Daily Globe.

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THEY VOTED TOO SOON.

A Large Number of Foreigners Known to Have Voted Illegally at Tower and Elsewhere.

Their First Papers not Issued to Them Until a Week After the Election.

Mr. Stevens Asserts That He Can Reduce McGill's Apparent Plurality by 900 Votes.

The Editor of the Austin Transcript Sued for Libel by Ex-Candidate Lovely.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 12.—Detectives Quinlan and Stevens left to-day for Minneapolis. At Tower, it is said they found 257 foreigners who recently took out first papers and voted, under the impression that four months in the state gave them the election franchise, although they had not been residents of the country one year. In Lake county many of the same class were found. The detectives found that the clerk of the Minnesota Mining company was appointed deputy clerk of the court without the judge's approval, with authority to naturalize voters only. As the law does not authorize the naturalization of voters, there is, of course, some doubt as to his authority to naturalize foreigners. Being short of blanks they signed a simple affidavit, and no first papers were issued until a week after election. Other glaring irregularities, not given for publication, are also reported. The Carlton county vote was canvassed yesterday. Ames had 600, McGill 502; Frank 4 majority, Jaegar 1, Poehler 4, Lundberg 9, Clapp and Ives a tie, O'Leary 3 majority, Whiteman 320 majority, Kendall 295, Knox 542 and Chandler 255 votes. For county seat, Northern Pacific junction got 904 votes.

MR. STEVENS AT HOME.

He is Satisfied There Were Frauds at Tower and Breitung.

E. A. Stevens returned to Minneapolis last evening from his trip to the iron regions of St. Louis county where, he went to investigate election frauds reported to have been committed there. He was not disposed to give away any of the election information he had obtained, but was willing to talk an hour of the vast iron industries of the Lake Vermilion region. Finally he said:

"I don't know anything of any other section of the state, having been away, and I don't know anything of St. Louis county outside of this particular vicinity. But if the committee, as it claims, can knock off two-thirds of the McGill majority, I will take the contract to have the other third wiped out. Of this I am positive."

"You have discovered evidences of fraud, then?"

"I will undertake to reduce the present apparent McGill plurality by 900 votes. That is all I care to say now. Draw your own conclusions."

Lovely Brings a Libel Suit.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Nov. 12.—Mr. Davidson, of the Austin Transcript, was arrested and brought before Justice Blackmer, of the township of Albert Lea, to-day upon the complaint of John A. Lovely, the defeated candidate for congress, upon a charge of libel, the Transcript having accused Mr. Lovely with being drunk the day after election. Mr. Davidson waived an examination and his attorney suggested to the court that it was immaterial to Mr. Davidson whether bonds were fixed at $1 or $1,000,000; that he was ready to furnish any amount. In order to satisfy Mr. Lovely the justice allowed a dozen or more of his friends testify that he (Lovely) was perfectly sober after his defeat. The justice fixed the bond at $1,000. Bail was promptly given and Mr. Davidson is a free man.

THE ONLY ACCURATE LIST.

Comparison of the Globe and Pioneer Press Legislative Tables.

There has been so much confusion and disagreement by the papers of the state in making up the list of legislators-elect that the public is likely to be misled. The GLOBE has given the only correct and accurate list yet printed—in its issue of Nov. 10—and will stake its reputation for reliability on the fact that it will tally exactly with the official roll call on the day of the convening of the legislature, with one trifling exception, which does not alter the political complexion. This in the Forty-first district, where Wilson, Rep., was elected instead of Peterson, Rep. This was due to the fact that the telegram stated that one Republican candidate was defeated, and it was impossible to tell whether it was Peterson or Wilson. With this substitution the list is as accurate as if it was official, and can be depended upon. The Pioneer Press has printed three lists since election, none of which have been correct. When the list was printed the second time it was claimed to be complete, and it was stated that the Republican majority on joint ballot was 24. The GLOBE table, on the same day, showed the Republican majority on joint ballot to be 38, and this is just what it is to-day. Yesterday the Pioneer Press printed another list, which contained more errors than before. Its footings were: Republicans (senate and house) 101; Democrats, 47; Alliance, 2. From this it figures out a majority of 48 for the Republicans on joint ballot. By what process does it reach this conclusion? The figures would show 52. In getting the total membership of 150, however, there are several glaring errors. Farmers' alliance and Independent candidates are classified as Republicans in a number of instances. These members may have Republican predelections in some cases, but there is no authority for classifying them with the Republicans. They were elected in opposition to regular Republican nominees. They should rightfully be classified as opposition until a ballot on a party issue determines their political standing. The errors in the Pioneer Press table are as follows: A. A. Williams, in the Fifth district, is classified as a Republican. He ran as a Farmers' alliance candidate, supported by the Democrats, and defeated J. P. Burke, the regular Republican nominee. J. F. Shoemaker, in the Seventh, ran as an independent and defeated the Republican candidate, P. Hawes. Ignatious Donnelly is placed in the Republican column. He ran as a people's and farmers candidate. J. A. Arneson, of Minneapolis, was on both the Democratic and Republican tickets, but he is a Democrat in politics. He was the representative of the labor element. Otto Wallmark, in the Thirty-eighth, was an independent or people's candidate. He defeated John Shalleen, the present Republican senator from that district. M. A. Wallan, in the Forty-first district, ran on the Farmers' alliance ticket with George W. Thacker. Wallan defeated Peterson, Republican, and Thacker defeated Thorson, Republican. Why should any of these members be placed in the Republican column? The GLOBE's figures, printed on the 10th, are absolutely correct. They show: Senate—Republicans, 29; Democrats, 15; Independent and Farmers' alliance, 3. House—Republicans, 65; Democrats, 34; Independent and Farmers' alliance, 4. On joint ballot: Republicans, 94; Democrats and opposition, 56; Republican majority, 38. The GLOBE would not waste so much space upon this only that it is an important matter, and the people ought to know where to get reliable news.

Political Nuts Cracked.

Judge Wilson was confident that his majority in Winona county would not be less than 1,500—and he had it down about right. He didn't place any faith in Tawney's boast that he would deliver 2,500 Knights of Labor votes to Lovely.

Judge MacDonald had the name of every voter in his district, and he came near calling the turn on every one of them.

Of course Capt. Reed is awfully sorry that he didn't capture that nomination at Northfield! Still you probably couldn't convince him that he would have been defeated, just like Herbert was.

Ara Barton probably had an intuition of what was coming in the Third district, and that's why he so hungered for the persimmons at Chaska.

It would be a graceful and appropriate action, if Congressman-elect MacDonald would put up, free of charge, one of his patent fire escapes on Editor Herbert's printing office at Red Wing.

Is it probable that Donnelly will endeavor to head off Merriam and Lee and capture the speakership?

If Tom Lowry issues street car passes to the members of the legislature this winter, it will be safe to wager that he is trying to set a mine under the feet of the senatorial candidates.

The Second district was a field of fruitful possibilities, and yet nobody gave it a thought. Here it was that the battle was lost.

Dick Bell probably wonders why he didn't know when to quit.

Ald. Kain, it is alleged, will resign as a member of the council after Jan. 1—or as soon as he assumes the office of county auditor. P. H. Kelly, Jr., Peter Bott and J. J. Lemon are mentioned as candidates to succeed him. The latter, it is suggested, is liable to get squeezed between the other two.

The list of legislators published in the GLOBE a few days ago was absolutely correct, except in one particular—the Forty-first district. The name of Ole Peterson, Rep., was printed as the representative elect when it should have been H. H. Wilson, Rep. With this change the list may be saved for reference with the assurance of its being reliable and correct.

The fate of the constitutional amendment is still in doubt, but it is believed that it was carried.

The Republican organ is generous to the Democrats one day, and the next day is the reverse. It claimed a majority of only 24 for the Republicans on joint ballot on Tursday and yesterday it raised to 48. The fact is the Republican majority is 38. The people look to the GLOBE for correct and reliable news.

Newspaper enterprise flourishes like a Green Bay tree in Isanti county. A local paper, issued three or four days after the election, did not contain a solitary figure showing the vote. It did not even print the vote of the village in which it is published.

From the frigid manner in which Capt. Castle jumped on to Loren Fletcher the idea suggests itself that the winter carnival managers might save money by utilizing the captain as the ice castle and not go to the expense of putting one up.

The Pioneer Press is a live newspaper, after it reprints the news from the GLOBE. It is welcomed to the facts appropriated almost bodily yesterday about Gilman's candidacy for the senate; the plans to defeat Davis; the defeat of Snider paralyzing his speakership scheme; and the speakership candidacy of William E. Lee and W. R. Merriam. This is a pretty good chestnut record for one day.

Alexandria is the home of Knute Nelson. McGill received 164 votes there, and Lieut. Gov. Rice 240. Rice received 1,040 majority in Douglas county and McGill 491. Mr. Nelson did not fall in the lake simply because he thought he needed a bath.

Quay for Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.—At a conference of the Republican members-elect of Philadelphia to-night, State Treasurer Quay was indorsed for United States senator to succeed John I. Mitchell, whose term expires next March. Henry K. Boyar was also indorsed for speaker in the next legislature.

The Democrat Wins.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 12.—The official count in the Seventh congressional district gives the election to William Elliott, the Democrat, over Smalls, Republican.

TURMOIL IN SPAIN.

A Rising Feared in Favor of the Overthrow of the Monarchy.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—The Republican coalition deputies held a meeting to-day in the congressional committee room. They resolved to authorize their leaders—Senores Salmeron, Pi Y. Margall and Aycarame—to declare in the coming session of the cortes that the members of the coalition unanimously consider it necessary and legitimate to use force in order to ensure the triumph of their ideas, so long as the government refuses to re-establish universal suffrage and pass laws protecting them in the exercise of their individual rights against the arbitrary acts of the authorities. They also resolved to invite Zorilla to return to Spain if the reforms mentioned are not granted. The Castelar party took no part in the meeting, and their organs blame those who were present for the attitude adopted. The government is taking extra precautions in fear of an uprising. The police are watching all the ports, owing to rumors that Spanish revolutionists abroad are preparing to return to Spain and that Zorilla is promoting a rising. The depots for arms and the barracks and telegraph offices are strongly guarded. Colonels commanding troops in Valencia and Barcelona are suspected of disloyalty and are being closely watched. The home secretary, the civil governor and Gen. Pavie remained in consultation the whole of Thursday in consequence of the rumors.

Public Printer Benedict.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It would not be surprising if Public Printer Benedict should be rejected by the senate. The immense reductions which he has made in the force of that office have been followed by a wail of genuine distress from hundreds of the employes who are now facing the winter with no visible means of support. The senate committee on printing refused to allow a sufficient appropriation to run the office. Mr. Rounds exhausted nearly all of that which was appropriated. Mr. Benedict was obliged to make wholesale discharges. The senate will try to cast the onus of all upon him. They will not unlikely reject him. Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, is the chairman of the senate committee on printing. He recently went to Mr. Benedict to secure the re-instatement of a discharged employe. Mr. Benedict positively refused to make the appointment for the good and sufficient reason that the funds were too low. Manderson is said to have become very angry and demanded. Benedict is said to have replied: "You can demand nothing here." To this it is alleged that Manderson replied: "When your successor is confirmed I shall make demands, and it will not be long, either, until I see that time." Thus do the spoils-hunters persecute the men who are entrusted with the patronage of the government. Moreover, it is said that the Grand Army of the Republic will demand the re-instatement of all ex-Union soldiers, or fight the confirmation.

A Good Riddance.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Violet Cameron-Lord Lonsdale opera troupe company has decided to abandon their proposed tour of the principal cities of the country. The engagement of the company at the Casino closes next Monday night. It will then appear in Brooklyn for a few weeks, after which the entire company will sail for Liverpool. The unpleasant notoriety gained by the star and her lordly manager caused a number of the out-of-town managers to cancel the date of the company at their houses. This, taken with the fact that their engagement at the Casino has been a financial and artistic failure, decided the noble lord to take his troupe home.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York—The City of Berlin from Liverpool, and Wieland from Antwerp.

Queenstown—The Adriatic from Philadelphia, and the Missouri from New York.

SMASHING THE CAUCUS

An Evident Intention on the Part of Republican Legislators to Tolerate no Caucus Dictation,

All of Which, It is Claimed, Will Operate to the Serious Detriment of Gov. Davis.

The Tariff Question Likely to Cut An Important Figure in the Senatorial Struggle.

Gen. Gordon E. Cole Would Not Decline An Election As a Revenue Reform Republican.

It is wonderful what a transformation can be brought about in the brief space of two or three months in the glorious climate of Minnesota. The case of the Hon. C. K. Davis furnishes a striking illustration of the fact. When the summer waned and the leaves were just beginning to turn it seemed certain that there would be the smoothest kind of sailing for Davis, and well-informed politicians were of opinion that he could not be defeated for the senate by any combinations that could be made or any events that might transpire. Along in the early fall it was claimed by Davis' friends that enough of the legislators nominated were pledged to him to insure his election, no matter how all the other districts might go, and the impression got abroad until it was a generally accepted belief. The Davis boom was all the go, and there was no use for any one else to enter the lists. Since then there has been a marked change, and Mr. Davis has been steadily losing ground until now his defeat is claimed to be as absolute a certainty as anything can be in this world that has not actually transpired. In the first place it has developed—so it is asserted—that Davis has not got a majority of the Republican legislators elect, and it is doubtful if he can get any Democratic support on account of his tariff views. It is alleged by those who are actively opposing Mr. Davis that he has

RESORTED TO THE SAME METHODS

of securing these pledges or instructions as did Senator Windom—and the latter, it will be remembered, was literally wiped off the face of the earth. Windom also claimed to have enough votes to elect him before the legislature convened; but he didn't capture the prize all the same. He sent his agents about over the state to attend all the county conventions where nominations for the legislature were made, and these men generally managed to have a resolution introduced and passed instructing for Windom. There was no one present in the interest of any other candidates, and of course the work was easy. It is alleged that Davis' confidential clerk, Severance, went about over the state for six weeks before the elections, attending the county conventions and working in these instructions for Davis, upon which his boom was constructed. Such instructions are not generally considered very binding, it is asserted, and Davis is not likely to have any better luck with them than did Windom. A great many Davis Republicans were defeated in the election by Democrats, and since a good many of these "pledged" Republicans—who have been elected—were nominated, Davis has made his bad break on the tariff. This has alienated scores and scores of his friends and supporters, and there is known to be quite a number of members, nominated as Davis men, who consider themselves absolved from further allegiance to him on this very account. It is already evident that there will be a strong contingent of low tariff Republicans in the legislature who will oppose his election on principle. Add to this element the persistent opposition of the Pillsburys, McGill and Gilman, and the quiet resistance of McMillan, and the difficulties that lie in the path of the ambitious ex-governor are plainly apparent. It is becoming clear that the friends of Davis, who believe they have a majority of the Republican members, will

ATTEMPT TO FORCE A CAUCUS.

Already there is abundant evidence that a caucus will not be tolerated this time. There is a disposition to allow every member to vote as he pleases and be bound by no caucus dictation. This will hurt Mr. Davis seriously, but he cannot object very strenuously, as he has a record himself for bolting caucuses. Without a caucus, it is asserted, he cannot be nominated, and he cannot be elected, it is claimed, through any Democratic support. One significant fact showing the break that has been made from Davis is the position of the Pioneer Press. At one time that paper was an ardent admirer and warm supporter of Davis. Recently it has said nothing in his favor, but on one occasion gave him a scoring for his tariff views. It is believed that it will soon come out in support of Cole. This will make it a free-for all, the entries so far being Davis, Gilman, Pillsbury and McMillan, with several dark horses in the background. The Pillsbury and McGill influence will, of course, be exerted against Gilman, and vice versa. McMillan's friends indulge in hopes of a deadlock to insure his election. But all of them seem to be against Davis. McMillan is so quiet a factor that his strength cannot be estimated. Gilman will have a strong support in the Fifth district, and Pillsbury will get the votes that the Pillsburys are always able to influence or control. Davis will have a goodly following of enthusiastic young men, who make a lot of noise but know nothing of politics. It is easy to predict their fate. Without the mandate of a caucus to hold the Republicans together; with the low-tariff Republicans irrevocably arrayed against him; with no hope of Democratic aid, it is claimed that Davis stands a poor chance to win. Davis and McMillan both favor a high protective tariff, and it looks now as if this issue will be a very important factor in the fight. And it is certain that if this issue is raised Davis will suffer more than any other candidate.

REVENUE REFORM REPUBLICAN.

In this situation of affairs there seems to be a fair opening for a Republican of character and ability who is in favor of tariff reform and opposed to protection. There is said to be a goodly number of the Republican legislators elect who would vote for such a man, and it is claimed that the Democratic strength might be thrown to him under certain contingencies. If such a combination is formed it is a problem who will be the man to unite upon. There has been some talk about Gordon E. Cole, of Faribault, as the proper man. He is a low tariff man and does not enjoy the reputation of being a bitter partisan, although a pronounced Republican. The matter being broached to him yesterday by a GLOBE reporter, Gen. Cole said:

I certainly am not a candidate for senator. I have heard something of a movement of this character, but it has not been put under way by me. I have received several letters from different parts of the state in regard to the matter, and the editor of the Democratic paper at Faribault has had something to say about it. I determined to take no part in the recent political campaign, and declined to make any speeches. But, on the night preceding the election, the Young Men's Republican club at Faribault insisted that I should make a speech for them, and at last I consented. In that speech I took strong grounds in favor of revenue reform, and it seems to have created a good deal of comment in my part of the state. Some one suggested, after I made the speech, that this was good enough doctrine for the masses of the people of Minnesota—Democrats as well as Republicans—and from this the movement in my favor seems to have taken root. I am a member of

THE FREE TRADE LEAGUE,

and I believe the people of Minnesota strongly indorse that doctrine. B. B. Herbert is also a member of the league, but he had to swallow the Republican state platform as best he could, and it defeated him. The election of three Democratic congressmen in Minnesota proves the rapid and permanent growth of revenue reform ideas in Minnesota. I am positive Gov. Davis does not represent the sentiment of the people in advocating a protective policy. And I am also sure that a majority of the legislators-elect are not in favor of Mr. Davis for senator. That gentleman cannot seriously object, either, if the caucus rule is not enforced. He has never been bound by a caucus heretofore, but has reserved the privilege to bolt—and exercised it. While I again assert that I am not a candidate for the office of senator—and would not go about over the state as Gilman is doing, soliciting support—I, of course, would not decline to accept if it was tendered me under these circumstances. That is, on the issue of opposition to protection, it being understood that I am a revenue reform Republican. I have never been much of a partisan. But I could not go so far as to say now that I would consent to allow my name to be used as strictly a non-partisan. The matter is just in this shape at present. I am making no effort for the position. If the advocates and friends of revenue reform give me their support and elect me—why, I should not decline. The tariff question, I believe, is to be the issue before the next legislature, as it is now among the people of Minnesota.

Meanwhile it would be well for the Democrats to lie low and make no pledges. The party has not met with very satisfactory success heretofore in "dickers" of this kind, and it is best to examine the ground carefully before making a move. The Democrats will cut a very important figure in the next senatorial election.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

A Small Riot—Rumors That All Differences Will Be Settled Before Monday.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A small riot, promptly nipped in the bud, was all that occurred at the stock yards to-day to relieve the monotony of the situation. A hundred or so of strikers attempted to tear in pieces the outfit of a recently-engaged employe of Armour & Co., who was moving to a new place of residence. Some sheriff's deputies interfered before much damage was done, but the mob remained in the vicinity for some time, and at last accounts, the unfortunate employe was still under the protection of a strong guard. There is a large increase in the number of men at work, and it would seem that in a few days the houses would have full gangs at work. One packer, on looking over a crowd of a thousand or more, remarked that the material was none of the best and would need considerable weeding out before it would be very serviceable. There is a crowd of colored people among the imported men. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Barry, Carleton, Marshall and Schilling, was in session all the morning at the Transit house. Numerous visitors were ushered upstairs to the room in which the committee sat, but no amount of inquiry could elicit any information. A new feature of the strike is the boycotting of Armour's meats by District Assemblies 57 and 24, Knights of Labor. A local boycott has been placed on Underwood & Co. To-night many people are of the opinion that the stock yards strike will be settled before Monday. The supposition is that Armour knows more about the probabilities and possibility of a settlement than any one. He to-day decided not to take any more men until Monday, and it is this fact that gives color to the belief that the matter will be settled before that day. Many rumors as to a settlement were in circulation, but none that could be confirmed. One report was that the employers of the two smaller establishments had agreed to withdraw from the Packers' association, and, by taking the pick of the most skillful employes of Armour, Fowler and other leading packers, attempt to gain prestige on that score as well as by starting up as Knights of Labor houses. The strikers' leaders received and sent many telegrams during the day and evening, but absolutely declined to say a word as to whether or not the condition of affairs had been altered. In the afternoon Mr. Carleton, accompanied by Mr. Barry and the strikers' executive committee, left their headquarters, ostensibly to call at the down town offices of the packers. The packers denied that any such call was made.

Late to-night Messrs. Barry and Carleton said that they "had been working on a certain line, the import of which they were not at liberty to explain." Mr. Carleton admitted that he had an engagement to meet a member of the Packers' association to-morrow, but said he had an idea that the meeting would be fruitless and that the packer merely wished to show that the employers' original plans had not been changed. Messrs. Barry and Carleton denied that they had been in conference with any of the packers, and intimated that their secret departure from the stock yards was merely a ruse to rid themselves of the swarm of reporters. The opinion is general among the well posted strikers that important instructions have been received from Mr. Powderly, and that the leaders are engaged in shaping their policy to accord with the ideas of the general master workman.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.—The agents of Armour's branch establishment in this city, and the firm of Washington, Butcher & Co. have within a day or two sent to Chicago over 200 skilled hog butchers to take the places of the strikers at Armour's packing house in that city. The men were guaranteed one year's steady work at from $3 to $4 a day, and were promised protection from violence. There were a number of applicants today, but none were engaged, as it was stated that Armour had telegraphed that he now had all the men he needed.

THE PARTY FENCE.

Van Wyck and Riddleberger May Soon Climb Over It and Enter the Democratic Pasture.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—While several editorial writers of the Democratic household are endeavoring to disintegrate the party by virulent attacks upon Mr. Randall, there may be some comfort in the knowledge of the fact that, negatively, the Republican party has a few editors equally as near-sighted and optically afflicted. The Philadelphia Press, followed by a number of papers in the East, are trying to read Senators Riddleberger and Van Wyck out of the Republican party. If successful in their efforts, the senate will be a tie, after the 4th of next March. Those independent senators will hold the balance of power in the senate after that time. And, while it might take a cyclone, with dynamite accompaniments, to force Mr. Randall out of the Democratic party, it would take but a gentle zephyr to blow Van Wyck and Riddleberger over onto the Democratic side of the fence, which they are now straddling. Mr. Van Wyck is an old man, 62 years of age. He is opinionated and stubborn as any man can possibly be at that age. His will is adamantine. He is biased towards the Democratic party, and would soon proclaim himself boldly for Democratic principles, if pushed too hard. Riddleberger is an erratic Virginian. Like all men who love wine and wassail, he has a temper which is as dangerously explosive as giant powder. He is not prudent, politically; and would as lief ruin all of his ambitions and prospects, in a fit of anger, as not. Mr. Randall is a wise man, and a prudent statesman. He will cling to the Democratic party, as long as it is possible to hold on. But those Republican senators are already on the fence. Let the good work of the Republican recalcitrants go on. But, let the Democratic writers who have access to the columns of reputable journals, be very wary of how they attempt the disintegration of Democracy by villifying Mr. Randall; no matter how strong their prejudices, nor how bitter their feelings.

Fatally Scalded.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 12.—William Kennedy, aged 5, fell into a tub of boiling lime-water at the Newark paper mill today and was fatally scalded.

THE LORDS OF LABOR.

Yesterday's Doings at the Session of the National Farmers' Alliance at Chicago.

A Decision Arrived at to Hold the Convention of Next Year at Minneapolis.

The Butter, Cheese and Egg Men Will Also Meet in the Flour City.

Topics Discussed by the National Grange Sitting at Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The National Farmers' alliance resumed its deliberations this afternoon with President Streeter in the chair. The committee on resolutions made a report outlining a policy, which was discussed by the chair and several of the delegates. Then followed a talk on railroad traffic, Mr. George F. Harding referring to the manner in which the farmers are imposed upon by the railroad companies. A delegate from Wisconsin told how his state was blessed by the farmers, and several others spoke in the same strain. In the afternoon a platform was adopted which favors a union of the farmers with the labor organizations to ameliorate all evils oppressing both classes in common, asks that the police of all large cities be placed under direct state control, favors a gradual income tax, and demands the railroads be subjected to the closest possible supervision by the government. Upon the tariff and prohibition issues the platform is non-committal. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. J. Streeter; vice-president, J. J. Burrows; secretary, Milton George; treasurer, Mr. Arnold. The next convention of the alliance will be held in Minneapolis.

THE COW AND HEN.

Yesterday's Transactions of the National Butter, Egg and Cheese Association.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—In the National Butter, Egg and Cheese association's convention this morning, Mr. James Anderson, of New York, chairman of the committee on preserving, packing and transporting eggs, presented the report of that committee. The report expressed the opinion that packing eggs in cases was preferable to shipping them in barrels, although in New York the demand was almost exclusively for barrels, because the empty barrels could be sold again. In regard to the preservation of eggs the report expressed the opinion that no absolutely satisfactory process would ever be discovered until they first learned how to prolong human life indefinitely. Mr. Boles, of Boston, said the dealers of his city preferred cases very much to barrels. When examination of the matter was made they would find that cases were not so much more expensive than barrels. The chairman said the difficulty with cases in New York was that they could not get their cases back in any kind of condition, and the express charges was just the same on a case as on a barrel. Mr. Douglas moved that the convention reiterate its sense that all manufacturers and dealers in pure dairy products be requested to withdraw all support and aid to the various organizations and associations throughout the country that have persistently favored the illegal traffic in oleomargarine, and who have heretofore aided the manufacturers and dealers in spurious butter by exhibiting and dealing in such ways to assist in its fraudulent sale. The resolution was adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. B. Gurler, De Kalb, Ill.; secretary and treasurer, A. M. Littler, of Iowa; vice presidents, W. H. Duckworth, of New York; Charles Utley, of Boston; H. C. Garrett, of Philadelphia; James Hewes, of Baltimore; G. M. Oyster, of Washington; W. L. Distin, of Illinois; Hon. W. H. Hatch, of Missouri, and W. D. Hoard, of Wisconsin. An invitation for the association to hold its next annual convention in Minneapolis was received with favor. Other cities also extended invitations.

The National Grange.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 12.—At the third day's session of the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry, Coles, of New Jersey, offered a resolution, which was referred to a committee, calling upon congress to enact laws for the welfare of the husbandmen of the country. At the afternoon and evening sessions the sixth degree was conferred upon husbandmen from all parts of the country. Altogether the degree will be conferred on nearly 3,000 members.

The Prison Congress.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—At the national prison congress to-day Hon. A. L. Weider, of Rhode Island, described the prison methods of that state. Capt. Daniel Russell, state agent for reformed convicts of Massachussetts, showed that in Massachussetts the discharged prisoner had a friend in the state who finds employment for him. Mr. Lyttle, the corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia prison society, described the way the inspection of prisons is carried on in that state. Chaplain Milligan, of the Western penitentiary of Allegheny, Pa., urged the establishment of an association to provide employment for discharged prisoners. At the afternoon session the Sherborn, Mass., prison for women was described by A. J. Spalding, of Boston. Mrs. J. K. Barney, of Rhode Island, read a paper on police and prison matrons. Mrs. Harper, of Atlanta, spoke of the work which was done by the Woman's Christian Temperance union of, Georgia, in convict camps. A reception was given from 5 to 7 by Gov. Gordon. At the evening session the reports of officers were read. Adjourned to meet at Toronto next year.

He Gave Up His Pension.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 12.—Special Pension Agent Berry was sent to this place to secure evidence of the mental condition of Hascall M. Cole, of the Daily Times. Mr. Cole is by no means wealthy, but he voluntarily relinquished a pension of $16 a month, which had been granted for disease contracted during the war. The pension department proposed, in case Mr. Cole proved to be insane, to secure the appointment of a competent guardian through whom the pension could be paid. To save the department trouble Mr. Cole sent the department all his papers when he believed himself cured of his disease. A letter from Washington asking if he was alive or dead, received the laconic reply, "alive." Mr. Cole is a believer in the faith cure, and thinks the disease would certainly return if he should allow the pension to resume, for he says: "The Lord would not allow me to enjoy good health and a pension for being sick at the same time."

Can't Put Up Poles.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 12.—The circuit court at Warren, O., to-day decided in favor of the plaintiff a suit brought by a farmer to restrain the erection of poles in front of his property by an overland telephone company. The court held that the erection of the poles was an additional burden to the land not contemplated in the original grant of the highway to the public, and that the line cannot be erected without approbation from adjoining owners. The case will be carried to the supreme court.

A New Line to Duluth.

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad has been for some time seeking a means of reaching the northwestern part of the country, and until recently has sought this by way of Chicago. Farwell & Adams, of Detroit suggested to the company the feasibility of a line of steamers from some Ohio port to Duluth. The proposition met with favor and to-day Third Vice President Smith arrived in this city, and it was definitely settled that such a line would be put into operation as soon as possible. The details of the new route have not yet been fully settled, but it will be from Fairport, O., to Duluth, and the finest vessels will be built. This does away with a route to the Northwest via Chicago.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

A Continued Lack of General Activity in the Distribution of Staples.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Special telegrams to Bradstreets show a continued lack of general activity in the distribution of staples with the exceptions in favor of iron, steel and lumber. Dry goods continue to bear the blunt of the falling off in demand, while textiles generally and produce are quiet. At a few points the retail trade has been stimulated by colder weather, but wholesale merchants now explain that country traders have not disposed sufficently of thier recent heavy purchases to warrant a revival in buying. The industrial troubles have not seriously affected general trade yet, although 40,000 employes have been rendered idle. The labor troubles and a check to the foreign demand for American securities, created a dullnes in the stock market with some tendency to lower prices. Speculative activity was for a time transferred to neglected specialties and foreign stocks. The market became somewhat lower toward the close of the week. The transactions of the New York stock exchange for the week amounted to 1,952,522 shares against 1,593,081 shares last week. Bonds were generally firm and advancing. The transactions of the week were $12,147,300, against $9,816,100 last week. Money is easier, the arrival of more gold from Europe, together with the activity of the treasury in anticipating December and January interest payments, tending to improve the situation. The stoppage of offerings of bills against securities gives foreign exchange a firmer tone. Money is returning from the West more generally than a week ago, although at Kansas City and Milwaukee the county demand is heavy. The total bank clearings at thirty cities are $1,037,643,521 against $1,066,387,611 last week. American makers of pig and finished irons are confident of the future. A moderate advance in prices of raw iron is looked for in a few weeks, say $1 per ton. The rail mills have contracted about 700,000 tons for 1887 delivery, nearly one-half their capacity. Petroleum certificates have finally broken out of the rut in which they have lain at about 65 cents per barrel, and on Thursday advanced to 72½ cents, closing at 71⅝ cents. Wheat continues heavy and prices low. In Minnesota and Dakota 55 per cent. of the total crop is out of farmers' hands. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 198 and Canada 33, or a total of 231, as compared with a total of 186 last week and 215 the week previous to the last. The notable increase in the number of casualties arises in New York city, Canada and the Southern states.

FOUGHT TO A DRAW.

Two Featherweights Fight a Long and Equally Matched Contest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Bill Davis, 115 pounds, and Jack Kenney, 120 pounds, fought with two-ounce gloves to a finish, Marquis of Queensbury rules, near Rockaway this morning. For seven rounds both fought for an opening. In the eighth Davis caught Kenney in the left eye. The next nine rounds were evenly fought, Davis getting all the advantages in the fighting, and Kenney showing best in straight hitting. Rounds 18, 19 and 20, Davis tried to rush Kenney, resulting in a series of clinches and falls. Rounds 21, 22, 23 and 24 Davis was weak but Kenney failed to take advantage. In rounds 25, 26, 27 and 28, there was exceedingly hot work, Kenney being knocked down, and, in turn, sending Davis through the ropes by a clean left hander. Both began to show punishment. Davis' head was swollen to enormous proportions, his lips being cut and the side of his face much bruised, while Kenney's eye was nearly closed and his face badly battered. In round twenty-nine, Davis got in a terrific right hander, completely closing up Kenney's left eye. In round thirty both came up very groggy but desperate fighting was done all over the ring. At the end of the round the men could hardly walk to their corners. In round thirty-one, they almost tottered to the center and at the call of "time," they hammered each other, abandoning all attempt at science. At the end of the round both fell down from sheer weakness, and although both toed the mark for another round, the referee decided the fight a draw.

LACONICS BY LIGHTNING.

Paragraphic Chronicles of Interesting News Events Received by Telegraph Last Night.

It is proposed to hold a gigantic review at Spithead in honor of the queen's jubilee.

Infanta Eulalie, sister of the late King Alphonso, who was married early in the year to Prince Antonio, son of the Duc de Montpensier, has been delivered of a son.

The Vatican denies the statement that the pope has sent a note to England asking for the establishment of diplomatic relations between that country and the holy see.

The Marquis of Ripon, in a speech at Paisley, England, approved the speeches of Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt at the recent Leeds conference.

The London Socialists announce that a monster demonstration will be held in Trafalgar square on the 21st inst. They also announce that a Socialist deputation will call upon Lord Salisbury.

The government revenues so far this month aggregate $12,355,573. The expenditures during the same period, including 530,000 pension payments, were $7,056,053, being $5,309,357 less than the receipts.

Phelps, United States minister to England, delivered a lecture before the institute of philosophy at Edinburgh, in the course of which he said the law reflects on public opinion and should thus be maintained or it would perish in a free country.

An authentic denial is made of the report that a fight for the championship of England took place yesterday at Harlington, Middlesex. The contest was postponed on account of interference of the police. The rumor that one of the alleged combatants, Jem Smith, had been killed, arose from a local row.

It is now stated that Russia favors the Montenegrin Prince Biazo Petrovitch for the Bulgarian throne. A member of the Bulgarian ministry has written to a friend saying that the regency is enchained, and must soon surrender to Gen. Kaulbars, and that the latter will have a fine opportunity for plots when the people become disheartened at Russia's refusal to accept Prince Waldeman.

Sued for Libel.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 12.—Yesterday the Detroit Evening News published a sensational story to the effect that the Detroit Free Press was financially embarassed, and that dissentions on the editorial floor interfered with the paper's success. As stated in these dispatches last night, the Free Press denounced the entire statement as false and malicious, and this morning brought suit against the News for libel, claiming $50,000 damages.

To-Day's Weather.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1 a. m.—For Nebraska: Generally fair weather, slightly warmer and southerly winds. For Wisconsin and Western Michigan: Generally fair weather, slightly warmer and variable winds shifting to southerly. For Minnesota: Generally fair weather, stationary temperature in the southern portion, cooler in the northern portion and southerly winds. For Iowa: Fair weather, slightly warmer and southerly winds. For Eastern Dakota: Fair weather, no decided change in temperature and southerly winds.

LUCKY LEAP FOR LIFE.

The Crew of a Lumber Schooner, Which Was Driving Before the Storm for Shore,

Make a Flying Jump for the Chicago Breakwater and Escape Without Harm.

Dwight L. Moody's Big Church in the Garden City Destroyed by Fire.

Burning of a Steamer Near Sandusky, O.—Cold Weather in Ohio.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A heavy gale has been blowing on Lake Michigan all night, and continued this morning, forcing a large number of vessels to seek refuge. A small lumber schooner laden with slabs was driven on the beach early this morning, and is now a complete wreck. The beach is strewn with her deck load and spars. Among the wreckage is a trunk and some men's clothes. The wrecked boat turns out to be a little lumber craft called the "Nellie Wanderlache," of Marinette, Wis. Her crew consisted of the captain and one seaman, both of whom saved themselves by jumping on the breakwater as their boat was driven ashore.

MOODY'S CHURCH BURNED.

A Noted Religious Edifice at Chicago Destroyed by Fire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—At 3:30 this morning fire was discovered in the basement of the Chicago Avenue church, better known as "Moody's" church, at the corner of Chicago and La Salle avenues. An alarm was given, but before the engines could respond the flames had burst through the first floor into the lecture room. Here their fury was checked for awhile, as was supposed, but, concealed by the dense smoke, the fire had crept up to the second floor and soon eaten its way into the auditorium on the second floor. Fed here by the multitude of cushions and other inflammable matter, the flames spread with surprising rapidity and redoubled fierceness, and a second alarm was hastily turned in. The burning cushions and other material gave forth almost impenetrable volumes of dense black smoke, which for a time repulsed all efforts of the firemen to enter the church. Stained glass windows, which had begun to crack from the heat, were

DASHED IN WITH AXES,

and in a few minutes half a dozen streams were playing on the fire, which clung with obstinate persistence to the furniture and other light combustibles in the room.