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VILE CALUMNY

Ex-Senator William Windom Convicted of Deliberate and Willful Slander.

Judge Wilson Literally Flays Him Alive and Holds Him Up to Scorn.

Proof That Windom Falsified the Records and Misquoted Wilson's Speeches to Make a Point.

A Painting for Which the Artist Was Compelled to Use the Blackest Colors.

Ex-Gov. Davis As a Witness Against Windom--How the Senator Evades His Taxes.

Attorney General Hahn Also Convicted By His Own Letters of Making False Statements.

Wilson Gives Windom's Record.

A telegraphic summary of Judge Wilson's speech at Spring Valley on the evening of Oct. 19 was published in the GLOBE of the following day. As a matter of course this brief report did not do justice to the great effort, and in order that the people of the state and of the First district may have a chance to read and digest it, the speech is given in full herewith. The judge paid especial attention to the attacks made upon him by ex-Senator Windom, and the manner in which he held him up to derision and showed how Windom had deliberately falsified and slandered him, was worth a day's journey to hear. The attempt to blacken the character of so able and pure and just a man as Judge Wilson has acted like a boomerang on his accusers and aroused the indignation of the people irrespective of party. After a brief explanation explaining that he never was a politician, and that the people of the district knew all about his public and private life, he said:

After I was nomited I was called to Rochester to make a speech upon the issues of the day. In that speech I stated, at some length, the principles which I entertain. Subsequently I was called to address the people at Preston, and I there delivered a speech in which I stated and called attention to my past life and to my past record, for the purpose of showing what the people might hope in case I was elected at this time. Permit me to say here now, that in view of certain matters that have occurred within a short time, I shall not be able to pay attention at any great length, if at all, either to my political principles or any political practices to-night.

Since my nomination—unless I and very many others misread the signs of the times—there has seemed to be such a feeling abroad as to show that it is morally certain that if an election was held I would be elected. I think that has been practically conceded by very many of the other side, as well as by the party that put me in nomination. In view of this fact, there seems to have gone forth an edict or order from headquarters that, instead of meeting Wilson with arguments, he must be abused and maligned, and, if possible, broken down and discredited in this manner. Hence I have been attacked. I have been charged with all manner of crimes against the people, and men standing high in rank and position have deemed it fit to come into this district to aid in this disreputable business. And, by the way, they have

DONE ME HONOR OVER-MUCH.

In a district in which there may be 2,500 to 5,000 majority against me, they show their alarm by rushing in their ablest speakers from all quarters. This is a practical admission that if the whole power of the party leaders is not thrown against me I am sure to be elected beyond any possible doubt. [Applause.] I consider this an honor. [Renewed applause]. Now, my friends, the first thing I shall do this evening is to call your attention to what has been said against me; and I will stand up in a row every one of my calumniators and take a shot at the flock and then dismiss this unpleasant phase of the canvass, and I will leave it to this audience to say whether I have been calumniated or whether I have been subject to attack. I don't deny—on the contrary I affirm, that when a man stands before the people as a candidate for congress his character is an issue; if he is not a truthful man; if he is not an honorable man; if he is not a man of principle; if he is not a man of moral character, they would disgrace themselves by voting for him. If in any of these I am wanting, I would not respect you for voting for me. But if I have been calumniated; if the purpose is, without regard to truth or decency, to blacken my character for the purpose of turning attention from the proper issues of the canvass, in the hope that a lie will travel faster than the truth, and that these falsehoods cannot be refuted until after the election is over—I say if that be the object, then I know the chivalry of this people, and they will say that those who resort to such tactics shall take nothing thereby. [Applause.] I will take these men in the order in which they understand themselves to be graded. The Hon. William Windom understands himself to be first, no matter who is second. [Laughter.] And, permit me to say now, that I wish

NO MISTAKE ABOUT THIS.

At my own expense I have brought here a stenographer, who will take down what I say, and I shall cause it to be published. In the short time I have had I have obtained the records to prove or disprove the truth of these assertions, and, when I get through I will ask this audience to say who is the man that stands before you in the light of a truthful, honorable man. And I would rather have your respect and confidence than any office in the gift of this or any other people. [Applause.] Permit me to say, if it were possible I should have met these charges at the places at which they were made; but they were made at Preston, Austin and Albert Lea, where I had before spoken. The gentleman who made them knew that I could not go there again, and he also knew well that I had to make my own campaign; that the railroad companies, the warehouse companies, the insurance companies; that nearly every clique of every kind in the state was opposing me, and that, single-handed—except one friend that came to help me when my strength gave out—I was making this canvass alone against a large number of the ablest speakers in Minnesota. Before Mr. Windom went out it was heralded in the Pioneer Press that he thoroughly disliked me, and he let it be known to his friends that he was going out to pay his respects to me. When a controversy is existing between John A. Lovely and Thomas Wilson, I do think it is a little out of place for a man who may dislike either—for any reason, good or bad—to come and thrust his personal quarrel into the canvass for the purpose of calumniating one or benefiting another, but he has done this. And he has caused his abuse to be published throughout the state—published verbatim in the Pioneer Press—undoubtedly written out in advance, with all

THE MALICE OF A EUNICH,

who would stab in the dark, behind the back, when you cannot meet him face to face. Permit me to show the malice and the cowardice of that man. The day after this speech was delivered it was given out in the Winona Republican, his home organ, that the next day it would be published in the Republican. There is where I live and where he says he lives. The next day came, and lo, and behold, the speech against Wilson was not there; and why? The truth of the charges was known there—rather their falsity was known there. [Applause.] Four years ago I was a candidate for the state senate. Windom was a candidate for United States senator. In the county of Winona, in which he and I lived so long, he then attempted to defeat me for senator, and the wealth of the millionaire was at their disposal if they could only accomplish that. I made that canvass against Senator Windom in that county, and at every place where I made a speech I opened in this way: "If there be any man in this county that wishes to send Senator Windom to the United States senate it his duty to vote against me, as I am opposed to him." Beyond that I said nothing personal against Senator Windom. He made his attack the night before election, when he knew I was to speak at St. Charles, twenty-five miles distant, and when he knew it could not be answered—just as in this case. He made one of the most outrageous and abusive attacks on me that a man ever made, but the next day at the polls, behold! I had the largest majority that ever was polled in Winona county. [Applause and cry of "good!"] I want to prove without any doubt the malice and falsity of every one of his charges. His first charge is that there have been certain

ATTACKS MADE ON MR. LOVELY

in this district which I have made, encouraged or allowed. I wish to say here now, ladies and gentlemen, I believe that when any man appears as a candidate for office, either his moral character or his fitness in any respect is a proper matter at issue, but I started out in this campaign determined to make no personal issue, and to have naught to say about John A. Lovely's moral character, and there never has been a word said in the newspapers in any sense whatever abusive of or derogatory to John A. Lovely that was either indorsed by me, or sanctioned by me, or winked at by me, or wished by me. [Applause.] That is not the kind of a canvass I am making. But I will say this, that over in Albert Lea, where Mr. Lovely lives, some of you may have been, and there is a little feeling there that will once in awhile burst out and cannot be restrained; and if Mr. Windom thinks that any man, or any ten, or any 100 men can stop that talk he has not been in Albert Lea. [Laughter.] The senator next says that he knows the reason why I left the Republican party—that after making the canvass for United States senator against him, at a certain time, for eighteen months, I got just one vote. Look at the disingenuousness of the man. Long after I had withdrawn from that canvass, and I was at home, and all my friends knew that I was not a candidate, there was one man in the legislature that said he wouldn't vote for Windom under any circumstances, and who cast his vote for Thomas Wilson. That is the sole basis for his statement. Next he refers (and I wish to call attention to this particularly) to my efforts to tax railroad lands. You will remember that it has been said throughout the state that I have made something of an effort to tax the

LANDS OF CERTAIN RAILROAD COMPANIES

in the state. In the legislature, in 1881, I made up my mind that certain of these railroad companies, if not all of them, were covering up the lands of their stockholders and directors and holding them in the name of the company for the benefit of the stockholders and directors, and therefore I instituted an inquiry, offered a resolution in the legislature that a committee be appointed to investigate and report whether this was true or not. I was appointed chairman of that committee. By the way, permit me to say that for the last ten or fifteen years a matter that has attracted my attention and annoyed me was that certain rich men by some chicancery or legal legerdermain, were enabled to avoid their share of taxation and to require the men of middling fortunes and the poor men to pay their taxes, and there has not a year passed for the last ten or fifteen years that I have not felt almost impelled to wage war on this iniquity. But I have disliked to become personally hostile to my friends and neighbors, and therefore I have been still. But when I went into the legislature and had good reason to believe that such men as Alex Mitchell, Russell Sage, Selah Chamberlain and a number of others, men that were at the head of the different railroads of the state, men that controlled the railroads of the state and many of the wealthiest men of our state—as I say, when I was led to believe that these men

WERE HOLDING THEIR PROPERTY

throughout the state exempt from taxation, and compelling the poor men of the state to pay these taxes, I felt that I was bound in conscience and honor to take such steps as might be necessary to uncover this iniquity and to make it manifest, and to have such legislation as would remedy it. A man who is a millionaire and would compel these poor men, who are driven out on to the fontier by their poverty, to pay their (the rich men's) taxes, deserves the hottest place in that place which they say is at every point very hot. [Laughter and applause]. And, my friends, I don't know what would do justice to such men if the old-fashioned notion which I got from the Westminister confession of faith, and the longer or shorter catechism, be not true; if there be not a hell I know not what will do justice to them. [Renewed laughter and applause]. This having come to my notice,

I INTRODUCED THIS RESOLUTION,

I asked for an investigation, and that investigation having been made, I pushed that through. I unearthed the facts, I made a report, and that report passed on the last day of the session, against a fight as bitter as could be made, because these railroad companies have their winning ways, they have their tools wherever you go—but at any rate, this report was made that these lands be put on the tax rolls.

Mr. Windom says: "He (Wilson) prides himself and boasts loudly of his efforts to tax railroad lands. The real reason may be briefly stated. The Winona & St. Peter Railroad company, some time ago, sold all its lands to private parties, and, as they had been deeded the lands which had belonged to that company and still belonged to their friends, were taxed. This at once inspired the judge with an intense enthusiasm for the taxation of other lands."

In other words, Senator Windom wishes to convey to his audience the idea that I am or was the attorney of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad company, and he states positively that the company had sold all its lands and therefore had none to tax, and that this fact inspired me to make an attack on other railroad companies. In the first place, I never have been the salaried attorney of any railroad company or corporation or man in my life. I have tried suits, and many suits, for railroad companies. I have tried suits for other corporations, and when these suits were tried, and when I got my fee, I felt that that company or that person and myself were even; that they owed me nothing and that I owed them nothing. [Applause]. And at this very time that he speaks of, the Milwaukee & St. Paul company gave to me, and asked me to try, suits that were arising in the locality in which I lived, as also did the Chicago & Northwestern company, but, now mark, when Senator Windom says that the Winona & St. Peter company, at the time that I introduced that bill, had sold out all its lands, he makes a statement that is at variance with the facts, and he cannot be mistaken, for these facts are notorious and of record. It had sold all the lands which had been earned by the building of the road to Waseca, a distance of 102 miles, but the road is over three hundred miles. It owned nearly all the lands earned by the building of the road from Waseca to the western boundary of the state, which was about one million acres, all of which then stood untaxed. The records of the state land office show it. The reports of the railroad commissioners show it,

AND IT IS A FACT,

public and notorious. This is not all. In the investigation as to the taxation of such lands I compelled the land commissioner of that road to come before our committee for examination.

Now, next. He goes on and speaks about the anxiety of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad company "to get its attorney into congress." I will read:

"The anxiety of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad company to get its attorney into congress may be accounted for by the fact which was recently reported to me, that this company has a claim against the government for several thousand acres of land."

When a man wants to make a statement that he knows to be untrue, to injure another, he will usually say, "it is said so; I am told so." The insinuation is that that company having that claim, I would be their tool to do their bidding, etc. Who told him? Now, on the other hand, John A. Lovely, the man for whom he is speaking, comes up and says—and about the same time—that

"Mr. Sparks, the commissioner of the general land office, says that the Winona & St. Peter company has had certified to it three or four or five hundred thousand acres of land more than it is entitled to."

So, that instead of there being a claim on the part of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad company against the government, John A. Lovely says that the Winona & St. Peter company has got three or four or five thousand acres more than it is entitled to, and that the amount, therefore, is a claim against it. Now, which will you believe? If one tells the truth, the other tells a falsehood. [Laughter and applause.] Now, truth will compel me to say that John A. Lovely has some basis for his statement, William Windom none. Commissioner Sparks, in a recent report that he made, says that the Winona & St. Peter Railroad company has had certified to it a number of hundred thousand acres of land more than it is entitled to. So you can see how ridiculous is the statement of Mr. Windom that that company has a claim against the government for a number of hundred thousand acres of land, and with what utter disregard of the truth it is made. It is not true, and when Mr. Windom insinuates that he is told so it is merely the insinuation of a man who wishes to injure another without daring to affirm what he

Continued on Seventh Page.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM

Manifested By the People of St. Peter on the Arrival of Dr. Ames Yesterday.

The Democratic Candidate Accompanied By Judge Flandrau—A Brace of Telling Speeches.

Mayor Rice's Campaign for Congress to Be Carried on With Vigor.

Another Sample of Know-Nothingism at Elk River--Wisconsin Democrats.

Mayor Ames at St. Peter.

Special to the Globe.

ST. PETER, Minn., Oct. 22.—Dr. Ames and Judge Flandrau arrived here this afternoon on the 3:40 train from Mankato. Although the weather was threatening, a large number of citizens in carriages and accompanied by the Minnesota Valley cornet band turned out to welcome the next governor. The band formed a semi-circle on the platform of the depot and played a quickstep. After the doctor and judge had been escorted to the carriage, the procession returned and made a short tour of the city, escorting the gentlemen to the Nicollet house. After supper a procession formed at the opera house, and headed by the band, marched through the business streets of the city. The men marched four abreast, and the procession extended through a distance of four blocks, a sight never before witnessed in St. Peter. Each man wore a badge with the inscription: "For Governor, Hon. A. A. Ames," and each member carried a torch or transparency, on the latter of which some very pat and amusing inscriptions were seen, as "Let Us Have Peace;" "Rejoice Democrats;" "Vote for the Soldier and Hero, Dr. Ames;" "Down with the Ring Rule;" "Let Majority Rule, the Minority Obey;" "Equal Rights to All;" "Vote for Ames, the Workingman's Friend;" "Farmers and Workingmen, Vote for Ames, He is Your Friend," "Shake Hands, Liberals, Your Victory is Ours Also;"

"IN AMES WE TRUST,

in McGill we bust." The procession returned to the opera house, and in a short time the spacious building was crowded to its utmost, it being estimated that over 1,000 people were present. Dr. Ames and Judge Flandrau were accompanied by the reception committee, consisting of Mayor Mason and other prominent citizens, and took their places on the platform amid applause that shook the building, the band meanwhile enlivening the scene with strains of martial music. At 8 o'clock prompt Maj. A. L. Sackett called the meeting to order, and in a short and appropriate speech introduced Judge Flandrau to the audience. His honor stepped forward and said:

I do not come as a stranger. Thirty-three years ago I cast my lot upon this prairie, and was the first white man here, a fact of which I am proud. I have nothing to ask for myself, but I love the old Democracy. For the first time in twenty-five years we enter the campaign with a hope of success. We act on the aggressive. If we conquer I want an office. I want to be captain of the broom brigade in order to sweep out the capitol and clear it of the filth. [Applause.] The Pioneer Press asks who Dr. Ames is. Don't ask McGill or his friends, but ask the old Seventh regiment whom they are going to vote for, and they will tell you to a man, Dr. Ames. [Applause.] Minneapolis chose him

TWICE FOR MAYOR

and wanted him the third time. He was opposed by Pillsbury's best and Pillsbury's best did its best, and was snowed under to the time of 6,000 majority. I have told you what I know about Dr. Ames. I know something about Mr. McGill. He is a nice fellow. There's a million of 'em in the state.

The judge concluded his speech with a short dissertation on town, county and state organizations and the temperance question. Major A. L. Sackett then arose and introduced Mayor Ames as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen and fellow citizens, I have the pleasure to introduce to you Hon. A. A. Ames, the standard bearer of the Democratic party, our candidate for governor.

Dr. Ames took the stand amid a cheering that shook the building so that the shingle nails were loosened from their sockets and were heard to roll down the roof. The mayor said it afforded him great pleasure to address such a magnificent audience as the one before him. Gen Sibley, during the war, requested leave of absence and came to St. Peter to see his wife, and while here he bought a horse, the one he had being unable to carry him farther. The horse purchased here carried him for three years through

SHOT AND SHELL,

and to-day he saw the man who had sold him the horse twenty-three years ago. He found but few people here then, but to-day he found a growing and prosperous city, one which will soon take its place among the leading cities of the state. [Applause.] A new party had been formed in Minneapolis. He had been elected three times by the far-famed dinner-pail brigade. [Repeated applause.] He had said in his acceptance speech before the convention that he would make it warm for the Republicans, and he was doing it, too. [Tremendous applause.] He had never left Minneapolis but once before the convention, that being to go to Mankato, while Messrs. McGill, Gibbs and Gilman had been to different localities in the state, in order to secure men to the convention who were favorable to their interests. Why, he had fought the ring for ten years, had knocked out the gang three times in Minneapolis and wanted to have one more whack at them this fall. [Continued applause.] He asked the Democratic convention to insert a plank concerning a home for the old soldiers and the convention cheerfully did so. He wanted to be shown a Republican platform of the last twenty-five years that contained one word in reference to the old soldiers who

SHED THEIR BLOOD FREELY

for the country until the Democratic party took action, when the Republicans had to follow suit or trump. He had also requested that the convention insert a plank to repair as far as possible the wrongs done the laboring classes. [Applause.] Also that another be inserted to secure the farmer his rights. The Republicans deserved no credit for bringing these issues before the people. They were forced to bring them. If he had to secure the office of governor by vilifying and mud-slinging, he would never get it. He believed Mr. McGill to be a perfectly honest man, and to keep him honest he asked the people to keep him at home, for if he got into the hands of the Minneapolis wheat ring he would not be honest long. He claimed that to-day there is a ring around the state house at St. Paul, another around the state's prison, both powerful enough to dictate a governor, and combined they were powerful enough to defy the people of this state. Send worthy senators to the legislature and a man of whole cloth to the United States senate and let Minnesota be the example for the world. Mr. McGill has not money enough to hire three lawyers to go around and speak for him.

WHO PAYS THE SPEAKERS

that have been engaged to fight the horrible man from Minneapolis? He had heard of a Dakota lawyer who had been hired for $50 per day and expenses to work for the Republicans. His and Mr. McGill's war records had been compared. He had served three years. Mr. McGill had enlisted Aug. 19, 1862, and was discharged Aug. 18, 1863, and served in this town, and was discharged for being sick just as the troops were leaving for the South. Mr. McGill had recovered from lung trouble, however, by sucking public pap for seventeen years. [Tremendous applause.] People might say that he also had been sucking public pap, but $1,000 a year, except the last year, was rather of a skim-milk quality. He believed that all should be taxed on the same basis, rich as well as poor. [Cries of good, good]. He defied his political enemies to smirch his character with boodlism. The meeting broke up with cheering and crowds proceeded forward to shake hands with the doctor.

THE PROCESSION FROM THE DEPOT

was noticeable for lack of disturbance, except in one instance, when the son of Hon. A. R. McGill, as the party passed the Republican headquarters, put his head out of the window and so far forgot his manhood and the instincts of a gentleman as to yell the low and slangy gutter cry of "Rats." When the young gentleman's mustache, under the invigorating tonic effect of balmy Minnesota cyclones, casts a deeper shade it is to be hoped that he will display a little more wisdom and taste.

Ames' Name Cheered.

Special to the Globe.

WASECA, Minn., Oct. 22.—W. L. Kelley, of St. Paul, made a speech in the court house this evening. He was met by a large audience, which was about equally divided between the two parties, and at the sound of Dr. Ames' name he was loudly cheered. In his speech Kelley said: "I ask you to come out of the old Republican party, which has been in power so long, and would be now if it had not been for Brother Burchard. The Republicans have nominated A. R. McGill for governor, and the Democrats Dr. Ames." At the sound of this name the house cheered. "He is a good citizen and mayor of Minneapolis. He expects to receive a majority to sweep over this land." He wound up with a good prohibition speech.

Preparing for Ames.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Oct. 22.—Mayor Ames and party will meet with a cordial reception here to-morrow. The Rink opera house has been secured for the occasion, and the Germania, Gate City and Polish bands have been secured. Speeches will be made by Mayor Ames, D. B. Johnson, Judge Flandrau and others. The Democratic county committee has been preparing to make this the biggest political demonstration ever witnessed here, and the indications are that the opera house will not begin to accommodate the number who will come.

Ames at Lake Crystal.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Oct. 22.—Dr. Ames and Judge Henderson, accompanied by Hon. J. F. Megher, Hon. T. O'Leary, J. C. Wise and Maj. G. A. Clarke, went to Lake Crystal this morning and arrangements were made for an important meeting which was held at 2 o'clock. John Lind, the Republican nominee for congress, had arrangements made for a meeting to be held the same afternoon. Ames met a number of his old comrades of the Seventh Minnesota and made a large number of friends. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one and had a large attendance. The speech was a stirring one and well appreciated by all who attended.

The Farmers for Ames.

Special to the Globe.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 22.—An enthusiastic meeting was held at the schoolhouse in the town of Maud, this county. J. H. Claggett spoke, making a thorough canvass of the two tickets. Representative men from two Farmers' alliances were present. This town only gave Cleveland one vote and gave Donnelly all but twelve. The voters seemed to be a unit for Dr. Ames, Judge MacDonald and the Farmers' alliance ticket. There is no fooling these farmers by idle promises from the grand old party any longer. They have had twenty-five years of such hash. Their eyes are open, and they openly declare that, although they have always voted the Republican ticket, party don't tie them any more. They will vote for their friends.

Lovely at Harmony.

Special to the Globe.

PRESTON, Minn., Oct. 22.—An excursion party of about sixty went from this place to hear Lovely speak at Harmony to-night. Seventy-five tickets were bought by Republican leaders, and many of them given to men and boys who would not have gone but for free passage, and still there were tickets to spare. The instigators of the excursion walked up and down the depot platform for half an hour before the train left, trying to give their tickets away, with no takers. The Republican whippers in have made desperate efforts during the past week to create enthusiasm for Lovely, with the above result. It was raining when the special departed. The weather was in keeping with the drooping spirits of the Republican element of the excursionists. The tide of public favor in this county is running very strongly in Judge Wilson's direction.

An Incident of the Campaign.

Special to the Globe.

SAUK CENTRE, Oct. 22.--The peculiarity of this campaign is its suprises. J. R. Bennett, Sr., the present deputy of the district court for Stearns county, is making a thorough canvass of the county as an independent candidate for clerk of said court. Mr. Bennett, who resides at St. Cloud, has had an experience of three years, and possesses a thorough knowledge of the duties of the office. It is said that under his management the business of the office has been reduced to a system, which commends him as eminently qualified for the position. The present incumbent, who has held the position for many years, declined to enter the field, and cordially recommends Mr. Bennett to the faverable consideration of the voters of Stearns county.

Went Them Ten Better.

Special to the Globe.

ANOKA, Minn., Oct. 22.—To-day a small white flag was stretched across the street bearing the inscription, "McGill for Governor, Gilfillan for Congress and Matson for Treasurer." Immediately one ten times as large and four times as high was hoisted inscribed, "Ames Our Next Governor; No Wheat Ring Here."

Gilman at Barnesville.

Special to the Globe.

BARNESVILLE, Minn., Oct. 22.—Notwithstanding a rainy evening, Lieut. Gov. Gilman and W. N. Severance spoke on Republicanism to a good audience last evening. Quite a number of Minneapolis and Manitoba workingmen were present. The county Democrats are doing good work in country districts.

MORE KNOWNOTHINGISM.

Windom at Elk River--The Local Republican Organ Denounces Foreigners.

Special to the Globe.

ELK RIVER, Minn., Oct. 21.—The Republicans having advertised for a week or more with numerous large placards posted throughout the county that Windom and Lind would speak here to-night, and there would be a grand Republican rally, they expected to have an immense gathering. In this they were doomed to be sorely disappointed. The audience numbered about one hundred and twenty-five voters, of which over half were strong Ames supporters, attracted by curiosity, certainly not to hear the truth, which was not expected. Windom spoke for about an hour. He said he would not please the Democrats present by saying anything about Ames' record in Minneapolis, and gave his usual harangue against the Democratic party. He was sorry his friend McGill was not here, but he knew what McGill would say if he was present. So he accordingly read a little speech for McGill. He also referred to the high morals of the Republican party. It was noticed now that

THEIR MORALS WERE INDEED HIGH,

as one of the gentlemen on the platform

Continued on Fourth Page.

A GREAT CONSPIRACY.

A Series of Sensational Documents Regarding a Gigantic Rebel Plot to be Made Public Soon,

Showing the Close Connection of Northern Sympathizers With the Confederate Cause.

The Papers Relate to the Attempt to Free the Southern Prisoners

And Destroy the Great Cities of the Union--Some Interesting Reading.

The Northwestern Conspiracy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22.—The Times prints an interesting column concerning the Northwestern conspiracy and the attempt of the Confederate government to release Southern prisoners in the North. The article says:

The most sensational publication of secret war history ever made in this country is about to be made, after exhaustive effort in Louisville. Since the death of the Hon. Jacob Thompson renewed interest has been felt as to the disposition of his papers relating to the attempt of the Confederate government to release Southern prisoners confined in the North, to arm and organize them, and by the co-operation of those thoroughly dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln's administration through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois create a diversion which would relive the pressure upon the army at the front. These papers and many others relating to the movement are in the hands of ex-Chief Justice Hines, of Kentucky, who was

IN CHARGE OF ALL ACTUAL OPERATIONS.

Maj. John B. Castleman, of this city, was the principal aide to Judge Hines, and these two gentlemen have been for some time considering the advisability of giving to the public full information of what is now generally known as the "Northwestern conspiracy." These papers will be supplemented by valuable public documents and the announcement is made that the Southern Bivouac will begin the publication of all these documents in the December issue of that magazine. The importance of the movement has never yet been fully understood, nor have the papers of the North comprehended the relations that existed between the commissioners and the various Copperhead organizations of the Northwest, the principal one of which was the "Sons of Liberty." The origin of this movement is traced to the raid of Morgan through Ohio. Though this brilliant cavalry leader was finally captured and imprisoned with his chief officers, the raid developed the fact that there was throughout the Northwest great dissatisfaction with the government at Washington and this led

THE CONFEDERATE LEADERS

to take advantage of the disturbed situation, and, if possible, secure the co-operation of these dissatisfied classes. The purpose was still further strengthened by the successful efforts made by Gen. Morgan, Judge Hines and others to escape from the Ohio penitentiary. After this event Capt. Hines was ordered to Richmond. There he conferred with President Davis as to the best means of availing themselves of the situation in the North, and it was finally decided to make an organized attempt to release the prisoners in the different prisons in the Northwest. The federal government had already reached the determination to refuse the exchange of prisoners, and a movement for their release was absolutely necessary to recruit the exhausted armies of the South. The first purpose, therefore, was to secure the

RELEASE OF IMPRISONED SOLDIERS,

and the commissioners appointed with this end in view were Hon. Jacob Thompson and Hon. C. C. Clay, with headquarters in Canada. The active operators were in charge of Judge Hines, with John B. Castleman as the chief advisor. These gentlemen, in pursuing their plans of operations decided that the effect of the movement could be greatly heightened by bringing into active service the Sons of Liberty, and all other dissatisfied classes in the North, and this was determined upon. They succeeded in largely identifying these associations with their organization and it is said that documents will be presented clearly defining the relations sustained by

PROMINENT PEACE MEN,

anti-Lincolnites and others throughout Iowa, Indiana and Illinois to this gigantic conspiracy. The documents will not relate to mere hearsay, but will be the official papers passing between the leaders of both sections of this interior army. In addition to the value these papers will have as a contribution to the secret military history of the war, they will throw a new light on the political situation in the North. Among much curious information these documents will furnish is the fact that even Mr. Stanton was at one time so despondent as to the success of the war that he expressed serious apprehensions as to the personal safety of the president and his official associates, arising from his knowledge of the bitter and widespread dissatisfaction throughout the North. The extent of the

OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT

at Washington aroused among all classes among active politicians and quiet citizens has never been so well shown as in these papers, and they may have peculiar and personal interest for a number of prominent politicians. Some of the Confederates engaged in the enterprise were arrested, tried and executed, others were arrested but escaped for want of evidence. Twice was the day set for a general uprising, and twice was it postponed. The utmost secrecy was necessary, and it was wonderfully preserved. Even at Washington very few papers exist bearing on this episode of the war, and the authorities there, though they were able finall to thwart it, never understood its extent or the magnitude of the forces arrayed in it. "The story of the Northwestern conspiracy," said Gen. Basil Duke, one of the most dashing leaders of the Confederate army, "will be the great

HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL SENSATION

since the close of the war. It is needless to say that there are thousands of men in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana who will be deeply affected politically by the revelations, and some of the suggestions made in political contests equal the facts shown." There is no political purpose involved in the publication. The wonderful interest that has developed in the history of the war has simply forced out everything connected with the struggle, and the Northwest conspiracy comes with the rest as being, next to the declaration of war itself, the most important and thrilling episode of natural history during the past twenty-six years. The story involves the scheme to capture the only gunboats on the lakes, the attack at Chicago, the release of the Confederate prisoners at Camp Chase, the attack at St. Louis and the general uprising of

THE NORTHWESTERN COPPERHEADS.

For this purpose all the papers of Jacob Thompson and Jefferson Davis, letters of instruction and a vast amount of correspondence, is in our possession. The connection of Vallendingham with the conspiracy will be shown. There will be other facts demonstrated that will be of extreme importance and interest. It has been a labor of years to get all these, and the results are worth the effort. It will be remembered that Maj. Castleman was arrested while up North, was thrown into prison and was awaiting trial when peace was declared. The mission of the major and his associates has never been properly understood up North, nor generally in the South, many people thinking that their object was in violation of the articles of war, when in reality they were

UNDER COMMISSION

from President Davis, and were supplied with funds by the Confederate government. The headquarters were fixed in Canada, and in executing their mission Maj. Castleman and his associates encountered the most remarkable adventures. Judge Hines had some sensational escapes, once being compelled to cross the Potomac alone at night on the ice. All these incidents are given in full, and make up some most interesting stories. Among others one chapter is to be devoted to St. Leger Grenthal, an ex-British officer, who took part in the great scheme. He was arrested in New York and banished to the Dry Tortugas, where he ended his life by suicide. He was a typical soldier of fortune.

Baltimore Races,

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The first race, three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-olds, Nellie B won by two lengths, Drake second, Ermine third; time, 1:17. Second race, one mile, for maidens, three years old and upward, Eolian won by two lengths, Catesby Galding second, Bruneva third; time, 1:44¾. Third race, Breckenridge stakes, two miles, for three-year-olds, the Bard won, Blue Wing second: time, 3:15. Fourth race, one and one-quarter miles, Frank Ward won, Tellidoe second, Heel and Toe third; time, 2:11.

Female Advancement.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22.—The closing sessions of the National Association for the Advancement of Women were held yesterday. Encouraging reports by the vice presidents of the various states were read, stating the progress of the good work. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Julia Ward Howe; secretary, Ella C. Latham; treasurer, L. T. W. Alcott, and one vice president and one director for each state. The following papers were read: "A Practical View of Woman Suffrage," by Miss Laira Clay, of Kentucky; "The Effects of Stimulants and Narcotics on Women," Mary J. Stafford, of Massachusetts. Papers on suffrage were also read by Miss Mary F. Eastman and Mr. E. D. Cheng of Massachusetts. The congress adjourned.

SHAKEN UP ONCE MORE.

Another Earthquake Visits the Southern Atlantic Cities,

And Makes Itself Felt in Some Parts of the North.

Yesterday's Earthquake.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 22.—At Blackville, 100 miles from Charleston, on the South Carolina railway, two shocks of earthquake were felt to-day. They were considered the severest since August. The earthquake shocks to-day appear to have been as severe in Charleston as in the adjoining states of Georgia and North Carolina. Special dispatches have been received from all parts of this and neighboring states indicating the seismic disturbances covered a larger area of country than any previous shocks. In Charleston and at other points in South Carolina, the shocks were enough to shake buildings, bring down loose plastering and widen the cracks made in houses by previous shocks, but no loss of life is reported from any quarter, and no serious damage to property. The custom house here was badly shaken, the western wing of the building being cracked, and the walls supporting the roof on the west giving away slightly. The shock at 2:45 this afternoon is said to have lasted thirty seconds. If this time was correctly taken the shock this morning was twice as long. The waves moved from north to south. The shocks caused no interruption to business.

AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—Savannah was visited by two decided earthquake shocks to-day, the first at 4:55 a. m. local time. This was notable for the duration and the tremors which continued fifteen or twenty seconds. A good deal of apprehension, but no general alarm, was caused by it. Many people, hotel guests especially, got up and did not go back to bed. At 2:20 o'clock this afternoon another vibration, accompanied by a rumbling noise, was felt. It was equally as severe as the first, but of much less duration. Many claim that these shocks were almost as severe as any that have been experienced here, excepting the great shock of Aug. 31. They were felt everywhere in this section of the state, but no damage is reported.

AT CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 22.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at 4:15 o'clock this morning. The earth oscillated very perceptibly, and many were awakened, but the shock was so slight that it created no alarm.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The shock was so distinct on the fourth floor of the state, war and navy building that some of the clerks became alarmed and ran into the corridor. On the lower floors of the building, however, no one seems to have noticed any unusual disturbance.

AT OTHER POINTS.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 22.—Three large cracks in the earth have just been discovered on top of Flat Top mountain, which were evidently caused by the earthquake last month. One of the rents crosses the mountain wagon road, and large rocks have been thrown into it so as to make it impassable. The cracks extend a long distance, and are due north and south.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 22.—Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt here to-day, one at 4:45 a. m. and one at 2:17 p. m.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 22.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 2:10 o'clock this afternoon. It lasted about five seconds.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 22.—Two distinct earthquake shocks were felt here to-day at about 5 a. m. and 2 p. m.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 22.—There was a heavy earthquake shock here at 5:25 a. m., lasting thirty seconds. It was preceded by loud and continuous rumbling, which lasted until the quake passed off. Nearly every one was awakened by the shock, which swayed buildings and rattled things lively. It was the heaviest shock felt since the second one of Aug. 31.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 22.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here this afternoon.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.—At 2:50 p. m. a slight shock of earthquake was felt here, the oscillations being from east to west. The shock was mainly felt in the upper part of houses. No damage has been reported.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 22.—There was another distinct earthquake shock this afternoon at 2:46. Buildings were shaken very perceptibly, but no damage was done.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 22.—A few persons who were occupying rooms in upper stories of high buildings report having felt the shock of earthquake at 2:20 o'clock p. m. to-day, the chief feature of which was its long duration, continuing, some assert, as long as fifty or sixty seconds. It was not perceptible to the vast majority of citizens.

Damaged By Fire.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The contents of Jacobs' lumber yard and the warehouse of the American Varnish company were damaged $75,000 by fire this evening. Henry Steick, Stephen George and a man unknown, employes of the Varnish company, were badly injured. Steick has a chance for his life. The other two are dying.

Fire on the Mountains.

READING, Pa., Oct. 22.—During the past few days fierce fires have been raging in the Blue mountains, which separate Berks and Schuylkill counties, and to-night the reflection of the flame can be seen many miles distant. In consequence of the drouth the wood is unusually dry, and the flames make a rapid progress. Notwithstanding the fact that many farmers are fighting the flames, the fire is spreading to the orchards and farm buildings at the foot of the mountains. It is estimated that between 1,000 and 1,200 acres of woodland have been burned over, and the loss in timber thus far is estimated at $35,000. There has been no loss of life, though many narrow escapes are reported.

Planing Mill Burned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Calkins & Co.'s large planing mill at Tonawanda was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Six planing machines, a large amount of other machinery and a quantity of lumber was destroyed. Six cars of lumber on a siding of the New York Central railroad and two cars on the Erie were also burned. The loss on the mill is $25,000; insurance, $12,000. There was no insurance on the lumber on the cars.

To-Day's Weather.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1 a. m.—For Western Michigan and Wisconsin: Local rains, southerly winds, becoming variable and cooler. For Minnesota: Local rains, variable winds, becoming westerly and cooler. For Eastern Dakota: Local rains followed by fair weather, winds shifting to northerly and cooler.

VERY BADLY BEATEN.

Chicago's Crack Ball Players Again Trounced by the American Association Champions.

The St. Louis Team Secures Ten Runs, While the Other Fellows Get But Three.

General Demoralization and Inability to Play Shown by the Visitors,

If the Browns Win To-Day's Game They Will be the World's Champions.

St. Louis 10, Chicago 3.

Special to the Globe.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 22.—The Browns had an easy time in beating Chicago to-day. The latter were hard up for a pitcher. Clarkson had just pitched two days in succession, and McCormick had shown himself a berry for the association men. They were afraid to try little Flynn and wanted to put in Baldwin, the new pitcher from Duluth, but Von der Ahe naturally objeted on the ground that these contests were between the men who won the championship this past season. The Chicagos could do no better therefore than to put in Williamson and trust to batting. It proved a bad trust, as Hudson had them at his mercy. He

PITCHED WITH WONDERFUL EFFECT

the Chicagos getting but three hits, one of them a scratch. On the contrary the Browns went at Williamson with their usual tactics. If he gave a Brown-leg bad balls to start with the latter would "foul" the good balls until he had worn out the pitcher, and then get his base on balls. This is really the trick which will be responsible for St. Louis winning the series, if she does win it. The club compels a pitcher to guard against bases on balls more than anything else, and of course he cannot be so affective as usual. Williamson pitched one innings and then gave way to Ryan,

THE LEFT HANDER,

who fared no better. The game was a walkover for the local team. Kelly, the referee, saw that Chicago was playing against odds, and in the matter of base decisions gave them every advantage, helping them to two runs. Latham's base on balls and safe hits by Caruthers, O'Neill and Gleason gave St. Louis two in the first inning, unusually sharp fielding cutting off more runs. Robinson's hit and two wild pitches gave another in the second. Caruthers' three-bagger, Gleason's base on balls, two-baggers by Comisky and Welch, a stolen base and Flint's wild throw, gave four in the third, and Hudson's three-bagger, Bushong's base on balls, a force out and hits by Caruthers, O'Neill and Gleason gave the last three in the sixth. Ryan was

HIT BY THE PITCHER

in the second inning, stole second and scored on Gleason's error. In the third Pfeiffer forced out Anson, who had taken his base on balls, stole second by grace of Referee Kelly and scored on Robinson's fumble. Ryan made a lucky hit in the fourth, took second on Latham's wild throw and scored on two sacrifice hits. The game was called in the middle of the seventh on account of darkness. Comisky made a remarkable catch of a high foul fly from Gore's bat. He ran too far and had not time to turn, but sticking out one hand behind him managed to hold the ball. Clarkson and Caruthers will pitch to-morrow. The Browns have now won three games and the Chicagos two.

THE SCORE.

Browns.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Latham, 3b.	2	0	0	3	1	Gore, c.f...	0	0	1	0	0
Caruthers, rf	2	3	1	0	0	Kelly, ss&3b.	0	1	0	1	0
O'Neill, lf...	1	2	1	0	0	Anson, 1b..	0	1	6	0	1
Gleason, ss.	1	2	0	3	1	Pfeffer, 2b..	1	0	6	0	0
Comisky, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0	W's'n, p&ss.	0	0	0	2	0
Welch, c.f..	1	1	3	0	0	B'rns, 3b&rf.	0	0	1	2	0
Robinson, 2b	1	1	1	2	1	Ryan, rf&p.	2	1	0	4	1
Hudson, p...	1	1	0	2	0	Dalry'ple, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Bushong, c.	0	0	3	0	0	Flint, c.....	0	0	3	1	1
Totals....	10	11	21	10	3	Totals....	3	3	18	11	3

BY INNINGS.

St. Louis	2	1	4	0	0	3	*—10
Chicago	0	1	1	1	0	0	0—3

Earned runs, St. Louis 3; two-base hits, Comisky, Welch, Anson; three-base hits, Caruthers, Hudson; total bases on hits, St. Louis 17, Chicago 4; first base on balls, off Williamson 1, off Ryan 3, off Hudson 3; batter hit, Ryan; struck out, Welch, Hudson, O'Neil, Robinson, St. Louis 4; Flint, Gore, Dalrymple, Chicago 3; stolen bases, Caruthers 1, Ryan 1, Dalrymple 1, Welch 1; sacrifice hits, Pfeiffer, Dalrymple, Flint; passed balls, Bushong 1, Flint 3; wild pitches, Ryan 4; time, 1:45; umpires, McQuaid and Quest; referee, Kelly.

Winona Races.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Oct. 22.—There was an attendance of about 600 at the driving park this afternoon to witness the second of the series of weekly races. Following is the summary:

Free for all:

Lady Mack	2	2	1	1
Tricky Bill	1	5	3	3
Macduff	3	2	2	2
Topsy	4	3	4	5
Butcher Boy	5	4	5	4

Time, 2:58½, 2:56, 2:51½, 2:52½.

Roadster race to wagon.

Lady Franklin	3	3	4
Hasty	1	1	1
Lady B.	2	2	2
Butcher Maid	4	4	3

Time, 3:12, 3:10½, 3;12.

Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 22.—The racing to-day was the finest of the meeting, and the attendance larger than at any fall meeting in the history of the Kentucky association. The record was broken in two of the races and the time of the last was very fast. The races close to-morrow with five races.

First race three-quarters of a mill, all ages, Skobeloff won by two lengths, Petticoat second, Brilliant third; time, 1:16¼. Second race, citizens' stake, for all ages, one and one-quarter miles, only three started, Montana Regent led until into the stretch where Sir Joseph went to the front and won by two lengths, Montana Regent second, a length and a half in front of Kaloolah third; time, 2:07¾. Third race, handicap, for all ages, one and one-quarter miles, Sir Himyar led until into the stretch, where Lasyphide came up and passed her, winning by half a length, Sir Himyar second, a length in front of Gold Ban third; time, 2:07½, the fastest on record. Fourth race, purse for all ages, Climax won by two lengths, Wahoo second, Playfellow third; time, 1:43.

Small Talk.

The Chicago Tribune has the following regarding the St. Louis coach, Latham; The game was chiefly remarkable for the coaching of Latham, a sawed-off Brown with a voice that would put to shame the most ambitious fog-siren on the lakes. His incessant howling, a meaningless jumble of catch phrases, was funny for about fifteen minutes. Then it grew tiresome, and before the fourth inning he was universally conceded to be the worst nuisance ever inflicted upon a Chicago audience.

Fifth race, Bowie stakes, three miles, Elkwood won by a head, Rupert second, Lucky B third, Bonanza last; time 5:25. Sixth race, one mile, gentlemen riders, John C won by a length, Poet second, Burr Oak third; time 1:48.

There will be a five-mile race at the Washington rink, Minneapolis, this evening between Albert Schock and R. H. Spear for a purse of $50 donated by the French fair association.

The Madden-Gallagher sparring contest at the Theatre Comique, Minneapolis, last night, proved a complete fizzle, Gallagher winning without any trouble.

If it is necessary to play seven games in the Chicago-St. Louis world's championship series, the last game will be contested in Cincinnati.

W. D. O'Brien, who finished the season with St. Paul, will play with the Metropolitans next year.

The Duke of Connaught will probably be appointed to the command of the Madras army in place of Gen. McPherson, deceased

DEFECTIVE PAGE