FOURTH DISTRICT.

Washburn Don't Know of Any Pine Land Rings—He Says So Himself—Let's See.

To the Editor of the Globe:

Capt. Henry A. Castle, who is strongly advocating Washburn's election, ought to be a good witness. What does he say? There was just recently published by the chamber of commerce committee on the Mississippi river, a report giving the reasons why the saw dust bill recommended by the chief engineer of the war department, could not pass. In that report Capt. Castle is quoted as saying that when he went to Washington to lobby for this bill as the representative of our business union, he found Messrs. Dunnell and Poehler the only representatives of Minnesota who were heartily in favor of it, while Windom was actively against it. Washburn unwilling to do anything for it because it effected the "pecuniary interests" of many of his constituents, and McMillan, in a "now you see me and now you don't see me" sort of condition, with one eye on his friends in St. Paul, the other on those in Minneapolis he wanted to be his friends and the bill in his pocket as the sub-committee of the commerce committee of the senate.

Capt. Castle goes on to say that "all the documentary evidence from the engineer department of the army strongly sustained the bill." It had been recommended by the Mississippi river committee, the Quincy river convention, the St. Paul chamber of commerce, the business union, the engineers in charge of the Mississippi river improvements and all steamboat men in this country and Canada. But the "pecuniary interests" of many of Mr. Washburn's constituents were too much for the bill and all these powerful influences were set aside and overcome by him and his friend Windom, who made McMillan do their bidding under penalty of losing the Minneapolis influence for United States senator. And who were these "constituents" whose "pecuniary interests" outweighed all the interests of all the balance of the people of his district with Mr. Washburn. Capt. Castle said (this part of the report was eighteen months ago):

"Meantime, by industriously talking with members of congress from other states, newspaper correspondents and others with whom I became acquainted, I have learned that the numerous lobby of men from Minneapolis and other Minnesota towns who were paid $25,000 to go to Washington in the winter of 1880 to secure a remission of the $250,000 penalties incurred by pine land trespassers, had incidentally put in some effective work against the so-called "saw-dust" bill. They had pointed out the injury it would be to gulch mining in California and to manufacturing in New England. They had represented to members from Illinois and Iowa that it was a movement to cripple the mills at Minneapolis, whereby Chicago would again have a monopoly of the lumber supply for the western prairies, and they had drawn upon their imaginations in every direction for effective arguments against the measure."

This looks very much like a "pine land ring." And it looks very much like these were Washburn's constituents whose "pecuniary interests" he went to Washington to represent to the amount of $250,000 in one single item.

If Washburn don't belong body and soul to that ring, his strange co-operation with them to kill this saw dust bill needs explanation.

This explains why he did not dare to answer the repeated requests of the chamber of commerce asking him if he was in favor of this bill. It explains why he and his fellow traitor Windom dare not face a public audience in this the capital of the state.

It explains why his saw mill friends got up a corporal's guard of the board of trade, and had themselves appointed a committee to "investigate" the saw dust question, and muddy the water and blind the people until after the election. It explains why Bill King wrote that violently abusive editorial in the Minneapolis *Pioneer Press*, denouncing the St. Paul chamber of commerce as "liars, blackguards," etc., because they were showing up the work of Washburn and the other pine land thieves, whose only love for the Mississippi river is for that portion at and above Minneapolis as far as the Winnebagoshish reservoirs.

The fact is Washburn is the tool of the pine land ring. The pine land ring are opposed to the improvement of the Mississippi river below Minneapolis, and Washburn dare not go against their "pecuniary interests." He is for Wm. D. Washburn first. He is for the saw mill men (of whom he is one) and the pine land ring (of which he is the representative in congress) second. He is for Minneapolis, third (except when he has a railroad to sell) and for the people of his district last (when he wants their votes). If the people of the district want a man to represent them, they must elect some one besides W. D. Washburn. He has shown himself incapable of representing anybody but himself, and his rings and their "pecuniary interests." Let us return him to his saw mill and pine land friends and select Dr. Ames for a change. INDEPENDENT VOTER.

The Laborer's Friend.

To the Editor of the Globe:

The Minneapolis *Tribune* just now is greatly interested in the workingmen and is full of theoretical advice. How would it do to show some practical evidence of its good feeling by rasing the pay of its own workmen? The *Tribune* pays its compositors less than any other morning newspaper in the state, or only thirty-six and one-half cents per thousand ems, while the *Pioneer Press* pays thirty-eight and the much abused GLOBE forty cents. You see the *Tribune* is for "home protection" and the GLOBE for "free trade." The GLOBE's forty cents may not have the purchasing power of the *Tribune's* thirty-six and one-half cents, but I never discovered it. Incidentally it may be stated that the *Journal* pays even less than the *Tribune*. For this are we the friends of labor. TYPO.

Suit For Libel.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.—The Allan Steamship company brought suit for libel against the *Witness*, claiming $50,000 damages. The *Witness* charged ill treatment of passengers on the steamer Sardinian.

Obituary.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 3.—Rev. Dr. Alex G. Mercer, for many years rector of Trinity church, and owner of All Saints' chapel, died this noon of apoplexy, aged sixty-six.

AMES TO THE FORE.

Echoes of the Battle in the Fourth District.

WASHBURN PROVEN A LIAR.

The Gigantic Plot to Steal Pine Lands Worth $40,000,000.

EXTRACT FROM ORIGINAL BILL.

Dr. A. A. Ames, Democratic candidate for congress of the Fourth district in a speech at Music hall in Stillwater last evening gave Mr. Washburn, his opponent, a blow below the belt which he will not be apt to recover from until after election. When Dr. Ames referred to Mr. Washburn's bill whereby it was contemplated to place the valuable pine lands of the north within stealing distance of the pine land thieves he said:

Ever since I was nominated as the Democratic candidate for congress from this district I have done my utmost to secure a copy of Mr. Washburn's bill to remove certain bands of Indians upon the White Earth reservation. When I have asked Mr. Washburn's friends where I could get a copy of it, they have told me he had the only copy of it there was in the state; that he gave a true version of its provisions in a little speech he made recently in the city of Minneapolis. I tried Washington, but was unsuccessful. In the mail received by me since arriving in your city to-day, I found a copy of the Grand Forks *Herald*, (Dakota), of March 3, 1882, which contains a copy of the bill. I have perused this document carefully, and have no hesitancy in pronouncing it as a bare-faced attempt to organize a forty-million-dollar steal. When I first took the stump in this campaign from the general information I had of the bill I characterized it in mild language as a scheme by which scheming land grabbers might get in their work. I now say after reading the original bill that it was a plot to steal $40,000,000 worth of pine lands, which ought to consign its originator to a secluded home in his $125,000 house for the balance of his life, there to enjoy a miserable existence upon the quarter of a million dollars obtained under false pretences from the city of Minneapolis. Mr. Washburn denied the charge I made that the bill was to allow the pine lands in the Red lake reservation to be sold to the highest bidder in lots to suit the purchaser. He said this in a speech and it was reiterated in his subsidized press throughout the district with the evident intent of creating the impression that I lied. Here is the clause as it appears in the original bill as introduced by Mr. Washburn. If it has been amended since it was not his fault. This is as he intended it should be at first:

Sec. 3. That after the said lands embraced in any of said reservations have been appraised as herein provided, the secretary of the interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized to offer the same at public sale, through the United States land office for the district where the land is situated, to the highest bidder, for cash only, for not less than the appraised value of the same, which shall in no case be less than $1,25 per acre, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres to any one person where the lands are chiefly valuable for agricultural purposes; and where the lands are chiefly valuable for their pine or other valuable timber, the character of the land in all cases to be determined by the report of the appraisers, the same shall be sold for cash to the highest bidder, as herein provided, in tracts of not more than 160 acres: PROVIDED, THAT NO LIMIT SHALL BE FIXED AS TO THE AMOUNT OF THIS CHARACTER OF LAND TO BE PURCHASED BY ANY ONE INDIVIDUAL."

Now, this is exactly what I charged, and Mr. Washburn denied it emphatically. I throw the lie back into the teeth of Mr. Washburn and his subsidized press. Mr. Washburn may intend to amend his bill; I give the "thieving clause" as he intended it should go through when he introduced it. An earnest protest to the bill, from the chamber of commerce of Grand Forks, Dakota, dated March 4, 1882, against the bill, stayed it from passage, and as the game is large I do not wonder at Mr. Washburn's anxiety to be returned to congress that he may try and get this gigantic steal consummated that he may realize pin-money sufficient to meet current and campaign expenses.

The lands comprised within the terms of the bill are those of the Red lake, Leech lake, Cass lake, Mille Lacs, Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, Bois Fort, Lake Winnebagoshish and White Oak in Minnesota; also lands occupied by the Chippewa Indians in Otter Tail and Todd counties of this state, also the lands occupied by the Turtle Mountain bands of Pembina Chippewas in Dakota territory.

The objections urged by the Grand Forks chamber of commerce were:

First—It puts it within the power of "rings" or combinations of capitalists and speculators, to purchase from the government vast areas of pine timber lands at one-tenth of their market value.

Second—It virtually abrogates the homestead and pre-emption acts over nearly one-half of northern Dakota, including the finest portions of the territory, and throws the land open to non-resident speculators and "bonanza farmers."

The protest then goes on to give the following statement of facts.

The pine land included within the limits of these rerervations in Minnesota is estimated by experts at four billions (4,000,000,000) of feet, board measure worth on an average $10 per 1,000 feet as it stands on the land —worth, in other words, forty million ($40,000,000) dollars. This bill embodies in its main features the form of prior bills, under which the large tracts of pine lands have been thrown upon the market and acquired by combinations of speculators at merely nominal values, from $1.25 to $2 per acre. The provisions of this bill are such as to invite and insure the formation of similar combinations enabling such rings of speculative buyers to obtain possession of quarter sections of land, worth at present values $10,000, at a cost of from $200 to $400.

In this bill the Indian is allowed, if he adopts the habits of civilization, to locate 160 acres of agricultural lands lying within the reservation which he now occupies. The sale at auction of agricultural lands on which no Indian is located is limited to one-quarter section to one person at a price not less than $1.25 per acre, these lands being worth on an average about $400 per quarter section, but pine lands and other lands valuable for their timber are expressly exempt from the provision securing equal distribution to purchasers. This bill clearly states (see sec. 3) that 'NO LIMIT SHALL BE FIXED AS TO THE AMOUNT OF THIS CHARACTER OF LAND TO BE PURCHASED BY ANY ONE INDIVIDUAL.' We submit that this provision is obviously unjust and unequal, as those pine lands—to which, practically, combinations of speculators alone have access—are of great value, worth on an average $10,000 per quarter section."

Dr. Ames, with these facts before his audience, scored a home run by knocking Washburn's ball beyond the center field. He was attentively listened to and loudly applauded by the large and appreciative audience.

Mr. Donnelly followed with a powerful speech.

NUTS TO CRACK.

ONE OF WASHBURN'S CREDITORS HEARD FROM.

He Reminds the Assignee of the "Dollar for Dollar" Days—Asks a Number of Pointed Conundrums—And Closes in a Provokingly Suggestive Manner.

To the Editor of the Globe:

The *Journal* having published an interview with H. T. Welles, one of Washburn's assignees, intended to cover up the fact that Washburn's employes were not paid in full at the time of his failure (few were ever so paid), but so skilfully worded as to *state only the truth, yet deceive*, and Mr. Welles having come to the front once more, I desire to ask him:

How did it happen that before you would act as assignee you insisted that *your claims should be paid* in full? You were a creditor of Mr. Washburn, why did not you yield the preference to the laborer?

How did it happen that Dr. Levi Butler, who sold Washburn's notes for sixty-six cents on the dollar, had *his deficiency made up* in cash, and this after Mr. Washburn's debts had all been paid "dollar for dollar" in inflated property at appraised valuation? Why were not *the deficiencies of laborers*, who sold their time-checks at half their face value, also made up?

How did the First National bank get dollar for dollar by surrendering $35,000 of Washburn's paper for a one-third interest in a grist-mill which *it was glad to sell* afterwards for about $20,000.

How did the Merchants' National bank keep even by investing $24,000 in a two-thirds interest in an old saw-mill and selling it for $14,000?

How did Merriam & Wilder and Byers & Wilder, whose claims aggregated $22,000, fare with the lot they got subject to a mortgage of $16,000?

How about Peter Wolford selling Washburn's paper for fifty cents on the dollar, and *on time at that?*

Is it true that the Vermont Fletcher's death was the result of excitement growing out of his losses?

Did you urge creditors to take the property at appraised and fictitious valuation as being "*the best they could do?*"

Was the property, under your supervision, appraised at nearly double its value? And did you save nearly $300,000 for Washburn "out of the wreck?"

How much was Col. Patterson paid to *negotiate the sale* of Washburn's paper, before the assignment, and *when Washburn knew he was bankrupt?*

Did not "personal friends" of yourself and Washburn furnish Patterson the money with which to buy up those same notes at forty-five to fifty-seven cents on the dollar?

Did not Washburn *borrow money with which to pay your claim*, just before the assignment, and return it on the "dollar for dollar" plan?

Did not Washburn tell you and others at a meeting of creditors that *he could not trust the laboring men*, and feared they would burn his Anoka mill?

Was it not because of his fears, and not because he cared for their necessities, that he urged that they be speedily settled with "*on the best possible terms?*"

Were not "the best possible terms" in some cases as low as thirty-eight cents on the dollar?

Did not some of the laborers gladly take "dollar for dollar" in the shape of store orders on creditors at a discount of thirty per cent. at each end?

Did not every creditor who settled, no matter for what per cent., receipt in full? and haven't you claimed that a "receipt in full" meant dollar for dollar?

Did not Washburn's brother have *a mortgage on his most available property?* And didn't his wife have a large amount of government bonds "in her own name?"

Before the assignment were not *things fixed so as to protect Washburn* and place him in position to dictate terms of settlement?

There, Mr. Welles, when you have answered the foregoing "easy ones," I'll give you some harder nuts to crack. The writer hereof has been for years, and now is in possession, of *the inside history* of the assignment. By way of a hint, let me ask what became of the first assignment papers—the ones which you said "would't answer the purpose?" On the whole, I don't believe you will care to answer.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

How We Are to be Ruined.

[The following communication seems to be sent to a Minneapolis paper via the GLOBE.—ED. GLOBE.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 1, 1882.

To the Editor Minneapolis Evening Journal:

In your very learned editorial of last evening you call the attention of all bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, butchers, horseshoers, etc., etc., to the fact that they are getting just about double the pay of the same class of labor in England, and you warn them that they will have to work for one-half of what they are working for to-day if Dr. Ames is elected. You claim that he will vote for free trade and then the natural conclusion is that the bricklayers in England will ship us foundation walls and brick work generally, already laid. The horseshoers, too, are getting ready to shoe horses in England and we may expect if Dr. Ames is elected that they will offer to shoe the Minneapolis horses for half price, or else shoe horses in England and ship them to us already shod, and in that way break down our worthy fraternity of horseshoers. The butchers, too, are getting ready to kill beef in England and ship it to Minneapolis to undersell our butchers.

I for one am opposed to any such Chinese tricks. The next thing we hear will be that the carpenters, bricklayers, joiners, plasterers, glaziers, butchers, cooks, house furnishers and the whole caboodle of cheap labor fellows will combine as it were and send us a horse complete, foundation walls and cellar included. This thing must not be allowed, Mr. Editor. It would be an eternal shame to allow a blacksmith in England to beat our local blacksmiths down to half price in their greedy endeavor to get the job of shoeing Mayor Ames' horses.

If such things should be allowed when Mr. Washburn wishes to build another mill all he would have to do would be to telegraph to some cheap fellow in England to know what he would ship him the foundation walls for, and he would say half-price. Then Mr McMullen would have to go out of business, or else the men who work for him would have to work for half-price. Now you inform us that Mr. Washburn will see that no fellow in England is allowed to ship into Minneapolis any ready shod horses and ready made mills covering an acre of ground. I say amen.

I do not believe in allowing any such cut-throat competition. I had all along been under the impression that our distance from the labor market and the scarcity of labor and the vast field of undeveloped country which we own and are improving so fast was the cause of prices being kept up to the present desirable standard; but I am convinced, Mr. Editor, that it is Mr. Washburn and protective tariff.

Although we all know that he did sell us out in his Minneapolis and Saint Louis sale we fully realize now that it was a part of his grand scheme to protect *himself*—and his neighbors afterwards.

We will all hurrah for Washburn and a protective tariff. Why, what do you think Dr. Ames tells us is the reason we are so prosperous. He says the good crops and our vast export business bringing money into the country causes capital to accumulate and in the desire of the capitalist to make his money earn something he goes to work and builds railroads and large stores and dwellings, and that this causes a great demand for laborers and consequently they are scarce and can demand good pay. Such nonsense. It just shows what people will say when they think other folks will believe them.

Any man can see just as you do, Mr. Editor, and if he is candid or got good sense he will admit that protective tariff is at the bottom of all of it. I tell the farmers to vote for Washburn, for if they do not and Ames is elected he will take the protective tariff off of rain and we will all be washed away by the British rain down to the gulf of Mexico.

But here is something which I have tried to make tally with your and my doctrine on protective tariff and I cannot for the life of me make the thing fit. Up in Winnipeg where they have free trade with England the bricklayers and plasterers and all kinds of men get twice as much as they do here.

This statement is being circulated around among my neighbors and I find that unless we can privately concoct some plausible answer to this statement that we, us and Washburn, are all liable to be left.

Now, Mr. Editor, we must do something, say something or other, it does not matter much what. Tell them that free trade, protective tariff for revenue only, is what is doing all this good for Winnipeg and that Mr. Washburn, will do all this if he is sent to congress.

As for me I need support of some kind for the tide is strong. I hope you will come to me with your statistics and speeches in congress and with all the other ammunition you have got, for if you do not I shall have to surrender. Yours with respect, CONFIDING REPUBLICAN.

N. B. I shall write to the GLOBE on the same subject but shall keep a stiff upper lip and not let them see we are scared.

Amber Cane Sirup.

Mr. S. A. Thompson, of Mound View township, Ramsey county, has left at the GLOBE office, a sample of very fair, clear and excellent amber cane sirup. Mr. Thompson is a pioneer in the production of the amber sugar cane in this county. Last spring he planted twenty acres to amber cane, the first field of the kind yet cultivated in this county. Owing to some untoward circumstances, the character of the season, etc., the yield was a comparatively light one, but the quality was good. Mr. Thompson has supplied himself with a No. 6 mill, and a No. 7 pan, for the manufacture of sirup from the cane. As a test, he has manufactured sirup from the cane produced on three acres, and from that estimates that the average yield of the whole twenty acres will be 120 gallons to the acre, and that from ground that last year brought only nine bushels of wheat to the acre. Mr. Thompson ought to have the thanks of the community for introducing a new industry into the county. Many of the farmers in his vicinity look upon his enterprise with interest, and the prospect is that another year extensive fields of amber cane will be cultivated. Owing to the exceptionally wet weather of last spring, the crop generally did not do usually well. Mr. E. J. White, of Morristown, Rice county, has made 2,000 gallons this year, which was a yield of about one third less than the usual quantity. Mr. Isaac Newell cultivated two acres of cane which produced 200 gallons to the acre, notwithstanding the unfavorable season. From this farmers can readily see that the value of the wheat crop bears no comparison to that of the sugar cane. The best interest of the farmer will be secured by diversified husbandry, devoting his farm to the raising of wheat, sugar cane, oats, flax and other crops in due proportion, as well as the raising of cattle. Mr. Thompson's successful experiment should encourage every farmer, to give due heed to this new industry, the cultivation of the amber sugar cane. When it is considered, that amber cane sirup sells by the quantity at fifty cents a gallon, and by the single gallon at a higher price, the value of the culture can be easily computed.

Frank Queen's Estate.

PHILAELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 3.—Letters of administration have been granted by the register of wills in the estate of the late Frank Queen, the publisher and proprietor of the New York *Clipper*, to the widow, Rebecca H. Queen. The personal estate is valued at about $150,000.

Mormon Immigrants.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The steamer Abyssinia, from Liverpool, brough 423 Mormon passengers, of which twenty-eight were returning missionaries. The whole party leave this evening for Salt Lake city.

Billiards.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The *Spirit of the Times* suggests that in view of the contemplated visit to this country of Vignaux, the French billiardist, it would be in order for a congress of leading experts to organize a tournament at cushion caroms, open to the world.

Retiring from Business.

Esterley & Heinemann, corner 7th and Jackson streets, offer immense bargains in

Cloaks.
Dolmans,
Blankets,
Comfortables,
Underwear.

Special and immense drive in Buckskin Gloves and Mittens. Call at once, it will pay.

ESTERLEY & HEINEMANN,
Corner 7th and Jackson streets.

KNUTY FLAYED.

The Little Norwegian Dissected by One of His Own Countrymen.

THE SETTLERS HE HAS ROBBED,

And the Man Whose Homestead He Jumped.

Knute Nelson, His Present and Past.

The following is an editorial from the Norwegian newspaper, *Nordstjernen*, Fargo and Moorhead:

We will to-day offer as much room in our columns, that every reader possessing common sense in Minnesota's Fifth congressional district, will have no dicffiulty to make up his mind if he can support this man for the important congressional office, or if it is thought best to let Knute Nelson stay home, and right here we will ask the readers to bear in mind, that it is their sacred duty to have the needs of the district in mind, and not vote for a man because he belongs to this or that nation ali ty,

When we took our oath of allegiance, we swore to be good American citizens and abide by the American constitution and laws. It cannot be denied, that we break this pledge, if we allow our natural feelings and sympathy to carry us away and vote for a countryman, just because he is such. In this country we are either American citizens or we are nothing. So much will conscience dictate to every upright man who has sworn to support the American constitution. Knute Nelson may be himself a pretty good man, but at the same time be a dangerous representative to congress. It is all owing to the company he is in, and in this respect we can say with safety that he is in very bad society. His committee foreman (he has also a committee, of course) is Gilman, from St. Cloud, one of the slickest and most unscrupulous politicians in Minnesota, and an active member in the pine land ring, whose head man is Washburn, from Minneapolis. About all the pine there is left in Minnesota may be found in the Fifth district, and this pine will the ring try and gobble up. To do this with success, they must have the district representative on their side, and, therefore, the thieving ring is working so incessantly for Nelson, whom they themselves think to have in their power, and so long as Knute Nelson so ready and willingly is receiving their aid, it must be supposed that he will be obliged to obey their dictations, if he should be elected.

This talk and plea of nationality is considered by the ring to be an excellent pretense and point to throw in the eyes of the Scandinavians. They will rejoice at the prospect of a countryman being elected to congress, while the pine thieves can in quiet and ease reap the benefit thereof.

There is upwards of 5,000,000,000 feet of pine left in the district, and every foot of this the ring calculates to gobble up, with the aid of Nelson. Therefore, they are appropriating money, and newspaper influence and great speakers to further his election. Why are Washburn, Gordon and Fletcher, all Minneapolis men, working so incessantly for Nelson's election. They are not doing so with no purpose in view. This no politicians of their calibre will do.

It is circling round nothing less than the whole 5,000,000,000 feet of pine yet left, and which the pine thieves will appropriate in various ways, partly by false pre-emptions, partly by simple purchase for a nominal price, after they have so arranged the sales that the ring's own members know time and place. It is clear that this humbug cannot continue to be perpetrated unless the congressman from the district stands on the side of the thieves, for his antagonism would cause an investigation which would expose the whole plot, but if he is with them, neither complaint nor protest would help. These are met by the assurance that the district's own congressman, who is supposed to know the conditions, gives the assurance that both complaints and protests are unfounded, and that they emanate from hate, personal hatred, and so the thing is ended. And so it has transpired in years past, in which they have had the member of congress on their side, and so it will be if Knute Nelson by their help is elected. Said one of Knute Nelson's friends to Editor Schroeder, of *Normanna Banner*, and to ourselves in Knute Nelson's own office in Detroit, "you talk up the nationality among your countrymen, we Americans understand what it means." Why should we preach the nationality? Was it for anything else but to help the ring to choose their man by the aid of the sacred feeling. We, for our part, will not agree to such a nefarious deceit.

Should Knute Nelson be chosen to congress it must be because he unquestionably is the best man and of no other purport. If the ring gets hold of all the pine we will soon see what lumber will cost out here on the treeless plains of the northwest, where we must have this lumber or freeze to death. The farmer, who on the open priries now must pay $30. per M. foot for the poorest common lumber, will if he votes for Knute Nelson, help the lumber ring to screw up the prices yet more after the first have obtained control of balance of the pine in the district. Yet we will admit that it is possible that Knute Nelson, if elected will act without regard to the pine ring, but it is not probable, as long as he is receiving their material aid in the struggle. Neither is it probable, that Knute Nelson in congress, would act more honest in the interest of his conitituents, than did he in Minnesota's legislature, and right here we come to an episode in his life which we have ourselves heard his warmest friends condemn, much as Knute Nelson would like to conceal it. What we have to say is so revolting that the lover of right will recoil with indignation over such a representative of the people, and who in so shameful a manner could wrong the poor and therefore defenceless class of his constituents. We have hitherto been silent on this subject as we lacked proof, and without such we will not assail the character of any one. We have in the meantime obtained such proofs, and ignorant but well-meaning countrymen, who intended to vote for Knute Nelson because he is a Norwegian, will perhaps think twice before they cast their vote.

Paul Sletten, receiver of the Crookston land office, is a man who knows well of the land affairs in Minnesota, and in the presence of witnesses he was the one to first relate the shameless and unparalleled mode of procedure against the poor settlers whom he as senator and railroad attorney robbed of their homestead, which was their all, and where they had made their improvements and spent what little money they might possess; the story seemed so revolting as to call our duty as journalist in requisition and pursue the story further and either additional proof or dispel false rumors, if such should prove to be in vogue. The fruit of our investigation we herewith give:

Already early in the years of '70 and '72, and earlier, many actual settlers had squatted on land that would have constituted part of the land grant to the old St. Paul & Pacific railway, the present Manitoba company, if this company should have fulfilled the obligations under which they obtained the grant. This was never done. In 1877 the legislature adopted a special law whereby an extension of time was granted the said company to complete the road, on the express conditions that all real settlers' rights should be respected first and foremost. Knute Nelson was at that time senator and succeeded in secretly smuggling into this law a clause whereby it could only apply to the Brainerd branch of the road, while about all the settlers were located along the so-called St. Vincent extension. For this piece of work in the state legislative assembly Knute Nelson was made a present from the railroad company of two sections (1,280 acres) of land in the vicinity of Alexandria. But though the settlers along the named extension were barred from the protection of the law, the company did not by any means so consider it. Consequently the law would be very good for the settlers to rob them of their homestead, while the mighty railroad company paid no more attention to the law than if it never existed. A curious state of affairs and a funny law it is, that is good for one party but not for another, and yet a still more remarkable lawgiver is he, who showed his sense of right opposite his constituents by stealing the poor settlers' only home and giving it to the railroad company who's salaried attorney he was. The legislature appointed also a commission to examine into the respective rights of the company and the settlers. The commission consisted of the governor, attorney general and clerk of the state supreme court. In 1879 they undertook a tour of inspection, and received in Sauk Center, Alexandria, Fergus Falls, Glyndon and Crookston the settlers' explanations and affidavits. Accompanying this commission was the salaried attorney and representative of the railroad company, our illustrious countryman, Knute Nelson. He acted not only as the attorney and representative of the railroad company, but personated where the settler was a Scandinavian, as interpreter for both the settler and commission, and he so represented, advocated and interpreted that the poor settler got nothing, while the railroad company got his home. We append here a list of names of betrayed settlers who can thank Knute Nelson for the taking away of their home, on which they had spent so many days of hard and industrious labor. A few of the here mentioned settlers were promised a favorable consideration for their claims, but in every instance they were all fooled in the end. The following settlers were all promised favorable consideration, but were all deceived:

IN SAUK CENTER.

Edwin A. Chadwick,	David B. Eckel,
Jno. B. Rand,	Jno. M. Bond,
William Percey,	Isaac Parks,
James A. Morrison,	Alfred Doolittle,
G. W. Stewart,	Jno. Holley,
Oscar Torr,	Frederick Kurell,
John W. Brown,	James Grey,
	Jno. B. Bailey.

IN ALEXANDRIA.

Charles H. Adfit,	Elizabeth B. Allyn,
Edgar Rease,	Gardner Gifford,
William G. Sherdon,	Sym W. Barrows,
Henry P. Sharp,	Jesse Borrick,
Robert Coates,	James Ostberg,
Andrew Olseon,	Harkon Anderson,
George Murron,	Johan Damlke,
O. Johnson Stocklan,	Jno August Nelson,
Alvin B. Hazen,	Charles Hazen,
Charles Jones,	Johan Bitten.
Herman Blhuke,	

IN FERGUS FALLS.

Christ M. Littlethorn,	James Barnes,
O. Fogelberg,	Swan Olson,
William Dow,	Ole Thoreson,
Andrew Gilbertson,	Wilhelm Grenwald,
Chs. W. Bigerall,	Lars Olson,
Ellen S. Herfranson,	Ole Oleson Eyquen,
Ole Ellingson,	James McNulty,
Even Evenson,	Alex. Thompson,
Gunder Olson,	Samuel P. Smith,
Daniel Moore,	Nils Strobeck,
Wm. Wilkenson,	August Moling,
E. A. Braaten,	Bjore Sjoire,
Jno. D. Hooker,	Thrord Jovison.
Jno. O. Nokkelby,	Ole F. Loseth.
Hans Nelson.	

IN GLYNDON.

Peter Salson.

IN CROOKSTON.

Albert O. Lorun.	Lars B. Larson.
Engel Sivertson.	Jacob Hasby.
Andrew O. Paulson.	Aere C. Johnson.
Martha Johnson.	Mary Carlton.
Andrew Thompson	Robert Coultin.
Wm. Flemming.	Daniel F. Brawley.
Francois Baslie.	Joseph Barrette.
John Peter Pilord.	James Grunlaugh.
Rairer Dronni.	Charles Wenzell.
Joseph Gruchy.	Ole Halstad.
Ole J. Paulson.	

The following named settlers' claims thrown aside, though every one of them had a hundred times better right to the land than the railroad company, whose representative and advocate was Knuty Nelson.

IN SAUK CENTER.

Ebenezer Orr.

IN FERGUS FALLS.

Ole Ambers,	O. T. Fisk,
Ole Hendrickson,	Bengal Swintson,
Sir Halvorson,	Jno. Larson,
Peter Hangen,	Iver. I. Largroos,
George Glebe,	Ferger Jenson,
Mathias Shesher,	Hulv. Ergelbretson,
Fred. Wishbrod,	Anton Burison,
Geo. Howard Hooker,	Peter Lindall
Geordian J. D. Hooker,	Carl Rolaff,
Christian Robertson,	Jonas Syverson,
H. G. Brekke,	Louis Johnson,
Hangan Paulson,	Ole Thompson,
Jno. Christ Mayer,	Galp. Santtowsky,
Tollof Thompson,	Henry Honeybaum.
Jno. W. Pugh,	John Buckley,
Edmund E. Beach,	Isaac N. Beach.
Justas F. Woodward,	William Perr,
William T. L. Connor,	Ebenezer F. Orr.

IN ALEXANDRIA.

Aron G. McMahon,	John Amtson,
William Schwarz,	Fredrick Jenson,
Emil Hicke,	Frantz Wangrun,
Ole Sjild.	

IN GLYNDON.

Nels Erickson,	Christian Nelson,
Moses T. Myhre,	Nils Stephenson,
Martin Kershad.	

IN CROOKSTON.

P. Johnson Eftenlord,	William Witherson,
William Jackson,	Patrick Salos,
James Rowe,	Julius Dougan,
John Coulter,	Antoine Coulter,
James E. Sullivan,	Louis Racine,
Iver Mjorn,	Ole Williamson,
Asmor Thomasson,	Isaac Aasmundson,
Ole Jorgenson,	Hans H. Bermyen,
Casper Mooser,	Anders O. Trarres,
Peter A. Thompson,	Hannah L. Purcy,
Thore Anderson,	Frank Robart,
John G. McLean,	Martin Feusett,
Martin Swanson,	Andrew Petterson,
Sam Peterson,	Elize Feltor,
Theodore Grunholph.	Tore Olson.
Joseph Grunnell.	Alferd Savern.
J. R. Buch.	John Dackon.
Hans C. Johnson.	Louis Johnson.
Ole Aspergrun.	Evan Erickson.
Nicholas Johnson.	Anxel Watstrom.
William Shults.	Ole Johnson.
Nils Olson.	Paul Halvorson.
Charles W. Billas.	Joseph Brewster.
Ole Christianson.	James Westour.
G. W. Roberts.	Joseph Beaudette.
Alexander Beaudette.	Albert Beaudette.
Elzard Dronac.	Phillios Dornac.
Dan McDonald.	

In the foregoing list of actual settlers, the reader will find many Norwegian names, but how much did the countrymanship signify with Knute Nelson on this occasion. It is true Knute Nelson was then to be sure the railroad company's advocate of as a matter of course, had an eye to the interests of the company; this he was paid for, and therefore better could not be expected from him. We have always held and repeat it now, there is always ground to consider a railroad attorney with suspicions. When Knute Nelson now comes before his countrymen who he so shamefully betrayed and pretends his nationality, one may ask how much did he care for nationality when his poor countrymen were robbed of their only home by Knute Nelson's voice in the senate, and his tricks when accompanying the commission. The list of names of his betrayed countrymen will be the spectre that threateningly places itself between himself and his ambitious end—a seat in congress. Not alone the pine land thieves, but also the Manitoba company will be well served by having Knute Nelson in congress, for when it once gets awake to the importance of regulating the railway traffic, the road will be well pleased to have its own attorney as representative in congress. In such an event would Knute Nelson represent the interests of the settlers, or those of the railroad company. Let the the before named settlers answer the question; they are real persons, whose existence cannot be denied.

Another ugly story, which for some time has circulated in the American newspapers about how Knute Nelson on his first arrival to Alexandria, jumped upon settlers' claims, while the settler for the present was absent to earn a living by work. The Minneapolis *Evening Journal*, a strong Republican newspaper has undertaken an investigation concerning this case and has obtained proofs of the veracity of the story. As soon as Knute noticed that the *Evening Journal* was on the track of his dishonest action, he directed his home organ, the Alexandria *Post*, to deny the whole story and explained that he, Knute Nelson, had for a consideration of one hundred dollars, bought the settler's surrender of his rights. The settler's name is Kilbourne, and his claim was located in sections 19 and 20, town 128, range 37. The *Evening Journal*, nothing daunted, interrogated the land office at Fergus Falls if Kilbourne had ever given up his right to the land and if it subsequently was taken in possession by Knute Nelson. The answer to this inquiry was made by Mr. Soren Listoe, register, that the record does not show any relinquishments of any right on the part of Kilbourne, but that his right was taken away by a proceeding emanating from the land commissioner at Washington, and that the claim was then entered by Knute Nelson. So far from that Killbourne gave up his right either for one hundred dollars, or any other sum; that he had appealed to the department of state; but Knute understood this thing better than he, and the end of the whole was that the poor fellow lost his homestead, which was his all in this world, and Knute Nelson gained a valuable claim but accompanied by an old man's curse.

We have heard many stories about Knute Nelson, but we think it will be enough with the foregoing. He robs an old and poor settler of his only home. While the poor man is seeking his livelihood elsewhere in the sweat of his brow, he, Knute Nelson, uses his influence as state senator to make a couple of hundred poor settlers homeless and give their lands to a railroad company, whose salaried attorney he was. His associates are the pine land thieves, who only are awaiting his election to raise the price of lumber. We advise our readers in Minnesota's Fifth district to read and be convinced. Form a just resolution and do not let your sympathies be carried away by the nationality cry, which in this instance is an effrontery, if not a crime, against the constitution and laws of the country. Do not put up Knute Nelson or any other man as your god, but judge with candor and act accordingly.

$200.00 REWARD.

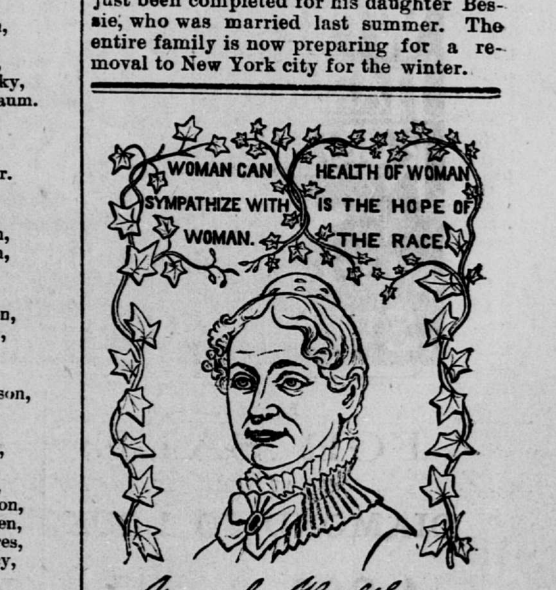
Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation HOP BITTERS, especially Bitters or preparation with the word HOP or HOPS in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale, as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted. HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., Rochester, N. Y

Don't Die in the House

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, 15c.

Dissatisfaction has been caused in Italy by the election of Signor Coccapieller, a violent Radical said to have been lately a circus rider, to a seat in the chamber of deputies. Although the government will have a majority in the new chamber the Republican contingent is increased.

Ex-Secretary Evarts is the patriarch of a charming family colony on his estate at Windsor, Vt. Four handsome dwellings now nestle among the green fields and maple groves of the picturesque valley occupied by Mr. Evarts and his three married children, the newest of them having just been completed for his daughter Bessie, who was married last summer. The entire family is now preparing for a removal to New York city for the winter.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, Including Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PROLAPSUS UTERI, &c.

☞Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

☞FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the *Greatest Remedy in the World.*

☞KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

☞Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. *Mention this Paper.*

☞LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

☞Sold by all Druggists '63 (3)