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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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FOR PRESIDENT
GROVER CLEVELAND.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22. — For Minnesota: Fair, except probable showers in extreme northeast portions; slightly cooler in northwest; slightly warmer in northeast portion; southeasterly winds, becoming variable. For Wisconsin: Fair, except showers in eastern and northern portions; warmer in extreme northern portions; southeast winds. For Iowa: Continued warmer, fair weather; southerly winds. For North Dakota: Occasional light showers; variable winds. For South Dakota: Continued warm, fair weather; south winds. For Montana: Showers; south to west winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer....	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer....
St. Paul.....	29.78	74	Miles City..	29.60	68
Duluth.....	29.78	58	Helena......	29.74	54
La Crosse...	29.84	74	Ft. Sully....	.....	....
Huron.....	29.64	78	Minnedosa..	.....	....
Moorhead...	29.64	70	Calgary.....	.....	....
St. Vincent..	29.60	68	Qu'Appelle.	29.60	54
Bismarck ..	29.72	72	Winnipeg...	29.60	62
Ft. Buford..	29.64	72	Med'e Hat...	.....	....

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

CHICAGO'S "BOSS SPORT."

It appears that the Hon. MICHAEL C. MCDONALD, of Chicago, has at last succeeded in getting himself into rather serious trouble. He has locked horns with the doughty boy mayor of the Windy City, and the issue looks dubious for MICHAEL.

Of course, everybody knows "MIKE," or, at least, knows of him. What the Prince of Monaco is to Monte Carlo the Hon. MICHAEL is to the seamy side of Chicago. He rules it. He is the "boss sport," the gamblers' high mogul. His wealth is prodigious: his Ashland boulevard home is palatial; his word is law to a small army of henchmen and parasites. When his wife left him a few years ago no church deacon under similarly unfortunate circumstances ever received a more liberal writing up. He is really a great personage—in his own devious and shady way.

The issue on which the Hon. MICHAEL and the honorable mayor have locked horns is an offshoot of the Garfield park troubles. The mayor has had MICHAEL arrested for attempting to bribe a police justice to release prisoners arrested at the Garfield track. It is a serious charge, and apparently Mr. MCDONALD has only one loophole of escape. The prosecution claim that the attempt at bribery was unsuccessful. If MICHAEL will rest his case on the reductio ad absurdum implied in the proposition that a Chicago police official refused a bribe, he may yet go scot free.

EVERY day brings fresh encouragement to the Democracy of the Northwest. By a vigorous effort the entire chain of states, from Illinois through Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana, can be wrested from the crumbling Republican column. Will you help?

THE LAST OF THE CAPTAINS.

BEN BUTLER. Who has not heard the name! In what American household is it not familiar!

It has been the greatest name in Washington these past few days. The Grand Army reunion has resolved itself into a veritable ovation to the grim old soldier-citizen of Massachusetts. He is the last of the great Union captains of the war. He is the last, and he was one of the ablest. Among the volunteer soldiery history will accord his achievements a foremost place. As the years go by his many peculiarities of disposition and temperament will be forgotten and he will shine only in the light of his finer, grander qualities. His is a ruggedly heroic personality. In the ruthless pursuit of what he considered his exact duty he has added to the list of his bitter enemies year by year and with an unconcern that savored almost of pleasure. And yet the innate kindness of his heart can be no more successfully disputed than can the brilliancy of his intellect. He ruled rebellious New Orleans with an iron hand, and forced from its citizens a respect for the stars and stripes not merely nominal, but unequivocal and absolute. For this he has been followed by a relentless, implacable hatred which has outlasted nearly all the war-engendered passions of the South. On his side, too, he has ever shown himself a good hater, and few, either of his enemies or his friends, have outdone him in enmity or in friendship.

He is a Rare Old BEN. The cheers which greet him at Washington deserve an echo in all honest, loyal hearts. He is a brave old fellow—brave even under the wounds of that keenest of weapons, ridicule. After its years of turbulent voyaging, may his life-boat now sail in smooth and pleasant waters for the brief space that remains until death drops the anchor.

BROTHER ARNEY.

The important announcement comes from Detroit that ex-Rev. J. W. ARNEY meditates a return to the pulpit. Mr. ARNEY, it will be remembered, forsook the pulpit for the race course. He tried for a time to combine the two, but the Methodist conference objected. Then Mr. ARNEY tried to overrule the objection, and, failing even in that, he was finally constrained, at however great strain on his personal feelings, to renounce the soul-saving business altogether. He had invested too largely in trotting horses to be able to give them up at a moment's notice and lose all the profits at a forced sale—to say nothing of the stake money in sight during the season. Mr. ARNEY therefore surrendered his pulpit and kept his trotters. He has made a satisfactory success with the latter, and has sold them off gradually at good profit. Last week, for instance, he made two sales and won six purses. He expects to be rid of the last of his trotters in time to ask the conference for a pulpit at its meeting next month. To many sinners waiting patiently to be saved this will be welcome news. A vigorous and energetic soul-saver can't be spared even to the turf while so many of us feel our sins heavy on us.

THE WHEAT ROBBERY.

The GLOBE continues its investigations into the robbery of the farmers by the great conspiracy this morning. It has placed the editor of the Pioneer Press on the witness stand, and it prints some of the testimony of that gentleman as given in the issue of that paper of April 9 last.

This expose of the methods employed by the conspirators in robbing the farmers of Minnesota is creating a tremendous interest throughout the state. This any one can see by the amount of squirming, explaining, denying and bluffing among the gang.

The GLOBE does not intend to permit this discussion to degenerate into a personal controversy between Mr. PILLSBURY, or any other man on the side of the combine, and any individual in behalf of the people. This is a fight of the people, by the people themselves, and for the protection of the people from the greed of the combine on the one side, and the combine, whether composed of millers, elevator men or railroad officials, on the other; and it is a war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt—and make no mistake. There will be no end to it except in the death of the latter, or the permanent enslavement of the former.

This story of a great wrong will be told in every home, and it will be discussed at every fireside in every language and tongue read and spoken in this state, between this and the election.

This is an assault upon the citadel of the great conspiracy. It will continue to be an assault until the ramparts fall and the victory is won. The people have nothing to defend, and they will not permit their assaults to be turned to one side by bluff or swagger.

A PREPOSTEROUS IDEA.

There was a non-partisan meeting in the Seventh ward the other night in the interest of C. W. HACKETT's candidacy for the legislature. Mr. HACKETT is president of the St. Paul chamber of commerce, and a reputable and successful business man. As the various speakers of the evening said, it is important that the next lower house should be composed of good material lest the state be harassed again by such dishonesty as marked the session of four years ago, or such folly as was rampant at the capitol year before last. Measured by his personal record, Mr. HACKETT would seem well calculated to make an influential and valuable legislator.

It is a great disappointment under the circumstances to notice that, when Mr. HACKETT was called on for a speech in response to the flattering testimonials of his friends, he remarked:

> I suppose it is unnecessary to say that everybody favors the re-election of Senator DAVIS. I consider that the interests of both the state and the city are involved in his re-election, and I pledge myself that my faithful efforts will be in that direction.

This was a very unhappy sentiment to express at a gathering where no party lines obtained. A good many of Mr. HACKETT's hearers did not "favor the re-election of Senator DAVIS." All of his hearers, like the GLOBE, admire Mr. DAVIS as a genial, interesting and able man. But whoever with unprejudiced mind contemplates his career in the United States senate must admit that he has been a faithless public servant. He is the senior representative of one of the greatest agricultural states of the Union, and yet he gave his cordial support to the tariff legislation of the Fifty-first congress. Senator DAVIS' name is indissolubly linked with McKinleyism, the force bill and the dissipation in prodigal and reckless expenditures of $150,000,000 which Mr. CLEVELAND left in the government treasury.

Mr. HACKETT is entirely wrong in saying that the interests of Minnesota are involved in Senator DAVIS' re-election. Far from it. The welfare of this state demands the return of a Democratic majority to the next legislature.

JUDGE SEARLE SHOULD RESIGN.

From Colorado comes the news that Judge HELM, of the state supreme court, has resigned his seat on the bench. This is because he has accepted the Republican nomination for the governorship, and he does not consider it becoming to drag the judicial ermine through the dust and bitterness of a political campaign.

ALLEN B. MORSE, chief justice of Michigan, has pursued a similar course. He is a one-armed veteran of the late war, who has so distinguished himself in his own commonwealth that his name was presented to the Chicago convention as worthy of the position for which Mr. STEVENSON was finally named. He is now the Democratic candidate for governor of Michigan, and although he fully enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens, and they would not be likely to criticise him unreasonably, he has nevertheless retired from the judiciary because he is an aspirant for executive honors.

Has it ever occurred to Hon. D. B. SEARLE, of St. Cloud, that there is something the least bit inconsistent between acting as a judge of the district court, and, at the same time, ostentatiously attending partisan rallies, participating in political banquets, writing commendatory letters about gubernatorial candidates, and making the race for congress in the way such races have to be made? Unless Judge SEARLE is so faint-hearted about his candidacy that he cannot regard it as a reality, he ought to follow the example set him by the illustrious Colorado and Michigan jurists. It is a reproach to Minnesota to have one of its judges actively engaged in politics.

WHILE Messrs. STEVENSON and REID are falling over each other in the hustle for a four years' term of innocuous desuetude, the gentlemen who are after the really good thing on the presidential ticket are violently engaged in keeping up an appearance of unconcern.

MR. FORAKER is to speak in New York, but not in Ohio. The farther away from home JOEY B. gets the more effective he is. And in that respect JOEY B. resembles the other great men of the g. o. p.

WHITTIER was color blind, and so is the fellow who can't admire the alternately soft and brilliant hues of his word-painting.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS

Continued From First Page.

those voters of the state who would overthrow the present unholy combination which monopolizes the grain markets of the state, and who would see established free, open and competitive markets for the produce of the farm."

And in the platform adopted at Minneapolis, upon and pledged to which stand Dan W. Lawyler and the Democracy of the state, are the following brave words:

We denounce the rapacious and conscienceless combination which has grown up in this state with the connivance of Republican legislatures between the elevator companies, the miller, and the railroads, by which our grain markets have been monopolized and our farmers robbed of the fruits of their hard labors. We reaffirm our belief that the combination rests upon the fact that the railroads of this state have abjured one of their primary functions, the provision of suitable means for handling grain, and have given the same over to the control of private persons; and we again declare our belief that the remedy, simple but efficacious, lies in legislation requiring the roads to resume their proper function, thus giving to every station a free and open market.

Waste no vote on Donnelly; he will poll fewer votes than Owen. Every farmer, every business man and every man who desires the farming interests of this great state to prosper should vote for Dan W. Lawler and a free and open market for the farmers of the state.

CAN'T GET TOGETHER.

Millers and Elevator Men Take Widely Diverging Roads.

Minneapolis is the headquarters of the elevator combine and wheat ring. On that account it is interesting to note how the GLOBE's exposure of the methods of the combine has been received there by the men most directly interested. One of the most interesting points is that the attack of the GLOBE has unified the forces of the combine in one respect — antagonism to the exposure. Minneapolis is the home of W. D. Washburn, the adopted father of the anti-option bill, which was before the last session of congress. Senator Washburn is a member of the Pillsbury-Washburn syndicate, and in the Minneapolis office of that firm is commonly known as the birthplace of the anti-option bill. Pillsbury and Washburn and their minions fought for the anti-option bill. The heads of the elevator companies in Minneapolis fought that bill—fought it by petitions, by protests, by threats. They fought it because it was a blow to their interests. They didn't want Pillsbury and Washburn to have the elevator chestnuts out of the fire.

Then came the GLOBE's exposures of the methods of the wheat ring. With it came an instantaneous change of front. Thieves often quarrel over the distribution of the booty, but instantly make common cause and fight for one another with desperation the moment the officers of the law appear. So in this case. The Pillsburys and Washburns and the elevator men are equally concerned in bleeding the farmer. When they saw their surgical instruments about to be wrenched from their grasp through the instrumentality of the GLOBE they made common cause. And there is humor in the way they have done this.

When the first broadside was poured into the files of the wheat combine, Commander Pillsbury and Aide de Camp Washburn howled: "This is the work of the Chicago wheat gamblers—their last desperate effort to defeat the anti-option bill." And they have stuck to it. Their faction of the camp followers took up the cry and have repeated it every day. Their mouthpieces, the Tribune and Journal, have flung that argument to the world in news column, in cartoon and in heavy editorial. But the elevator men couldn't consistently repeat that cry. They had fought that anti-option bill as vigorously as had their brethren on the Chicago board of trade. They couldn't swallow their pages of telegraphic protest, their quires of denunciatory resolutions, their reams of petitions against the anti-option bill, all at one gulp, and without one bit of sauce. Nor could they allow their big profits to be taken from them. So they shouted: "It is a political scheme, purely political, and nothing more."

And thus the defense of the wheat combine is managed. Pillsbury and Washburn, on the one hand, cry that the Chicago grain gamblers have inspired the exposure; on the other hand, the elevator men assert that the exposure is a political trick. Both parties are fighting to gain the same point, but their paths steadily diverge.

One of the funniest phases in this connection is furnished by William Henry Eustis, the Republican candidate for mayor of Minneapolis. As a faithful member of the chamber of commerce, Eustis is bound to oppose the anti-option bill, which would cut off his opportunities for taking a little flyer in wheat. For that reason he should join the chamber of commerce gang and cry, "Political scheme." On the other hand, he wants the support of Pillsbury and Washburn in the race for the mayoralty, and perforce must argue that the exposure is a Chicago stab at Minneapolis industries. So he straddles. But he doesn't do it gracefully. He also, in his enthusiastic wind pounding about Minneapolis' greatness, forgets that he gives Minneapolis unenviable notoriety when he defends the "milking" of the farmer as one of the industries of his city.

THE DATE WRONG.

To the Editor of the Globe.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 22.—In my letter to you yesterday in that section regarding the letter to the Paris bankers the date should have read August, 1888 instead of 1878.

CHARLES A. PILLSBURY.

THE PILLSBURY LETTER.

Minneapolis Times.

For a highly interesting article on a very important subject, couched in language both vigorous and picturesque, and accompanied by an offer to bet $10,000 on the side, Charles A. Pillsbury's letter to the editor of the GLOBE met with a rather strange reception in certain quarters. Copies of the letter were sent to the newspapers smoking hot from the Guaranty Loan building where Mr. Pillsbury, assisted by Chairman Jamison, of the state central committee, had personally attended to the roast. The evening Journal, which is prone to get out an extra upon no stronger provocation than that the clock in the postoffice had stopped running, rushed up a couple of sticks of type with a scare head and sent a half-dozen newsboys out on the street to yell "All About the Pillsbury Murder."

A copy of the letter was also sent to the evening edition of the morning Tribune, but the slow-working intellects there did not grasp the situation, and one more "scoop" was added to the score of the Journal. With characteristic mulishness the sewer inspector of the morning edition decided that partiality had been shown to the Journal, and the letter was refused space. As a result, the best piece of news of the day and week was actually left out of both editions of the Tribune, and the motto "If you don't get the Tribune you don't get the news" still remains upon the wall of the idiotorial sanctum.

Still another remarkable reception was accorded Mr. Pillsbury's letter by the GLOBE at St. Paul. The messenger was instructed to give it to Lewis Baker, the editor, personally. Mr. Baker was not at the office, so the messenger went to his residence. "I don't allow political matters to intrude upon my privacy. Go tell your master how I treat his letters," said the editor of the GLOBE grandly, as he stuck the missive into a flaming gas jet and reduced it to ashes. Then Mr. Baker put his nightie and a tooth brush in his valise and took the next train to Chicago. When Mr. Pillsbury heard of the fate of his communication he sent a second copy, this time to the managing editor at the office, and it duly appeared in type.

ELECTED A BADGER.

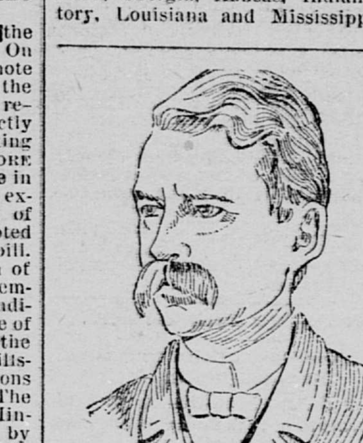
A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee, Elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

Much Business Transacted the Closing Day of the Encampment.

Sketch of the Life of the Commander-in-Chief.

A Brilliant Reception Tendered the Delegates in the Evening.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee, will command the G. A. R. for the next year, having been unanimously elected. Weissert was nominated by Wisconsin. Kentucky, Michigan, Iowa, Colorado and Wyoming, Missouri and New York, and then Pennsylvania seconded the nomination. California, without any desire to put a candidate in the field, seconded the nomination of Weissert, as did Illinois, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Georgia, Kansas, Indian Territory, Louisiana and Mississippi, Virginia and North Carolina, Texas, South Dakota, North Dakota, Alabama, Delaware, Washington and Alaska, Vermont, New Mexico, Potomac, Tennesee, Oregon, and Maryland.



CAPT. A. G. WEISSERT.

Comrade Hurst, past commander of Ohio, then rose to second the nomination of Weissert, thus withdrawing his own candidacy, and leaving one candidate in the field. A. G. Weissert was then unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. for the ensuing year. Comrade Hurst, of Ohio, Lincoln, of Potomac, and Warfield, of California, were then appointed to present the new commander. This duty was performed and

Commander-in-Chief Weissert

made an address of thanks.

The election of a senior vice commander-in-chief was then entered into, but while it was in progress a communication was received from the president that his affliction was too deep to leave the bedside of his wife, and he therefore begged to be excused from any attendance on the encampment.

Comrade B. H. Warfield was then unanimously elected senior vice commander-in-chief. On the first ballot for junior vice commander-in-chief there was no election. Another ballot was ordered, which resulted in the choice of Peter B. Ayers, of Delaware. Dr. W. C. Weyl, of Danbury, Conn., was elected surgeon general and D. R. Lewell, of Kansas, chaplain-in-chief. The convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock.

BEFORE THE ELECTION.

Proceedings of the Convention in the Forenoon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The second day of the national encampment of the G. A. R. began at 9 o'clock this morning at Albaugh's opera house. The first business in order was the report of the committee to determine the question of seniority of departments. The controversy affects only the states of Illinois and Wisconsin, neither of which is in possession of a charter. The matter was left open, after a considerable discussion. The report of the committee to which was referred the adjutant general's report was next presented. The report recommended the adoption of the recommendation that the installing officer of a post should make the annual inspection, and that the per capita tax for grand encampment purposes be limited to 2½c. Then came the report of the committee on rules and regulations. The committee reported adversely upon the suggestion from the department of Arkansas to change the regulation defining the right to wear the emblem of the G. A. R., and the request of the departments of Missouri, Oregon and of the Potomac, that "no person be entitled to wear the badge or button of the G. A. R. unless a member in good standing in the G. A. R.," was recommended. The committee favorably recommended the change suggested by the department of Oregon that appeals from the decisions of post commanders and posts be made within four months from the time they are rendered, and that appeals in all other cases be made within six months. The committee reported adversely upon the recommendation of the adjutant general that the rules and regulations be revised. All these recommendations were adopted. In connection with this report the question of abolishing life memberships in the national encampment came up. The department of Ohio recommended that past national and state commanders be given seats as honorary members without votes. The committee reported adversely upon this proposition, which was adopted.

Past Commander-in-Chief Gen. Wheelock Veazy was presented a striking oil portrait of himself, encased in a handsome gilt frame.

Past Commander-in-Chief John E. Rea, of Minnesota, from the committee on the commander-in-chief's address, reported that the committee approved the recommendation that a receptacle be provided in the Grant tomb at New York for the roster of the G. A. R., and that the encampment cause to be prepared a suitable testimonial to the retiring commander-in-chief, Gen. Palmer, in recognition of his service. All of the findings and recommendations of the committee were accepted by the encampment.

THE CLOSING SESSION.

Business Moved Along Rapidly in the Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The afternoon session began promptly at 3 o'clock, and under Gen. Palmer's skilful management business was proceeded with to a conclusion, and final adjournment of the twenty-sixth national encampment of the G. A. R. at 6:10 p. m. The committee on seniority of the departments was discharged from further consideration of the matter at its own request and the subject referred to a new committee. Committees were appointed to prepare usual resolutions upon the deaths of Gen. Barnum, of New York, and Adjt. General McClelland, of Pennsylvania. Comrade Kramer, of Maryland, representing a committee of the G. A. R., in behalf of the members of the organization, presented to Gen. Alger an immense silver loving cup, very handsomely engraved, which was accepted by Gen. Alger in an appropriate speech. The committee appointed to have charge of the erection of a national memorial hall at Decatur, Ill., reported receipts today amounting to $4,882.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: Asking congress to pass a law giving the same right of precedent in appointments to all honorably discharged soldiers that is now given by law to soldiers discharged for disability; recommending that the edition of the official records of the Rebellion published by congress be increased from 11,000 to 50,000 copies; commending the order of Commander-in-Chief Palmer forbidding any G. A. R. post to march under the Confederate flag; authorizing the commander-in-chief to issue a circular commending the Veterans' Protective Association bureau of information in connection with the world's fair in case he shall find it a worthy institution; declaring it to be expedient for the national encampment G. A. R. to express an opinion upon subject of opening the world's fair on the Sunday, it being a subject upon which the members are divided; favoring the establishment of a soldiers' home in the marine hospital building at New Orleans. Requesting that the census of veterans of the war and their postoffice addresses be published immediately. Asking congress to provide for the erection of a monument to the private soldiers of the army. Asking the secretary of war to provide a flagstaff at Ft. Sumpter, from which the national flag shall float the same as at all government posts. Advising the council of administration to call the meeting of the next annual encampment not later than the first week in September, 1893; expressing the thanks of the encampment to the old guard of Washington, who served as guards during the sessions of the encampment; returning the thanks of the encapment to the citizens of Washington for the generous hospitality of the reception given to the veterans; thanking Commander-in-Chief Palmer.

A proposition to accept an encampment to the Andersonville prison grounds, now owned by the general department, G. A. R., was referred to the incoming administration.

This having exhausted the business of the encampment, the installing of officers-elect for the ensuing term took place. After the new commander-in-chief had been installed he was asked if he could name his personal staff for the year. He answered that at present he was prepared to name but one—E. B. Gray, of Milwaukee, Wis., to be adjutant general. Comrade Gray then came forward and was inducted into office. Gray was adjutant-general to Commander-in-Chief Fairchild, and is now adjutant-general of the department of Wisconsin. The new commander-in-chief then assumed the gavel and declared the twenty-sixth national encampment G. A. R. adjourned sine die.

Among the members of the council of administration are: Idaho, G. L. Shoup, Solomon City; Iowa, L. B. Haymond, Hampton; Minnesota, C. C. Edwards, St. Paul; Montana, T. S. Wilson, Bozeman; North Dakota E. S. Miller, Jamestown; Oregon, D. C. Sherman, Galena; South Dakota, S. H. Jumper, Aberdeen; Washington and Alaska, J. E. Brown, Spokane Falls; Wisconsin, H. S. Smith, Marion.

THE NEW COMMANDER.

A Long and Meritorious Record in the Organization.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A. G. Weissert was born at Canton, O., Aug. 17, 1844. He attended the schools at Racine, Wis., the state of his adoption. Graduating from the Racine High school, he entered the university of Michigan. He was distinguished in his studies, and bore off the degree of LL. D. He was admitted to practice in Wisconsin, and was winning fame at the Milwaukee bar when the war broke out. As soon as the tocsin sounded he enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin infantry, "The Live Eagle," and shared its fortunes until the battle of Nashville. There he was grievously wounded, receiving a bullet just over the knee, which he still carries. Convalescing sufficiently to rejoin his regiment, he did so on crutches.

After four years' gallant service he was brevetted captain from the date of the battle of the Lake Chiole, Arkansas, June 6, 1864, for meritorious service in that fight, and at the battle of Nashville on Dec. 15 following, and for extraordinary bravery throughout the Red river expedition. He refused the tender of a West Point cadetship by reason of his wound.

He joined the Grand Army of the Republic at Madison, Wis., in 1866, and has filled creditably every position from comrade and officer of the army up to department commander. He has since been called upon to administer the latter office. He was chairman of the executive council of the citizens' committee that made the twenty-third encampment at Milwaukee a success. In observance of the custom of throwing the senior vice commandership to the encampment city the hero of today received the prize. At the Detroit encampment he received the second highest number of votes for the office to which he was today elected. In the capacity of senior vice commander he visited all the departments of the East in company with Commander-in-Chief R. A. Palmer. Just now he is a member of E. R. Wolcott post, of Milwaukee.

THE SOCIAL SIDE.

Brilliant Reception Given to the Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The leading social event of the week in honor of the G. A. R. was the reception to the members of the national encampment given by the citizens of Washington this evening in the spacious court of the pension building. The interior of the building had been handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. At either end of the hall, near the top, were the portraits of Lincoln and Grant, and on the side walls were those of Harrison and Morton. All the prominent officials and some of the persons invited to attend the reception assembled in the room of the commissioner, and when the band played "Hail to the Chief," they marched down and took seats on the platform. Vice President Morton (who took the president's place) was escorted by John Joy Edson, chairman of the citizens' committee; they were followed by ex-President Hayes, Secretary John Foster, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Gen. Palmer, the retiring commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.; District Commissioner Douglass, Private Secretary Halford, Senator Manderson and Mr. Grinnell, the third assistant secretary of state.

After taking their places on the platform, Commissioner Douglass introduced Vice President Morton, who delivered the speech of welcome. When the applause following the vice president's speech had subsided, Gen. John Palmer responded. When Gen. Palmer had finished his speech there were loud calls for ex-President Hayes, Postmaster General Wanamaker and Secretary Foster, each of whom responded briefly and happily.

Movements of Steamships.

BREMERHAVEN—Arrived: Spree, New York.
GENOA—Arrived: Fulda, New York.
BROW HEAD—Passed: Britannic, from New York; Bovic, from New York.
KINSALE—Passed: Michigan, from Boston.
SCILLY—Passed: Kaiser Wilhelm, from New York.
LIZARD—Passed: Minnesota, from Philadelphia.
LONDON—Arrived: Lydian Monarch, New York.
PHILADELPHIA — Arrived: Pennsylvania, Antwerp; British Prince, Liverpool.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Britannic, from New York, for Liverpool.

IN HIS BABE'S BLOOD.

Horrible Deed of a Delirious Man in Eastern Pennsylvania.

He Believed He Was Commanded to Sacrifice His Child's Life.

Then He Cuts the Tender Infant's Throat With a Razor.

Afterward He Washes His Face With the Crimson Fluid.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 22.—Maddened by the delirium of typhoid fever, William Lock, a huckster, of Harmonville, a small town near here, on Tuesday beat his mother nearly to death, and last night cut the throat of his infant son while laboring under the belief that he had been commanded by God to sacrifice the child's life.

For the past week he has been suffering from typhoid fever. Tuesday last, while delirious from the disease, Lock sprang from his bed, and, rushing to the room occupied by his aged mother, began to beat her about the head and shoulders with a heavy cane. The frightened woman's appeals for mercy and screams for help only caused the maddened man to shower his blows on her with increased fury. Neighbors, attracted by Mrs. Lock's cries, came to her assistance and succeeded in overpowering Lock and dragged him back to his room. A physician was summoned, and he found that Mrs. Lock had a number of cuts and bruises about her head and shoulders, and her arm was broken in two places while shielding herself from the rain of blows that fell upon her. The shock and fright left Mrs. Lock greatly exhausted, and, although still alive, it is improbable that she

Will Long Survive.

After this terrible experience a male nurse was procured to attend to Lock. The murderous instinct seemed to have left him, and no further outbreaks were apprehended. The fever-stricken man, however, rudely and horribly dissipated the belief last night. Suddenly springing from his bed he ran to a window overlooking a porch roof. Clambering out, he strode along until he came to a window opening into a room occupied by his wife and two small children, and a baby sleeping in its crib. Lock walked to the mantelpiece, and, taking a razor from it, went back to the crib, and, raising the frightened child in his arms, stepped through the window upon the porch roof. Holding the child up in the air, Lock cried: "If I cut your throat you will be an angel; Jesus has commanded me to wash my face in your blood."

The shrieking and agonized mother turned away her head, unable to watch the butchery of her babe, as Lock, with one sweep of the keen steel, cut his boy's throat from ear to ear. Laying the bleeding form of the child upon the roof, Lock stooped and, plunging his hands into the warm blood, raised them to his face and washed it in the crimson fluid.

The screams of the man's wife and the other inmates of the house had brought the neighbors, and they finally succeeded in overcoming the unfortunate man after a desperate struggle. He was taken to Conshohocken, where he will be held to await the action of the authorities.

CAPTURED BY THE DALTONS.

Deputy Marshal Williams, It Is Thought, Is in Their Hands.

PARIS, Tex., Sept. 22.—A clew to the mystery of the Dalton gang was brought out yesterday, which makes it nearly certain that Deputy Marshal Williams has fallen a victim. The express company wired from Deming, N. M., for a description of Sam Williams. It was stated that the man who sent the message as Sam Williams had lost a piece of his left jaw. It was learned yesterday that this fits Sam Wing, the real leader of the gang, as he has had a piece shot out of his left jaw. The inference is that the gang have killed or captured Williams, and learned from his papers the facts referred to, and that the message was a blind to confuse other pursuers who were also on their trail.

FIRE AND KNIVES.

Terrible Torture of a Hermit by Masked Men.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 22.—News has just reached here that another outrage was perpetrated in the lower end of this county last night. The victim is Lord Reynolds, an old hermit who was believed to keep a large sum of money in his lonely situated hut. Two masked men broke into his home, and demanded that he show them where his treasure was hidden. He protested that he had none, when the men cut him in numerous places on the body with a knife, and finally burned his feet in a terrible manner by holding them to a lighted lamp. The hermit, however, refused to divulge the place in which his money was hidden, and the robbers were forced to depart with only $3, which was found on his person.

CARDS AND WOMEN.

These the Cause of the Downfall of Shotwell.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 22.—The shortage of John J. Shotwell, the defaulting cashier of the Colorado Hammer Brick company, amounts to $25,000, instead of $10,000, as at first supposed. Shotwell left a wife and two children in destitute circumstances, who have been sent to her father, in New Jersey. The man's whereabouts are unknown, but an effort will be made to apprehend him. The money he stole was squandered at the gambling table and on women.

IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

New York's Apportionment Law Sustained.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—In the general term this morning a decision in the Oneida case was handed down, denying the motion of Carter for a mandamus and injunction compelling Frank Rice, secretary of state, to issue election notices under the old senate and assembly apportionment. The opinion is by Presiding Justice Mayham. Associate Justices Herrick and Putnam do not express an opinion as to the constitutionality of the apportionment, but Justice Herrick concurs with Presiding Justice Mayham in denying the writ, in order to obtain an early submission to and a decision by the court of appeals on all of the points in the controversy. Justice Mayham's opinion is held for revision and correction. The opinion fully sustains the constitutionality of the apportionment of 1892.

Watchmen in Peril.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Sept. 22.—Capt. O'Brien and his watchmen are on board the wrecked whaleback steamer Wetmore, and it is feared she will go to pieces and the men will perish. A life-saving crew attempted to shoot a life line to them but failed. A heavy swell is breaking over the wrecked steamer tonight, and it is thought she cannot withstand its force much longer.

PECK IS WANTED.

A Bench Warrant Issued for the Labor Commissioner.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—When the court of sessions for Albany county met this morning at 10 o'clock, there was an expectant throng to see Labor Commissioner Peck arraigned. He did not appear, however, not having arrived in the city. At 11 o'clock District Attorney Eaton, practically admitted that the sealed and yet unopened indictment was against Mr. Peck by asking the court to issue a bench warrant for Mr. Peck, whom he believed to be in town. The court granted the request. District Attorney Eaton said this morning: "The statement that I have tried to get Mr. Peck in jail is untrue. I have given him warning of every move, and in fact have kept him out of jail by warning him to obtain bail."

Counsellor E. J. Meegan said tonight that Labor Commissioner Peck would be in this city Saturday to be arraigned at 10 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22. — Charles Peck, the labor commissioner, was in this city today on business connected with his office, but he declined to say what it was. He will return to Albany tomorrow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The Herald says that Janitor Denison testified before the grand jury as to burning some papers for Mr. Peck. Testimony as to the color and contents of the returns in making up the Peck report was given by Miss Kate Shaeffer, clerk in the bureau. Her description of the blanks tallies exactly with that given by the janitor of those that he destroyed by order of Stenographer Rogers. Similar testimony was given by other clerks in the office, and an expressman described to the jury what kind of packages he carried from the commissioner's office to the room from which they were taken for burning. His testimony tallies with that given by the janitor.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The President Congratulated on the Semi-Centennial of His Entrance Into the Ministry.

Laage and Interesting Sessions Held in Morning, Afternoon and Night.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 22.—Dr. Munro Gibson, of London, Eng., conducted the opening devotional exercises at this morning's session of the Pan-Presbyterian council in Cooke's church. In the report of the business committee, which was reported by Rev. Cavendish, the chairman, reference was made to the fact that today was the semi-centennial of the entry into the ministry of the president of the alliance, Rev. Prof. Blaikie, of Edinburgh. The warmest congratulations of the alliance were then presented to Dr. Blaikie, and he was asked to accept as a mark of special honor the position of honorary secretary of the alliance. This clause of the report was adopted by a standing vote, amid general cheering. Dr. Blaikie was visibly affected by this manifestation as he feelingly returned thanks for the kind action of the council. Dr. Matthews, permanent secretary to the alliance, presented a report of statistics.

Dr. Kerr, of Glasgow, gave notice of a resolution strongly approving the action of the United States congress in deciding to close the Chicago exposition on Sunday, and earnestly hoping nothing would induce it to alter that decision. Rev. Dr. Chambers, of New York, gave notice of a motion to add a third section to the executive, to be called the Southern section, and to include Australia and the South Pacific. Dr. Thomas Lindsay, of Glasgow, read a paper on "Protestant Reformation, Its Spiritual Character and Its Fruits in the Individual Life."

At the afternoon session, which was presided over by Rev. Prof. T. G. Darling, of Auburn, N. Y., the Protestant reformation was further considered. Rev. Prof. H. Bavinck, D. D., of Kampen, Holland, dealt with the influence of the reformation of the moral and religious condition of nations; Rev. Prof. M. Leitch, D. D., of Belfast, on the intellectual state and progress, and Rev. Prof. H. Baird, D. D., of New York city, dealt with the civil and political institutions.

At night W. Mortimer Clark, of Toronto, led the gathering. The subject under consideration was "Our Reformed and Presbyterian Churches;" first, in their characteristics and missions, led by Rev. D. E. Van Horne, D. D., of Tiffin, O.; second, in their strength and weakness, by Rev. J. Mears Gibson, D. D., of London, and, third, in their unsolved problems and unemployed resources, by Rev. Everetts Van Slyke, D. D., of Catskill, N. Y., and Rev. E. R. Eshbach, D. D., of Frederick City, Md.

NOMINATED VIC.

Nominating Convention of Woman Suffragists Held in Washington Behind Closed Doors.

"Mrs. Victoria Woodhull-Martin, New York and London," Their Standard Bearer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The national nominating convention of woman suffragists was held at the parlors of the Willard hotel yesterday with the utmost secrecy. The following was given out as a report of the proceedings, signed by the president and secretary:

Under the call of April 26 the national convention of woman suffragists was held through the auspices of delegates from Victoria leagues of the different states. Mrs. Anna Parker, of St. Louis, presided, and Elizabeth Powers, of Providence, R. I., acted as secretary. The call from the states brought out twenty-eight representatives selected by state conventions, including Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The states of Wyoming, North Dakota and Washington sent no representatives. There were fifty delegates in all.

On motion of Mrs. Winnish, of New York city, Mrs. Victoria Woodhull-Martin, New York and London, was nominated for president of the United States. Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, of New Jersey; Mrs. Linda Slaughter, of Washington, and Mrs. Mary L. Stow, of California, were passed in nomination for vice president. Mrs. Stow received the largest number of votes. The platform reads as follows:

"Whereas, Under the fourteenth amendment no citizen is deprived of the franchise through law but by custom and habit; therefore be it

"Resolved, We, the representative women of America, ask the officers in charge of the election precincts through the United States in the coming campaign to give us the opportunity to cast our ballots on the first Tuesday in November, 1892, for our candidates.

"Resolved, That by the united efforts of the women voters of this nation we will drive out anarchy, crime, insanity and drunkenness from our midst by our humanitarian efforts backed by the ballot."

TO TAKE THE STUMP.

CORSICANA, Tex., Sept. 22. — Hon. Roger Q. Mills will leave for Illinois the second week in next month, speaking at some point in Forman's district Oct. 11; at Quincy, Oct. 13; some point in Cable's district Oct. 14; Burlington, Io., Oct. 15; at points in Minnesota from Oct. 17 to Oct. 22, inclusive; Wisconsin, Oct. 24 to Oct. 31, inclusive, and close the campaign at Cleveland, O., Nov. 5.

A PLAIN TALK ABOUT FURS

We wonder if anything that is sold in stores is subject to as much misrepresentation, either with deliberate intent or through ignorant salespeople, as FURS? We doubt it. We can't wonder that a lady in shopping around to buy a Fur Cloak "gets all mixed up and don't know who or what to believe." We only wonder that they don't conclude that ALL fur dealers are born liars. When we hear the reports of what some ladies have been told in stores that pretend to a decent reputation we wonder how such people can do business. However, we only have to run Ransom & Horton's business, and it's all we want to do, but we want to say right here, that WE know all about Furs, and have salespeople that do also; that our goods are sold for JUST WHAT THEY ARE, and no misrepresenting will be countenanced or allowed. You are safe if you are densely ignorant of ALL kinds of fur to buy of us, and know that the article is MEANT to be every way as sold, and will at once be freely made right or exchanged if mistake DOES occur. The impression that Seal Garments are very high is a great mistake. Consider the modern "Mutton Leg" sleeve, and large flare collar, wide lap and fur facings of present styles, and if Sealskins had not advanced the actual material in each garment is fully one-third more than three years ago. Garments a few years ago sold readily in 40 to 44-inch lengths at $200 to $275. The modern 32-inch Reefer actually takes as much Seal as did those Cloaks, and can be bought at less money. A Seal Garment can never again be bought any cheaper, and the quality of skins depreciates so that we strongly advise purchases at the present stage. What we said at the start of this talk applies here. Our Seal Goods WE KNOW about, and will tell you TRUTHFULLY and give you the benefit of our long experience in aiding you to make a good choice. Our name on a Seal Garment has come to be a warrant of merit, and we have qualities in our stock that money won't buy NOW, and our competitors can't get at any price, and we ourselves cannot duplicate. This is a plain statement of facts, and is accounted for by our large purchases two years ago (the best quality of skins of any year since 1882), of which, owing to two warm seasons, we still have part of on hand.

When you want anything in Fur we think we cannot only show you MORE novelties and different styles in all lines, from a Cape to a Jacket, than anybody (you can judge by looking, but ladies tell us so daily, and we know our stock IS tremendous), but that we know better WHAT this section needs; know better how to select proper skins, and certainly make the best-shaped garments, with more good points for this climate, than any firm East or West. Now we have "blown our horn" loudly, but have only stated what WE know are facts, and we think you will know it, too, if you will come and see us. As to prices, while we don't handle trash, we DO handle low-priced goods, and can give you good Fur Garments at $25, $35, $45 and $75, and a full line of Capes at $5 to $350. By the way, one thing more, we KNEW Capes would sell and DIDN'T get caught by "the unexpected demand for Capes," as our neighbors advertise, but laid our plans long ago, and have got shapes (adapted to this climate) in large variety that you can't see anywhere else; and we are doing the business in Capes, selling more than last year. They are good, and have come TO STAY. We always said so, and still say, buy a Cape; they are very handy to have.

RANSOM AND HORTON