Days Are Dull
IN
THE STORE THAT
Has No Ad in the
Morning Globe

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

Dull All Day
IN
THE MAN THAT
Does Not See the
Morning Globe

VOL. XVII.---PRICE TWO CENTS---{ ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS. } SAINT PAUL MINNN., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1894. PRICE TWO CENTS---{ ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS }---NO. 285.

HILL'S HOT SHOT

The Senator Sounds the Keynote in His Syracuse Speech.

FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN

Which Promises to Become Historic in Empire State Annals.

HE EXPOSES PLATTISM,

And the Hypocritical Investigations of the Partisan Lexow Committee.

GERRYMANDER A BIG STEAL.

A. P. A.-ism an Un-American Spirit, Fostered by Intolerance.

M'KINLEYISM A FAILURE.

Its Disastrous Effects Rapidly Disappearing Under the New Law.

DAVID B. HILL,
Democratic Nominee for Governor of New York.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Senator David Bennett Hill sounded the keynote of his campaign for governor tonight in this city, and with his address opened a partisan battle that promises to be historical in the annals of state politics. The Alhambra rink, where Democrats and Republicans alike have sounded the tocsin of political battle, was the scene of the opening of warfare. The first political meeting that ever named Senator Hill for an office assembled under its roof. Some 3,000 people heard Senator Hill speak tonight, and half as many more were unable to gain admission. The American flag was very much in evidence as a decoration, and a good many of the fair sex lent their presence to the occasion. The doors were opened at 7 o'clock, and within half an hour the hall and platform had been filled to repletion. The band amused the crowd until a few minutes of 8 o'clock, and then there was an uproar, a rising in seats and great enthusiasm, as Senator Hill, dressed in a plain frock coat and black tie, stepped upon the platform. He was the usual cool, impassive statesman, and to the storm of applause made but a slight inclination of his head. When the cheers and applause had subsided and the vast audience had again seated itself, County Committee Chairman Yale stepped to the front of the platform, and said that he had been authorized by the committee to name as chairman Hon. Frederick J. Mowry, who introduced Senator Hill. When his name was mentioned, the senator stepped to the front, and stood with his hand on the table, facing his audience. For some minutes he waited, while the audience cheered and then cheered again, and then he began his remarks. He was listened to with great attention, but was frequently interrupted with most vociferous applause.

He spoke in a clear, concise and convincing way, and held his audience until the last word. His allusions to Seymour, Cleveland, Flower and the A. P. A. issue caused tumultuous applause. His remarks in full follow:

Hill's Speech.

I know of no more appropriate place in which to open the present campaign than before the united Democracy of Onondaga county. [Applause.]

Although largely in the minority, you have never been dismayed by local defeats nor discouraged by adverse circumstances, nor intimidated by the boasts of our adversaries; but, with a firm adherence to the true principles of government in which you sincerely believed, you have for years maintained your party organization intact, and are ever ready for the contest with the common enemy.

It is with pleasure that I recall my first nomination for state office occurred in the city of Syracuse, and that during all my political career the Democracy of this city has been among my most earnest supporters, from the time of my candidacy for the lieutenant governorship in 1882 through all the vicissitudes of politics up to this hour; and while many of you have other preferences and have frankly expressed them, as you had a perfect right to do, I am gratified to say that your opposition has always been manly and honorable, and within party lines. I recognize the right of every Democrat, prior to the final nomination of a candidate, to oppose, criticise and defeat such candidacy, and such privilege or the propriety of its exercise in any instance has never been questioned by me. I am also reminded that this county was the birthplace of that distinguished and sterling Democrat and statesman, Horatio Seymour [applause], from whose lips I first learned the lessons of true Democracy, and that it was also the boyhood home for many years of the present Democratic president of the United States, Grover Cleveland [loud applause], where, struggling with honest poverty, he acquired those habits and principles of economy which have always been distinguishing features of his official administrations in state and nation; and, recollecting all these circumstances, it was deemed most fitting that the first words in behalf of Democratic principles should be uttered upon the soil rendered interesting by such pleasant memories.

"It is my desire and intention to conduct upon my part

An Honorable Campaign,

free from unnecessary personalities and worthy of the important public questions at issue between the two principal parties. In a country like ours, which is governed by political parties and not by royal families, the existence of at least two great parties is essential to the general welfare. There must necessarily be differences of opinion on some public questions, and such differences honestly entertained furnish no excuse for coarse abuse or bitter personal reflections. I propose to conduct a creditable canvass in behalf of my party, which has honored me with its leadership, so that at its conclusion whatever the result may be, I shall be able to retain at least my own self-respect, and, I hope as well, the personal respect of my adversaries. Facts and arguments are the weapons which I shall invoke, rather than villification and vituperation. In great political contests measures and not men should be essentially the controlling factors.

For the distinguished and venerable gentleman whom the Republican party has selected as my opponent in this campaign, or, more accurately speaking, the gentleman whom Mr. Platt selected, and whose selection the convention subsequently ratified, I have nothing but the kindliest feelings and the most profound personal respect. I acknowledge his many excellent qualities, and am indebted to him for many courtesies while he was presiding officer of the senate. Of genial disposition, of conceded business ability, and of large means, he naturally attracts friends, and his candidacy for any position which he may covet becomes most formidable and dangerous.

Born in the state of Vermont, prohibition Vermont, let me observe, the state whose Republicanism is most extreme and illiberal in its character, he afterwards removed to New Hampshire, where he was engaged in business for many years, as the Congressional Record shows; and it is a peculiar and significant fact, not without special interest in this campaign, that all the while Mr. Morton lived in New Hampshire, and until as late as the year 1867, the constitution of that state was most proscriptive in its terms, and actually prohibited any person "not of the Protestant religion" from being governor or a member of either house of the legislature, and its bill of rights then provided, and still provides, that only "Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality" may be maintained at public expense of the respective towns of the state, and this, too, in this enlightened nineteenth century.

It is not impossible that the early narrow associations of Vermont and the

Proscriptive Sentiments

of New Hampshire which surrounded Mr. Morton during his residence in those states may have influenced his convictions upon certain public questions, and led to his selection in this peculiar crisis.

Everybody knows that the real Republican candidate for governor is not Mr. Morton, but Mr. Platt himself. It is the voice of Levi, but the hand of Thomas. The people of the state, especially thoughtful Republicans, have not forgotten the fact that for every office to which Mr. Morton has aspired he has been

Pushed Forward by Platt.

When the Republicans of the state decided to send William M. Evarts to the United States senate, his candidacy was opposed by Mr. Platt, who forced Mr. Morton into the contest against him; when Warner Miller's term as senator expired, and he, by the usages of his party, was entitled to a re-election, Mr. Platt again made Mr. Morton a candidate, and succeeded in defeating Mr. Miller by finally throwing the Morton votes to Mr. Hiscock. Mr. Morton's nomination to the vice presidency was secured to him by Mr. Platt, who controlled the New York delegation. And now this same very respectable and venerable gentleman, at the age of seventy-one years, was selected by Mr. Platt months before the Republican convention convened as his candidate for governor, when the nomination by right and according to precedent belonged to others whom the party would have delighted to honor, and the people of the state are asked to ratify his personal selection. It is to be said in favor of Mr. Morton that he has always been grateful to his benefactor, and has never antagonized his schemes or plans of party policy. He always thinks exactly as Mr. Platt thinks. When Mr. Platt aspired to the high and responsible position of secretary of the treasury in President Harrison's administration he had the warm support of his protege and friend, Mr. Morton. Do not misunderstand me. I do not fall to appreciate the business qualifications, the excellent character and unquestioned political ability of Mr. Platt. I differ with him politically, but as a citizen and a gentleman I have nothing to say against him, and decline to be one of his traducers. He has a perfect right to be ambitious, and to aspire to the governorship of this state, but I do insist that he should be a candidate in person and not by proxy.

This is no demand at present for a Warwick in this state or in this free country. His party should have nominated him instead of allowing him to drag his perennial candidate from his coveted retirement to attempt to assume, if elected, the arduous and exhaustive duties of chief executive of this state, the onerous duties of which would largely have to be performed by Mr. Platt himself. We should not permit ourselves to

Obscure the Real Issues

involved in this election. We decline to belittle the important questions which divide the two great parties by entering upon the discussion of the abuses pertaining to the police department of a single city, as though the cessation of such abuses could be made a party question. The Democratic party of the state will not sanction Republican or Democratic blackmail, whether discovered in Democratic or Republican municipalities, and it is an insult to the intelligence of the people to assume otherwise. We refuse to be placed upon the defensive upon false issues. The plain truth is that the police department of New York city is a non-partisan, or rather a bi-partisan department, governed by civil service rules, and that the irregularities or abuses recently exposed have already implicated more Republican than Democratic police officials, and that such exposures have been followed by prompt dismissals from the force, and prompt prosecutions at the instance of zealous Democratic city and county officers.

It is idle to think that a state election can be made to turn upon such purely local matters. It has not escaped public attention that the

Partisan Lexow Committee

has not sought to discover any police abuses in any Republican cities of the state, and, with such unfair discriminations, the people will not tolerate any attempt to make partisan capital out of the results of only a partial investigation. Neither do they propose to permit any old issues entirely disposed of to engross our attention in this campaign. The question whether the Democrats properly or improperly, regularly or irregularly, secured control of the state senate in 1891, is powder already burned, which cannot be utilized again to the advantage of our adversaries. The manner in which a single senatorial district was for two short years obtained is overshadowed by the greater living question as to whether our opponents by an unjust constitutional apportionment shall obtain the control of the whole legislature for all time to come. I do not intend to thresh old straw over again, but I desire simply to suggest that the Democrats had fairly carried the state ticket in 1891 by 47,000 majority, and no legal quibble, no technicalities and no harsh construction of judicial enemies should have been permitted to deprive them of the control of the legislature to which under such circumstances the dominant party was fairly entitled, and whether any law was strained or not, justice did in fact prevail.

THAT GERRYMANDER.

The Most Unblushing Steal Ever Perpetrated.

The Republicans last fall accidentally obtained control of the constitutional convention, and have proceeded to place an apportionment of senate and assembly districts in the amendments to be submitted to the people at his election. The control of this convention was itself obtained by deception. The Republican delegates in several cities solicited support, not as Republicans, but as reformers, and promised non-partisan action. The election last fall in this state was itself proclaimed as a reform rather than a Republican triumph, but no sooner did the convention convene than all disguises were thrown off and Republican partisanship became rampant.

The unfairness, the partisanship, the absolute injustice of the proposed apportionment admits of no argument. Its purpose was openly avowed on the floor of the convention to secure for all the future the control of the legislature of the state to the Republicans, and no one denies that such will be its effect. Every Democratic member of the constitutional convention voted against the scheme and thereafter issued an address to the people giving in detail their reasons therefor, and such address is worthy of the careful consideration of the fair-minded men of all parties. Its facts, its figures, its conclusions have not been and cannot be successfully refuted. It is absolutely unanswerable. I cannot better describe this iniquitous scheme to rob and disfranchise the Democrats of the state than by reading to you what our representatives in that convention so truthfully and tersely said concerning it in their address:

At the time the convention assembled, an apportionment adopted by a Democratic legislature in the spring of 1892 was in force. Under this the Democratic party at the election of 1892, in which their candidate for president received a majority of over 45,000, elected a majority of twenty-three on joint ballot in the legislature. Under this the Republican party at the election of 1893, in which their candidates for state officers received a majority of but 24,000 in the state, elected a majority of nineteen on joint ballot in the legislature. It was quick to respond to the popular will. Under the present constitution the people were entitled to an enumeration in 1895 as a basis of a new apportionment. Instead of adopting a direction in the constitution to the legislature to frame a new apportionment upon the census of 1895, the Republican majority has incorporated in the constitution a plan of apportionment which violates the fundamental rules of popular representation, and a scheme of districting which is an audacious gerrymander. This plan prevents any new apportionment until after 1905. It forecloses the future by prescribing impossible conditions even to the legislature of 1896. Without public demand it increases the senate from 32 to 50 and the assembly from 128 to 150, an increased annual expense approaching one hundred thousand dollars. It destroys the proportion of four to one between the assembly and the senate which has existed since 1821. It creates fifteen senate districts with a population greater than fifteen other districts by 459,872. It leaves unrepresented a population in Democratic districts of 131,287. It overrepresents Republican districts by 130,548. It thus

Makes a Discrimination

against Democratic districts of 261,635. It permits 35,572 citizens in Republican districts, but requires at least 41,000 in Democratic districts, to elect an assemblyman. It prescribes that 115,817 citizens shall be entitled to a senator, but it affords to the Republican counties of Erie and Monroe an additional senator by one-half that number. It refuses the Democratic county of New York and of Kings an additional senator for any number less than 115,817. Should either the county of New York or of Kings become entitled by its increased population to additional senators, it can only gain such senators by increase of the total number of the senate if such districts of the state will still retain their quota of senators. It provides that New York shall never, no matter how great its population, have more than one-third the senators. It provides that Kings shall never, no matter how great its population, have more than one-third the senators. It provides that New York and Kings counties shall never, no matter how great their joint population, have more than one-half of the senators. It fastens Republican rule upon the state regardless of popular will, inasmuch as a majority of 75,000 in the state against the Republican party will not disturb its hold upon the legislature. By providing that in New York and in Kings each senatorial district shall be within 500 of the population of the adjoining district it seeks to prevent a new apportionment. The impracticability of this rule is confessed by the construction in the proposed apportionment of two adjoining districts in Kings county, which differ in their population by 28,700. For the first time in the history of the state popular representation in the senate is abandoned for territorial representation, and the counties of the state which are increasing in population are deprived of representation for the benefit of the counties whose populations are steadily decreasing.

Fellow Democrats, let me tell you in all seriousness that the success of this scheme at the polls means the absolute control of the legislature to the Republicans for all time to come. It means the loss of New York forever hereafter to the Democratic party. It means political annihilation to all of us. The partisans who contrived this scheme of injustice delight to prate about the "stealing" of a single senatorial district by the Democrats, and yet here they unblushingly propose to

Steal a Whole State.

One conclusive argument establishing the iniquity of these amendments is to be found in the fact that a Democratic majority in the state at large of from fifty to seventy-five thousand would, under this apportionment, still leave the legislature in the hands of the Republicans.

Take the last vote of 1892, when the Democrats carried the state by 45,000 majority, and that vote distributed or equalized according to these amendments would still give the legislature to the other side. Any person can make the calculation for himself. How can any honest Republican defend such a scheme. It is outrageous, it is unjust, it is infamous. I need not argue the proposition that the apportionment should be so constituted that the majority party in the state should control the legislature. This is a self-evident proposition, and yet this apportionment proceeds upon the theory that the Republicans of right should control the legislature, regardless of the population of the respective districts. I appeal to our party friends everywhere to arise to the danger which confronts them in this matter, and, laying aside prejudice, disappointments and preferences, unite together to preserve the life of our party, now seriously imperiled.

CONDEMNS THE A. P. A.

An Un-American Spirit Fostered by Intolerance.

I condemned in my speech at Saratoga, and I condemn here also, that un-American spirit which is insidiously fastening itself upon portions of our communities which seeks to set up a religious test as one of the qualifications for public office in this country. Any organization, secret or otherwise, which has this object in view deserves the execration of every good citizen. It is useless to deny the fact that sympathy for this intolerant spirit has found much support in Republican circles, much encouragement in the Republican press and much aid at the polls in strong Republican localities. It is also a significant fact which cannot well be explained away that the recent Republican state convention, although urgently requested so to do, deliberately refused to incorporate any provision in its platform condemning such an un-American policy of intolerance. Such a provision would have been very appropriate at this time, in fact was absolutely demanded by every consideration of patriotism. In the national constitution, which our fathers framed, it was wisely provided that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." This proposition reflected the wisdom of our early statesmen, illustrated their liberal spirit and showed their true patriotism.

This sacred constitutional provision prevents the enactment of any federal statute creating a religious test for public position, but, of course, it does not and cannot prevent proscription by individuals, associations or political parties. That must be regulated by an intelligent public sentiment which I invoke at this time in opposition to the rising

Spirit of Intolerance

which we observe cropping out on every hand. Let me read to you what that great Western statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, said in a speech at Philadelphia on July 4, 1854, when Know-Nothingism was then rampant: "To proscribe a man in this country on account of his birthplace or religious faith is subversive of all principles of civil and religious freedom." After quoting from the constitution the provision to which I have referred, he further said: "This

Continued on Fourth Page.

BRAVE AND CAPABLE.

James W. Davidson Gives His Opinion of Arctic Explorer Peary.

ONE MISTAKE WAS MADE.

Mrs. Peary Should Not Have Been a Member of the Expedition.

HARDSHIPS OF THE LONG TRIP

The Men Wearied of Wearing Wet Clothes and Eating Walrus Meat.

Special to the Globe.

AUSTIN, Minn., Oct. 11.—James W. Davidson, a member of the Peary expedition, has arrived at the home of his parents here, and gives some interesting information upon the treatment Peary accorded his men. He said:

"People should not ship for the Arctic regions expecting that they are going on a summer picnic. There is bound to be suffering and hardship, and no

JAMES W. DAVIDSON.

amount of preparation will prevent it. We suffered a great deal, but for my part I am contented—contented that it is all over, and that I came out with nothing more serious than a frozen foot."

"Is it true, as the men have stated in Eastern interviews, that Lieut. and Mrs. Peary reveled in warmth and luxury while the men subsisted on anything they could get and were without a fire during the severest weather?"

"Well, now," replied Davidson reflectively, "Mrs. Peary is a very charming woman, and she had no more in winter quarters than she should have had. Peary himself is up North, and not able to make reply to anything that may be said of him, so you see it places a man who is asked to state the case in a rather peculiar position. As to Lieut. Peary's behavior at the winter quarters, I think that under the circumstances it could scarcely have been different. I think there is no doubt he will admit that he made a great mistake in allowing Mrs. Peary to go on that journey. The region up there is no place for a woman, but of course, when a woman is there too much cannot be done by men of the party for her comfort. Peary's mistake was in taking his wife with him. The money available for the purchase of supplies was none too much to provide simple necessaries, and of this, from his previous knowledge of the country, Lieut. Peary must have been aware. It took a great part of the fund which should have been expended in providing ordinary comfort for the men to furnish the luxuries which Mrs. Peary needed. We started with a short supply of provisions, always remembering, of course, that the supply we had was expected to last us two seasons. In a short time we were placed on the shortest rations ever allowed men on an Arctic expedition, except the Greely people. Our supply of oil was insufficient. We started out with forty barrels of kerosene, but the steam yacht burned about a barrel a day when in use. It has been stated that a tidal wave carried away a third of the oil. Now, all we lost by the tidal wave was three barrels. Even if this had not been lost we should have still been short on the fuel ration that occasioned the greatest part of our suffering. Oil was our only fuel, you know, and with one little oil stove, of the pattern some people use here in the summer to avoid heating up the house, you may imagine what our condition was. Owing to the short supply, we were only allowed to burn one burner of this lamp, and the effect on the interior of our quarters was not particularly cheering.

"The lack of fuel, having to eat seal meat that gags any but an Esquimaux stomach, and being compelled to spend all our nights and days in wet clothes because there was no fire to dry them, made some of the men very discontented. For my part, being inexperienced, perhaps, I saw nothing in it to complain of. I went up there expecting to suffer, and took it all for granted.

"Did the men complain to Peary of their condition?"

"Well, yes, I suppose they did, but he simply had to hold down rations and fuel. Of course, that is not saying that he should not have had more to begin with, but as a precautionary measure under the circumstances that existed, he did right. After a time the men used to say nothing in particular, but they took various ways of showing their displeasure. Lieut. Peary and his wife had private quarters at one end of the house in which a good big stove was kept going, and behind the Peary sliding door there was a glimpse of comfort that made fellows crane their necks just for a glimpse of it to remind them of home. On our side of the partition the walls were two inches thick in sheer ice that had run from the melting of our breaths on the skylight and covering everything. All we had was our little one-burner of an oil stove, and of course we might nearly as well have had nothing.

"Some of the fellows drew a big picture of a stove on a sheet of paper and nailed it on the wall so that Peary could see it when he came out of his warm corner. At other times each man would light his candle and set it on the floor. There the crowd would be sitting warming their hands at the candles when Peary emerged. Of course things of that sort did not tend to promote good feeling between the commander and his men, but, after all, the fellows could hardly be blamed. Why, if a man was out and managed to get his clothes wet, he had to wear them that way until the heat of his body dried them, because there was no fire of any sort. You see, if Peary had not had his wife along the money that was spent to provide her with luxuries whould have gone to furnish necessaries, such as fuel and food, for the men, and while there was not a man in the crowd who would not have died in a minute to save Mrs. Peary from discomfort, there were many of them who blamed Peary for bringing her on a useless journey at the expense of the men who needed at least fuel enough to keep the warmth of life in their bodies.

"I want to say of Lieut. Peary that I consider him a brave and capable man. No doubt he realized that a mistake had been made as soon as the men did, but you or I or any other man would look after his wife's comfort before anybody's in a similar situation, mistake or no mistake. We had a hard time, and walrus meat is filthy, bad feed, but as I said before, we are all home, all alive, and that last is a piece of luck that ought to make up for any amount of past hardship. For my part, I am willing to let it all go by the board."

"Have you not seen it stated by Mrs. Peary that Lieut. Peary always ate with the men at their table?"

"Now, I think you may take my word for it that Mrs. Peary has been misquoted in that statement. I do not think she ever made it, because as a matter of fact Lieut. Peary never did eat at the same table with us. He had a private table with Mrs. Peary, and their food was of a character apart from ours. That was certainly due to Mrs. Peary, and nothing to complain of that I see. Mrs. Peary is also misquoted as saying that there never was a shortage of provisions, and that there were 2,500 pounds left when the Falcon took us off. There may have been half that amount left, but it must be remembered that no one knew the ship would be able to reach us, and the supply on hand was intended to cover another winter. Again, I do not believe that Mrs. Peary has been correctly quoted. She could scarcely have made the statements attributed to her.

"For my own part, I made no complaint on the way things went up at the 'house.' Lee made no complaint either, but the rest of them did, and, in justice to all the men, I must say that they have not made a single statement since their return that is not true. All they have said has been fully justified by the facts, but I scarcely think it was policy to open a controversy of this character. It is foreign to the work of the expedition, which, while in some respects a failure, was of no little value to science. There was an immense amount of work done. We covered altogether 8,500 miles in the sledges, made maps of hitherto practically unknown coast lines, and did a great deal of surveying. Hugh Lee, of Meriden, Conn., remains up North with Lieut. Peary. He will stay with him another winter.

"As to the statements that Peary was reserved and haughty with his men, it must be remembered that relations were strained, and that, under such circumstances, a man could not be otherwise than reserved. I think there is only one mistake of which Lieut. Peary can be accused. That mistake was allowing Mrs. Peary to accompany the expedition. After that he did only what any other man would have done, and those who complain of their treatment ought to remember that he could not very well have acted differently. I never knew him to avoid a man who wished to speak with him, or to treat complaints lightly. He realized the sufferings of the men, but they simply could not be averted at that time, and there is no use complaining."

"YOUNG MEN, TAKE WARNING."

Strange Note Left by a Rochester Suicide.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Oct. 11.—John Silka, a young man twenty-six years of age, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver. He has been working for F. W. Millett, a prominent horseman of this city, and is well known among horsemen throughout the state. No cause can be assigned for the deed, only a note being found upon his person, which directed that his effects be given to his mother, and that a blooded horse, which he owned, should be kept in training by Mr. Millet for one year. The note also contained these words: "This is a sad case; let all young men take waaning." His parents reside in Fillmore county, and were notified of the terrible deed.

St. Olaf Students Organize.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Oct. 11.—The Democratic club of St. Olaf college has reorganized with a large membership. The following officers have been elected: President, Thomas Guisness; vice president, O. Thoreson; secretary, P. H. Muns. The club numbers about seventy-five members, among whom are many voters, all enthusiastic for the election of Hon. O. M. Hall and the other Democratic candidates.

Feeding Wheat to Stock.

IPSWICH, S. D., Oct. 11.—Numerous farmers in this locality are feeding wheat to hogs and cattle, thereby getting the best of results. G. J. Potter, a farmer living north of this place, raised about 200 bushels of wheat this season, with the intention of selling it, but his corn crop being a failure he substituted wheat, and its feeding qualities have far exceeded expectations. Numerous other farmers are doing the same thing.

Her Hubby a Bummer.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 11.—Elizabeth D. Wilson has begun an action here for a divorce from John B. Wilson, a dry goods merchant of Toronto, Ont., on the ground of intemperance, extending over the last three years. Mrs. Wilson's home before she came to South Dakota was in Philadelphia. Wilson has put in an answer and will fight the case.

Delia Waited Too Long.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The action brought by Delia Keegan to recover $100,000 from Russell Sage for breach of promise and seduction was dismissed today in the court of common pleas. The counsel for Miss Keegan was not present, and counsel for Mr. Sage simply said that Judge Pryor had decided previously that the action was barred by the statute of limitations, whereupon the judge dismissed the case.

Wright Chief Again.

Special to the Globe.

MOORHEAD, Oct. 11.—For the fourth consecutive term A. J. Wright was elected chief of the Moorhead fire department last evening.

TO FIGHT IN FLORIDA.

Articles Agreed Upon by the Two Big Pugilists.

CORBETT'S CASH IS UP,

And Fitzsimmons Will Make His First Deposit Monday.

NEITHER HAS YET SIGNED.

Contest to Come Off Before the Florida Club After July 1.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—There now seems to be very little doubt that, barring accident to either man, heavyweight champion Jim Corbett will defend his title against Bob Fitzsimmons. Today the men met in the office of a newspaper in this city, and after an hour's parleying they and their managers came to terms. Jacksonville, Fla., will again be the scene of a fistic encounter, as the representatives of the Florida Athletic club, Manager Charles E. Smith and Joe Vendig, succeeded in making arrangements which proved satisfactory to both pugilists and the club can name any day after July 1, 1895, to bring the contest off.

Fitz and Capt. Glori, his manager, with a company of enthusiastic partisans from Philadelphia and Newark, were first to reach the rendezvous. Soon W. A. Brady, Corbett's manager, appeared, but Corbett was slow in putting in an appearance. When he did arrive he walked immediately over to the table at which "Fitz" was sitting, and, after removing his overcoat, said:

"Well, Fitz, I am here to make a match."

"That is what I am here for," replied Fitzsimmons, defiantly. Then turning to his manager, Capt. Glori, he introduced him to Corbett and said:

"My manager will be my spokesman on this occasion."

Capt. Glori then sat down at the table, facing Corbett, and Fitzsimmons stood between them. The first words Corbett said:

"Where is your money?"

Glori replied: "Here is $1,000 to bind a match."

Corbett immediately pulled out a roll of ten $1,000 bills, and, placing them on the table, said: "You people have been talking about $10,000 a side. There is my money. Cover it."

"But, Mr. Corbett, you don't expect us to put up the $10,000 right away?" said Glori. "You are rich, but we are not."

Corbett smiled sarcastically and said: "Where is that sixty thousand dollars you have been talking so much about? There is no use in your playing that poverty game; it is too stale."

Word followed word, and a small cyclone was evidently brewing, but it passed away again as Corbett finally said: "Well, here, I'll put up my ten thousand now, and you can put up yours when you like." Corbett added: "I will fight Fitzsimmons any time after July 1 of next year, and not before. I am making money on the road and will not cancel any of my engagements on any account."

"We think," said Glori, "that you should fight within six months and defend the championship twice a year."

"You do, do you?" said Corbett with evident surprise, and then, shaking his head slowly, he said: "You are very much mistaken, and, what is more, I hold the championship, and I have a right to dictate my terms. It is only a waste of words and time to talk of a fight before July, and, as far as the side bet, it don't cut any figure, as far as I am concerned."

Fitzsimmons and his manager finally consented to have the fight come off after the 1st of July, and the men with their managers retired to a side room for a few minutes' private consultation. When they came out again, they came over to the table, and the articles of agreement were discussed. Both men announced their willingness to sign, but, as that would be against the laws of this state, the articles will not be signed here. The articles will be similar to those signed by Corbett and Sullivan in 1892. As soon as this arrangement was made the question of a purse was considered. There were three men in the room ready to make offers, viz: Capt. Williams, of the Auditorium, New Orleans; President Scholl, of the Olympic club, of the same city, and Joe Vendig, of the Florida Athletic club.

"Now, gentlemen," said Corbett, "we have agreed to fight, and we want to know who will offer the largest purse."

Scholl said: "The Olympic club will give $25,000."

Capt. Williams claimed that he had already offered $25,000 on behalf of the Auditorium club.

Joe Vendig raised the ante and said, as he threw five $1,000 bills on the table: "The Florida Athletic club will give $30,000, and here are $5,000 as a guarantee."

Scholl raised the bid to $40,000 and Vandig went $1,000 better. Scholl offered $50,000, but as he was not prepared to make a deposit Corbett said he would sign for Jacksonville. Fitz made objection for a while, but finally consented. The club will allow $1,000 for each man for training expenses, and each will train for three months prior to the fight.

Before the negotiations had been completed Corbett turned to Fitzsimmons and said:

"Fitzsimmons, you said that when you met me you would shake your finger in my face."

"No, I did not, said Fitz, doggedly. "I never said such a thing about you, and I don't think you would say it about me."

"Oh, no; you're too much of a gentleman," said Corbett, sneeringly, "but if I made such a remark, I would make it good."

The noses of both pugilists were not six inches apart during this exchange of questionable compliments, and it looked as if a storm was about to burst, but nothing came of it.

The fight is to take place on a date to be named by the Florida Athletic club after July 1, 1895. Corbett's $10,000 was handed to "Al" Smith as temporary stakeholder, and Capt. Glori, on behalf of Fitzsimmons, will, on Monday next, deposit $2,500 with the same man, $2,500 more on Dec. 1, a similar sum on Feb. 1, and the last installment on July 1.

BOTH WILL SIGN.

Fitzsimmons Has the Articles of Agreement.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 11.—Bob Fitzsimmons returned to this city tonight, bringing with him the articles of agreement between him and Corbett. When asked when he would sign he refused to reply, but it is understood that neither signature will be affixed before Monday.

Corbett, it is said, will sign in Connecticut. The name of the champion middleweight will be affixed either in Virginia or on the train en route.

Smith Would Fight the Winner.

DENVER, Oct. 11. — Denver "Ed" Smith, who claims the heavyweight championship on the ground that Corbett refused two years ago to fight him, says he will put up a stake of $10,000 for a fight with the winner of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight next July. Smith says Corbett ought to whip Fitzsimmons easily.

ST. PAUL WAS UNLUCKY

I. T. U. GOES TO COLORADO SPRINGS NEXT YEAR.

President Prescott Re-elected — Funds for the Childs Memorial.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11.—At the fourth day's session of the International Typographical union, Recommendation No. 15, by President Prescott, was considered. It proposes a new article to the constitution, providing that after July 1, 1895, any contributing member in good standing shall be entitled to an out-of-work benefit of $3 per week for six weeks, commencing with the second week of his idleness, on being deprived of employment from any cause except on account of strike, lockout, illness, debauchery, intemperance or other immoral conduct. Rejected, 63 to 83. The next question was an amendment to section 51, general laws: "No local union shall sign a contract guaranteeing its members to work for any proprietor, firm or corporation unless such contract is sanctioned by the allied trades' council." The amendment was adopted. The placing of the government printing office at Washington under civil service rules was referred. Among the recommendations by the committee on laws concurred in were those to continue investigations on the copyright laws and the appointment of a committee to encourage the movement to erect a monument to the late George W. Childs. Following were the

Officers Elected:

President, W. B. Prescott, Toronto; first vice president, Theodore Perry, Nashville; second vice president, Frank J. Boyle, St. Paul; third vice president, Charles B. Lahn, Chicago; secretary and treasurer, A. G. Wines, St. Louis.

The following delegates to the American Federation of Labor, to be held at Denver, were chosen: William M. Higgins, of Louisville; August McGrath, of Boston, and John W. Bramwood, of Denver.

For Trustees of Childs-Drexel Home—James G. Dailey, Philadelphia; Alexander Dugun, of Cincinnati; Henry E. Dorsey, Dallas, Tex., and L. C. Shepard, Grand Rapids, Mich., were chosen.

Colorado Springs was selected as the place for holding the next meeting. The question of the convention's declaring itself on the silver question came up, and the resolution in favor of a 16 to 1 standard was defeated by a decisive vote.

A resolution was passed requiring every printer to contribute 50 cents by May 1, 1895, the money so contributed to be used in the erection of a monument to the memory of George W. Childs, which is to be given to Union 2, of Philadelphia.

The convention adjourned at 5 o'clock until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Tonight the international union was given a reception, banquet and ball by the typographical union. The general council, school board and many distinguished citizens are participating.

ALBERT LEA LIGHTS.

The Council Insists on the Electric Variety.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Oct. 11. — The city council has levied a tax of $3,000, to be used in putting in an electric light plant next year. The resolution providing for this levy and another of $2,000 was vetoed by Mayor Knatvald, but the council passed both over his veto.

The statement of the Albert Lea National bank is one quite extraordinary. With a capital stock of $50,000 the statement shows a cash reserve of over $100,000, the deposits being over $252,000.

Norman Hull, arrested, charged with burglarizing H. G. Koontz's store at Glenville, was arraigned and held to the grand jury, giving bond in the sum of $500.

August Miesner, a well-known farmer of the Bear Lake country, this county, is dead, cancer of the face being the cause. He had been ill several months and had suffered greatly.

The agricultural society will pay all premiums in full and will have a small balance in the treasury after paying expenses and a salary of $125 to the secretary.

Walter Mattice stole a fur coat from a feed barn in this city a day or two since and Chief of Police Marlett had a foot race with the thief. After a hot race of several blocks the officer pulled his gun and began to shoot. This made Mattice run the faster, but he dropped the coat and it was restored to its owner. Later Mattice was captured and had a trial in justice court. He was found guilty and sentenced to twenty days in the county jail.

Mrs. Sue E. Arey, of Chicago, has sold her residence property in this city to W. F. Gage, the price paid being $5,000.

Budd's Literary Bureau.

VALLEY CITY, N. D., Oct. 11.—Budd Reeve opened his campaign here tonight to as large an assembly as ever gathered for a political meeting in Valley City. The Academy of Music was packed to the doors with an appreciative audience, whose frequent applause indicated that he made telling points. Ladies of Valley City are going to furnish stars and stripes to carry on his hearse.

Day Held for Trial.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 11.—The preliminary examination of Frederick T. Day, president of the defunct Plankinton bank, charged with receiving a deposit after he knew the bank was insolvent, was concluded today. Day was held to trial in $10,000 bonds. Oct. 25 has been fixed as the date for the trial.