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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

KILL THE VAMPIRES.

Bold and Brilliant Attack on the Trusts

BY A NOTED FREE TRADER.

Johnson, of Ohio, Makes a Sensational Assault

ON DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE

For the Timid Way They Handle the Tariff.

DALZELL DEFENDS THE BARONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The third day of the tariff debate in the house was enlivened by a sensational speech by Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, the free trader and single tax advocate, who claims, with Hon. Lawrence T. Neal, late Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, the joint authorship of the tariff plank in the Chicago platform. He boldly attacked the Democrats for the timid manner in which they handled the tariff question, and charged them with cowardice all along the line. Mr. Dalzell, of Pittsburg, made a brilliant speech in defense of the tariff, dwelling particularly on the iron and steel interests. Messrs. Woomer, of Pennsylvania, and Coombs, of New York, were the other speakers.

Mr. Cummings, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, arose and asked unanimous consent to consider the Boutelle resolution reported back from the naval committee, calling on the secretary of the navy for copies of all orders and communications which placed the officers and men and ships of the United States navy under the control of Commissioner Blount, a civilian who has not been confirmed by the senate. The attempt to secure unanimous consideration for this resolution raised another merry row, which concluded with another verbal duel between Mr. Boutelle and the speaker.

During the war of words, Mr. Tracey, of New York, asked the chair whether it would be in order to call for the regular order.

"Oh, the White house clock has not struck this morning," interposed Mr. Boutelle, sarcastically.

Mr. Tracey's cheek flamed. He inquired hotly whether a member while making a parliamentary inquiry could be affronted, and

CALLED ATTENTION

to the fact that on another occasion a gentleman (Mr. Wilson, of Washington,) had shouted "cuckoo" while he was talking. Mr. Boutelle disclaimed any intention of insulting his colleague, and after the chair had said that in courtesy he was giving Mr. Boutelle a hearing, Mr. Tracey took his seat, still chafing under the affront put upon him, and declaring to his friends about him that he would not stand this sort of treatment any longer.

"The next man who says anything of that kind," he declared, "will get his face slapped."

The tariff debate was then resumed, Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.), continuing his remarks of yesterday, under a running fire of questions from Mr. Coombs, of New York, and Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska.

After the completion of Mr. Hopkins' remarks, Tom L. Johnson (Dem., O.), the well-known free trader and single tax advocate, took the floor, and created something of a sensation by his bold utterances.

"We of the Democratic party," he said, "went before this country in 1892, asserting the existing tariff was wrong in principle and unjust in operation, declaring the policy of protection a fraud and robbery, charging it with creating trusts, stifling commerce, throttling industry, causing enforced idleness, lessening wages, impoverishing labor and creating a few monstrous fortunes, and pledging ourselves to abolish it if the American people

GAVE US AUTHORITY.

They did give us authority and—then—our haste to repeal oppressive taxes subsided, and instead of flying at the throats of protected barons and robber trusts, the great Democratic party began, as it were, to wag its tail and look for crumbs. It was the duty of a party coming into power on such pledges and at such a conjecture to have proceeded without a moment's delay to the radical revision of the tariff. If Mr. Cleveland had shown the sagacity and courage the situation demanded, the ink would not have been dry on the commissions of his secretaries, and congress would have been called into extra session to relieve the country of its burden of taxation. But instead of that we proceeded to rest on our laurels and divide the spoils, and the nation was treated to the spectacle of president and a congress having power to remove crushing burdens devoting their energies to the discussion of personal claims to petty places, and as the climax of all this delay came the shameful days we have just passed through, in which the house has stood paralyzed because, despite our overwhelming majority, we Democrats would neither furnish a quorum to be counted nor count the one that was really present. It is not merely that we have yet done nothing. It is that we have done nothing where we had promised much. The worst enemy of business is not a high tariff, but a high tariff threatened with certain but indefinite reductions. This is the situation our delay for nearly a year has imposed upon the country. At present, thanks to our inaction, the victory of the Democratic party in November, 1892, has

WORKED EVIL FOR GOOD.

"The McKinley tariff still exerts its strangling power, and worse than the McKinley tariff is the depressing effect of the uncertainty as to what tariff will succeed it." He commended the bill for the blow at the sugar trust. "But," he added, "the whisky trust and steel trust, the cordage trust and the bicycle trust, the lead trust and the starch trust, in short, the whole brood of vampires which rob the poor people through the agency of the government by means of the tariff, are left free to pluck the tariff-bound American consumer. He has no lobby to represent him; he has only his congressmen."

He spoke of steel rails, of which he is one of the largest manufacturers in the country. The present duty of $13.44 a ton is equal to 50 per cent. The reduction of the committee is 25 per cent. It seemed like a large reduction, he declared, but it left all the steel rail trust needed. It is as good to them as 1,000 per cent, for it is practically a prohibitory duty. Steel can be made here as cheaply as anywhere else in the world, and would not now be imported, save in exceptional cases, even if there were no duty; while the tendency of invention and improvement is in favor of the United States as against Europe. The steel made into rails in this country is from native ore. What pig metal, billets and blooms are imported are used entirely in other iron and steel manufactures. Now it costs less than $2 a ton to make steel rails from blooms, including straightening and punching. On today's market steel blooms are selling at less than $17; steel rails should, therefore, not bring over $19. They did fall nearly to that price a few weeks ago during a temporary break in the

STEEL RAIL POOL.

But the pool was quickly reorganized, and the price of steel rails was put up, and is now maintained at $24 a ton, so that, by virtue of the duty which keeps out foreign rails, the pool is compelling the users of steel rails to pay them 25 per cent more than a fair price. This new steel rail pool is composed of seven manufacturers, headed by Carnegie, who absolutely controls the product of more than one-half of the rolled steel produced in the United States, and who have combined together to pay other large manufacturers heavy annual sums to close their works, discharge their men and make no steel. Do employers pay larger wages when they get larger profits? I do not, and even philanthropists do not. Take Andrew Carnegie, who gives like a prince out of the millions the tariff has enabled him to take from his fellow citizens. He gives like a prince from his more than princely income, but he does not raise wages unless he has to. Before he started for Jerusalem a few days ago he utilized the tariff to re-establish the steel rail pool, and pay other manufacturers to shut up their works, and throw their men out of employment; then a general cut in wages was made in all his great establishments; and then he announced himself ready to give as much as $5,000 a day to feed the unemployed in Pittsburg—a place that, if there were any truth in the theory that protection is good for labor, ought to be a very paradise for workingmen. Now which is best for labor, plenty of charity soup houses, or plenty of employment? There is the question of protection and free trade. What is true of steel is true of

ALL INDUSTRIES.

If we could abolish the whole tariff on the first of February, I do not believe there is a single manufacturing industry that would close. On the contrary, all that were not purely exotics, kept alive by taxes, would be greatly stimulated; foreigners would want more of our products, and foreign markets would be open to our goods. Wheat would bring more to the grower and labor would bring more to the laborer, and the masses of our people would want and could pay for more manufactured goods. You cannot depress industry and impoverish labor by remitting taxes; that is done by imposing taxes.

The bill he would pass, he said, would consist of but three sections:

Section 1—All import duties and corresponding internal revenue duties are hereby abolished, and all officials engaged in collecting such duties are hereby discharged.

Sec. 2—The secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to sell all custom houses and revenue cutters and pay the proceeds in the treasury.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Such a bill would excite no more protectionist opposition than the poor, timid little Wilson bill will. But it would not be sneered at, and it would raise a mighty support that this bill cannot get.

While Mr. Johnson was condemning the alleged steel rail pool he became engaged in a heated controversy with Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania.

"You deny the present existence of a pool?" asked Mr. Johnson.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, here is the proof of it," said Mr. Johnson, flourishing aloft a document. "Here is the agreement in the Iron Age. A certain R. F. Kennedy contracted to receive 25,000 tons of rails at what I consider

AN EXORBITANT PRICE,

and to forfeit $1,000 a day if he did not take them. I looked into the matter to see who such a large buyer could be. I found that he was a stockholder in the Cambria works, a rival concern, and now secretary of the new pool, formed last November. That pool agreed to give the manufacturers of Sparrow's Point, Md., $1,000 a day to close their works and discharge their men. That is the sort of trust the Wilson bill's 25 per cent duty perpetuates. [Democratic applause.]

"It gives a concern in Pennsylvania $80,000 a year to close down. The old pool of eight or nine companies agreed to maintain the price of rails at $29. One of the members secretly undersold the pool. Carnegie made war on him, beat the price down to $19, closed him up, and then formed another pool." [Applause.]

"I cannot controvert what the gentleman says," interposed Mr. Dalzell, "but if such a pool as he describes exists I deprecate it as much as he."

"That is where I differ with the gentleman," retorted Mr. Johnson.

"I believe in making all the money I can. I am a thorough-going monopolist, and taking advantage of all the bad laws you Republicans have made, but I don't believe in defending those laws here." [Long and continued Democratic applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech, Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, took the floor. He said: "The election of 1892, which resulted in the ascendancy in all branches of the government of the Democratic party, had no sooner occurred than a

CRISIS ENSUED

amongst the most appalling in our economic history. All our industries suffered immediate collapse; trade, foreign and domestic, became paralyzed; the ghost of distrust stalked threatening in all the avenues of commerce, and fear fell on all men, rich and poor alike. As a people we walk today in the valley of desolation.

"Furnace fires have gone out and fires upon humble hearthstones as well, while throughout all our borders factory and workshop and the various implements and appliances of industry remain idle and unused. In the few months that the dominant party has held the reins of government it has proved itself conspicuously incompetent to deal with a single important question presented by the responsibilities of civil administration. The executive, with an ignorance of the limitations of his office inexcusable in an intelligent American citizen, has usurped the functions of congress, not to meet an exigency, or for any justifiable end, but to undertake and miserably fail in a foreign policy which would be grotesque if it were not contemptible. This house has been organized on the basis of ante-bellum days, so that the section of country which is least familiar with American industries and enterprise dominates the policy of the nation, while it deals out as of yore to its servile Northern contingent the crumbs that fall from the party table. In this deplorable condition of things, clouds and darkness all around us, what do those who rule our destinies propose by way of relief?

"A tariff bill that, if enacted, I predict posterity will pronounce the most infamous legislative crime of our history. Instead of relief, it brings aggravation. To the manufacturer whose idle capital is bringing him in no returns, whose plant, disused, is depreciating, and whose income has been sadly narrowed or entirely cut off, it offers the deceptive lure of free raw materials, and the ignis fatuus of the world's market, while it strips him of the ability to compete in any market and be just to his employes."

The oteer speakers were Mr. Woomer, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Coombs, of New York. When the latter closed, the house, at 5:15, took a recess until 8 o'clock tonight.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

Uncle Sam Would Borrow This Sum and Issue Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The bill of Representative O'Neil, of Massachusetts, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to borrow money up to $100,000,000 in anticipation of revenue, and to issue therefor loan certificates bearing 3 per cent interest, is attracting much attention in the financial circles of congress and of the administration. It is regarded as something more than the expression of Mr. O'Neil's personal views as he discussed the subject with Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Hamlin before introducing the bill. While giving the measure no distinct administration approval, the treasury officials noted the fact that Secretary Carlisle's recent report suggested not only an issue of bonds, but an alternative plan, should congress not authorize bonds. Mr. O'Neil's bill was looked upon as in line with this alternative proposition.

CARTER'S COMMITTEE.

It Will Meet in Washington to Consider Permanent Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — The national Republican executive committee will convene in this city tomorrow morning. Nearly all the members are now in the city, and there promises to be a large attendance.

Chairman Carter said tonight that the committee would take up several matters which were left unfinished last year. The committee will also consider the proposition of establishing permanent headquarters, and the character of permanent work to be carried on. Mr. Carter does not think their headquarters will be located in this city. On account of the fact that the headquarters of the national congressional campaign committee are located here, it is believed if the national committee decides to establish a permanent office, it will be opened in New York. The committee will also consult with members of the congressional committee as to the extent to which the committees can work together in the congressional campaign next year.

INCOME TAX.

Majority of the House Committee Favorable to It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Democratic members of the ways and means committee met today to receive from the subcommittee the completed internal revenue bill, including the income tax provisions. The advocates of the tax had a majority of one in the committee. Mr. McMillin submitted a draft of the bill, which is still in the hands of the committee, further action having been postponed until tomorrow, in order that it might be considered by a full representation of the Democratic members. It is believed that the internal revenue measure will be sent to the house as an independent bill.

Haven Gets a Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The president has made the following nominations:

Postmasters: Alfred Haven, Faribault, Minn.; Robert M. Crawford, Mineral Point, Wis.; Fergus F. Green, Shawnee, Wis.

Oliver B. Spencer, surveyor of customs, Denver, Col.

Sanborn Case Reopened.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10. — Secretary Smith has reopened the case concerning the claim of Gen. Sanborn for his fees against Sisseton Indians, and will hear Col. Kiefer and Senator Davis in Sanborn's behalf before rendering a final decision.

At the Capital.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—John O'Brien, Stillwater, is at the Arlington. He visits Washington in the interest of the appointment of Lindholm, who has been recommended for consul to Copenhagen. H. Clark, St. Paul, is registered at the Ebbitt house.

JONES IS TO HANG.

Leader of the Montana Train Robbers to Swing.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Jan. 10. — Charles Jones, leader of a gang of desperadoes who held up and robbed a Northern Pacific express train in the eastern part of the state in August last, was today found guilty of murder in the United States court. After the robbery the desperadoes escaped, and were followed by Deputy United States Marshal Jackson for two months. Finally they were surrounded in a cabin in the Flathead country by Jackson and a posse. In the fight which followed a man named Chubert, one of the posse, was killed. Jones was captured a few days afterwards, after two of his companions had been killed. When first taken into custody Jones said he believed he had killed one of the posse in a fight at the cabin. There were five men in the gang that held up the train, and had a fight with the posse. Three were killed by officers. Jones has been convicted of murder and the remaining one, Jimmy Moots, is in custody and will be placed on trial as accessory to the murder for which Jones will undoubtedly hang.

Iron Men Go to Work.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 10.—The workmen at the Riverside Steel and Iron company's plant have concluded to accept the new scale, which, in many cases, provides for a reduction of nearly 35 per cent. Work was resumed in all departments on full time this morning. The plant employs about 3,000 men. The Wheeling Iron and Steel company resumed work in a portion of its plant yesterday, giving employment to 500 men.

DAVIS FOR ANNEXATION.

MINNESOTA'S SENIOR SENATOR DISCUSSES THE HAWAIIAN AFFAIR.

THE DESTINY OF THE ISLANDS

Revolution Was the Legitimate Outcome of the Usurpation of the Queen, and the Provisional Government Would Have Been Established Without the United States Troops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The principal event in the senate today was the speech of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, in support of the policy of non-intervention in Hawaiian affairs. The senator plainly expressed himself as in favor of the annexation of Hawaii, and declared that to finally be the manifest destiny of the Hawaiian islands. It had for forty years been recognized as inevitable by every American minister to Hawaii, and no government objected to this plan when consummated under favorable circumstances and conditions. The main portion of the argument of the senator was to show that the revolution was the legitimate outcome of the usurpation of the queen and of the attempted proclamation of a new constitution, and that her ministers had no choice in proclaiming the provisional government, and Minister Stevens no discretion in recognizing it as the government de facto after it had gained undisputed and peaceful possession of the government buildings and government archives. In the earlier part of the day, and on another subject, Senator Gorman created some surprise by declaring that during the past three years the total appropriations of congress had exceeded by $300,000,000 the total revenues of the government

DURING THAT PERIOD.

A large portion of this enormous aggregate is for public buildings, and is in a great measure yet unexpended.

Senator Hale, of Maine, reported from the committee on naval affairs, with an amendment, the house resolution providing for the investigation and consideration of all matters relating to the personnel of the navy. The senate amendment provided that the inquiry shall be made by subcommittees of the committee on naval affairs of the house and senate, instead of by a joint commission of the two bodies. The resolution was amended and agreed to.

Senator Peffer (Pop., Kan.) complained that there has been unreasonable delay in beginning the construction of the public building at Salina, Kan. Appropriation had been made four or five years ago, and the plans had not yet been begun.

Senator Gorman (Dem., Md.) said the trouble was that congress had made appropriations for more public buildings within the last few years than it had been physically possible to construct. The appropriations of the government during the

PAST THREE YEARS

had exceeded by over $300,000,000 the total revenues of the government.

Senator Call (Dem., Fla.) thought it was important that all buildings to be constructed should be begun as soon as possible in order to give employment to the millions of unemployed American laborers now in actual need and distress.

Senator Dolph did not think it was the duty of the government to provide for general destitution. He referred to the communication of Gov. Pennoyer, of Oregon, to the president on New Year's day.

"The people of my state," he said, "are indignant and have adopted resolutions denying the statements of the governor."

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, at this juncture called up Senator Frye's Hawaiian resolution.

The political history for the past forty years was reviewed in some detail by the senator. After the constitution of 1887 was adopted in Hawaii, the following three years was marked by constant quarrels, uprising and occasional bloodshed. He insisted that the evidence contained in the Blount report, instead of sustaining the conclusions of the commissioner, as a matter of fact sustained the position of

EX-MINISTER STEVENS.

In the revolution of 1889 the woman, afterwards the queen, now the pretended queen of Hawaii, was a prime mover. This revolution was to overthrow her own brother. Her record shows that she violated pledges and oaths and that no reliance can be placed in her assurances.

"The testimony is concurrent," said Senator Davis, "that the revolutionists expected to have trouble, that they did not rely on the United States troops or marines for the success of their movement, and that they were enabled to take care of themselves. This revolution would have gone on if not a marine had set his foot on the islands of Hawaii.

"All this talk of implied duress by the United States troops by reason of their position is the merest fallacy. The success of the revolution was already assured and complete and it was a recognition of a condition and not a theory."

At this juncture Senator Davis suspended for the day and announced that he would conclude tomorrow.

The senate then, at 3:30, on motion of Senator Gorman (Dem. Md.) went into executive session, and at the conclusion, at 5:15, adjourned until tomorrow.

Estimators Recommended.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The secretary of the interior, for the purpose of hastening Red Lake pine lands into the market, has determined to increase the force of surveyors and timber estimators. In accordance with this determination Commissioner Lamoreaux, on the recommendation of Mr. Baldwin, has recommended Mr. Pettingall, of Staples; Mark Rankin, Anoka, and B. F. Carr, Sauk Center, for estimators. The appointments will be made in a few days.

Pensions and Postoffices.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Frank Newkirk has been appointed postmaster at Motley, Morrison county, vice W. H. Benson, removed.

Minnesota pensions: Original, Christopher Blake, Minneapolis; reissue, St. Clair Noyes, Fergus Falls; Thomas Hodson, Mankato; original widows, Mary C. Allen, Spring Valley.

BIG GUNS AT ANNA CREEK.

SERIOUS ROW AMONG MINERS NEAR DEADWOOD.

"SCABS" ORDERED OFF WORK.

Revolvers and Rifles Glisten in the Hands of Sheriffs, Mine Officers and Strikers—The Company's Attorney Thrown Over an Embankment—Narrow Escape From a Collision.

Special to the Globe.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 10.—Today 300 members of the Miners' union went over to Anna Creek, the scene of operations of the South Dakota Mining company, in a body, where were employed 130 miners who were working against the rules of the union and getting scab pay. The mob was followed to the camp by the sheriff and his posse, all heavily armed. The union men were armed with Winchesters. When they arrived at the camp they demanded of Mr. Leck, superintendent, that he pay the union scale. He refused, and the scabs were ordered off the work. The contractor and the civil engineer attempted to give an explanatory talk against the action of the unions, and they were compelled to seek shelter in a log cabin, where they stood the crowd off with drawn revolvers. The attorney for the company, E. W. Martin, and the superintendent were injured, the former by being thrown over an embankment, the latter from being hit on the head with a rock. Only the interference of the sheriff and his posse prevented a serious collision, as the scabs were armed and would have resented any armed display by the union men. Late last night the union men rounded up the scabs and walked them to Deadwood. The trouble is but the beginning of a bitter labor war which has long been threatened. The action of the union is denounced as being uncalled for and entirely out of its jurisdiction. It is feared that serious complications will be the outcome of this affair.

SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY.

Woman Found Dead With Indications of Foul Play.

Special to the Globe.

MONTGOMERY, Minn., Jan. 10.—Late yesterday evening young Chodels went to the home of his grandmother, an elderly lady living a short distance from this city, and was horrified to find lying upon the floor cold in death Mrs. Kocinka. The young man upon recovering his startled senses immediately reported the matter to the local authorities, and Justice McMahon, accompanied by the other authorities, hurried to the scene. The stove was found to have been broken, and traces of human blood were found on the stove wood and upon the walls. Whether there has been another case of foul play, or her death has resulted from natural causes, is at this time being investigated by a coroner's jury.

LUMBERMEN IN SESSION.

Important Action Taken at the Meeting at Winona.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 10.—A largely attended meeting of Northwestern lumbermen was held here today. A year ago, when the Mississippi Valley Association of Lumbermen met in Minneapolis it was decided to work for uniformity of grades and the Mississippi valley was divided into six districts. In four of these districts inspectors were subsequently appointed and good progress made during the year toward this uniformity. These four districts—Chippewa valley, Minneapolis, Wisconsin valley, Winona and La Crosse—were represented at today's meeting. Nothing has been done in the lower river district, and work has just been begun in the Duluth district. A resolution was unanimously adopted approving the work done, and deciding for its continuance. A set of terms to apply to different grades of lumber was also adopted.

Indicted for Shooting.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 10.—An indictment for assault in the first degree was returned today by the grand jury, which is in session here, against Theodore and Alvina Weimar, who last September shot Lincoln Connell three times for alleged criminal intimacy with Alvina Weimar. Connell was employed at the time of the shooting by a proprietor of a merry-go-round, and the intimacy is claimed to have taken place at Rochester, Minn. Both defendants entered a plea of not guilty.

Say It Is Freeze Out.

RED WING, Minn., Jan. 10. — Quo warranto proceedings commenced for the state of Minnesota by Attorney General Childs against the Park & Nelson Lumber company to show cause why the company's affairs should not go into the hands of a receiver. A war has been going on between the stockholders the past two years. The company, which owns a valuable plant in Pierce county, Wisconsin, has been making so much money that some of the stockholder have thought it would be well to "freeze out" the others.

Where Is Martin Wier?

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Jan. 10.—Martin Wier, a car inspector, has mysteriously disappeared. His wife says it is a case of murder. He had $1,700 with him at the time he was last seen. Mrs. Wier came from Ashland this morning in search for her husband. On Aug. 24, while car inspector for the Omaha railroad at Ashland, he was held up by three men on the main street of Superior. He freed himself from the highwaymen after firing three pistol shots. Henry Futherly was arrested and identified by Wier as one of the highwaymen.

Pine Land Case Ends.

ANOKA, Minn., Jan. 10.—Litigation in the famous pine case of The State vs. C. A. Smith & Co. is ended. The lawyers for the defendants have notified Messrs. Warner, Richardson & Lawrence, the attorneys for the state, that the decision of Judges Searle and Baxter will not be appealed from. This information is said to come direct from the attorneys for the state.

Slashed His Throat.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 10.—William Lawrence, sixty years old, a bachelor and an old soldier, slashed his throat nine times this morning with a razor, and, leaving his room, walked back and forth in the hall waiting to die. Lawrence says he has been living with a divorced woman and that this act is the result of his relations with her. He will probably live.

Settled for $5,000.

Special to the Globe.

BUFFALO, Minn., Jan. 10.—At the June term last year was commenced a suit by J. F. Kelly against the Great Northern Railway company to recover damages for the loss of a foot by being run over by a train. The jury disagreed, but yesterday the parties settled by the company giving him $5,000 and paying all costs involved.

Row Over Postoffice Site.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, Jan. 10.—The new postmaster, Mr. Medved, removed the postoffice two blocks from its old location, and a mass meeting of citizens last evening protested on the ground that the new location was inconvenient. Mr. Medved has made no sign as to what he intends to do.

After Slot Machines.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 10.—The city council having refused to do away with the nickel-in-the-slot machines in Winona, Judge Start, of the district court, has taken the matter in hand. The grand jury is now in session, and he has instructed its members to investigate the slot machine nuisance, and if they find that the machines are gambling devices to so report to the court without returning any indictments.

Iowa's Big Band.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The Iowa State band, which has left here for Des Moines to play at the inauguration of Gov. Jackson, of Iowa, will, after the inauguration tomorrow, proceed via the Rock Island route to California, to officiate at the mid-winter fair. Concerts will be given en route at Denver and Salt Lake City. The state band was the one which gave the largest number of concerts in the court of honor during the world's fair at Chicago.

Captured in New York.

PARKER, S. D., Jan. 10.—Nels Madison Neilson, who attempted to murder C. P. Anderson, of Spring Valley, S. D., the 4th, has been arrested in New York, and acknowledges the crime. Anderson is still alive.

Miss Harries Dead.

Special to the Globe.

CALEDONIA, Minn., Jan. 10.—Annabel, second daughter of ex-Congressman Harries, died this afternoon.

Tacoma Bankers Touched.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 10.—Comptroller Eckels has levied an assessment on stockholders of the defunct Merchants' National bank for $250,000, the full amount of the capital stock.

COUPON FOR PART TEN

Of the "Sights and Scenes of the World."

Every day this week a coupon for Part Ten of the Great Art Gallery which the GLOBE is supplying the public will be printed on this page. Any three of the coupons, with ten cents, secures you Part Ten. Do not try to use this coupon for Part Nine or Part Eleven. It is for Part Ten only. If you want two copies of Part Ten, send six of the coupons printed this week and twenty cents. If you only want one copy of Part Ten, send three coupons and ten cents. The advertisement on Page 4 today tells you how to secure the first nine parts if you have neglected obtaining them.

Orders by mail are subject to delay of a week or ten days, as the parts are mailed by the Eastern publishers.

Sights and Scenes of the World.

PART 10 JAN. 11, 1894.

Date Changed Every Day.

Cut this Coupon out and keep it until three of different dates are accumulated, then forward them, together with

Ten cents in silver or a similar amount in one or two-cent postage stamps.

Address Coupon Department, St. Paul GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn., and you will receive the elegant portfolio of photographs as advertised.

See our advertisement today on page 4.

(CUT THIS OUT.)

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES IN THE FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

ATTENDANCE VERY LARGE.

Address of Grand Master Dickinson Comprehensive and Gratifying—Grand Orator Lawless Delivers an Eloquent Oration—Reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.

The Minnesota Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. opened yesterday in the Masonic Temple of St. Paul its forty-first annual session. There were present, besides the grand officers, over three hundred delegates, about the largest attendance in the history of the grand lodge.

Four of the grand officers were absent—Grand Chaplain Rev. L. D. Boynton, of Rochester; Junior Grand Deacon George N. Day, of Brainerd; Senior Grand Steward George B. Bower, Minneapolis, and Junior Grand Steward H. W. Brown, of Kasson. The grand officers in attendance are: William F. Dickinson, grand master, Redwood Falls; Calvin L. Brown, deputy grand master, Morris; Charles L. West, senior grand warden, Austin; J. D. Markham, junior grand warden, Rush City; Joseph H. Thompson, grand treasurer, Minneapolis; Thomas Montgomery, grand secretary, St. Paul; James F. Lawless, grand orator, St. Paul; O. H. Page, senior grand deacon, Pleasant Grove; George W. Rockwell, grand marshal, Rushford; O. C. Meaker, grand standard bearer, Excelsior; Charles W. Smith, grand sword bearer, Worthington; S. W. Frazier, grand pursuivant, Traverse; Jean C. Fischer, grand tyler, St. Paul.

The lodge was called to order by the grand master at high noon, and after the appointment of the committee on credentials an adjournment was taken to 2:30 p. m.

W. F. Dickinson.

At the appointed hour in the afternoon the lodge was again convened, and the grand master delivered his annual address, a synopsis of which is as follows:

"We are assembled to hold our forty-first annual grand communication. For the countless blessings we have enjoyed during the past year, for the harmony, peace and plenty which prevail throughout our jurisdiction, our humble thanks are rendered to the Giver of all good and perfect gifts. We invoke His presence here this day and His blessing upon our deliberations.

"Considering the great number of craftsmen we bear upon our rolls, it would be strange, indeed, if we were not called upon to mourn the loss of some brethren during the year. The total number reported as died during the past year is 148 out of a membership of 13,400. Among the illustrious ones who passed away were Bro. I. B. Cummings, past deputy grand master, and Bro. Philo P. Hubbell, past deputy grand master, both of Winona. The illustrious dead of other jurisdictions includes many personally well known in Minnesota. Among these were: John H. Brown, grand secretary of the grand lodge of Kansas; John H. Hubbs, grand master of Nevada; Logan H. Root, past grand master of Arkansas; Richard Briggs, grand master of Massachusetts; William P. Innes, past grand master of Michigan; Zelotes H. Mason, past grand master of Florida.

Here the grand master devoted a few remarks to the four new lodges chartered by the last grand lodge session, and outlined something of their progress.

"I have during the year commissioned the following as grand representatives near their respective grand lodges: William Henry Gee, Dardanelle, Ark.; W. W. Perry, Eagle, Wis.; E. T. George, Battle Mountain, Nev.; Samuel Henry Good, South Australia; Dr. E. Hinchcliffe, Victoria. There have been commissioned as grand representatives near this grand lodge the following: A. La Due, for Arkansas; H. C. Shepard, for Manitoba; J. D. Markham, for District of Columbia; A. Marden, for Nevada; Charles L. West, for West Virginia; George H. Davis, for Wisconsin; E. P. Barnum, for South Australia; C. H. Smith, for Victoria."

After dealing at length with the routine of lodge work performed by him during the year the grand master proceeded to speak of some things which should be done in the interests of the work, of which the following is a digest:

"In the hurry and activity of our every-day life we are likely to forget the possible future development of our great state. It is 366 miles due north and south between the lodges on our southern border and the extreme northern one. While some localities are fully occupied by Masonic lodges—and may be in a few instances crowded—yet there is a large unoccupied territory, and the number of our lodges will yet greatly increase. The number has already doubled since a grand lecturer was in the field. The average increase in members in the past [illegible] been five lodges per annum; and when you consider that less than an eighth of the whole number are in the north half of the state, it becomes apparent that the increase is destined to continue for many years to come, and that the work and lectures must not be allowed to drift with every wind that blows. Twenty-five years ago a grand lecturer was maintained until practical uniformity prevailed. My predecessors have for some years past recommended that the grand lodge dues be restored to the amount formerly charged, and that a grand lecturer be employed. But you have uniformly overruled their judgment, and the matter still remains to perplex us. I now suggest for your consideration that a board of three or five custodians of the work be created, to serve during good behavior and while they continue to be members of a subordinate lodge of this jurisdiction, their duties to be to hold a session of one week annually at St. Paul, and rehearse in detail the established work and lectures; and, when requested to do do so, to exemplify the work before the grand lodge; all or any of them to have authority to visit such lodges as desire their services."

Thomas Montgomery

The grand master at some length described the board which he would establish, and the various features connected therewith. His suggestion will be discussed at length later in the session, and some action taken.

Grand Orator James F. Lawless followed the grand master's address with his annual oration. After briefly outlining the origin of Free Masonry, Mr. Lawless said:

"Look at the greatest and most enlightened countries of the old world—Great Britain, Germany and Sweden. Freemasonry is practically under the protecting wing of the government. The future king of England is grand master. The emperor of Germany makes it his peculiar care. His illustrious grandfather, the old kaiser, was one of the most zealous craftsmen that ever lived. The ruler of Sweden is protector of the order. What a stronghold it has, and how much it is revered and cherished in those countries. Perhaps therein lies some danger. It needs no princes nowadays to uphold it; yet I cannot deny the fact that the foremost man of these and other countries patronizing its assemblies attract to the institution men whose influence is helpful, and whose zeal and charity are unbounded. Freemasonry has proved a blessing in those countries, and its charities are very extensive.

"Free Masonry is a patriotic institution. How it instructs its initiates. In the state you are to be a quiet and peaceful subject, true to your government and just to your country. You are not to countenance disloyalty or rebellion, but patiently submit to legal authority, and conform with cheerfulness to the government of the country in which you live. Think of the early lesson of reliance on Divine Providence; the early training that undertakings, small or great, should have the blessing of God upon them to prosper; the design to make its votaries wiser, better, and consequently happier; the obligation to be helpful, honest and virtuous; the desire that its pledges should be kept unspotted; its broad philanthropy; its regard for education, teaching its aspirants how to live, that finally, after work well done here, they may look upon death as a kind messenger sent by our Supreme Grand Master to translate us from this imperfect to that all-perfect, glorious and celestial lodge above."

Grand Secretary Montgomery's report set forth that there are 14,000 members in good standing within the jurisdiction, a net gain of 500 members during the past year. Thirty per cent of the membership is in the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. There are 198 lodges. There was disbursed by the grand lodge during the year $1,348 in charalties. There have been no grievances nor appeals during the year. The receipts from subordinate lodges have aggregated $7,845. The grand treasurer reported that he has $12,000 in the widows' and orphans' fund.

The session of today will be devoted to hearing reports and discussing various questions of interest to the order. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held. Various members stated last evening that in all probability Grand Master Dickinson and Grand Secretary Montgomery will be re-elected. In fact, few changes are anticipated in the corps of grand officers.

Iron Mills Resume.

ASHLAND, Ky., Jan. 10.—The outlook here is encouraging. Today the blast furnace of the Norton Iron works resumed, with the puddling department to follow tomorrow and the nail mills already in. It has been nearly seven years since the entire plant was last in operation. The run will last at least six months, and about 600 men will be given steady employment.

Two New Recruits.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald and Gazette, hitherto members of the United Press, have signed a ninety-year contract with the Associated Press. They will cut off the United Press service and begin the taking of the Associated Press leased wire report