

EVERY BAD EGG.

It Is Becoming a Trifle Offensive to the Nostrils of First-District People.

They Propose to Smash It, and Then Bury It Completely Out of Sight.

A Chapter of History About the Record of John A. Lovely, of Albert Lea.

In Comparison With His Opponent, Judge Thomas Wilson, He Sinks Into Insignificance.

Peculiar Methods by Which He Bulldozed His Neighbors and Made Them Hate Him.

They Will Now Turn Upon and Destroy Him, by Way of Sweet Revenge.

He Was a Copperhead During the War, and Also Bolted the Nomination of Dannel.

His Peculiar Legal Methods, and His Record as an Attorney in Railroad Cases.

How He Utilized a Varied Assortment of Skeletons, and Tipped People to Terms.

His Capture of the Kasson Nomination Characterized as a Species of Highway Robbery.

The Friends of White and Dannel Will Knife Him—Thirteen Republican Papers Bolt.

A Serious Revolt All Over the District—Judge Wilson Certain to be Elected.

An Interesting Story in One Chapter, For the Voters of the First District.

Lovely the Little God.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Oct. 5.—The direful results of the wrath of God against Sodom and Gomorrah is to be exemplified in these latter days—within a very brief period, in fact—there being no notable difference, however, in the first instance God destroyed the people; in the latter instance the people are going to destroy a God.

The vengeance of the God with the big G was not more relentless and crushing than will be the vengeance of the people in the case of the god with the little g.

The identity of the party of the first part is familiar to everybody, but it may astonish not a few to know that the party of the second part is none other than John A. Lovely, the Republican candidate for congress in the First district.

It is not generally understood that Lovely was entitled to the distinction of being called a god. And yet it is true. Not that the people are in the habit of doing him homage, or singing aloud his praises as a great and noble being. But Lovely has set himself up as a god, and has attempted to make the people bow down before him and obey his commands. This is the god whom the people of Albert Lea and Freeborn county and the Third district propose to put to death—

AS A WARNING to others not to follow in his footsteps, Mr. Lovely has so long held sway in this city as an autocrat and bulldozer, and has made himself so offensive, that his own neighbors, irrespective of politics, are yearning for the chance to teach him a lesson—wreak vengeance upon him. It is no longer a question of doubt as to the result in this district. It is conceded by all conservative and well-posted men that Judge Wilson is certain to defeat Lovely.

All the blustering of Lovely, and the free use of money, and fervid oratory by his managers, cannot change the course of the irresistible current that has set in against him. To say nothing of Lovely's personal unpopularity and his very doubtful reputation, the comparison between him and Judge Wilson is so very much in favor of the latter that this alone would be sufficient to defeat Lovely.

Judge Wilson is a statesman, an eminent lawyer, a man of fine judicial mind, of a pure and spotless character, whose private and professional life has been an honor and a credit to him, and whose public and legislative record shows him always to have been an earnest and conscientious friend of the people and honest government, and a bitter opponent of ringleaders, tricksters and those who have attempted to enrich themselves from the treasury of the state. He can stand on his record and is not compelled to make pledges or promises to vain voters.

HE HAS NO RECORD. On the other hand, Mr. Lovely is forced to make pledges and promises, as he has no private or public record to entitle him to any special credit. He has never been instrumental in securing legislation that would be a benefit to the people of his district or the state; he has never been active in movements that would result in benefit to his own town; he has never made a public speech wherein he touched upon any of the great questions of the day, and he has never in any way demonstrated his fitness for the place to which he now aspires. As a lawyer he does not rank among the leading men of the bar of the Northwest, and the local legal reputation he has achieved—if reports are to be believed—is due to the practice of some very peculiar methods. He is not a broad man in any sense of the word, and when compared with Judge Wilson, he becomes a mere pigmy. His personal relations with his own neighbors have made him one of the most unpopular of men, who has been amply demonstrated when the ballots are floated in Freeborn county in November. The doubtful manner in which he secured his nomination at Kasson has alienated hundreds of Republicans, and the old soldiers have deserted him almost in a body because of his record as a

COPPERHEAD during the war. His attempt to make it appear that Judge Wilson is being backed by the railroads and corporations—while he himself is really their candidate—has been

very effectually exploded. The serious character of the disaffection in the Republican ranks and the outspoken opposition to Lovely, is most thoroughly illustrated by the fact that thirteen of the Republican papers of the district are openly opposing his election and have denounced the methods by which he secured his nomination and indulged in bitter recriminations upon his character and standing. The canvass is, in short, a very one-sided one, and there can be but little doubt that the people will choose the man who combines all the essential qualifications of an efficient, able and honest representative. There is everything to be said in favor of Judge Wilson's favor and very little against Mr. Lovely and very little in his favor. So, if Mr. Lovely is caught in a cyclone in November and destroyed, his friends cannot claim that fair warning had not been given him.

HOW HE HAS RULED. Lovely's standing at Albert Lea, where he has bulldozed his neighbors.

Mr. Lovely occupies a peculiar position in his relations with the citizens of his own home—Albert Lea. Personally he is one of the most unpopular of men, and politically his methods are roundly condemned.

This feeling is not confined to people of his own political faith, but citizens generally without regard to politics. His methods in the practice of his legal profession are also criticised, and I have learned of numerous instances where his clients complain of very peculiar—if not absolutely unfair—treatment. In his intercourse with the people of his own town, it is asserted, he has always been dictatorial, snuff and affronts absolutely insulting.

By this course he has made hosts of enemies who are not slow now to take advantage of the opportunity to get even with him. I have been informed by parties here that they have experienced a great deal of difficulty in effecting financial settlements with him, and rumors of the same tenor are too numerous to keep track of. I could specify, for instance, a bill for lumber incurred several years ago and amounting to more than \$100. The difficulty in the way of obtaining specific information at Albert Lea in regard to Lovely's personal and private record is the fact that the business men and citizens generally are afraid of him. This is not very much to their credit, it is true, but some of them have had a taste of what it costs to incur the displeasure and wrath of EXEMPT LOVELY.

And others have taken warning. They do not want to take the chances of being worried, if ever they should be compelled to go into the courts, and incur needless expense in defending useless suits. They argue that it is better not to allow Lovely to know their real feelings, but to stand ready to knife him politically when the opportunity offers. And this is what they will do. There are scores of Republicans in Albert Lea who have asserted, in the presence of reliable men, that they do not intend to vote for him, but they object to having their names printed for the reasons stated above. In one block here, where the business men are mostly Republicans, a trustworthy gentleman, who has made a canvass, says Lovely will get only three votes. And yet he would not want to have Lovely know this, for prudential business reasons. But they will go to the polls quietly and vote against him, and thus express their disapproval of and opposition to him.

It is not only the death of friends here. I met a gentleman during my stay who had taken occasion to

SOUND PUBLIC SENTIMENT. very quietly, on the question of Lovely's candidacy for the Kasson convention. He had a list of Republicans here in Albert Lea who were going to vote for Wilson that would make Mr. Lovely sick. If he could only see it. And this list was not made up on rumors. The gentleman who talked with all of them personally and had them declare themselves. This was in private conversation, however, and the compiler of the list had not made it up for over an hour's work of this. Therefore he is in black and white, and cannot be rubbed out. There were some thirty-five or more of them, I should judge, and numbers of them are prominent in the professional men of Albert Lea—all Republicans. I am sure that—for prudential reasons—they would not want Mr. Lovely to know what they intend to do, and it is not likely they had in mind to open work against him in the way of canvassing for votes, but their influence will be felt, in a subtle and effective way. They are a class of men who cannot be changed in their opinions. They believe that Mr. Lovely will experience great difficulty in "whipping them in." It is unfortunate that, owing to the peculiar

EXISTING UNDER THE NAMES OF THESE GENTLEMEN cannot be printed, so that the people of the district and the state could know the class of men who are opposing Lovely in

ALBERT LEA, where he has lived for long years and his character and reputation are best known. I believe if the name of every Republican in Albert Lea who intends to vote against Lovely could be published now, before the election, that Lovely would withdraw for very shame that he had been so thoroughly repudiated by his own fellow citizens—and I say this with a full knowledge of the reputation he enjoys for tenacity and impertinence to public sentiment. Mr. Lovely and his friends are going about claiming that he will have from 1,200 to 1,500 majority in Freeborn county, and that the people will give him the largest majority ever cast for a Republican candidate. I would not undertake to say that Mr. Lovely would make a willful misstatement, but I cannot believe that he is in earnest and means what he says. He is either doing it for effect and to bolster up his waning fortunes elsewhere, or he does not know of the intense feeling here against him, and he has been misled and misled by the press.

CHANCE TO EXPLAIN his connection with these Freeborn county railroad cases. It is probable that the Knights of Labor whom he deceived would also be glad to hear from him. At one time an effort was made by the friends of Lovely to impress upon the farmers and working classes that Judge Wilson was being backed by his money by the railroads and corporations; that was the representative of the rich, and would not take a proper interest in the affairs and needs of the poor. As the records of the two candidates are brought to light, the fact is made apparent that Lovely is the candidate of the railroads and corporations, and that Judge Wilson is the representative of the people. The position of these elements because of his bitter fights against them in a long lifetime, both in public and private life. It is known to most people who have given their attention to the subject that Lovely is the candidate of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and is being backed by that corporation. Almost every conductor and engineer on the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad in the First district are

SUPPORTING LOVELY and doing everything possible to advance his candidacy. He is also being backed by the La Crosse wharfmen by Hyde & Correll, whose interference in the affairs of the district is plainly perceptible. He went to the Kasson convention with the Chicago, Milwaukee &

St. Paul Railroad company, the brewers and the wheat speculators. Since then these powerful interests have aided Lovely in every way possible, and will continue to do so until the day of election. It is asserted, on good authority, that Lovely has admitted that he was compelled to seek the influence of the Milwaukee company and the La Crosse wharfmen. He was in favor of the Northwestern railroad in favor of Judge Wilson.

A BAD WAR RECORD. He was a Copperhead in Wisconsin when the Rebels Ruled.

The charges that Lovely was a Copperhead during the war is working him great injury. His friends and newspaper organs—notably the Albert Lea Enterprise—have made lame attempts to disprove this charge, but the records are against them, and they find themselves at bay. His organ at Albert Lea publishes the statement that Lovely enlisted in the 10th Wisconsin, but he was too young and they would not take him. Dr. Ames is two years younger than Lovely, and yet he was old enough to do his country three years' service during the war. A competent man has investigated the matter carefully, and has this to say of the record of Lovely in Wisconsin and the charge of Copperheadism laid against him:

WHO WILL DENY IT? John A. Lovely was a Copperhead all during the war. The case is proven against him, and the bogus circuit that he pretends he was ready and willing to pay the \$5, as he shows the despatch of his case. Evidence from Watertown, Wis., is not wanting to show that Lovely was in Vermont in 1861 to avoid the call of that state upon him, and that at Watertown he was an unflinching and blatant Copperhead.

John A. Lovely's attorney, John A. Lovely, attorney of Freeborn county, he said that he was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1840, and in his biography he stated that he was a member of the Pioneer Guard after his fraudulent nomination at Kasson. Mr. Lovely claimed that he was in the 10th Wisconsin in 1861, and that he was present at the battle of Gettysburg. Let it be understood that the charge of his being a Copperhead is not a new one, but it was circulated before the Kasson convention, and Lovely's claim that he was born in 1844 instead of 1840 is a dodge and a fraud to try to make his record appear better.

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