Sunday Globe.

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A ROUSER!

Minneapolis to the Front With the Largest Procession on Record.

Eleven Thousand Men in Line, Cheering Grandly for Ames and Rice,

While Packed Sidewalks Caught Up and Sent the Cheers to the Skies.

The Procession Two and a Half Miles Long and None in Line But Voters.

The Immense Auditorium of Washington Rink Packed to Suffocation,

While the Gallant Standard Bearers Proclaimed the Doctrine of Democracy.

Republicans, Appalled and Dismayed, Concede the County Solid for Ames.

Thousands of Enthusiasts for Ames and Rice at the Monster Rally in St. Paul.

The Two Mayors Appear and Speak on One Platform Amid Thunders of Applause.

Mayor Ames Makes a Telling Speech --Why Scandinavians are Democrats This Year.

In a Blaze of Glory.

The stoutest-hearted Republican in Minneapolis lost his courage and crept home dismayed last night, sick at heart and forlorn, after the magnificent demonstration with which the Democrats closed the campaign. The Northwest has never seen anything in the way of a political festival that at all approached this regal affair, and it was accepted as an earnest of the testimonial to be given Mayor Ames at his home in Hennepin county on Tuesday next. It so far exceeded the Republican display that it is generally believed to be an indication of the excess of the Ames vote day after to-morrow. The Sixth ward alone turned out as many torches as were in the entire Republican procession, and the Sixth and First combined were as many as the Republicans can possibly turn out at any future time. The line extended from Second avenue north on Washington, up Hennepin to Tenth; thence to Nicollet, down to Washington, and down Washington to First avenue, a distance of thirty long blocks, or nearly two miles and a half, and occupied nearly an hour in passing the intersection of Washington and Hennepin avenues. The Democrats had confidently relied upon turning out 7,000 men, but when that number of torches had been distributed and the demand was as great as ever, it was known the line contained at least 11,000 men. The actual count gives more than that, but as a few boys crept in, every allowance is made and the number stands solid at 11,000.

THE CROWDED STREETS

were a sight in themselves and it is safe to say over fifty thousand persons turned out to view the spectacle and add their cheers to those which, from the line, made the city ring. From 6 o'clock until 8, the music of bands and rattle of drums told of the assembling squadrons and each street crossing Washington, from Hennepin to the viaduct, held its long line of clubs. The numbers were so great as to be unwieldy and considerable time was required in getting under way. The clubs from the sixth and Seventh wards gave a little parade in their own vicinity before coming up town, which occasioned still further delay, but at 8:30 the line got under way. The march was accompanied by the utmost enthusiasm along the line and in many places by beautiful displays of fireworks.

THE TRANSPARENCIES

were many and their mottoes peculiarly apposite. Each club displayed its own name, with a trite line expressive of its sentiments, the crowd cheering as the matter was read aloud by hundreds of voices. Everything was Ames, Rice and the county ticket, while every language spoken in Minneapolis was brought into requisition to express the feelings of the different nationalities. English, Norse, Swede, French and German mottoes were conspicuous and the names of candidates on all the tickets occupied prominent places. As the name of Ames came into sight on one transparency after another, cheer after cheer rent the air.

Following is the order of the procession as it moved at Nicollet avenue, amid the applause of the multitudes and the blaze of red fire and Roman candles:

Grand Marshals.
Millard & Field Band.
Sixth Ward Democratic Club—350
Sixth Ward German Club—340
Sixth Ward Bohemian Club—500
Sixth Ward Scandinavian Club—600
Sixth Ward Ames Club—750
Mounted Guards—50
Young Men's Club—500
Fourth Ward Clubs—700
Mounted Guard—50
Harvester Works' Band.
Harvester Works' Club—150
Seventh Ward Clubs—900
Democrats in Carriages—50.
Mounted Guard—26.
Young Democratic Club—500.
Normanna Band.
Young Men's Democratic Club—500.
Ames Young Men's Independent Club—650.
Democrats in Carriages—20.
Ames Eighth Ward Workingmen's Club—600.
First Ward Clubs—500.
Mounted Guards, First Ward—70.
Anoka Band.
University Democratic Club—100.
Italian Band.
Mounted Guards—50.
Isanz' Band.
Third Ward Clubs—1,200.
"Little German Band"—10.
Turner Band.
North Minneapolis Turners—50.
Mounted Guards—200.
Swedish Band.
Fourth Ward Clubs—600.
Democrats in Carriages—50.
Plummer Drum Corps.
Algonquin Club—150.
Mayors Ames and Rice, P. H. Kelly and W. P. Murry, in Carriages.
Total, 11,070 Men.

As the end of the procession swung into Washington avenue the carriage containing the two mayors joined the line, and great cheers went up. When the line reached the rink the columns massed and opened order and down through the double line of fire the two popular candidates went. It was a scene never before known to Minneapolis. The tremendous crowd was wrought to a fever of enthusiasm and the cheers that broke out spontaneously were heard down in the center part of this city.

At Washington Rink.

Although it seemed as if the entire city was in the streets, at least a thousand people were seated in the Washington rink by 8 o'clock, and the number was doubled by the time the procession arrived at 9:30 o'clock, when Col. Glenn, as a sort of an advance courier, entered and was greeted with applause. The procession remained in open order to salute the next governor of Minnesota. When Mayor Ames and Mayor Rice entered, followed by P. H. Kelly and W. P. Murray, the enthusiasm knew no bounds, and enthusiastic cheers were prolonged until they reached the speakers' stand in the center of the hall. The crowd then rushed pell-mell, and scrambled for seats, cheering as they ran. It was fully twenty minutes before the tide began to be checked. Then Orville Rinehart, as chairman of the county committed called the meeting to order, and nominated Col. Glenn as chairman. As he called out "All in favor respond by saying aye," the tremendous shout in answer conveyed the first impression as to the immensity of the gathering which dawned upon the audience. The colonel explained that owing to the lateness of the hour he would be very brief in his remarks. He wanted only to say that he had but a few hours before returned from the Fifth district, and wanted to predict a Democratic majority in that stronghold of Republicanism. After the cheers had died away, the colonel introduced Mayor Ames as "Minnesota's Next Governor." As the familiar figure of the popular mayor rose before the full view of the people such a cheer went up as was never before heard in Minneapolis. The scene that follows fairly beggars description. The immense audience fairly screamed itself hoarse, and the roar that went up from 11,000 throats was almost appalling. For fully five minutes Mayor Ames stood bowing in response to the grand ovation that was tendered him.

That he might be better seen, he mounted the table, and this was a signal for the renewal of the thunders of applause.

QUIET WAS AT LENGTH RESTORED

and the mayor began his address, each period of which was greeted with explosions of applause that threatened to raise the roof. "If there is a mayor on God Almighty's foot stool," said he, "who has occasion to be proud, it is Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis. For weeks I have been virtually absent from the city making a canvass of the state and have returned to find that an immense army of my friends has grown up in my rear that has been fighting the good fight at home." Continuing, he said, if he should be exalted to the governor's chair he would feel that his election was due to the old dinner-pail brigade that was formed ten years ago in Minneapolis. He had found that the people of the state, like the people of Minneapolis, had resolved to take charge of the government and have once more a government of, for and by the people. If elected, he pledged himself to make it very hot for all the rings. He also stood pledged to do all in his power for the erection of a Soldiers' home, to do all he could to alleviate the sufferings of the working classes, and to obliterate the wrongs against the farmers. In closing he explained that he was very tired, for he had done a good deal of talking for himself, having no paid attorneys to speak for him as in the case of the Republicans. He wished he could divide himself into details and address his great audience in five sections, feeling that his voice was inadequate. He then introduced

MAYOR RICE, OF ST. PAUL,

as the man who will hereafter represent the workingmen in congress. Mayor Rice was tendered a magnificent reception. He was evidently very hoarse and found it impossible to make himself heard by any except those in his immediate vicinity. He said he recollected the scenes of the great presidential elections of Buchanan, Pierce, Grant and others, but never had he witnessed such an enthusiastic and immense demonstration as that tendered noble-hearted Mayor Ames. He regarded it as a prestige of victory and a new departure that meant good government for the people. After speaking a few minutes longer he closed by clasping hands with Mayor Ames and assuring him of the warm support of the people of St. Paul. This spectacle of the mayors of the Twin Cities side by side called out long and loud applause. Chris Gallagher, the candidate for county attorney, was the next speaker, and was also greeted with hearty applause. He compared the candidates of the two parties. One was a man, honest and untrammeled, the other the puppet of a ring; one a soldier, a trusted official whose presence is like a ray of sunshine, the other a nonentity, who, like a doll in a glass case, you can look at but not touch. Mayor Ames had been denounced by the the paid organs of the Republicans because he is a poor man.

IS POVERTY A CRIME?

No. Rich indeed is he who lives in the hearts of the people. He had been accused of slandering Minneapolis because he had torn the veil of hypocracy from the faces of the Republican leaders. The real slanders of the city were the editors of the papers who had invited all the cut-throats and thieves in the country to come to Minneapolis for political effect. He also advocated the election of Rice for congress, urging his hearers that they should see that the suit of clothes that has represented them at Washington is returned to Minneapolis. J. J. McCaffrey, of St. Paul, made the closing address. He gave the assurance that every Democrat in St. Paul would vote for Ames as well as Rice. If Minneapolis would support Rice as warmly as St. Paul he and Ames will both be elected. There were cries of "We will, we will," and Mayor Ames, rising, gave the assurance that this would be the case. Col. Glenn then dismissed the audience with an appeal that they should devote Tuesday to their country's good by working at the polls for Ames, Rice and reform.

AMES IN ST. PAUL.

The Two Mayors Greeted by Thousands of Enthusiastic Voters at Market Hall.

If the wildest enthusiasm, if loud and re-echoing bursts of applause, if spontaneity and warmth of reception, if an eager desire to laud the principals and cheer them at every motion of the hand indicates the great popularity of Hon. A. A. Ames and Hon. Edmund Rice, and the great respect the public feels for the two mayors, then the Ames and Rice meeting in Market hall last night was a fair criterion of what the standing of the Democratic candidates is conceded to be with the great masses of the people. Long before 7:30 p. m. both ladies and gentlemen flocked into Market hall, and when W. P. Murray tapped the table at 7:50 the great hall was so crowded that many of the audience could not find seats. Patriotic airs were played by the First regimental band, which was in attendance. On the platform were representatives of the best talent of the state. W. P. Murray brought forward as the selection of the state central committee for chairman of the meeting, John B. Olivier, chairman of the Ramsey county Democratic committee, who with a few remarks introduced Mayor Ames as the choice of the people and the next governor. Dr. Ames received a warm welcome in several great bursts of applause. It was a perfect ovation, and there has been nothing in the campaign that equaled the enthusiasm which the people of St. Paul gave Mayor Ames. He spoke briefly and with warmth.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR SPEAKS.

He said that he would not have much time to make a speech, for he was informed that there were 1,500 men in Minneapolis who were anxious to turn out in a great torchlight procession, and he was bound to be there and see it. I have just completed, he continued a campaign of about four weeks, in which I have spoken from three to four times a day. When the Democratic party made me their standard bearer, I made up my mind at once that I would make it pretty warm for these old office grabbers [Deafening cheers] and I have shown them that Doc Ames could do it. [Yells of applause.] Nothing affords me more pleasure than to come to this city and Minneapolis and wind up the campaign. [Cheers.] I have always believed and maintained that the interests of these two cities are identical, and maintaining this I have even been sometimes censured.

Now the Republicans have put into this campaign eighty speakers, and this great Republican party claims to have 40,000 majority. Gentlemen, we have been the minority party in this state, but, before I get through with this, I propose to be the elected candidate of the majority party. Now this great Republican party has put out eighty speakers in the field. Why? What is the great object of all this? It is to down that monster in Minneapolis, Doc. Ames. [Shouts of applause and laughter].

These eighty speakers which the Republican party—the party of the majority—has put into the field, and pays them $25 per day to be their paid attorneys, are to advocate with the same powers and talents they would bring into use in the last appeal for a criminal, and, gentlemen, that is probably what they are now doing. [Laughter and cheers].

Now, they say there are no issues between the two great parties. We have the plank for the old soldiers, the plank for the farmers, and the plank for the loboringmen. [Loud and prolonged cheering]. The Democratic party of this state first put these planks into their platform—let me ask you, who first brought them into the parties? [A voice, enthusiastically—It was you, Dr. Ames].

For several minutes the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Hats waved, and men

SHOUTED THEMSELVES HOARSE.

Cheer after cheer arose from the great audience. After it subsided, Dr. Ames continued:

When the Democratic party put in these planks, then, and not until then, the Republicans followed suit. [Applause.] The Republican party did it because it was compelled to. Now, gentlemen, I think that a man who does a righteous act under compunction does not deserve any credit.

The doctor here facetiously illustrated the dissension between the different factions of the Republican party by the similitude of two men who had a monopoly on hogs. One stole some hogs from the other. The other threatened to arraign him before the court for theft. "Why," expostulated the thief, "you ought not to do that, when we consider that we have made all the money we have by stealing." [Laughter.]

There is one plank in the Democratic platform to which I must call your attention, and that is the plank requiring the state of Minnesota to provide a home for the old soldiers. [Loud applause.] I have seen these old soldiers in Minneapolis wandering through the streets and begging for bread. Poor, crippled old veterans, who fought and gave their limbs and almost lives for the country, perhaps suffering from some wound received in battle, or probably sick from some disease caught in the performance of their duty, wandering up and down the streets, and asking those for whose peace and prosperity they fought for a mouthful of bread to prevent dying a pauper's death. Yes, I have seen these old soldiers sent to the poor house, and buried in paupers' graves. They do say that republics are ungrateful. It is truly a disgrace to this great republic that she allows her old soldiers to come to this want and disgrace. I remember when we enlisted that they took us by the hands and told us nothing would be too good for us on our return, but how grossly has the country violated these free promises. Now, what did I ask the Democratic convention to do? To have the state of Minnesota

PROVIDE A HOME

for the old crippled, battle-scarred, hungry and forsaken soldier in a glorious republic. The Republicans excused themselves by saying that the nation had provided for the old soldier.

Another thing about the Democratic convention is the plank demanding relief and redress for the grievances of labor. Gentlemen, I believe that organized labor is doing what the common schools ought to have done. It is educating the people. Organized labor in Minneapolis has been a great educator. Workingmen are not banded together to hurt the government, but to bring about the greatest good to the greatest number of people. In that labor organization there are men who are competent to fill any post in the gift of the state. [Loud cheers.]

Here Mayor Rice made his appearance, and the audience spontaneously exploded in shrieks and cheers of enthusiastic welcome. It was a grand reception which those workingmen in toil soiled coats gave the two mayors. It arose and swelled like the billows of the ocean, the unanimous impulse seizing upon every man to shout with all the power of lusty lungs and the warm enthusiasm of workingmen's hearts. Mayor Ames was interrupted by this for fully five minutes. Finally stillness ensued, and Dr. Ames continued:

Why, gentlemen, when I was elected mayor of Minneapolis, ten years ago I was criticized by the Republican subsidized press for joining the dinner-pail brigade. They said I was associating with a set of ignorant foreigners and voting cattle which

COULD BE PURCHASED,

they said, at $2 per head. Let me see the day, gentlemen, when these "ignorant foreigners," as the Republicans call them, these "voting cattle," as the Republicans dub them, but these sturdy workingmen, as I call them, and always will call them, shall have their places in our legislatures and our congresses. Who, to day, is ruling the state of Minnesota? The Republican party. What has been the effect of this ring rule and corrupt office-holding? The effect is that the farmers and the workingmen of the entire state rise up as one man and demand redress in proper legislation. [Cheers and loud applause.]

I believe the masses of both parties are composed of honest men. It is not the masses of the Republican party that I am fighting. It is the leaders, the gang leaders, the wheat

Continued on Sixth Page.

BRIGHT HOPES

Animating the Breasts of all True Citizens for Reform's Success in Minnesota.

Judge Wilson Gives the People of Albert Lea a Comprehensive Resume

Of the Issues of the Campaign, and Triumphantly Refutes His Maligners.

His Attempt to be Courteous to His Opponent, Lovely, on a Train Meets With Boorish Return.

Judge MacDonald Shivers an Oratorical Lance With Editor Herbert at Wilmar,

And Unhorses His Opponent, to the Great Delight of the Large Audience Present.

St. Cloud Wrought Up to a Pitch of Enthusiasm for Gallant Mayor Ames.

By Judge Wilson, of Minneapolis, Who Makes a Splendid Political Speech.

The Polish Residents of Winona Pin Their Faith to the Democratic Ticket.

A Big Day at Albert Lea.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Oct. 30.—The large hall was filled before the time for the opening, and before the arrival of Judge Wilson the band and the drum corps enlivened the occasion with some good music. Judge Wilson was greeted with three cheers as he entered the hall, while the band played. Col. Hibbs introduced the judge with a few well-timed preliminary remarks. He said the meeting was for the purpose of putting the finishing touches on the campaign. He referred to the desperate effort of the opposition to stem the tide by flooding the district with speakers, and the quiet and dignified manner in which Judge Wilson had made his canvass. He said there was something in the wind: some reason why so many people had come out to hear Wilson without any special effort being made to draw them, none of the ordinary campaign methods, fireworks, torchlights, cannon, etc. The people had come out, irrespective of party, and they would vote as they think, and not be deterred by the party whip. He claimed that Lovely literature had gone over the district without difficulty through the post-offices, while the papers in Wilson's favor were detained in reaching even beyond the confines of Freeborn county. The speaker criticized Lovely in severe terms, laying stress on the Tyrer and Slater cases, and

SHOWING LOVELY UP

in a most awkward light. The cheering when Sudge Wilson was introduced was prolonged and vociferous. The judge regreted the manner in which political campaigns were usually conducted. He could not enter into the spirit of enthusiasm manifested and feel the interest of others. Although he was a candidate himself and might be benefited thereby, he deprecated the misrepresentation and trickery of a political canvass, and said he hoped to see the day when such things would be frowned down by an enlightened public sentiment. On his way to Albert Lea he had learned that large numbers of ballots had been printed on which the lines of type were so closely put together that it was impossible to scratch off one name and insert another. This was unfair, and he could never indorse such methods to gain advantage in an election. The crowd was highly entertained with the recital of Gov. Davis' old-issues plank and the manner by which Gen. Washburn became a millionaire within five or six years through watered stock. The evils of watered stock were thoroughly shown, and the burden to the masses of the people pointed out. The scenes of twenty years ago have fostered these evils and enabled them to flourish, and therefore he favored

LEAVING OLD ISSUES BEHIND

and taking up new issues of more direct benefit to the masses. He sarcastically referred to the assertion made by Windom at Albert Lea some time ago that the Republican party had never made a pledge that it had not kept, and the Democratic party had never made a pledge that it had kept. He would not go so far as to say such a thing, but he hadn't much faith in party platforms. It was true, however, that a great many of the promises were not kept. The discrimination in freight rates was given considerable attention and its baneful effects noted. Alluding to a statement by Windom, "I would not say that all the Democrats are horse-thieves, but all horse-thieves are Democrats," he said he was not much of a party man and he did not believe either party contained all the horse-thieves. The interests of the people of the Northwest, and especially of Minnesota, which is a Republican state, were identical on these new issues which should be supported regardless of party ties. There is little or no difference between a Western Democrat and a Western Republican, but there was

A CLASH OF INTEREST

between Western and Eastern men of both parties. The evasion of payment of taxes by rich men was severely criticised and an income tax advocated. The judge said he deemed Dr. Ames superior to McGill in all the characteristics that ought to be possessed in this conflict of concentrated capital against the masses. He did not believe McGill could resist the influences that would surround him, while Ames had proved that he could not be controlled by them. He did not desire to detract from McGill's good qualities, but in all the requisites for a successful administration in the interests of the masses Ames was vastly the superior. He would not say that he admired everything about Ames, but he believed him to be honest and a man of ability, more fitted for the position of governor under the present existing conditions than McGill. Judge Wilson then paid attention to some of the charges that had been made against him. He prefaced his remarks by saying that he hadn't brought any certificate of character with him, and his statements would have to be taken for what they were worth. The allegations in regard to his being a railroad attorney were effectually exploded, as well as Lovely's absurd claim that if he was elected to congress he would have 200,000 acres of the Winona & St. Peter land grant transferred to the people. He admitted that a man's moral character was an issue in the campaign, and he was willing that the public should pass judgment upon him and his opponents. But he had never made reference to Mr. Lovely's character, and had not encouraged or winked at any statements that had been made about him in this respect. He had

MORE IMPORTANT MATTERS

to discuss, and he had taken no cognizance of the stories about Mr. Lovely's personal character. The Redwood Falls stockholders story was torn to pieces, and his effort in the legislature to tax railroad lands was made clear. The $16,000 falsehood circulated by Windom was punctured as well as the other falsehood that he, Wilson, claimed to have acted in certain private cases without fee or reward. An extract from Gov. Davis' speech at Vasa, showing up Windom in very dark colors, was read, and the reading of Windom's personal tax roll created the wildest merriment and applause. He ridiculed the grand old party issue which it was attempted to force into the campaign, and referred to Lovely's bolt of Dunnell and Davis' bolt of Ramsey. He said he did not go to La Crosse and St. Paul to consult with the bosses, but to the people. He was opposed by the monopolies and corporations. If the people preferred him to Lovely he would be glad to have their votes. A telegram was read from Luth Jaegar, candidate for secretary of state, announcing his inability to be present owing to illness. Col. T. O'Leary, candidate for clerk of the supreme court, made a brief address, touching upon the use of money by Republicans to carry the election, the tariff views of Senator Davis and the old soldiers' needs.

WILSON'S CAMPAIGN.

Every Indication Now Points to Lovely's Defeat by a Satisfactory Majority.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Oct. 30.—The Lovely men are desperate, and they are straining every nerve to save Freeborn county from going against their candidate. Alarm is depicted in every movement they make. For two weeks past speakers, professional and amatuer, have visited every township and school house in the county, and the most abject appeals have been made to the farmers to stand by the grand old party and "vindicate" their fellow-citizen. Evidence is also abundant to prove that large sums of money have been sent here, and it is being distributed where it is believed it will do the most good. All the power of the local machine is being exerted in Lovely's behalf to save him in Albert Lea and Freeborn county, and bulldozing is resorted to on every hand. The much-talked of disaffection does not seem to be so much of a myth, after all. If it were not so pronounced there would be no necessity for

THE DESPERATE METHODS

that are being resorted to. But the malcontents stand firm, despite the frantic assaults made upon their lives, and no break is apparent in their solid columns. It is the bitterest political contest ever waged in Freeborn county, and Lovely has staked everything on the result here. Money, bulldozing, all the baser weapons of political warfare are being used to whip the dissenters back into line. Lovely's managers, to keep up a good showing for effect, make claims of 800 majority for Lovely in this county, but they know better than that. Privately his men, who have made a canvass of the county, express the fear that it will not go over 300. This is the highest figure the Democrats concede him, and some even assert that Wilson will have a small majority. But 500 majority can be conceded to Lovely in Freeborn county, and still

JUDGE WILSON WILL BE ELECTED

by over one thousand majority, and under no possible circumstances can Lovely get more than five hundred. The Republicans are attempting to swerve public sentiment here by a systematic course of bluster and bravado. Their rally here last week cost more than $1,000 for special trains, speakers, bands, etc., and they propose to blow in more than that at the grand finale of the campaign Monday night. But it is useless. The minds of the people are made up, and nothing can change them. They announce two "grand rallys" for Monday at 2 and 7 p. m. The attractions promised are 500 torches in line—most of them will have to be brought from other points—grand fire works, buildings illuminated, electric lights in the rink and Hiram Barber, Jr., on the Copperhead story. Reduced rates are announced on all railroads. This will be their last expiring gasp. They hope to pull through by the free use of money and intimidation. Word was received here to-day that

SENATOR WINDOM

had authorized the congressional committee at Winona to draw on him for any amount of money necessary to beat Wilson in that county. This is a sample of the disreputable manner in which the Republican canvass is being waged. But in spite of all this, Lovely cannot get over 500 majority in Freeborn county. He is likely to get about three hundred. There is a probability that he will get none at all. Col. Hobbson, Albert Lea, speaks at Austin Monday. In last night's telegram from Winona, an error of transmission placed Judge Wilson in a false light. He did not say he would oppose the entrance of the Burlington road into Winona. He simply called attention to the absurdity of the charge that if he was elected to congress he would oppose it.

A STRONGHOLD STORMED.

Judge MacDonald and Editor Herbert Meet in Joint Debate at a Former Republican Town--The Judge Gets the Best of It.

Special to the Globe.

WILLMAR, Minn., Oct. 30.—The joint discussion between MacDonald and Herbert at Willmar was listened to by a large concourse of people. J. M. Spicer was chosen president and announced that Mr. MacDonald would open with a forty-five minutes address, Herbert to have the same time; then each to close with fifteen minutes. Mr. MacDonald opened by reciting the abuses of the Republican party upon the tariff. He completely exploded the idea that the farmer is protected by the present tariff upon wheat, which Mr. Herbert attempted to show was a real benefit. The matter of railroad transportation was very ably handled, showing how the farming interests were oppressed by enormous freight rates. Mr. Herbert in reply said that the railroads were justified in their charges, because they opened up the country to settlement and gave the pioneer farmer a chance to get his products to market. The question of labor was discussed, and the judge showed that the Democratic party had always been a

FRIEND OF THE LABORING CLASS.

He cited a number of acts advocated and passed by Democratic legislatures and contrasted the same with Republican promises. He defined his position upon the pension matter, and in his defense of the vetoes of President Cleveland, completely silenced the sneering argument of his opponent. He cited a score or more of the cases vetoed by reading the exact reasons given by President Cleveland which was entirely unexpected by Mr. Herbert, who was completely overcome. The navy was displayed in its true light, showing the enormous appropriations that had been made under Republican rule and its present enfeebled condition. The attitude of James G. Blaine was ably portrayed. The judge paid a glowing tribute to the administration of President Cleveland and answered the insinuations of his opponent in a way that commanded a round of applause. Mr. Herbert replied to the scathing arguments by

WAVING THE BLOODY SHIRT,

and reading an article from a paper published in Austin, Tex., eulogizing Jeff Davis and criticizing Gen. Sherman. He attempted to show that the Democrats were still copperheads and favored paying the Confederate debt. He claimed that the farmers were in debt to the Republican party for sunshine and rain rather than their own efforts in tilling the soil. He claimed that the low price of wheat was due to the present Democratic administration, and tried to show how Gov. Pillsbury was the farmers' friend. This attempt was met by a round of hisses from the farmers present. Judge MacDonald more than answered every assertion made by his opponent, and although the audience was composed largely of Republican farmers, he

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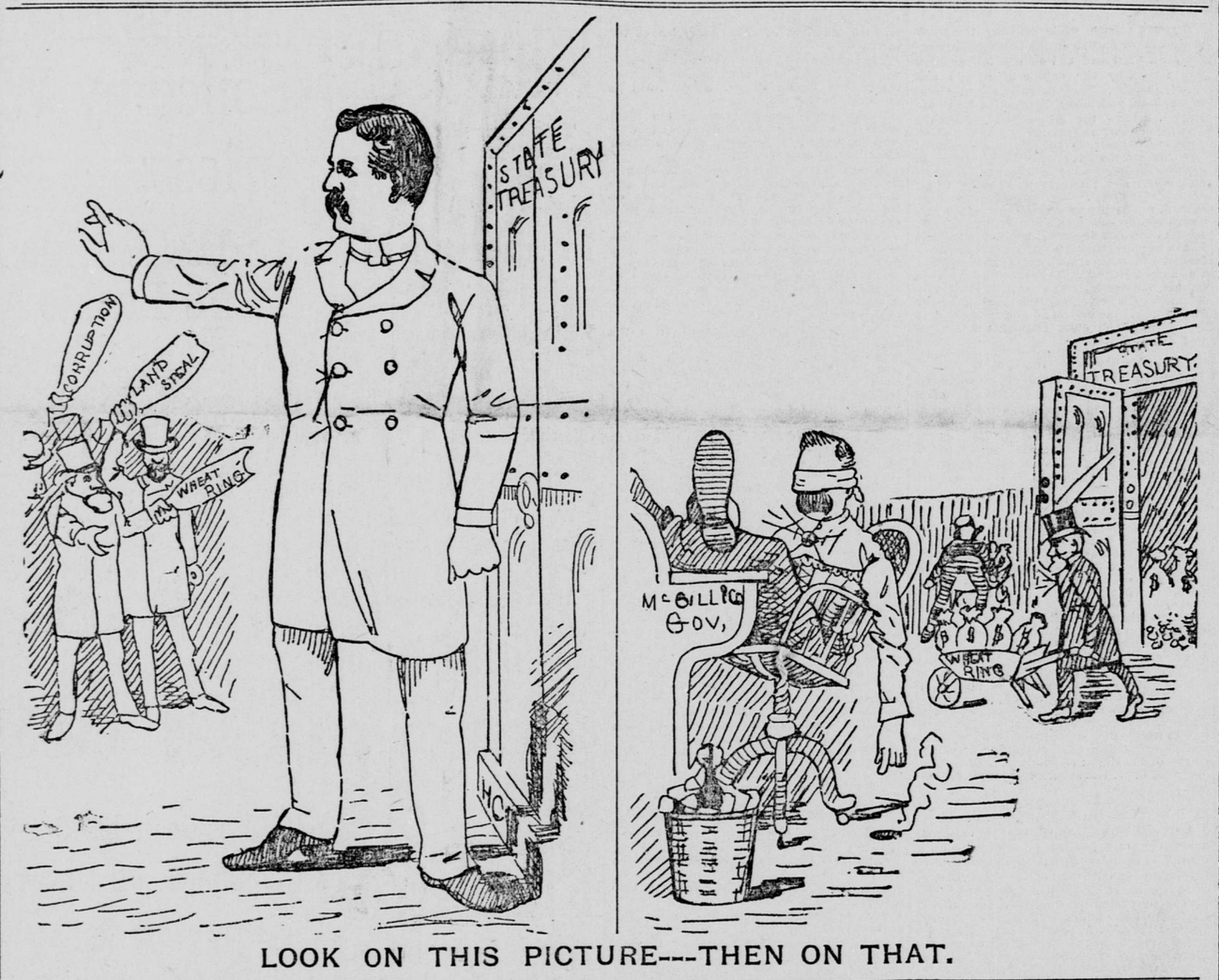

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE---THEN ON THAT.

THE LIST OF THE LOST.

It Is Now Almost Beyond Question That There Were Twenty People Burned Up

In the Frightful Accident to the Limited Passenger Train Near Portage, Wis.

Several More of the Victims Identified, But Others Yet Unrecognized.

The Brakeman of the Freight Train Lays the Blame on Conductor Hankey.

The "Limited" Horror.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—From day to day the mortality in the wreck of the St. Paul limited express at East Rio assumes larger proportions. To-night it is definitely known that at least seventeen perished, and the probabilities are that the victims number more than twenty. Telegrams were received here to-day from New Haven, Conn., stating that James P. Barker of that city was on the train. He was a merchant of about 45 years. It was also definitely ascertained to-day by Supt. Clark, of the St. Paul company, that Walter Scott, who was reported lost, was not on the train. A Chicago friend telegraphed that Scott, who was recently married in Philadelphia, is now in Minneapolis on a wedding trip. Two of the three loggers who were burned to death were Frank Guyer and Joseph Plant. They boarded the train in Chicago, and were joined in this city by their companion, whose name is unknown.

THE DEATH LIST

as now made out, includes:

Mrs. C. SCHERER, of Winona.
Mrs. R. JONES, of Rush City, Minn.
LOUIS BRINKER and EMIL WALTERSDORF, Columbus, Wis.
Sisters ALPHONSE and DIONESIA, of Winona, Minn., and the Noviee ALBERTINE SCHMIDT, of New Casseli, Wis.
FRANK GUYER and JOSEPH PLANT, of Chicago, and an unknown Milwaukee comrade.
Mrs. CHARLES H. MARR, of Houghton, Mich.
J. H. McNOON, of Manston.
Mrs. ALVA WINTER and Mrs. JANE M. BEEBE, of Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. P. LATZ and child of Stillwater, Minn.
CHARLES DIBBLE, a commercial traveler from Rochester, Minn.

THE INQUEST

at Rio was continued to-day. The testimony was a repetition of what has been told in interviews, except that James Phillips, brakeman, testified that he remembered twenty-three persons in the day coach. As but three persons escaped, twenty must have perished. The inquest will be continued and probably concluded Monday. C. H. Wells, the brakeman who is charged with being responsible for the terrible railway accident at Rio on Wednesday night, has turned up. He came to the city yesterday and visited the general offices of the St. Paul Railway company. He drew his salary late yesterday noon. Wells is 24 years old and unmarried. He declares that Hankey, the freight train conductor, is

WHOLLY RESPONSIBLE

for the accident. The following is the substance of his story:

Our freight train arrived at East Rio siding several minutes before the limited put in an appearance. The freight train was too long for one side track, so we cut it in two, switching one part of it off to one of the side tracks, and, then detaching the engine, switch the rest of it on the other side track. It was not my duty to close the switch. I had never closed it before. The conductor had always done that. On the night of the accident, after we had reached the siding and switched our train, I had to remain on top of one of the cars. Conductor Hankey went to the switch and shortly afterward passed the car on which I was standing. He told me everything was all right, and that he was going to the head of the train. I looked at my watch and discovered, or thought I did, that the limited train was late. Just then the limited hove in sight. I was horrified to see it

RUN OFF THE TRACK

shortly after it passed my car. In a moment the train was in flames. I was badly frightened, and, thinking the freight train hands would be lynched, fled. I realize that I made a mistake in running away, but it was very natural under the circumstances.

Wells says that he is ready to give himself up whenever he is wanted. He has engaged counsel in Milwaukee. The laws of Wisconsin fix the liability of railroad companies for deaths committed by negligence at not exceeding $5,000.

The Disabled Pavonia.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The disabled steamer Pavonia now lies on the beach at Rainsfords Island, whither she was towed last night from off Boston light, where she was anchored. It was discovered that the steamer was taking water in other than her forward compartments, so much so that her fires were extinguished by the water in the hold. It was then decided to take off all the passengers remaining on board and beach the vessel to prevent her from sinking. The passengers were all transferred in safety to this city by tugs and pilot boats reaching here early this morning. Her mails and baggage are now being brought to this city by tugs. Tugs with lighters in tow have gone to the steamer and will remove as much of her cargo as possible. A diver has also gone to Rainsfords Island, and will examine the bottom of the steamer as soon as the weather permits.

An Accident and Suicide.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 30.—A double tragedy occurred this afternoon at the Bennett slope of W. G. Payne & Co.'s colliery, near Kingston. William Moses, one of the oldest mining engineers in Luzerne county, was on duty at the colliery. He was given the signal to hoist the cage from the bottom of the shaft, which was 300 feet deep. He supposed every thing was clear below and started his engine just as John Brodda, the footman was running a car upon the cage. The sudden hoisting threw Brodda off, and, in falling, he was caught between the cage and the brattice on the side of the shaft and was instantly killed. As soon as engineer Moses was informed of what had happened he walked to his room near by took a revolver from his coat pocket, and placing it to his forehead fired, killing himself.

A Schooner Lost.

ST. JOHNS, N.F., Oct. 30.—The schooner Mary Brown has been lost off Bacalieu, and three of her crew and a lady passenger Miss C. H. Iver, have been drowned. The vessel broke in two soon after striking, and only the captain and three of the men succeeded in reaching the shore.

Fire at Sioux Falls.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Oct. 30.—Fire was discovered in the ice house of Jackson Smith & Co. this afternoon and within an hour their entire packing house property was consumed. The loss is $12,000 and was insured for about $8,000 with a brokerage establishment of Chicago. A hard wind was blowing, and there was barely time to save the live stock and office property.

The Express Robery.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—As the days pay the amount stolen from the Adams Express car, on the St. Louis & San Francisco road last Monday night, grows with alarming rapidity. First it was said to be $50,000 then $70,000, then $80,00 and to-day from facts gleaned from the different shippers of money by the Adams company Monday the amount is estimated to be at least $100,000 and may aggregate $120,000.

Thirty poor persons have been found sleeping in a warm water drain in the city of Pesth. They were entirely naked.