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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Grand—The Ensign, 8.15.
Park Church—Concert, 8.
Assembly Hall—Silver Meeting, 8.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Pennland, Philadelphia.
PLYMOUTH—Arrived: Columbia, New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg.
GENOA—Arrived: Werra, New York.
LONDON—Arrived: Massachusetts, New York.

Even Mr. Sewall's barrel refuses to talk.

Mr. Tillman should frame that pitchfork before it is captured.

Wheat continues in the kite business. The December option is now close to 70 cents.

Mr. Porter will know what he is running against when he strikes a wall in November.

Mayor Pingree has declared for gold. Pingree is what might be known as an accommodating candidate.

Let everybody brace himself for the flood of talk from Tom Watson immediately after the Georgia election.

The newest name for the college freshmen this year is the "double nits." This pretty closely fits the case.

It serves you right, Bismarck. Write your next letter in Texas English if you want the Texans to understand it.

Well, Mr. Altgeld, you have another month for talk, and then the people will put some wood where you can saw it.

What is going to happen? McKinley has made two speeches this week without referring to the issues of the campaign.

Somebody is drinking too much campaign whisky. The revenue receipts for September at Peoria were $550,000 larger than a year ago.

The sultan is trying to square accounts with Gladstone by preventing the publication of his address in the Turkish newspapers.

Some good may come from this prize fight agitation after all. The gentlemanly Mr. Sharkey threatens to break Mr. Corbett's neck on sight.

The laugh is on the Republican national committee. A carload of its campaign literature was strewn during a wreck over a seven-acre lot.

Electric carriages are going into use in Paris. The cabbies will be expected to say, "Have an automobile?" but will no doubt abbreviate it to "Have an aut?"

Mr. Cleveland isn't going to hurry about writing that Thanksgiving proclamation this year, as he will feel quite as thankful after the election as before.

Capt. Kolb has come out for Bryan, Sewall and the whole ticket in Alabama. This will not be the most pleasant news in the world for one Thomas Watson.

The rainy season has struck Cuba, and Gen. Weyler is to be recalled. If Spain's good right hand isn't paralyzed, it would pay her to release her hold on Cuba.

Mr. Bryan takes an unfair advantage of a lot of dead statesmen by claiming their views coincide with his. He can name precious few live statesmen who agree wth hm.

In the event of a free silver victory, Senator Teller says we would have good times within twenty years. Senator, we know a way of getting good times quicker than that.

It has been ascertained that the oyster business began about 2,000 years ago. And yet the oyster of today shows no more disposition to talk than the oyster of the period B. C.

Rev. Jacob Newland has succeeded in raising coffee in Kentucky. This is a distinct gain for the Bourbon state, as hitherto it has been largely engaged in raising short horns and hades.

The domestics of Indiana have formed a union demanding the use of the parlor Sunday afternoons and threatening to boycott non-union pies. It can be easily seen that, if the girls stick to their resolves, they will be working in other states before the snow flies.

OLMSTED ON HONOR

A PROSPEROUS COUNTY WHICH IS PLAINLY FOR SOUND MONEY.

SILVER SENTIMENT SLIGHT.

A YARN REGARDING SCANDINAVIANS OF ROCK DELL RUN TO EARTH.

THEY ARE NOT FOR BRYAN.

The Germans, Too, Appear to Have a Club in Soak for the "Boy Orator."

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 1.—A fat man wearing about his person all the evidences of prosperity stood on Broadway in this town yesterday afternoon and told me that Bryan would carry Olmsted county. The surroundings belied the prognostication. Bryan will not carry it; nor will Fitzpatrick; nor will any one else that is labeled Populist or free silver. The county is hopelessly and helplessly Republican and if it were not Republican traditionally it might easily be made so this year, for there are plenty of gold Democrats abroad. Forty years ago Kentucky contributed some Democratic blood to Olmsted, and the spirit of real Democracy is still very much alive. The Brackenridges have always been very much in evidence in the Democratic party here, and Logan Brackenridge, who was a candidate on the Democratic ticket two years ago for attorney general, and whose father organized the Democratic party here, is in the vanguard of the sound money Democracy in the county and his vote and influence would go for McKinley if it were necessary to the end that Bryan might be defeated. Olmsted gave Tawney 800 majority two years ago. It will probably give him and the entire Republican ticket 500 or more this year.

Down by the banks of the Zumbro I saw a couple of hundred mild-looking, well-behaved men yesterday afternoon. Some of them were jovial souls, for they laughed and talked as they went along and they took a vast deal of enjoyment as they walked. Others were melancholic and wore woebegone expressions, and at times these latter evinced a disposition to loiter by the way and were urged to go on with their merrier companions. The urging was done by a number of stout fellows who were white coats. The reason for such a large body of men taking a walk together was by no means apparent, for there was no evidence in the neighborhood of a political meeting. A native of whom I asked information told me that the party was composed of lunatics from the state asylum for the insane. They were by no means the only lunatics at large in Olmsted county. There are others. There were silver men abroad and they were crazy on figures.

A CONVENTION IN TOWN.

There was a Republican convention going on last Saturday afternoon in Rochester. Broadway presented a scene that proved to demonstration that the town is the most prosperous of its size in the Northwest. The statement may be made without equivocation, for even while the convention—a very tame affair, by the way—was in progress there were more people on the streets than are to be seen on the streets of St. Paul at any ordinary time. Saturday is market day in Rochester. The institution is an old and honored one hereabouts, and every Saturday there is the same crowd of farmers on the streets. A city ordinance requires that every property owner on certain of the streets shall provide an iron balustrade which shall extend along the front of the abutting property. It is fixed on uprights in the gutter about two feet from the curb. Its purpose is to provide a sort of continuous hitching post. During all of Saturday afternoon there was a horse hitched every six feet along the entire length of five blocks of this balustrade, and the wagons stood out in the street, not along the walks. It was a sort of continuous performance by farmers' teams. I counted 520 teams on Broadway alone. The stores were thronged with people, and the three banks were open long after the usual banking hours. The ensemble was suggestive of a gala occasion of some sort, but it occurs every Saturday. And the scene gave ocular demonstration of a dearth of free silver sentiment, for it argued prosperity. Inquiry made it obvious that there is no great prevalence of silver sentiment. The people gave no evidence in their answers to inquiries that they were worrying about the state of the country. They are well off as they are; they are not exercised as to whether this glorious republic is going to change its monetary standard to silver, copper or hay rope or not. They don't believe that there is the least danger of the election of Bryan; they are not clamoring for the undoing of the crime of '73, and they will vote as they have voted in the past. The financial agitation will most assuredly not make a hundred votes difference in the results in this county on Nov. 3.

POLITICIANS ENERGETIC.

The apathy of the people, as compared with the energy of the politicians, was astounding. Between Senator Stebbins' hardware store and "Doc" Leonard's newspaper shop I approached about fifty farmers as they stood along the walks, waiting for the "women folks" to get through with their shopping. Some of them evinced some diffidence about entering into conversation, but after I had convinced a few that they were not to be asked to make an offer on a gold brick, they talked readily, and, as I moved along to the next man, they fell in line and joked over the idea of being interviewed until I had a larger following than many an Alliance leader. And here is a sample colloquy that will apply to all of them, with a couple of notable exceptions, when I addressed a silver or gold crank. I lodged the arguments offered. For life is short:

"Come in to the convention?"

"That's so; is a convention, ain't they? No, I didn't 'tend. How'd it come out?" It was not over.

"Do you belong to a sound money or silver club?" (I generally had to explain this.)

"No."

"Any clubs in your town?"

"No, ain't heard of any."

"Would you mind telling me who you will vote for, for president?"

Thirty-four answered McKinley; thirteen said Bryan, and a half dozen declined to answer. One gentleman who had something of a jag intimated that I was an emissary of monopoly and declared that he would see me—first. The men interrogated were fairly representative apparently; were well dressed and comfortable looking and generally of the middle age—heads of families presumably. The preferences indicated would point to a larger Republican majority than is to be looked for, basing expectation on experience. But they also demonstrate an almost complete lack of interest in the fight that is going on. But if the farmers are indifferent the men who stand between the people and the affairs of state are not. I left the farmers and went after the politicians. From their point of view the country is in a turmoil and unless the outcome of the election is according to their various views the country is going to the bowwows. After listening to both sides one can but look forward to

AN ERA OF BANKRUPTCY

and demoralization whatever the outcome of the election. But some wise man has said that there are three kinds of lies: Lies, d——d lies and statistics. Political figures belong in one category or the other and the devil was not the father of lies. It was a politician.

Logan Brackenridge is a good observer, a shrewd politician, and he has a wide reputation as a man of honor. He is, or was, easily the leader of the Democracy in this county and this section of the First congressional district. When the Chicago platform was adopted Mr. Brackenridge proceeded to save his party by beating, if possible, the Chicago candidate. He is still a good Democrat, but a bad Populist. He talked about the state of politics hereabouts. "I am not doing much this fall," said Mr. Brackenridge. "There really is not much to be done. There is a little organization of gold Democrats here and I believe most of them will vote for Palmer and Buckner. But there is not one of them that I know that would not vote for McKinley if he thought there was any danger of Bryan carrying the state. We do not contemplate that possibility, however, for the Republicans have been wonderfully strengthened in this part of the state by the Democrats taking up the silver fad. There are about fifty sound money Democrats here in Rochester and perhaps 200 in the county. To stand this vote off there is nothing at all. I have not heard of three Republicans who will vote for the silver candidates. Lind? No, I don't believe he will run any stronger than Bryan—I mean not materially stronger. He may get some Republican votes for personal reasons, but the sound money Democrats will have none of him. Personally we don't object to either Bryan or Lind, but we will have nothing to do with Populism. Tawney will beat Fitzpatrick by more votes than he beat Moonan and the Populist candidate two years ago. Tawney is popular here personally, and that will help him to votes that Fitzpatrick's Populist support cannot make up. The county is Republican under the best conditions and this year it will be worse than ever, and the work of rehabilitating the Democracy will be hard enough after this."

BRACKENRIDGE'S FIGURES.

Mr. Brackenridge thought that McKinley and Tawney would get about the same vote in the district that Tawney did in '94. He figures that the Republican counties in the district will be more strongly Republican than before and that Tawney's majority will run perhaps as high as 7,000. He could not figure that Lind would run ahead of his ticket to any great extent. "The Scandinavians in the district are generally Norwegians," said Mr. Brackenridge," and the Norwegians are not only Republican all the way through, but they don't love John Lind—nor do they know him for the matter of that."

Andrew Nelson is a stout, genial man. He is a merchant. He is likewise a free silver man, strictly. He said that there was no manner of doubt about the outcome of the election. He was absolutely certain that the silver people would turn down the 800 or so Republican majority and carry Olmstead. Mr. Nelson was formerly chairman of the Democratic county committee, and he will probably occupy the same office this fall. He certainly may have it if he wants it. He said that the few votes the Democrats would lose to McKinley or Palmer would be made up for many times over by accessions of silver Republicans. "The Germans and Scandinavians will vote with us almost to a man," said Mr. Nelson. "I have not made anything like a close canvass yet, but have heard many reports and am quite sure they will be with us and that will give us the county. Yes, I know it means practically a revolution, and that is what it will be."

Mr. Nelson wanted to make an argument showing why the Scandinavians would vote for Bryan, but argument is not fact—always, and the declaration he made about the Scandinavians was worth looking up, as it was corroborated by Henry Ungemach, congressional district committeeman for Mr. Fitzpatrick, and P. H. Hackett, attorney and free silver stump speaker. "Doc" Leonard, of the Rochester Post, said Mr. Nelson was in error; that the Norwegians would be for the Republican ticket to a man. And the doctor-editor, who had just been nominated for judge of probate, intimated that the entire Republican ticket would be elected by increased majorities—a statement that might be forgiven him as a Republican editor and a candidate for office.

DOWN AT ROCK DELL.

The question as to the attitude of the Scandinavians in this district is an important one. There are very few Swedes in the district, and if the Norwegians were stampeded for Bryan and Lind the political complexion of the district might be changed. A single Norwegian community would serve for a sample of the whole, and Rock Dell town, in the southwestern portion of Olmstead county, was pointed out as a typical Norwegian colony. There are 216 votes in the town, and O. S. Sanderson, county auditor of Olmstead, lives there. It is only a few miles from Rochester, and a visit to it would settle the question as to where the Norwegian vote stood. It was worth while making the visit. The farmers in Rock Dell occupy a magnificent country and the road to it traverses the finest farming country in the state. The Norwegians are all well-off. They have the town to themselves, for there are but three American farmers in the town. One of them has been distributing free silver literature. A Norwegian named Ole Moe has also been in the same business. Of the 216 in the town two years ago, 196 were cast for the Republican ticket. That makes a fairly representative Norwegian Republican town. Thirty-two Norwegian voters in Rock Dell were seen, and in reply to a direct question 29 of them said they would vote for McKinley and Tawney, 24 were for Clough and 5 of the 29 did not know who they would vote for on the gubernatorial ticket. Three out of 32 could speak no English and there was no one at their houses to interpret. A dozen of the 32 were gathered at N. Magunsson & Co's store in the center of the township. Mr. Sanderson is the company. He thought the "straw" vote was a sample. That ought to settle the question as to how the Norwegians of the district stand. The southern counties, where the Scandinavian vote is large, will have a heavier sound money vote than the Republican vote of '92, and probably as large as the Nelson vote in 1894.

THE GERMANS OF DOVER.

Henry Ungemach said: "I am familiar with the German vote in the county and feel certain that it will be cast for Bryan and free silver. The vote has been divided in the past, but the Democrats have always had a good share of it. This year they will have it all." There is a good sized German settlement about Dover in this county, and while passing through that place, I had asked a man who stood on the depot platform, about politics. He answered with a German accent, that there were no silver men thereabouts. As to the German vote, he said: "A Dutchman knows a good thing when he sees it. They will not vote for Bryan." The man would not give his name, but said he was in the farm machinery business. When Mr. Ungemach said that the Germans were for silver, I looked for further information. R. W. Bondy lives at Dover and travels a good deal among the Germans in his section. He said possitively that he had not found a German who has hitherto voted the Republican ticket, who would vote for Bryan, and had talked with a number of German Democrats who declared that they would not vote for free silver. A number of merchants who deal with Germans, said that among the farmers of that nationality, there were no silver men. One of the merchants referred to, was a German and said that he, himself, would vote for Bryan, "But," he added, "I am not a chump, and I know how these fellows talk that come in here. I don't dare to argue with them, or they would quit me."

Senator A. T. Stebbins, who does not have to go into politics this year, as he holds over, believes that the introduction of the money question into the campaign will lessen the Democratic vote. "People here in Olmsted are two well fixed to want a change in the basis. If a change should take place, it would tend to cheapen money and could not possibly better them. That is all there is to it. I have been making some speeches and have been surprised to see some of my old political opponents in Republican meetings. As to the Germans, I know positively that there are few of them who are not well to do, and the Democracy

WILL LOSE THEIR VOTES

for the head of the ticket and for congress. They may vote for Lind for governor—I mean the Democratic Germans—but will go no further. As for the state ticket, I am convinced that Clough will get as many votes as Nelson did because of the number of gold Democrats who will refuse to have anything to do with a Populist. The Democrats down here believe that Lind is more of a Populist than a Democrat, and more of a Republican than either." Ex-Sheriff and Representative Henry Richardson, who has more acquaintances than any other one man in the county, said he would put the number of sound money Democrats at 500 in the county. He put it that high because he knew lots of them who would not vote for a Populist under any circumstances. Ex-State Auditor Biermann is supporting the Bryan ticket, but is not active, and most of the Democratic leaders refused to commit themselves. Information gathered from all sorts of sources, would justify the concession of the county to the Republicans by about 500 to 700 votes. Clough may not run with McKinley, but he will not be far behind, for he has no personal enemies in the county. If the hopes of the free silver people of getting the farmer vote are no better based elswhere than in this part of the state, then Mr. Bryan is in for an awful basting in Minnesota.

LIND AND M'KINLEY.

These Are the Pole Horses in Washington County.

Special to the Globe.

STILLWATER, Minn., Oct. 1.—The political situation in Washington county is practically unchanged. There is no way of disguising the fact that there is a strong free silver sentiment here, particularly in the city, where fully one-half of the vote of the county is cast, but conservative men place the probable plurality of McKinley at from 600 to 800 votes in the entire county. Many Democrats have decided to support McKinley in the coming election, but the desertion from the Democratic ranks is more than made up by free silver Republicans who are doing all they can for Bryan. Nelson's plurality for governor in 1894 was 913, and his majority over both Owen and Becker was only 171, but this year it is an even thing in the gubernatorial contest, and it will not be at all surprising if Lind gets a small majority over Clough, although leading Republicans figure that Clough will have a majority of at least 400, basing their figures on a strong Clough sentiment among the farmers in all parts of the county. From a thorough canvass of the county your correspondent ventures the prediction that the fight for the governorship in this county will be very close, and that Lind will receive more votes than Bryan, many being found who have stated their preferences for McKinley and Lind. In presidential years the Republican majority in this county is a little larger than in other years, being commonly figured at 1,600, but because of the split in both parties it is a hard matter to say just what majority McKinley will have in November. A number of the leading Democrats were interviewed today, and they all say that Lind will carry the county, basing their assertion on the fact that Nelson only had 171 votes more than Becker and Owen two years ago. Being asked if they did not think that a number of Democrats would vote for Clough, they replied by saying that two Republicans would vote for Lind for every Democrat voting for Clough.

IS ST. LOUIS FOR BRYAN?

Figures That Indicate Defeat for McKinley There.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 1.—In 1894 St. Louis county gave C. A. Towne, Rep., 5578 plurality for congress. In 1892 St. Louis county gave Harrison, Rep., 1471 plurality. In 1896 St. Louis county will give W. J. Bryan, Dem., 800 plurality and Towne, fusion silver candidate, 1,200 plurality. As in all other sections politics is decededly mixed here and difficult to forecast. Towne, the silver candidate for congress, will run about 400 votes ahead of Bryan, on his personal popularity, and its tendency to influence voters undecided on the currency question. At present the outlook is as above. Three months ago Towne's plurality would have been almost quadrupled and Bryan's would have been doubled. On election day it may be changed again, and as the tendency has been to lower the silver pluralities it may wipe them out by that time. Three months ago Duluth was called a hotbed of silver. The Republicans and the National Democrats had then done no work, however, and the silver men had been agitating for several years. The National Democratic ticket will poll about 10 per cent of the Democraitc votes while McKinley will get a number of Democratic votes.

In the above statement it will be seen that the county gave Towne a big plurality two years ago. This was because of the Republican landslide and the fact that M. R. Baldwin, the Democratic candidate, had made Democratic enemies by voting to place a tariff on iron ore. It is estimated that this county will cast 14,000 votes this year. To get a majority of 1,200 Towne will have to get 90 per cent of the Democratic vote, all of the Populist, and 20 per cent of the Republican vote. At the present time he would do this, later he may not, though it is likely that all have made up their minds by this time for certain. The iron ranges will give 3,000 plurality against Bryan and Towne. Duluth will give Towne 2,000 plurality and Bryan 1,600 majority.

THIS FELLOW NOW BEGINS TO GET INTO THE CAMPAIGN.

RUN BY A CLIQUE

SERIOUS CHARGES MADE BY JOHN LIND IN A SPEECH AT RED WING.

LAYING BARE STATE SECRETS.

REITERATES THE CHARGE THAT CLOUGH FORESTALLED THE LEGISLATURE.

ATTACKS EX-GOVERNOR MERRIAM.

Says His Action and That of Mr. Childs May Rob Settlers of Lands Worth $1,000,000.

RED WING, Minn., Oct. 1.—John Lind was enthusiastically greeted here this evening. He was met at the train by a brass band, and the opera house, where he spoke was over crowded, many people being turned away. His speech was loudly applauded. When he was once interrupted by a man in the audience in regard to his leaving the Republican party, Mr. Lind replied that he placed principle before the man, the crowd burst into wilder enthusiasm. When the name of McKinley was mentioned, the Republicans loudly applauded. Speaking of state issues, Mr. Lind said:

By an act of the territorial legislature of Minnesota, a railroad company was incorporated which afterwards became known as the Hastings & Dakota Railroad company. It was authorized to construct a railway from Hastings to the western boundary of the state. To aid in the construction of the road, congress passed an act on July 4, 1866, granting to the state for the benefit of the company ten sections of land per mile, with the privilege, if it should be found on the location of the road that any of the lands in the ten-mile limits of the grant had been disposed of by the government, to select other lands, in lieu of those lost, within twenty miles of the road, but not in excess of the ten sections granted per mile. The legislature of this state conferred the grant upon the company by the act of March 7, 1867, but this act provided that upon the company's failure to comply with any of its provisions, it should forfeit all lands, rights and franchises acquired by virtue of the act "except any land that it may have received for any portion of said road completed by it as required by the provisions of this act." About the 1st of July, 1872, the Hastings & Dakota Railroad company sold part of its railway to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company, and in July, 1880, it sold another part to the same company. In December, 1882, it conveyed the remaining portion of the line. These sales comprised all the railway of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad company, and since the conveyances above mentioned, the company has not owned or operated any railway in this state or elsewhere, or carried on any railroad business. In making the sales, however, the railway company reserved the lands granted by the government to the state for its own use. About the year 1886 Hon. William J. Hahn, then attorney general of our state, brought a quo warranto action against the Hastings & Dakota Railroad company to have the corporation dissolved, and to have its corporate rights, powers and privileges declared forfeited upon the ground of the non-user of its franchises and the suspension of its business as a railroad company. The supreme court of this state (Vol. 36, page 346) rendered judgment in behalf of the state, and declared a forfeiture as prayed for in the attorney general's complaint. Under the law, after this forfeiture had been declared, the corporation had three years in which to wind up its business. Russell Sage, Levi P. Morton, and several other Wall street speculators, owned the bonds of the company, and a conveyance of the lands owned by the company was made to Russell Sage in trust for the bondholders during the three years. After the expiration of the three years and some time in 1891, I think, final judgment was rendered in the supreme court declaring absolute forfeiture of the corporate existence of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad company, and forfeiting all its rights, privileges and franchises.

During this time I was serving in the house of representatives from the Second district of this state. A portion of the land grant passes through the district. Many of the settlers knowing of the forfeiture of the corporate existence of the company had settled upon the lands within the twenty-mile limit of the grant and were seeking to obtain title to the lands. The railroad company had not earned the grant for the road was not built within the time limited, and I used every endeavor in my power to secure these lands for the settlers. As to the lands within the granted limits, there was a question whether Russell Sage might not be able to hold them under the peculiar decisions of the court which had construed grants of that character as grants in praesenti, and as conferring the lands whether the road was built within the time limited or not. As to the lands within the indemnity limit, there never was a question in my mind or in the minds of the then officers of the interior department but what the settlers would be able to hold them. For under the law as it then stood, the company had no claim to any indemnity lands until a selection had been made by the state in behalf of the company of each particular tract sought to be obtained, and the parcel designated which was lost in the granted limits. A selection had been made by the company of some 66,000 acres of indemnity lands by simply asking for them in bulk without specifying the tracts in lieu of which they were claimed. This selection was pending in 1892. I introduced a resolution in the house of representatives calling upon the secretary to report the status of the Hastings and Dakota land grant. In the meantime, I had filed certified copies of the decision and final judgment of our supreme court with the secretary of the interior. In response to my resolution, Secretary Noble took the matter up and passed upon all of the questions involved. His decision and report to the house of representatives may be found in house of representative executive documents, second session, 52d congress, No. 188, and bound in Vol. 20. He held first that the selection by the Hastings and Dakota Railroad company of the 66,000 acres referred to, located mostly north of the Minnesota river in Chippewa and Big Stone counties was an absolute nullity, because no tracts had been designated as lost in the granted limits and in lieu of which the selection was made. He also decided that by reason of the judgment of forfeiture no selection of indemnity lands could then be validly made. I, of course, felt very much gratified over the outcome, as it saved the homes of some 200 families. As soon as this decision became known to Russell Sage and W. H. Kelley, of Owatonna, his representative, the latter went to St. Paul and made an application to the governor to have George E. Skinner appointed as agent for the state to make selection of lands for Russell Sage. This application to the governor was made pending the time that the decision was being transmitted to the local land office at Marshall. The appointment was made as follows:

State of Minnesota, Executive Department, St. Paul, Oct. 26, 1891.—To the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Marshall, Minn.:

Gentlemen: You will please take notice that George E. Skinner, of the City of St. Paul and State of Minnesota, has been this day appointed by me as agent of and for said state for the purpose of making selection of lands accrued to said state by virtue of an act of congress, entitled "An Act Making an Additional Grant of Lands to the State of Minnesota in Alternate Sections, to Aid in the Constructions of Railroads in Said State," approved July 4, 1866. Yours very truly,

(Great Seal.) —William R. Merriam, Governor.

Attest: —P. F. Brown, Secretary of State.

Armed with this appointmet, Mr. Skinner went to the land office at Marshall, with the commission, under the great seal of the state, to select these lands for Russell Sage, and I am advised that within five minutes of the arrival of the decision at Marshall, every acre was selected. When I heard of this move, I confess that I was astonished. To me it seemed a mystery that the chief executive of our state should appoint an agent to select lands for a corporation that had been dead and buried for years by the decree of the highest court of the state. I immediately wrote to the attorney general as follows:

Dec. 22, 1896.

Hon. Moses E. Clapp, Saint Paul, Minn.:

Dear Sir: In accordance with your request, I made arrangements for the submission of your brief in the supreme court case referred to, as desired, and advised you by telegraph to that effect. On calling on the secretary of the interior this forenoon to ascertain the status of the lands on odd sections in controversy in Chippewa and other Western counties, which were recently held by the secretary of the interior to be subject to entry by settlers or to selection as indemnity by the Hastings & Dakota Railroad company, if entitled to make selections, I was astonished to find that the governor had, on the 26th of October last, appointed George E. Skinner as an agent for the state to make selection of those lands for the benefit of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad company, and to designate tracts lost and in lieu of which these were claimed. Was this appointment of Mr. Skinner made on advice from your office? If so, I should be very glad to learn the reasons for it, as I have been and am of the opinion that the Hastings & Dakota Railroad company is "dead and defunct." If the decision of our supreme court means anything, it strikes me that is its effect. There are some 150,000 acres of land, nearly all occupied by settlers, involved in this controversy. They are outside of the granted and within the indemnity limits of the Hastings & Dakota grant. The Hastings & Dakota Railroad company never selected them in its life time, and therefore acquired no claim to them while it had a corporate existence. They will itherefore go to the settlers unless the state or its officers can resuscitate the Hastings & Dakota Railroad company by some process to make a selection of them. Kindly advise me in regard to this matter at an early date, and oblige, Your obedient servant, —John Lind.

The answer made is as shown by his letter: Attorney General's Office, St. Paul, Dec. 28, 1891.—Hon. John Lind Washington, D. C.: Dear Sir: Yours of 22d inst. at hand. Please accept thanks for attending to case. In regard to the appointment of Mr. Skinner per-

Continued on Seventh Page.

TOM IS DISGUSTED

WATSON SAID TO BE ABOUT TO RETIRE FROM THE RACE.

PLAYS M'KINLEY TO WIN.

QUOTED AS HAVING SAID AS MUCH TO A FEW OF HIS FRIENDS.

ACTION PREDICTED AT ATLANTA.

Populist Nominee There Consulting His Friends and Declines to Discuss the Rumor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 1.—Tom Watson is at his room at the Kimball hotel, surrounded by a phalanx of Populist brethren, tonight, and is shut out from the rest of the world so absolutely that all efforts to get from him anything about his movements or intentions have proved unavailing. The air of mystery that surrounds him has, perhaps, been in a measure responsible for the many rumors that are afloat. These have taken definite shape in the statement that he is certainly going to withdraw from the Populist ticket in disgust. Watson will neither affirm or deny this rumor. He is as dumb as the proverbial oyster. The story goes that to the People's party before long he will explain his position fully, and that the effect of it will be his withdrawal. Today Watson spoke at Stone mountain. He made no direct allusion to withdrawing, and left his hearers impressed very strongly with the belief that he proposed to stick, come what might.

This afternoon the Journal contained a story published over a Washington date line, which intimated strongly that the withdrawal was in sight. It spoke of Watson's disgust at the treatment he has received at the hands of other Populist leaders. The story had the appearance of a "grape vine." The fact that Watson's paper is published from the Journal's presses gives credence to the belief which is general here—that the Journal has had a tip.

Whether he comes off or not, Watson is disgusted. He is quoted as having said to a friend that he believes McKinley is going to win.

WHICH OR NEITHER?

Pertinent Question for Sewall and Watson.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The American of this week will print an editorial with the caption, "Sewall or Watson—Which or Neither?" in which it calls on both those gentlemen to withdraw in order that Chairman Jones may name a candidate who will be acceptable to all interests. Mr. Barker writes:

"Bryan is acceptable to all. But Sewall is not. Neither is Watson. We impugn neither the Americanism of Mr. Sewall nor Mr. Watson. Neither is recognized by all parties as the man for the crisis. Mr. Sewall is not acceptable to the Populists. The Democrats will not take Mr. Watson. What then, are we to do? We answer: Take them both down. Put up a candidate acceptable to all Americans.

"Such a man can certainly be found. Who that man is, is not for us to say. It is not for Democrats or Populists or bimetallic Republicans. The man for the place must not be the candidate of any party; he must be the candidate of all. It is for the trusted leaders of our wage-earning classes, in unison with the leaders of the Democratic and Populist parties and of the bimetallic Republicans to say who that man shall be. The election is on in five weeks; but there is yet time to take down both Messrs. Sewall and Watson and put up a new man, who will stand for all Americans. If this is done, nothing can prevent the election of Mr. Bryan by an overwhelming vote."

WATSON DUMPED.

Father of Alabama Populism Out for Sewall.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 1.—Capt. Reuben Kolb, father of the Populist party in Alabama and editor of the People's Tribune, the organ of the party here, is out in an editorial over a column and a half in length in which he comes out for Bryan and Sewall and the entire ticket and the Democratic candidate for congress, throwing Watson overboard with Dr. G. B. Crowe, the Populist candidate for congress. He contends that the Populists are for Bryan but cannot do anything for him by voting for Bryan and Watson. Kolb and his lieutnant, Peyton G. Bowman, have been invited to take the stump in Indiana and Illinois for Bryan and Sewall, and it is probable they will accept.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

St. Louis Platform and Ticket Heartily Indorsed.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The Massachusetts Republican state convention met here today for the nomination of presidential electors and state officers. The proceedings were harmonious and the work of the convention was accomplished with celerity. Ex-Gov. J. A. Brackett and W. A. Haile, of Springfield, were designated as electors at large. Roger Wolcott, who has filled the executive office since the death of Gov. Greenhalge, was unanimously nominated for governor. The rest of the ticket is as follows:

Lieutenant governor, W. Murray Crane; secretary of state, William M. Olin; treasurer and receiver general, E. P. Shaw; auditor, John W. Kimball; attorney general, Hosea M. Knowlton.

The platform indorses sound money, protection and the St. Louis ticket.

NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Figures Given by the Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows the amount of national bank notes in circulation Sept. 30 was $233,552,030, an increase for the month of $4,023,581, and for the twelve months, $20,789,793. The circulation based on United States bonds was $214,867,094, an increase for the month of $4,374,120, and for the year, $66,070,817. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $18,384,336, which is a decrease for the month of $648,539 and for the year $5,281,024. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $238,773,200, and to secure public deposits $15,873,000.

HARD FALL.

Parachute Artist Dropped Three Thousand Feet.

PAOLA, Kan., Oct. 1.—George B. Anderson, alias Snyder, today attempted to make a parachute drop from a balloon. When about 3,000 feet in the air, he attempted the feat, but the parachute did not open readily, and when it did open, the rope tied to Anderson broke and he fell to the ground dead. His ribs were broken on both sides, also his right arm. The force of the fall made a hole in the ground fourteen inches deep.

DEFECTIVE PAGE