WASHBURN MUST GO. **Daily Globe.** WASHBURN MUST GO.

VOL. III. SAINT PAUL SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1880. SIX PAGES. NO. 283

# THE CAMPAIGN.

*ANOTHER REPORTER JUST FROM GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.*

**With a Small Budget Concerning the Latest Republican Lies—A Speech in Irvine Hall by Horatio Seymour—Garfield Makes a Nice, Fatherly Speech to Young Men—Republican Scalawags Calling Themselves "Boys in Blue" Exhibit Their Desperation at Indianapolis—Nominations in Goodhue, Faribault and Dodge Counties—A Republican Polcat Benson.**

*Dodge County Democrats.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

KASSON, Minn., Oct. 8.—The Democratic county convention met this afternoon in Mantorville and nominated the following: Senator, Wm. Williams; auditor, A. Alder; county attorney, A. Ladue; superintendent of schools, R. A. Hosea; surveyor, A. Crampton; county commissioner, Joseph Lowry.

*Faribault County Nominations.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BLUE EARTH CITY, Minn., Oct. 8.—The Prohibitionists met here to day and nominated a county ticket: Representatives, S. L. Rugg and O. H. Payne; auditor, W. W. White; register, F. E. Watson; clerk of court, Geo. B. Ringsley; county superintendent, R. W. Richards; coroner, F. McGuire.

*Republican Pole at Benson, Minn.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BENSON, Minn., Oct. 8.—The Republican tombstone, the Garfield and Arthur pole, is being erected here to-day. The delay was caused through lack of funds, which have been supplied by generous donations from Democrats. The inscription will not be put on until Nov. 3, but will read: "In memory of the late Republican party. Requiescat in pace."

*Goodhue County Democratic Ticket.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

ZUMBROTA, Minn., Oct. 8.—The Democratic county convention met here to day and nominated the following ticket: For sheriff, W. H. Purdy, of Hader; auditor, J. O. Straudness, of Cherry Grove; attorney, O. M. Hall, of Red Wing. Representatives, First district, C. R. Miller, of Roscoe. For the remainder of the ticket Republican nominations were endorsed.

*Miscellaneous Political News.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 8.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional district, after twelve hours' session and on the eighth ballot, nominated Jonathan Chase, of Middletown.

The Democrats of the Fourth district have nominated Louis Beach for Congress.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Thomas Finley, inspector of elections, arrested for interfering with Supervisor of Election David W. Ives, in the discharge of his duties the last day of registration, was held by United States Commissioner Durel in $2,500 bail, to await the action of the grand jury.

*Clay County Republican Nominations.*

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

GLYNDON, Minn., Oct. 8.—The Republican forty-first district convention was held here to-day and the following nominations made Senate, Andrew McCres; House, S. G. Comstock and Ole Sampson. There is great dissatisfaction with the result and another ticket will be put in the field in a few days. Washburn and Castle made speeches at the close of the convention; no one being present but delegates and Washburn and Castle, both seemed dejected at the outlook, cancelled their evening engagement, and left for St. Paul. You can look for a good vote for Gen. Sibley in Clay county.

*Another Reporter at Hancock's Headquarters.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—A reporter called on Gen. Hancock to-day in regard to the recently published interview with Gen. Grant. Gen. Hancock said: "I have not replied, nor have I prepared a reply. In fact I have not yet carefully read what Gen. Grant has said about me, and which has been given to the public through the medium of the press." Of the assertion that when the army of the Potomac was looking for a commander "Hancock's name was not even suggested for the place," Gen. Hancock says: "After the failure of the campaign I was detained at Washington one month by Secretary Stanton, with a view of placing me in command of the army of the Potomac, but I did not want it and would not accept." Gen. Hancock's aides are Capt. Wharton, Capt. Ward and Gen. Mitchell, who were with Hancock at the battle of Gettysburg. These are regarded as the "military family" of Gen. Hancock, one of the members of which family is understood to be the person who wrote a letter which appeared this morning in the Chicago *Tribune*. Gen. Mitchell was not at headquarters when the reporter called, but Captains Wharton and Ward expressed much indignation, and said they did not believe any such letter had ever been written.

*A Speech From Horatio Seymour.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Chickering Hall was crowded in every part to-night with Democrats of this city to hear ex-Governor Seymour discuss the political questions which enter into the Presidential contest. Many times the numebr of those in the hall went away disappointed that they couldn't gain entrance. Mr. Seymour was enthusiastically cheered as he appeared upon the stage, and as he stepped forward to the desk he was compelled to stand silent for some time owing to the applause. Quiet being obtained Mr. Seymour said, in the course of a long address:

With all governments, under all conditions, there is peril on the one hand of resistance to rightful authority, and on the other that the government through corruption may destroy itself. On the one hand, the peril of force, on the other hand that of fraud and injustice. When our fathers framed the constitution they kept in view both these dangers. With great care and wisdom they defined the jurisdiction of the general and State government. There is no intelligent man who will not admit that the destruction of the rights of the States would be followed by corruption that would in the end shatter our government to fragments. Our government presents at all elections the two dangers more clearly than any other country. So far the pending election has been free from the political excitement which sometimes marks our political contests.

I come before you to-night, an old man, who has no personal interest in these affairs, but one who loves his country. I stand before you in the full belief that your interests are endangered to a degree you have not thought of. A few days ago the senior Senator of this State addressed a meeting of Republicans. He dwelt on the preponderance of Southern Democrats in Washington. But why does he stop here? Why does he not tell you that he and his party make all this danger by centralizing power at Washington. He confirms himself to threatened evils from the South. He does not state that the evils grow out of the construction put upon the constitution by those who have had control of the general government for many years. The Republicans have perverted the action of the Senate, and we demand it shall not be perverted and made a curse. The extension of the Senate's power is not for the people's good, but that these men might subserve their own ends, and it is but a movement on the part of three men to move Wall street into Washington. Garfield clamors for more power, but when you stretch down into their private affairs they resent it most quickly, as is right. Who will give up the power these men ask for? They cannot accept but that which someone loses. You will give up what they gain. To whom will you give it up? To these men who clamor for more power. What will you give up? It will not come from an impoverished source. Though they talk about the South they mean you. Did you ever go out on a moonlight night and have an excited man come upon you and point to the moon, and ask if there is not changes and revolution going on there, and now imagination is a little excited, and you look at the man in the moon and then at your companion, but he is gone, and your pocket is picked? Now, whose pockets are to be picked? They point to the South to divert your attention, in order to rob you. These men ask power, not for their constituents, but for themselves.

Mr. Seymour referred to Republican charges of Democratic unwillingness to keep the public faith. He cited instances in his experience as governor of New York, when he vainly endeavored to collect from Republican funds to meet the State obligations in 1863 and 1864. He added: "The meanest repudiators are those who profess honesty and poverty, and then spend money in riotous living."

And now I want to appeal to business men and then I will relieve you. I didn't think I could speak long. I didn't know as I had strength to do it, but God knows when I start to speak of wrongs to my State and country I care not whether my strength fails or not. But I want to adjure business men not to yield up their rightful powers or show indifference to their duties.

In closing, Mr. Seymour said of the candidates: I have nothing unkind to say. There is a bond of sympathy between Mr. Garfield and myself. He and myself went into conventions, not as candidates, and were both nominated. We both went around speaking, and he is going to be beaten just as I was.

The speaker closed by a picture of Garfield taking the oath of Senator and Hancock that of President in March, 1881.

*Garfield Talks to Young Men.*

CLEVELAND, Oct. 8.—The first voters, Garfield and Arthur battalion, of Cleveland, went to Mentor this afternoon, by a special train of cars, and called on Garfield, at his Lawnfield home. The train stopped at the farm, and the battalion, headed by a band, marched to the residence, where Herman W. Grannis, president of the organization, made a brief address, to which Gen. Garfield responded thus: "Mr. Chairman and Young Gentlemen: This is no ordinary event in the history of any man—indeed in the history of any people, when, as I am told, there are 400 young men here who have made this journey, not for any personal purpose, but to express that great, general, earnest purpose that arises in the hearts of active, intelligent young men, when they first grappled the questions of their country. I know nothing quite like this in our history. With all the pleasure it brings me, I am bound to say it brings a little enchantment to me in this: Always, to this time I have been accustomed to consider myself a young man. (Laughter and applause.) If before your arrival anybody had raised the question I should have asserted with a good deal of indignation, if anybody had denied it, that I myself was a young man; but they tell me that you are to cast your first national vote at a Presidential election. If this is so, young man as I am, I was a voter before any of you were born. (Applause.) Now if you are young men and voters, borrowing the language of Rip Van Winkle, when he awakened from his long sleep "Who in the world am I?" (Laughter and applause.) I must have passed the very flush of youth at least. But young gentlemen, I have not so far left the course of youth to travel inland but that I can very well remember the state of young manhood, from an experience in it of some years, and there is nothing to me in this world so inspiring as the possibilities that lie locked up in the head and breast of a young man. (Applause). The hopes that lie before him, the great aspirations around him, the great aspirations above him—all these things, with the untrod pathway of life opening up its difficulties and dangers, inspire him to courage and force and work. It is a spectacle that the very gods would look down on, even in ancient Roman days, with more than ordinary interest. (Applause). Now let me say a single word or two in answer to the great kindness and compliment of your coming to my house, about some of the thoughts that I have now get into the heads of young men, to inspire them, and some delusions that are likely to get into their minds. Let me speak of one of the delusions that I think, from the remarks of your chairman, you are not likely to have. It is a delusion that effects all men, more or less, particularly the young men. The delusion that good things and great things are some way off yonder, away abroad—that is one of the delusions that I hope you are not living to illustrate. But right over here fifteen miles, where I spent my childhood, there is a lovely little brook gorge where we used to go down and find slate stones and whittle them out into pencils for ourselves, that were better than all the pencils brought from abroad; but if any boy brought into our school what is not in any English dictionary, but in the school boy's dictionary, a "boughten pencil," he could get a whole handful of our home made pencils for it, and yet everyone felt ours was better than the best that he brought from abroad. There was a delusion among us that outside of us, away from us, was glory, was greatness. Now, as to our country, let us not get any such delusion into our heads. I know that is a good thing for us to know all about abroad, to know what it is to enlarge our minds by it, but I want you to feel, in the depth of your hearts, that there is no abroad in all this world that is half equal to the glory of being an American here at home and to-day. (Great applause.) Right here, in this yard, is a splendid specimen of American sovereignty—the room, the roof, and crown of this world of sovereignty. Enlarge it into the millions of men who vote, and you have the grand, august sovereign of this last and best born of time, the American republic. (Applause.) Now, that that sovereign shall be unassailed forever—that that sovereign be unpurchasable when it stands at the ballot box to order the supreme will of the nation—that that sovereign shall be unintimidated by mortal man when it utters that final omnific word that commands the continent—that is the great purpose that all true Americans should keep in their minds. (Great applause). When I see such a band of earnest young men as meet me here to-day, I feel certain that if they would deploy themselves as a ballot box guard to defend the purity of the American ballot box; (applause), to stand around it as around the cradle of our heir apparent of American sovereignty—such guardians, such defenders, will keep the republic pure and keep it free. Young gentlemen, your visit to me gives me a compliment of the highest sort, and while it disenchants me, as I said, a little, while it still reaches the hand of youth out to me, which I take with all cordiality and earnestness, and for your tendered support to me, which is not for my sake, but for the sake of the cause of which I am now the representative, I give you all the thanks of which my heart is capable. (Applause). The house is small, the township is small, the county is a small one—but all there is on it to give of generosity and hospitality and welcome that is in my hands to give, is yours while you stay. (Applause and cheers). I bid you welcome to all there is of us, gentlemen.

*Blue and Mad "Boys in Blue."*

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—The demonstration of the "boys in blue" here to-day was the largest political gathering that has ever been witnessed in this city. From early morning the streets have been packed with people from all parts of the State, and delegations from Michigan, Illinois and Ohio. The parade was formed in three grand divisions, and consisted of numerous Garfield and Arthur clubs, the Tippecanoe club, Chicago veteran club, carriages containing distinguished guests, the Washington union, Lincoln club, Michigan boys in blue, and Knights of Columbia one thousand strong. Among other notable features of the procession were an immense bell, eighteen feet high, drawn by fifty men, a wagon with seventy-five farm hands drawn by forty horses, a large canal boat on wheels and the gun boat Monitor on wheels. A number of leading manufactures and business houses were represented. By actual count there was over 5,000 persons in the procession. The stores on the line of march were profusely decorated. The afternoon was occupied in speaking, at the wigwam, court house and circle park, by Senator Conkling, Gen. Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, Judge J. W. Tenny, of New York, Gen. Banks, of Massachusetts, and others. To-night has been devoted to a torchlight parade and fireworks. The numbers of the former were estimated at five or six thousand, and occupied one hour in passing.

The convention of "Boys in Blue," reelected Gen. Grant commander-in-chief and adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Union veterans familiarly known as "blue," representing and comprising all soldiers and sailors' organizations in the United States, who, in the days of great trial to the nation by the treason of the South, gave themselves a sacrifice to the cause of constitutional liberty;

AND WHEREAS, The results of the late war crystallized into constitutional amendments, which have been accepted by the American people as full payment and satisfaction for the lives lost and treasure expended in such sacrifice;

Therefore, in national convention, this day assembled, we resolve that the destiny of this country for good is committed to the Republican party, an organization of freemen, to perfect and secure for all time the absolute freedom of our labors, of our sufferings; that industry everywhere, the handmaid of honest labor, and the support of free government, is the strength of the nation, to which prosperity has come, as the child of Republican institutions; that the continuance of confidence depends upon the continuance of the Republican power; that from this prosperity justice may come to all men and conditions, to President, to public and private welfare; that to the Republican party we acknowledge our gratitude for wisdom of legislation and enlightened judgment of mankind against the heresy of secession and the fatal policy of State rights, advocates and free trade; and we pledge the nation our continued support under any trial to secure the election of our fellow comrade and former commander, Jas. A. Garfield, who to-day leads the column of loyal hearts in peace as he led them in war. To the cause he represents we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor. That while we feel deep sorrow in the degredation to which the uniform of the Union soldier has been subjected by a distinguished Union general accepting at the hands of men lately in rebellion against the flag the nomination for President of the United States, we do most emphatically declare that the soldiers who faced rebel batteries can and will not be decoyed by a disguise, in the person of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, and who now leads the party that declared the war a failure after Vicksburg had fallen and when the stars and stripes floated over Gettysburg won—a party that gave aid and comfort to the common enemy and conspired by counter conspiracy to make treason respectable and loyalty odious.

*The Thing is Settled.*

[Editorial in Chicago Times, 7th]

A private letter, dated Oct. 2, from Fort Wayne, Indiana, and which is from one of the most eminent of our politicians, contains some information which, at the present moment, is of general interest. The writer says that, for some three weeks anterior to the writing of the letter, he had been in Maine and Ohio; and that at the date of writing he was engaged in speaking in Indiana. He says:

"It is hard and earnest work, but it is a good work with me. The nomination of Hancock has taken away from the Republican orators and papers the power to alarm the people by swinging the 'bloody shirt.' The letter of Hancock to Cook has annihilated the bugbear of Southern war claims, and the people, Republican as well as Democrat, begin to listen, and to open their eyes to the truth.

"The result in Maine came, not so much from the discussion of the Greenback question, as from national issues—the fraud of 1876-7, from the domineering and the bulldozing tyranny of Blaine and Hamlin, and which had become so intolerable as to cause a revolt among Republicans, and, finally, from instincts of masses, which are often stronger and truer than reason. Hancock is stronger than his party in Maine. He has received over two thousand letters from soldiers in the State, who write him that, although they did not vote the Fusion ticket, they will vote for him. Indiana will vote the Democratic ticket at the October election. The changes are in our favor since 1876; and the imported negro vote will not be equal to these changes. In fact, there have been many changes on this very ground—that the Republicans are importing negroes in order to carry the State.

"I have been in Ohio, and, from all I saw and heard, I am satisfied that there are chances enough to wipe out the Republican majority of 1876. My deliberate opinion is that we shall carry Ohio this month as well as Indiana, and then there will come a perfect stampede, from the effects of which we will carry Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and, I hope, Wisconsin."

As said, this letter is written by a gentleman who is eminent in politics, and who is remarkable for his coolness at times when caution and judgment are vital elements in any situation with which he may be connected. It is beginning to be conceded, although most unwillingly, by the well-informed among the Republicans, that almost anything is now among the possibilities of the political situation, and that Hancock may be elected by the largest majority ever received by any Presidential candidate. Everything favors a result of the kind. The Democracy was never more unitd; the Republicans were never less a unit than at the present time. Not only should the Democrats elect their man, but they seem likely to do it with a most tremendous majority. Unless something in the nature of a miracle shall occur, the Republican armies are now fast nearing their Waterloo.

# CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

**Fatal Bridge Accident at Chippewa Falls—Desperate Villany of an Arizona Ruffian—Court Scene in Mississippi—Pistols and Coffee for Two—Serious Railroad Accident at Littleton, Massachusetts.**

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Oct. 8.—The false work of the new Chippewa river bridge was broken by heavy timbers falling from a truck this forenoon and six men were precipitated into the river. A workman named Wm. Brown was fatally injured and died in an hour after the accident. The others were but slightly injured.

[Western Associated Press.]

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CHIPPEWA FALLS.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—The false work of the new bridge at Chippewa Falls was broken today by a heavy timber failing and six men were thrown into the river. William Brown died from his injuries. The rest were rescued without serious injury.

KILLED EACH OTHER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Oct. 8.—Last Wednesday at Concordia, Coliavar county, Miss., a difficulty occurred between B. J. Owen, justice of the peace, and J. W. Glover, a farmer. Owen was holding his court. Glover made a disturbance and was ordered under arrest by Owen. Pistols were at once drawn by both and firing commenced by each, Owen fell dead, Glover ran about three hundred yards and fell. He died after lingering eight hours. Both were young men of good standing in the community.

A DESPERATE VILLAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Near the town of Bisbee Arizona, last Tuesday, a man named Dodson, attempted to outrage a young lady whose name is not ascertained. Her father rescued her. Dodson soon returned with a carbine and fired one shot, killing a brother of the girl and another wounding her in the arm. Dodson escaped, but a party is in pursuit.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The through western train for Boston, the tunnel express on the Fitchburg road, met with an accident last night at Littleton, by which two persons were killed and several injured. The train was twenty minutes late and was rounding a curve near Littleton station when the accident occurred. The engine, baggage, smoking and part of the passenger cars passed the station when by some unknown cause two cars were derailed and came in contact with a freight car standing on a sidetrack. Enos Varney, of Charleston, master car builder of the road, had his head terribly crushed and was instantly killed. Mr. Falcone, of Ayer Junction, was terribly crushed and died in a few minutes. Most of the injured were brought to this city and will barely recover. Dexter T. Thomkins, of Charlestown, with his wife and mother-in-law, were among those who were very seriously injured, and could not be removed from Littleton. Isaac Sargent, brakeman, had his hand sprained and several cuts on his body. T. G. Dickson, assistant road master, had a severe scratch and cut in the shoulder. H. W. Ball, of Waverly, Mass., injuries slight. Mrs. Albert Cox, of Charlestown, sustained painful injuries about the back. Several others were slightly injured but able to reach their destination, upon arrival of a train, without assistance. Their names could not be obtained, as they left immediately. There were about forty passengers, many of whom were returning from the Unitarian convention at Saratoga.

THE COLORADO TRAGEDY.

DENVER, Oct. 8.—The following was received from Del Norte to-day: A lieutenant of the Fourth cavalry, passing through here to-day, stated that at Rock Cliff a report reached him that Jackson, the man who shot the Indian a few days ago, was found dead at the stake. This tallies with the Indian threats and is generally believed. Great excitement prevails, and citizens threaten vengeance.

# WASHINGTON.

**Secretary Evarts Declines to Receive Officially the Italian Adventurer from Hawaii—A Printing Job—Nine Per Cent. Increase in Postoffice Stamp Sales.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—The treasury department has ordered that on the 15th the work of printing internal revenue adhesive stamps will be transferred from the Columbia bank note company of New York to the bureau of engraving and printing, this city.

Secretary Everts declines to recognize Moreno as the accredited representative of the Hawaiian government or take cognizance of the matters of grievance to which he desires to call attention of the State department.

For the year ending June 30th, 1880, the issues of postage stamps, stamps, envelopes, and postal cards, (on which the revenue of the department mainly depends,) aggregated in value $82,687,542—nine per cent increase over the previous year.

Acting Postmaster General Hazen, accompanied by Judge Freeman, assistant attorney general for postoffice department, called on Attorney General Devens to-day, for the purpose of consulting him in regard to statues of lottery cases now pending before the supreme court of the United States. As the result of this conference they all agreed that in consequence of the resignation of Postmaster General Keys, against whom proceedings were originally instituted by lottery companies, the suit will be dismissed by the court.

# CHANGE CARS.

**All Aboard for Home—Departure of the Conductors' Association—The Visit to Minnetonka—A Right Royal Good Time—The Party at Conductor Anderson's Last Night.**

Not only the people, but the very elements of this vicinage have taken the visiting conductors into favor. The clerk of the weather, that much abused and oft belied myth, was amiable yesterday, and in his crucible he mixed one of the fairest of all the myriads of fair autumnal days with which this portion of man's heritage on earth has been blessed at each recurring season's round since first the Anglo Saxon trod its favored soil. This he seemed to have done with special reference to the comfort of our visitors, and to intensify their enjoyment of the excursion to Lake Minnetonka. That delightful weather was a feature of the programme for which the conductors are not indebted to our citizens, it not being under human control, unless it was given in answer to the good wishes of St. Paul, which are fervent enough to touch the heart of the aforesaid weather clerk. Well, in the flush of the beautiful morning, the joyous assembly, about 150 in number, gathered at the Wacouta street depot, and were soon whirling away to the shores of Lake Minnetonka. They were passengers for once, free from the cares and responsibilities of a conductor's duties, and they enjoyed the unaccustomed situation to the full. From this point we will let them tell their own story as subjoined:

THE RIDE TO THE LAKE.

Our trip to Lake Minnetonka was one of pleasure. We made several landings on the way, and stopped at Chapman's to wood up, when a number of ladies took a pull at the oar, and a party of gentlemen went out to troll for fish with the usual luck of amateurs. We were also regaled with a number of songs, given by the glee club of the association. Our thanks are due to Capt. May of the good steamer Hattie May, (named after his accomplished daughter) for his kindness in answering our many questions, and pointing out to us the places of interest. After a very delightful sail through the lake we were landed and took the train for Minneapolis, where dinner was awaiting us at the Nicollet House, kept by an old conductor, Capt. J. T. West. We found the tables loaded with the good things of this world to appease the inner man, and we must say that all things have been handsomely done, and we wish to again thank the local committee for this manifestation of their unstinted liberality, and we, one and all, will ever have a warm and lasting remembrance of our visit to the famous cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

M. B. WATERS,
H. C. GUITEAU,
R. H. LANE.

We hereby tender to the press of St. Paul the following expression of our appreciation of their kind notices of our convention:

*Resolved*, That we, as a body, tender our thanks to the press of St. Paul for the kind and complimentary manner in which they have treated this association, and that our thanks are due to the very obliging and accommodating reporters who have met with us, for their complete and full report of the proceedings of this body.

M. B. WATERS,
H. C. GUITEAU,
R. H. LANE.

THE PARTY AT CONDUCTOR ANDERSON'S.

Conductor Anderson, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, gave a *recherche* little soiree to the young folks accompanying the association, which was a very enjoyable affair indeed. Mr. Anderson and the ladies of his household accompanied the excursion to the lake, contributing much to the enjoyment of all on this occasion. For this and their munificent hospitality to the young people the GLOBE is commissioned to extend the warm acknowledgments and heartfelt thanks of all concerned, and to assure Mr. Anderson of the warm regard which he and his have inspired in the hearts of those who, but a week ago, were strangers to them. The esteem and mutual liking inspired by their relations to one another while here will "hold the fort," and remain the fairest page in memory's book long, long indeed.

This morning at 8 o'clock the visitors will embark for their homeward journey upon the special train generously furnished by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company and proceed on their homeward way, there to resume the active duties and meet the rude realities of life upon the rail, and the GLOBE bids them good-bye and Godspeed with the heartiest of good will.

HANCOCK AND GRANT.

*The Former Does not Believe Grant Used the Language Ascribed to Him by Fowler—Gen. Slocum a Little More Emphatic on the Subject.*

[New York Special, Oct. 6.]

Gen. Hancock, this evening, when asked if he cared to say anything for publication about Gen. Grant's conversation with the Rev. C. H. Fowler, replied: "I find it hard to believe that ex-President Grant should have said such harsh things about me. I cannot say that I believe he has said them. I have no positive proof, for example, of his saying that I am 'vain, ambitious and weak,' or that I have been 'crazy to be President for the last sixteen years.' All that I can interest myself about at all is the fact that Gen. Grant has partially confirmed, in a Chicago paper, the report previously published of language said to have been used by him in conversation with Dr. Fowler, so that, as you see, I really have nothing but what must be called hearsay, or second-hand evidence, as to any of the things which ex-President Grant is reported to have said of me or about me to the Rev. Dr. Fowler."

"Do you think it necessary for you to take any notice of these statements, general."

"It might be necessary for me to take notice of statements deliberately made to my prejudice by ex-President Grant; but I think I have grounds for hesitating to believe that Gen. Grant can have attacked my character. In the first place, neither he nor any man has any true foundation on which to attack my motives or my character; and, in the second place, ex-President Grant is an old soldier and graduate of West Point. I am and must be slow to believe that an old comrade in arms would attempt to blacken my motives or my character, even in a conversation not intended for publication. That is not a habit of soldiers."

"If you should deem it necessary to reply to Gen. Grant's alleged statements, assuming it to be proved that he made them, in what form would you probably couch the reply?"

Smiling, Hancock replied: "I really can not say."

"Would you put it in a letter?"

"To whom should such letter be addressed?"

"How have you supposed, hitherto, that Gen. Grant felt toward you personally, general?"

"I have always supposed that he was a man who would never allow any ill-will he might feel, if he felt any, to influence his conduct toward a brother soldier in ordinary conversation. I shall not be inclined to change my opinion, unless I am compelled to do so by the most indisputable evidence. Of course, I understand that the ex-President may desire to promote the Republican cause in politics; but there are two ways of promoting the cause which a man espouses in politics. One way, if he is a Republican, is to advocate the Republican candidate; another way is to attack the Democratic candidate. The newspapers, I prefer to think, do ex-President Grant injustice in assuming that he has chosen the latter course. Of course, if ex-President Grant has wrongfully assailed me, the public will not be long in finding it out; but I shall not make undue haste in the matter. This is all I have to say at present."

Gen. Slocum, in an interview to-day with a reporter, bluntly said that if Gen. Grant said, as quoted, that Gen. Hancock did not choose the battle ground at Cemetery Ridge, Gettysburg, then General Grant lies. "For," said the general, "I was there and I know. I heard Hancock say: 'This is the spot to make the fight, and here we will make it.' I not only saw Hancock at that place, but I stood there and heard him choose the spot, and had confidence enough in his generalship not to interfere." This from Slocum is

SEVERE ON GRANT,

if Fowler reports him right, for he makes Grant say this:

He (Hancock did not select the battle ground, as his dispatch to Gen. Meade shows, and thought of retiring from Cemetery Ridge, when Slocum came up and superseded him in command.

So Grant was quoted in the *Commercial*, and Gen. Slocum comes forward with a denial, and says: "I ought to know, for I was there."

**To Lovers of Fine Plug Tobacco.**

"*Xeno*" Plug, manufactured by Musselman & Co., Louisville, Ky., is the choicest plug tobacco sold. Adam Fetsch, wholesale agent.

# TRAGIC TALE.

*A MANIAC MOTHER SHOOTS HER HUSBAND.*

**Probable Death of Her Victim—The Scene at the Residence—Sleeping Babies, Dying Father and Raving Mother—Shrieks of the Woman and Pleading Appeals of the Wounded Husband—Her Removal to Jail.**

About 8 o'clock last evening there was a call for police on the corner of Seventh and Wacouta streets. Officer Casey, although not on watch, answered the call, and learned that a wife had shot her husband and the presence of the authorities was needed. Officer Casey at once repaired to the scene of the tragedy, closely followed by a GLOBE reporter, who speedily obtained all facts, which are as follows:

In May last, a man, by the name of Almon Ford, with his wife and three children, removed to this city from the vicinity of Dundas, in Rice county, and rented the upper rooms of No. 24 Linden street. Mr. Ford is a carpenter by trade, and he soon obtained work, and everything went well with them until last Monday, when Mrs. Ford developed signs of being out of her mind. She seemed to be possessed with the idea that some one intended to murder her. Her husband quieted her fears, however, and went to his work as usual, being employed upon the Gotzian block, on Lafayette avenue, until yesterday morning, when his wife showed such evident signs of insanity that he remained at home to look after the children. Shortly before 8 o'clock in the evening, the babe, an infant ten months old, became restive, and Mr. Fork took it in his arms and walked the floor for some time in the vain effort to stop its cries. The cries of the child seemed to irritate the wife and mother, and just as Mr. Ford was about to leave the room with the child in his arms, she suddenly seized a revolver which was in the room and fired, the ball missing the child but entering the right breast of the husband and just escaping the heart. The neighbors heard the shot, and as above stated the news was at once sent to the police. When the GLOBE reporter reached the house he found Officer Casey at the door and a large crowd of excited people on the outside. Passing up-stairs the GLOBE man saw a most pitiful sight. The room was carpetless and the furniture of the cheapest kind. Upon the bed lay the wounded man, propped up by chairs and pillows, and beside him lay two little children of two and three years of age, fast asleep, while in the center of the room was the maniacal wife and mother, shrieking and screaming, in the charge of Officer Nugent with his one arm. A more sad and pitiful sight could not be imagined. The dying husband, the insane wife, shrieking and moaning, and the innocent children sleeping beside their dying father, presented a scene seldom witnessed even by a reporter.

At every sound the poor woman would cry out that some one was going to murder her, and she would spring up with almost superhuman strength and endeavor to break away from the officer. In her wildest paroxysms her husband would say, "Jenny, be quiet," and the sound of his faint voice would have its effect for a moment or two, when the sound of a voice from the crowd outside would startle her again, and the cries would ring out, curdling the blood of those a block away.

It was difficult to obtain any definite information in regard to the affair. The man was in full possession of his senses, and from his disjointed statements the above account of the affair was obtained. Some time elapsed before a doctor could be obtained, but finally Dr. Jones arrived, and he at once gave orders to have the man removed to St. Joseph's hospital.

In the meantime Chief Weber had been notified of the sad affair and he ordered a hack and in person went out to the residence. Arriving there he had the husband taken to St. Joseph's hospital, the insane wife taken to the county jail, and the poor little children to the Magdalen Home.

A GLOBE reporter visited the hospital at a late hour last evening and found the wounded man resting easy, free from pain, but spitting blood. Dr. Jones gives it as his opinion that the man could not live. The ball passed very near the heart and internal hemorrhage is going forward. At midnight when a GLOBE reporter called at the county jail the wife was sleeping quietly, unconscious of the fact that her husband was dying by her hand.

From all the GLOBE could learn from the immediate neighbors, they had lived happily together. Both of them are represented as persons of education and some refinement. It is a sad case in all its features.

# THE GLOBE HOROSCOPE

**As It Casts Its Light on the Chicago Markets.**

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Cables continue firm and higher, and wheat seems on its own real and intrinsic merits. For the first half hour you could have had a funeral in the wheat ring and not interrupted the business, but the decline consuls fired somebody off and he went right up into the dome, rested on the gas jet a moment, then paid 97c for November, took a chair, wiped his Swedish brow, and held a dollar and ten. The general public is bullish and the bears accepted the situation, went ashore and even many of the now talk higher prices. The bulk of opinion for higher prices undoubtedly is on account of a foreign war prospect, as rumors go, but the quiet and important foundation is the small stocks at the seaboard. What makes one think that this last argument has really got the most influence, is that if the war prospect was the principal lever then corn would be more influenced than it was, but it keeps just about the same and no more. Shipments are just enough to keep the balance with the big receipts, but I still say, give the article a chance, and it will have its life.

Oats some higher.

Provisions increasing in activity and I expect that we shall soon see lively times.

*DEPARTMENT ORDERS.*

**Abstract of Special Orders, No. 191, Headquarters Department of Dakota, Dated St. Paul, October 6th.**

Major Charles G. Bartlett, Eleventh infantry, is relieved from duty as a member of the general court martial, instituted by paragraph 1, special orders No. 116, *sice* First Lieutenant Edmund Rice, Adjutant Fifth infantry, who is relieved.

The leave of absence for seven days, granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Pleasant, by special orders from headquarters Fort Lincoln, is extended one day.

First Lieut. O. A. Booth, Seventh infantry, now in this city, having surrendered the unexpired portion of his leave of absence, will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Snelling, for duty, in charge of recruits and enlisted men for the companies of the Seventh infantry, stationed at Fort Buford, and will conduct them to that post. On arrival at Fort Buford, Lieut. Booth will then report for duty with his company.

Capt. William J. Wilson, medical department, having reported at these headquarters, in obedience to special orders from the headquarters of the army, will proceed to Fort Meade and report for duty.

A board of survey, to consist of Captain D. D. Wheeler, quartermaster's department, will on Tuesday, the 12th day of October, or as soon thereafter as practicable, examine certain subsistence stores at Yankton, and to report upon and fix the responsibility for any damage or deficiency found therein.

The commissary department will commute rations to Trumpeter Cassius R. Carter, company "E," Seventh cavalry, Fort Meade, returning to his post from detached service.

Lance Sergeant James E. Wilson, topographical assistant, will proceed to Fort Meade, D. T., to perform such work as the chief engineer of the department may direct. Upon completion of this duty, Sergeant Wilson will return to his station in this city. The commanding officer at Fort Meade will cause to be furnished for the use of Sergeant Wilson, such detail of men and such supplies as may be asked for by the chief engineer of the department.

**Always Remember**

that you will find the best assortment of Stationery Goods for office and personal use, Fancy Goods and Standard and Miscellaneous Books, at St. P. B. & S. Co., 87 East Third street.

**Don't You Forget,**

that you will save money in the purchase of your stove and in the saving of fuel, if you purchase the "Invincible" heating stove and the "Early Breakfast" cook stove. Wolterstorff & Moritz, agents, 125 East Seventh street.

# REPUBLICAN WORRY

**A Struggle All Around With the Sheriffalty as the Central Figure—Who Wins?**

When the Democrats had their jamboree over their county ticket two or three weeks ago the Republicans laid back and laughed. They saw visions of sugar plums as likely to drop into the Republican bread basket owing to the Democratic convention, and they were correspondingly happy. Last night was the Republican jamboree, and now the Democrats are laughing. The Republican primaries last night developed the fact that that organization is "all tore up" over who shall be their candidate for sheriff. There were two, three and four tickets afloat in the various precincts, the vote being in favor of C. Richter, John Lesh, Conrad Miller and an "independent" ticket which is supposed to mean D. A. Monfort or I. V. D. Heard. In the First ward there were two tickets, in the first precinct, as follows:

Independent—John B. Sanborn, Conrad Gotzian, Geo. R. Finch.

For Conrad W. Miller—B. P. Baker, S. Reichardt, T. Hoarn.

The independent ticket was elected by 108 to 23.

In the Second precinct there were two tickets as follows:

Independent—Theodore Sanders, J. P. Allen, A. L. Alness.

Miller—A. Roehl, J. Peterson, Wm. Suits.

The independent ticket received 73 votes and the other 8.

SECOND WARD.

In the First precinct there was the usual supply of tickets and the following "independent" was elected.

P. C. Haas, M. Harrison, John Helland.

In the Second precinct there were three tickets as follows:

Richter Ticket—R. Blakley, H. Schneider.
Lesh Ticket—C. E. Davis, Chas. E. Chapel.
Independent—R. Blakeley, Geo. B. Morton.

The Richter ticket carried by 24 to 6.

THIRD WARD.

In the First precinct the following, claimed as "independent," were chosen:

John C. Haupt, Frank Fairchild, George Wenz.

In the Second precinct there were two tickets, as follows:

Independent—C. N. Bell, Julius Schneider.
Miller—Z. M. Lyon, G. J. Hopping.

Bell and McGill were elected.

FOURTH WARD.

In the First precinct of the Fourth ward there were four tickets run, and 358 votes were polled. The tickets were known as the Richter, Lesh, Miller, and Independent tickets respectively.

The result was as follows: Richter, 154; Lesh, 121; Miller, 41; Independent 42. The following are the delegates elected, but it is stated that they are not all Richter men, viz: F. Driscoll, F. W. Schultz, Peter Elsweith, and Anton Yurka.

In the Second precinct there were two tickets as follows:

Independent—W. H. Sanborn, E. J. Hodgson, W. D. Cornish.

Lesh—E. J. Hodgson, Geo. A. Nash, Ed. Simonton.

The independent ticket was elected by 72 to 10.

In the Third precinct there were four tickets, as follows:

Lesh—F. Beyer, F. Beckman.
Richter—John Haensler, John Remer.
Miller—F. Beyer, J. Richter.
Independent—F. Blyer, J. J. McCardy.

The Miller ticket