmony and peace has been restored in Southeastern Europe. While the Courts have played fast and loose among themselves, they have labored in the interests of two continents.

It appears from investigation made by the N. Y. *World* that the "tenement house" system prevails in that city to an extent even more alarming than had been supposed. It is stated that nearly three-quarters of the citizens live in tenement houses, which numbers 21,000 out of the 78,000 buildings in the city. New York is beginning to rival some of the European contenental cities in the extent to which this style of building is employed, but by no means in regard to comfort and decency of life in them. Luxury often characterizes tenement life in Europe; while wretched and unhealthy poverty is almost universal in such houses in New York.

The large demand for the Government four per cents, mainly in small amounts, shows that people of small means have more confidence in Government bonds than was expected. It would also appear that notwithstanding the lack of employment of which much complaint is made, and the poverty of the people, a good many of them have something left to lay aside for a rainy day. This fact may also have some tendency to embarrass those who, for political reasons, are advocates for taxing Government securities. It is undoubtedly better for the country that its own citizens should invest in governments than have them absorbed abroad, though patriotism may not be the motive after all.

THE WORLD'S DOINGS.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

At a picnic quarrel in Louisville, Ky., ten or fifteen persons were wounded, and two killed by being stabbed.

Two drunken tramps quarreled at Winona Friday July 26th. One daugerously stabbed the other with a knife.

An affray occurred at Nashvalle, the 24th inst., in which shots were exchanged. Two men were killed, and several wounded. A stray shot severely wounded a colored girl.

In Monroe, Louisiana, July 30th, a body of masked men forcibly took from the jail four colored men charged with murder, and hung them on a tree in Court House square.

A Portland, Oregen dispatch says the bodies of Lorenzo D. Perkins and wife murdered by the Indians near Rattle Springs, Columbia river have been recovered by a party of citizens who went on the trail of the missing people.

The newspapers have a tale of a lady being abducted from a drawing room car on the New York Central, ontraged and robbed. If such things can be, what female can be safe in traveling without a male protector. The bold audacity of prowling villians has got to be alarming.

John G. Tappan, of Boston, Mass., a hitherto honored, and supposed honorable business man, Treasurer of the Belting company, has misappropriated to his own use over $600,000 of the company's money. He has held the position as treasurer since the organization of the company, thirty years ago.

Bannock John, an old Indian desperado, was killed by two or more Indians the other day, belonging to Sempl agency, Idaho. Bannock John had murdered a white man but a few days before his own taking off. He was murdered by his fellow Indians in self protection, so desperate in character had he became.

The coroner's verdict, in Cincinnati, July 24th, upon the death of Nellie Stickley the woman of ill fame who was shot by Joseph Payton, is that she came to her death from a pistol ball found in the heart, said ball being fired from a pistol in the hands of Joseph Payton, and that the shooting was unprovoked, malicious and premeditated.

Reports from Cheyenne state that a fierce encounter on the night of the 26th of July inst., occurred between E. H. Smith the messenger accompanying a stage coach, and six highway robbers. The robbers discharged fifty shots, Smith twelve. The robbers retired without molesting the coach. Smith's horse was killed. His cool bravery is greatly commented.

Walter A Shupe, the would be leader of the national greenback party, and editor of its organ, the N. Y. *Advocate* was sued the other day by his office boy, for his wages. The disclosures show Shupe to be very impecunious, and the *Advocate* to be on a precarious foundation. Shupe swore he was merely editor of it, and refused to give the names of parties running the paper.

CASUALTIES.

The body of an unknown woman was found floating in the river at Memphis, Tenn., July 29th.

A family of four were poisoned in New Orleans, by using oxalic acid in mistake for sugar, and one died.

On the 30th of July, the Balson & Currier mills at Hall's Landing, opposite Ottawa, Ontario, were burned. Loss $100,000.

J.E. Gauther of New Orleans being mistaken for a burglar was shot by Charles Hermander, in whose house he was rooming.

Richard Morgan's barn in Strathay, Ontario, was burned July 30th, and his ttle daugther, playing therein perished in the flames.

A train was ditched, July 30th, on the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad, Ark. and a number of persons seriously hurt, some dangerously.

An Elgin, Ill., special reports the loos by fire of J. T. Huntley's flouring mill at Huntley station. Loss $10,000. An incendiary tramp fire.

John McCann, of Troy N. Y., was suffocated while attempting to save books and papers from his burning paint shop. He leaves a wife and five children.

A frieght train on the S. F. & I. M. was ditched at Gardner Station, forty miles from Little Rock, Ark. The engineer, Robert Wilkinson, was killed, and Fireman Hastings badly injured. A broken rail was the cause of the disaster.

Two passenger trains collided near Madison, Wis., on the night of the 30th inst. The locomotives were badly smashed but no one was seriously injured. Caused inexcusably by a blunder, or misunderstanding between a night operator and a conductor.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Gov. Noyes, minister toFrance, is at Long Branch.

Hon. Charles Foster has declined a nomination in the Seventh Ohio district.

Ex-Gov. Casy died at his residence in Portland, Oregon, July 30, after a prolonged illness.

Assistant postmaster general Tyner, arrived at New York on Saturday, from Bremen.

S. S. Cox thinks Tilden has no show for a renomination, nor has Hendricks. He speaks more encouragingly of Thurman's prospects,

It is intimated that Mrs. Tilton is about to take the lecture platform to follow Mr. Beecher. The report is not from a very trustworthy source,

Queen Victoria has conferred on Lord Beaconsfield, the Order of the Gorter. The investiture took place at Osborne, Monday morning, July 22d.

The Steamer Tallopoosa with the Secretary of the navy and party on board reached Portsmouth New Hampshire, on Saturday July 27th.

Gen. Sheridan was reported at Deadwood, D.T., July 26th. He expresses the opinion, that a permanent Black Hills military post will be located at some point between the Spear Fish and Roped creek valleys.

Mrs. Ida Pierce, confiined in jail at La Crosse since last spring for contempt of court for refusing to deliver to her divorced husband her child, has been released by order of the Supreme Court, on the ground that she was improperly imprisoned.

At a club banquet in London the other day, Lord Beaconsfield speaking of the assertion of Gladstone that the Turkish convention was an insane one characterised Gladstone as "a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity and egotistical imagination.

Col. Mosby, the Virginian, of rebel guerrilla fame, has been interviewed, and declares the opinion that Gen. Grant will be the Republican candidate for President in 1880 and that he will be elected. He says he can carry all the States that Hayes carried, and more too. He says he is the only Republican that can carry any Souther State, declaring there is no section of the country in which Gen. Grant has warmer and stronger friends than in the South. He thinks he will be nominated by acclamation and will be sustained by the conservative sentement of the country, and be sure of an election.

A Chicago dispatch of July 24th says: It having been discovered that in the last election for Congressman from the second district, West Side, that the certified returns in the office of the secretary of state show the vote was, Col. Geo. R. Davis 14,436, Hon. Carter H. Harrison, present incumbent, 14,391, giving Davis an actual majority of 45. The returns as made up at the time of the election gave Harrison a majority of 642. Colonel Davis this morning represents his intention of contesting on the grounds furnished by these figures, but it is believed that it is too late in the session to accomplish anything.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pensylvania miners are organizing to force an increase of wages.

The Nevada bank has sold a million ounces of fine silver to the government.

A Madrid dispatch of July 22 says Cuba is to be represented in the Cortes by 40 deputies and 10 senators.

The municipal affairs of East St. Louis are still in a disturbed state, and further riots and bloodshed are feared.

A Paris dispatch of the 18th inst., says, specie in the bank of France increased 676,000 francs during the past week.

The New Orleans *Picayune* publishes a statement that fourteen cases of yellow fever have occurred in that city, seven fatal.

Up to July 26th, all the powers except the Porte had ratified the treaty of Berlin The ratification of the latter will not long tarry.

Reports from various portions of Iowa are discouraging as to the prospects of the wheat crop, but claim a good yield for other cereals.

It is expected at the Treasury department Washington, that the silver coinage for August will be between three and four millions.

The Union Iron Works of Clevland have made an assignment. Liabilities $215,000, assets $100,000. The company employed 1000 men.

A dispatch from Calcutta reports the government of Madras telegraphed for extra famine officials immediately because of the ravages of locusts.

A Montreal dispatch of July 30th says there is no hope of saving the steamship Megantic ashore at Anticosti. Passengers transferred for Glasgow.

There was a session of the Woman's Rights Congress in Paris, Frauce, Friday July 26th, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of Boston was elected President of the Congress.

Gen. Howard reports that the Bannock Indians and the Piutes have separated, and that the former are fleeing the country, and the latter are preparing to surrender.

Labor troubles have broken out in Washington city. The rioters interfere with men willing to work and endeavor to prevent them. Some rough collisions w the police have occurred.

The wheat harvest was nearly completed in Nebraska last week. The yield was not as large as was expected owing to the late storms; but larger then last year owing to the increased acreage.

On Saturday the 20th inst., Hon. C. H. Kimball, general superintendent of the life saving service, established stations at Muskegon, Ludington and Kenosha. He is now in Chicago enlisting crews.

Full accounts of the solar eclipse of Monday the 29th of July, come in from all points. In the track of the totality, the sky was mostly cloudless giving to astronomers opportunity for valuable observations.

The George Washington relics purchased by the government with the appropriation of $120,000 made for the purpose by congress have arriaved in Washington city, and will be placed on exhibition at the Polert office.

The yacht race on Lake Mendota, July 26th for $50 was won by the Lulu, of Madison, beating the Agamemnon, of Geneva, thirty-four seconds. The breeze was stiff, the course sixteen miles, and the race very exciting.

In the lower ports along the Mississippi there is much anxiety in regard to the yellow fever, and measures are being taken to prevent its introduction and spread. Boards of health are active and quarantine regulations and being established.

Collector Smith of New Orleans gives information that yellow fever so prevails at New Orleans that it would not be proper to issue clear bills of health to vessels leaving that port. Up to July 29, there were reported 80 cases and 33 deaths in the city.

The damage to the crops, as reported from the late rains and hot weather are believed to be greatly exaggerated. Reports from all sections of Minnesota and adjoining States are more encouraging. All along the line of the Northern Pacific road the wheat is represented to be in good condition.

An acrimonious debate occured in the English House of Commons, July 30th, between Gladstone and Beaconsfield. The former arraigned the latter for his transactions at the Berlin Congress. Gladstone makes but little impression in his hostile attacks upon Beaconsfield and the Berlin reaty.

On the 26th of July, the steam wagon Green Bay, broke down near Evansville, Wis. and was shipped home without finishing the trip. The steamer Oshkosh made the trip successfully. The commissioners will not make the award for several days, but everybody favors Oshkosh having the prize of $10,000 appropriated by the Legislature.

A Helena, Montana dispatch of July 29th says, Lieut. Wallace overtook and fought the Indians who committed the recent murders at the mouth of Bear and Rock creeks, on the North Fork of the Clearwater Sunday, July 21st, killing six and wounding three. Among the killed was Tababor, their chief. They also killed twenty-three head of their stock and captured thirty-one Indians, consisting of seventeen bucks and two squaws, Lieut. Wallace's party numbered thirteen soldiers and two citizens. No casualties on our side except the wounding of a few horses. The fight lasted two hours.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

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

WEDNESDAY, July 24th.--Judge William C Whittaker and John Douglas testified regarding the signatures to the second set of electoral certificates. Several witnesses testified as to the crockedness in regard to affidavits. Some testimony was given as to the formation of bands of regulators, outside of the law. The regulators were mostly young men. The organization led to exc sses and for that reason was disbanded. At Atlantic City, N. J., Mr. Kelly testified that he went to New Orleans at the request of President Grant, and testified as to intimidations there. He said Weber's testimony there that the returning board was influenced by the visiting statesmen was unqualifiedly false. The general character of the evidence showed ntimidation; some of it was most abhorent. He heard the stories of Eliza Pinkston and Rosy Richmond and another old negro witness. Fully believed all their statements. There was violence of the most desperate character. Cortland Parker, of New York, testified he visited New Orleans solely at the request of President Grant. He did not, while in Louisiana, hear doubts thrown on the protest made by Anderson as to East Feliciana, or that it was interlined, or that Anderson wished to withdraw it. Hall, Danford, Secretary Sherman and others were examined, the latter briefly, and to be examined further. Ex-congressman J. Hall Sypher testified that Weber showed him a letter purporting to be from John Sherman in suhstance such as had been published. He could not swear that the signature to the letter was genuine.

THURSDAY, July 25.—Secretary Sherman resumed his testimony before the Potter committee. Mr. Sherman narrated the circumstances under which he went to New Orleans on invitation of President Grant, to witness the count, not to interfere with the official duty of the board, and he did not interfere, neither he nor his associates met any member of the board alone. Did not remember of meeting D. A. Weber or J. E. Anderson except in a casual way. Mr. Sherman denied explicitly and emphatically the testimony of Anderson alleging a conversation between Sherman, Weber and Anderson. Mr. Sherman was shown the letter alleged to have been written to him by Weber and Anderson, dated Nov. 20, 1876, and said he never received such letter, and never saw or heard of it until it was published With reference to the alleged reply, Secretary Sherman said most emphatically he did write such a letter; at the same time however, as he stated when this investigation began, there were things in it that he would have written to those or any other men who were engaged in the performance of what he believed their duty, if he had been asked, bu the did not think he wrote the letter. He believed he did say in conversation with various gentlemen that all Republicans in Louisiana who stood by their guns deserved credit. Mr. Sherman submitted a letter written by him to Mr. Hayes, from Now Orleans in Nov. 1876, and Mr. Hayes reply. Gen. Garfield was examined at length.

FRIDAY, July 26.—E. A. Burke was before the sub-committee and testified at great length as to arrangements made to secure the recognition of the Nicholls government, and submitted serveral documents signed by himself, E. J. Ellis, William M. Levy, Stanley Matthews and F. T. Nicholls. Hon E. L. Ellis testified regarding the Wormley hotel conference, and stated emphatically that there was no bargain, thatt he ceasing to filibuster was not insisted upon by the Republicans who were at the conference. Watterson always steadily opposed filibustering. There was not the semblance of a bargain at that conference. The object of the Republicans seemed to be to remove anxiety in regard to the course Hayes would pursue towards South Carolina and Louisiana. At Atlantic City, N. J. Potter committe were in session. Gen. Sypher was recalled and testified that he hand seen Senator Sherman's signature in autograph albums. He said to the best of his reccollection, he thought when Weber showed him the Sherman letter it was in the hand writing of John Sherman, and was therefore genuine. The witness was examined at great length touching matters that traspired while the returning board was in session. Gen. Butler—Do you believe that if the Packard government, and such moral support as would enable it to retake from the mob the court house and State arms, it could have maintained itself in Louisiana A. My own belief is it would have been maintained. After the electoral commission counted the vote of Florida for Hayes, it was considered in New Orleans as a settled matter that the vote of Louisiana would also be counted for Hayes, and there was not the least doubt that the Packard government would be maintained. This was the view of the Democrats as well as Republicans.

SATURDAY, July 27.—At Atlantic City, N. J. Ex-Congressman Morey was recalled. Witness testified to an interview with President Hayes, in which witness assumed that not maintaining the Packard government would be the destruction of the Republican party in the South. The Pres dent took the position that the Republican party could no longer maintain that policy which had lost New York to the party. With reference to Eliza Pinkston being brought into the room of the returning board on a sofa. Morey said such conveyance was a matter of necessity, owing to her wounds. This was designed to produce a strong impression on the board, although it naturally had that effect. Gen. Sypher was recalled by Hiscock and interrogated concerning the alleged Sherman letter. Hiscock repeated the question asked Wednesday, namely; wheiher there was anything which enabled him up to the time he saw what purported to be a letter written and signed by Mr. Sherman, to carry the form of the latter's hand writing in his mind, and also read the answer then given by Gen. Sypher, namely: "No, sir, I have not the form of his writing in my mind now, and have not seen it frequently since. I would not swear to his signature now." Ex-Senator Trumbull and others briefly testified, when the committee adjourded to New York, to resume the examination of witnesses, July 29th.

MONDAY, July 29.--The Potter committee met in New York city. Ex-Gov. Palmer of Illinois testified. He went to New Orleans, in November 1876. Had conversations with Gov. Kellogg and Gov. Wells. Urged the necessity of filling the vacancy in the returning board. Talked with Gov. Wells and Gen. Anderson, and impressed upon them that civil war might follow this matter of the Presidential election. There was a difficulty as to who should be selected to fill the vacancies in the board. Democrats had made extraordinary efforts to capture the negro vote. He saw Eliza Pinkston when she was brought into the room by two men, and her condition certainly was horrible. It was about the seventh of December when witness left Louisiana. He had heard Mr. Ascher say that Judge Levisee stated the election was a fraud, and if he could have $100,000 he would give his vote to Tilden. If witness was asked if the election in Louisiana was fair, he would say no. The sense of the people there was that Tilden and Nicholls were elected. He had heard of no prosecution against parties charged with committing the Pinkston outrage. He said to Gov. Wells and Gen. Anderson that the Tildon electors were chosen, but that they might on a fair consideration of the question come to a different conclusion. Witness satisfied himself as to the perpetration of the Pinkston outrage by inquiries, and he supposed that the political parties, then, by taking the same means of inquiry that he did, could have also satisfied themselves as to its perpetrators. He told Gov. Kellogg if these things happened in Illinois he would bring the parties to punishment or he would leave the State. He believed that the people would have been satisfied with the Packard government if they thought he had been fairly elected. After a few unimportant questions, Gov. Palmer's testimony was closed and the committee adjourned till the 12th of August, unless sooner called together.

Alleging a Breach of Promise.

From the New York Tribune.

Miss Carrie L Grixon, the daughter of a retired naval officer, has begun a suit in the King's County Supreme Court to recover $5,000 from James W. Sharman, for alleged breach of promise of marriage. Sharman is thirty-five years of age, and lives in Brooklyn. He was formerly a clerk in a Government office at Washington. The plaintiff states that she was engaged to be married to a druggist in Georgetown, D. C., when Sharman fell in love with her. Sharman is a cripple, and at first Miss Grixon laughed at his pretensions, but when she learned that he was the heir to a fortune of $250,000 she looked upon him with favor. A letter written by Sharman and addressed to "Beautiful Carrie," is quoted; in this he speaks of his "sole" and "potry," and signs himself "Your admiring and faint hearted James." In August last they became engaged to be married, and Sharman gave the plaintiff $1,000 and a set of diamonds, including an engagement ring. The preparations for the marriage were nearly made when Miss Grixon received a letter from a lawyer, who said that he represented Sharman, offering her $1,000 to break off the engagement. Subsequently she learned that Sharman was a married man.

Female Vigilantes.

From the Virginia City Chronicle.

It is beginnning to be suspected that a sort of Vigilance Committee exists among the married ladies of this city, the object of which is to keep husbands away from gambling games. Night before last one of them walked into a saloon along C street, looked about for a time, and, without saying a word, went out. She was probably skirmishing for the main body. The masculine Vigilance Committee of our town is known as "601;" the feminine is therefore more likely "106." When a husband is spotted he is quietly marched away and taken before the grand tribunal in the secret hall of the committee, where he is hauled over the coals. A man who was thus marched away the other night says he is not at liberty to tell all that happened to him, but relates that while on the march he was suddenly blindfolded and presently, when the bandage was removed from his eyes, found himself in a large room filled with masked women. There he saw and heard things so fearful that he will not forget them till his dying day.

Milwaukee Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat opened excited and 2¾c higher, and closed firm; No. I hard $1.16¼; No. 1, 1.16: No. 2, 1.15⅞; July 1.15⅞; August 99c; September 94c; No. 3, 85@94½c. Corn, scarce and firmer; No. 2, 40¾c. Oats steady and scarce; No. 2, 26½c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 1, 53½c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2, 85@86½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm but quiet; mess pork $9.60 cash and July. Lard, prime steam 7.00.

Chicago Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat higher and active; No. 1 Chicago $1.04½; No. 2 Chicago 1.05 cash and July: 94@94⅛c August; 90⅛@90⅜c September; sales 87½@90½c September; No. 3 Chicago 91c. Corn active, firm, and unsettled; 37¾@38c. Oats steady; at 26¾c bid cash; 23¾c August; 23⅛c September. Rye active; at 53½c. Barley active and firm, especially options; at 74@75c cash; 75c August; 74c September.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and firm; at $9.55@9.60 cash and August; 9.70@9.72½ September. Lard; demand active and advanced; at $7.05 cash; 7.05@7.07½ August; 7.15@7.17½ September. Bulk meats steady.

New York Produce Market.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; receipts 1,092,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago $1.07; ungraded western red 80c@1.16; No. 2 1.12@1.13½; No. 2 amber 1.10@1.11; ungraded white 1.15. Rye quiet; western 60@61c. Corn active and a shade higher; receipts 142,000 bushels; ungraded 48½@49c; No. 3, 47@48½c; No. 2, 48¾@49¼c; Kansas 49¼c; white western 54½c. Oats dull; receipts 7,500 bushels; No. 2 34c; No. 2 white 34½@35c; No. 1, 34½@35½c; mixed western 31@35c; white 32@37½c; mixed state 32@34½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, mess $10.50. Cut meats, dull; western long clear middles 6.25. Lard firm; prime steam 7.30.

She asked the clerk if he was positive—thoroughly convinced the eggs were feesh. "O, yes, said the young philosopher. "I know they are; why, the farmer said none of the hens were more than a year old." She bought a basketful on the spot.

Small Boy (entering the shop). "I want a pennyworth o' canary-seed."

Shop-keeper (who knows the boy). "Is it for your mother?"

Small boy (contemptuously). "No it's for the bird."