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VOL. XIII. SAINT PAUL MINN., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1891. NO. 290.

BUNGLING, SHOCKING!

The Rose Hanging One of the Most Brutal in the Annals of Crime.

When the Lever Is Pulled the Rotten Piece of Rope Is Snapped Asunder.

The Dying Man Is Again Attached to the Cord and Finally Dies.

Rose Met His Fate Bravely, Protesting His Innocence to the Last.

Special to the Globe.

REDWOOD FALLS, Oct. 16.—The extremely tragic ending of the life of William Rose, strangled to death in a bungling manner in a building no better than a shambles at 5 o'clock this morning, is generally looked upon in Southwest Minnesota as a deliberate judicial murder. It was a horrible affair throughout, the execution. An imperfectly tested rope broke, dropping the man, unconscious, to the floor. He was carried back to the scaffold, another rope adjusted about the neck, and then occurred a scene of chilling horror, of which the history of executions offers no parallel. Rose lay, full length, upon his back, his limbs pinioned, his face hidden by a silk cap of black. His legs twitched convulsively, and the bared neck showed a tremor as if breath were making a mighty effort to force itself through the cruelly closed passages. No attempt was made to raise the body. The sheriff for a second time pulled the lever, and the body of the man slowly straightened out at the end of the rope, almost without jar, as the trap fell. It was as if a beast had been knocked in the head and slowly drawn up for the knife. It was repulsively shocking. It was as cruel an exhibition as was ever offered upon the scaffold.

Brave to the Last.

And, to add to the strain upon every spectator not of completely calloused heart, Rose met his fate not only bravely, but earnestly protesting his innocence to the last, and charging the crime for which he gave his life to another. He spoke manfully; not a tremor in his voice; his eyes looking squarely into those of the spectators below. He knew that death encompassed him, and he said "good-by" in tones never to be forgotten. Then, as the rope was placed about his neck, he said, in tones of unutterable regret, as he glanced up at the hempen strands: "This looks pretty tough."

The black cap came down, and the tragedy was carried out in the midst of grotesque surroundings. The frame building enclosing the scaffold was lighted with kerosene lamps, long-wicked, and making everything look a sickly yellow. In front of the scaffold was a line of men, presumably favorites of the sheriff, and armed, for excuse, with old muskets resurrected from some vault. Other favorites of the sheriff were present, among them one being pointed out as H. G. Hayes, editor of the Sleepy Eye Herald. Of course this wasn't in violation of the law, as it was interpreted in Redwood. And that the majesty of justice might not be further violated, there was placed a cordon of burlesque comedians all about the jail. These men, mostly old residents of Redwood, were likewise armed with muskets having bayonets about a yard long. It seemed the duty of these old-timers, armed with their brief authority, to keep legitimate newspaper men and strangers away, while those who were known were let past the line to put eager eyes to the many knot holes and cracks in the shambles, where they had an excellent view of the mismanaged hanging. John Whittet was the chief of this battalion of

Farce-Comedy Artists,

and to newspaper men proved the most obnoxious. A number of drunken men were allowed to congregate on the west side of the structure, and a big free fight was only prevented by the appearance of Rose upon the scaffold. As it was, he must have plainly heard the profane wrangling as he mounted the twenty-two rude steps leading him to death.

He stepped briskly up, unaided by touch of any hand. He had slept nearly four hours, and was called at 3:30 a. m. of as beautiful a fall morning as is ever known. The sky was clear of every trace of cloud. The full moon had swung down toward the western horizon to throw long shadows of everything out of doors, while the light was almost that of day. Rose, as soon as up and dressed, asked for breakfast. It was slow in coming, and a second time he asked. There was still delay, and the man upon whose face the shadow of death rested received with grateful smile the young Scotch divine, Rev. John Sinclair, who was present only on account of Rose's earnest request.

"This is the happiest night," said Rose, "that I ever passed in my life. There was only one thing to mar my happiness—thoughts of my mother. If I only knew, if I could realize that my mother was reconciled, I would die the happiest man upon earth."

For the first time during three long years of confinement the strong man broke down, and tears coursed over his cheeks as he spoke so tenderly and lovingly of his aged mother. Then he recovered his composure, paced restlessly up and down once or twice, and sat down to his breakfast, eating heartily. Mr. Sinclair then read from the Scriptures and prayed with the condemned man.

"Now the end is very near, Rose," said the clergyman, after a time, "and I want you to tell me in whom and what you trust."

In most decided and measured terms Rose said:

"I trust only in Him who died for me."

Then he lighted a cigar and puffed vigorously for some five minutes. Then he called to the sheriff outside:

Says He Is Ready.

"You can come in when you like. I am ready."

Mr. Sinclair asked if there was no last request, no message.

"The only request I have," said Rose, gravely and courteously, "is that you follow my corpse to the grave."

The sheriff entered and produced the dread warrant of death. Rose said that it need not be read unless necessary. Assured that it was necessary under the law, he listened attentively to the reading. Then he was told that friends outside wished to see him.

"I would like to see them all," he said, and three New Ulm gentlemen were admitted. He shook hands with each, heartily, and told them that he died an innocent man. Then, without waiting for the word, he crossed his hands behind his back and turned them to the sheriff to be handcuffed.

The noble bearing of the condemned murderer touched every heart. He seemed offering himself freely, as a sacrifice. Knowing the certain fate in store, he met it with heroic courage. If guilty, Rose's actions at the last were such as to place him among the most hardened criminals the world has known. If innocent, he went to his death with the heroism of a martyr of old. And, whether innocent or guilty, he met his death like a noble man.

Rose followed the sheriff across the narrow passage way, climbed the stairs, and placed himself carefully upon the trap without word or sign, or assistance from any one. His face showed no unusual pallor, yet, from long confinement, it looked of marble white against the jet-black hair and mustache of the man. He glanced at the little crowd of people below, looked earnestly into their eyes, and firmly, as if weighing every word—as if he would bring home to every one his truth—as if he spoke in the very presence of God—he said:

His Last Words.

"Gentlemen, you realize that I stand on this platform to-night as a poor, unfortunate man, who in a few minutes must swing. I see a number of faces before me which I know, and some of you, gentlemen, will surely live to see the day that I shall be declared innocent. It is not by the strong arm of God that this is done, but by the strong arm of the law. I must bow to it. Gentlemen, I believe and I know that the man who killed Lufkin was Eli Slover. I repeat it, gentlemen, that Slover is the guilty man. Watch that old man Slover and see whether my words don't come true.

"I thank you for being here and for the kindnesses I have received from you. Gentlemen, I bid you good-by."

"Sheriff, do your duty," he quietly remarked as the last words died away.

The straps were adjusted, the black cap drawn. Mr. Sinclair had meant to offer an invocation, but before the first word was uttered the sheriff pulled the lever by his side. There was a jar which shook the entire structure, a snap, and the body of William Rose lay in a heap upon the floor, the noose tight about his neck, and three feet or more of the rope stretching along his side. Imperfectly tested, the rope had snapped in two.

The horror-stricken spectators stood absolutely without movement, as if carved of granite. Sheriff Mead was the one to break the spell.

"Get him up! get him up!" he said in a hoarse whisper, heard only a few feet away. Deputy Olmsted, who had stood at the right of the prisoner, jumped down through the trap. Another deputy and Coroner Pease raised the body and carried it up the steps, where it was laid, full length, face upwards, upon the readjusted trap. Not a word was spoken by any one. It was an appalling pantomime as the second noose dangling above was pulled down and placed about the neck. Then the body slipped slowly downward and hung suspended.

The heart beat for six and a half minutes and trace of it was felt for five minutes longer. At the end of twenty-three minutes the body was cut down. When the cap was removed the face was seen as serene as if in sleep. There was profuse hemorrhage from the nostrils, however. Frightfully disfigured as it was, the neck was not cut. As soon as the coroner viewed the remains they were taken in charge by Undertaker Wardell, of Tracy, and enclosed in a burial casket, silver trimmed, with a plate bearing the inscription, "At Rest." The undertaker acted under the direction of Rose's mother, and at noon the body was taken to Tracy, where the funeral will be held to-morrow.

DROVES OF CHINESE.

Why Not Corral Them for Threshing Crews.

ST. VINCENT, Oct. 16.—Within the past few weeks, on account of the strict enforcement of the United States customs regulations in New York state, the tide of Chinese immigration is diverted to the northern frontier of Minnesota and North Dakota. Minnesota, between Lake Superior and the Red river, a distance of 400 miles, is guarded by only three customs officers, and North Dakota is not in much better plight, consequently the Celestials are coming on in droves in spite of the best efforts of the few officers on duty. Collector Nelson, of the Dakota district, received a telegram on Tuesday from Killarney, Man., informing him that fifty-two Chinese had just gone south toward the international boundary line, a few miles distant, and Department Collector C. J. Williams, of St. Vincent, received intelligence that twenty-eight others are on their way south towards St. Vincent. This is but the beginning of this undesirable immigration, but, with about 400 arrivals weekly at Vancouver from China, a large increase will be added to our population unless active preventive measures are taken.

WEST SUPERIOR.

The Woods Company Said to Be Considering a Bonus.

Special to the Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Oct. 16.—A rumor is current that the Central Superior Development company has offered the Walter A. Wood concern $200,000 bonus to locate on its town site. The Walter A. Wood party, when in the city, were the guests of that company, and were taken to view the town site. There is great probability of some definite negotiations between the parties. The Walter A. Wood party left yesterday morning for Minneapolis, after meeting representatives of the Land and River Improvement company and the Consolidated Land company, the two largest land companies of Superior.

Will They Appropriate?

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 16.—The people of South Dakota will vote on Nov. 3 on the question of an appropriation of $50,000 for world's fair purposes. The sentiment is rapidly changing in favor of an exhibit. The farmer legislature of last winter were generally in favor of a representation, but their ideas of the character of it were not up to the standard required by the magnificence of the state. Many were in favor of appropriating $10,000. Some wanted to vote for $25,000 and some would have voted for $40,000, but the pressure of outside lobbying for $50,000 was too strong for no sum less than $50,000 that between all parties and the members an adjournment sine die was had without any appropriation.

Vessels Moving Slowly.

Special to the Globe.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 16.—The channel around the sunken steamer Peck was completed last night. Vessels are passing, but very slowly. Most of the large craft are grounded, and caused great delay. The arrival of new vessels is about the same as passages, consequently there is not much decrease in the blockade. Fears are expressed that the banks of the channel may cave in, but government officials think they will hold. Only fourteen boats of the down fleet of eighty have passed Detour, and over eighty up-bound boats are here still to pass. All vessels have the assistance of a tug to pass.

BALFOUR HAS A FEAR.

Certain Defeat in the Coming Election Deters Him From Leading.

He Is Anxious That Some One Else Should Assume Smith's Role.

William O'Brien States His Position Toward the Dead Parnell.

Gladstone's Blunder--A Close Alliance Between France and Russia.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Conservatives have been prematurely jubilant over having escaped the leadership of Mr. Goschen. Members of the Carlton club, after passing a pleasant day of excitement over the supposed success of their representations made to Lord Salisbury, received with a shock of disappointment the statement from Balfour denying that he had been offered the leadership.

Akers Douglas, Conservative whip, on being appealed to to explain the position, especially with a view to Mr. Goschen's announcement at Cambridge last night in connection with Mr. Balfour and the leadership, says Mr. Goschen spoke without authority from Lord Salisbury. His expressions must simply be taken as a personal acknowledgment of Mr. Balfour's services. Mr. Douglas denies that the premier has yet definitely offered the vacant post to any member of the cabinet. He would not say whether it had been offered to any one outside the cabinet, meaning the Marquis of Hartington.

The truth of the position, as known to the inner official circle, is that Mr. Balfour wants the Marquis of Hartington to become the leader, with the reversion of the post to himself. He pleads excessive work in connection with the Irish local government bill, which he desires to pass during his tenure in office as chief secretary for Ireland.

Fears Coming Defeat.

Behind Mr. Balfour's ostensible reasons for not taking the lead of the party in the house of commons at the present juncture, he doubtless is influenced by a feeling of aversion to have his early period of leadership signalized by the coming decisive defeat of the party.

No one having even casual contact with the government ministers can escape the conviction that forebodings of a grand disaster at the next general election fill their minds. Already they have accepted defeat as inevitable and talk of their personal arrangements consequent upon it. Mr. Goschen knows and appreciates as well as any one that the government will soon collapse, and probably, like Mr. Balfour, does not care to lead the party into the valley of humiliation. Mr. Balfour would prefer the Marquis of Hartington to take the place, both as the most pliant instrument of Mr. Goschen, ready at any time to resign his functions, and certain before long to go to the house of lords on the death of his aged father, the Duke of Devonshire.

The indecision of the Marquis of Salisbury, due to the extreme gravity of the internal situation, the dissensions among the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists on the eve of the election, hopelessly damage the position of the government at the present moment. Salisbury appears to have been driven back upon Hartington, from whom he has the specific pledge to assume office if a condition of affairs arise imperiling the coalition. Late to-night the report prevailed in government offices that the Marquis of Hartington had induced the Marquis of Salisbury to make a definite offer to Mr. Goschen before calling him to take the burden of responsibilities he had hitherto shirked.

O'BRIEN'S POSITION.

The Irish Patriot Sets Himself Right Before the World.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—It has been intimated for some days past that William O'Brien, member of parliament for Northeast Cork, was preparing a statement, or manifesto, in reply to the recent Parnellite defiances which have been scattered right and left by the leaders of that party. Mr. O'Brien's statement is given to the public to-day. He writes:

"I have waited since the funeral, hoping that the late Mr. Parnell's leading supporters, knowing my relations with Mr. Parnell at Boulogne, would have the manliness to disassociate themselves from the diabolical charges circulated broadcast by their special organ that Mr. Dillon and myself hounded their leader to death. Now are the councils of peace madly and finally cast to the winds; now have the foulest insinuations as to our treatment of Mr. Parnell become part of the machinery of the dissension-mongers without a word of repudiation or rebuke from the men who know the charges to be the foulest, most ungrateful and iniquitous ever leveled at an Irish nationalist. My countrymen will agree with me that I am absolved from all obligations of silence in regard to the conferences at Boulogne.

The unalterable basis of all communications with Mr. Parnell at Boulogne was, first and last, his retirement from the leadership. I broke off communication with him after the first interview until I was informed by his chief lieutenant that he would entertain the proposal. I invite Parnell's representatives to publish every document concerning the Boulogne negotiations. We kept three objects always in view. First, that it is impossible that Mr. Parnell could continue as chairman of the parliamentary committee; second, to soften the memory of Mr. Parnell's fault by every possible palliative and evidence of good will that his devoted colleagues could suggest; third, to avert the calamities which we keenly felt to be irreparable from any disruption of the forces.

We are fully pursuaded that these objects would have been attained had the terms we suggested been loyally accepted, and the party would then have been reunited under the leadership of Mr. McCarthy, leaving Mr. Parnell an honorable place in Irish public life. Mr. Parnell's four most influential lieutenants professed themselves to be as eager as ourselves to secure Mr. Parnell's withdrawal, either on these terms, or by reunion under the leadership of Mr. Dillon. These same men are now silent, whilst their organ charges me with plotting to get rid of Mr. Parnell.

They themselves pressed me to consent to Mr. Parnell's first proposition, which was that he should retire in favor of myself, and at the close of the negotiations they repeated their conviction that it would have solved the difficulty had I consented. Mr. Parnell's own feelings as to my treatment of him are explained in the following letter written to me on the day we broke off negotiations:

Feb. 11, 1890.—My Dear O'Brien: I desire to express to you how deeply I feel the kindness and gentleness of spirit shown to me by you throughout the negotiations. I have felt all along that I had no right to expect from anybody the constant anxiety to meet my views, the intense desire that all proposals claiming your sanction should be as palatable as possible to me, which so distinguished your conduct in the communications which passed between us. I know that you have forgiven much roughness and asperity on my part, and that you have made allowances for some unreasonable conduct from me, which to anybody gifted with less patience and conciliation than yourself would have been most difficult.

"I appreciate intensely the difficulties which surrounded you during these negotiations, the constant daily anxiety which would have been overwhelming to anybody possessed of less courage and devotion than yourself. I fervently hope and believe that the prospects of Ireland are not so dark as you fear, and, after a little time, having passed through the clouds and darkness, we shall again stand on our former footing, when in happier days we were comrades in arms in behalf of a united Ireland. Dearest O'Brien, I am always yours,

"CHARLES S. PARNELL."

Mr. O'Brien concludes: "Thus closed the Boulogne communications, with full recognition that we parted as honorable opponents."

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Timothy Harrington, M. P. for Dublin, replying to the revelations of Mr. O'Brien, said that followers of Mr. Parnell never made the assertion that Mr. O'Brien was not sincere in his desire to secure a settlement at the Boulogne conference. He denies that the negotiation were based on the absolute retirement of Parnell, and adds that the sooner Mr. O'Brien publishes the text of the negotiations the more delighted the followers of Mr. Parnell will be.

FUEL TO THE FLAMES.

Both of the Irish Parties Are Growing Bitter.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.—Pierce Mahoney, member of parliament for North Meath, speaking at a meeting of the followers of Mr. Parnell to-day, was greeted as the new leader. He railed Dillon and O'Brien. A year ago he reverenced them next to Mr. Parnell; he now despised them from the bottom of his heart. Though the party had lost the statesmanship of Parnell, the path he marked out was plain, and they would tread that path. Defeats would not discourage them. If they had not a sidgle seat in the house of commons, they would still have a party in the country that would live in the hearts of the independent men of Ireland. By them and their spirit Ireland would be redeemed. Mahony is a mere figurehead. He is a poor speaker, and has no known gifts as a tactician. The section has but three men of proved parliamentary ability—Redmond, Leary and John O'Connor. The first named has become the actual leader. The exasperations of the factions increases daily. Healy is specially marked out for detestation. His utterance recorded during the Kilkenny contest about Parnell, "I will drive him into his grave or a lunatic asylum," is recalled and largely made use of.

GLADSTONE BLUNDERED.

His Followers Aroused on the Subject of Egypt.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The comments of the official organs of the French and other European governments in Mr. Gladstone's announcing at Newcastle his intention to move an order for the evacuation of Egypt, awoke the liberal leaders to the prospective dangers arising from the declaration. Communications between Lord Rosebery, Mr. Gladstone's last foreign secretary, and Earl Spencer, the coming foreign secretary, with other leaders, have resulted in the semi-official explanations, through the liberal papers, putting a gloss on Mr. Gladstone's words greatly at variance with the first general interpretation.

Mr. Gladstone did not mean that as soon as he attained power he would discontinue the occupation; he would simply look for some way for bringing to a close the present provisional regime. James Brice, M. P., as the next Liberal under foreign secretary, was put up yesterday at Aberdeen to declare that the Liberals would not scuttle out of Egypt any more than the Tories. England was under solemn and reiterated engagements to only withdraw her troops when this could be done with safety to the progress and prosperity of the country. Mr. Brice's pronunciamento, made within view of the responsibilities of office, shows that Mr. Gladstone has again been floundering into a blunder on the foreign policy, which his colleagues find it necessary to correct.

A CLOSE ALLIANCE.

France and Russia Will Be Bounden Allies.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The government is sounding the temper of the deputies on the question of a formal treaty with Russia, and that should the sentiment be favorable, a draft of a written compact, which has already been made for submission to the czar, will be put in shape for that purpose. It is understood that nearly every deputy, irrespective of party affiliations, favors a binding treaty with Russia. The fraternization between the two countries has been greatly stimulated by the success of the Russian loan under French direction. There is a rapidly growing intercourse, and the number of wealthy Russians in Paris is greater than for many years past, while Russians engage with Frenchmen and Frenchmen with Russians in business enterprises.

The object of H. de Giers, the Russian foreign minister, in seeking the recent interview with the king of Italy and Marquis di Rudini, the Italian premier, was to ascertain the nature of the triple alliance before concluding a treaty with France. King Humbert assured M. de Giers that the triple alliance was based on a defensive and not on an offensive treaty.

The Prohibition Stands.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—At a meeting of the cabinet the protest of the archbishop of Rheims and of the bishop of Angers against the government order prohibiting bishops from leaving their dioceses without permission from the government was discussed. The order complained of was issued as a result of the recent disorders in the Pantheon at Rome. After carefully weighing both sides of the question, and giving the protests due consideration, the cabinet decided that the order must be enforced by all possible means.

Shortening the Service.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The military authorities have decided to extend the short service experiment. The two battalions now quartered at Metz will be composed wholly of recruits. They will be taught all the exercises the first year, the second being devoted to a repetition and extension on a more thorough scale. This decision results from the necessity of the quicker training of recruits in order to keep pace with the rapid growth of the French army.

TALKED ECONOMICS.

The Relations of Labor and Capital Touched by the Methodists.

Religion Held to Be the One Thing Necessary for a Solution.

Methodist Unity Favored by the Council--Sentiment in England.

Women's Associations Name the New Officers and Will Push Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Rev. F. W. Bourne, president of the Bible Methodist Church of England, occupied the chair at the beginning of the ninth day's session of the ecumenical Methodist council. The subject of Methodist federation, which was adjourned from yesterday, was again taken up.

Rev. Dr. Waller, of England, rising to a question of privilege, disclaimed any intention of reflecting in any way upon Dr. Stephenson in his remarks of yesterday. Dr. Buckley, of New York, said that the Americans present did not understand the English methods of ruling, and the English delegates did not understand the force of the "point of order" in American legislative practices. These misunderstandings might account for the friction in yesterday's proceedings.

After remarks by various delegates on the resolutions and expressing regret that anything had occurred yesterday to mar the proceedings, the question was put on the adoption of the report and it was agreed to unanimously, amid applause. The business committee reported the following resolution:

The conference expresses its devout thankfulness to Almighty God that, through the growing influence of Christian opinion, the contagious diseases acts have been abolished in the United Kingdom, but deeply regrets that such immoral legislation is still in force in various other parts of the world. The conference further declares its earnest hope that Christian sentiment will soon make such immoral legislation everywhere impossible; and further, the conference records its strong conviction that men of notoriously immoral life should not be allowed to occupy places of public trust and authority.

The resolution was adopted without debate. The committee also reported a resolution demanding the complete suppression of the opium trade in all parts of the world. It was adopted.

Atkinson Snubbed.

Mr. Atkinson, M. P., rising to a personal explanation, said that he had spoken in parliamentary terms yesterday. He would not make any explanation under duress and when somebody held a pistol to his head. But now he would say that when he had yesterday talked about Bible Christians and Primitive Methodists he had spoken as he had often before when he presided over meetings of those bodies and gave of his substance to aid them in England. In that country he should have felt degraded to have to explain that he had always gone hand in hand with all Methodist bodies and had the highest regard for all of them.

One of the Primitive Methodists arose and expressed the grateful appreciation of the delegation to Dr. Stephenson for kindly words, but failed to notice, Mr. Atkinson's remarks, although the latter inquired if his words had not been kindly.

The topic of the morning session, "Social Problems," was then taken up. Hon. Alden Speare, president of the Boston chamber of commerce, read the essay on "The Church in Her Relation to Labor and Capital." Mr. Speare said that the church, by the spiritual changes which it has wrought in the lives of millions of her membership, has elevated them from habits and conditions that lead only to poverty and crime. In return for such priceless benefits, labor and capital should give their first and best efforts to the church for its extension and prosperity. In a country like our own, under a government of the people and by the people, the elective franchise should not be given to any foreigner till he can read and write the language of the country of his adoption and has been long enough a resident to become conversant with the laws and customs of the land, be that time ten or twenty-one years. It seems the question of

Hours of Labor

is vastly more vital to the wage-earner than to capital. For ten years the average return to capital has not been 4 per cent. If further pressed the "goose that lays the golden egg" of constant and well-remunerated employment is killed, our manufactures must be closed and the laborer be left without employment.

We are in accord with the proposition so generally accepted—that politics shall not be the subject of pulpit discussion. We are rather fully persuaded that pulpits should speak with no uncertain sound on all subjects to the well being and happiness of the people.

Rev. J. Berry, of Wellington, New Zealand, delivered an address on "The Moral Aspect of Labor Organizations and Strikes." He said the position of Methodism in the twentieth century will depend upon her attitude toward the labor movement in the last decade of the nineteenth. In considering the morality of a strike there are two questions at least which must be answered: First, is the cause sufficient? Second, is the method justifiable? A strike is a social and economic war, but it is necessary for labor to organize and fight because capital organizes and fights and is generally the stronger of the two. There can be no peace between employer and employed until the principle of profit-sharing is recognized as the equitable settlement of the wage question and adopted wherever practicable. Let us make haste to wipe out the reproach that the Christian pulpit hardly touches upon the duty of the rich to the poor except by an occasional sermon on the duty of broad charity. We should have justice first. Until justice is done there is no place for charity.

I. R. Inch, LL. D., of Canada, spoke on the subject of "The Moral Aspects of Combinations of Capital." Mr. Inch said loss to individuals may come even from a beneficent combination, but the progress of the race must not be stayed because a few may be sacrificed to the general good. The power of combination legitimately acquired must also be legitimately exercised in accordance with equity towards employes and even toward competitors. The alarming extent to which

The Tyranny of Trusts

has been exercised in the United States and Canada has been only partially revealed, and yet a system of spoliation has been uncovered, in comparison with which the exactions of the feudalists might hide their diminished heads.

Rev. Dr. Worthington, of England, said that the wages among the laboring classes in America were not materially higher than in England, but their expenses were much greater. Hon. J. T. Tyler, of Ohio, said he had been a workman himself. He had concluded that there was no adequate remedy on the face of the earth for the complaints of labor except the Christian religion and the abolition of the liquor traffic. Rev. Frank Ballard, of England, said that Christianity had never been tried as a remedy for labor troubles.

Rev. Peter Thompson, of London, in an essay upon the "Obligations of the Church in Relation to the Social Condition of the People," said there had been culpable neglect and indifference on the part of all churches, and the rapid changes of recent years involving the degradation and ruin of multitudes had not been watched and dealt with as they should have been. He was coming to the conclusion that almost the worst doom that could come in this life was the workhouse for men and women and pauper schools for children.

Rev. D. H. Tribon, of Philadelphia, declared that he was a chaplain in the navy and an old-fashioned red-hot repentor, you-be-damned Methodist. As a poor man and a working man, he objected against being put over to one side and having the rich look upon them as wild animals.

The evening session was devoted to the subject of "Missions in Heathen and Christian Lands."

ADVANCED WOMEN.

Election of Officers at the Michigan Meeting.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 16.—At this morning's executive session of the national congress of the Association for the Advancement of Women officers were elected as follows for the year 1891-92: President, Julia Ward Howe, Rhode Island; vice presidents, Edna D. Cheney, Massachusetts; E. Louise Demorest, New York; Martha H. Mowry, M. D., Rhode Island; Abbie M. Fulton, Maine; Caroline R. Wendell, New Hampshire; L. M. Smiley, Vermont; Charlotte E. Browne, New Jersey; Mary E. Cobb, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth T. Graham, Maryland; Jean M. Lander, District of Columbia; Caroline M. Brown, Virginia; Elizabeth Wyde Botume, South Carolina; Anna C. Bowser, Kentucky; Rebecca N. Hazard, Missouri; Louise G. Hufford, Indiana; Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, Illinois; Lucinda H. Stone, Ph. D., Michigan; Ida Stonewall Ickler, Minnesota; Mrs. Nancy Adsit, Wisconsin; Mrs. D. M. Cooley, Iowa; Clara Bewick Colby, Nebraska; Jennie A. Freiseth, Utah; Ellen W. Mitchell, Colorado; Sophia D. Grubb, Kansas; Mary B. Moody, M. D., Connecticut; Almira B. Hamilton, Canada; Ellen C. Sargent, California; Secretary, Elizabeth Lord Tifft, Buffalo, N. Y.; treasurer, Henrietta L. F. Wolcott, Dedham, Mass.; auditors, Sophia Curtiss Hoffmann, New York; Ella V. Mark, M. D., Maryland; directors, Romella L. Clapp, New York; Ella V. Mark, M. D., Maryland; Frances Fisher Wood, New York; Mary F. Rogers, Kentucky; Ella C. Lapham, New York; Mary A. Ripley, Nebraska; Harriett A. Townsend, New York; Mary Wright Stewart, Indiana; Mary F. Eastman, Massachusetts; Elizabeth Boynton Herbert, Illinois; Caroline A. Kennard, Massachusetts; Clara P. Bourland, Illinois; Kate Gannett Wells, Massachusetts; Catherine A. F. Stebbins, Michigan; Susan Woodman, Hampshire; Belle M. Perry, Michigan; Lina Barry Taylor, Connecticut; Mary N. Adams, Iowa; Rev. A. B. Blackwell, New Jersey; Nellie Reid Cady, Iowa; Charlotte L. Pierce, Pennsylvania; Amanda L. Aikens, Wisconsin; Mary E. Wing, Nebraska; Dr. Emily H. Stone, Connecticut; Ione F. Hunna, Colorado.

The congress closed this evening with a symposium on the subject of "Man," who was handled without gloves by numerous speakers. The executive committee will meet in St. Paul Oct. 20, and decide on the time and place of the next annual meeting of the congress.

PREPARED FOR WORK.

Important Changes in the Association Constitution.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 16.—This was the fourth day of the biennial conference of the International Women's Christian association. It was passed in secret session. The forenoon was taken up in the discussion and formation of a new constitution, which now gives the association a strong central organization, with power to transact business. Heretofore each local association has existed independently, the conference electing no permanent officers, simply appointing an international committee which has power only to make arrangements for the ensuing conference. It could not raise funds nor prosecute any active aggressive work. The new constitution provides for an executive committee elected by ballots, and all other officers. This committee will meet at the call of the president and will have power to push the work of organization. The new officers elected are President, Mrs. C. R. Springer; St. Louis; vice president at large, Mrs. C. N. Judson, Broklyn; recording secretary, Mrs. Fannie Cassidy Duncan, Louisville; assistant secretary, Mrs. William Simpkin, Richmond, Va.; treasurer, Mrs. John J. Underwood, Lincoln, Neb. In response to an invitation of Miss Frances Willard, the conference elected as fraternal delegates to the World's W. C. T. U., which meets in Boston in 1893, Mrs. S. C. Elliott, of Lincoln, Neb., and Miss C. V. Drinkwater, of Boston. The next conference will be held in Buffalo.

UNION NOT LIKELY.

English Sentiment Opposed to Such a Step.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The feeling of the Washington ecumenical congress towards a union of churches has not the entire sympathy of Methodists here. The proposed conferences for bringing about a union of the Methodist bodies of England and America will not be opposed, but the opinions of a number of members of the London Wesleyan council are doubtful on the early probability of organic union. Toward the approaches of the Non-conformist council for closer relation the Wesleyan council, in session this week, gave an absolute refusal. The Non-conformist council sent to the body a letter urging joint action on leading social questions. The Wesleyan committee, however, declined the invitation.

Lutheran Council.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—The general council of the Lutheran church to-day decided to issue a supplement book to the old church book. The application of the English Lutheran synod of the Northwest for admission into the general council was postponed until the president of the Augustana synod gives his opinion.

Leo May Leave Rome.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The pope in a note to the powers says that recent Pantheon disorders were of importance and insists it is impossible for both the Italian government and the papacy to remain in Rome.

IOWA'S TIDAL WAVE.

Its Name Is Boies, and It Is Sweeping Things in the Hawkeye State.

Why the Once Rock-Ribbed Republican State Will Elect Boies.

Ex-Chief Justice Day Writes a Letter on the Prohibition Law.

It Will Be Worth Thousands of Votes to the Democrats.

Special to the Globe.

DUBUQUE, Io., Oct. 16.—Never in all its history has the great state of Iowa been stirred from center to circumference, politically speaking, so thoroughly as it is during the present campaign. The great commonwealth which gave Garfield 80,000 majority has become fighting ground, with a Democratic governor now occupying the chair. The proud Republican majority, which was considered impregnable, has dwindled down to almost if not quite a minority. By dint of hard work, the state ticket was saved to the g. o. p. last fall by pluralities of a little over 1,000. It was a most complete revolution—not for a single day, but for years. Its effect became visible when William Larrabee was last elected governor in 1887. He was a minority governor by nearly 4,000. In reality, however, the revolution dates back to the campaign of 1883, when the Republicans elected a majority of only two in the lower house of the legislature. It was only by a bare-faced system of gerrymandering congressional and legislative districts that the Republicans retained control of the state, and the political map of Iowa stands today as a monument to their desperation.

Comfortable Majorities.

Last fall the Democratic majority on congressmen was over 9,000. This, too, when purely national issues were in controversy. With these same national issues incidental and added to the absorbing local question of prohibition it is as certain to follow as night follows day that the Democratic majority next month will be doubled if not trebled. Two years ago Hon. Horace Boies was elected governor on the Democratic ticket. He has proven the best executive Iowa ever had. With a record as clean as falling snow, his course in the gubernatorial chair has challenged the admiration of the entire state, and even Republicans are forced to admit his most excellent administration. The radicals themselves admit it, when they forsake an attack upon his official acts, and confine their tirade against his New York speech, in which he demonstrated, from figures furnished largely by Republicans themselves, that farming is carried on at a loss. It is but a few years since the Des Moines Register, the leading Republican daily of the state, advised Iowa farmers to burn their corn, because it was more valuable as fuel than to be placed on the market at current prices. In their attack upon the governor the Republicans found they had made an overwhelming blunder. Business men refused to forsake him for telling the truth, and the farmers, on whom it was hoped the tirade would have the greatest effect, rallied to the Boies standard, loudly proclaiming him their leader who had the manhood to stand before the nation and eloquently plead their cause. The Democratic committee sent the governor's speech

Broadcast Over the State,

and its influence was exactly opposite to that expected by the Republicans. Seeing their error in attacking his New York speech, the party organs have entirely forsaken the fight, and are now concentrating their efforts on holding their followers under the party yoke through fear. The terrible cry of "Michigandizing Iowa" has been raised, and the Republican bosses assert that if the Democrats capture the state they will pass a law whereby each congressional district will choose its own presidential elector, thus giving the Democratic candidate a majority of Iowa's electoral vote. They have set up still another cry. The legislature, which meets next winter, redistricts the state for congressional and legislative purposes. Republican leaders claim to see danger that the Democrats, if successful, will gerrymander the state so completely that Republican success will be absolutely impossible in the future. A few who love party better than principle were being held in the traces on this cry, when Gov. Boies effectually exploded their fear by announcing that he would never, if re-elected governor, sanction a redistricting bill which does injustice to any portion of the state. He would never indorse such a district as the Third, Henderson's

"Monkey Wrench" District,

which is but one county in width and extends 200 miles, over half way across the state. The Republicans have given sufficient provocation for the Democrats to do likewise, if placed in power, and that is what they fear; but the standard-bearer declares, in unmistakable language, that his party must be just to the people. He is openly pledged to this, and his pledges will be redeemed. There is a great difference between the two candidates seeking the suffrages of the people. From the day he was nominated until this, Hiram C. Wheeler, the Republican candidate, has given no expression to his views upon any question. He has never written a letter of acceptance, and the people of Iowa are to-day in ignorance whether he conscientiously stands on the Republican platform or not. He has not made a speech. His plan of campaign has been to ride around the state shaking hands and exhibiting himself at county fairs. When in Dubuque and other large cities of the state, reporters on the daily press attempted to gain from him an interview, but without success. He steadfastly refused to talk politics. In striking contrast to Wheeler's campaign is that of Gov. Boies. He not only wrote a manly letter of acceptance, but he is also expressing himself unequivocally on the great questions now agitating the minds of the Iowa voters.

He Does Not Dodge

a single point or evade a single issue. The people of Iowa know him not only by his unequalled record in the gubernatorial chair, but also by his expressed opinions on what local government should be, if his party is placed in power. Never did a Democrat in the state wage such a mighty and successful warfare before. He is on a triumphal march across the state. Visiting every section he is received everywhere with enthusiasm, and Independent Republicans are daily flocking to his standard. He is delivering from four to six speeches each week, and their influence is being felt.

While Gov. Boies shines forth as an able exponent of Democratic principles, he shines equally, if not superior, in putting his antagonists to rout. Early in the campaign, Senator Allison essayed to call in question the governor's statements and received such veritable annihilation from his excellency that he has forsaken the Iowa stump and gone down into Ohio to gather inspiration at the feet of Bill McKinley. Secretary of State McFarland went after the governor, and since the latter replied, McFarland has not dared to show his head. The upper Iowa conference of the M. E. church, recently in session at Davenport, passed resolutions strongly

Condemning His Course

as governor in pardons alleged to have been granted violators of the prohibitory law. Rev. Dr. J. H. Rhea, of Marshalltown, was a member of the conference and helped frame the denunciatory resolutions. When the governor spoke at Marshalltown he took occasion to refer to one commutation he had granted, in which the name of Rev. Dr. Rhea appeared as one of the hundreds of petitioners. The preacher was overthrown. He is now out in a card through the public press showing that he signed the petition for executive clemency because the subject deserved it. He had long before forsaken the saloon business, and the preacher was convinced he desired to follow more honorable pursuits. In vindicating himself, Rev. Dr. Rhea unwittingly defends the governor in the very acts for which he aided to condemn him at the conference session. Thus it is that Gov. Boies has silenced his villifiers. He weakens not when approaching the contest, and has given the Republicans the greatest surprise party of their lives in a commonwealth where only a few years ago it was worth a man's life to hold up his head and declare himself a Democrat. The tidal wave is on. Gov. Boies' strength has increased wonderfully in the past two weeks, until at the present time the Republican candidates are completely unhorsed, and in wilder desperation than was King Richard III.

EX-CHIEF DAY DESERTS.

The Old Justice Out of the Republican Party.

SIOUX CITY, Io., Oct. 16.—The other night it was telegraphed from Des Moines that the Democrats had a little surprise in store for their Republican opponents in the form of a notable defection from the Republican ranks. It was said that when the name of the gentleman who had concluded to work and vote for the election of Boies and a Democratic legislature was made public, it would create something of a sensation. The letter which this gentleman has written, and which was given to the Iowa press to-day, is addressed to Mr. Park, Democratic candidate for the legislature from Polk county (Des Moines), and is signed by James G. Day, ex-chief justice of Iowa, a life-long Republican, and one of the most distinguished men of the state. That letter is a masterpiece in the way of arraignment of prohibition. It is very long, for so vital a topic cannot be dismissed in a word.

Judge Day reviews the history of the Republican party in Iowa, its loyalty to the union, its unswerving fealty to the principles which once made that party great in national affairs, and its general influence in the direction of human progress. But he declares that in Iowa the party has sadly departed from its moorings. For the past few years it has been governed by principles not in accord with the best and broadest thought, and its usefulness as an intellectual and moral factor in this state at least seems to be at an end.

The judge says he speaks more particularly with reference to the doctrine of prohibition, which at first was thought to be a wise experiment, but which he has become convinced is a failure in all its phases. He believes that the doctrine has not been and cannot be enforced in an intelligent and liberty-loving community. It has utterly failed in Iowa. It has led to willful violation of law that cannot be checked or punished in the present condition of public sentiment. It has impeded the progress and advancement of the state; it has retarded her growth and development, as is shown by official statistics; it has promoted vice in low quarters, has brought into being a contemptible class of informers and blackmailers, and its operation, at least, has lowered the tone of the whole community.

It has necessitated increased taxation to pay the cost of espionage; it has deprived the state and municipalities of a reasonable source of revenue for current expenses, enjoyed by other states; it has paralyzed certain industries which in their states are fruitful sources of taxable income, thus increasing by so much the burden of the farmer and wage earner of Iowa, and, in fact, says Judge Day, "its whole material and physical influence has been bad and a most regretable detriment to the state of Iowa. It gives me pleasure to say that I will cast my vote in a way the most likely to secure a repeal of the present unwise law." This declaration, coming just after the Republican "corn and tariff" demonstration at Des Moines yesterday, will create a breeze. It shows that ex-Chief Justice Day does not regard the present corn crop or the McKinley tariff as the vital issues in Iowa, and that he proposes to base his own action on broader and more reasonable grounds.

THE NEWS BULLETIN.

- Weather---Colder, showers.
- The Rose hanging was shocking.
- Chinese flocking over border.
- Iowa is looking Democratic.
- Pennsylvania miners strike.
- Henry Villard delivers an address.
- Heavy hail storm up North.
- Great tower to be built in Chicago.
- Gladstone said to have blundered.
- Mille Lacs refuse to move.
- Wine rooms are roasted.
- Blaine writes a letter.
- Wyoming lands ceded.
- Dun reports trade improving.
- France and Russia getting together.
- Five people suffocated in London.
- Big Forgeries at Milwaukee.
- Tecumseh, Neb., Bank Closes.
- Fatal Wreck on the Panhandle.
- Broker Evans Kills Himself, Boston.
- Terrible Case of Depravity in Ohio.

RUN OF THE MARKETS.

The tone of the market in Chicago was changed yesterday. Buyers of Thursday were eager to sell at the opening, and offerings exceeded the demand. October wheat opened at 96⅝c, December at 98¾c, May at $1.04¾; and the close was at 96¼c, 98¼c and $1.04⅛ respectively. October corn closed at 52¾c, November at 48c, May at 42c. Oats closed at 27¾c October, 27⅞c November and 30⅞c May.

The New York stock market was stronger, and material gains were the rule all along the list, with the close quiet, but firm, at the best prices for the day.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE