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Sunday Globe.

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VOL. XVII.---PRICE FIVE CENTS. SAINT PAUL MINN., SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1894.---SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.---NO. 287.

CZAR REED TALKS.

The Man From Maine Develops an Astonishing Ray of Sense.

LEAVE THE TARIFF ALONE,

He Says, and Business Prosperity Is Bound to Return.

A MILD SPEECH FOR TOM.

With Little of His Usual Sarcasm and Still Less of Point.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, opened the Republican campaign in New York state tonight before a great audience at Cooper union. The "Czar" was in magnificent voice, and his address was received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Reed spoke as follows:

I confess to a sense of unwillingness to come before this great audience here

THOMAS B. REED.

tonight. That unwillingness does not arise from any lack of interest in the cause which concerns us all, for I never felt a deeper interest than now. Nor does it arise from any doubt of our success, for that seems to be assured. It is because the presentation of any argument by any speaker seems almost entirely unnecessary. The case has argued and is arguing itself so thoroughly in the course of events now taking place and which have taken place that the eloquence of an orator, if I had it, would surely seem to fall far short of that conviction which has already taken possession of the public mind.

Mr. Evarts, in one of those brilliant sayings which have so often lighted up a life of dignity and honor, declares that the wisdom of mankind after 6,000 years has discovered no better method of administering justice than to set up two men on opposite sides, each charged with the duty of exagerating the merits of his side and perhaps abusing the other. Hardly any better method has ever been discovered for governing the world than by political parties who set up political speakers to chant the merits of their own and denounce the vices of their enemies. The position, therefore, of a political speaker in ordinary times seems to be simple and very easy. On the other side today, the task still appears as easy as of yore. All they have to do is to forget that they are in power, that they have themselves the responsibility, and then go at us in the old-fashioned way, charging all disaster to the past and promising everything for the future.

Even the Senior Senator

from New York, who has been out of the party for some months, signalizes his return by joining in the old chorus just as if he had never lost step in the procession. Our task on this side was never more difficult.

To recur to Mr. Evarts' suggestion, what would be the state of mind of any counsel for the plaintiff if called upon to address the jury when the defendant's attorney had fully confessed his client's guilt, and had overwhelmed him with all the reproaches and epithets and denunciations of which the language was capable?. His occupation would be absolutely gone, and even Joseph Choate, or Rollins, or Root, or Carter could only flounder back into silence as best he might. Such is the condition of the Republican speaker today. There is no way in which he can improve on the defendant's confession. I have been in the habit for some years of speaking of the Democratic party in terms which seemed to me to be just, but which the members of it have not found entirely satisfactory, and yet I never dreamed of using words about the party or its chiefs which have been shouted in speeches by great Democrats from Maine to Texas, and italicized in much writing by a very exalted public functionary.

I should never have dreamed of charging the senate of the United States, though of another political party, with perfidy and dishonor, and yet that is only a portion of the epithets which were chosen by the chief magistrate of their own selection. When I saw the senator from Maryland in the senate chamber with uplifted hand successively call witness after witness to prove their party chief had beguiled them into the yassage of the very bill he so bitterly denounced, I thought how far short in the last campaign I had fallen of describing the actions liable to result from the supremacy of the party to which I was opposed. I have therefore

No Epithets to Bestow

tonight. My weapons have been taken from me and my occupation as a political speaker for this campaign seems to be gone. Yet in some ways I do not regret it. If we can no longer talk politics we can perhaps do better. Surely there was never a finer opportunity for a little business sense, a little of that wholesome wisdom which we put into the affairs of ordinary life. Let us then commence with a frank admission that the action of the Democratic party and its complete failure in the art of governing this country was perfectly natural, and that as individuals the Democrats are not responsible therefor. Nor can we venture to say that we were prophets whose predictions were being fulfilled, for I am persuaded that no man in our side dared to foreshadow half of what has happened, most of us not a tithe. Naturally enough, if we who are their enemies did not prophesy this measure of calamity the ordinary Democratic voter could not have dreamed of it, and therefore did not have it in his heart.

It is because I am sure from outward and visible signs, notably from the elections in Vermont and Maine, that men are laying aside their partisanship and are willing to do their share towards saving the country, that I am willing to lay aside mine and discuss on reasonable terms what is best to do here and now for the common interests. Whenever the principals in Mr. Evarts' lawsuit lay aside their grudges, their lawyers can lay down their weapons. So, when in politics a great mistake has been made, so great that all men can see it, partisanship can be laid aside and the case can be stated without exaggeration of the merits of your own side or abuse of the other. Of course, no man ever fails to be perfectly fair this side of the river of death, for prepossessions and life associations can never be entirely overcome, but there are times when men who have never before acted together can think alike. These times are shown by the actions of men and not by their speech. Maine is a state where Democracy is rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun, and yet in Maine the Democracy so expressed themselves that the total majority of 27,000 given years ago when the deepest depression, the result of the war, rested on the Democratic party, was exceeded by 11,000. I do not think you realize what that majority means. If New York state were to give 300,000 it would hardly exceed it; 75,000 would represent only the increases. None of us expected such a majority. There was no special organization. The Democrats did it themselves. Many of them voted with us, and very many more staid at home, determined by outspoken action or by silence to show their appreciation of the results of party government which they saw about them on every hand. Was this a sensible course of action well founded, and one which ought to be followed by their brethren in New York, and all over the Union? What is the present condition of things and

What Ought We,

as sensible men, to want?

The past eighteen months have been months of suffering in the homes of the people. Not starvation, not deprivation of the absolute necessities of life, for this country has accumulated too much of this world's goods the past thirty years that utter want should paralyze and kill, but that want which is the great unhappiness of civilization, the want of comforts to which we have been accustomed. I will draw no picture of idle mills, silent machinery, men without work, money without employment, capital unused, and labor wasted and lost with each day's setting sun. That picture is too familiar to you all. Nobody can charge this fairly to the terms of the tariff which now exists any more than they can to the tariff which used to exist. What caused all this disaster everybody knows who has any business sense. It was the utter uncertainty, the appalling doubt as to what would happen to us. Who could build on shifting sand? During all the time that the so-called house bill was pending, men could only fear the worst, for the house bill was about the worst thing which the unwisdom of man ever devised in these late years of Christian civilization. This bill went to the senate, many a Democrat voting for it, not because he believed in it, but because the senate would make it nearer decency and fitness.

It is the fashion among Democratic conventions nowadays, I notice, to denounce the Democratic senators, and to demand that they shall be relegated to private life. This is absolutely inhuman ingratitude. Notwithstanding all the bad actions of the senate, and they were many, they saved the Democratic party from annihilation. Why do you suppose these senators, these Democratic senators, made 630 amendments to the house bill? Was it out of pure premeditated wickedness? Or was it on the demand of their constituents? Did the junior senator from New York hang out for collars and cuffs by the direct instigation of the devil or because he lived in Troy? Did Senator Smith rescue some of the manufactures of New Jersey because the fiend whispered into his ear, or because he heard the human voices of his constituents?

LEAVE TARIFF ALONE.

With Business Certainty Prosperity Is Bound to Return.

But I do not care here and now to discuss the relative merits of Mr. Wilson's or Mr. Gorman's system. Both were Democrats: nor do I care to discuss the merits of the senate bill. So far as it protects reasonably American industries all is well, so far as it does not, all is wrong, to my thinking; but it is the law of the land, not with my consent, and for that matter, not with the consent of the Democratic candidate for governor.

There is also another fact. So long as Mr. Cleveland stays in power the evil cannot be rectified. What then remains, not for the Republican party or Democratic party, but for the people of the United States to do? Then we want certainty or uncertainty from now until 1896. We can lay aside all our partisan feeling and agree that the great and paramount curse of this country for the last eighteen months has been uncertainty. Nobody dared to start in business or go on with his business so long as no foundation should be discovered. Business is not gambling. It tries its best to take no chances. What it demands more and more every year is certainty. What then shall the business world do to procure certainty as the basis of its future action?

It is not necessary, in order to arrive at a proper conclusion, to discuss or decide which party is best or which is worst.

Would the success of the Democratic party this fall produce certainty? Let us see what they say themselves, if they, the leaders, lie, you would not trust them. If they tell the truth you can find no rest for the soles of your feet on any Ararat. The Democratic chairman of ways and means, who was a leader until the Democratic senator from Maryland stripped him of his armor and dragged him around the walls of Troy, declared before the house adjourned, and amid the cheers of the Democrats, that the fight was but begun. He hastened back to his con-

Continued on Fifth Page.

GALA WEEK IN BERLIN

Visit of King Alexander of Servia to Be a Festive Occasion.

GREAT STRAUSS JUBILEE.

Monster Demonstration in Honor of the Composer at Vienna.

ANTI - ANARCHIST LAWS

Will Be the Outcome of Recent Cabinet Dissensions --Berlin Letter.

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BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Quite a gala week lies before Berlin folk and the rest of Germany. The arrival of King Alexander of Servia, who is due on Monday next, will be the signal for a number of court festivities, several imposing ceremonies, the chief of which will be the dedication of the 132 flags destined for the recently organized Fourth battalion of each regiment of infantry. This ceremony is announced to take place on Thursday next with great pomp in front of the monument of Frederick the Great, on Unter Den Linden. The young king of Servia will be one of the nobilities in attendance. The presence in this city of the German minister to Belgrade, Baron von Waeker-Gotter, indicates that King Alexander's visit is connected with politics. Every possible attention will be paid to him, and among the entertainments organized in his honor is the hunting party at Wild park, at which the king will be accorded the unusual privilege of killing one of the few remaining white stags which are to be found in the park. Emperor William, who is enjoying the best of health, personally gave orders for the various arrangements of the coming week and is evidently most anxious to impress the Servian king with the splendor of his reception. Dr. Schweninger terminated his visit to Prince Bismarck at Varzin today. The dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that the

Marriage of the Czarewitch

to Princess Alix of Hesse is to be hastened on account of the czar's anxiety to have the ceremony take place before his death, created some stir in society here and at Darmstadt. The correspondent of the Associated Press made special inquiries in court circles at the latter place and learned that nothing was known there of the marriage having been hastened, and certainly no preparations were being made for the departure of Princess Alix to Russia.

The Hamburgische correspondent publishes a semi-official communique, pointing out that Germany, on no account, would take part in any intervention in favor of either belligerent on the Orient. The Cologne Gazette confirms the statement that Russia and France are working hand in hand in this matter, and repeats the assertion that they also are averse to interference in the war. It is added that as Austria is in a similar manner acting in harmony with Germany, and as it is claimed that the United States from the first has not concealed her sympathy with Japan, Italy is the only power likely to comply with the proposal of the Earl of Kimberly for an

International Intervention.

The National Zeitung and other German newspapers point out that German interests in the war are not identical with England or Russian interests, and issue warnings against yielding to proposals on the part of either power. The Cologne Gazette today publishes the following dispatch from Berlin: It is confirmed from various sources that Germany has declined to take part in a joint European intervention between China and Japan at the present juncture, and this subject, accordingly, is removed from the diplomatic programme of the powers." The correspondent of the Associated Press has sounded a distinguished official upon the subject and has also made other inquiries in influential quarters, with the result that he has found it to be the general opinion that Japan, in the event of being victorious, will not make exorbitant demands upon China, but will restrict herself to insisting upon the independence of Corea from China, while asking for certain protectoral rights for herself as well as a big war indemnity. It is probable that Japan may demand the cession of the island of Formosa.

Significant as indicating the intentions of Russia is the statement of the Berliner Tageblatt's correspondent at St. Petersburg that the Russian troops in the towns, villages and passes of the Chinese frontier have been greatly reinforced, and that large quantities of provisions and war material are constantly arriving at those places. Large detachments of Cossacks first appeared, and they were followed by Cossack artillery and later by strong detachments of infantry, bringing with them the component parts of very spacious barracks with portable heating and baking stoves. In a word, everything, apparently is being prepared for a formal movement, if such a step is decided to be necessary."

Anti-Anarchist Laws.

From the statements published in regard to yesterday's Prussian cabinet meeting, it appears that Count Botho Zu Eulenberg, president of the council, after the discussion of the proposed repressive measures against anarchists yielded in part respecting the anti-revolutionary measures which have been the bone of contention between himself and Chancellor von Caprivi.

It also appears that the audience which the latter had with the emperor led to a compromise agreement by which the legislation to be proposed will not be of an exceptional character, but will aim at increasing the stringency of the existing laws and also securing their more effectual application. The Prussian cabinet is understood to have discussed measures to this effect, which will be submitted to the bundesrath, and also deliberated upon similar measures which will be introduced in the Prussian diet. At the general convention of the different sections of the anti-Semite meetings held at Eisenach it was agreed to consolidate under the name of the German Social Reform party, and after a hot debate the delegates admitted the notorious Jew baiter, Ahlwardt, to their ranks. Together, the anti-Semites now claim to represent 1,250,000 votes.

Honors to Bismarck.

In view of Prince Bismarck's inability to receive a visit from 1,500 East Prussians on the ground of ill health, these admirers of the ex chancellor have decided to testify their sympathy by a popular subscription in the province, the proceeds of which are to be presented to the prince upon his eightieth birthday, April 1, 1895. Prince Bismarck will return to Freidrichsruhe at the end of the present month.

Sigmund Zeisler, recently assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, and his wife are now in Germany. Mrs. Zeisler, who made a successful tour of Europe in 1893 as a pianist, is beginning a series of concerts this week. Today she appears at Magdeburg with the Philharmonic orchestra in Saint Saens' concerts. On Oct. 16, Mrs. Zeisler is to appeal at Bremen, and on Oct, 28 and 20 she will be heard in this city, at the Philharmonic concert. The engagements of Mrs. Zeisler are made until the end of February, and call for her appearance in the leading cities of Germany, Holland, Austria, Denmark and Switzerland.

Emperor William today performed an interesting ceremony at Freisach, Brandenberg. He unveiled a monument to the elector Frederick II., first Margrave of Brandenberg belonging to the house of Hohenzollern. The monument stands on the site of the old feudal castle of Freisach, the stronghold of the rebellious house of Quilow, which was destroyed in 1414 by Frederick II., with a gun historically known as "Lazy Meg" (die faule grethe). The emperor, in accepting a cap of honor on this occasion, said, "I quaff this goblet filled with German wine to the welfare of Brandenberg, wishing that as long as God grants me life and strength and as long as the house of Bradenburg exists, the old traditional loyalty of the inhabitants may never fail me if an emergency arises and the Margrave calls." The emperor has appointed Herman Klumpp, of New Orleans, to be German consul at that port.

Judge W. Strawn, of Omaha, is just finishing a six months' tour of inquiry into the different court procedures of England, France and Germany. He will return home next week.

Miss Edith Walker, of New York, after cultivating her voice at Dresden for four years, has been engaged for the Royal opera house, of this city. Miss Walker will make her debut in Meyerbeer's "Prophete."

Mrs. John B. Jackson, wife of the secretary of the United States legation, gave a reception on Thursday last. All the leading Americans in Berlin were present, including Mr. and Mrs. Boise, of Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Griscom, of Reading, Pa., and many others.

Strauss Jubilee.

VIENNA, Oct. 13. — Herr Strauss' anniversary jubilee tonight was a great success. Herr Strauss occupied a box and was compelled to make a speech during the performance.

RUSSIA THREATENS.

TROOPS BEING MASSED ON THE CHINA FRONTIER

With a View to Interfering in the Oriental War—Prospects of Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 13.—The military officials of the Amoor province, which province adjoins Eastern Chinese Manchuria, being separated therefrom by the Amoor river, have, it is reported, received orders to hold all the troops in the province in readiness in view of international complications in China rendering Russian intervention necessary. Private dispatches have been received here stating that several tribes in Afghanistan and Turkestan have petitioned Russia to accept them as Russian subjects.

England's Attitude.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The British government, the Associated Press learns, will shortly publish a statement in regard to its attitude towards the war between China and Japan.

Prospects of Peace.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Stocks were firm at the bourse today on rumors of a prospect of peace between China and Japan and the issue of a Chinese loan.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Journal says that it learns that a conference of the representative powers will soon be held at Pekin with the view of appointing a board of arbitrators to settle the war between China and Japan.

LONDON, Oct. 13. — Sir Halliday Macartney, counselor of the Chinese legation in this city, in an interview today declared the report that China was suing for peace was untrue. He added that any such proposal is not within sight by a long way."

I. T. U. WORK ENDED.

Pressmen's Matter Referred — Convention Adjourns.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 13.—After a long executive session the typographical convention referred the pressmen's matter to the executive committee. After the installation of officers the question of removing the headquarters from Indianapolis to Washington was defeated. The Childs-Drexel committee's lengthy report was adopted. It was agreed that the names of all the inmates of the home be published in the Typographical Journal, together with the expulsions. Superintendent of the home was instructed to formulate some plan for a reduction of expenses. The present superintendent, W. C. Schumann, was commended for his good management. It was ordered that where an inmate of the home receives a stated income of $8 per month he shall pay for his own clothing. The committee having the matter of unionizing the Courier-Journal office in hand reported progress. The afternoon session was devoted to business of a routine nature, and at 4:15 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, increase, $1,396,375; loans, decrease, $109,000; specie, increase, $675,800; legal tenders, increase, $1,050,000; deposits, increase, $1,317,700; circulation, increase, $411,700. The banks now hold $60,847,325 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

ZELCH TURNED DOWN.

Masterman, the Washburn Candidate, the Winner at Stillwater.

A CRY OF CROOKEDNESS.

The Zelch Men Thought They Had the Convention, 28 to 22.

MASTERMAN WON, 27 TO 23.

Democrats of Southern Minnesota Are in Splendid Trim.

Special to the Globe.

STILLWATER, Oct. 13.—The bitterest factional fight ever known to the Republican party of this county resulted today in a complete knockout of the forces aligned in front of Knute Nelson and a triumphant victory for the friends of W. D. Washburn. The contest arose over the nomination of a candidate for the senate, the contestants being John Zelch and W. C. Masterman. Two years ago Masterman and Otis Staples used their influence to whip the Washington county legislative delegation into line for C. K. Davis. Staples was a candidate for appointment as surveyor general of the Stillwater district, and parties close to Gov. Nelson informed him that unless he withdrew his influence and allowed the delegation to do as it chose he would "get the worst of it." He paid no attention to the threat, and had his picture turned to the wall in consequence. When Zelch was named as Gov. Nelson's choice for senator, Staples brought Masterman out as a candidate, and the battle has waged hotter and hotter as the day of the convention approached. Charges and countercharges were made. It was openly stated that Washburn was furnishing the sinews of war for Masterman. The contest was so close that neither side was confident up to the very moment the result was announced, and the fight had no sooner been settled than friends of Nelson began making charges of undue influence being exerted after the delegates were selected. Prior to the taking of the vote the Zelch men claimed 31 to 19 for the opposition, and when the vote showed 27 to 23 in favor of Masterman foul play was claimed. The split in the party is a hopeless one, and no possible influence can heal the breach. The defeated parties talk peace, with war in their hearts, and there is no doubt that the next senator from this district will be named in the Democratic convention next Monday.

Other Nominations.

At the afternoon session the following nominations were made by acclamation: For auditor, Charles H. Browne; register of deeds, C. A. Lammers; judge of probate, Orris E. Lee; superintendent of schools, J. O. Mackintosh; attorney, L. L. Manwaring. Five candidates were in the field for treasurer, viz.: Samuel Bloomer, A. J. Holm, E. G. Foster, August Booren and A. C. Hospes. The first formal ballot gave Bloomer 6, Holm 20, Foster 9, Booren 11, Hospes 3. Five ballots were taken, and on the last ballot Booren was nominated, receiving 26 votes. This nomination was also made unanimous. The last and hardest fight of the convention was for sheriff, there being five candidates, namely: Charles O. Alderson, C. A. Peterson, Frank M. Truax, Horace Voligny and F. L. McKusick. Delegates from the southern end of the county presented the name of Frank M. Truax, of St. Paul Park, and stood by him through thick and thin. After six ballots had been taken and there was no choice, C. A. Parker, of Newport, said that it was only just for the country districts to have at least one name on the ticket, but that there seemed to be a determination on the part of the city to gobble everything, which was done on the next ballot, Anderson receiving twenty-seven votes and the nomination. This was a bitter pill for the delegates from the southern end of the county, and many of them declare that the gang will hear something drop on election day. A. E. Doe was nominated for court commissioner, and Dr. E. O'B. Freligh was nominated for coroner. In the legislative conventions held immediately after the adjournment of the county convention, John B. Sutton and O. B. Soule were nominated, the former in the Second district and the latter in the First district.

DEMOCRATS STIRRED.

Prospects of Gains in Southwestern Minnesota.

Special to the Globe.

WORTHINGTON, Minn., Oct. 13.—The grand rally and Democratic love feast held here last night is the topic of universal comment today, and it is conceded that the party in this section will make magnificent gains by reason of it. The D. B. Hill Democratic club, of which J. S. Blair is president, and C. W. Schulz secretary, is organizing and conducting the most sytematic and effective campaign ever put up in Nobles county. Two years ago Mr. Schulz organized Jackson county to such purpose as to utterly amaze the Republican managers, and he is repeating the operation here. John E. King, of Adrian, and J. J. Ryder, of Luverne, are making a winning fight for the house of representatives, and John C. Marshall, of Edgerton, will certain "do" H. J. Miller, the Republican candidate for the senate. The new Democratic paper, the Herald, is prospering, and making a vigorous campaign for the Democracy. The outlook for the success of the party was never so bright as it is today, John Woolstencroft, the veteran Democratic war horse of Jackson county, was one of the visitors last night and gives the most encouraging reports from his county. Southwest Minnesota will do its share to redeem the state from the thralldom of the state house gang.

Opening in Carver County.

Special to the Globe.

NORWOOD, Minn., Oct. 13.—Congressman Hall spoke at Young America last evening to about four hundred voters. The speech was the best ever heard here, and the attention was so marked that one could hear a pin drop. This is the real opening of the Democratic campaign in Carver county, and from now until November every school district will have its local oration in the interest of Democracy. Hon. J. W. Craven, Attorney A. F. McCormick and Supt. T. F. Kiernan made short addresses at this meeting.

HINCKLEYITES KICK.

Erection of Buildings Not Proceeding to Suit Them.

Special to the Globe.

HINCKLEY, Minn., Oct. 13.—State Relief Commissioners Kenneth Clark, Charles Pillsbury and N. G. Norton made a tour of investigation to Sandstone and Hinckley today. At Sandstone they found work had been greatly delayed on account of lack of building material. Hinckley also objected to tardy building operations. Joseph Kronenberg and W. H. Noward, at the head of the local grievance committee, presented many just complaints of citizens who object to the unbusinesslike methods adopted by some of the men in charge. As a consequence, several changes in the government of local affairs will be made at once. Hinckley people ask that residences be given preference in positions which they are able to occupy. The commision promised to rectify mistakes, push building and reduce the working force.

NOT YET SETTLED

That Chantler Will Buy Into a Duluth Paper.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 13.—There were rumors current today in this city to the effect that an interest in the News-Tribune has been sold to A. E. Chantler, of the St. Paul Dispatch. This, however, is denied by the representatives of the owners, who claim that the deal has not yet been consummated, although Mr. Chantler has a proposition under consideration which he will decide Monday, when he again visits Duluth. Mr. Chantler is expected to buy a half interest in the News-Tribune, and the remaining interest will be owned by Messrs. Mendenhall and Hartley, the present owners. Under Mr. Chantler's management a good many changes will undoubtedly be made, though the paper will still continue to be Republican in politics. The present owners value the plant at $50,000.

Another Blaze at Fulton.

LYONS, Io., Oct. 13.—Last night incendiaries followed up their work at Fulton by setting fire to the buildings of the Fulton Trotting Park association. One barn was totally destroyed. James D. Mulich, a stranger, was arrested on the grounds under suspicious circumstance, and one man ran away and was fired upon by the police, but escaped. There is believed to be a gang of incendiaries in this section.

Prutts Goes Free.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., Oct, 13.—Eric Prutts, arrested at the Minnesota Transfer, charged with complicity in the murder of Albert Peterson, of Crary, had a preliminary examination before Justice McGahon, established his innocence, was discharged and will return to St. Paul.

Now Get There, Ely.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 13.—The village of Ely, within whose limits is the famous Chandler iron mine, has a gold excitement. Close by, in section 30, 63-12, A. W. Dutton, C. C. Prindle and B. E. Wells, all of Duluth, have a claim, from which they have taken ore that assayed $10 in gold and $3.77 in silver to the ton.

Fusion in Houston.

Special to the Globe.

CALEDONIA, Minn., Oct. 13. — The Democratic and Populist conventions held here today fused. The Populists named legislative nominees only—J. C. Kelley for the senate and J. A. Johnson for the house. Each convention indorsed the nominees of the other.

The Walker Lloyd Raised.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 13.—The steamer Walker Lloyd, which went to the bottom of Rainy lake in forty feet of water, near Kettle Falls, last week, has been raised.

Northfield Mill Leased.

Special to the Globe.

NORTHFIELD, Minn., Oct. 13.—John T. Ames has leased the old mill here on the east side of the river, and will operate it as soon as it can be got ready.

Peterson Files.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn., Oct. 13.—Samuel D. Peterson filed his petition to get on the ticket for state senator today. The petition has fifty names.

MURDER RUN RIOT.

SLAV MINERS INDULGE IN A FEARFUL AFFRAY.

One Person Killed, Two Fatally and Several Seriously Wounded.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 13.—As a result of a drunken riot at Maltby, a small Hungarian settlement near this city, one person was instantly killed, two fatally wounded and two others seriously injured. The killed and fatally injured are:

GEORGE SIVOSKI, aged seventeen years, head blown to pieces.

LIZZIE FOSKY, aged fifteen years, shot in the back and abdomen; cannot recover.

JOHN JENKINS, aged twenty-six years, shot in the abdomen and left hand blown off; cannot live.

The seriously wounded were: Maggie Moore, aged fourteen years, shot in the arms and both legs; will recover. Thomai Moore, aged twenty-three, shot in both legs, left knee shattered; will recover. A Slav named Michael Paloski was the cause of the wholesale shooting of human game. Early in the evening Paloski became intoxicated, and, going to the saloon of John Moore, started a quarrel. He was ordered from the saloon, and becoming enraged, went home and secured a shotgun. On his way back he passed a house where the two girls and Ryan were sitting on the porch. Ryan advised him to go home, and in a terrible rage he raised the gun and fired, and before his victims could escape, fired the second charge, both charges taking effect on all three. The shooting attracted a large crowd, and Paloski was joined by two of his countrymen who were also supplied with shotguns. In the attempt to arrest the murderer, the other persons were wounded, and the desperadoes escaped. Two men were arrested at Kingston this morning on charge of having been connected with the shooting. Two guns carried by the murderers were found in a pond near by.

A HAUL OF $100,000.

Quantico Train Robbery the Most Successful and Daring Made in Years.

TRAINMEN ARE SUSPECTED.

Police Believe the Robbers Had Accomplices on Board.

ONE SUSPECT ARRESTED.

Passengers and Officials Tell the Story of the Hold-Up.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch received this afternoon from Quantice says that a large force of officers is on the ground searching for clues to the train robbers, but that there are no new developments. It has been established however, that the robbers crossed the Potomac to the Maryland side.

The police authorities are inclined to blame the express messenger for failing to offer resistance, and the belief is expressed among them that the work was accomplished through the co-operation of some one of the train crew.

A suspect was arrested here today by the police. The man possesses a high, shrill voice, and those who were on the express train recall the fact that a noticeable trait of one of the robbers was his penetrating falsetto voice. While in the lodging house at which he was arrested, the man intimated that he had been concerned in a robbery and had not been treated fairly in the division of proceeds, claiming at one time that he had been ignored by his associates. Later he denied this statement. Soon after his arrest the express officials in the city were notified and they, accompanied by Messenger Crutchfield, who was in charge of the looted car, hurriedly rode to the station. They had a short conference with Lieut. Amiess, but soon afterward left without visiting the prisoner's cell.

Local representatives of the company say that the amount of booty the robbers gained probably cannot be learned accurately until tomorrow, but they incline to the belief that $150,000 is a large exaggeration of the loss. One theory here as to the identity of the robbers is that they were formerly members of some one or the other of the numerous bands of so-called "industrials," who were attracted to the national capital by the Coxey movement. The local police believe that they were not professional thieves, but were men familiar with the train service. The demand for the "manifest," they believe, indicates that at least one of them was a railroad man.

Capt. Arthur Barnes, of North Carolina, a member of the force of sergeant-at-arms of the senate, was a passenger on the held-up train. He says that the first intimation the passengers had of any unusual occurrence was when the firing began, which was almost simultaneously with the stopping of the train. There were three shots fired by the robbers, and the passengers immediately reached the conclusion that the firing was intended to caution them to remain on the inside. They took the hint and kept their seats. Some of the male passengers wanted to attack the robbers, but when they discovered that there was only one pistol in the entire party, this idea was abandoned. There were about seventy-five passengers aboard. Capt. Barnes says that the express messenger, with whom he talked, told him that the safe had not been blown open, as at the time the train was stopped the messengers were engaged in assorting the money packages and arranging them according to their destination, and had them out of the safe for this purpose. The messenger, with whom Barnes talked, told him that the greater part of the money was from Jacksonville and Richmond, and he estimated that it amounted to between $150,000 and $200,000.

The taking possession of the engine was entrusted to one man, who held a revolver in each hand and covered the engineer and fireman. After they had completed their work, the robbers commanded the engineer and fireman to detach the engine, fill the tank with water and coal up.

The engine was then boarded by the robbers who were near it, and after proceeding about 200 yards stopped to take on others who were on the embankment above the train. The trainmen put the number of robbers at from six to eight. The place of the robbery was intelligently selected, being in a deep cut with no houses in sight, and a field on one side of the road and forest on the other. The moon was only partially obscured by clouds, but the robbers wore masks over the lower part of their faces, and their features could not be clearly distinguished. They told the engineer and fireman, as well as the messengers, that they only wanted the express money.

"We want no packages," said one of the robbers to the messenger, and the messenger took advantage of this to toss two packages of bonds, one containing $10,000 and the other $6,000, into a pile of packages.

"We don't want any of yours," he also said, when he learned that a watch hanging in the car belonged to the messenger. "Are you afraid of losing your job?" he asked. "Well, quit the business and get into ours. There's more money in it." The robber also cut the packages open like a man who understood the business. He handled everything as if he was acquainted with the business of expressage. "No jewelry, watches or packages," he said, as the messenger was getting out the stuff in the safe. "We want nothing but the money of the express company."

It has been impossible to ascertain how many robbers were engaged in the hold-up. Two stood guard over the engineer and fireman and one went into the express car. There was more or less shooting about the train and the talk heard by the trainmen indicated that the robbers meant to keep the passengers in the train. "Step aside, Jim, and see if I can hit the head of the fellow hanging over the platform," one was heard to say, and this was followed by a shot which had a tendency to make passengers keep their heads in and not undertake to pry into what was going on forward.

Among the passengers were Senator Blanchard, of Louisiana, and the people of this little place assert that he took his fright with the balance of the passengers.

STRUCK THE WRONG TRAIN.

The Bonanza Was on the South-Bound Express.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13.—The Merchants' National bank sent North by express last night a package of drafts and other papers valued at $1,000. This package was on the robbed train, but it is supposed that as the robbers could make no use of the contents it was thrown away. At any rate, the payment of the paper has been stopped by telegraph. The two express messengers, J. S. S. Crutchfield and H. Murray, will not return to the city until tomorrow morning, and until their reports are made it will be impossible to give the full amount of the booty.

Andrew Welsh, the agent of the Southern Express company here, said this afternoon that there was sent from Richmond on the train $5,000 in currency and $16,500 in listed bonds. He knows of $1,500 that was going through from the South; also that there were in the express car pouches from Savannah, Jacksoville, and Charleston, S. C. He did not think the aggregate amount stolen amounted to more than $25,000. It is said that if the robbers had made their raid on the south-bound train they would have struck a bonanza. There was in charge of the express messenger a shipment of $100,000 in currency.

NOT OVER $100,000.

Express Company Uncertain as to the Amount Stolen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—President L. C. Weir, of the Adams Express company, is of the opinion that the amount of money lost will not exceed $30,000, but says it may reach $100,000. The destruction of the way bills may make it difficult for him to ascertain the exact amount. He said that the robbers had taken all the money contained in the express car, but had overlooked two packages of bonds worth $16,500, and also failed to secure a quantity of jewelry.

Butterly Has Flown.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—John A. Butterly Jr., the trusted bookkeeper for the Dearborn Foundry company, 1225 Dearborn street, is wanted by his employers on a charge of embezzlement. A warrant for his arrest has been sworn out accusing him of misappropriating $10,000 of the company's money. A constable has the paper, and is looking for Butterly.

CARLISLE AS ORATOR.

MEMORIAL TO ROBERT MORRIS DEDICATED.

Historical Old Land Office at Batavia Becomes an Enduring Monument.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Robert Morris was honored today by the dedication as a memorial to him of the old land office of the Holland purchase, built about the year 1804, and bought in 1894 by the Holland Purchase Historical society that it might be preserved unto future generations. Very appropriately the chief dedicatory address was made by John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury and lineal descendant of the great superintendent of finance.

Secretary Carlisle in his address gave an exhaustive history of the deeds of Robert Morris, paying a high tribute to the honesty and ability of the first official financier of the American nation. Morris was born in England on Jan. 31, 1734, and came to America in 1748. His first political act was to sign the non-importation agreement, and to assist in forcing the collector of the stamp act to vacate his office. In 1781 congress appointed Morris superintendent of finance, and he began the task of redeeming the financial condition of the country, then almost bankrupt owing to the issues of both national and state currency for which no provision had been made for redemption. At that time a Spanish dollar was worth $2,400 in Virginia. Morris secured the establishment of the Bank of North America at Philadelphia, the first bank in America to redeem notes in specie on presentation. He submitted to congress a plan for uniform coinage throughout the United States, upon which the present system is based. When he retired from the office, after many years of hard work, he had placed the finances of the nation on a sound footing. The exercises concluded with the benediction by the oldest clergyman on the Holland purchase, Rev. Philos G. Cook, of Buffalo.

Soon after the delivery of Secretary Carlisle's address a reception was held at the Hotel Richmond, at which the people were presented to the cabinet officials and other honored guests. A feature of the day's events was the delivery under military escort to the Holland Purchase Historical society by the Buffalo Historical society of the original deeds of the Holland purchase, which will form the nucleus of the museum which it is proposed to establish in the old land office. The Holland purchase was made July 20, 1793, by the Holland land company, which, by that transfer, acquired titles from Robert Morris to seven-eighths of the original Genesee county, comprising nearly all of the land lying west of the Genesee river in this state. The date of the erection of the stone structure is in dispute, but it is known to have been completed and occupied as early as 1815. It stands upon the bank of Tonawanda creek.

The cabinet party, with the exception of Postmaster General and Mrs. Bissell, who will depart tonight for Washington, will leave Batavia at 8 p. m. for Niagara Falls, where they will spend Sunday, leaving tomorrow evening on their return to Washington.

Congressional Nominations.

Tenth Missouri — Thomas H. Coppinger, Democrat.

Sixth New York—James R. Howell, Republican.

Tenth Tennessee—J. W. Brown, Republican.

Fourth New York—William J. Coombs, Democrats.

Movements of Vessels.

GLASGOW — Arrived: Grecian, from New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Marengo, Newcastle and Antwerp.