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THE COMING BATTLE

Five Thousand Milwaukee Democrats Parade in Honor of Grover Cleveland.

Delegate Post Points Out Some Indications of the Wind's Direction.

The Cleveland and Hendricks Clubs of Burlington and Vicinity Have a Rousing Demonstration.

Blaine's Offer of $10,000 to Fisher and Mulligan to Give up the Letters and go to Europe.

Hendricks at Columbus—Another Epistle Defensive From the Plumed Knight—A Sound Oyster.

Donnelly's Answer to the Willmar Resolutions—His Speech at Belle Plaine—Faribault Republicans.

Milwaukee's Great Democratic Demonstration.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 5.—Last night was a great night for the Democracy of Milwaukee city and county, as it was the occasion of the torchlight parade of the marching clubs. Nearly 5,000 men were in line. The procession occupied an hour in passing a given point. Owing to the unusual delinquencies consequent upon the gathering of so large a body of men from different and widely opposite directions from the city, it was late before the column moved from Grand avenue to the South side. There the East and West side delegstions joined the South side contingent, and headed by a platoon of police, the procession started.

The line of march was on National avenue to Clinton street, thence to Broadway, thence to Division street and from there to the West side. On the West side Third, Galena and Fifth streets were traversed. As the column came up Broadway and again coming down Fifth street the spectacle presented by the waving line of fire was grand. Among the novelties in the line was a company from the West side who, instead of torches, bore red and green lights. Their movements in marching and counter marching presented a beautiful effect. Among the transparencies were the following:

"Tell the truth.—Cleveland."

"First ward—600 for Cleveland."

"His name is Mulligan—Next November it will be Dennis."

"Black Jack and Jingo Jim; such a ticket it can not win."

"Public office is a public trust."

"Tell Mr. Simpson that the Germans have picked up their wooden shoes and have gone for Cleveland and reform."

"Shoot the Irish deserters."

"Blaine's second sunstroke—November 4, 1884."

"No communion with the James Careys."

"Honor lies in honest toil—Cleveland."

"Irishmen, remember McSweeney."

"I have no criminal practice—Conkling to Blaine."

"Fratt will eat the rust."

"No stock jobber for president."

"House cleaning at the postoffice March 4, 1885."

"We want protection from dishonest statesmen."

"You will not play the eight by seven fraud on us this time."

The buildings along the line of march, especially on the south and west sides, were very generally illuminated. The crowd of spectators which witnessed it is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000. Arriving at the exposition building, Gen. West and staff, with N. D. Fratt and other gentlemen on the Democratic state ticket, took their places on a stand which had been erected, and the column passed in review before them. The gubernatorial candidate was lustily cheered by the clubs as they went by. This closed the exercises of the evening, and the clubs dispersed to their several wards.

The Coming Tidal Wave.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Delegate E. M. Post, of Wyoming, a member of the national and congressional Democratic committees, was in the city yesterday, returning home from a prolonged visit to New York. To the GLOBE correspondent Mr. Post said:

"After a careful and thoughtful analysis of the situation, I am convinced that Cleveland will be the next president. The current movements in politics, the general drift toward him, a fact most noticeable in the last thirty days, and the revolt in the Republican ranks, that has now reached very large proportions, all go to prove that this is the year of Democratic victory. Probably the most encouraging feature of the New York canvass, and the one that insures the state beyond a doubt, is the persistence and energy with which the Independents are conducting their work. They are all well organized, very much in earnest, untiring and eager in proselyting, well supplied with funds and determined by all honorable means to defeat Blaine, and they will certainly succeed. Take New York state alone. They have the signatures of 48,000 former Republicans, who by placing their names on the rolls formally declare their intention of abandoning their old party. Add to this the many thoughtful men who never identify themselves with the hurrah of a campaign, but are contented to express their displeasure either by a silent vote in favor of the opposition or staying away from the polls, and you see what a tremendous change is going on in the vote of the state. Here is the difference of the footing on election day of at least 100,000 votes.

"What class do these Independents represent?" asked the reporter.

"The business men of all classes, the big dry goods merchants, importers, jobbers, bankers and stock brokers. I know this from personal contact with them and patient investigation. I found the heads of these firms and houses almost universally opposed to Blaine, and as a rule the employes take the cue, and are in harmony with their employers. From this you can see what strength the movement must have. Being a banker myself, of course I met a great many of that class, and found that the same thing obtained with them. On the stock exchange it has become a stampede. Then take the action of the Union league during Blaine's visit. To be sure a number of the members of that institution visited him, but they did not dare call a formal meeting for the purpose of extending the courtesies of the club, for fear that they would be beaten, and so a few took this informal method, and thus evaded the rest."

"What effect is Tammany's action going to have on Democratic prospects?"

"We will lose some votes in that quarter undoubtedly. There is an element in it that will combine with Johnny O'Brien, the Republican ward politician, on any corrupt proposition affecting the city offices, and they will trade this time in the same direction. I estimate this loss at from 10,000 to 15,000, not more."

"And Butler and the workingmen?"

"Oh, that has arrived at the ridiculous stage, and will completely fizzle out before election. He will not get 5,000."

"What effect will Ohio have?"

"None at all. New York and Indiana are the battle grounds, and are so recognized. The only significance to be attached to Ohio is that the Republicans must carry it. Their political salvation depends upon it, while Democracy is in no worse position, no matter what the outcome may be."

"Are you well supplied with funds?"

"Yes; there is no lack of money or contributions. The committee has sent a large amount into Ohio, uselessly I think, for I don't believe we will carry the state."

Mr. Post informed the reporter that he would not be a candidate for re-election to congress, his private business demanding his attention.

The Democrats of Burlington.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 5.—The Burlington Democracy indulged in a rally last night, which excelled anything of the kind that has taken place in this city for years. Early in the evening crowds of people began to congregate on the streets in the business part of the city, and by 7:30 o'clock the sidewalks for squares were impassible on account of the dense crowds, while bands of music could be heard playing in all directions. Shortly before 8 o'clock the Cleveland and Hendricks clubs from the different wards, mounted and on foot, and all bearing torches, assembled on the corner of Washington and Main streets and formed in procession. By this time the streets in the vicinity of the rallying point for the clubs were filled with people to such an extent as to block them until cleared. The procession traversed the principal streets of the city, and was frequently greeted with cheers. The procession was a large one, there being, it is estimated, about 2,000 torches in line, After the procession, Col. John H. Keatley, of Council Bluffs, addressed a large meeting in Grimes' Opera house on the political issues of the day. Mr. Keatley ably and eloquently advocated the cause of the Democracy, and the frequent applause that greeted some of his more telling points sufficiently attested the fact that his remarks were appreciated and met the approval of his large and intelligent audience.

One More "Good and True."

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—E. W. Oyster, who has long been a protege of the Camerons and a Republican worker in Pennsylvania, announced himself in a speech last night as a Cleveland man. Mr. Oyster is a government employe, working in the printing division of the census office. He is the president of the federation of labor unions, and used to be president of the Pennsylvania Republican association, of which he is still a member. Mr. Oyster's speech was made last night at a meeting of the federation, and he complained that the Republican party had not enforced the eight-hour law, and would, if it could, break up all the trade labor unions. As to the tariff question there was but little difference in the platforms, and the men would rather trust their unions than any tariff for protection. He was not in favor of a tariff that gave nine cents to the employer and one to the man who did the work. At the close of his address, Mr. Oyster left for Chicago, where he will attend the convention of the International Federation as a member.

Hendricks' Sunday in Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 5.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks spent Sunday very quietly at the Stamm house, receiving a few callers. He attended church this morning and left at 4 p. m. on the Baltimore & Ohio road for Columbus.

What Blaine Did Yesterday.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 5.—Mr. Blaine remained quietly at Bellaire until this afternoon, and then, accompanied by his son and members of the local committee, drove a somewhat circuitous road through a region long familiar to him, to Wheeling. It was after dark when he reached the hotel here. During his stay at Bellaire the senior class of Washington and Jefferson college, Mr. Blaine's *alma mater*, came by special train from Washington, Pa., to call upon him. Mr. Blaine received them in his parlor, and the meeting was a very pleasant one. Each member of the class was personally introduced, and as most of them were natives of western Pennsylvania, Mr. Blaine in many instances knew the families to which they belonged. Several of them were sons of his old college mates. Although the usual differences in politics exist in the class all the members of it seemed to be strong Blaine men. Quite an interesting incident was the meeting between Mr. Blaine and his uncle, Hon. John Ewing, of Washington, Penna., who came to Bellaire expressly to see his nephew. Mr. Ewing, a venerable and remarkably well preserved old gentleman of eighty-eight, formerly represented his district in the Pennsylvania legislature and in congress, and is said to be the oldest living graduate of Washington and Jefferson college. On Monday Mr. Blaine will go up to Grafton, W. Va., whence he will return to Wheeling via Parkersburg and will again cross into Ohio to keep appointments already made in that state.

Tried to Buy Fisher and Mulligan.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The *World* prints a lithographic fac simile of an extract from a letter written by Warren Fisher to Gustave Kobbe, and which was read by Kobbe at a Democratic meeting held at Fairview, N. J., to-night. The original copy of this letter is still in the hands of Mr. Kobbe. The extract reads as follows:

"In April or May of 1880 Blaine sent word to have me meet him at the Fifth avenue hotel. He there authorized me to get the letters from Mulligan, to pay $10,000 if I could not get them for less, and then wanted Mr. Mulligan and myself to go to Europe and remain until after the election, all at his expense. Mr. Mulligan declined the offer. He said Blaine had stolen his letters in Washington and he never should have what he held at any price. Yours, etc.

WARREN FISHER.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 12, 1884.

Mr. Kobbe, in his speech, made some stinging remarks in reference to this letter and concluded as follows:

"Is not this meeting at the Fifth Avenue hotel, at which Mr. Blaine was branded as a thief and a liar, a companion to that famous meeting at Washington, when he went down on his knees to Mulligan and by fraudulent representations obtained possession of the first batch of these now famous letters."

Blaine Says He Didn't.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 5.—Mr. Blaine has written the following letter to Hon. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio:

Bellaire, Oct. 4, 1884.—Hon. Wm. McKinley, McCannon, Ohio. My Dear Sir: I have your favor stating certain charges against me which you wish to be able to contradict authoritatively. I answer you promptly and decisively:

First, it is utterly untrue that I ever advocated a residence of twenty-one years as a requirement of naturalization in the country. I always opposed the party that suggested it. I think the only change in the naturalization laws for which I ever voted in congress was to admit those foreigners who had honorably served in the Union army to citizenship without the delay required of others.

Second—I never voted to impose a tax of $10 per annum on miners. By the internal revenue laws framed to raise money for the expense of the war, proprietors of mines were taxed $10 per annum, just as lawyers, physicians, builders and other callings were, but the individual miner, the man who actually worked in the mine, was not in the least affected by the tax. I voted for the tax on the proprietors of mines, as I did for every other tax needed for the support of the Union armies. The tax was repealed fifteen years ago.

Third, I did not own and never did own an acre of coal land, or any other kind of land, in the Hocking valley or in any other part of Ohio. My letter to Hon. Hezekiah Bundy in July last on this same subject was accurately true. Very truly yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

To Oppose Mrs. Lockwood.

[Special Telegram to the Globe].

BUFFALO, Oct. 5.—It is announced that Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, the mother of the great Irish agitator, will speak in this city on Wednesday next. She has been invited by the Woman's Suffrage convention, of which Mrs. Belva Lockwood and Mrs. Clemens Losier are members. It has leaked out, however, that the convention is called, not to indorse Mrs. Lockwood, but to denounce her and her candidacy. A bitter opposition to her candidacy has sprung up within short time, and some very funny things are likely to happen at the meeting. The convention committee have hired the Young Men's Christian association hall for its deliberations. Mr. Wilcox says the convention will formally oppose Mrs. Lockwood, because her candidacy will do no good to the cause, all the other candidates for the presidency having expressed themselves in favor of woman's rights. Mrs. Powell will not champion either side, but will speak of woman's work and progress.

Grand Rally at Chippewa Falls.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Oct. 4.—Yesterday was held the county convention and in the evening we had one of the largest and most enthusiastic rally the Democrats have had this season and exceeded any demonstration the Republicans have had this fall. Hon. W. H. Ebbetts, of Milwaukee, accompanied by Hon. James Meehan, Democratic candidate for congress in this district, and several other distinguished guests, visited the city for the purpose of speaking and attending the reception given to Mr. Meehan. Mr. Ebbetts spoke for an hour and a half, and delivered one of the finest and most logical speeches that his audience had heard so far in the campaign. Mr. Meehan spoke for a short time in a very happy strain. There was room for only about half of the crowd that gathered.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republican County Convention at Faribault.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

FARIBAULT, Oct. 4.—The Republican county convention met at the court house at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by Dr. Wood, chairman of the county committee. Levi Nutting was elected temporary chairman.

On motion the chair appointed the following committee on credentials: T. C. Adams, Walcott; John Godfrey, Cannon City; S. M. West, Warsaw; P. S. Bateman, Wells; J. S. Allen, Northfield, and the following on permanent organization: O. J. Perkins, Northfield; N. F. Snyder, Warsaw; R. R. Hutchinson, Dundas; E. N. Livens, Faribault; T. Brown, Walcott.

R. A. Mott, of Faribault, read a letter from F. W. Frink, stating that two of his best friends were candidates for the position of county auditor and that he was not a candidate for deputy auditor under any one.

The convention then adjourned to meet at one o'clock p. m., but did not reassemble until 1:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on credentials report the following delegates:

Richland—T. B. Brown, John Nelson, E. Z. Hoover.

Wheeling—A. B. Hill, Adam Knopff, H. Bultman, H. C. Kolling.

Northfield Town—John Miller, T. H. Murray, E. Spear.

Northfield City—O. F. Perkins, H. Scriver, C. H. Pease, John Way, D. Goodhue, G. M. Phillips, Geo. Massin, Jas. Minder, D. L. Coon, A. W. Norton, A. H. B. Jeroker.

Walcott—M. S. Seymour, T. C. Adams, Ozro Carter, A. Bice.

Faribault, First Ward—L. Hawley, S. M. Bye, E. M. Leach, Geo. Dickenson, T. B. Gwathney, H. W. Taylor. Second ward—T. B. Clement, L. D. Newcomb, J. C. Turner, H. P. Sime, J. Van Saun, G. W. Wood, F. Nutting. Third ward—E. N. Leavens, F. A. Bean, Geo. Stafford, J. Hutchinson, W. S. Perkins. Fourth ward—R. A. Mott, John Mullin, Geo. Weston, J. B. Wheeler, R. M. Evans, G. Meyer.

Cannon City—H. C. LeSeur, W. H. Walrod, J. Godfrey, E. T. Oliver, D. B. Hawley.

Bridgewater—R. R. Hutchinson, C. Reynolds, M. Canedy, J. M. Oliver, J. W. McKelly, A. H. Thielbarn, A. Hadrew.

Warsaw—S. M. West, J. H. Austin, N. S. Snyder.

Wells—P. S. Bateman.

Forrest—J. W. Thompson, S. Taylor, T. Bundley.

Webster—C. Denman, W. Cole.

Morristown—J. C. Temple, J. Eddy, A. Kisor, J. P. Baumgarten, H. Purington, Geo. Bosehardt, F. Newell.

Shieldsville—P. McKenna.

Wheatland—Phil Plaisance, Peter Faber.

Erin—Thos. Plaisance.

Report adopted.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent. Adopted.

The convention proceeded to nominate officers according to the call.

On motion of O. F. Perkins the rules were suspended, and C. T. Palmer was unanimously nominated for representative.

For county auditor, R. A. Mott nominated A. W. Stockton of Faribault,; Oliver of Dundas nominated J. L. Donaldson, of Faribault.

Informal ballot, whole vote cast 81; A. W. Stockton received 28, J. N. Donaldson received 53.

The name of A. W. Stockton was withdrawn and J. N. Donaldson was nominated by acclamation.

For superintendent of schools S. B. Wilson was nominated by acclamation.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Dr. Coon made a motion that the convention commence with Northfield. Carried. W. S. Pratt was nominated by acclamation. Chas. Sweetser, Warsaw; C. Deike, Wheeling; J. P. Temple, Monstown; John Close, Richmond; Geo. Damp, Cannon City, were nominated. On motion the candidates from the Fourth commissioners district were taken up and balloted for. Whole number of votes cast, 82; Chas. Sweetser received 55, J. P. Temple received 27, and Sweetser was declared nominated.

John Close, Geo. Damp and C. Deike were put in nomination. Major Dike here rose and absolutely declined to run under any circumstances, and sat down when informed it was another Deike was nominated. Whole number of votes cast, 82; C. Deike received 50, Geo. Damp received 16, John Close received 16. Mr. Deike was declared nominated.

Phil Plaisance was put in nomination. Mr. O. F. Perkins stated that one lawyer and three farmers—he now desired to put in nomination a representative of another branch, Mr. I. G. Beaumont, of Faribault, a carpenter, and for all he knew a good one.

The convention proceeded to ballot. Whole number of votes cast, 80. Beaumont received 36 votes; Plaisance received 43 votes, and Plaisance was declared the nominee.

H. P. Sime, of Faribault, was nominated commissioner for the Third district, and J. W. Thompson, of Forest, was nominated for the Fifth commissioner's district.

The convention then adjourned.

It will be seen that Faribault has no representative on the ticket, but the Democratic convention, which meets Oct. 11, will be sure to put the man in for the occasion.

Ignatius Donnelly at Belle Plaine.

[Special Correspondence to the Globe.]

BELLE PLAINE, Oct. 4.—Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, candidate for congress from this, the Third congressional district of Minnesota, was billed to speak this evening to the citizens of Belle Plaine and vicinity, but as he arrived this morning instead of the evening as was expected, an invitation was extended for him to speak this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock instead of 7:30 p. m., as advertised, as to-day one of the regular Saturday fairs was being held, and a large crowd of farmers was in town, more perhaps, than would be in the evening. Mr. Donnelly finally consented and as the hall was found inadequate for the crowd the meeting was adjourned to the street, where Mr. Donnelly spoke from a wagon. The crowd was estimated at five hundred people, the largest concourse of people that ever listened to a speech in Belle Plaine. The population of this township is almost wholly German and Irish, and *all* of them *loud* in their praise of Donnelly.

Mr. Donnelly replied to Major Strait's letter in the *P. P.* this morning in a very gentlemanly manner, and after he got through the article had the appearance of a collander.

Mr. M. J. O'Connor, the commission man of this city, who has been traveling through Renville and Carver counties, stated in conversation with me this afternoon that the Swedes and Scandinavians in those counties are all Donnelly men.

Judge Whitlock who has been carefully canvassing this (Scott) county, claims the county for Donnelly from ten to twelve hundred, and Judge Henry places it at from eight to ten hundred. This is Major Strait's own county, and for such reports to greet Mr. Donnelly on his arrival here is certainly gratifying. Major Stait's old friends now concede Donnelly's election, and many of them are going to cast their vote for him. During Mr. Donnelly's speech he was frequently interrupted with cheers and cries "That's so," "You'r right," "I know that's so," etc., showing that they not only appreciated what he said, but that they were a reading class of people and were thoroughly posted upon the different subjects on which Mr. Donnelly was talking to them. After Mr. Donnelly got through speaking three cheers were offered, and such a hurrah was never before heard in Belle Plaine.

Mr. Donnelly Answers the Willmar Resolutions.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

DE GRAFF, Minn., Oct. 3.—A large crowd assembled this evening in this place to hear a speach from Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, candidate for congress in this district. Before proceeding with his usual campaign address Mr. Donnelly spoke for a short time upon the resolutions adopted at a meeting held at Willmar, Oct. 1, denouncing him for having attacked Judge Brown, of this judicial district. He said that the ressolutions were offered by the county auditor, Olson, but every one knew that he could not have written them. They bear the ear-marks of John W. Arctander. The meeting was drummed up by going from house to house. The report in the *Pioneer Press* says that the resolutions were "adopted unanimously by the entire assembly rising." The newspaper report was also, beyond doubt, the work of Arctander. The fact is that only fifteen persons rose to vote for these resolutions. The whole thing was a piece of Arctander's dramatic workmanship and was intended for its effect abroad. Arctander is played out in Kandiyohi county. He ran last year for county attorney against P. M. Quist, and although the county is usually good for 1,500 Republican majority, he was defeated by 500 majority, which was equal to a change of 2,000 votes. He does not dare, therefore, to show his hand openly, but he and Judge Brown pull the wires from behind the scenes, and get such men as the county auditor to assume the responsibility. The resolutions in question were an attempt to invoke the respect which all men feel for the law and courts. "No man," said Mr. Donnelly, "has more respect for the unsullied ermine of the judiciary than I have, but when a judge goes out of his way to prevent law and justice, to injure a political opponent, he drags his robes of office in the dirt and can no longer shelter himself behind them. A judge is only a man, and sometimes a very bad man. Judges have been impeached and removed from office for drunkenness, for licentiousness, for corruption, for all manner of crimes disgraceful to human nature. Tweed, of New York, who died in prison, as a public robber, had a number of judges in the day of his power, who shared in his plunder and obeyed his behests, and they were driven out of office loathed and despised of all men. If they had possessed an Arctander, when Tilden was exposing them, he would have prepared for them a series of resolutions like those adopted at Willmar, declaring that it was the duty of all men to rush to the defence of an insulted judiciary. But even New York, prolific as it is, has never yet produced an Arctander."

Mr. D. proceed to show that the law of the state declares that parties defendant must be sued in the county in which they reside at the time of the commencement of the action. He had been sued in Kandiyohi county by Rice & Co., although he did not reside in that county. The law further declares:

"If the county designated for that purpose (the trial) in the complaint, be not the proper county, the action may nevertheless be tried therein unless the defendant, before the time of answering expires, demands in writing that the trial be had in the proper county, and *the place of trial shall be thereupon changed to the proper county by the order of the court.*"

"I made such a demand through my attorneys, accompanied by an affidavit that I was a resident of Dakota county. The judge ignored that demand and proceeded to strike out my answer and give judgment for the plaintiff. He claimed that in addition to my demand for a change of venue I should have made a motion before the court for a change of venue. The statute provides for no such motion; it declares that when the demand is made "the place of trial shall be *thereupon* changed to the proper county, by the order of the court." It is the judge's duty to make such an order. But it is said that he had no official notice of the demand and affidavit. They were filed with the pleadings in the case, and it was his duty to take official notice of every paper on file. I had a statutory right "thereupon" to an order of court changing the venue.

"My answer set forth that I had not sufficient knowledge to form a belief as to whether O. P. Rice & Co. were partners and then proceeded to traverse and deny positively every allegation in the complaint. Judge Brown had no right to strike out my answer as sham or frivolous. It is true the statute of 1881 (c 49, s 1) says:

"Sham, irrelevant or frivolous answers, defences, or replies, and frivolous demurrers, may be stricken out, or judgment rendered notwithstanding the same, on motion as for want of an answer."

But the supreme court in the case of Morton vs. Jackson, 2d Minn., 108, has defined what a "sham answer" is. The court says:

"A sham answer is one the falsity of which is clear and undisputed, and which tenders or purports to tender an issue or new matter."

Certainly my answer was not sham on either ground. It denied the making of the note. The production of the note was not proof of the falsity of the answer, for the making of the note was the very question at issue, which only a jury could settle. The paper presented might have been a forgery. It cannot be said that the falsity of the answer was undisputed, for I dipute it. Neither did it present new matter. The supreme court further define, in the same case, a frivolous answer:

"A frivolous answer is one which, if true, does not contain any defense to any part of plaintiff's cause or action, and its insufficiency as a defense must be so glaring that the court can determine it upon a bare inspection without argument."

Certainly this definition does not apply to my case. And yet Judge Brown declared my answer sham and frivolous, and he went further for political effect, and declared it false. He usurped the functions of a jury to brand me with falsehood.

The annals of the courts will be searched in vain for a parallel to this action. If it is sustained at law the functions of the jury are at an end whenever the court chooses to try the case. A owes B on a note or contract; B denies that he made the note or contract, and throws himself upon a jury of his country. A goes before the judge, presents what he claims to be B's note or contract, and the judge gives judgment for A.

The case of Van Hoven Live Stock Co. vs. Zeicick, came before Judge Simons, of the Ramsey county court, last spring, upon a motion for judgment on the pleadings. Judge Simons asked: "Is there not a demand for a change of venue in this case?" He was told there was. "Then," said the judge, "I decline to consider the motion. It must go to the court of the district where the defendant resides."

But, in my case, Judge Brown proceeds to try the case and wipes out my answer as "false," a word not found in the statute, and then he or his partner in iniquity, Arctander, prepare a letter to the *Pioneer Press*, and the *Pioneer Press* declares editorially that I had committed perjury, although it well knew that neither complaint nor answer were sworn to. And all this for political effect. And then Arctander prepares a set of heroic resolutions, and the judge poses with his bedraggled ermine around him, and appeals to the sympathy of the public throughout his judicial district. I accept the challenge. I, too, will appeal to the people. The district well understands that Judge Brown saddled Arctander on them at a cost of $2,000 per year, to keep him from taking away his judgeship; and that Brown therefore costs them $5,500 per year. That $2,000 is taken from a lot of frontier counties, Meeker being excepted, and is levied on people who are selling wheat to-day at 35, 50 and 60 cents per bushel. It is the only office of the kind in the state, and is as necessary to the people as a tin kettle tied to a dog's tail is necessary to the dog. The idea of the poor people of Brown's district being taxed $2,000 a year to support a man of Arctander's well known character, and who could only carry three towns in his own county! It is an abominable outrage. And Arctander, who used to abuse Brown like a pickpocket, now weeps at the thought that Donnelly would say anything against him.

And observe the kind of falsehoods that this man Arctander utters against me: He stated in his speech Oct. 1, that I had charged a lame Swede boy seventy-five cents for carrying him part way to New London; a lie cut out of whole cloth; no Swede boy or anyone else asked me for a ride; and if he had I certainly should not have charged him anything.

His satanic majestic blushes and sucks his thumb whenever he thinks of Arctander. He feels ashamed of his own inefficiency. He recognizes the progressive development of the human race.

Donnelly Replies to Major Strait's Letter.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

It being fair day at Belle Plaine a large crowd gathered on the main street and Mr. Donnelly spoke to them. He said:

I see by this morning's *Pioneer Press* that Major Strait has, after a month and a half of silence, replied to the charges I made against his official record in my speech at Glencoe. He practically concedes the truth of every material allegation in that speech.

I charged that he voted, on the 24th of July, 1882, in the house, against a resolution declaring the land grant on all that portion of the Northern Pacific railroad not constructed within the time fixed by law, forfeited, and restoring the same to the public dominion, Major Strait says:

Was it a vote upon whether the lands should be forfeited or not? No, sir! It was simply whether the ruling of the speaker to the effect that the resolution of Mr. Knott could not, under the rules, be received at that time, (Mr. Caswell having objected), should be sustained. This, and nothing more.

But if the ruling of the speaker was sustained no vote could be had on the passage of the resolution; a vote on the appeal was therefore a vote on the resolution. The house so regarded it, and the vote stood, yeas, 97; nays, 79. Neither of his colleagues, Washburn or Dunnell, voted. But Major Strait thought more of the feelings of that weak and bitter partisan, Keifer, than he did of the rights of the people. Is this any excuse for turning over thirty million acres of public land to a corporation that had no legal claim to it? The feelings of Keifer against the rights of millions! The company was six years in default. Who ever heard of a legislative enactment to give back to a farmer his farm six years after he had lost it, on a mortgage sale? And why should a corporation, an artificial person, have more rights than a real person? But the Major says he *did* vote to forfeit a small piece of their land grant from Wallula Junction to Portland, Oregon, because they did not build the road on that line, but adopted another line. He

"Compounds for sins he is inclined to
By damning those he has no mind to."

The company, of course, could not pretend to claim lands where it never built a road or intended to build one, and the Major was willing to forfeit what the campany did not ask for. But anything they did ask he was willing to give them.

But, says the Major, Mr. Donnelly voted originally for the large land grant of the Northern Pacific railroad. Certainly. Twenty years ago all men of all parties in the west favored land grants. Stephen A. Douglas invented the system and the Republicans perfected it. But mankind learns something in twenty years. We have found the evils of land grants, and all the national parties of this country, including the Republican, have declared against them; and we have seen Jim Hill build more miles of railroad in Dakota without an acre of land grant, than the whole unbuilt portion of the Northern Pacific amounted to. To vote a railroad company 30,000,000 acres of land, to which they had no legal claim, as a free gift, in the face of the pledge of the Republican national platform, is a very different thing from voting for a land grant twenty years ago, in obedience to a universal public sentiment. [Applause.]

Major Strait then considers the back bone land grant, and he clouds it all over with letters and documents, but these facts remain undisputed and indisputable:

1. The company had not built its road in the time fixed by law, and had therefore forfeited its lands and the unbuilt portion.

2. Major Strait voted against restoring these forfeited lands to the public domain, for the use of settlers, and gave them to the company to sell to settlers. [Applause.]

Major Strait then says: "Equally conclusive evidence of his dishonesty of purpose is the fact that he failed to mention or allude to the fact that in the committee and the house I favored and voted for all the other forfeiting acts that passed the house."

And he enumerates a list of bills of forfeiture for which he claims to have voted. I have not the *Congressional Record* with me and cannot therefore test the accuracy of his statement, or ascertain whether there was any opposition to these bills from any quarter. But I have at my residence, the last issue of McPherson's political manual (for 1884), high Republican authority, for McPherson was the clerk of the Republican national house of representatives for years, and he gives a long list of votes on these land-grant forfeiture bills, with the yeas and nays in each case, and *in not one instance* does Major Strait appear as voting to forfeit any railroad company's unearned land-grant, while, as I have shown, he voted against the most important ones.

I charged that Major Strait voted to kill Reagan's bill to prevent railroad poolings and discriminations. What is Strait's answer? He admits the charge, but gives as his excuse the following: "It proposed to suspend the rules of the house and make the bill referred to the special order for consideration six months thereafter, and its passage would have been an insult to every member of the committee on commerce."

He voted against forfeiting the Northern Pacific land-grant out of respect to the feelings of the speaker of the house, and he voted to continue railroad poolings and discriminations out of respect for the feelings of the committee on commerce. [Laughter and applause.] Surely a man of such delicate sensibilities is out of place as the representative of a plain, rough, western constituency. He would rather the railroads would plunder us forever than that a single member of the committee on commerce should have his feelings hurt by taking the bill out of the hands of the committee after they persistently refused for years to report it back to the house.

The major continues: "But there were other and more substantial reasons for refusing to pass such a resolution, the principal one of which was that there were then before the same committee several other bills of the same character, some of which were regarded, by the majority, as much more likely to affect the purpose sought to be accomplished."

That is to say, because the committee on commerce refused to report back all the railroad bills in its hands the major was opposed to taking any one of them out of its hands. A boat load of passengers upsets near the shore: one of the passengers struggles forward and holds out his hand to the major on the bank, and begs him to help him out. "No," says the major, "there are a half-dozen of you in the water; I can't get you all out, and therefore you will have to drown along with the rest." [Applause.]

The newspapers supporting the major have been claiming that he had secured the passage of an act reducing the price of government lands within the railroad limits from $2.50 to $1.25 per acre. I called attention to the fact that there was no such law in existence; and now the major admits that he only *introduced* such a bill; but he wants to go back to congress, after being ten years there, to secure its passage!

As to the Morrison tariff bill Major Strait takes issue with the newspaper reporters and claims that he *did* vote for the bill in committee of the whole. The reporters had no object last spring, in misrepresenting the facts. Major Strait has a very great interest now in misrepresenting them. They told things just as they were. He is now *in extremis*. He does not deny, however, that when the yeas and nays were called, on the Morrison bill, he did not vote until the absentees were called, and the bill was already dead. He can not deny this fact for it appears of record. But he claims he voted in favor of the reductions made by the bill of the tariff commission. Every one knows that that commission was a high tariff trick, and the reductions proposed were in the interest of the protectionists. The whole commission was a fraud.

He claims that I misrepresented him when I said he was an enemy to American ship building, because he voted against giving the American ship builder a rebate equal to the duties on the materials used in constructing the ship. He admits that he did so vote; but he claims that he also voted to allow Americans to buy ships built in foreign countries. Granted. But how will it help ship building in America to provide an American market for ships built in England? It may help the English ship builders but the major is so obtuse as not to see that it is the destruction of the American ship-builder. And this is the major's whole reply to my indictment of his congressional record. It disappears through the fingers like sand. There is nothing of it.

The major says I voted for the present high tariff law. It is sufficient to say that that law was enacted in 1861 and I did not take my seat in congress until December 1863.

The major concludes: "In the public press and upon the street he is directly charged while in congress with having received money in consideration of his votes and efforts in favor of these monopolies that he now so roundly denounces."

Now is this fair? Why don't the major call his witnesses and prove his facts! His only witness is a man (Bill King) who has been my life-long enemy, and who had to fly to Canada to escape going to the penitentiary for perjury. A pretty witness!

I shall not stoop so low as to respect the stories that float around the street corners as to the way in which the Major made his large fortune. It would dirty me more to employ such testimony than it would the major to have it applied to him.

Ames against Stacy--Honesty against Corruption.

[Special Correspondence to the Globe.]

BUFFALO, Minn., Oct. 3, 1884.—It is true, so universally true that men of both parties admit it, that the Democrats at their late county convention at this place put in nomination for auditor one of the best and most popular men in the county. This man is the well known and well liked J. R. Ames, of Rockford, one of the old settlers of Wright county. Mr. Ames has an unbounded popularity, gained by honesty and fair dealing during his many years of experience, both public and private. The choice was unanimous and created great enthusiasm. J. H. Wendell made the nomination and Wm. Quinn seconded it, both making speeches giving it to Stacy, who was present. Wendell dealt on the character of a man, making it quite plain who he meant, and Quinn rattled the little brass kettle over Stacy's head.

The Republican legislative ticket will undoubtedly be elected. Merriman and Gilfillan will make a close run, but defeat stares Stacy in the face. However, the great enemy of the farmer is hard at work, to-day with Swedes, to-morrow with the dissatisfied Republicans, and next day with the purchasable Democrats.

THREE MEN DROWNED.

A Northern Pacific Freight Train Runs Into the St. Louis River, With the Above Result.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 5.—The Northern Pacific freight train, which left Duluth at 7 a. m. to-day, was thrown from the track near Fond du Lac, sixteen miles from this city, by a washout on the road, and the locomotive, tender, six cars of coal and two empty cars were hurled into the St. Louis river.

Engineer Harter, Fireman Stephen Judkins, and a brakeman named Oleson, went into the river with the train and were drowned.

Heavy rains last night caused the washout. Harter's body has been recovered, but the others have not at last accounts. The cars will be a total loss. The damage to engine and tender is not known. The track was repaired to-day.

North Dakota Methodists.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, Dak., Oct. 5.—The conference of the north Dakota mission of the M. E. church closed to-night, after an eloquent address by Bishop Fowler to the ministers and the churches, setting forth the advantages of itineracy. The following appointments were read: North Dakota mission—G. R. Hair, superintendent. Fargo district, G. R. Hair, presiding elder; Bismarck, to be supplied; Casselton, G. W. Burtch; Elliott and Burns, E. P. Larcell; Emma, N. D. Witham; Fargo, M. S. Kaufman; Gladstone and Dickinson, W. Cooke; Jamestown, S. N. Griffith; La Moure and Yorktown, to be supplied; Lisbon, J. Wilcox; Mandan, C. W. Collinge; Sanborn, M. W. Spoor; Steele, to be supplied; Tower City, E. P. Hall; Valley City, C. A. MacNamara; Wahpeton, H. W. Troy.

Grand Forks district, D. C. Plannett, presiding elder—Bathgate, S. Kerfoot; Drayton, W. Woolver; Erenst, to be supplied; Grafton, to be supplied; Grand Forks, F. Doran; Grandin, J. S. Bouck; Hamilton, R. Hamor; Hillsboro, to be supplied; Inkster, J. C. Strothers; Larimore and Devils Lake, to be supplied; Minto, J. B. Monroe; Ojata, J. Terivilliger; Osnabrook, P. E. Royce; Park River, H. P. Cooper; Pembina, G. A. Schrom; St. Thomas, R. H. Craig.

$10,000 Fire in Minneapolis.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 5.—Last night a fire was discovered in a carpenter shop connected with the St. Louis car shops near Cedar lake. The fire department found it impossible to reach the scene of conflagration owing to the condition of the streets, and returned after going about two-thirds of the distance. The shop, which was a one story frame building, is a total loss. It is estimated variously that the loss will amount to from $8,000 to $10,000. An insurance policy on the property is placed in the Phœnix company of London, but the amount of the policy is unknown at the present writing.

On an Excursion.

OTTAWA, Oct. 5.—The Metropolitan lacrosse club leave to-morrow for an excursion to New York. About