

Daily Globe

Official paper of the City and County.

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ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

NEW TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

SEVEN ISSUES PER WEEK—BY CARRIER. One Year, payable in advance, \$8 00 Six Months, payable in advance, \$4 25 Three Months, payable in advance, \$2 25 Per Month, payable in advance, 75

SIX ISSUES PER WEEK—BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID. One Year, \$8 00 Six Months, \$4 25 Three Months, \$2 25 Per Month, 75

SUNDAY GLOBE. By Carrier—per year, \$2 00 By Mail—per year, postage paid, \$1 50

WEEKLY GLOBE. By Mail—postage paid, per year, \$1 15

WASHINGTON BUREAU.

The Washington Bureau of the St. Paul Globe is located at 1424 New York avenue. Residents of the northwest visiting Washington and having matters of local interest to give the public will receive prompt and courteous attention by calling at or addressing the above number.

The Globe can be found on sale at the following news stands in Washington: Clear National Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THE GLOBE AT CHICAGO.

The Globe has an editorial, news and business bureau at Chicago, with a special wire running from the Chicago to the St. Paul office. The Chicago office is located at room 11, Times building, corner Washington street and Fifth avenue.

The Globe is on sale at the following news stands in Chicago: PALMER HOUSE, GRAND PACIFIC, SHERMAN HOUSE, SUTHERLAND'S, 97 Adams street, SUTHERLAND'S, Exposition Building.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13, 2:56 p. m. Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. St. Paul, 30.17 79 SE Clear Lake Cross, 30.22 64 SE Clear

NORTHWEST. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. Bismarck, 30.74 SE Fair Ft. Gary, 29.98 66 SE Fair

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. Ft. Buford, 29.79 73 E Fair Ft. Custer, 29.79 70 SE Fair

UPPER LAKES. Bar. Ther. Wind. Weather. Duluth, 30.27 43 NE Clear

DAILY LOCAL MEANS. Bar. Ther. Dew Point. Wind. Weather. 30.11 74.6 59.8 SE Fair

Amount rainfall, .08; Maximum thermometer 78.5; minimum thermometer 61.8; daily range 18.0.

River—Observed height 5 feet, 11 inches. Fall in twenty-four hours, 4 inches. Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

There was no change in the local markets which were dull and quiet. At Milwaukee wheat advanced 1/4¢ for July and 1/4¢ for August.

Chicago wheat advanced 1/4¢ for July and 1/4¢ for August and September; corn was 1/4¢ higher; oats closed at 32 1/2¢ for July and 28 1/2¢ for August.

THE GLOBE FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Parties who desire a live newspaper for the campaign should subscribe for the Globe. It will be furnished from date to Nov. 10, for \$5.50.

EX-SPEAKER KEEFER "blows his bazoo" for Blaine. One tattooed man supports another tattooed man. A fellow feeling makes them wondrous kind.

The Hon. Austin F. Pike, the junior Republican senator from New Hampshire says, "the nomination of Blaine greatly endangers Republican success in my state."

HENRY WARD BEECHER's opinion of Mr. Blaine will do no harm. It only serves to bring to mind the spirited criminalism and recrimination between the "pot and the kettle."

Why don't Mr. Washburn respond. Mr. Fletcher has branded him as a liar and he rests in quiet under the stigma. It looks as though Mr. Fletcher had told the truth.

Hoody and Cleveland, or Cleveland and Hoody would mean victory. Says the New York World. Make it Hoody and Cleveland and you've named a winning ticket. Old Victory would see them through.

The action of the Massachusetts Republicans, as reported by telegraph this morning, shows that the revolt against Blaine is assuming formidable proportions. It behooves the Democrats to command success by deserting it.

COL. CHARLES R. COLMAN, of Massachusetts, who was the President of the Republican state convention last year, which nominated Gov. Robinson, but the nomination of Blaine, and withdraws from the Republican party. The woods are full of Independents of this class.

It might occur to some people when they read boasts of the amount of slush printed in certain papers, that they have a little something to do with the matter, well as quantity. The manufacturers of first-class meat do not boast of the offensive offal which they remove from the carcasses.

ARTHUR will have one satisfaction at least. He will take with him what no other President ever took on his retirement," said Col. Bob Ingersoll as he was leaving Chicago for his summer outing in New Mexico, who was bidding him good bye.

The effect of Blaine's nomination in the old day state is understood by the Boston Herald to clearly indicate that "if the campaign is wisely directed, the electoral vote of Massachusetts can be secured for the Demo-

cratic presidential candidate. * * The warrant of a "divine right to bolt" is not needed to justify conscientious voters in refusing to vote for Blaine. Common honesty is a sufficient inspiration."

SAYS the Boston Pilot: "The Hon. P. H. Kelly, of St. Paul, was, without a dissenting voice, elected chairman of the Minnesota state delegation to the national convention. The event gave great satisfaction in Minnesota. Mr. Kelly is an honorable business man who has fairly earned the recognition of his party which has been given him by conventions in past years."

The editorial from Geo. W. Curtis in Harper's Weekly is reproduced in another column of the Globe this morning, stating grounds of opposition to the nomination of Blaine. Like a N. Y. Ledger story the theme will be continued until November next, and the last number of the series will announce the defeat of James G. Blaine. "It's got to happen. It's in the air and sunshine."

The Minneapolis Journal has interviewed Geo. A. Camp, who presided at the late Republican district convention at Minneapolis, and he says he does not recognize the authority of a ramp of twenty-six delegates out of fifty-eight to authorize him to appoint a new district committee. Mr. Peit, chairman of the old committee, coincides. The old committee will probably call another convention. The J. B. Gilliland crowd might make the distinguished Mr. Barber answer as their committee.

The President yesterday signed the bill which had passed both houses of congress fixing the rate of postage upon transient papers at one cent instead of two cents, as heretofore. This will prove a public relief. The "two cent" law has been fearfully and wonderfully misunderstood, and during its period tons of newspapers that individuals have undertaken to send have been dumped into the waste-paper cauldron, owing to the absence of the required amount of postage. Now it is a simple thing—one cent pays the bill.

ARGUMENT was made yesterday at Yankton, by Hon. C. K. Davis, of St. Paul, in the case of Gov. Ordway, upon a motion to quash the indictment against him, upon the ground that Governor cannot be indicted by a grand jury for an alleged offense committed within his jurisdiction. Judge Edgerton very promptly sustained the motion, and ordered the indictment quashed. This probably ends the matter. Proceedings for an impeachment, if undertaken at the outset, would doubtless have resulted in an enquiry, but there seems to be no particular occasion to proceed any further.

THE GLOBE was the only paper in the country, so far as we are at present advised, which published, since the death of Mr. Tilden's recent letter, the comments of all the leading New York papers. These comments appeared in the GLOBE of the same date as the New York papers which contained them originally. As none of the Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis papers contained them simultaneously, it is pretty safe to say that the GLOBE stood alone in this stroke of enterprise. As the campaign so largely hinges upon New York these comments were especially interesting and important.

On the 30th of May the GLOBE announced the passage and published the full text of a bill granting pay to volunteer army officers from the date of commissions, even though some time elapsed before they were mustered into the service. A day or two ago a gentleman called at the GLOBE office with a copy of the special telegram to the paper, saying that he had examined papers from Chicago and various other cities and found that the news was exclusive in the GLOBE. He then wrote the war department, and was informed in reply that no such bill had passed. The GLOBE referred the matter to its Washington correspondent, and he last night telegraphed a statement, which will be found among our Washington specials this morning, vindicating the correctness of the original exclusive intelligence of the GLOBE. The war department should rub its eyes and wake up. Of course we do not expect any other papers to keep pace with the GLOBE as a newspaper.

MANITOBA.

Great indignation is felt and expressed by the bar and the people of Manitoba, at the appointment by the Dominion government of a non-resident for judge. Thus the government is rushing on blindly, continually inflaming the people; producing a spirit of exasperation that will soon result in a grave crisis. The Ottawa government may wake up when too late, to the fact that its action has been too hasty, too austere and unjust, to a distant but intelligent and well-deserving province. The Winnipeg, Manitoba Free Press of June 12th, says: "The members of the Manitoba bar are justly indignant, and the people of the Province will share their indignation, at the appointment of a non-resident to a judicial position in the Court of Queen's Bench. The appointment is simply an administrative outrage, without excuse or palliation."

It is stated on good authority that the Legislature of this Province has the power of fixing the qualifications of judges in the various courts. If so, the sooner an Act is passed, providing that none but Manitoba barriesters shall be qualified as judges in the courts of the Province, the better. At the worst, such an Act could only result in more disloyalty. The Free Press, no doubt, fully reflects the feeling of the Province, and it needs but a little more arrogant, and overbearing disregard of the feelings, wishes and rights of the people, by the eastern government to precipitate the result for which all are looking and preparing, namely, a declaration of independence.

SENATOR BAYARD AND THE PRESIDENTENCY.

Can it be that those who are urging the nomination of Senator Bayard by the Democratic convention realize what the consequences will be? To nominate him the party would be guilty of the alleged traditional "blundering" which is claimed to be the characteristic of the party. The ghost of Bayard's speech delivered at Dover, at the commencement of the rebellion, is already arising with all its ghastly elements to confront him. The country has not yet floated away sufficiently far from the confederate revolt to reward one of its champions with the presidency. If the Democracy wish to let the election go by default, and assure the election of Blaine, let them, by all means, nominate Bayard. A fitting candidate for vice president on a ticket with Bayard would be Ben Butler, who has already put forth a declaration in favor of pensioning all surviving ex-confederate soldiers.

If treason has not already been sufficiently condoned and rewarded by the loyal states, let the aid of the general government be proffered outright to the confederates and their sympathizers. The Democratic party is loyal to the Union, and to all who have been steadfast to it, and is not yet prepared to commit suicide by attempting to place in the executive chair anyone who has even suspicious inculpation of the rebel. The states involved in the treasonable revolt have already been sufficiently favored by official recognition by the government they attempted to destroy, and must wait for another generation to arise to present an acceptable candidate for the chief executive chair.

Let the candidate be from a free state and without taint of disloyalty and of any form of crime. Mr. Bayard and his friends claim that his Dover speech was designed as a palliative to stem the secession tide. If so, he took an unfortunate method of accomplishing his purpose. The

Democratic campaign would begin and end with apologies and explanations with him for the leader. It is the other side who should be kept in that position.

THE BLAINE'S IN OFFICE.

During Grant's time there was a good deal of talk and some complaints regarding his nepotism, all of which was well founded. The Sherman family are noted in this respect, and the relatives of John and Bill that are not holding office of some degree have not been discovered. Mr. Blaine it appears has this same trait of Republican stamanship, and he already has upon Uncle Sam's pay-roll thirty or more of his kinsmen. None of the positions held by the multitudinous Blaine family are elective, and many of them are sinecures merely. A brother of Mr. Blaine and three of his first cousins have life offices in the United States Army. The brother is a Major, and was "jumped" to that station because he was a Blaine. Colonel John J. Coppinger, Mr. Blaine's son-in-law is a Colonel in the army, and if Pa Blaine should be made President all possibilities are before this charming young man, whose relatives are passed in Washington and the summer vacation at Fort Buford or some other pleasant post where the gentlemen with shoulder-straps have nothing to do but "loaf and rest their souls." Mr. Blaine's best brother-in-law, James A. Dodge, is in the Customs service, detailed as an Inspector in special Treasury Agent Brackett's division, with large pay and nominal work, and being a Blaine his chances for a life position are good. Two young gentlemen by the name of Standwood are so fortunate as to be nephews of Mr. Blaine, and hold first-class clerkships in the New York Custom house. Another estimable member of the Blaine family, of the poetic name of Sinson is an Internal Revenue agent at New York city. Mr. Blaine's eldest son, Mr. Walker Blaine, was put upon the government pay-roll as soon as he left school. At the time his father became Secretary of State he was made Assistant Secretary, and upon the retirement of his parent he was appointed counsel of the United States in the French Claims commission, at a large salary.

During Mr. Blaine's "Twenty years in Congress," the members of the family have added to the government a million and a half to two million dollars in salaries. Suppose that the great and good most interesting family should become the Executive of the Nation, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, with a hundred thousand offices at his command, would he not intrude this beloved family and all its arteries, ramifications and connections in the fattest life positions in the land. Scandalous as has been the policy heretofore, let the opportunity arise, and not only those of the name of Blaine already in place will be retained, but all their brothers, and "their sisters and their cousins and their aunts" will be handsomely provided for. None of the kindships of Blaine would be neglected, for the government would belong to the Blaine's, little and big, as their lawful heritage and possession.

"WE MUST HAVE A NAVY."

One of the persistent demands of some newspapers, and some members of congress is that we must have a navy. Nobody seems to know just what is meant by a navy; but the demand is based on the possibility that, in case of hostilities between this country and England, or some other power possessing a powerful war-vessel or two, such a country could place a vessel within shelling distance of New York, or San Francisco, and reduce it to ashes, and the smallest resistance on our part. Therefore, to meet this possible state of things we must have a navy. With reference to this possibility and the manner by which it is proposed to be met, the GLOBE has asked several times for information. What sort of a navy would be required to meet any such emergency? If England were to send over a ship to bombard some one of our cities, what kind of a navy must we have to meet the attack, supposing that she should send over her largest iron-clad? We should have at least one vessel as large as the one she would send over, or resistance would be useless. To construct such a vessel would require ten years of labor, and long before the end of such a period our seacoast towns could be laid in ashes. This is a very important question, and if we are to have a navy to prevent New York from being shelled, what kind of a navy will we need to control the sea? But this is not all there is of the question. In case of war there is no reason to suppose that, were it with Germany, England or France, it would be confined to the sea, and hence, in such an event, we would need an army. In truth, in case of war with a first-class power, we should require an army quite as imperatively as we should require a navy. This fact must not be overlooked.

THE DANGER.

The New York Sun, in presenting the conditions which will open the pathway to Democratic success, very sagaciously and vigorously says: "The great danger of the Democratic party at the present moment is the idea which many will entertain that they can elect James G. Blaine and John A. Logan with almost no effort. The truth is that these nominations have given the Democrats a great opportunity, in spite of the fact that they have occupied so much of the time and attention of the press. The selection of strong candidates by the Democratic National convention will probably result in the overthrow of the party that want to make such a man as James G. Blaine a success. To Abraham Lincoln. But the Democratic candidates must be strong men indeed—not second-rate politicians, or mere barred money-grubbers. Leaders, but men with some title to statesmanship—men who will be likely to carry a Republican state like Massachusetts, no less than a Democratic state like Mississippi."

The Democratic ticket should be one which will attract the great independent vote of the country, and yet repel no Democrat.

These are words of wisdom. Where and when the men that will meet these conditions and lead the party on to victory. They exist, and can be found. But in the selection there must be no partisanship, no blind unreasoning factions preference for men or location. All differences, all preferences, must be magnanimously merged in the one supreme desire to do the best thing that can be done for the great party of reform, now pledged to correct the mal-administration of government, to purify the public service, to frown upon and uproot official corruption, and to advance the best interests and highest welfare of the whole country.

The warring Republicans largely count for success on what they are pleased to call "Democratic blunders!" Let there be no mistake now made as mistakes have been sometimes made in the past. Let the Democracy now profit by the Republican "blundering" perpetrated by the nomination of James G. Blaine. Let there be no violent preference for men, but everything for the cause. Let patriotic forbearance, and the spirit of absolute harmony prevail. Let private preferences be subordinated to the public good.

Now that Tilden, the able and incorruptible patriot, who could have led us to certain triumph has withdrawn by reason of the weight of years and personal infirmities, let the whole ground be carefully considered and let the right man be put in the right place, and, then with undivided effort, a wise zeal and an unconquerable endeavor push on the column to assured victory. It can be done. Will it be? It must. The welfare of the government and the country demands it.

MR. TILDEN'S LETTER.

The decision of Mr. Tilden not to allow his name to go before the Democratic convention, is undoubtedly irrevocable; but at the same time, the tone and character of the letter are such that they make the majority of those who read it, especially those who are admirers of Mr. Tilden, wish all the more that he should receive the nomination. His letter is one of the strongest possible arguments, in a certain sense, why he should take the nomination, and fill the position of President of the United States. Were such a letter written by a man who was in good health, and physically able to fill the place, it would be certain to force his nomination.

Regarding per se the letter of Mr. Tilden is a campaign document of inestimable value. It shows an intimate acquaintance on the part of the writer with the character of the political situation; the weaknesses of the administration of the government, and what is needed to place the management of the affairs of the country upon the high level to which it is entitled by its supreme importance. He evidently knows the country as a skillful physician does the peculiarities and needs of a patient. He has attended for years. He knows the disease, he knows the remedy, and he is more than all others best fitted to deal with the difficulty; and yet, in the very moment that he thus sagaciously diagnoses the malady, and indicates the process necessary for its cure, he withdraws from the case. No act of his political life becomes him as his thus leaving it, for the letter must be regarded as his leave taking and the farewell uttered on his retirement from political life.

"What a comprehensive view he takes of the present situation. "Twenty years," he says, "of continuous mal-administration, under the demoralizing influences of intestine war, and of bad finance, have infected the whole government system of the United States with the cancerous growths of false construction and corrupt practices. Powerful classes have acquired pecuniary interests in official abuses, and the moral standards of the people have been demoralized."

To redress these evils is a work of great difficulty and labor, and cannot be accomplished without the most energetic and efficient personal action on the part of the chief executive of the republic."

Every word of this is the utterance of wisdom, patriotism and integrity, and should form a part of the platform upon which the Democratic party shall stand before the people.

It is true, as Mr. Tilden says, that neither the "Democratic party" nor the republic for whose future that party is the best guarantee, is now nor ever can be dependent on any one man for its successful progress in the path of a noble destiny." But it is to be considered that while this is true, it is often the case that the success of the party depends very largely upon the character of the one man whom it has chosen for its leader; and hence, in this sense an individual may be of supreme consequence. At this moment Mr. Tilden, at the head of the Democratic force would lead it to a certain victory. Without his leadership victory can be won, but with him, the result would be a certainty.

Regarding the delimitation as final, the party, however unwillingly, will have to seek a new leader. Fortunately there will not be great difficulty in this respect. There is abundant material in the Democratic party for honest, capable leadership. A half dozen names are already before the people, all of which are without stain, and are intimately associated with purity of private life, political integrity, and the wisdom that comes of well-balanced judgment and a high order of intellectual powers. All that is needed is for the Democratic party to select its best general for leadership and then to go into the canvass with the certainty of success.

The Republican party has revolted against the nomination of Blaine. Conservative men fear his ambitious designs, and are apprehensive that his administration would be unsettled. They see nothing in his record which leads them to believe that he would oppose the corrupt practices which affect the government.

A conservative, highly educated Democrat would secure the united support of the Democratic party, and would also draw heavily from the disaffected ranks of the Republicans.

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Injury. This held the bones in place, and proved that prompt adjustment in a fracture is essential.

"Too Heavy to Carry," is the legend of Nast's cartoon in the current number of Harper's Weekly, which shows the Republican elephant crushed to the earth beneath the weight of the "magnetic Blaine," a horse shoe magnet resting upon the broken back of the animal. The device has a sharp point, and there is plenty more to follow.

SYRACUSE, New York, claims the distinction, if such it be, of organizing the first Blaine club. Within an hour after the news came from Chicago of the nomination a parcel of half-grown young men, most of them under the voting age were parading the streets howling over a Blaine-ban. In 1860 the first Lincoln club had a smaller birth in the same city.

A SOCIETY organ states the high-life fainting has been revived with the old-time abandon, owing to the smelling-bottle craze. The fashionable Philadelphia, Pa. society, mounted set with jewels, and cost from \$40 to \$100 apiece.

The senate has refused to sanction the house resolution granting the use of cannon, tents and muskets, etc., for summer series of soldier reviews, state military encampments, and other civic-military events throughout the country. That seems to border on stinginess and a disposition to be unaccommodating. The guns may rust and the tents decay, but the soldier boys can't use them.

DURING a storm on Tuesday a newly-married man at Harrisburg returned to his home, and as his wife opened the door to receive him both were struck by lightning, the lady being instantly killed, and her hair quite consumed. The husband died in a few moments, his face turning black.

GEN. JOE HAWLEY in his paper the Hartford Courant returns thanks on the most approved "profoundly grateful" pattern for the thirteen presents given him at Chicago. Joe is as happy as the Connecticut Yankee who pulled the old wood hat out of the hole in his cabin window and yelled to a passer by, "blessed be nothing."

BARNUM'S \$500 offer for a white elephant poem goes begging. It's too "jolly" a theme for the poetic minds of even the machine hymsters, and the poets of the first class decline to be turned into advertising vans for the greatest humbug on earth.

The laborious Mind of the Postoffice department has developed a gray helmet hat to be worn by letter carriers. The new livery has appeared in Philadelphia, and the town is agog with wonder at the strikingly clumsy contrivance.

MRS. ELIZABETH STUART PHIBBS has put forth a theory that in the race for immortality the same conflict takes place as in the physical world. The fittest will survive in the process of spiritual evolution.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

A Whole Block in Blaze and Damage Liable to Be Heavy.

At 2:30 a. m. a fire broke out on the corner of Seventh and Cedar streets. Six buildings had been burned at 3 a. m., and it looks as though the whole block to Wabasha street would be swept. The firemen are fighting hard, but so many frame buildings are in the neighborhood that they can't control it.

LATER—At 3:30 a. m. the fire was under control, and confined to the frame buildings.

CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

An Artful Dodger on a Forger Scheme Suddenly Comes to Grief.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening a messenger boy appeared at John C. Graus' saloon, 175 East Third street, with a letter directed to "Patsy," his bar-keeper, ordering him to enclose what money there was in the till in an envelope and send to him by the bearer immediately, which letter appeared to be the writing of Graus, and the signature to which also seemed to be his. The proceedings being somewhat irregular on the part of his employer the bar keeper's suspicions were excited and he consulted Detective O'Connor, who happened to be in the saloon, who verified them. The two then enclosed some paper in an envelope and directed it to Graus and Detective O'Connor took the trail of the messenger boy came upon him just as he handed the letter to a nobbly dressed, short, black haired dude just inside the door of the saloon entrance to the Grand Opera house. The chap grasped the boys letter, and conveyed it to his inner coat pocket, when the detective alighted on him with a grasp that would have willed a hot ball in the right field. He was taken to the city hall and searched, there being found on his person a quire of note paper, corresponding to that on which the forged letter was written, a meal ticket of the Merchants hotel, made out to John Bennett, and the pawn check of a watch, when he had just been at Uptown street, 175 East Seventh street, very morning on which the name John W. Thompson was written as the holder of the ticket. At the city hall he gave his name as John Robinson. He is a shrewd looking chap, seemed not at all taken back by his arrest, and at the fallure of his pretty little dodge.

Blaine's Massachusetts Supporters.

BOSTON, June 13.—About one hundred and fifty friends of Jesse M. Gove and Charles T. Gallagher, delegates to the Republican convention from the Fourth district, met at dinner to-night. It was a company of earnest Blaine supporters. Eben T. McPherson presided. Among those present were Lieut. Gov. Ames, A. W. Beard, Judge C. W. Schick, W. A. Johnston and O. A. Dennison, California, and Henry Parkman. Speeches approving the nomination of Blaine and Logan were made by Gov. Gallagher, Worthington, Ames, Parkinson, Schell, Beard and Dennison. J. A. Smith, of Boston, highly eulogized Blaine, and described a visit paid him September last, to whom Mr. Blaine said: "do not care to be a candidate. I have got through with public life. When Garfield died my public career was closed. I am happy in the past, I am happy in the present, I am happy in my friends, I am happy in my following. I want to complete my book and then to live for the respect of my fellow men and for the regard of those about me. If ever a nomination came from the people, it would be the name of James G. Blaine, and the people love him because he is thoroughly an American citizen. A few others spoke briefly. Letters were read from Henry Cabot Lodge and Postmaster Tobey, expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

Reputed by the Commissioner.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—The action of council calling for a receiver to take charge of \$1,000,000 stock in the Louisville & Nashville owned by the city was repudiated by the commissioner of the sinking fund to-day by whom the stock is controlled. Traine, president of the sinking fund, telegraphed to New York that no action was taken in the case of the company's proposed organization of the company's sinking fund and the election of Smith to the presidency was strongly endorsed. Mr. Smith telegraphed that the city will be fully protected, that no receiver can or will be appointed as the company is perfectly solvent. The dispatch says also, all accounts in New York will be transferred to Louisville, where in future all of the company's transactions will be recorded. This action on the part of President Smith is satisfactory and no further action will be taken by the council.

Fifth District Convention.

FERGUS FALLS, June 13.—The Democratic district committee for the Fifth met in this city this afternoon with the following members present: R. Miller, C. H. Duggin, R. W. Coleman, T. F. Cowing. The date for holding the district convention was fixed for July 17 at Fergus Falls. The basis of representation is one delegate for each 1500 votes for the district. The meeting was a thoroughly formal in character. The Democrats are evidently aware that they have nothing to expect in the Fifth district.

BOLTING BLAINE.

They Meet, Adopt Resolutions and Will Wait to See What the Democrats Will Do.

BOSTON, June 13.—The Independents of Massachusetts opposed to the Republican ticket, met to-day in the Mionan. Henry L. Pierce called the meeting to order. He said the nomination made at Chicago was not up to the high standard of the Republican party. Charles W. Codman was chosen president. The vice presidents included President Eliot, of Harvard, Julius H. Seelye and Samuel Hoar.

Col. Codman upon taking the chair, criticized the platform of the Republicans, because it declared this a nation and not a league of states. The Democratic party has its opportunity now.

Col. Higginson in a speech alluded to Gov. Cleveland, of New York, and the reference was loudly applauded. James Freeman Clarke also spoke.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted: WHEREAS, We are met in conference as Republicans and Independents of Massachusetts to take action in opposition to the nomination of James G. Blaine for president and John A. Logan for vice president