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KENNEDY'S COURAGE.

It Is Given Another Test in the House of Representatives.

He Insists That the People of the Country Approve His Course.

An Impassioned Oration on His Devotion to the Poor and Weak.

The House Expunges His Speech by the Decisive Vote of 150 to 36.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—When the resolution came up in the house to expunge the famous Kennedy speech from the Congressional Record Mr. Kennedy requested to be heard in his own behalf. At first there was a disposition shown to refuse him this request, but, after Mr. Oates, of Alabama, said that, while he concurred in the report, he thought that the gentleman should be heard, and after Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, declared that it would be an outrage to deny him the request, Mr. Kennedy was accorded the floor for twenty minutes. Mr. Kennedy said that he had asked the committee on the judiciary either to let his speech appear in the record entire or to strike it out entire. He was willing to stand before the people of America on that speech, believing that the people of this country in their first judgment, and in their sober second judgment, would approve the words he had uttered. Referring to the portion of the speech delivered in Philadelphia last night by Speaker Reed, in which the speaker spoke of the house as being the representative body of the people, he said that he knew of no parliamentary body in the land that

Represented the People

of the United States so fully, so completely and so entirely as the body to which he belonged. If the people of the United States were not to be heard on this floor, on what floor could they be heard. He had heard from the country. It had been charged by a few persons that he had given aid and comfort to the Democratic party. What were the indications that he had done so? He held in his hand clippings from newspapers throughout all America, and in all that list there was not one single Democratic paper which had approved his speech. But there were hundreds and hundreds of clippings from Republican papers, and with one or two exceptions they approved his words. He also held in his hand letters from every section of the land, from Maine to California, and from the lakes to the gulf, indorsing the word, letter and spirit of his speech. He was willing to stand before the people of the country and wait for their indorsement. The party to which he belonged had pledged itself in its platform and campaign to perform certain duties and fulfill certain promises. One of those pledges, he said, the first and greatest pledge, was that the Republican party would put on the statute books of the land a law for the protection of every citizen, high or low.

Rich and Poor,

white or black, so that he could go to the ballot box, deposit his vote and have it counted. It was because his party had failed to do that that he had stood upon this floor and spoke of broken pledges and broken promises. This house had performed its pledges, and, as the speaker said in Maine the other day, it had redeemed every promise to the people. It was not the fault of the house that the pledges had not been redeemed, and he had a right to say this here and elsewhere. If for that he was to be judged, then he was ready to to be judged by this assembly and by the people of the country. He had made speeches on this floor which had sunk into the record as raindrops sank into the ocean, and were lost forever. But he had at least made one speech on this floor that the people had heard. The house might blot it from the record and sweep it from existence, but it could not blot it from the quickened consciences of 60,000,000 people of America. He then quoted from a speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln in 1839, in a joint debate between him, Josiah Lamborn and Stephen A. Douglas, in which he expressed his devotien to the cause of the people. He could not, he said, rival the words of the great emancipator; but, with the single talent God had given him, he would stand on this floor, or anywhere, defending the rights of the poor, down-trodden and oppressed. [Applause in the galleries.] He had stood for five years on

Fifty Battle Fields

to testify his devotion to the cause of liberty and unity; and for twenty-five years since, whenever opportunity presented itself, he had stood in behalf of liberty, justice, equality, a free ballot and a fair count. The other day, when he concluded his speech, he went down the steps of the capitol, and a colored man, whose head was bowed with years, whose hair was gray and grizzled, with tears in his eyes, and with quivering lids, had taken his hand and blessed him because he had spoken in behalf of the people of his race. Others might seek the plaudits of the powerful and great; but as for him (Kennedy) he would be content to stand by the side of the plain people whom Abraham Lincoln had loved. Others might seek for the acclaim of the high-born, the titled and the rich, but as for him, he would be content with the tears and the gratitude and the blessing of the poor, the lowly and the oppressed. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries]. Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, jocularly fuggested that he be given twenty minutes to speak for the senate. Mr. Stewart said that he was much entranced by the eloquence of the gentleman from Ohio. But the gentleman had not uttered one word touching the real question. Nobody questioned the gentleman's fidelity to the principle of liberty, and nobody challenged the record he had made in defense of that principle. The question was not as to the accuracy of what that gentleman had said—not as to whether it was

True or False.

The question was whether the speech, which was in spirit and substance a bitter and savage arraignment of the co-ordinate branch, was a violation of parliamentary law and of the privileges of the house. That was the only question. If, as the gentlemen said, the people of the country were under the impression that this sort of assault had been correctly made, the unanimous judgment of the house ought to correct that impression. In response to a question by Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, Mr. Stewart stated that it was proposed to expunge the entire speech, which called forth the retort from Mr. Boutelle, that in expunging the entire speech the gentleman was expunging part of the Republican platform. Mr. Stewart then demanded the previous question, despite Mr. Boutelle's protest that the house could not afford to have gag law. The previous question was ordered—yeas 141, nays 66. Mr. Struble, of Iowa, endeavored in vain to secure action on a substitute declaring that the house regrets and disapproves so much of the speech of Hon. Robert P. Kennedy, a representative from the state of Ohio, delivered in the house on Sept. 3, 1890, and printed in the Record of Sept. 14, 1890, as it in a manner reflects upon the senate of the United Stotes, or any member thereof, in his official capacity. The substitute was not read, the previous question having been ordered. The resolution was then adopted—yeas 150, nays 36. The following is

The Negative Vote:

Anderson, of Kansas; Atkinson, of West Virginia; Baker, Boutelle, Brower, Clark, of Wisconsin, Coggswell, Conger, Cummings, Dickerson, Featherston, Flick, Flood, Gifford, Greenhalge, Grosvenor, Hall, Hansbrough, Kelly, Laws, McAdoo, Morrill, Mudd, O'Donnell, O'Neil, of Massachusetts, Osborne, Pugsley, Sawyer, Smith, of Illinois, Smith, of West Virginia. Joseph D. Taylor, Townsend, of Colorado, Vandever, Van Schaick, Williams, of Ohio, Wilson, of Washington—36.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Allen, of Michigan, in the chair) on the senate amendments to the deficiency bill. The French spoliation claims amendment was nonconcurred in. The committee then arose, and a conference was ordered. Senate bills granting a pension of $2,000 a year to the widows of Gens. Fremont, McClellan and Crook were passed. On motion of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, the senate bill was passed, providing that naval vessels of the first rate shall be named after states of the Union, those of the second rate after cities, those of the third rate after important events or names connected with the naval history of the United States, and those of the fourth rate after lakes and rivers. On motion of Mr. Townsend, of Colorado, the senate bill was passed (with an amendment including the Pagosa Springs reservation) opening to homestead settlement the Fort Lyon Lyon and the old Fort Lyon military reservations in Colorado. Adjourned.

FINEST IN THE WORLD.

The Site for the Columbian Exposition.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The executive committee of the world's fair national commission, having finished its labors for the time being, adjourned this evening subject to call. This afternoon the committee in a body drove to Washington park for the purpose of carefully examining the grounds, which aresoon to be the scene of probably the greatest activity in connection with the big exposition. The party consisted of President Palmer, Secretary Dickinson, Director General Davis, the committee members and Secretary of Agriculture Rusk. After elaborately viewing the park, it was the unanimous opinion of those present that a better location could not have been secured. Director General Davis gave at length his views as to the best position for many of the larger departments of the exposition, while Commissioner Martindale, of Indiana, explained in detail the salient features of the site, pointing out particularly the means of reaching Washington park—five different railroads on the west, an elevated road, two cable street car lines and four horse car lines directly west and north, besides the five magnificently improved pleasure drives leading to the corners of the park closest to the heart of the city: the celebrated Grand and Drexel boulevards. Judge Martindale said the showing made it evident that the Washington park entrance to the exposition would necessarily be the main entrance. He then described the railroad and lake facilities for transportation on the east side of the site, and told at length how elevated railroads and electric roads would be run east and west through the exposition grounds to connect with the various means of transportation on either side. Even with the facilities now in operation, he declared the grounds selected probably the finest in the world. Before separating the committee took under consideration a number of suggestions made by M. H. De Yyung, President Palmer, Hon. Mark McDonald and others.

Conveying Conscripts.

LISBON, Sept. 24.—A recent dispatch from Cape Town said that a Portuguese steamer had arrived there with kidnaped natives from Mozambique en route to the west coast, and, further, that fourteen natives who escaped from the steamer had been declared free by the tribunal, which refused to give any aid in recapturing them. The official announcement is now made here that the steamer in question was conveying military native conscripts recruited at Mozambique to the west coast of Africa, and that the commander of the vessel refused to allow the men to disembark at Cape Town because he feared they would desert.

Workmen's Insurance.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—Vast preparations are being made for the coming in force of the workmen's insurance act in January next. The bulk of the officials who are to conduct the operations of the new law have already engaged offices. In the meantime a movement is on foot, supported by the conservative right, national, liberal employers' representatives and Freisinnige radicals, to postpone the operation of the act and thoroughly revise the whole measure, which, it is urged, was passed owing to the influence of Prince Bismarck, while even a large number of the industrial class are doubtful as to the benefits it will confer.

Their Interests Identical.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Matin publishes a letter from St. Petersburg which declares that during the Tirard regime Russia, hearing a rumor to the effect that France was making overtures to Italy, proposed point-blank that an alliance be formed between Russia and France, but that M. Spuller, the French foreign minister, rejected the proposal on the grounds that it would be impossible to sign such a treaty without the consent of parliament, and, furthermore, that such a treaty would be useless, because Russian and French interests were identical.

Prince Paris for Unity.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Comte de Paris has written to Senator Bocher regarding the Boulangist revelations, justifying the course he took in using the weapons with which the republic provided him in order to divide the republicans and allow the country to speak for itself. He advises his friends not to waste time in recriminations over the past, but to affirm clearly their faith in monarchcial principles and unite for the continuance of the struggle.

BILL IN A BALANCE.

Western Senators Hold the Key to the Solution of the Tariff Measure.

Free Binding Twine or Defeat Their Ultimatum to the Conferrees.

Possibilities of the Iniquity Never Being Enacted Into a Law.

Provisions of the Federal Court Bill as Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Republican conferrees on the tariff bill held a meeting this morning and discussed at some length the differences between the two houses on the sugar schedule and the duty on binding twine, these being the most material points of difference now existing between the two houses. No conclusion was reached, and at a further conference this afternoon there wasthe sameresult. An adjournmentwas had at 4:30 to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The action of the Western senators yesterday in entering a protest against the proposition to place a small duty on binding twine has complicated matters seriously. A well known Western senator said to a reporter this afternoon that, while the senators who met yesterday afternoon were not bound to stand together on this proposition, there were enough Republican senators pledged to stand out for free binding twine to make it certain that the conference report would be rejected in the senate if the senate conferrees agreed to any compromise on this disputed point. The conferrees and other Republicans who are interested in the fate of the bill have used every possible argument with the recalcitrant senators, but thus far apparently without effect. The conferrees now say that it is almost impossible to come to an agreement unless a compromise is made on binding twine, and that if the conference report should be rejected through the efforts of the friends of free binding twine, senators who are opposed to other features of the bill will feel at liberty to use the same tactics to obtain other changes, and it will be impossible to pass the tariff bill.

THE FEDERAL COURT BILL.

Provisions of the Measure Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The federal court bill, as it passed the senate to-day, provides for the appointment by the president of an additional circuit judge, with the same compensation as other circuit judges. It creates in each circuit a circuit court of appeals to consist of three judges, and which is to be a court of record, with appellate jurisdiction. The court is to have a clerk at $3,000 a year, and a marshal at $2,500 a year. A term is to be held annually by the circuit court of appeals in the several judicial circuits at the following places: In the first circuit, in the city of Boston; in the second, in the city of New York; in the third, in the city of Philadelphia; in the fourth, in the city of Richmond; in the fifth, in the city of New Orleans; in the sixth, in the city of Cincinnati; in the seventh, in the city of Chicago; in the eighth in the city of St. Louis; in the ninth in the city of San Francisco; and in such other places in each of the above circuits as said court may from time to time designate. The first terms of said courts are to be held on the second Monday in January, 1891, and thereafter at such times as may be fixed by said courts. No appeal, whether by writ of error or otherwise, is to be hereafter taken or allowed from any district court to the existing circuit courts, and no appellate jurisdiction is hereafter to be exercised or allowed by said existing circuit cobrts, but all appeals by writ of error or otherwise from said district courts shall only be subject to review in the supreme court of the United States or the circuit court of appeals established by the bill. Appeals or writs of error may be taken from the district courts or from the existing circuit courts direct to the supreme court on the following cases: In any case in which jurisdiction of the court is the issue; in such cases the question of jurisdiction alone shall be certified to the supreme court from the court below for decision, from the final sentences and decrees in prize causes. In cases of conviction of a capital or otherwise infamous crime. In any case that involves the construction or application of the constitution of the United States. In any case in which the constitutionality of any law of the United States or the validity or construction of any treaty made under its authority is drawn in question. In any case in which the constitution or law of a state is claimed to be in contravention of the constitution of the United States

To Test Free Delivery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The house committee on postoffices and post roads has authorized a favorable report on the bill introduced in the house by Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, appropriating $10,000 to allow the postmaster general to test the free delivery system at small towns and villages.

Ben Is Back.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The president returned to Washington at 8:30 o'clock this evening after a three weeks' sojourn at Cresson, Pa. He was accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Miss Dimmick, Rev. Dr. Scott, Russell B. Harrison and Miss Sanger.

Pine Bluff's Growth.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The census office to-day announced populations of cities and tows as follows:

	Pop.	Increase
Helena, Ark.	5,185	1,533
Pine Bluff, Ark.	9,952	9,746

Jacob Bush Gobbled.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—Jacob Bush, of many aliases, one of the most dangerous "green goods" men in the country, was arrested here to-day and held to await the action of the United States authorities on charges of using the mails for fraudulent purposes and attempting to defraud the government.

Opposing Electrocution.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Attorney General Tabor, of behalf of Warden Brush, of Sing Sing, has been served with notice to show cause before the United States supreme court at Washington. Oct. 14, why the decision of Judge Lacombe, of the United States circuit court, denying the petition of Shibaya Juigo, who is in Sing Sing prison awaiting execution by electricity, for a writ of habeas corpus, should not be corrected.

NO PLURAL MARRIAGES.

Polygamy No Longer Practiced by the Mormons.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 24.—The following manifesto will be published here to-morrow: "To whom it may concern: Press dispatches having been sent from Salt Lake City which have been widely published for political purposes to the effect that the Utah commission in their recent report to the secretary of the interior allege that plural marriages are still being solemnized and that forty or more such marriages have been contracted in Utah since last June, or during the past year; also that in public discourses the leaders of the church have taught and encouraged the increase of polygamy, I, therefore, as president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, do hereby, in the most solemn manner, declare that the charges are false. We are not teaching polygamy or plural marriages, nor permitting any person to enter into its practice, and I deny that either forty or any other number of plural marriages have during that period been solemnized in our temples or any other place in the territory. One case has been reported in which the parties alleged that the marriage was performed in the endowment house in Salt Lake City in the spring of 1889. But I have not been able to learn who performed the ceremony. Whatever was done in this matter was done without my knowledge. In consequence of this alleged occurrence, the endowment house was by my instructions taken down without delay. Inasmuch as the laws have been enacted by congress forbidding plural marriages, which laws have already been pronounced constitutional by the court of last resort, I do hereby declare my intention to submit to those laws and to use all my influence with the members of the church over which I preside to have them do likewise. There is nothing in my teachings to the church or in those of my associates during the time specified which can reasonably be construed to inculcate or encourage polygamy, and when any elder of the church has used language which appeared to convey such teachings he has been prompty reproved; and I now publicly declare that my advice to the Latter Day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the law of the land.

WILFORD WOODRUFF.
President of the Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter Day Saints.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS

For the Two Races Required in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 24.—When the constitutional convention assembled this morning Gen. Lee, chairman of the education committee, announced that the committee had compromised its differences and asked leave to withdraw the minority and majority reports and to submit a unanimous report. The main features of the present law are unmolested. The state is required to distribute to the various counties annually $400,000, being an increase of $100,000. The money arising from the sale of whisky is taken out of the fund. The counties retain the poll taxes, and in addition to the amount received from the state and the poll taxes, are required to raise by taxation a sum sufficient to maintain the schools at least four months. The school age is placed at from six to twenty years, and separate schools are required for the two races. The separate school districts of cities and towns are not interfered with.

BAD FOR BIRCHALL.

A Hotel Register Signed for a Lark.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Sept. 24.—An important discovery in the Birchall case was made to-day by Government Detective Murray. It will be remembered that a sensation was made, after Benwell's body was identified, by the discovery of the entry, "F. C. Benwell," on the register of the Commercial hotel, Brantford, Ont., under date of Jan. 13. The coincidence of the names was remarkable, and Birchall's lawyers relied upon the circumstance in shaking the crown's case. To-day Archibald Numa ano Baird Murray, both living at Brantford at the time of the murder, confessed to Detective Murray that the entry was made for a lark. Two fictitious entries were made, one "F. C. Benwell, Bristol, England," and another, "J. W. Rogers, Europe." This is considered to be a heavy blow for the defendant.

Great Hemlock Purchase.

OLEAN, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Perhaps the largest single transfer of Pennsylvania timber land in the recent history of that state was consummated in this city today,it being the purchase of 18,000 acres of land in Elk county by S. S. Bullis, of this city, who paid $360.000 for the tract, which was owned jointly by Messrs. J. K. Hall, of Ridgeway, and Andrew Kaut, of St. Mary's, and Sampson Short, of North East, Pa. It is unquestionably the largest and most valuable block of timber stump in the Pennsylvania hemlock belt.

His Cruel Sister.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 24.—Michael Grogan, a laborer, is suffering in the city hospital from burns received a week ago. His injuries will prove fatal. Grogan accuses his sister, Bridget Mehan, of pouring kerosene oil over his person while he was drunk and igniting it. While he was enveloped in flames and screaming for help, he says, his sister sat in a corner of the room and laughed at him. He was assisted to tear off his burning clothing by his nephew and daughter, who were attracted by his cries. His sister has been arrested.

Canadian Town Burning.

ODESSA, Ont., Sept. 25.—Fire broke out at 11:50 p. m. in T. W. Milsap's general store and dwelling, on the north side of Main street. By 12:30 a. m. Milsap's store, Bond's dry goods and general store and Murphy & Sons' boot and shoe store were totally destroyed. The fire is rapidly spreading, and will likely wipe the town pretty well out.

The Count Coming.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—Among the passengers on the steamer Germanic, which sailed hence to-day for New York, are the Comte de Paris and party, Rev. Spofford W. Brooke, of Boston, the bishop of Nassau, and the members of the Kendal theatrical company.

Elliott by Acclamation.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 24.—The Democratic convention of the seventh district to-day renominated William Elliott, who was expelled form his seat in the house yesterday, to make room for Thomas E. Miller. The nomination was by acclamation.

THEY SAW IN SILENCE

North Dakota Democrats Saying Nothing, But Pretty Busy Nevertheless.

A United States Senator Is the Game They Seek to Bag.

Republicans Vigorously Using Knives All Over the State.

A Democratic Legislative Victory Within the Bounds of Reason.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Sept. 24.—The Democrats of this state are very wisely, so far as the United States senatorship is concerned, keeping still and sawing wood. Senator Pierce's shoes are very much worth stepping into by some good Democrat, and this fact is realized, not for the sake of the Democrat that might get into them, but for the sake of breaking the phalanx of Northwestern senators, who seem to imagine that they have a God-given right to possess the seats they now hold. The more the tariff is discussed in this state the greater are the chances of electing a good fighting minority of Democrats to the next legislature. With such a minority, led by one or two good managers, it is not at all unlikely that there may be enough disgruntled independents and Republicans who will vote for a good Democrat to take Pierce's place. There is no buncombe in discussing the possibility of such a combination, and such a result. A year ago Pierce had a slide into place. The combination of circumstances was such that he did not have a particle of trouble to get elected. But then there were two bones for the Republican dogs to fight over. This time there will be but one. The old gang, without which he cannot possibly be elected, will undoubtedly be against him. A good many members of the new gang, represented by such men as Gov. Miller and Hansbrough, will be against him. The new gang won't agree to a man that the old gang might name, and vice versa. It is well known that there are a good many men among the leaders of the old gang who don't care a snap for Republicanism, per se, and they would be willing to throw their strength to the Democrats if thereby they could possibly get a good slap at the new gang. Alex McKenzie was a Democrat before and after he came to the territory of Dakota. But as he began to develop strength, he found that it was the fashion to be Republican, and he turned. But McKenzie and every one of his staunch friends —men who have fought shoulder to shoulder—would rather see a Democrat step into Pierce's place than see Hansbrough or a man he might name go to Washington. Hansbrough and his friends, on the other hand, think that they will have eaten enough crow when they have supported Johnson for congress—for the place that they think rightfully belongs to Hansbrough himself. The Republicans are so dreadfully divided among themselves that the chances for a Democratic senator are good. A little management is all that is needed to secure the desired end.

TEN DAYS AFLOAT.

Awful Experience of Matthew Watts on Lake Winnipeg.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 24. — The steamer Aurora arrived at 10 o'clock this morning at Selkirk, having on board Matthew Watts. who was in charge of the yacht Keewatin, which was wrecked on Lake Winnipeg. He is in an almost helpless condition, and would not be interviewed, but your correspondent saw his diary, which gave a full account of their perilous trip. Accompanying Watts were Corporal Oliver M. Murphy, son of the prominent lawyer of Toronto, and Private Rene, nephew of Lieut. Gov. Royal, of Regina. They left Pigeon Point on the morning of the 6th inst., with a stiff gale blowing from the north, and when they reached Swampy island in the evening they could not land. They threw out their anchor, but the chain broke, and they drifted around until early next morning, when the boat capsized. Murphy and Rene got on the side of the boat and Watts clung to the cabin. Rene, being frantic with fear, could only hold on four hours, when he slipped off and was seen no more by his comrades. Murphy tried very hard to hold him up. After this Watts got upon the side of the boat with Murphy, where they both tied themselves and remained for two days, after which time Murphy became restless and rolled off, saying: "Matthew, I am going, and hope you will be spared to tell the tale." Watts then strapped himself to the boat with a rope and was at the mercy of the waves for ten days, when he was picked up at Split Rock point by some Indians a short distance from the shore, almost lifeless, being all this time without anything to eat. The Indians took him to their camp and applied what restoratives they had and cared for him until the steamer Aurora arrived and took him aboard. Watts is sixty-six years of age. He will be taken to Winnipeg hospital to-morrow.

St. Paul Men Interested.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 24.—Strong feeling is being evinced against the hurried manner in which some of the city aldermen are trying to rush through the offer of St. Paul capitalists to build an electric street railway. As the company is demanding concessions not asked for in the original agreement, it is possible the whole arrangement may fall through.

Notable Nuptials.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Sept. 24.—A notable society event to-day was the wedding of Thomas A. Haugen and Miss Emily Erickson, daughter of Hon. Ellend Erickson, of Bath. It took place at the bride's home, Rev. A. C. Anderson officiating. A reception and party given by the bride's parents followed this afternoon and evening.

Resulted From Fast Driving.

Special to the Globe.

MASON CITY, Io., Sept. 24.—A horrible accident occurred this afternoon to several society young ladies who were returning from the county fair. A jam of carriages, occasioned by fast driving, occurred, in which four vehicles were mashed and one horse killed. Miss Alice Geiger. daughter of the Congregational minister, sustained a double fracture of the arm, besides internal injuries. Miss Helen Smith was thrown against a barb wire fence and badly disfigured in face and body. Several other ladies were badly bruised.

PRESSED BY CREDITORS.

An Ashland Lumber Company's Embarrassment.

Special to the Globe.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 24.—A. Weed & Co., and A. and Paul Weed, who constitute practically the Bay Shore Lumber company, were indorsers on paper of Hoxie & Mellor to the amount of $65,000. When the paper matured creditors pressed the Weeds for payment, and a bill of sale was given Sept. 4 to the First National, Ashland National and Security banks, of this city, for $65,000. Afterward a mortgage on all the Bay Shore and Weed property at Ramsey, Mich., was given the First National of Ashland to secure notes aggregating $56,150. They have struggled hard to tide over the difficulty, but the action of the Bessemer bank in attaching property here for $2,500 and filing other claims in Forest county will probably wind up the concern in which the Weeds are interested. No statement of assets and liabilities can be made. Ashland banks are fully protected.

THRASHED THE EDITOR.

Belligerent Republicans Meet at Devil's Lake.

Special to the Globe.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., Sept. 24.—The sensation of the hour is the thrashing given this evening by Lieut. H. M. Creel to I. E. Shelley, of the Tidende, a Norwegian newspaper and supposed annex to the Hansbrough paper in this city. Shelely is said to have indulged in such epithets as scoundrels and thief in his paper when referring to Creel. The latter, not being able to reply in Norwegian, had recourse to physical force. Shelley is the person recommended by Hansbrough for register of the land office here and Creel is candidate for re-election as register of deeds. The altercation is the first violent manifestation of the pugnacity of the respective Republican factions here.

Won by Miss Rush.

Special to the Globe.

LONG PRAIRIE, Minn., Sept. 24.—Yesterday was given to the usual routine of entering and arranging the various exhibits. To-day the afternoon was given to racing, a summary of which follows: The half mile running race was won in three straight heats by Little Joe, owned by W. G. Deakin, of St. Paul. In the 2:50 trot Fred C. owned by W. H. Chandler, of Minneapolis, was an easy winner. In the free-for-all pacing there were three entries—Henry Clay, Wilson Brothers; Motley Prince, McClure, St. Cloud, and Mountain Boy, George I. Gay, St. Paul. The last two each won a heat, and, owing to the lateness of the hour, the race was postponed till to-morrow. The three-mile race between Misses Rush and Poole was a tame affair, and failed to create the enthusiasm expected. Miss Rush was declared the winner, though Miss Poole was pronounced the better rider.

Mills at La Crosse.

Special to the Globe.

LA CROSSE, Sept. 24.—Roger Q. Mills, of Texas. addressed a large audience at the theater to-night, taking tariff and its results as his principal theme, but dwelling at some length upon the educational issue now up in Wisconsin. The speech as a whole was very forcible, and the entire absence of invective or violent rant made it very acceptable to many Republicans who are in sympathy with the Democrats on the main issue, which is the tariff. Allusions to the Bennett law were on broad grounds, touching the natural rights of man, with which the state must not interfere. At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Mills held a reception at the Jefferson club. He goes from here to Madison and Minneapolis.

Talk of a Combination.

Special to the Globe.

FORMAN, N. D., Sept. 24.—Next week three conventions will be held in Sargent county. The Farmers' Alliance meets Monday, the Democrats have issued a call for a convention Tuesday, and the Republican convention will be held Wednesday. A combination between the Alliance and Democrats is talked of by which the Democrats would be given the legislative and the Alliance the county ticket.

Bennet Gets a Cane.

Special to the Globe.

PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 24.—John E. Bennet, judge of the South Dakota supreme court, to-day received a mammoth and handsome solid gold-headed cane from members of the 75th Illinois volunteers, of whom he was colonel commanding during the Rebellion, which regiment is in reunion at Fulton, Ill. The present session of the supreme court prevented his attendance at the reunion.

Confessed a Murder.

ASTORIA, Or., Sept. 24.—A prisoner in the city jail yesterday told the chief of police that three brothers by the name of Whitefield, who are in jail for petty offences, had confessed to him that they had murdered a man named Crosby in Tacoma, Wash., about a year ago. The Whitefields came here from Grand Rapids, Mich., and it is said they are of wealthy parents.

His Head Crushed.

STEVENS POINT, Wis., Sept. 24.—John Kieliszewski, of the town of Eaupleine, was killed in this city last night by falling out the front of his wagon, the wheel passing over his head. The team then ran away, and Isaac Beedle, another occupant of the wagon, was thrown out and quite seriously bruised. Kieliszewski died an hour after the accident.

Shot by His Wife.

PRENTICE, Wis., Sept. 24.—Charles Johnson, a laborer, was shot and fatally wounded by his wife at 12:30 o'clock last night. Johnson packed his satchel, and, after abusing his wife, left, saying that he would never return. Shortly afterward he returned and broke in the door. The woman grabbed a revolver and shot him in the abdomen.

Named for the Legislature.

Special to the Globe.

AITKIN, Minn., Sept. 24.—The Fifty-third district Republican legislative convention was held here to-day. Capt. W. P. Allen, of Cloquet, was nominated for senator, and W. R. Baumbach for representative. W. Potter, of Aitkin, who figured for the senatorial nomination, withdrew.

ITS PROSPECTS ROSY

Government Directors of the Union Pacific Make Their Annual Report.

The Increase in Earnings of the System Three Millions in Six Months.

Its Total Debt to the Government Something Over Fifty Millions.

Heavy Draft Upon the Funds for Improvements in Various Places.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The annual report of the government directors of the Union Pacific railway was submitted to the secretary of the interior today. It shows that since the last report the condition of business throughout the entire Union Pacific system has improved. While the increase of the gross earnings during the year 1889 over 1888 was only $874,659, the increase during the six months ending June 30 of the present year over the same period of 1889 was $3,295,027. The Oregon Railway and Navigation company, and the roads formerly in the Denver, Texas & Fort Worth system, included in the system of 1890, were not, however, included in 1889. The surplus earnings of all the lines operated and leased during the first six months of this year were $6,051,434, an increase of $222,048 over the same time last year. The number of miles operated was 8,034, against 7,849 the same time last year, and the expense of operating was $14,664,500, as against $11,591,521 in 1889, an increase of $3,072,978, taxes not included. The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern railway

Shows an Increase

in the earnings, but its surplus earnings are reduced from $1,204,450 for the six months ended June 30, 1889, to $1,139,982 for the same period this year. The Oregon Railway and Navigation company shows a falling off in gross earnings, they being reduced from $1,967,108 to $1,866,364 for the same period this year, while the expense of operating was increased to the amount of $427,534. The Denver & Boulder Valley road also shows a decrease. A falling off in the gross earnings of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company is in part attributed by the directors to a partial failure of the crops in Washington and Oregon last year. Information is received that the crops this year are good. The report says that the continued growth of population and the advancement in business of the country tributary to the Union Pacific system from Nebraska to Washington makes the expenditure of a very large portion of the earnings imperatively necessary for the increase and improvement of facilities. As far as the directors have been able to see, the company is meeting the reasonable demands of the patrons as rapidly as the means and circumstances will permit. These improvements every year require an expenditure of the larger proportion of the surplus earnings. In the opinion of the directors, the management is pursuing a wise course in its endeavor to meet the reasonable demands of its patrons. The money being expended in the extension and betterment of the system is

Safely Invested,

and the returns of the future will, they think, prove the wisdom of this course. The report speaks at length of the improvements being made in the way of extensions, steel rails, iron bridges, new general shops at Cheyenne, the development of coal mines, etc. These mines, the report says, have not only solved the great problem in affording fuel for the system, but promise a surplus yield which will be a source of income. The traffic arrangement with the Chicago & Northwestern is approved. It is expected that the consolidation of several lines in Colorado, consummated during 1889, will give the Union Pacific access to and control of a large amount of traffic from which it heretofore has been excluded. In view of the necessary improvements already in hand and the urgent calls upon the company on the part of its patrons for extensions, it has been deemed best by the directors to postpone for the present the establishment of a second sinking fund proposed a year ago. The directors believe the cost of the improvement made in the meantime greatly enhances the value of the property subject to liens of the government, while they exceed in money value the full amount which would have been paid into the proposed sinking fund. The total debt of the Union Pacific to the government on Jan. 1, 1890,

Principal and Interest,

was $50,902,765. This, with the accruing interest, falls due in the years 1895–1899. The directors say the debt cannot be met at the time specified without doing injustice to the hundreds of thousands of people directly and indirectly concerned in the welfare of the system. In order to meet it, the improvements and extensions of the company's lines would have to be brought to a standstill, subjecting the people who have settled along the system to a serious and perhaps irreparable loss, while the territory which naturally belongs to it would inevitably have to be surrendered to its more enterprising competitors. To a large extent the welfare of the people of the West who depend upon the system as the main channel of intercourse with the markets of the world is liable to be affected favorably or unfavorably by the attitude of the government in connection with the readjustment of the indebtedness. The lighter the burden of the Union Pacific management the easier it will be for that management to meet the constant demands of the people for greater and better accommodation. The report gives figures regarding the mineral output of the states and territories tributary to the system in order to illustrate the magnitude of that industry as a single item, and says it is but a foretaste of what the future is certain to bring forth. * * * The best interests of the people of the great West should be considered paramount to all others in the settlement of the question. What is best for them, must be in the long run best for the government and best for the Union Pacific Railway company. These people are demanding only that the present.

First-Class Character

of the Union Pacific shall be maintained, but that every dollar that can possibly be spared from its earnings shall be used in the betterment and extension of the road. And they are acting within reason, for the yearly increase in population and business of their section requires extraordinary facilities. Consequently there is no such thing as resting upon its oars possible for the Union Pacific until it shall have given the millions destined to spread over the plains and mountains of the West and Northwest all the accommodations for freight and passenger traffic they will be entitled to. We are convinced, say the directors, that the present management of the company is an honest and wise one. It offers in return for extension of time of payment of its debt, and lower rate of interest mortgage on its entire property, which would increase its security to the government to the amount above that held at present of $34,500,000 as shown in Senator Frye's report. This proposal from the company is incorporated in the Frye bill now before the senate, a measure which the directors believe, if passed, would remove completely the embarrassment under which the Union Pacific suffers at present, further to insure to the government the ultimate repayment of every dollar which it has advanced to the company, and relieve the people who rely upon the Union Pacific for accommodation from all anxiety as to the future of the road. The provision in said bill which makes the government an ordinary creditor and leaves the debtor company free handed to conduct its business without interference is, the directors believe, a wise one.

SWITCHMEN ALL QUIT,

But Their Work Proceeds With New Men.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 24.—For several months the Union Pacific at this point has been having serious trouble with its switchmen. To avoid any complications the company used every fair means to adjust the difficulties and to have the service properly performed, but the situation has not improved, and the block in the yards has been a matter of such serious detriment to the commercial interests of Denver and Colorado that the company to-day took the necessary action to organize its yard forces. One of the chief difficulties has been the disposition on the part of switchmen to exact "tips" from shippers desiring switching done, and it has been proven that the switchmen have kept the yards in a blocked condition in order to enforce this. Several days ago the switchmen's grievance committee called on General Manager Meek and made several charges against Assistant Superintendent Burns, who has charge of the yards, and demanded his removal or they would all go out. Burns was suspended, pending an investigation. The charges having been disproved, Mr. Meek this morning addressed a communication to his switchmen, stating the facts, and also that "since Burns' removal there has been a large increase in the number of engineers used to do the work without a corresponding improvement in the yard situation, and the legitimate earning capacity of the Union Pacific at this point is being impaired to an inestimable extent by the failure on your part to render sufficient return in labor for the compensation given you. For these reasons Mr. Burns will be reinstated at 12 o'clock to-day. Switchmen who are unwilling to work cordially with Mr. Burns and to pledge their support and best efforts to the end of meeting every requirement of good service in the Denver yard, and those who are unsatisfactory, will receive their time and quit the service of the company before that hour." At 1 o'clock this afternoon when the whistle blew for them to return to work, not one of the 125 men put in an appearance. The company very soon secured thirty new men, and cars were moving after a delay of but an hour. Mr. Meek has given the strikers until to-morrow noon to determine what they will do, and it is probable a large number will return. Should the men determine to stay out, the officials of the road do not anticipate that it will extend over the system. About 70 per cent of the entire business of Colorado passes through the Union Pacific yards at this point, and a block in the yards vitally affects the entire the entire business community of Colorado as well as the far West.

STRIKE IMMINENT.

Chicago Switchmen Refusing to Work With "Q" Engineers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The delayed arrivals of Grand Masters Sweeney and Sargent is tending to precipitate a general strike among the Stockyards Switching association employes. Six switchmen were discharged this morning, making twelve in all who have been thrown out of work for refusing to work with "Q" engineers. It is reported that all the firemen, engineers and switchmen employed by the switching association on twenty-eight engines will quit work sooner than work with "Q" engines and crews, unless the old engineers—Ryan and Kukaiser—are put back or brotherhood men sent out on the engines. About 160 engineers, firemen and switchmen are working in the yards, and only the appearance of the two grand masters can prevent serious trouble.

The Inter-Continental.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Dr. Horatio Guzman, minister of Nicaragua, has received a telegram from his government saying that while Nicaragua recognizes the importance of the inter-continental railway project it cannot send a commissioner to Washington until after the meeting of the national congress in October, when it is expected that authority will be given for the appointment. The department of state has received a dispatch from William B. Sorsbey, United States consul-general in Equador, saying that the government of that country will take part in the inter-continental railway survey, and send a representative to the meeting of the board of commissioners in Washington in October.

May Grant an Advance.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—A long conference was held to-day between President Hughitt, of the Chicago & Northwest-railway, and the general manager and general superintendent of the road relative to a communication from the employes of the company, asking an increase in pay. The crnclusion reached was not divulged. Indications were that an advance would be granted, but not as large as requested.

Enthusiastic Carolinians.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 24.—A convention of state Democratic clubs met here to-day, and addresses were delivered by Senator Vance, Gov. Fowle and others. Eight thousand strangers are in the city.

Coal Firm Assigns.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24.—William J. Jourdan & Co., one of the oldest and largest coal firms in this city, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities, $150,000; assets, $154,000.

Movements of Steamships.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Werra, from New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Majestic and Cufic, from Liverpool; State of Georgia, from Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA — Arrived; Scandinavian, from Glasgow.