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TWO LIVES FOR ONE.

There Will Be a Double Execution in Hennepin County To-Morrow.

Tim and Pete Barrett Will Be Hemped Into the Hereafter.

Gov. Merriam Intimates That He Will Not Interfere in the Matter.

Nina Van Zandt No. 2, Nee Addie Boyd, Fails to See Merriam.

Poor Ege! He wanted to be sheriff of Hennepin county, and never calculated the cost. He was elected, and is now paying the penalty. Unable longer to withstand the importunities of a clamoring crowd, yesterday the jail doors were opened; and, at the rate of twenty-five persons at once, allowed two minutes to view the scaffold, at least 9,000 morbid creatures gained access to the northern corridor of the jail.

Such a crowd! Of all colors, ages and sizes. Many were females, some well dressed and of fashionable appearance, others creatures of lower social life; some even from the ranks of the demi-monde. A few carriages conveyed these curious creatures to the jail entrance, but the great majority walked, scrambled for a place in line, and when once inside gloated over the instrument of destruction with hungering eyes. Accommodating and polite deputies handled the crowd with ease, but not without hard words. The majority who were permitted to view the scaffold insisted upon seeing the condemned prisoners. This could not be permitted without a special order from the sheriff. But so frequent were these requests that Sheriff Ege "disappeared" down town early in the afternoon, and his office was well filled by persons who awaited his return to beg for permits of various kinds. But they didn't get them. The quota of admission cards to the execution has already been exhausted, and the general public must be content with a glance at the instrument that will cause the death of two men unless the governor interferes before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and he has intimated that he will not.

There's nothing in the appearance of the solid, substantial frame standing in the north wing of the Hennepin county jail suggesting death. But a glance at the solid timbers, the double trap doors heavily weighted, and the thin, light line that once severed hurls two human lives into eternity, is wonderfully suggestive of human ingenuity. Every hinge, each joint, crossbar and stanchion has been constructed by the use of the lightest material combined with absolute strength. The traps have been thoroughly tested and weighted, so that the fall of each of the condemned will be as abrupt and sudden as possible. The ropes have been thoroughly tested, and every visitor at the jail yesterday asked the deputy in charge to show the manner in which the traps worked. In several instances, at least, the request was complied with, and the perfection of the machinery was easily observed. Viewed from a purely mechanical standpoint, the scaffold is a fine bit of work. The desired results might have been accomplished with rough timbers, but Sheriff Ege has had only the best of seasoned and polished sticks used in the structure. It is nearly as large, and quite as elaborate in construction, as the last platform on which the Chicago anarchists stood. The traps have already been tested, but not the ropes, sand bags weighing 175 pounds being used as weights. It is uncertain by whom, or in what portion of the building the fatal stroke will be given the rope that stands between

TIM AND PETE AND ETERNITY.

Probably but one person beside the sheriff will ever know—and that the executioner. Even rough men take small pride in taking the lives of fellow men, and it is doubtful if any one ever saw the true name of any public executioner in print. The principle is much like that pursued in time of war when a deserter or spy is shot. Eleven guns are loaded with ball, the twelfth containing a blank cartridge. The weapons are selected at random, and no single individual can be charged with having fired the fatal shot. It is certain that Sheriff Matson did not cut the rope that broke the neck of anarchy in Chicago, and it is equally certain that he will never divulge the name of the deputy that performed the hateful task. It may be equally assured that the real executioner in this case will not reach public ears except by merest accident.

Tim and Pete Barrett, it is said, have received absolution from Father McGolrick. If this be true, a full confession of the crime has been made, else absolution could not have been given. It must also be true that "Reddy's" story is confirmed, and Tim and Pete are guilty as indicted. But conjecture might pass beyond the pale of rumor and lead one to question the truth of "Reddy's" story; the counter-story told by Pete to implicate "Reddy" and Tim, and the tales told by Tim and his mother to implicate the other brothers. One thing is certain: Whatever of confession has been made to the priest, the public will forever remain in ignorance. So long as the condemned preserve silence, just that length of time will the public believe in "Reddy," and that the law was justified in extreme measures.

Poor old lady! She's a woman and mother, even though rough and uneducated. Not far beneath the queerly-dressed exterior is a warm motherly heart that goes out to her boys now almost hopelessly at the rope's end. "My boy, my boy!" was Mrs. Barrett's pathetic wail as she threw her arms about Pete's neck yesterday, to which that young man replied by a repellant gesture. Neither of the prisoners appear to relish the visits of their mother, and their indifference to her evident suffering is more than painful. One feels that the

SOONER THEY ARE DISPOSED OF

the greater comfort will come to their mother. Mrs. Barrett will see her wayward boys for the last time to-day. If either of them show the least spark of sympathy at that final parting the deputies and others who have witnessed scenes between mother and sons may be able to partially forgive their past conduct toward their best friend on earth.

While that portion of the jail set apart for the execution was open to visitors, the lock-up proper was closely guarded, and "Admit;—EGE," on a yellow slip of paper was necessary to pass the guardian of the grated door. Only the mother and Father McGolrick were permitted to disturb the Barrett boys during the afternoon, while scrupulous care was observed in admitting friends of other prisoners. The feeling is general that in no possible way can the defense produce evidence to the governor for a reprieve, and the result is almost inevitable. To-morrow morning the new ropes will be tested in the presence of a large crowd, and the mechanical ingenuity of the carpenter will be appreciated. But the greatest satisfaction will be derived from the knowledge that the ends of the hempen cords will be attached to a stout pine beam and the necks of two atrocious, cold-blooded murderers.

AMBITIOUS ADDIE.

Miss Boyd, Pete Barrett's Sweetheart, Fails to Get an Audience With the Governor.

The would-be Nina Van Zandt of the Barrett case sought Gov. Merriam yesterday morning with the hope of obtaining mercy for her lover, Pete Barrett. When Secretary Elliott found that the girl's fresh young face and sentimental faith in the innocence of the condemned man were the only plea for pardon she brought, he interposed himself between her and the object of her visit. The governor positively declines to see any one interested in commuting the death sentence, unless he or she can present some new evidence. Miss Addie Boyd, Pete's sweetheart, was obliged to pour her tale of love, trust, remonstrance and woe into Secretary Elliott's left ear, which inclined to her as sympathetically and politically as it does to the innumerable other cranks from whom he protects the governor. The girl, who is between fifteen and sixteen years of age, was unaccompanied, and in her half-hour's conversation with the governor's proxy she said little but to denounce in a general way the injustice of hanging an innocent man. She gave just enough evidence of her ability to cry to make Mr. Elliott nervous; and out of charity to himself and to her, he aimed to choke off her flow of eloquence before she had time and chance to show her full capacity for tears and make a scene. In anticipation of such an event, a number of persons had gathered in the governor's room, and their disappointment was apparent when they saw the girl depart without having gnashed a single tooth or torn a single hair. The mere circumstance of her presence in view of her mission was sufficient to make her interesting and a bit pitiable. Her youth and inexperience render her incapable of appreciating the

MAWKISHNESS OF HER SYMPATHY;

but for the mother who encourages her folly, as she admits she does, there is no excuse. Secretary Elliott was full of charity for the girl, and would have protected her from publicity if he could have done so, assuming that in a few months she will realize her folly and be ashamed of it. But, since the path of modern feminine folly leads only to the stage, it is quite as likely to assume that a few months hence Pete Barrett's sweethart will either be lecturing on some phase of social reform or playing Juliet.

Miss Boyd was the sole visitor who presented herself for admittance to the governor on behalf of the Barrett boys yesterday. Secretary Elliott denied that the governor's mind is made up in the matter of their execution, and would not even admit that in event of no new evidence being produced he will allow the law to have its course. The impression conveyed by the secretary was calculated to inspire with hope parties interested in the condemned men, but echoes from table talk of the governor at his home leave small doubt that he will take no step to set aside the decree of the court. A member of his family showed herself grounded in the belief that both men should be hanged on general principles, and gave the intelligence of the governor's determination, quoting in support of his attitude the Old Testament doctrine of a life for a life. Mrs. Merriam attaches as little importance to the numerous anonymous letters, threatening the governor's life, as does the governor himself, though he exercises a few wise precautions and refuses to open his door to an unknown person after midnight, and is attended by a body servant on his way home from the capitol at night. It is largely precautionary motives, too, that have induced him to refuse to admit to his immediate presence the desperate, unprincipled advocates of the condemned men.

TO SAVE PETE.

An Affidavit That "Reddy" Barrett Fired That First Shot.

Levi Gorman, the deputy who kept Reddy Barrett under surveillance during the two long trials, and until it was known that Reddy would not be required to testify in a second trial, has for a long time hinted that when the proper time come he could unseal his lips and utter words that would not only produce a profound sensation, but in all probability save Pete Barrett's neck from the hangman's noose. In his judgment the proper time came yesterday, and his secret proved to be the subject matter of the following affidavit, which was made by him and placed in the hands of the attorneys of the condemned men:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF HENNEPIN. }

Levi Gorman came before me personally and, being duly sworn, says: "I was deputy sheriff in charge of Henry Barrett and family for the period of fourteen and one-half months, extending from November, 1887, to Feb. 4, 1889; that at No. 740 Third street north, in the city of Minneapolis, in the night time on or about March 1, 1888, I overheard a conversation between Henry Barrett and Minnie Barrett, his wife, in substance as follows:

"Have you told Chloe Betts (meaning thereby his wife's sister) how the murder was committed? (meaning of the car driver, Thomas Tollefson.)

she, Minnie Barrett, answered, "No, I do not know it all myself."

Henry Barrett then said: "Don't tell her for the world that I took the part that I swore my brother Pete took. I fired the first shot. Pete did not want to rob the street car driver, but he called him a coward and told him (Pete) that he was afraid and to come on. Then we wanted him to catch the mules by the head, but he refused and Tim and me then went up to the car and I fired the first shot and struck the driver in the leg. After the first shot was fired Pete ran and I ran after him and overtook him, and after we both got a block away we heard another shot; then Tim came running after us with the car driver's box under his arm."

LEVI GORMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of March, A. D. 1889.
[SEAL.] HENRY EBERT,
Notary Public, Hennepin County, Minn.

It is understood that Chloe Betts, the sister of Mrs. Barrett, heard the same conversation and will substantiate Gorman's evidence, but the story printed in an evening paper to the effect that Reddy Barrett is in the city and will corroborate the deputy's statement before he will see Pete hang, is a "fake" pure and simple.

WERE IMPOSTORS.

The Men Who Got Tickets by False Representations.

Simon McNulty, chairman of the executive board of the Street Railway Employes association states that no one has been authorized to attend the hanging of the Barretts in behalf of the society or to represent the association at the execution. The parties who got passage from Sheriff Ege by representing themselves as members of a special delegation from the street railway employes to see that the sentence of death was properly carried out, are not only impostors, so far as being official representatives of the organization is concerned, but are not even members of the society they claimed to represent, and the passes they got have been already sold to other people. At a meeting of the association held last evening the action of the men who procured the passes under false pretenses was condemned in the strongest terms, and the body declared it did not desire to send any delegation or take any action, as an organization, regarding the execution.

THEIR RELIGION.

Considerable Feeling Between Sects Awakened.

The efforts of certain religious enthusiasts to convert the Barretts, and some slighting remarks by Protestant ministers because of the fact that they were Catholics, have produced considerable feeling. Rev. Father Corbett in his sermon at the Immaculate Conception church referred to the matter last evening and remarked quite pointedly that it is fortunate for the wicked that the Almighty has more charity than many who claim to follow His teachings. Rev. Father James McGolrick also writes:

The Barrett boys having decided to die in the Catholic faith, is it honorable or fair that they should be annoyed and maligned by non-Catholic clergymen? The young men have since their trial received religious instruction from Father Corbett, yet even in this morning's papers certain "Revs." declared that the condemned men have no religious convictions and a Mr, or perhaps "Rev." Cooperson in a letter to the governor illustrates Peter's bad character by pointing to the failure of the "Revs." to convert the boy. Would such conduct as this be permitted in any civilized land in the world? Have we a constitution guaranteeing religious liberty? If the Barretts are to die I beseech the "Revs." and the newspapers to let them die in peace with God and man.

THE SOUTH'S PROSPERITY.

Andrew Carnegie Speaks of the Iron Interests.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—The Manufacturers' Record of this week will publish a letter from Andrew Carnegie, giving his views upon the iron interests of the South, based upon his recent investigating tour. Mr. Carnegie stated that the first feature which impressed him was the general excellence of the plants in the South. The modern blast furnace is the product of evolution. The pioneers in the business have had to build and rebuild these. Our Southern brethren have reaped the advantage and have become possessed all at once of the modern type. This remark applies also to the machinery on the mines and mode of opening, handling, facilities and so forth. All is of the latest pattern. The character of the coal, iron ore and limestone and the ease and cost of mining are all better, he says, than he had expected to find. Upon the much-disputed question of the cost of pig iron production in Alabama, Mr. Carnegie says that $10 a ton for foundry iron, which is the highest grade, is a liberal estimate. With good management, and for a series of years, some of the best located and best managed furnaces may be able to do even better than this figure. The ability to manufacture at this price must give the Southern manufacturers a large market for their pig. "When the next stage comes and they seek to manufacture the pig into more advanced forms I believe it will be done by converting pig into steel by means of Bessemer and open hearth basic processes, and I advised our Southern friends when there to make some experiments looking to this desirable end. As was to have been expected, speculation has entered more or less into this Southern field. Some ill-advised enterprises have been undertaken, and considerable reaction may take place. But this is only the froth upon a wave of solid wealth, and legitimate manufacturing, prudently carried on in the Alabama and other districts, will meet its due reward." In concluding this letter Mr. Carnegie says that he regards the South as Pennsylvania's most formidable industrial enemy in the future. In referring to the industrial activity throughout the South and the investments that Northern capitalists are now making in that section the Manufacturers' Record says: "Never was the union of Northern and Southern resources in the development of this section better illustrated than in the fact that New England men are to build a great city at Shelby, Ala., where 1,200 people are now living, having as a nucleus the Shelby furnaces, railroad shops, etc., because it was from Shelby ore that Shelby's furnaces made iron for the plates that covered the Confederate gunboat Tennessee, whose armored sides withstood the incessant cannonading of Farragut's fleet at Mobile bay during the memorable naval engagement of Aug. 5, 1864, as few iron gunboats have ever done. In this same town New England capital, backed by New England brains, is to build a great industrial city—North and South no longer fighting against each other, but uniting to develop the wonderful resources of this country."

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

An Opportunity for Everybody to Learn All About It.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Promoters and engineers connected with the Nicaraguan ship canal have completed a remarkable model of the canal, in plaster of paris, which has been on exhibition here privately for the past two days. It has attracted a great deal of attention, and has been inspected by a large number of prominent public officials, army and navy and engineer officers. The model, thirty feet long and five feet wide, is an accurate representation as shown by recent surveys of the country through which the canal is to be constructed. The model will be taken to New York city, the permanent headquarters of the canal company, in a day or two, where it will be placed on exhibition. A. C. Cheney, of New York, president of the canal coastruction company, who has been in Washington for several days, says work will be begun at once on the canal. Operations will first begin at Greytown, on the eastern side, where the harbor approaches have to be deepened and a railroad has to be built across the swampy land ten miles into the interior, and where, on the uplands, the company proposes to build quarters for their workmen, using the railroad to convey the men to and from their works in the harbor to their homes. The forests will at once be cleared away along the proposed route of the canal from Greytown to Lake Nicaragua, and a telegraph line will be built across to the Pacific coast. Ample funds are in hand, and within a few months, Mr. Cheney says, the work of carrying out this great engineering project, to which he intends to devote his entire energies, will be fully under way.

Local Option in Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—The Wertz local option repeal bill was today signed by Gov. Green, and is now a law.

A BRACE OF BIG ONES.

Gen. John C. New, of Indiana, Appointed Consul General at London,

And Frederick Dent Grant Minister to Austria-Hungary.

Wanamaker Has Already Made Himself Odious to Congressmen.

Garden Seeds and Postoffices in Great Demand in Dakota.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: Frederick D. Grant, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary; John C. New, of Indiana, to be consul general of the United States at London. Paul Fricke, of Texas, to be United States marshal for the Western district of Texas. Mr. Fricke is a native of Brenham, Washington county, Tex., is about thirty-eight years of age. He has been engaged in the cotton business of the state for upwards of twenty years. Mr. Fricke took a prominent part in assisting the senate committee on privileges and elections in the last congress in its investigation into election outrages in Washington county, Texas. He has always been a Republican of excellent reputation. Seligman Bros., at London, England, to be special fiscal agents of the navy department at London; Passed Assistant Engineer David Johns, to be chief engineer; Passed Assistant Engineer James H. Chasman, to be chief engineer; Assistant Engineer Reynold L. Hall, to be passed assistant engineer; Assistant Engineer Ira N. Hollis, to be assistant engineer; Lieut. Frank F. Fletcher, junior grade, to be a lieutenant; Lieut. Alexander Sharp, junior grade, to be a lieutenant; Lieut. Harry H. Hosley, junior grade, to be a lieutenant; Ensign P. J. Werleich, to be a lieutenant, junior grade; Ensign Simon Cook, to be a lieutenant, junior grade; Ensign John H. Fillmore, to be a lieutenant, junior grade; Edward Rhodes Stitt, of South Carolina, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy. The nominations made to-day were referred in a brief executive session to the appropriate committees.

CONFIRMED.

In executive session this afternoon the senate confirmed the following nominations: John W. Mason, of West Virginia, to be commissioner of internal revenue; William L. Dunlap, to be marshal of Indiana; John S. Burton, to be marshal of the Northern district of Mississippi; W. Budd Deacon, to be marshal of New Jersey; J. Granville Leach, to be appraiser of merchandise at Philadelphia; John P. Ward, to be appraiser of merchandise at Willamette, Or.; Charles E. Mitchell, of Connecticut, to be commissioner of patents. And the following postmasters: Joseph D. Bartlett, Lake City, Minn.; John V. Campbell, Norman, Minn.; Robert S. Bowman, Barwick, Pa.

JOHN C. NEW.

Gen. Harrison is indebted largely to John C. New, of Indianapolis, for his nomination and the success which followed it. No more loyal friend than Mr. New ever assisted the ambition of a presidential aspirant. He is a man of extraordinary energy, full of fight and persistent to the last degree. In physique Mr. New is short and thickset. He has a large head, and long, full, light-fibred, brownish-black whisk-

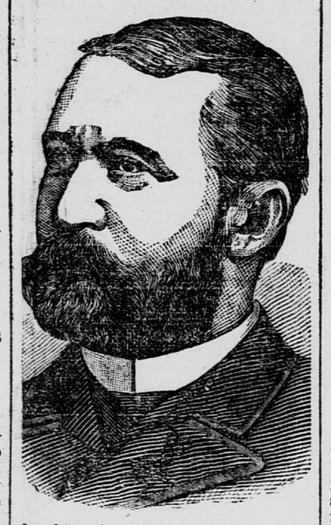
ers streaked with gray. As a political manager he ranks with the most expert, and no one can possibly be ahead of him in tenacity of purpose.

He was born in the state of Indiana, in the year 1831, the son of a Cambellite minister. After graduating at Bethany college, West Virginia, in 1853, he studied law, but has never practiced the profession. His first political office was a clerkship in the Marion County Clerk's office, Indiana. The day after the death of his superior he was made County Clerk. He took to banking and was successful. W. H. English and he were owners of the First National bank, Indianapolis. They sold out at a large profit. Mr. New and his son bought the Indianapolis Journal, which fought for Harrison with great effect during the late campaign. The articles on finance which appear in this newspaper and are largely quoted, are believed to be from the pen of John C. New.

The public work performed by this able man includes services as state senator and as adjutant general of Indiana. In 1875 he was appointed United States treasurer under President Grant. He was subsequently assistant secretary of the treasury under Mr. Folger. His success in carrying the state of Indiana for Garfield in 1880 greatly increased his prestige.

FREDERICK DENT GRANT.

Frederick Dent Grant was born on May 30, 1850, at St. Louis. He is the eldest son of Gen. Grant. After receiving a common school education he was given an appointment as cadet in the West Point Military academy. Graduating with high honors, he was appointed second lieutenant of the Fourth United States cavalry on June 12, 1871. He spent two years on outpost duty and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. On March 17, 1873, he was made aide-de-camp with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, Commander-in-Chief Grant's resignation was accepted in June, 1881. Soon after his resignation he married the



daughter of a Chicago millionaire. He resides in New York city, devoting himself to business.

Col. Grant is of commanding presence, taller and more portly than his father.

WHAT THEY WANT.

Dakota's Appetite for Garden Seeds and Postoffices Still Unsatisfied.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—George Rice, of Flandreau, and John Haggart, of Fargo, have distinguished backing for the United States marshalship of Dakota and are making a strong fight. An appointment is on file in the department of justice here, asking the appointment of Judge Edgerton to an associate justiceship of Dakota. Judge Spencer's place is the one in sight. Delegate Mathews has responded to over 1,000 requests from Dakota for garden seeds and about 1,400 names will be sent to the department this week to have packages forwarded to their address. He received over one hundred letters to-day asking mostly for seeds and postoffices. Whiting, of the Brookings Sentinel wrote that he did not know that he wanted a consulate, a land office or an Indian agency, but would take something rather than see the administration embarrassed. Mrs. Mathews will remain till Delegate Mathews departs for home the first week of April. He has two secretaries and a stenographer at work, and what they can't attend to in two weeks will be left till falls. Thomas W. Fitch and wife, St. Paul, are at the Riggs. J. D. McCutcheon, of Helena, is at the Riggs. Congressman Snider is homeward bound. J. W. Raymond, Minneapolis, and H. F. Douglass, of Dakota, are at the Ebbitt. John Lind visited Baltimore to-day to look after business matters in the customs house for his constituents. He is pushing the claims of Editor Hunt, of the Mankato Free Press, for the sixth auditorship of the treasury, and hopes to go home next week. Congressman Dunnell and wife will remain here till April 10.

REPUBLICANS IN REVOLT.

The Trouble in West Virginia Is Not Yet Over.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 20.—It is reported here to-day that the Republican members of the legislature have entered into an agreement, after a thorough canvass of the political situation, to refuse to obey the call of Gov. Wilson for an extra session of that body on the ground that he is not the lawful governor of the state, and is therefore without authority to issue such call. This determination has reached the ears of the Democrats, and has kicked up an immense hubbub. While the Democrats have one majority in the house, they are two in the minority in the senate, and they are busy to-night arranging to combat this new move of the opposition. It is likely, should the Republicans refuse to respond, the sergeant-at-arms will be sent to arrest them at their homes, and this might easily precipitate trouble.

WILL HAVE THEIR FUN.

Democratic Senators Will Pay Their Respects to Whitelaw Reid.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—From all indications the nomination of Whitelaw Reid to be minister to France will not go through the senate unscathed. Democratic senators have announced their intention of delaying confirmation if possible until they can make some feeling remarks about Mr. Reid and the New York Tribune. There is no doubt that the nomination will be confirmed eventually.

Irish Orators Received.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A party that shook hands with the president at his reception to-day consisted of the Irish-American speakers of the last campaign, headed by Gen. James R. O'Beirne, of New York, who introduced each one of the others to the president. Besides Gen. O'Beirne there were A. L. Morrison, of New Mexico; Col. A. G. Molloy, of Texas; Col. John F. Scanlon, of Chicago; Col. Tim Lee, of North Carolina; B. T. Dow, of Georgia; Capt. Michael Pickett, of Quincy, Ill.; Joe Murray, of Colorado; Thomas H. Walshe, of New York; Dr. Donohue, surgeon-general of the Grand Army; T. F. Ryan, of Indianapolis, and Paul V. Fynn, of New Jersey. These gentlemen were accorded a short interview with the president after the crowd had passed out.

For Supervising Architect.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A special from Philadelphia says: "It is reported here that the president has tendered the office of supervising architect of the treasury to George S. Windmor, of this city. He is one of the leading architects of Philadelphia, and the designer of some of the finest buildings, including the Masonic temple and the chamber of commerce. Mr. Windmor was born in Philadelphia, and was educated at Girard college. He has been the architect of the Girard estate for several years.

MISS ANDERSON.

Her Condition Improving, but Her Work for This Season Ended.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Miss Mary Anderson was somewhat better to-day. She is not by any means well as yet, however, though she has been given the cheering intelligence by her physician that it is altogether reasonable to hope that she will be about again within ten days or a fortnight. Even in that event, however, it is settled that she will not attempt to resume her professional duties until next autumn.

AS DEAD AS CÆSAR.

The Senate Defeats the Duluth & Winnipeg Land Grant Bill.

An All-Day Fight Was Made Before Reaching a Vote.

Senator Pope and Senator Bowen Made Records on Opposite Sides.

Twenty-Eight Votes Served to Nail the Coffin Lid.

There was no mistaking the temper of the senate yesterday. The Duluth & Winnipeg land forfeiture bill had been made a special order for 11 o'clock, and a majority of the senators were determined that something definite should be done in regard to this measure. The supporters of the bill made a good fight, but, with the exception of Senator Goodrich, their oratorical ability was below that of the opponents of the bill. The speeches of several of the latter were studied utterances, and cram-full of interesting data. Senator Goodrich alone combated this lack of information displayed by the friends of the bill, who largely dealt with insinuations and vague generalities. The most elaborate address was that delivered by Senator Bowen, who vigorously denounced what he termed "the land steals" of the railroads of the state, and brought out an able indictment against the passage of the bill. In this he was supported by Senator Ives, who, by the way, set out to say "just a few words," and proceeded to speak close upon an hour. Such incidents as these went to relieve the monotony of the debate, for it did become monotonous, and towards the end would have discredited a Y. M. C. A. mutual improvement society. It was asserted that the supporters of the bill desired to carry over the discussion until to-day. The incessant flow of oratory—if such it may be called—would lend color to this assertion; but the opposing section proved too strong, and a break between Senators Pope and Durant let in Senator M. Johnson, who moved the previous question, which at once shut on the cloture, and talkative members were silenced. The bill was then killed. Details:

The senate went into the committee of whole, and Senator Pope moved that the bill be recommended to pass. "I second that motion," was the responsive refrain made by the young senator from Duluth; and a flood of oratory at once burst upon the devoted heads of the senators. In the van came Senator Buckman in a grandiloquent speech, worded strongly in advocacy of the bill. He set out with the assertion that the issue before them was not of an ephemeral nature, but went far back in the history of the state. There were two issues before them: First, as to the matter of public policy; second, as to the matter of justice. Whence came the opposition to this bill? Did it come from the people of the state? Did they, in any of the newspapers, see an objection? He did not believe a senator ever heard an objection from the people against the land grant to this railroad. The opposition was alone centered in a large corporation, who were trying to retard the development of this road. The northern portion of the state had been settled by people in anticipation of the building of this railroad and was that senate going to cut off the resources of that road and prevent it being built, leaving these people to look upon the sad and sureless waste of bitter disappointment? Senator Buckman's speech was attentively listened to, but it lacked the neat fullness which was the feature of the address of Senator Bowen, who followed. The speech occupied an hour in delivery and was brimful of facts. Senator Bowen took a position antagonistic to that of Senator Bucknam. He was opposed to the making of further grants of land to railroad corporations. Thirty years ago it was the policy of the government to develop that great region lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific by aiding the building of railroads, and very extensive grants of land were made. Millions of acres were given away. It was well known to everybody that that generosity was abused in the most shameful manner, and that not only did the companies receive the lands which were properly granted to them, but the report of the land commissioner of the United States showed that millions of acres in addition were claimed by these companies, and certified to them in a great many instances. What had been the effect of the granting of this land? It was true the railroads had helped to develop the country, but these grants of land finally were made, not to benefit the public, but individuals. Legislation had to be invoked to compel railroad corporations to do business on a fairer basis, and we were just now in the infancy of that kind of legislation. The act under which the Duluth & Winnipeg road claimed its grant, had no legal standing—in fact, the act had expired. The child was dead, and laid in a dishonored grave. Now its friends were coming there, asking them not only to breathe the breath of life into it, but give it a new soul—a new character altogether. It was said that the northern part of the state—the roads tributary to the city of Duluth—had received no land grants. He denied this. Duluth had had granted for its development, in the construction of railroads running to and from that city, 5,500,000 acres of land, and the other roads of the state had received merely 6,750,000. No man, not even a man from Minneapolis, would question the enterprise of Duluth. Other towns might have ambition, and other towns might want the earth, but Duluth wants the whole creation of God. [Laughter.] He argued against the constitutionality of the bill.

Senator Durant was not at all troubled about the constitutionality of the bill. These swamp lands were simply a trust held by the State of Minnesota, placed in their hands by the United States government—for what? For internal improvements. That was sufficient answer to the unconstitutionality of what they propose to do to-day. Southern Minnesota had had everything granted requiring the extension of its railroads. It was only right that the northern portion should be treated with like liberality. The talk about this land reverting to the school fund of the state was all a fallacy. Defeat this bill and they withheld the development of one-half of the state. There was no sentiment about this bill; there was no corruption; there was no fraud. The Duluth & Winnipeg people were honest in their intentions.

Two hours had been exhausted, and at 1 o'clock Senator Buckman called for a recess until 3, which was agreed to.

Senator Eaton took up the discussion when the senate reassembled. He delivered a vigorous criticism on the bill. He said it was a sorry argument to say in advocacy of this measure that no other legislature had declared a land grant forfeited. Other legislatures ruthlessly, and false to their trust, granted away thousands of acres of land, and then these corporations turned around and oppressed the people. They have grown rich on the very life blood of the commonwealth. It was a sorry argument to bring here and say, because this was done in the past, they must set the seal of their approval to this additional wrong. Of all the wildcat legislation, of all the railroad swindles that I have heard, this bill, which gives a land grant to a railroad beginning at Duluth and, so far as we know, ending nowhere, beats them all. This land grant is open to abuse. It is liable to be taken advantage of by designing men. There had been no map filed by the corporation to show where the railroad should be built. It showed that these men, first, last and all the time, were after the land grant.

Senator Daniels urged the passage of the bill. The building or railroads must be encouraged. When the state was a baby in the arms of its mother, the state voted $5,000,000 in the interest of railroads.

Senator Pope argued the legality of the grant, and was followed by Senator Kellar, who strongly opposed the bill. "Let us," he pleaded, "bury this eleven-year-old baby so that it will never resurrect." [Laughter.]

Senator Edwards said the southern members of the state should return the magnanimity which northern members had shown in granting lands for the construction of railroads promulgated by them. He instanced the Southern Minnesota line.

Senator Brown—We deny getting any benefit.

Senator Edwards—But did not the Southern Minnesota line receive a land grant?

Senator Brown—Yes; they got one half of the country and tried to get a mortgage on the other. [Laughter.]

Senator Goodrich delivered a trenchant argument in support of the bill. What was this railroad company asking for? It was asking for swamp land. Land that was now absolutely valueless. Give this land for the sake of having this road built—ay! I say give the land to anybody who will build a railroad to develop this part of the country. What earthly benefit is the land to anybody now? Excepting along the Mississippi river, where there are some little habitations, the land is a complete wilderness—a great desert of Sahara. You cannot sell the land. It will bring no revenue to the state, and never will until you get a railroad built through it. I say it is a matter of economy for the state that a railroad should be built. The attorneys for the Manitoba have formed a big lobby to defeat this bill. They were the people making the fight here; not the people of the state. They think they will get the land forfeited if an extension of time is not given to the Duluth & Winnipeg people. It is said this is a terrible steal. It is robbing the treasury, Robbing the treasury! Pshaw! You cannot sell an acre of land until the railroad is built. How, then, are we robbing the treasury? It is nonsense to talk so.

It was now 5:20 o'clock, but notwithstanding the weary look pervading the countenance of each legislator, Senator Ives was not deterred from rising to give the chamber the legal view of this question. He had examined the law, and though at first he favored the claims of this railroad, he had been forced to the conclusion that the Duluth & Winnipeg people were not entitled to the land; that there never was a grant of land to the Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad company, and that under this bill they were attempting to do something in violation of the constitution of Minnesota. Senator Ives held the floor up to 6:10 o'clock, when he gave way to Senator Durant, who was desirous of delivering a second speech. The road would open out a tract of country now of no essential value. The opposition to the bill was based on selfish motives, and the monetary strength of a great corporation would be used to defeat the bill—not because the people demanded it, but because their own selfish ends would be gained thereby.

Senator Ward—Did I understand the senator to say that senators on this floor were actuated against the bill by motives prompted by outsiders?

Senator Durant—I say the motive of the opposition has not been prompted by the senators on this floor.

Senator Ward—Then you had better make a motion to send us down to St. Peter asylum.

Senator Durant—I say the active opposition did not spring from the senate.

Senator Pope once more essayed to speak, and was greeted with: "Yes, talk against time; whoop her up," from Senator Keller. Unheeding the interruption, the senator from Blue Earth said the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad company were alone behind the opposition to this bill. There opposition was patent; they did not want a competing line.

Senator Smith—Will you allow me to make a motion?

Senator Pope—What is it?

Senator Smith—A motion to adjourn.

Senator Keller—Don't you adjourn, gentlemen. Let us finish this up. Do your business like men.

Senator Ward—I hope there will be no adjournment. I am satisfied the disposition is to tire the senate out and force an adjournment.

The attempt to get an adjournment was not pressed, and Senator Pope proceeded in a lengthy disquisition on land grants to railroads of the state. Shortly he was interrupted by a motion for adjournment, moved by Senator Smith, which resulted:

NAYS.

Anderson,	Eaton,	Lende,
Bowen,	Finseth,	Sampson,
Brown,	Gibson,	Scheffer,
Chapman,	Hall,	Shields,
Child,	Halvorsen,	Swenson,
Clark,	Ives,	Wallmark,
Clough,	Johnson, M.	Ward—25
Crandall,	Johnson, T.,	
Day,	Keller,	

YEAS.

Buckman,	Goodrich,	Smith,
Burkhardt,	Hayden,	Truax,
Compton,	Hixson,	Welch,
Daniels,	Hoard,	Whiteman,
Dodge,	Holmes,	Wood—19.
Durant,	Nelson,	
Edwards,	Pope,	

Senators Nachbar, Oswald, Thacker, sick.

Senator Pope continued his speech, dealing, as the president put it, with the question of cheap transportation. He was met with continual points of order, and in answer to questions Senator Pope stated he was prepared to speak an hour on this matter alone. He would not yield the floor, several of the opponents of the bill being desirous of moving the previous question. It was evidently the object of the supporters of the bill to force an adjournment. The feeling was working against the bill—a vote now meant the instant defeat of the measure. The grind went on—dull, monotonous and sickly oratory. Hardly a member heeded the speaker, and some escaped to the postoffice for relaxation.

Senator Pope was reading copious extracts from the speeches delivered at some traffic convention, and of no earthly connection with the Duluth & Winnipeg railroad.

Senator Day at last called the attention of the chair to the fact that Senator

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WHO GOT THE MONEY?

The Defeat of the Duluth & Winnipeg Bill Develops Charges of Bribery.

Friends of the Measure Confess That They Disbursed Some Cash.

They Allege That the Opposing Faction Had the Longest Purse.

Senatorial Votes Said to Have Been Bought for $4,000 Each.

The lobbies of the Ryan and Merchants were filled with groups of men last evening, all talking about bribery and corruption. Walking up Third and Jackson the words four thousand dollars were heard on all sides. Investigation proved that men of all parties and political complexions were indignant and disgusted, charging the senate with having been bought by the opponents of the Duluth & Winnipeg land grant bill. A curious point about the talk was the unanimity with which the statement was made that several senators had received $4,000 for their votes. One of the most energetic of the friends of the bill said: "We admit that we used money; we do not care who knows it; the senate showed itself capable of being bought, and we knew that our opponents were spending money in large sums; therefore we felt justified in using money. The only trouble was that we were outbid."

One of St. Paul's leading citizens, a man who has never been connected with politics in any shape or form, and nobody knows how he has voted on any election; a man who has lived in the city for over thirty years and is now one of the weathiest citizens, said in the most indignant manner, "I care not one way or the other, but this legislature has shown itself the most corruptible that ever sat in Minnesota. They were bought at the senatorial election, and I know they have been bought by both sides on this Duluth & Winnipeg bill. It is time the people of the state rose and demanded purity in the legislative halls. A man is elected to represent the people, but he seems to think he is there to

LINE HIS POCKET.

"This is one of the reasons why I would not dabble in politics. I should have to associate with men whom I consider beneath me in honor and every other respect."

A prominent lawyer asked why the senate was always the body which was approached. Another very prominent lawyer, who is also considerable of a politician, said: "Why, it does not matter about the house; any measure has to pass both bodies, and there are fewer to buy in the senate, and they are more easily bought." One of the leading Republican members of the house said that he was ashamed of being a member of such a legislature. He knew where money had been placed and to what amounts.

Names were mentioned in this connection, and stories were told as follows: One senator had it announced in yesterday's papers that he had left for home on account of sickness in his family. His wife saw the announcement and telegraphed to the other senator from that district, saying he had not been at home, and wanting to know whether he was sick. The recipient of the telegram wired back that he had simply left town to avoid a vote. Another senator, who