VOL. XIV.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.

NO. 273.

RAILROADS ARE IN IT.

They Help the Elevator Companies in Various and Peculiar Ways,

Some of Which an Active and Vigilant Railway Commission Could Prevent.

The Conclusions of Hon. E. J. Moore in His Famous Minority Report.

The Railroads Must Treat All Men Alike in the Future.

The exposure of the great wheat ring has shown that the great elevator companies are not and have not been alone in the work of cornering the wheat market of the Northwest. They would, in fact, be shorn of a great deal of their power for evil were the laws of the state enforced and cars furnished individual shippers by the railroad companies. A great deal of evidence on this point has been brought out, and led to the adoption of the following plank by the late Democratic state conven-

"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 this 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 per-

The Democratic Party

of Minnesota stands pledged to give the wheat growers of the state a free and open market for their product, and this can only be done by a change of admin-istration that will appoint a state rail-way commission that will enforce the laws now on the statute books, as well as those the next legislature stands pledzed to pass if the Democratic party has control. State regulation of the railways is a settled thing, and the business of these corporations is purely and simply that of a common carrier.

The farmers of Minnesota want a railrand commission that will force the

railroad commission that will force the tailroads to treat the humblest farmer as fairly and liberally as they do the largest elevator company.

The interests of the farmers of the state demand that the present unholy combination of the elevators and the railroads be broken up.

And these two reforms are pledged the people if Daniel W. Lawler is chosen was a The part the railroads play in throt ling competition and controlling the grain market is interesting. Their interest is identical with that of the trust. The advantage to the railroads of per mitting the farmer to do his own shir ping is not great. It is greater if the railroads work in harmony with the trust. The railroads, although restrained by the interstate commerce law from pooling, pool, nevertheless, but by means which are so skillful as to escape the law's provisions. escape the law's provisions.

How It Is Done.

There are two trust elevators at and there are two trust elevators at and near Paynesville, a town which is on the line of the Soo road. One is on the Great Northern, while the other is directly on Senator Washburn's line. They are about a mile apart. An independent buyer starts another elevator adjoining the one on the Soo line. If the independent huyer were broken up the independent buyer were broken up at Paynesville, the farmer would sell wheat to the elevator on the Great Northern road as well as to the combine elevator on the Soo road, because the road is closer to some of the farmers than the independent elevator on the Soo road. The Great Northern is deprived of so many carloads of wheat, therefore, because the farmer drives out of his way to Paynesville to sell to th trust's rival, who pays a higher price for wheat than the trust does. As a consequence, the Great Northern says to Washburn and the latter's Soo road: "You tear down this fellow's elevator at Paynesville, or we will lower rate and wipe you out of existence." That is permissible under the inter-

state commerce law, and the Soo road cott cars through orders given General Manager Underwood by United States Wolcott was told by Underwood that this was done because he (Wolcott) did not buy at list prices made by the trust.

The railroads have plenty of cars when wheat first begins to move, but no farmer can get them. The farmer finds empty cars idle on a side track. He demands them. The railroad says to

must be moved. You would take two or three days to fill those cars out of your wazons, while the elevator can shoot wheat into them in a few minutes. We can't stand that delay. You see how it is yourself.

Perhaps the farmer declares that the elevator is not full, and is told to go up and see for himself. He finds it apparently full. The elevator agent has adroitly placed boards over the top of the bins in the top of the elevator, and has sprinkled a few inches of wheat or As a matter of fact, there is n wheat underneath the boards at all.

The farmer is ignorant of these tricks, as he is of the others. He knows he has been robbed, but he cannot explain ho it has been done. This expose will show him, and, taking the facts here given, he can run back in his mind, and find corroborative proof of every one of

Inasmuch as the railroads need less cars to ship from elevators than they would need if they permitted the farmers to ship for themselves, the gain is by the railroads, while the disadvantage is with the farmer. In other ways the

Deceived by the Railroads

Deceived by the Railroads.

If they have no cars at a station where the farmers are storing their wheat and don't care themselves to ship, the railroads will send empty cars there from the stations where the farmers demand the cars. They will also sidetrack cars in Northern Minnesota among the pine woods where there is no wheat grown. They play their game of thimble-ris so as to be able to prove that they have no cars empty. If, by refusing to furnish cars to raffiers, the railroad needs less that, it does not have to supply so much

colling stock. It is saved the expense of leveling ditches beside its tracks so that the farmer can drive up to the cars. It extends no accommodation whatever to the farmer. In this way it is

to the farmer. In this way it is saved expense, and can pay so much larger dividends on its watered stock. Most railroads are laid in the Northwest on the surface of the ground. The roadbed is smooth prairie for miles and miles. The cost of building the road is seldom ever more than \$2,500 or \$3,500 per mile, yet most of the Northwestern roads are bonded at the rate of about \$40,000 per mile. This is an exaction on the farmer, for he receives a price for his grain out of which is deducted the freight. He pays the freight on his wheat to terminal points whether he sells it to the elevator or ships it himself, for the elevator figures the freight self, for the elevator figures the freight when it pays him for his wheat. Then, the higher the freight, the less the price paid for the wheat. The farmer who has a farm 270 miles

from Minneapolis (say at Grandin, Dak.)
pays only one cent less per 100 pounds
freight than the owner of a farm at
Neche, 399 miles away. The difference
is 129 miles. Neche, 399 miles away,
pays 19 cents per 100 pounds, while a
farmer living at Crary, Dak, on Devil's
lake only 395 miles pays 29 cents per Tarmer living at Crary, Dak, on Devil's lake, only 396 miles, pays 22 cents per 100 pounds. Park River, N. D., 382 miles away, is 19 cents per 100 pounds, while Lakota, N. D., 382 miles, the same distance, is 21 cents to Minneapolis. These freight rates are those of one road, not on competitive lines of road.

The list price being based to some extent on the freight rates this discrim-

The list price being based to some extent on the freight rates, this discrimination has the effect of farther decreasing the price paid the farmer for his grain. The farmer at Crary gets two cents less a bushel for his wheat than the farmer at Neche does, because of the difference in freight rates alone, not to mention the robbery on the price between the country elevators and aninnapolis and Duluth. Devil's lake is in the drouth region, and it would seem that if discrimination were permissible, it if discrimination were permissible, it ought to be in favor of the farmers, who have had no crops for two years, instead of against them.

stead of against them.

If the Republican party and the Republican senators and congressmen are the friend of the farmer, can they explain why the Dakota Republican railroad commissioners permit this discrimination to go on unrebuked?

It costs more to build one mile of the West Shore railroad along the Hudson than ten miles in this prairie country.

than ten miles in this prairie country.
All the Republican politicians and officials who travel on passes (and there 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 marked?

All the Republican politicians and officials who travel on passes (and there is scarcely one who does not) decrease the earnings of the railroads, and the farmer helps make up that decrease, either through the wheat combine, or dispatch?

either through the wheat combine, or directly, by the tax for watered stock and free passes.

The position of the railroads is susceptible of no mistake. There is no chance to do them an injustice. Their interests are identical with the interests of the wheat combine, for if one farmer is permitted to ship his wheat himself it will open the door for all farmers to do so, and the business of the elevators suffers in consequence.

suffers in consequence.

A noted railroad man in the Northest once said that it was cheaper to west once said that it was cheaper to elect farmers to the legislature than to elect lawyers, or any other class of citizens, because a farmer could easily be bought by paying the mortgage on his farm. And, if the farmer's price is low, the wheat combine and the railroads are responsible forit, because it is through them that he is kept poor. them that he is kept poor.

Direct Evidence.

In the investigation of March, 1893, by the Minnesota legislature of the wheat combine, J.M.Stowe, of Wadena, was a witness, Mr. Stowe had an ex-perience like Mr. Wolcott's and all others who attempted to buy wheat at prices above the combine's. He swore that the railroads would not give him ears, and that he understood from many ources that it was useless to go to the railroad and warehouse commissioners, because they were controlled by A. J. Sawyer. Here is Stowe's testimony, which fixes the culpability

Squarely on the Railroads:

I noticed that Wadena grain men were buying rye at a 15-cent margin, so I took the liberty to which I suppose an American citizen is entitled, and raised the market price of rye 5 cents a bushel. I bought a carload, shipped it, and found my net gain to be over \$60. I also bought a carload of wheat, raising the price 2 cents per bushel. This netted me \$51.

But immediately there went up a

howl from the elevator companies to the general managers of the railroads, asking to be protected from "street buy-ers" of grain. The managers sent back orders not to furnish any more cars to street buyers. I then asked farmers to order cars, but they were told that their requests could not be granted if I had anything to do with loading them. This anything to do with loading them. This is the way the Northern Pacific road does business. The Great Northern is a little shrewder. They "would furnish cars if they had them, but hadn't them to spare"—with four empty ones on the sidetrack at that very moment. Yet this town has just voted \$10,000 tax to get this road to build in here to give us "competition." I could put \$25,000 into the farmers' pockets on what wheat would be marketed at this point, and then make more money in sixty

and then make more money in sixty days than I have made in farming here for eight years, so much less than its real value is being paid for grain here. To cap the climax, Chief Inspector Clausen goes to Duluth, raises the dock-age and makes the nicest wheat I eversaw inspect No. 2, when there were ouyers scrambling for it at the grade in was going at, and when there was a margin of from three to five cents on

Duluth prices to ship to Buffalo. But I suppose the Pillsbury English syndicate at Minneapolis had to be helped out in some way, as there is an export demand for wheat at Duluth that would probable stop its making \$10,000 or \$15,000 a day. It looks as if the farmers wives and daughters would still have to wear garments made of flour sacks and rnamented with the four X brand Our railroad commissioners were here recently on other business. I spoke of my grievances to them; they told me to

telegraph in case I was again refused cars. I did so three days in succession, and finally got a pamphiet with a letter, saying that would show me how to proceed. It says that I am to make a petition to their angust body; the railroad will then have twenty days to answer, with right to adjourn from time to time. Meanwhile, our farmers are being robbed, the crops removed, and I get no cars. I think such transactions as these are what make the unrest in farming communities, and certainly justify their independent political ac-

This testimony, under oath, is direct and conclusive, and comment is unnecessary. It is one of many cases of a similar character which are constantly

occurring.
Hon. E. J. Moore, in his famous minority report to the governor, re-ferred to this elevator and railroad comoine, placing a good share of the blame for the present condition of things upon the railroad commissioners. He said:

Both Are in It. "And I wish to give it as my opinion that if the loard of rallroad and ware-house commissioners had observed the law in rejection to the posting of dam-aged grain in Duluth, and had held the Duluth elevator companies to a strict observance of that law, there probably would never have been any cause for Continued on Fourth Page,

2:04 NOW THE RECORD

New Mark for All Har-

She Turns the Terre Haute Regulation Track in 2:04 Flat.

One and One-Quarter Seconds Faster Than the Pacing

The Last Quarter of This Wonderful Mile Made in 293-4 Seconds.

TERRE HAUTE, 1nd., Sept. 28.—The world's record for the light harness horse, either trotting or pacing, was lowered today when Nancy Hanks trot. ted the mile in 2:04. The 10,000 people who saw it sat breathless for a moment after the little mare passed under the wire, and even Doble, always modest of speech, declared, when carried to the judge's stand on the shoulders of



NANCY HANKS.

the crowd and called upon for a speech, that "I am hoarse, and Nancy Hanks went so fast it took my breath away.' It was about half-past 4 o'clock when the scrapers put the track on edge, and Starting Judge Walker announced that Hanks would go to beat her record of 2:07 made over the regulation track at Paul. The daughter of Happy Medium had been worked two miles in 2:26 and 2:25 respectively earlier in the afternoon. The runner, Abe Lincoln, stood opposite the flag, while Nancy was taken well up the stretch.

The clip was a terrible one. She was at the eighth in 151/4 seconds and at the full quarter in 31 seconds. The second, an up hill quarter, was done in 31% seconds. The half being reached in 1:02%, broken by murmured "ohs" when the third quarter was done in 29% seconds. Even the judges were appalled at the wonderful burst of speed, and thought the mare was running away. So fast did she come that no one could tell her

ulation track three seconds The Excitement over the great mile did not really begin until evening, when the crowds gathered about the town. Nearly every noted driver in the country is here and all are unanimous in declaring that it was the most wonderful mile ever done. grams of congratulation from all over the country. He wired Mr. Bonner: "Nancy Hanks 2:04 over a regulation track." This is a gentle hint to the owner of Mand S and Sunol that he can present him the \$10,000 offered for the

much credit could not be given Ben Kenney, who brought out Hanks and gave her her first race record. "The more I see of her," he added, "and the longer I handle her, the more credit I give Kenney. The little mare is of sweet disposition but easily spoiled and sweet disposition but easily spoiled and I feel proud to know that she should first have gone into the hands of a man who knew just how to handle her." Mr. Dobie was questioned about the great mile today and asked if he thought Hanks had reached her limit. He said

Time, :31, 1:0234, 1:3234, 2:04.

Time, :31, 1:02%, 1:32%, 2:04.

THE MINOR EVENTS.

Scarcely was the sensation over when George Starr sent Monbars to beat his record. The colt was in great form, and lowered the record for three-year-old stallions, held by Axtell, trotting the mile in 2:11%. His fractional time was :33%, 1:05%, 1:39%, and the last quarter in 32 seconds. This was scarcely noticed, however, after the great event preceding. Summaries: preceding. Summaries: 2:30 class; purse, \$1,000-

eorge W... Time, 2:1814, 2:18, 2:1734, 2:2012, 2:2114. 2:16 class, purse \$1,000-

Trotting at Wells.

Peerless Nancy Hanks Sets a ness Racers.

Records.



Abe was at her wheel and Doble Nodded for the Word.

On she flew and into the stretch, never faltering. Doble, with his steady hand and clucking gently "whoas," to keep her steady, squared her away for the great flight home. Even her light hoofbeats sounded loud to the silenced crowd. As Doble gathered her for the final effort, he touched her gently with the whip, gave two of those masterful lifts of his, and the world's record for pace or trot was lowered one and a fourth seconds, and the record for reg-

first horse to trot a mile in 2:05 over a regular track.

Mr. Doble said this evening that too

that the track was just right, the mare was just right and the driver was at As to the possibilities o Nancy lowering her record, he thought that as she is only six years old that she would train on next year, and be even a better mare than now. The official time of the mile is:

To beat 2:07—
Nancy Hanks, by Happy Medium, dam
Nanck Lee (Doble).....

Special to the Globe.
WELLS, Minn., Sept. 28.—The annual

day and today was a decided success Thenty-three outside horses were entered. The best time was made by T in Lyndman, who trotted a mile in 2:2½ in the free for all. The bicycle race was also interesting.

FASTEST BADGER MILE. Jay Eye See Paces the Janesville Track in 2:10.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 28.-Before 2,(0) people today Jay Eye See went the fastest mile ever paced or trotted in Wisconsin. The black gelding was given only one mile, for the track was not in record-breaking condition, but that mile he paced in 2:10. He went without a running mate and He went without a running mate and made the last quarter in 30 seconds flat. Mayor J. I. Case, of Racine, showed his good driving here, and also in the colt race, when the rein on Patrick broke and the horse bolted. Case coolly climbed out on the frantic animal's back and brought him to a standstill by hauling on the fragments of the line that were left. Summaries:

2:22 class, trotting, purse \$500 (unfinished)

—Joe Bassett won, Minerva second, Hattie S
third. Best time, 5:1842.

2:28 class, trotting (unfinished from yesterday)—Virginius won, Minora second, Mina
third. Time, 2:2184.

Four-year-olds, 2:25 class (unfinished)—
Patroi won the only heat trotted in 2:2842.

TO FACE THE MUSIC.

McClaughrey Will Appear Before the Grand Jury. PITTSBURG, Sept. 28. - Superintendent f Police McClaughrey, of Chicago, was in this city today, and talked on the situation in Chicago. During the conversation he said: "It is nonsense to say or insinuate I am staying away from Chicago because I am afraid to return by reason of the peuding bribery charges brought against McDonald. I left Chicago for my regular vacation, and while it has not expired. I am going back home tonight to answer to the subpoena that has been issued for me to appear before the grand jury. So far as I know there is nothing new in the Garfield Park matter."

NEW STAMPS.

The Familiar Face of Washington Will Disappear by the End of the Year.

Illustrative Pictures of the Discovery of America Will Take Its Place.

Washington, Sept. 28.—From and after the first of January next the familiar face of George Washington will, in all probability, disappear from the two-cent postage stamps and some illustrative picture of Columbus and his dis-covery of America will take its place. Postmaster General Wanamaker yesterday signed a contract with the American Bank Note company, of New York, for the production of the new Columbian

series of postage stamps.

The denominations of the new issue have not all been definitely decided upon, but probably the new stamps will onds. The half being reached in 1:02%, the excited crowd began to cheer, but at a word of admonition from the judge the same length as ose now in use, but much broader, at least double the present width, so as to give room for the pictures with which they are to be embellished. A few of the illustrations have been

determined upon. They are the "Discovery of America, by Christopher Columbus-First Sight of Land;" "Columcovery of America, by Christopher Co-lumbus-First Sight of Land;" "Colum-bus' Fleet at Sea," from "Vessel De La Marina;" "The Landing of Columbus," after the Verdern Hyn painting in the United States capitol; "Columbus Ask-lng Aid of Queen Isabella;" "The Santa Maria, Columbus' Flagship," after Al-fred Harris; "Columbus Rewriting the Story of His Discovery to Ferdinand and Isabella on His Return From His First Voyage."

One of the denominations will present Columbus' picture. Which picture, of

Columbus' picture. Which picture, of the many conflicting ones and what denomination of stamp will be the Co-lumbus stamp, are matters still to be

KNOX'S FOLLOWERS.

The Pan-Presbyterians Take An other Whirl at the Treatment of Chinese.

A Resolution Passed Protecting Against the Alarming Increase in Divorces.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 28 .- Dominie De Bere, of Georgetown, presented the greetings of the Dutch Church of South Africa to the pan-Presbyterian council today, and was immediately made a cor responding member. The question of the treatment of the Chinese was re-ferred to different sections of the alliance, with instructions to press the several governments concerned upon the subject at such times and in such manner as may seem best to them. A delegation was appointed to endeavor to induce the United States government to enter into an agreement with England, France and Germany to prevent the sale of ardent spirits and firearms in the New Hebrides. Sympathy was ex-pressed with the objects of the peace convention which is to be held in Chicago in 1893, and commending them to asideration and support of the

churches.

During the afternoon proceedings,
Rev. Dr. Bachman, of Utica, N. Y., rose Rev. Dr. Bachman, of Utica, N. Y., rose to a question of privilege that he might read a telegram which he had just received from Secretary Foster, of the United States government, in reply to his telegraphic query as to the truth of the statement that the United States government had stood out of the internal arrangement accented by Engagement ternal arrangement accepted by Eng land and France for the prohibition of the traffic in firearms and liquor with the people of the New Bebrides islands. The telegram said:

"August, 1884, the British minister brought to the attention of this govern-ment a proposal for an internal arrange-ment to restrict traffic in firearms and liquors with Western Pacific natives. The proposal was accepted in principle Aug. 22, 1884, and the plan of the proposed joint action was to be arranged. This plan has only very recently been communicated to this government, and is now under consideration."
On motion of Prof. Rentout, of Aus

tralia, the resolution already adopted on this subject was recommitted, the telethis subject was recommitted, the tele-gram read being sent to the committee with it. The conference passed a reso-lution protesting against the alarming increase of divorces, and asking that the divorce legislation of the respective communities represented here be brought up to the genuine Christian standpoint. Several papers were read bearing on the training of the ministry and cognate subjects. trotting tournament held here yester- and cognate subjects,

WOULD NOT CONSENT

Two Important Political Conferences Held in New York City.

Anti-Snappers Meet the Democratic National Committee.

How to Get the Full Vote Out Thoroughly Discussed.

The Committee Would Not Consent to Another Local Democratic Ticket.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Chairman Har rity, of the Democratic national cou mittee, got back from headquarters this morning from Pennsylvania to attend the most important meetings of the campaign committee concerning the pening of the campaign. Meetings of this committee are held every Wednesday about noon, but today all the members of the committee in the city got around nearly two hours earlier. Those present at today's meeting were: Chairman Harrity, of the national committee Chairman Dickinson, of the campaign committee; Chairman Sheehan, of the Democratic state campaign committee W. C. Whitney, Senator A. P. Gorman, Chairman Smalley, of the committee or speakers, and Secretary Sheerin, of the national committee.

At 1:30 W, R. Grace arrived, and was admitted to the meeting of the committee. The first business taken up was a discussion of the situation in this city, which has been complicated by the meeting of the anti-snappers Thursday night. No one mineed words at the meeting. The situation was met squarely and

Its Merits Discussed. What was said only those present knew, but the decision of the committee, it is understood, was to advise against a bolting local ticket, but what worried the members of the committee most was that they have no assurance that their advice would be followed by Mr. Grace and his followers. The national com-mittee do not know what to think of

mittee do not know what to think of Grace or what to expect of him.

The special committee of the antisnap, or New York city district organization, composed of ex-Assistant District Attorney A. D. Parker, chairman; ex-Senator William Cauldwell, ex-Ald. Daniel E. Dowling, ex-Registrar S. Levin, Civil Justice John Jerolamon, ex-Congressman John Quinn, John J. Quinian, I. H. Klein, Otto Kempner and Col. James J. Mooney, had a conference lasting over three hours this evening with Chairman Harrity and Messrs. Dickinson, Smalley and Quincy. At the end of the session the anti-snappers had nothing to say, but the following had nothing to say, but the following statement was made at headquarters: "At the conference of the committee York city district organizations repre

a subcommittee of the Democratic national committee, The Questions contained and involved in the resolutions adopted by the district organiza-tions as to how the election of Cleve-land and Stevenson might best be pro-moted, and as to how the largest vote could be polled in the city of New York for the Democratic candidates, were discussed, and a large number of sug-gestions were made looking to a thorgestions were made looking to a thorough organization of the voters of the city of New York, together with such incidental demonstrations as might be necessary to arouse enthusiasm and

stimulate them to greater activity "It was stated by the chairman of the visiting committee that the committee was not empowered to submit or discuss, but on the contrary has been ex-pressly prohibited from formally sub-mitting or discussing with the national committee the question of independent local nominations, but that question

was informally talked of."

It was learned, however, the question of nominating a third ticket occupied nearly the entire time of the committee. The national committeemen could not be induced to give their consent to it, and the anti-snap committee finally agreed to adjourn further consultation agreed to adjourn further consultation on the matter until they conferred with the district leaders of the organization on Friday evening. The members of the anti-stap committee looked worried after the adjournment. The question of nominating a ticket against Tammany hall would seem to be relegated for the hall would seem to be relegated for the present, unless the organization adopts neroic measures at its meeting on Fri-

Legislative Nominees.

ecials to the Globe. WACONIA, Minn., Sept. 28 .- At their county convention today the People's party nominated R. B. Harrison for the SHAKOPEE, Minn., Sept. 28.—At the Democratic county convention today F. J. Leonard was nominated for the legis-

lature.

MITCHELL, S. D., Sept. 28.-Superb weather marked the opening day of the corn belt exhibition. Two large excur-sions arrived today, and the town is fill ed with visitors. The opening exercises were prayers by Rev. C. B. Clark and an address by Judge Haney, with musical programme by the famous Iowa State band. Tomorrow Sloux City turns

Wellington at Winona. Special to the Globe. WINONA, Minn., Sept. 28. — Hon.

Ovrus Wellington, of St. Paul, addressed an immense audience at Philharmonic hall this evening. His remarks were received with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Wellington was met at the train by a committee, and, previous to his speech was tendered a recention of his speech, was tendered a reception at the Winona. Gen Brubaker Shot. pecial to the Globe. FARGO, N. D., Sept. 28.-The wife and son of Gen. Brubaker, leader of the insurrectionists in British Honduras, to day received news of his death. Gen.

Brubaker was captured by the govern-ment forces and shot. He was formerly a resident of this city, and his son, Al-bert Brubaker, is now employed in a Fargo stationery store Gamblers Arrested.

Special to the Globe.
FARGO, N. D., Sept. 28.—Chief of Police Grant this morning raided George Miller's gambling hell on First avenue. All the paraphernalia of the place was confiscated and about twenty inmates arrested,

UNCONSCIOUS OF HIS DOOM.

GRANTED A RESPITE. COUNTED BY ACRES.

Peck and His Stenographer Appear to Answer to the Indictment.

Their Attorney Claims That the Grand Jury Was Prejudiced,

Were in the Nature of Persecution. The Judge Puts the Time for

Also That the Proceedings

Pleading Over to Monday. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28 .- Labor Com missioner Peck and his stenographer. Elbert Rodgers, appeared in the court of sessions this afternoon at 3 o'clock the time set for them to plead to the

indictments found against them for de stroying public records. District Attorney Eaton and his assistant, Mark Cohen, for the prosecution, Edward J. Meegan for the defense, Commissioner Peck and a large number of interested spectators were present. Mr. Meegan opened the arguments, asking that the indictment be sent back to the police court so the case can be regularly and legally tried. In support

of this contention he read an affidavit of Mr. Peck and Mr. Rodgers, rehearsing their arraignment in the police court and their subsequent indictment by the grand jury on the same charge, and say-'The secret action in the police court and before the grand jury on the part of the district attorney was prejudicial to deponents. Deponent was prepared to establish his entire innocence when

examined before Police Justice Gut-

Denied That Right,

and an indictment was found, as de-ponent believes, to embarrass him in his defense and to disgrace him in the public eye, with the view to effect re-sults. That, by reason of this secret action, so covertly done by the district action, so coverty done by the district attorney, he has been deprived of his challenge to the grand jurors who found such indictment, and verily believes that he had some ground of challenge against a majority of the grand jurors; that it is unjust to permit an indictment to stand against him when so found by incompetent and him when so found by incompetent and improper grand jurors; that deponent believes if said grand jury were net moved by prejudice and incited, in-flamed and biased minds, no indictments would have been found against

Mr. Meegan then began his argument to show that the position taken by Mr. Peek and Mr. Rogers in their affidavit was upheld by the law. He said: "The finding of the indictments was clearly irregular, while the same matter on which the indictments were found was pending on examination in the police court. The action of the dis-trict attorney in presenting the case to the grand jury was in the nature of

An Act of Persecution.

"The case should not have been pre-

sented to the grand jury, under the circumstances, unless to save the case from the statute of limitations. The court should not sanction such persecution, and should not allow the enemies, some of them being in high position, of Mr. Peck to use the courts to vent their spite against him." Mr. Eaton said the legal points madeby Mr. Meegan were summed up in his up in his eloquence. The charge against Mr. Peck was a case which the grand jury could competently consider. The indictment should stand. He said proceedings in court in this case had not been regular. There could be no ques-tion than the grand jury as an independent body could inquire into every matter brought to its notice. Mr. Meegan replied, saying the au-thorities he had efted showed that no in-dictment ought to be allowed to stand

in a case like this, and that the matter should be sent back to the police court, where a proper examination can be had.

Judge Cluts said that the points raised by the delense would necessitate him examining the authorities bearing on the they were not quashed.

Mammouth Democratic Meeting and Barbecue at Shelbyville, Ind.

to Eloquent Expounders of Democracy. Gen. Stevenson and Gov. Gray Among the Orators

Thirty Acres of People Listen

A Regiment of 800 Veterans the Feature of the Day's

of the Occasion.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 28 .- Th barbecue here today was a grand su cess, and beyond a doubt the largest political meeting ever held in this state. There were thirty acres of people moving from side to side of the shady grounds. After lunch the speakers were driven to the fair grounds, following the procession, which was fully two miles long. Gen. Stevenson spok from one of the stands to fully 10,000 people. The other speakers were Gen. Turpie, J. De Witt Warner, of New York, and Claude Matthews, all having good crowds, while 30,000 people de voured the roast beef, and were not

missed from the grounds. Following the speakers were Bynum at Stand No. 2, in charge of Scott; Larryat at Stand No. 5, and ex-Gov. Gray at No. 4 in charge of L. F. Wilson. Gov. Gray spoke an hour, and handled the tariff and tin plate most satisfactorily to his audience. Senator Turpie's speech was a very able production and marked with many periods of applause.

Gen. Stevenson was applauded from the start to the finish. After speaking he held an in-formal reception at the Ray house, where he remained until 10:30 p. m., when he started for Bloomington to rest. He thinks the outlook for the Democracy is very bright.

James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky,

spoke at stand No. 2, and amused the solid mass for forty minutes. J. W. Kern, of Indianapolis, followed with a telling speech. At the same time Congressman Cooper spoke from stand No. 5. Cooper's speech was well received. J. B. Curtis, for the legislature, spoke from stand No. 2. from stand No. 2. Tonight the streets are full of people Bands are marching and playing, and the heavens are filled with illumination and fireworks. Crowds besieged the hotel to get sight of Gen. Stevenson and shake hands with him. Chairman Tag-gart, of the state central committee, sent a delegation of Uncle Sams dressed

in the stars and stripes and wearing long artificial goatees. But the feature

ng artificial goatees. But the feature f the day was Col. Wilson's regiment

of veterans numbering 800, well uni-formed and officered. ELLIOTT IN LUCK. Governor Merriam's Ex-Secretary Strikes It Rich.

Special to the Globe. WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 28. John Mather, general manager of the water, light and power company, announces tonight that he will sever his connection with this company, and in November move to Seattle, Wash. Mr. Mather and R. C. Elliott, of St. Paul, ex-private secretary to Gov. Merriam, have acquired the controlling interest in the Seattle Water, Gas and Electric plant. It is understood by their friends here that they have made comfortable fortunes out of the deal.

YELLING AND SHOOTING. Farmers Get Excited in the Town

of Goodhue. Special to the Globe. RED WING, Sept. 28 .- The excitement at Goodhue, the place where the "blind pig" trouble is raging, was given new impetus last evening, when about sixty farmers rode into town yelling and shooting off their guns and revolvers. This is a result of the attempted assassination of Ben Pehrson, the complain ing witness in the liquor case against J. P. Ahern and H. W. Tinsdale. The question, end he therefore named Mon-day morning as the time for the defend-ants to plead the indictments in case aspect, and a crisis is almost sure to

AND STILL THEY COME

One More Republican Finds Himself Out of Sympathy With His Party.

Hon. R. R. Odell Cannot Remain With the Tariff Robbers Any Longer.

A Clean Cut Letter on the Tariff Addressed to Daniel W. Lawler.

Mr.Odell Announces His Read-

iness to Speak in Democ-

racy's Interest.

Hon. R. R. Odell, of Minneapolis, is another one of that large number of men who have deserted the Republican party because of its position on the tariff question. Mr. Odell, for many years previous to this campaign, was one of the prominent Republicans of Minneapolis, and was a tireless and enthusiastic worker for that party. During the past two years he has made a special study of the tariff question, taking a trip to Europe and viewing the in the light of what he saw and investigated. As a result of this study he became convinced that the Democratic party is right on this great issue, and he has had the courage to say so. Yesterday he wrote a personal letter to Hon. Dan W. Law-

ler, announcing his position, in which he said: "I believe the poor man can get more favors and better wages under the Democratic idea of government than under any other, and that the ills and wrongs

of the people can be quicker adjusted by the Democratic party." Mr. Odell's letter is so plain and convincing an argument that it deserves to be read by every voter in the state. It

The Letter. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 28, 1892.

—Hon. Daniel W. Lawler, St. Paul Minn.—My Dear Sir: During the latter part of August you were in the building where I have offices. I wanted to tell you then that I was with you, and now I wish to say that if your state central committee want my services it can have them.

I have spent four months of the past twelve in Europe, and have made the subject of tariff a study, and have come to the conclusion that the Republican party is building up a greater aristocracy than the Southern slave owner ever dreamed of, and it may take more than two billions of money and a greater. than two billions of money and a greater number of lives than the civil war to wipe it out.

If a share of the subsidy which the

government gives manufacturers only went to the laborer, then it would not be so glaring an outrage. Then, again, the government could better afford to give a subsidy to the shipbuilder, so toms instead of over those of foreign na-

It is a lie to attribute the material prosperity, owing to the rapid growth of a new country, to the fraud of an excessive tariff. Place 30,000,000 of people on a spot of ground the size of Min nesota, and there would be less demand for labor, and it would be as correspond-ingly low as is the case of England. The English-speaking people are destined to revolutionize the world and to make republics in all the earth; and when we build a wail or place a barrier between the two great English-

countries then Progress gently folds her wings and turns aside to weep. It is not sufficient that a few laborers receive higher wages than do the same class in Europe, but the object to be aimed at and the question of the most vital importance is that all labor be employed, the farmer as well as the skilled artisan, the day as the skilled artisan, the day laborer as well as the mechanic. This was so from 1865 to 1873, and the country took a leap forward such as was never before witnessed, and the g. o. p. ascribed it all to tariff. Then the trampera began, and we have been a nation noted for our "anti-labor tourists." I would like to inquire of some honest Republican what benefit is the tariff to the carpenter, the bricklayer, the far m-

er, the butcher, the baker, or the candle stick maker, or the day laborer.

One of the most amusing things I ever saw was a button which had inscribed upon it "Protection to American Labor," worn in the coat of a law-yer worth at least a million of dollars, and I would like to see an American laborer borrow 50 cents from him.

I believe the poor man can get more favors and better wages under the Democratic idea of government than any other, and that the ills and wrongs

of the people can be quicker adju by the Democratic party. Hence by the Democratic party, a Democrat. Yours very truly, R. R. ODELL.

Settled a Controversy. WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 28.—Archbishop Tache has just issued an important letter for the purpose of defining the practice and teaching of the Church of Rome in regard to allowing comment in the public schools on Servicine readin the public schools on Scriptur; readings. The letter is designed to settle the controversy going on here. The archbishop states that "the Catholic church, being the sole interpreter of the Bible, forbids its interpretation according to private judgment."

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 28 .- Diphtheria is raging at a fearful rate at Butternut. Three deaths occurred Mon ay, and many new cases were reported yester-day. The schools have been closed, and every precaution is being taken to pre-vent the further spread of the scourge.

A Diphtheria Epidemic.

Very Small Business. special to the Globe. Morron, Minn., Sept. 28 .- The Renville county Republican convention was held here yesterday, and a full county ticket was put in the field. They closed

their rally in the evening by disgrace fully burning Cleveland in effigy.

Boy Killed. Special to the Globe. WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 28. -William Henry Iner, aged ten years, was run over by a freight train of thirty cars and instantly killed at 5:30 this evening. Young Iner was attempte ing to board the train.

Tawney Was There. pecial to the Globe.

WASECA, Minn., Sept. 28 .- The Republican county convention met here today, and an entire county ticket was named, which is considered unusually weak. James A. Tawney was present and delivered an address.

DEFECTIVE PAGE