MR. HORTON'S VOTES

HOW HE USED THEM IN A FORMER SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

AGAINST VESTIBULED CARS

He Also Helped to Defeat a Bill Regulating the Employment of Children of Tender Years in Certain Mechanical Employments—Republicans Finally Fall Back on Slanders That Are Not True.

"If it can be shown that his conduct has not been such as would not be indorsed by the better class of citizens, it follows that he should not be elected."

It is with this very sage reflection that the evening organ of the "cheap grafters" and the street car company introduces its miserable little slanders of a Democratic candidate. The size of this sort of campaigning is fully up to the standard of the two-by-three aggregation, by which the Republican party is represented in office in this county. The entire combination of statesmen must be viewed through the wrong end of a telescope in order to get their true dimensions. John Wagener has assessed his employes and he makes them buy their groceries in his store, says this paper. Now, what do you think of that? It is just one of the "minor scandals" by which the organ

This Is the Yellow Dog That Horace Bigelow Would Vote for in Preference to a Democrat.

tells us somebody is going to be "buried under an avalanche of votes." Yes it is; and the burial will be attended in all pomp by those who are sought to be made the victims of such picayune methods.

* * *

There is a general conviction in the community that, if there were no other consideration on which the rule of the present city hall gang should be brought to a close, the one of their exceeding cheapness ought to suffice. Their methods in this campaign sustain the conviction. They made an appeal to be put in office to elevate and improve things generally. How they have fulfilled the promise is made plain daily by just such specimen instances of their comprehension of the dignity and decencies of public and official life. Even the miserable subterfuge of nominating a man named Wagner on the Populist ticket does not surpass this as an endeavor to buncoe the voting public.

* * *

This characteristic of smallness is the leading feature of the effort of this crowd to keep the places to which the people of Ramsey county were foolish enough to elevate them. Look at the aggregation! There's Billy Johns n, for county auditor, who couldn't add up a column of figures a foot long, and probably never saw the inside of a ledger in his life; George Irish, whose occupation for years has been that of chasing any little appointive office that might be within reach, through the aid of his fellow politicians. He is designed to take charge of the large public and private interests that are involved in the administration of the sheriff's office. And Horace Bigelow, who has yet to be heard in court, even to the extent of the familiar forensic effort of, "If Your Honor please," aspiring to conduct the legal interests of this county. Is the memory of the public so utterly short-lived that it is expected not to recall the utter fiasco which the present county attorney has made of his and his assistant's effort to even rattle around in the official shoes of Pierce Butler and Stan Donnelly, that they will consent by electing Bigelow to a renewal of the experience? With the knowledge which prevails of the promptness which has disported itself on the bench of the probate court, can it be conceived possible that his pomposity will be elevated to the higher dignity of the district bench, and his place taken by a man who does not pretend to be a lawyer, and to apply to whom the expression, "He is learned in the law," would be equivalent to speaking of Capt. Gallick as a distinguished jurist. Is it expected that the shameless scheme to make Bill Ames county assessor through the aid of the Kieferverein and the election of Billy Johnson as auditor will be passed over unheeded by the people?

* * *

What does this cheap aggregation think of the intelligence of the voting population of the community anyway? It is true that in view of their continued success for the past few years they are not justified in having a very high estimate of that intelligence. But they represent the Grand Old Party—the party of moral ideas and of enlarged intelligence! Shades of the immortal Lincoln, that there should be an aggregation of such political animalculae, claiming membership, too, in an organization known as the Lincoln club! And how have these men affected the larger interests of the city and county in the past six years or over through the legislation of the state? Let the record of unconstitutional and corrupt local legislation, the protracted and costly litigation that has been necessary to secure some intelligent judicial interpretation of the laws they have tried to make, answer. For four years the supreme court of this state has had its hands full trying to get any intelligent meaning out of such legislation. That tribunal on two distinct occasions has been called upon to rebuke the ignorance, incompetence and palpable cupidity of the men who have been responsible for that record.

* * *

A few evenings ago in a public barroom a well-known local lobbyist, recently retired from his active pursuit of Republican statesmanship, in this city, openly stated that he knew something about the last legislative delegation from Ramsey county; that he had done business with them, and that there was not a member of the lower house from this county that was not corrupt but two, whom he named, and one of which two was the only Democratic member in that legislature from this county. And he referred to a local editor of one of the Republican organs, himself also a lobbyist, in verification of his statement. Whenever a shadow of liberality presents itself in the conduct of these official harpies it is when there is something of additional pelf in sight to justify the exhibition. The reading public is familiar with the scandals which attended the changes of the laws relating to the compensation of county officials. They know the figure which the name of the late Sheriff Chapel cut in those scandals, and they might have known, had they read the papers carefully, that the echoes of those scandals found their way, too, into the district court of this county.

* * *

And now it is asked that this same class of men shall be sent to the legislature to renew the scandals and add to the expense already occasioned to this county in the endeavor to find what the intent of their legislation really was. And this result is sought on the pretext that if it is not accomplished the re-election of Cushman K. Davis will be endangered. But whatever effect this argument may have it should not be lost sight of that the Republican candidates for senators designed, when elected, to serve four years, and that in the interval there will be another election for a United States senator from Minnesota.

* * *

If at any time in the past twelve years, either under Republican or Democratic city and county administration, there have been laws passed which facilitated unnecessarily increased expenditures, the result has been accomplished directly through the agency of Republican legislators. There has not been a scheme in that period intended to promote the interests of the office-holding class that has not been put through by the aid chiefly, if not entirely, of Republican members of the legislature. Leaders in the party today who would dislike to have their names mentioned on a level with the present cheap aggregation might be specified, to whose complaisant ambition the people owe most, if not all, the legislation of many years past tending to increase our public burdens.

* * *

The sooner the voting population get it out of their heads that the local Republican outfit is anything more than a set of office-seeking politicians, who are in the business of statesmanship for revenue only, the better for their interests. There are two men now running for senator who have already left their mark on the legislation of this county. After the adoption of Senator Stevens' amendment to the constitution prohibiting the enactment of special legislation affecting municipalities we found ourselves incapable for years of passing any legislation of any kind affecting the city. We remained under the rickety Bell charter, and we remain under it yet, by reason of that ill-timed amendment. It is proposed only to deal here with one of these candidates, the suave gentleman, Mr. Hiler Horton, who is trying to drag an ex-deputy sheriff, Krayenbuhl, along with him as a Republican candidate for legislative honors in the Seventh ward. Hiler is looking for votes now among the humbler elements of population in the Fourth ward. Let us see how he stands:

* * *

While Mr. Horton was in the house the representatives of organized labor had introduced a bill regulating the employment of children of tender years in certain mechanical employments. It was defeated, with the aid of Mr. Horton's vote. It was known as the Wyman labor act.

The measure known as the street car vestibule bill, which is now a law, and through which the motormen and conductors are protected against the inclemencies of the winter season, secured the opposition and the unfavorable vote of Mr. Horton.

J. August Nilssen's bill to prevent any city from relieving street car companies from the obligation to furnish transfers to their passengers also was voted against by Mr. Horton.

So, too, did Mr. Horton vote against the memorial to congress against the exactions of the coal trust, presented while he was a member. But his unfriendliness was not always of a negative sort. When certain corporations, actively engaged in the effort to destroy organized labor, caused a bill to be introduced providing that when strikers did damage to railroad property the municipality in which the damage was done should be liable for that damage, Mr. Horton signified his zeal in the interests of these corporations by voting and working for the passage of the measure, with only eleven other members as his associates in the doubtful undertaking.

* * *

It may be necessary in the course of this campaign to go more fully into the Republican legislative record affecting the interests of this city and county and their people. That record will find many a parallel to that of the distinguished Seventh ward gentleman.

* * *

While The Globe is preparing for the enlightenment of the public along this general line, it must be borne in mind that the present Republican campaign goes on, conducted on lines which lead inevitably to the debauchment of the voters and to the promotion of the practices against which the corrupt practices act is directed. Money and intoxicants are the two controlling factors in the struggle that is being made by them to stave off the defeat which now seems inevitable, and to elect to office men whose unfitness for the offices to which they aspire does not admit of discussion. Bad as was the Republican county convention of some years ago which sent the entire ticket to defeat and demanded the withdrawal of one of the candidates before election day, it was the superior of that which recently met in Market hall. There was some thought in the minds of the delegates in that convention of choosing men of some measure of fitness as candidates. In the last gathering of the kind there was none.

—The Major.

YERXA

SEVENTH AND CEDAR STS.

Tel. 732. Meat Market, 782.

9 cents
A pound for a fancy lot of fresh dressed Plymouth Rock Spring Chickens. They are shipped alive and dressed as fast as you buy them.

7½ cents
A pound for fresh dressed Hens.

32 cents
A basket for fancy Michigan Peaches. This is the last chance for such Peaches at the price this season.

19 cents
A pound for a fair grade Creamery Butter.

10 cents
For one-pound packages of New Muscatel Raisins with the seeds taken out.

12½ cents
A basket for fine Concord Grapes.

98 cents
For half-bushel boxes of fancy Freestone Solway Peaches; from 10c to 15c per dozen.

Fancy Sage Cheese.

$1.69
Per barrel for a carload of good Michigan Apples. Most any variety.

5 cents
Per bottle for full strength Household Ammonia.

9 cents
Per gallon for best new Sauerkraut.

7½ cents
For one-pound packages of Italian Macaroni.

5 cents
Per jar for German Prepared Mustard.

7 cents
For 3-lb. cans of new crop Standard Tomatoes.

10 cents
For eight pounds of Washing Soda.

35 cents
A bushel basket for fancy Crabapples.

$2.00
For 98-lb. sacks of the best Flour produced in America. There is no brand of Flour that's better, and but few as good.
49-lb. sacks, same $1.00
24½-lb. sacks Flour, same 50c

15 cents
Per gallon for best Dill Pickles.

8 cents
A pound for good Brick Cheese; 11c per pound for fancy Brick Cheese, by the brick.

17 cents
A peck for good Michigan Apples.

JUDGES DO NOT SEE IT

THEY OVERRULE ASSISTANT CITY ATTORNEY HALL AS TO MOVING THE POLLS

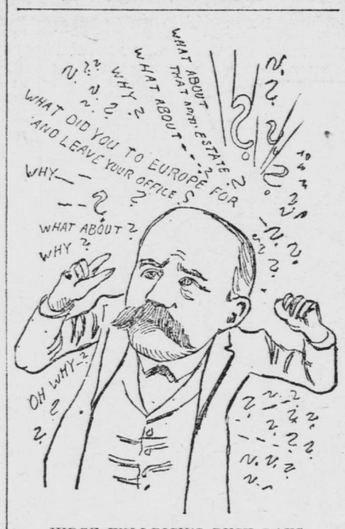
CLAIM ROOM WAS TOO SMALL

They Further Say That the Law Constitutes the Judges the Authority as to Fitness of Quarters Anyway, and Defy the Clerk and Attorney to Do Anything in the Matter.

There is a clash between the judges of election in the Fourth precinct of the Ninth ward and the legal department of the city, and it is possible that the 200 voters of the district may have their votes not counted in the total on election day.

The council fixed the location of the voting place in this district at 590 Broadway by ordinance, the same as other polling places. The judges of election, however, decided that this was not a suitable location, and on the first registration day changed the polling place to 644 Broadway. This change was brought to the attention of the city clerk and by that official to the legal department of the city.

Assistant Corporation Attorney Taylor visited the place selected by the council and, finding that it answered the requirements as provided by law,



JUDGE WILLRICH'S BUSY DAYS.

notified the judges of election that they had better move the polling place back to the location as fixed by the council.

The judges, however, had persued the election law themselves and refused to be guided by the legal department.

Yesterday morning Assistant Corporation Attorney Taylor notified the judges again by letter that their action was illegal and if persisted in was likely to endanger the entire registration and vote of the precinct. Mr. Taylor went farther than this and advised the judges that he should advise the city clerk on the next registration day, as well as on election day, to recognize only the judges in charge of the polling place as designated by the city council.

When this letter was delivered to the judges, who were busily engaged in registering voters at 644 Broadway, they drew up the following letter and sent it to the assistant corporation attorney:

Your admonition and advisory letter duly received, and in reply would respectfully say: We found upon examination and carefully measuring the place designated for the election, Fourth district, Ninth ward, that it was entirely too small and unsuitable for holding a large election in, and we, relying upon sections 74, 75 and 76 of the general election law of the state of Minnesota, deemed it our duty to remove, and did remove, to 644 Broadway, where a suitable place was found. We respectfully take issue with you as to the capacity of the place. Not only that, but claim by above section of the law to be the sole judges of the capacity of our polling place and whether such place corresponds with the law made for our guidance in the matter. We are not intending to be obstinate in the matter, but any fair-minded man will, upon examination, decide that our course was the only one we could consistently adopt, and also we are the proper authority in such a matter. We were appointed by the council to conduct the election and see no reason why we cannot conduct it according to the law as we understand it.

—G. W. Elwell.
—C. A. Wendell.
—Wm. J. Troy.

The judges continued to register voters at the place they had selected and state that they will continue to do so. Just what the outcome of the jangle will be it is difficult to say. If Mr Taylor stands pat and directs the city clerk not to give up the books for registration on Saturday except at the location designated by the council, an entire new registration will have to be made in the precinct.

It was stated last evening that two of the judges of election appointed by the council resided at 644 Broadway and that the change was made in order to secure the $20 rent which is allowed by the city for the polling places.

The polling place for the district last spring was at 644 Broadway, but when the alderman of the ward was requested to locate the polling places in the ward this fall the location was changed to 590 Broadway.

The alderman happened to be Ald. Murphy, one of the two Democratic members of the council, and this may have also had something to do with the action of the judges.

The Fifth precinct of the Fourth ward has also been changed by the judges of election. The ordinance fixed the polling place on the east side of Cedar street between Sixth and Seventh streets. The judges of election, however, decided that an empty store on Sixth street near Minnesota street would be a much better location, and accordingly moved. This case, the assistant corporation attorney said, he had not investigated, but he was of the opinion that it might invalidate the registration as well as the election in the precinct.

SAYS HE WOULD KILL HER.

Serious Charges Made by Clayton M. Weber's Mother-in-Law.

Clayton M. Weber, formerly superintendent of the branch agency of the Pinkerton detective agency at St. Paul, is in trouble at Philadelphia, Pa.

Last week Weber had his wife, Lizzie, placed in the Pennsylvania state hospital for the insane at Morristown. At her examination before the lunacy commission she refused to make any statement, and has remained silent during her incarceration.

Her mother, Mrs. Mary Humphries, claims that her daughter is not insane, and states that she will institute legal proceedings with a view of establishing the fact. Last week she had Weber arrested on a charge of threatening to kill her, but the case was dismissed.

In June, 1895, Mrs. Weber brought an action for divorce against Weber in the district court of Ramsey county, charging gross cruelty. The case was dismissed, as a reconciliation was effected.

Last February the wife was confined in the asylum at Rochester, but was released within a week and taken East by her mother. A great many of her friends then felt that her commitment was an injustice.

The Best

Medicine Money Can Buy

Is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It contains more curative power, is prepared with greater care by educated and experienced pharmacists. It has the greatest sales and effects the greatest cures. It is the medicine you should take to purify your blood and make yourself strong and healthy before colder weather comes.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion. 25 cents.

KLONDIKERS SEEKING JOBS

ASK REINSTATEMENT IN THE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Board Disposed of a Vast Deal of Routine at Last Night's Meeting.

President Arosin and Commissioner Yanish were so busy with matters political last evening that neither attended the meeting of the board of fire commissioners.

The contract for furnishing the department with 3,000 bushels of oats was awarded to Jameson & Hevener at 26 cents per bushel. Tierney & Co. bid 26½ cents, and Griggs Bros., 26⅜ cents. Supt. Carey recommended that long distance telephones be placed in all the engine houses, and this matter was referred to the committee on machinery.

The secretary reported a balance on hand, after paying the October pay roll and bills, of $31,207.41. This balance was on the basis of the department receiving $210,000, and the figures were not from Comptroller McCardy's books.

The comptroller notified the board that a bill in favor of the Waterous Engine company for $290.72 would not be audited by him. The reason for his refusal was that the work should have been let by contract, as the charter provided that all work over $200 must be let to the lowest bidder.

Vice President Clark, who was in the chair, voiced the sentiment of the other members present by saying: "Let McCardy and the firm fight the matter out." Then urchase was made on a requisition duly passed by the council and will have to be paid. A law suit may result, but the firm will win, and all the benefit McCardy will get out of it is that the city will have to pay about $50 costs.

The report of Chief Cook for September gave the following figures: Alarms, 89; insurance on buildings, $273,650; insurance on contents, $36,050; insurance involved, $309,700; loss on buildings, $10,310.12; loss on contents, $11,998.61; total loss, $22,308.73; insurance over loss, $287,391.27.

Chief Cook reported that Henry Speil, fourth truckman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, had deserted Oct. 15.

The machinery committee reported that an inspection of the boilers by the state boiler inspector was unnecessary and the report was approved.

Petitions were received from Con Clarkin and George W. Wright, who resigned from the department to go to the Klondike last January, asking to be reinstated. The chief was directed to place their names on the sublists.

A petition signed by A. R. McGill and a dozen others was read, asking that M. J. White, discharged May 1, 1895, for failure to pay his debts, be reinstated. The request will be investigated.

Democratic Schedule

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.

Lucker's hall, Second ward, Margart and Forest, E. Petarson, P. Butler, F. L. McGhee, Stan Donnelly and T. R. Kane.

North St. Paul, Pioneer hall, J. W. Willis, J. M. Hawthorne, J. T. Avery and J. L. Townley.

Piebusch's hall, Eighth ward, Arundel and Lafond streets, T. D. O'Brien, M. Bantz, Dr. Stone, E. J. Darragh, E. J. Bishop and Humphrey Barton.

Fourth ward, Eighth and Wabasha, Pfeifer's hall.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

Mozart hall, Fourth ward, C. D. O'Brien, John L. Townley, T. R. Kane, J. E. Stryker, F. L. McGhee, L. D. Wilkes.

FRIDAY, OCT. 28.

St. Francis' hall, Fifth ward, corner Warsaw and James, Pierce Butler, Norman Fetter, Mat Bantz, Thomas J. McDermott, F. L. McGhee.

South Side Seventh street, between Broadway and John, Third ward, E. C. Ives, E. J. Darragh, J. J. McCafferty, T. D. O'Brien and O. H. O'Neill.

Twin City hall, Ninth ward, Humphrey Barton and others.

White Bear, Getty's hall, T. R. Kane, J. W. Willis, J. Cavanagh, J. C. Michael, John L. Townley, F. H. Ellerbe. (Train leaves 6:10 p. m.)

Saturday, Oct. 29, registration. Final chance.

SATURDAY, OCT. 29.

New Brighton Village hall, Hon. J. W. Willis, J. L. Townley, Pierce Butler, F. H. Ellerbe, John Cavanagh and others.

THE OXYDONOR

Can be relied on to cure diseases and is far superior to drugs and medicines. It is an instrument. Any one can use it successfully.

Office of Paymaster U. S. Army, St. Paul, Minn., May 22nd.—You are at liberty to refer to me as to the merits of the Oxydonor. I have had one in my family for the past three years, and have used it with marked success in many cases of extreme illness where other remedies failed. Yours truly,

—C. H. Whipple,
Major, U. S. A.

For circulars, etc., address C. S. Wilson, General Dealer, 701 N. Y. Life Building, St. Paul.

MUST BE WRITTEN HERE.

Big Railroad Lines Must Insure Minnesota Property in This State.

Insurance Commissioner Dearth, on the advice of Attorney General Childs, yesterday announced two rulings of considerable importance to insurance men.

For several years it has been the custom of the great trunk lines of railroad to insure their destructible property under blanket policies, these being placed usually in an office near or at the home office of the railroad company, which in most cases was in the vicinity of New York. Attorney General Childs advises the insurance commissioner that such blanket policies are not in accord with the standard policy law of Minnesota, and any company writing such a policy is liable to forfeiture of its right to do business in Minnesota. This decision therefore means, in effect, that insurance on the property of railroad companies whose lines traverse this state, must be written in this state through resident agencies, so far as the insurance in this state is concerned.

The other ruling, which means a difference of considerable to the taxpayers of the state, is called out by the law requiring companies to pay a percentage of premiums into the state funds. Some of the companies which pay dividends or annuities have been beating this fund out of a certain percentage by deducting this dividend or annuities from the premium due, and then paying taxes only on the actual cash paid in as premiums. Mr. Dearth, however, on the advice of the attorney general, rules that no such subterfuge can be tolerated. It would be as proper, he says, to deduct from the premium receipts all sums paid for losses, agents' commissions, etc., before adjusting the basis of taxation.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is pleasant to take; it tastes good; children like it; no trouble to administer it and it always cures. Buy the genuine, Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup.

DOESN'T WANT VOTES

M. WESENBERG EXPOSES THE METHODS OF MID-ROAD POPULIST MANAGERS

REFUSED TO MAKE THE RACE

And Protested Time and Again, but Somebody Paid His Fee and Got His Name on the Ballot—Appeals to His Friends to Cast Their Votes for Julius J. Heinrich for Secretary of State.

M. Wesenberg, editor of the "Duluth Skandinav," whose name appears on the state ticket as Mid-road Populist candidate for secretary of state, has made public a lot of correspondence and facts about his candidacy, which are surprising. In spite of all his protests his name was put on the ballot, the fee paid by somebody unknown to him, and he is officially made to appear as a candidate for the suffrages of the people. But he isn't, and he urges that all votes that might have been cast for him be cast for Julius J. Heinrich, the union candidate for the position. In his appeal to the public, Mr. Wesenberg, after calling attention to the supreme court decision, says:

With all due respect for the highest court in the state, I believe that that decision is based upon a misapprehension of facts, and upon false testimony of interested parties, and, while the decision, of course, leaves my name on the ticket, I appeal the case to the court above all courts—to the sovereign people, believing that upon a fair and just presentation they will reverse the decision and treat the ballot as if my name were not upon the same—not cast a single vote for a man who has been compelled against his will to remain upon the ticket. With a decent regard for the opinion of true Populists and in justice to myself, I present the case for their consideration.

Mr. Wesenberg then recites the history of the Populist convention and subsequent efforts, including his refusal to accept a place on the ticket. Continuing, he says:

Imagine my surprise when a short time afterwards I received from Secretary Dr. H. B. Fay, of our state central committee, a letter intimating that we would have to go on the ticket by petition, and asking for my view in regard to such a step. Besides having been nominated for secretary of state, I had also been placed on the state central committee, and no meeting of that committee had been held, that I knew of, where such a policy of petition had been adopted, and, if it had, it would have been in violation of the views of the convention, which created the committee.

SENT ANOTHER PROTEST.

I immediately wrote Dr. Fay, positively protesting and objecting to such petitions, stating that I for one would not be a candidate by petition; if we were to be People's party candidates, we must fight it out in the courts and secure our right to the People's party name and organization. I would not be a party to any proceeding by petition.

Dr. Fay, however, Mr. Wesenberg goes on to tell, paid no attention to the protests, but had the assumption to write and ask Mr. Wesenberg to send his acceptance of the nomination before getting signatures to the petitions. Mr. Wesenberg's reply was that he couldn't accept anything that had not been offered to him. Continuing, he says:

On the 27th of July Dr. Christian Johnson, of Willmar, wrote me as follows:

"Willmar, Minn., July 27, 1898.—M. Wesenberg, Duluth, Minn.—Dear Sir and Friend: I am of the opinion now that we had better withdraw our ticket from the field and let fusionists hang themselves this fall. If we stay in the field we shall be charged with Lind's defeat, and shall never hear the last of it. What do you think of the situation? Very truly yours,

—"Dr. Christian Johnson."

At the state convention on the 16th of June there had been no more zealous advocate of a regular People's party ticket than Dr. Christian Johnson himself; indeed, so strongly did he impress his views upon the convention that only the most strenuous exertions on his part prevented his nomination as head of the ticket. And yet, two months later, he writes as above. Dr. Johnson is one of the brainiest men in the People's party in Minnesota, and he has never yet acted without reason for every step he takes. From his own writing Dr. Johnson now adopted my view of the case at the state convention.

On the 3d of August Mr. Secretary Fay sent me the following formal notification of my nomination for the office of secretary of state:

"Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 3, 1898.—Hon. M. Wesenberg, Duluth, Minn.—My Dear Sir: I have the honor officially to inform you of your nomination for secretary of state by the convention, which met at Minneapolis June 16, 1898, and will herewith ask you to send me at your earliest convenience your letter of acceptance, so that the state central committee can fill any vacancies if they occur, not later than Aug. 15. By order executive committee. —"H. B. Fay, M. D., "Secretary for the State Central Committee."

PRODUCE THE ACCEPTANCE.

If the secretary can produce any acceptance by me in answer to this notification, I trust he will publish the same at once. This was the formal notification of nomination, and I have never accepted it, for the reason already given. I would not go on the ticket by petition. The ticket nominated on the 16th of June was either a regular People's party ticket, or it was not. If it was a regular People's party ticket, it should stand by its colors and fight for lawful recognition. If it was not a regular People's party ticket it had no business in the field. This was and is my standpoint.

On the 20th of September I received a package of blank petitions from Mr. Secretary Fay, with the information that the secretary of state required these petitions with 2,000 signatures, and volunteering the additional information that "the petitions are for the same candidates nominated at the Midroad Populist convention, June 16."

This was the first official notice I had that the convention of June 16 was not a regular People's party convention, but a midroad Populist convention. I am a Populist who desires to see all honest and true Populists united in one solid phalanx, without the slightest regard to whether they only occupy the narrow strip of the middle of the road or fill the whole road to its entire width. For reasons already set forth, I have not touched these petitions, have not asked a single person to sign them.

Another package of petitions was sent to Capt. Hibbard, with a similar request for signatures. Capt. Hibbard also was present at the 16th of June convention, and Capt. Hibbard has evidently taken the same view of the situation as myself, for he informs me he has neither asked for a single signature.

WROTE TO MR. LONG.

On the 1st of October I wrote to L. C. Long, the head of the ticket nominated on the 16th of June, enclosing Dr. Johnson's letter and suggesting that we would do better service for the People's party by withdrawing from the field and thereby prepare the way for a reunion of all honest Populists. I asked for his views, and suggested that he should arrange for a meeting of all our candidates for an exchange of views. To my mind we would build the People's party stronger by withdrawing, and give the fusion element an opportunity to determine its strength. We could do no more by remaining in the field. Here is Mr. Long's answer:

"Magnolia, Minn., Oct. 6.—Brother Wesenberg, Duluth, Minn.: Yours of the 1st received. Dr. J. has been writing me the same kind of letters for the past month; others have written in the same line. I have laid the matter before Mr. Donnelly, but he tells me that our names go on the ballot next Saturday, that the names have been secured. I have tried every way to have the matter settled up in some way, so that we would not be accused of selling out, but it seems impossible to do so. I feel sure our names will be put on the ticket, no matter how much we protest. If there is any way to get off the ticket—or that is, keep off—honorably, I would be glad to have it done.

—"L. C. Long."

VICTIMS OF DONNELLY.

Just where Mr. Donnelly's authority comes in to over-ride the determination of the nominees themselves, I confess I am at a loss to understand. "Our names will be put on the ticket, no matter how much we protest." Well, that is refreshing to hear. Are we living in a free republic, or are we not? And Mr. Long himself says—and not a soul who knows him, but knows that L. C. Long is one of the most honorable and earnest and public spirited men in Minnesota—"If there is any way to get off the ticket, I would be glad to have it done."

In spite of Mr. Long's wishes, in direct opposition to my own clearly expressed views, in violation of the expressed sentiment of the nominating convention, our candidates were placed on the ticket by petitions filed with the secretary of state, two days after the date of Mr. Long's letter.

PATIENCE PLAYED OUT.

Human patience could stand no more. On the first train I left for St. Paul and went to the office of the secretary of state to have my name stricken off the ballot. The secretary declined to do so, claiming I came too late, that the ballots were already printed, etc.

The sample ballot was printed—yes, and on the same was printed my name for secretary of state as "Mid-road Populist," without my consent. But the regular ballots were not printed, as my attorney, Charles B. Marvin, learned by telephone. The printers were working on the form, but no form was then in the press.

I filed my resignation, and the secretary agreed to bring the matter before the attorney general the same day. He did so, but the attorney general took until the following Monday to decide, that my name could not be taken off the ballot. And this, notwithstanding sec 41 of the General Election Laws of Minnesota: "In case of the death, removal or resignation of any candidate, after printing of such ballots and before such election, it shall be lawful," etc., thus showing that resignations may be effectual even after the ballots are printed.

Of course I brought the case before the supreme court on the proper affidavit. The court decided as above. But the court also made the point that either Mr. Wesenberg or his friends had paid the legal fees for getting his name on the ballot. If Wesenberg paid the fee he knew that his name was on the ballot. If another did, without the knowledge or consent of Wesenberg, it was an offense little short of criminal. And in that matter we agree with the court—the unauthorized action by that other, who filed the petition and paid the fee, was little short of criminal.

MORE UNDERHAND WORK.

My attorney, Mr. Marvin, writes me: "Upon the hearing I was met with counter affidavits in which among other things appeared that you had written a letter in which you practically had accepted the nomination, and stated that the $50 to be paid, you hoped to be able to pay yourself, and would apply to your subscribers to pay their bills, and you therein stated, that if they had any Populist blood in them, that they would respond at once for such a purpose. I have no doubt that the court would have granted your request to have your name taken from the ticket, if it had not been for your letter to Dr. Fay, above referred to."

I have neither practically nor in any other way accepted a nomination by petition; I would make and did make efforts to raise the necessary money for the regular People's party nomination.

Mr. Wesenberg then relates the talk he had with Dr. Fay about raising $50, and, continuing, he says:

Designing rascals may attempt for purposes of their own to make political capital by parading the poverty of their victims; men of honor will not. But honor is a rather scarce article with men who must resort to downright lying to bolster up their case, and honorable men will think such a case is not worth the bolstering.

FAY HAD FUNDS.

The only intimation I have ever had of the committee or anybody else paying the certificate fee of any candidate came in this letter:

"Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 16, 1898.—My Dear Sir: Do you know some Mid-road Populist lawyer near you, willing to run on our ticket as candidate for supreme bench? If so telegraph his full name and address to me. Attend to this at once. Important. Yours, —"H. B. Fay, M. D.

"P. S.—I will contribute cost of his certificate of nomination, and I don't care how young he is. I hope you will find one."

SHOWS SOMETHING ROTTEN.

That letter would indicate something rotten. Who was furnishing all this money? I did not ask any Populist lawyer here to accept the nomination. It would have been useless, and it was an insult to the supreme court of the state. "I don't care how young he is"—he is good enough for the supreme court, or, perhaps, for "our purpose."

Brother Populists, is this the way to build up a great reform party? That shining light, "Dad" Foster, regarding whom even Dr. Fay himself has written in answer to a statement of mine some time ago, that I had no use for him, that I was right in my opinion of him, and C. M. Mabon, of not altogether enviable reputation in Minneapolis, asserted that "Wesenberg did accept the nomination and that he helped circulate the nominating petition in Duluth."

Let them publish my letter of acceptance and let them bring forward the first Duluth man, or any other man, whom I have asked to sign the petition.

The cause of reform is not assisted by disreputable means. Just so long as these elements are tolerated in the ranks of reformers, just so long will reform be impossible.

In summing up the matter I have this to say: The fraudulent substitution of a "Midroad Populist" ticket by petition for the regular "People's Party" ticket absolves every honest Populist from any and all obligations to support such ticket, and more—it aims at destroying the People's party by placing in the field this new party, this so-called "Mid-road Populist" party. Whether that has been the original intention of its promotors—not to say conspirators—the effect is just the same. It will be a new party and one aiming at destroying the People's party. Such an aim is worse even than fusion.

From my earnest conviction of this, I can come to no other conclusion than this: That it becomes my duty to ask all those who have intended to vote for me for secretary of state to abstain from so doing, unless they want to kill off the People's party.

The secretary of state, who in the first instance, refused to do his plain duty, and who had no perverted affidavit from other parties to plead in defense of his decision, is the Republican candidate for re-election to the same office. He will deserve a rebuke at the hands of honest voters.

VOTE FOR J. J. HEINRICH.

And there is no other way to rebuke him and compel an honest compliance with law, and at the same time render migatory the attempt to substitute a new party for the People's party, than by placing your X behind the name of Julius J. Heinrich, the Democratic and fusion Populist candidate. These parties have at least the merit of having acted openly and above the board. I do not wish to suggest to voters what they should do in other cases. There is no more honest man in Minnesota and no more earnest friend of the farmers and producers, both agricultural and industrial, than Mr. L. C. Long, but you see his own wishes. Every one of the candidates nominated by the 16th of June convention must decide for himself in this matter, and on his own judgment.

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ALL DAY.

Owing to the great amount of goods sold during Monday and Tuesday we are compelled to close our store today to enable us to deliver goods already sold and arrange stock to accommodate the people during the remainder of the week. We will open

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OF THE ROYAL ARCH.

Grand Chapter of Knights Templars Elected Officers Yesterday.

The grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons for Minnesota, comprising 150 distinguished Templars, met yesterday at Masonic temple.

The following new officers were chosen:

Elected—

Isaac L. Hart, Pipestone, grand high priest; Josiah A. Peck, Wabasha, deputy grand high priest; Andrew P. Swanstrom, St. Paul, grand king; Charles H. Brinsmaid, Minneapolis, grand scribe; Solon Armstrong, Minneapolis, grand treasurer; Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul, grand secretary; William Lee, Hastings, grand chaplain; E. E. Corliss, Fergus Falls, grand captain of the host.

Appointive—

H. E. Blair, Waterville, grand principal sojourner; John Fishel, St. Paul, grand royal arch captain; George Forsythe, Brainerd, grand master, third veil; Frederick Bloom, Pipestone, grand master second veil; William Todd, Austin, grand master, first veil; J. C. Fischer, St. Paul, grand sentinel.

The grand council of the Royal and Select Masters, A. F. and A. M., also elected the following officers: John Fishel, of St. Paul, thrice illustrious grand master; George Forsythe, of Brainerd, deputy illustrious grand master; Robert T. McAdam, of Minneapolis; illustrious grand principal conductor of the work; Giles W. Merrill, of St. Paul, (re-elected), illustrious grand treasurer; Thomas Montgomery (re-elected), illustrious grand recorder; J. E. Early, of Duluth; illustrious grand captain of the guard; E. E. Corliss of Fergus Falls, illustrious grand conductor of the council; H. M. Tusler, of St. Paul, illustrious grand chaplain; E. C. Bonniwell, of Minneapolis, illustrious grand marshal; T. S. Lee, of Minneapolis, illustrious grand steward; J. C. Fischer, of St. Paul, illustrious grand sentinel.

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