HILL'S BUGLE BLAST.

New York's Senator Opens the Democratic Campaign in Brooklyn.

Tremendous Was the Gathering Which Listened to His Oration.

He Always Was a Democrat, and Is a Democrat

Loyalty to the Nominees Must Animate Every Democrat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.-There was a great outpouring of Democrats in rooklyn tonight. The Academy of Music could not accommodate the crowd that tried to get into it. At 7 o'clock the doors were opened. Every seat was occupied three minutes later, and in minutes from the time the doors

in the building was taken. Sev-eral hundred la-dies were in the pushed into the ademy. Senator lill. Congress-nan W. C.Breck-nridge, of Keno'clock, and

the meantime the assemblage killed time listening to the music and by examining the decora-When Senator Hill and the other

speakers entered the theater they were greeted most enthusiastically, the applause lasting until the party had mounted the stage and taken their seats. Chairman Thomas E. Pearsall, of the campaign committee, called the assemblage to order in a short speech, the most striking portion of which was "Democrats everywhere in the state of New York are at peace among themselves and never more thoroughly united than they are at this hour. Let all Democrats join in making the majority of Cleveland and Stevenson the largest ever given in Kings county."

Congressman W. C. Coombs was then introduced as the chairman of the evening. Mr. Coombs, after a few remarks, presented Senator David B. Hill, with

"He Is a Democrat," as the first speaker of the evening. Cries of "Hill, Hill!" here greeted him, and he sat down while the senator arose and stood with smiling features while the audience showered appliause upon him. The senator's voice was low and their records as their platforms. We

calm as he began, but gradually he passed he had uttered a phrase that carried wild applause with it. This was when he said that before the Democratic mational convention at Chicago he was Democrat and was a Democrat still The senator spoke substantially as "I am reminded of the fact that it was

In this edifice upon a memorable occasion in 1885 that I had the honor of expressing to the intrepid Democracy of Kings county the sentiment, 'I am a Democrat,' and under the existing political situation I know of no more ap propriate place or presence than here to declare that I was a Democrat before the Chicago conuention, and I am a Democrat still. The national Demoeratic convention of 1892 has passed into history with its record, its tri umphs and its disappointments. The wisdom of its action is not now to be questioned. It was the court of last resort, established by party usage as the final arbitrator to determine the con-flicting interests and claims of candidates, states and sections, and its decis-ion will be accepted with loyal acquies-cence by every true and patriotic Democrat who recognizes the necessity of party organization and discipline and respects the obligations which he ass in its membership. From this

Imperative Duties

are imposed upon us. Factional appeals should cease, the spirit of resentment should be abandoned, state pride should be subordinated to the general good: be subordinated to the general good; real or fancied grievances should be dismissed, personal ambition should be sacrificed and individual disappointments should be forgotten in this great emergency, which demands from us all the exhibition of a wide-spread and lofty poticities. patriotism. "Permit me to repeat what I had the

"Permit me to repeat what I had the honor of expressing to the Tammany society on the 4th of July last before the representatives of our national convention had scarcely returned to their homes, as follows: 'Our course at the present time is plain. In the approaching struggle the Democracy of New York should present a solid front to the common enemy. Loyalty front to the common enemy. Loyalty to Democratic principles and to regularly nominated candidates is the supreme duty of the hour.'

"I reiterate these sentiments now.

We are entering upon the twenty-seventh presidential election since the organization of our government. The good citizen desirous of discharging his full duty in this crisis, according to his conscience and his judgment, uninflu-enced by selfish considerations, will discover two great parties arrayed agains each other, struggling for the control of the government and appealing to the people for their suffrages.

THE TWO PARTIES.

only by its wise discretion. Starting

The Democratic Party the Consti-

tutional One. He reviewed the history of the two parties, and continued: "If I were asked to define the one fundamental difference between the two parties, I should state that one believes in a strict construction of the federal constitution, and the other in a loose one. One party believes that the general government's powers should be confined to those specially granted, and that nothing can be done under the and that holding can be done under the 'general welfare' clause except the exercise of those functions which are incident and necessary to the earrying out of the expressed powers; while the other believes that under that days a the powers of expresses are that clause the powers of congress are

tion, the two parties naturally have enunciated different theories of govern-ment, and especially upon the all-im-portant subject of federal taxation. A division upon the tariff question was inevitable.

"The Republican party advocates the "The Republican party advocates the doctrine that the government has a constitutional as well as a moral right to impose tariff duties for the purpose of encouraging the building up of private industries by the imposition of duties sufficiently large to prevent foreign competition, irrespective of the question of the needs of the treasury; while the Democratic party believes that the tion of the needs of the treasury; while the Democratic party believes that the government has only a constitutional and moral right to impose such duties as may be necessary to re-alize sufficient revenue to support the government. This is the precise is-sue squarely stated. The Democratic national platform gives forth no uncer-tain sound upon this subject, and cornational platform gives forth no uncer-tain sound upon this subject, and cor-rectly states their views. It correctly and substantially states the Democratic faith. All the so-called protection for which our opponents have clamored and which they have obtained in recent years has been secured, not by constitu-tional sanction, but by the abuse of the conceded power of the government."

A CONSISTENT POLICY.

No Difference Between the Tariff Planks of 1892 and 1888. He cites authorities in support of his

arguments, and says: "In the light of these authorities and under the aguments presented, were opened every bit of space clusion that the lagrantees presented, clusion that the Democratic party was

right when it declared that 'taxation of the people private purposes is uncon-stitutional.' "I have read with care all the arguments urged by the apostles of protection, Gov. McKinley and Senator Aldrich, but I fail to discover that they present a single tenable ground upon which protection pure and simple can be constitutionally defended. Incidental protection, on the other hand, is unobjectionable. Tariff should be imposed for the express purpose of revenue, and not for any private purpose. We believe in revenue with incidental protection, and not in protection with incidental revenue. In so far as the tariff is necessary to meet the necessities of the government it may be im-"I have read with care all the argutian is necessary to meet the necessities of the government it may be imposed, and any other benefit which may be legitimately derived from its imposition may and does necessarily accompany it. If the burden imposed would operate to prevent foreign competition the benefit is indirect and unobjectionable.

"President Harrison, in his ingenious letter of acceptance, endeavors to place our party in a false attitude by calling attention to the fact that while our platform in 1884, readopted in 1888, contained an express plank upon this question of the equalization of wages, yet it was omitted in 1892, and asserts that we have changed our position. I beg to differ with him; there has been no change. It is not always practicable to place in a platform the details of pro-

posed legislation.

"The platforms of 1884-1888 were elaborate and lengthy, and it was desirable to simplify them. General principles were stated in 1892 tather than particulars, as in 1884. There is no conflict between them. between them. There was no recessity for the repetition of the plank, as the party's position upon it had been evinced by the Mills bill, which had not been passed before the national conventions of 1884 and 1888 were held. stand not only upon the platform of 1892, but upon the Mills bill, which was the latest Democratic legislation upon the tariff subject. That bill was as good an exposition of our principles as any elaborate piatform could possi bly be."

PROTECTION A FRAUD. Powerful Reasons Given for This

Conclusion. "If I were asked to define as concisely as possible the whole Democratic policy, I should state it substantially as follows: We favor a tariff for revenue only, limited to the necessities of the government economically administered, and so adjusted in its ap-

prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home and af-These are the cardinal principles upon which the details of all tariff legisla-tion should be based. "Our opponents profess to be much disturbed because we have in our platform denounced 'Republican protection' as a fraud. What else is it? It is

a fraud for these conclusive reasons: First, it is secured by a palpable abuse of the taxing power of the government second, it inures to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many; third, it is based upon favoritism of the worst species; fourth, it tries to create ficti-tious prosperity, to be followed by sub-sequent business depression; fifth, it is deceptive in its promises, and unsatisfactory in its results; sixth, its beneficiaries constitute a private class.

"President Harrison and all the other great and small advocates of this vi-

cious system diligently seek to create the impression that the Democratic party has assumed a bolder attitude than formerly and become an advocate of absolute free trade. I said in the campaign of 1888 in my opening speech at the Academy of Music in New York city that if I believed that the Democrati party favored absolute free trade I should not advocate its cause, and I repeat the statement here tonight. I insist that neither the Democratic sist that neither the Democratic party nor I have chauged our position upon this question, but that we stand where we have ever stood. Tariff reform does not mean free trade. Our opponents misrepresent our position now as they have ever done since the famous tariff message on 1887. In that historic message on contradicted expressive repudicated for our candidate expressly repudiated the suggestion that he was entering upon any crusade of free trade. He did not

ONLY NATURAL INCREASE.

wiped out of existence."

demand that our tariff laws should be

Wages Raised by the Steady Growth of the State. He then quoted from ex-President Cleveland's message and then took up

the McKinley bill, of which he said in

"It is undoubtedly true that in this state the aggregate amount of all wages baid after its passage may have been as one who, though the wing the w paid after its passage may have been greater than the aggregate amount paid the year preceding, but that does not prove any increase in the rate of wages paid any only shows that the rate of wages prove any increase in the rate of wages paid, and only shows that some new in-dustries have been established or addi-tional men employed in others. And it does not appear that such increase has been any more than the usual natural increase occasioned by the steady growth of the state. It may possibly also be true that there have been a few less strikes during the past two years than during the preceding two years. but this may be attributed to the mod-eration and good judgment of our labor organizations, rather than to the effect

Continued on Third Page.

VETS AT THE CAPITAL

Grand Army Men Favorites With the Weather Clerk.

Immense Parade Opens the Formal Exercises of the Encampment.

Grand Army Place Dedicated by Vice President Morton.

President Harrison Telegraphs His Regrets to His Old Comrades.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- Grand Army week opened fair and cool with every apparent indication of a continuance of good weather during the exercises and celebrations in connection with the national encampment. All through the night the streets were alive with marching men, G. A. R. posts and their friends, on their way from railroad stations to quarters. Despite all the exertions that the railroad companies made to handle the crowds promptly, the visitors were from two to twelve hours late in reaching the city. Despite all delays it is believed that every one who is bound for the encampment and re-union will reach the city in time to witness the great parade tomorrow.

Among the noteworthy arrivals was that of the famous Sixth Massachusetts, the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops. En route to Washington they were fired on in Baltimore April 19, and spilled the first blood after the assault upon Sumter. Distinguished visitors are abundant-ex-President Hayes, Maj. Gens. Howard, Miles and Crooks, and Gen. B. F. Butler are prominent among them.

The Parade. The inauguration of Grand Army place was preceded by a parade of considerable proportions, and one of great interest to the Grand Army men, as well as to the other spectators, because of the opportunity it afforded of contrasting the appearance and movements of the veterans with the precise and modern methods of the soldiers of Uncle Sam's regular army and navy, for the principal part in today's parade was taken by the regular soldiers, sailors and marines stationed in Washington and the District of Columbia National guard which ranks high in the ington and the District of Columbia National guard, which ranks high in the points of efficiency of drill and soldierly appearance among the militia organizations of the country. The procession consisted of five brigades, commanded by Gen, Eugene A. Carrusa, as follows: Troop of the regular army, naval batteries and marines, district national guard, posts of the Department of the Potomac G. A. R., and Sons of Veterans.

The procession started at 10 o'clock and proceeded up Pennsylvania to a stand in front of the treasury, where it was reviewed by Vice President Morton. The main body of

The Procession

continued on its way by Seventeenth street into the Grand Army place, the cavalry contingent remaining behind to form an escort for the vice president.

The formal opening of the exercises of the week was the dedication of Grand Army place by Vice President Morton as the representative of Presi-dent Harrison, who was detained at Loon Lake, in the presence of a large assembly that filled the whole enclosure between the Mimic Richmond, on which the exercises took place, and the lines around it. At 12 o'clock an ar-tillery salute from the guns on the facile of the Kearsarge in the rear of the stand sounded, and a few minutes later Vice President Morton was ushered to his place on the stand. Com-mander-in-Chief Palmer was a moment

later shown to his seat.

At 12:05 a bugler sounded the assembly, and Commander McElroy called those present to order. The Rev. D. Payne, of Florida, chaplain-in-chief of the G. A. R., offered prayer. He made a special plea for the restoration to a special plea for the restor health of Mrs. Harrison. The

"Red, White and Blue" was played by the Marine band, and then Commissioner John Douglass, of the District of Columbia, was intro-duced. As a municipal officer, he was here to assent with pride and pleasure on behalf of the District to the change of the name of White Lot to Grand Army place. There was applause when Commander-in-Chief Palmer, of the G. A. R., was introduced to deliver the in-

A. R., was introduced to deliver the introductory address. At the close of his remarks, Mr. Palmer read the following telegram from President Harrison:

"Loon Lake, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Gen. John Palmer, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.: I had looked forward with much interest to the great rehearsal in Washington next Tuesday of the wistors." ington next Tuesday of the victors' march of 1865. I would have esteemed it one of the highest honors of my public life to have welcomed to the national capital and to have received in its historic avenue this representative as-sembly of the men who not only saved the city from threatened destruction. but made it the wortny political capital of an unbroken union. It would also have been one of the most favored and tender incidents of my private life to have taken these comrades again by the hand, but all this has been denied to hand, but all this has been denied to me by the intervention of a sad, impera-tive duty, and I can only ask you to give to all my cordial greetings and good wishes. Accept my sincere thanks for your very kind and sympathetic message. Benjamin Harrison."

Open to Vets. The commander-in-chief announced that the president directed that the White house and grounds be kept open to them at other hours than those at which it was usually open to the public. This announcement was greeted with applause, renewed when the commander-in-chief introduced Mr. Morton, as one who, though not a comrade in its

message.

Immediately after the conclusion of the vice president's speech, Shipmate Baker, who manned one of the guns of the Kearsarge on the occasion when that vessel sunk the Alabama, pulled a guy rope, and the large United States flag whose folds had been lying half un-

torney General Miller, Acting Secretary of War Grant, Gen. Schofield and Gen. J. W. Keifer before the crowd dispersed, and the services could have been said to be actually at an end.

For the Next Encampment. A meeting of department commanders which had been called by Commander-in-Chief Palmer was held at headquarters this afternoon. Only matters of detail in connection with tomorrow's parade were discussed. It was demonstrated today that In-

dianapolis is not to have the next na-tional encampment without a fight. Lincoln, Neb., which was an aspirant at Detroit last year, will contest for the honor. The representatives of Indian-apolis, headed by the committee of the Commercial club of that city, arrived in Washington today to arrived in Washington today to urge the claim of that city and assert that they have already received sufficient assurance to warrant them in advertising Indianapolis as the next meeting place. The Lincoln representatives say that they are in the fight to stay, and are not at all deterred by the confident front of their opponents.

The active struggle for the post of commander-in-chief of the national G. A. R. began today. There are four candidates—B. F. Warfield, of California; Charles P. Lincoln, of the department of the Potomae; A. G. Weissert, of the department of Wisconsin, and B. H. Hearst, of the department of Ohio.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

This Is the Period of Imprison ment Given to Frick's Assailant.

Berkman Started to Read a Long Anarchistic Document Written in German.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 19.-The trial of Alexander Berkman, the anarchist who attempted to kill H. C. Frick July 23, was called before Judge McClung in eriminal court today. Berkman, when brought in, maintained the same indifferent demeanor that has characterized his conduct since his arrest. He had no attorney and did not cross-examine witnesses. He had no witnesses for his defense. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Burleigh, who in his opening speech presented the seven indictments charging Berkman with offenses ranging from felonious as-sault and battery down to carrying con-

cealed weapons.

H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel company and the victim of Berkman's assault was the first witness. He stated that the assault was made between 2 and 3 o'clock July 23. Witness saw Berkman pacing the hall outside his office when he entered. Shortly after Berkman was announced, and when he came he shot at witness, who fell to the floor. He tried to rise, but received another builty wound. received another builet wound. A photograph showing the disarranged furniture as it appeared after the shootfurniture as it appeared after the shooting was shown, as was also the clothing that Mr. Frick was wearing at that time. Berkman was then asked if he had any questions to ask and said "no." Then in broken English, "You think that I wauted to shoot Mr. Leischman, too?" Mr. Frick said he did not know about that and left the stand.

Dr. Litchfield gave the medical testimony relating to the wounds. Mr.

negie Steel company, who was in Mr. Frick's private office at the time, did not rick's private officeat the time, and not see Berkman, or know of his presence until he heard the revelver shots. He grappled with Berkman. Berkman tried to shoot him, but the weapon missed fire. Mr. Frick came to Mr. Leischman's assistance, and together they grappled with Berkman, who drew a knife and stabled Mr. Frick several a knife and stabbed Mr. Frick several times. Berkman said: "That sment is untrue," and asked Mr. Le man: "Are you positive I tried to shoot

you?"
"I am positive my statements are
true." was Mr. Leischman's answer.
Other witnesses described details of Other witnesses described details of the assault. Here the prosecution rested, and Berkman asked for an inter-preter, which was granted. He then said: "I am not guilty. I have a defense," and began to read ir-relevant matter from a large roll of paper, which the court checked, but finally reprinted him to proceed. The finally permitted him to proceed. The statement was an anarchistic and in-flammatory address, written in German. Berkman coutinued his argument from 11:45 until 1:05 o'clock, when the court shut him off. The district attorney did ot make an address, saying that argument was unnecessary. Judge Mc-Clung made a brief charge, and the dury returned a verdict of guilty on all seven indictments without leaving the

Judge McClung pronounced the sentence at once, aggregating twenty-one years to the penitentiary, and one year to the workhouse. Just before sentence was passed, Berkman said he had not been given justice, nor had he expected it. An hour later, Berkman was on his way to the penitentiary, and at 3 o'clock he had donned the convict's garb, and had begun his long term of imprison-

On his arrival a the penitentiary Bergman was carefully searched. It is believed that if opportunity offers he will carry out his threat of suicide, and for that reason he will be closely for that reason he will be closely watched and kept in close confinement for six months. Bergman's statement which he was not allowed to finish in court today covered eighty foolscap pages and closely written. It also con-tained some newspaper clippings and poetic selections, and would make about fourteen columns in a newspaper.

NORWEGIAN TURNED DOWN. Republican Leaders in Mower County Jealous of Him. special to the Globe.

AUSTIN, Minn., Sept. 19.-The austra, mind., sept. 18.—Ine Republican county convention, held here today, was full of surprises. The chief fight was on sheriff. There were five candidates, but the present incumbent, who has held the office for twelve years, was nominated. The event of the convention was the defeat of the Sweningedged leader of the Scandinavians of this county for years, and the Republi-can leaders being jealous of his influ-ence, organized to prevent him from getting anything from the convention.
They succeeded admirably. The nominees are: Sheriff, Allan Mollison; treasurer, G. Seebach; auditor, R. L. Johnson; county attorney, S. D. Catherwood; representative, Dr. Knight, of

Crooks at Fargo.

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 19.—Two crooks, registering as William Smith and Phir Ruble, went through the rooms of guests of the Raler house during the night, furled against the pole surmounting the grand stand tower, spread its face to the breeze and Grand Army place was a thing of fact, formally, officially and forever. thing of fact, formally, officially and forever.

The final programme of exercises closed with the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by the Marine band; but there were some very brief, informal speeches by Secretary Noble, At-

BACK TO WASHINGTON

Determination to Take Mrs. Harrison Back to the White House.

The Distinguished Patient to Leave Loon Lake Today.

This Action Taken at the Desire of the Sufferer.

It Is Expected That Washington Will Be Reached Wednesday.

LOON LAKE HOUSE, N. Y., Sept. 19 .-It was announced this morning that the president and family had definitely determined on the removal of Mrs. Harrison to Washington tomorrow, for the reason that she had no actual benent from her sojourn in the mountains, and because the disease of which she is suffering can be as well it not better treated in Washington than at this mountain resort. Dr. Gardiner made the following statement in regard to the case today:

"Yes, it is true that Mrs. Harrison is to be removed to Washington tomorrow. She has constantly expressed a strong desire to go to Washington, and the president and the members of the family are also anxious to have her taken to Washington, provided it can be done with any degree of safety. Dr. Trudeau, of Saranac, is here this morning, and we have had a consultation as to the case. We found Mrs. Harrison

Very Much Improved and that there was no reproduction of fluid in the chest cavity to any extent. In view of the desire of the president and family, who wish her removed to Washington, it is decided to move her now instead of at a later period, because in three or four days more her condition might not permit, her recondition might not permit her re-

"The fluid in the pleara is liable to be reproduced at any time, and of course such appearance diminishes her chances of recovery. As the opportunity for her removal seems more favorable now than it may be later, the president and founly have taken the responsibility of the undertaking. Mrs. Harrison passed a very confortable night, and is feeling much stronger this morning."

much stronger this morning."
The presidential party, including Mrs. Harrison, will leave here at noon tomorrow, and are expected to reach Washington on Wednesday morning. The details of the trip are purposely withheld in order that the journey may be made as quietly as possible. One of the principle Difficulties of the Trip

will be the removal of the invalid from the cottage where she now lies to the railroad station at Loon Lake, an ad-vance of three or four miles over a rough mountain road. The transfer will be made in a long covered wag especially adapted to the road and so arranged as to receive the cot on which Mrs. Harrison will be carried from the

There is considerable interest maniout nearly every person concerned Mrs. Harrison's welfare considers tha it is the only thing to be done under the circumstances. Secretary John Foster, of the state department, arrived here this morning from Washington, and that the trip of Mrs. Harrison from here to New York is most likely to be made by way of Malone, Utica, Albany and New York city. George W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania

road, will have general charge of the trip. He was especially requested to do so by Mrs. Harrison. He will probably arrive here this evening.
Dr. Gardner paid a visit to Mrs. Harrison about 9 o'clock this evening, and on his return to the hotel he said Mrs.

Harrison was resting quietly, and that there was nothing in the case so far as he could see at present that would necessitate any change in the plan of re removing her tomorrow to Washington

POLK POLITICS.

Populist Vote Is Strong-School Statistics-Death of First Crookston Child.

special to the Globe. CROOKSTON, Sept. 19 .- The county superintendent of schools has just finished his annual report for the state superintendent. It shows that Polk county will stand among the leading ones in the number of children enrolled There are 207 school districts, four independent and one special district i the county. The total number of scholars enrolled is 8,060, of which there are 1,000 from this city alone.

Day after tomorrow the Republicans

Day after tomorrow the Republicans will meet in this city to put into the field a full county ticket. The general feeling is that the People's party will poll nearly as large a vote this year in this county as they did two years ago. If they do stick together there will be no use of the Republicans putting in a ticket, as the Alliance vote in '90 was they then the Republican party has been the domination of the Republican party has been the domination. more than the Republican and Demo-cratic votes combined. Carl Cornellus, the first white person born in the town of Crookston, died at his home, a few miles from the city,

DAKOTA COUNTY POPULISTS Nominate a County Ticket and Roast the World's Fair.

yesterday afternoon of consumption

aged nineteen years.

cial to the Globe. HASTINGS, Minn., Sept. 19 .- The People's party placed in nomination the Sollowing ticket at their convention held at Farmington: Representatives Michael Johnston, of Empire, and Ara Barton, of Randolph; county commissioners, First district, H. C. Lovejoy, Ravenna; Third district, James Callan, Eagan; Fifth district, W. A. Parry, Eureka; coroner, Dr. A. A. Finch, Hastings; surveyor, D. F. Akin, Lakeville; county superintendent of schools. ville; county superintendent of schools, T. B. McKelvy, Lakeville; judge of probate, T. P. Moran, Hastings; county attorney, C. P. Carpenter, Eureka; sheriff, John Dwyer, Lakeville; register of deeds, W. H. Smith, Empire; treasurer, L. C. Simmons, Marshan; auditor, G. W. Washfish. The committee on, resolutions recommended the tee on resolutions recommended the adoption of the state platform; also a roast upon the managers of the Colum-bia exposition for the manner in which hey have attempted to double the appropriation from this state, and pledg-ing the nominees for representatives to vote and work against the attempted

IN THE TOILS.

Always the Victim of a Republican Bunko Game in One Form or Another.

The Mill and Elevator Combine in Full Charge of the Republican Machinery of Minnesota.

All the Protection Officials Can Give Is Thrown About This Bold and Lawless Robbery of the Farmer.

In Its Giant Grasp the Wheat Ring Holds Conventions and Primaries to Accomplish Its Ends.

Terms of the Contract by Which the Elevator Company Bought Wolcott and on Which He Now Sues.

The wheat ring robbery in Minnesota | Mr. Odell formerly lived in Minnesota, and the two Dakotas, the facts of which where he owns a farm. He was an actwere fully set forth in the SUNDAY GLOBE, has attracted national attention and is being discussed and denounced by every leading paper in the country.



THE COMBINE AGENT—"WHAT!BUY AN ELEVATOR! DO YOU WANT TO GO TO THE POORHOUSE, TOO?"

almost pass comprehension, and the ring which has compassed them is conceded to be a greater combine than ever before existed in the country. In pursning its investigations, the Chicago Herald has found H. A. Odell, who will be remembered by most Minnesota politicians and from him elicited an interesting story, showing how the ring secured the aid of and was held in power by the Republican machinery of this



inant party. The controlling spirits in the elevator combine are Republicans. As such they have manipulated conventions, and controled the party machinery. There is a gentleman in Chicago today who has acted his part in connection. His name is H. A. Odell, and he is a recent acquisition to the legal fraternity of Chicago. His office is in Room 765, Rookery building.

ive politician in Minnesota, and the con fidential friend of Gov. Merriam. He has always claimed that a farmer who confined himself legitimately to the farm could not make a living.

At the time of Mr. Odell's advent in Minnesota politics Gov. McGill was the occupant of the executive mansion. The present governor, Mr. Merriam, was anxious to prevent Gov. McGill from securing a renomination at the hands of the Republican party. A renomination n those days meant a re-election. Mr. Odell determined that his political future was contingent upon the success of his friend Merrian, and acting on this conviction he assumed the role of conconviction he assumed the role of confidential agent and friend of the guber-natorial aspirant. The first assignment of Mr. Odell was to visit the country of Mr. Odell was to visit the country newspapers and induce them to espouse the cause of Mr. Merriam. He did so and did it well except in one instance, regarding which a good story is told. The available information in Minnesota today is that Gov Merriam paid a good round suin for his nomination; some say that it cost him \$200,000. He wasliberal in his disbursements up to a certain point, when he began to suspect

NOW WE UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER.

that his agents were not as economical as they might be. Mr. Odell, while not one of the suspects in particular, was nestioned closely as to his operations. While going over the country news-paper accounts it was discovered that Mr. Oneil had not only paid the mort-Mr. Onell had not only paid the mortgage on a certain paper, but had also
paid the overdue printer's bill of the
proprietor. The gubernatorial aspirant
objected. "Why did you give that man
more money than his mortgage called
for?" askedMr. Merriam. "Oh, well, I
paid off the mortgage, and then the fellow declined to support you unless the
printer's bill was also paid," laconically
replied the agent. The gubernatorial
aspirant smiled and said something
about the shrewdness of the country
editor. McGill's Strength Traded.

As stated. McGill was governor of the state at the time, and he was correctly or otherwise supposed to be the elevator combine's candidate for renomination. It was not supposed by the combine that he could be defeated. Merriam's strength was underestimated. He was credited with having no strength until the very day of the convention. Mer-riam and his confidential friend Odell kneww differently. They calculated with accuracy. When the convention assembled the McGill following, practically the elevator interests of the state, discovered Merriam's strength and hastened to get in line. They wanted to be in the band n line. They wanted to be in the ba wagon, and if possible occupy the front seat. Merriam did not have sufficient votes to nominate him and felt the

Continued on Fifth Page.

KNOW THEIR MASTER,

Neither Nelson Nor Childs Say a Word Regarding the Wheat Combine.

The "Wily Knute" Makes a Disgraceful Appeal on the Nationality Issue.

Col. Plummer Offers to Buy a Drink for Any Man in Need,

While Col. Kiefer Hid When the Meeting Asked Him to Speak.

Hon. Knute Nelson came to St. Paul yesterday, and last evening addressed several thousand citizens of all parat Market hall, That he made votes for Dan W. Lawler will not be denied by impartial men who heard his speech, and those of Col. W. C. Plummer, of Dakota, and Henry W. Childs, the Republican nominee for attorney general, the man, by the way, who conducted the elevator and combine side of the wheat investigation of

a year ago.
The people of Minnesota, laborers and business men as well as the farmers, want to know what the Republican party, through its candidates, has to say in answer to the grave charges that But Mr. Nelson said not a word on

But Mr. Nelson said not a word on this subject.
Neither did Henry W. Childs, the nominee for attorney general, the man who aspires to be the legal representative of the people of the state during the next two years. Of course no one expected Plummer to say anything, and they were not disappointed.

There were a number of demands for Mr. Nelson to reconcile his vote for the Mills bill four years ago, and his ad-

Mills bill four years ago, and his advocacy of the McKinley act in this campaign, but his answer was:
"The Democrats are much concerned

The Democrats are much concerned about my position on the tariff question. Let them reconcile themselves with Jackson on this question, and then I will tell them where I stand."

Notwithstanding these words, the greater part of Mr. Nelson's speech was a defense of the McKinley tariff act, in which he used tin plate and steel rails as his principal examrails as his principal exam-ples, claiming that the cost of manipulating steel rails had been reinanipulating steel rails had been reduced by protection and not by improved machinery. Tin plate, he stated, was "sheet iron coated with lead," and "there are now twenty-six factories in operation turning it out," according to the sage of Alexandria. But the audience, large though it was, did not enthuse over the tariff question, and so Mr. Nelson declared that the Democrats are fighting him not on principle, but simply because he was born in Norway. His statements on this are so remarkable and illustrate so well the extremities to which Mr. Nelson has been driven in his defensive campaign that they are given in full in

campaign that they are given in full in this article. They follow:
"But the Democrats are not only drawing their tariff literature from the South," said Mr. Nelson, "but the manner of attacking the Republican n when a negro becomes a candidate for office the Democrats howl with rage and declare that he is raising the race issue. Here in Minnesota when the Republican party had the goodness and grace to nominate a man who spent the first six years of his life in Norway, the Democrats raise their hands and say the Republicans are raising the race issue. I had always supposed that with all or had always supposed that with all our faults we Scandinavians, we Norwegians, were at least left-handed members of the Caucasian race. But the Democrats seem to place us on a par with the negroes of the South. If it does them any good to think so let them keep it up

defice who asked him how he could reconcile his vote for the Mills bill with his position in this campaign.

With such an appeal to his fellow countrymen does Mr. Nelson speak to the thousands of people in this state who want to know whether or not he is a tool of the great elevator and railread. a tool of the great elevator and railroad ombine that is robbing the farmers, the

nerchants and business men generally

The meeting was a most peculiar one

and illustrates the condition of the Re-publican party. The crowd was large.

Hall Scenes.

meeting of Democratic cl the Eighth Ward Democratic club is at-tended with more enthusiasm. Col. Plummer mentioned President Harrison and his grand cabinet, and not over twenty men attempted to appland the mention. The entrance of Nelson was late when the hall was crowded. and there was little more applause. On the stage were a number of the local managers, notably Judge D. B. Searle, of St. Cloud; Cordenio A. Severance, Judge James Schoonmaker, Frank W. Youngman, E. H. Rogers, Col. W. M. Liggett, M. R. Tyler, M. J. Costello, Senator W. B. Dean, Col. S. Lowenstein, Josiah Fairchild, Public Examiner M. D. Kenvon, D. F. Reese, H. W. Childs, Gen. Brandt, F. L. McGhee, George Thompson, G. J. Lomen, ex-Sheriff Richter, William Bickel, H. S. Fatrchild, John Flittle, secretary of state of North Dakota, and Gen. M. D. Flower. Ex-Gov. McGill had been selected as the presidand there was little more applause. On McGill had been selected as the presid-ing officer and was riding around the city with Mr. Nelson when the meeting city with Mr. Nelson when the meeting was booked to commence. Judge Schoon-maker was pressed into the service and introduced Col. W. C. Plummer, of North Dakqta. Col. Plummer's style of speaking may be perfectly satisfactory in some localities, but all ladies should be notified in advance wherever and whenever he is to speak, for the simple reason that he mistakes obseen. simple reason that he mistakes obscenity for wit and profanity for argument. Having been appointed to a government land office by Mr. Harrison, Mr. Plummer felt obliged to compliment Harrison, but the audience not being in the care by didn't feel the same appropriate the care for the care. Harrison, but the audience not being in the sam fix didn't feel the same way, and Benny's name fell flat. Cot. Plum-mer next declared that every man in this country is prospering under the mer lext declared that every man in this country is prospering under the McKinleyisn, and to prove it said:

"Is there a man in this hall thirsting for a drink of whisky; if there is, let him come up and I will give him 15 cents to get a drink."

No one came and the colonel took this.

cents to get a drink."

No one came, and the colonel took this as a proof that every man in the crowd was able to buy his own whisky.

At this time Mr. Nelson entered the hall on the arm of Gov. McGill, closely followed by Gen. M. D. Flower and Gen. Chris Brandt. Col. Plummer hurriedly finished his remarks, and Gov.

riedly finished his remarks, and Gov. McGill introduced Mr. Nelson, with the