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WEATHER FORECAST. WASHINGTON, July 4.—Forecast for Sunday: Minnesota and the Dakotas—Fair; warmer; winds becoming southerly.

TEMPERATURES. Bismarck 80-82. Cincinnati 80-84. Boston 80-82. Helena 80-82. Chicago 76-78. Pittsburgh 76-78. Winnebago 68-72.

DAILY MEANS. Barometer 30.6, relative humidity 73. Weather part cloudy, maximum thermometer 76, minimum thermometer 59, daily range 17, amount of rainfall or melted snow 0.1, last twenty-four hours 0, thermometer 68, wind N. W.

RIVER AT S. M. M. Gauge Reading. Line. Water Change. St. Paul 14 5.2 -.01. La. Crosse 19 5.3 -.02. Davenport 15 St. Louis 15

Another Lynn. The Democrats who have gone to Chicago to fight there for the issue of honest money, the perpetuation of Democratic traditions, and, as we believe, the salvation of the party itself from disruption and disappearance, owe a duty to the masses of that party who feel as they do which they have not yet signified their readiness to perform.

The Democrats who have gone to Chicago to fight there for the issue of honest money, the perpetuation of Democratic traditions, and, as we believe, the salvation of the party itself from disruption and disappearance, owe a duty to the masses of that party who feel as they do which they have not yet signified their readiness to perform. They recognize that a crisis is upon us. That could hardly have been stated in more positive or menacing language than was used by Mr. Whitney when he compared the present situation to that of 1860; an analogy whose force has been recognized in its instant adoption by the members in all parts of the country. If this crisis cannot be avoided, if the time for concession and compromise has passed, if the Democratic party is to be divided into two camps, holding opinions so divergent as to be irreconcilable, then it is right that for each of them there should be a standard raised, about which its followers may gather for the last valiant assault and defense. Thus far the advocates of the existing monetary standard have certainly lacked boldness and determination. The thing about the free silver army which commands our admiration is its absolute fearlessness. The men who lead it have staked all gladly upon the cast of a die. They did not wait to see how matters would turn out at Chicago. They were just as earnest, just as active, just as ready to surrender everything for their convictions when they believed they were going to end in a hopeless minority as they are today, when the control of the situation is surely in their hands. They announced at that time that the faith which they held was stronger than party ties and that they proposed to abide by it, if necessary, at the cost of separate organization and political action.

What, then, has the "gold Democrats" done? Very little, apparently, except to deplore a possibility that has grown almost to a certainty, solely by their neglect. Had they, in all the states, shown anything like the activity and willingness to organize and to work that has characterized the free silver movement, the situation at Chicago today would be exactly reversed. Even now, when the crisis is at hand, their voice comes to the country with an uncertain sound. What do they propose to do? What is the answer which they shall render to millions of Democrats the country over who demand only a chance to abide, in victory or defeat, by sound, old-fashioned Democratic principles? So far, their answer is an ominous silence. Col. Fellows, indeed, has spoken, but only as an individual whose convictions are too deep for renunciation. He is one man on that side who does not fear to sacrifice a possible political future for conscience' sake. From the others we have so far had no sign. A few of them have gone so far as to say that they will submit to whatever may happen, and trust to the overwhelming defeat of the free silver movement to bring back wisdom and restore Democracy to its ancient faith.

What kind of policy is this? Where does it leave the great body of the party, outside of a few states in the Farther West and South, at this election? Mr. Sterling Morton has stated the dilemma exactly. Suppose that the free silver men carry out their programme at Chicago, as they undoubtedly will, though ten thousand devils stood in the path, and suppose the other fraction of the party, claiming to hold its convictions by an equally strong tenure, does nothing. What, then, is the choice offered to the sound money Democrats of this country, who are, we believe, not less than two-thirds of its total membership? They support Mr. McKinley, who stands for everything that Democrats have learned to abhor, and have fought against ever since they were old enough to take part in politics, and who is himself of more than doubtful soundness on the financial question. Or they can support the nominee of a Democratic-Populist combination, whose views on tariff and every other great prin-

ple of Democracy are as uncertain as those of Mr. McKinley on finance, and who is pledged to the establishment of silver monometallism in the United States. Is it right, is it truth to the party, is it keeping faith with the army of these men to leave them on the verge of a battle without a leader and without a flag?

This is the great question, instinct with fate for the Democratic party and its future, which the leaders of the minority at Chicago must consider. If this, be, indeed, a repetition of 1860, then, the spirit of 1860 should be revived among us. If it must needs be that this discussion and internecine strife shall try once more the vitality of Democracy, and demonstrate anew its eternal necessity to the preservation of the republic and its institutions, let the party face the issue without fear; and let it find leaders who dare, confiding in everlasting justice and the final triumph of right, to stand at the head of their faithful followers, whether the last charge be a move toward glorious victory or a brave dedication of human life and effort to a forlorn hope.

ONE PROBLEM SOLVED. They certainly do a very few things better in the "effete" monarchies of the old world than we have learned to do here. This does not imply that those peoples or their rulers are superior to ours in intelligence or civic virtue, but merely that they have been engaged so much longer than we upon the study of particular problems that they have made more progress. A dull boy who has been studying arithmetic for ten years will be able to solve problems that would stagger a very bright one whose pupillage had not extended over six months. The particular department in which many of the countries of Europe have surpassed our own is that of municipal government. This fact was first clearly developed and established by detailed and convincing proof in Dr. Shaw's studies of municipal government in the cities of Great Britain and of the continent. After working for some hundreds of years along different lines, trying experiments, making failures, rejecting methods that demonstrated their own worthlessness, and so hammering, out of generation after generation of trial, the practical and desirable, the communities have come to certain conclusions as to which American cities are still largely in the experimental stage. We might, if we would, copy some things from them to our great advantage. The inherent desire of every community to work out problems for itself, and the jealousy and inability to believe in the possible accomplishments of others, which are peculiarly characteristic of Americans, have so far stood in our way. We are traversing painfully the same old ground gone over by other peoples in other ages, making over again the same old mistakes, bearing the same penalties, and tending, at infinite and unnecessary labor and sacrifice, toward the same goal.

An instance of this of more than ordinary interest, because it is so simple, and because it affects the daily lives of so many of our people, is the matter of street transportation in large cities. The people of every city in this country, of first, second or third rank, submit to almost intolerable inconvenience, and surrender, with a readiness that is almost beyond belief, valuable rights and privileges to an imagined necessity for concession, in order to secure transportation facilities. They are studying and battling with this problem, especially in the great cities of the country, in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, with only the most tortoise-like progress. Corporations take possession of the streets and bid defiance to the comfort and safety of the public. They run trains when and how will bring into their treasuries the greatest profit, with only such regard to the public interest as will prevent a general rebellion, thereby cutting off income. They utterly defy public opinion in the overcrowding of their vehicles, and the right of every individual who uses street railway facilities to a comfortable seat in exchange for his fare is ignored contemptuously.

We have been told time out of mind, and the majority of American people have actually seemed to believe it, that there was no help for this sort of thing. A municipal transportation system could not be run, we are assured, so as to accommodate the public and at the same time avoid financial bankruptcy. The corporations that have secured most valuable privileges, issued bonds and stocks against them to the extent of tens of millions, divided the spoil and then demanded that receipts pay some sort of return upon this swollen aggregate, have then turned about and told the people that they must put up with such accommodations as were offered or give up their city. And finally, it is a time any large city in any other part of the world could tell us better; could show us that the inconveniences that we endure are wholly unnecessary; and that, in addition to this, we are throwing away a public revenue and surrendering a public right of almost incalculable value, which the people of countries that we regard as infinitely inferior in intelligence and enterprise would have jealously conserved.

A few of our metropolitan newspapers are at last becoming awake to the fact. Here is what the New York Tribune says, comparing the situation in that city with the conduct of the street transit business in Paris: "The city of Paris grants franchises to omnibus and street car companies for limited terms—from thirty to fifty years. It requires them to provide a seat for every passenger, and to stop the vehicles whenever passengers want to get on or off, at certain fixed stopping places. It limits them to a reasonable rate of fare. It exacts from them a license fee of \$600 a year for each omnibus and \$300 a year for each car. It makes them divide equally with the city all surplus profits above certain fixed dividends. And finally, it strictly enforces all these regulations and requirements."

There is no mystery at all about this. It is a simple, business-like arrangement. Instead of making a present to enterprising promoters of enormously valuable franchises, it disposes of them in the market to the highest advan-

tage of the people, and in the next thing such franchises are sold to the highest bidder. The people of Paris, and we may add those of London as well, and of most other European capitals, are carried wherever they wish to go between business and residence portions, with facility and comfort. Every passenger is entitled to a seat and gets it. The conductor of a car or omnibus is not allowed to permit a person to take passage unless there is a vacant seat available. Nor are people compelled to stand waiting on corners while long processions of crowded vehicles roll past, as is the dire threat for us in case any such regulations should be enforced. Self-interest insures that every person who wishes to use street transportation shall be accommodated, and behind this stands the power of the municipality to compel the companies to discharge their duties to the public.

Finally, this does not, as we are again assured it would do on this side the Atlantic, bankrupt the transportation companies themselves. On the contrary, they are strongly competing bidders for the privilege. As the Tribune further remarks, the great central omnibus and tramway company of Paris is not a philanthropic concern. "It is paying good dividends every year, and it is paying \$400,000 a year to the city for its franchise. If it were to surrender its franchise tomorrow, there are hundreds of capitalists in Paris who would bid for them eagerly." So, here we have at least one problem practically worked out. It would be a high tribute to our common sense if we should, for the moment, pocket our pride far enough to adopt the valuable conclusion to which the experience of the cities of other countries has led them after some hundreds of years of painful and costly failure, without insisting upon paying the same price for a knowledge that is now completely at our disposal.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

During the past week death came as a gracious release from a long life which had become a weariness to her who has often been called America's greatest woman.

There are two forms in which greatness comes to men and women. The one is attained by transcending the ordinary human possibilities; the other by expressing them. The one is an intellectual, the other an emotional attainment. To greatness of the first sort Mrs. Stowe did not aspire, nor was it within her power to achieve it, as her literary work, other than "Uncle Tom" shows clearly. It was pleasant and acceptable work and in one instance it was something more. "Old-town Folks," that charming study of New England life and character during the first half of our century, is a book that should be dear to everyone with a drop of New England blood in his veins, setting forth, as it does, and as no one else has done, that strenuous existence of plain living and high thinking, to which New England's children and their descendants owe all that is best in their characters.

"Uncle Tom" makes no intellectual appeal to its readers. It was, the result of an emotional uplifting, springing out of the writer's passion of pity for the slave. Written at a white heat of excitement and sympathy, it struck an answering note in the great popular heart. It expressed with color and with intensity what many had been dumbly thinking. Humanity is always more swift to recognize greatness springing from an emotional than from an intellectual inspiration. There is a certain chill and hesitancy in our acknowledgment of those who tower above us through purely mental attributes, but great emotional exaltation, stirs us all as with a throb of kinship. We, too, we feel, had time and the hour but served, would have felt and would have spoken thus. It is in a very real sense our own possibilities which we worship when we uplift and proclaim great those whose fortune it is to be interpreter for the heart of the people. The greatness of Mrs. Stowe was of this most enviable and human kind. Because she was able to speak what others felt, the quiet woman, in a New England home, had, in her day, the experience of taking the world by the shoulders; and because the cause in which she felt was that of human freedom, her name and fame are sure.

MUST WE STAND THIS?

Not the least of the inflictions of a presidential year is the stuff which the journalists Jenkins pour out upon the country about the wives, children, grandmothers, great-grandparents, school associates and remote connections of the candidates for high offices in the United States. It is a wearisome mush of twaddle through which we have to wade. The deluge has already begun. Writers and makers of newspapers have more cause than ever to thank the truly admirable and well-bred reticence of Mr. Cleveland that prevented, as far as possible, his domestic affairs from becoming the property of the public prints. A president who marries during his occupancy of the White House cannot avoid being the center for all the gossip of a nation. Yet, although Mr. Cleveland could not entirely avoid the intrusion of the correspondents, he has managed wonderfully well to keep his family affairs for those to whom they are of interest. The newspapers and magazines are not ornamented with pictures of his children, and the details of his family life remain the private and sacred property of those whom they concern. There could scarcely be a more marked contrast than that between this and other occupants of the executive mansion. Russell Harrison and Baby McKee have not yet been forgotten.

Now comes, with the progress of another political campaign, the promise that we must drink again of the cup of family disclosures and foolish gossiphany. Portraits of Mrs. McKinley and of Mrs. Hobart are circulating rapidly in common with the dreadful descriptive matter and interviews which are supposed to be the proper thing in such cases. We are told in one sentence that Mrs. McKin-

ley is a "sensitive plant." Mrs. Hobart, we are delighted to learn, is "magnetic." The Republican ticket seems to lack magnetism in itself, and perhaps Mrs. Hobart can supply it. Her face, it relieves us to learn, is "well concealed" and "her color is a girl's." To use the emphatic vocabulary of the newspaper office, this is not only "rot," but it is an illustration of the most execrable bad taste that ever was charged up against the American people. Why, under the canopy, we cannot elect a president and vice-president without parading before the public that part of their lives which sentiment itself would seem to dictate should be shrouded in privacy, passes comprehension. It seems to us that both the office and the man would gain in dignity by a rigid exclusion from public view of those persons, relations and incidents about which cluster the sacredness of life.

HAVE IT OVER.

There is just one, and apparently only one, ray of light and encouragement in the present situation, political and industrial. This is the prospect that within the next four months we shall be able to emerge from the uncertainty that has prostrated business and cost untold fortunes and kept the American people anxious and helpless for four years past. The great good that is to come out of the approaching campaign is the settlement of the financial question. No one who knows the position of the Globe on this issue will be in doubt as to the importance which has attached to it in our minds; and yet we are frank to say that it would be better for this country to go to the silver basis at once and definitely, if that thing should have to happen, than to endure four years more of uncertainty and danger. A sound monetary system would restore our industries and put us in the condition of prosperity to which we are entitled by our magnificent resources. A slump to the silver basis would be a tremendous disaster; but it would be, at least, the beginning of the end. The United States would then effect upon a practical experience with the evils of a depreciated and fluctuating local currency, which are too vague in the minds of this generation to be feared as they are equal to a dollar in the gold standard. The moment that this issue is out of the way, the moment the people can feel certain that there will be no more financial agitation for years to come, that moment will capital and labor begin to come together again, and morning break upon this night of idleness and dread, which has seemed as if it would never end.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

There is nothing new under the sun. So old Solomon said and so say we. Two such authorities should settle the question beyond not dispute, for that signifies a difference of what people call their opinion, but beyond the borders of suspicion and in that calm realm where faith moves mountains and harps have thousand strings and the spirits of just men are made perfect. We know that people reject Solomon's and our aphorism. Ma'amells, for instance, thinks her Easter bonnet is absolutely and unquestionably new, but it is not. It is not only the present assembling of old materials, but it is the revamping of old ideas about the proper headgear for women in Easter time. The invisible rays were glinting through space unseen and Roentgen's find was but an accidental discovery of the old and pre-existing. Even the tubes and the camera by means of which he made his find were not new. And so through the whole range of human so-called discoveries, we are either finding out the hitherto unknown or are rediscovering the forgotten old.

Take wheels, for illustration. Does ma'amells think, as she goes spinning with her wheel that she is doing something new? Does she not know that her grandmother, or, at farthest removed, her great-grandmother also had her spinning wheel and took quite as much comfort in her spinning as does her descendant? And when monseigneur Johnny rides alongside of her one of these moonlight evenings and tells her that old, old story, which is so deliciously new to her, does she suspect that to her ancestress too, was yam spun as her wheel revolved? Any you, monseigneur, who have spent your last dollar on a wheel and its trimmings, its et cetera of knee trousers, lamps and cyclometers, does it not occur to you that back in medieval times some ancestor of yours also went broke on a wheel? And long before you rashly rode your wheel over that bit of broken glass other men, now among the departed, mounted and rode and retired, as tired as you as you trudged homeward afoot with your punctured tire. Do not for a moment think that any of the sensations you experience are new to the youngsters of this world of to-day, however novel they may be. For it is as true in this fin de siecle as it was when wise old Solomon said it, that there is nothing new under the sun.

GOLD'S FIRST GUN.

Continued from Second Page.

fears no contest except within its ranks; it cannot be except by silencing it. "It has been and is the peoples party, fighting for their cause against selfish sectional and class interests which control the Republican party. Within a few years, thus far, there has been no room, thank God, for sectional prejudices, proscriptive bigotry, control by selfish interests, or any influence which would divide us on geographical religious or class lines. Rights, not favors; the people, not classes; our country, not its sections, are the MAXIMS OF DEMOCRATIC CREED. "Has the time come when we are ready to surrender these cardinal principles of our faith, to reverse the established policy of our party; to look to a paternal government to add value to any commodity in the interest of class or section; and, as the result of such folly, to destroy the national character of a broad and tolerant Democracy? We are not ready to surrender to Republican protection and through that mantle of silver its discarded child, nor to abandon our position as the people's party to become, like the Republicans, a party of class and of section. "I speak to-night not as a Northern, but as a national Democrat whose

privilege it has been to take part in the battles of our party, over the issues of the last twenty years. I have never yet advocated a principle or measure which was not as sound as Democracy in Illinois or South Carolina as in the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Preaching Democracy in every section of the country, I have gloried in the fact of belonging to a political party whose principles did not change with latitude and longitude, but were the same standard everywhere. For the first time in its history, the Democratic party is urged to make the cardinal principle of its faith, and the leading issue of its campaign, silver monometallism, a new and depreciated standard of value. "The demand for free coinage of silver as 16 to 1, which means that the power and force of government are to be invoked to change our cent of value and to substitute for it cents of silver for a dollar in gold; and then to adjust the business of the country, all debts and credits, all public obligations and the national honor to this depreciated standard. The demand comes from a section and a class, and appeals to a paternal government to add value where none exists. In the demand a sound Democratic principle? Does it accord with the teaching and record of our party, with the faith of Jefferson and Cleveland, with its unflinching position always in favor of sound and hard money, with its opposition to paper legal tender and Sherman silver with its constant, undying struggle against

PATERNALISM AND PROTECTION and its proud boast of being the people's party, bread as the nation, controlled by no class or section or selfish interest? May the delegates here be invited to proclaim the Democratic faith, put this question to their conscience before they plunge us into heresy and schism. "It is not only new, but a radical departure; that it is in conflict with the vital principles for which we have successfully fought; that it repudiates the Democratic platforms and administrations that logically and naturally flow from the Republican principle and, historically, Republican policy; and that it is fraught with peril to our country and disaster to our party. Never yet has this demand been a plank in any national Democratic platform. It was expressly repudiated in the convention of 1876 and thereafter abandoned. "It is not only new, but a radical departure. It destroys our present standard of value and ends all hope of a bimetallic standard. No power under heaven or ever established and maintained or ever can a bimetallic standard at a ratio where one coin is given double its intrinsic value. To make fifty cents of silver, by force of government, equal to a dollar in gold, will, by inexorable laws of nature, drive out gold, contract our currency, depress our standard, unsettle business, impair credit, and reduce all savings and the value of all wages. And the masses of the people will be heaviest losers and the greatest sufferers. "It is the old principle and experience of protection over again. The power of government used to give value and make wealth for the benefit of the few to the burden and expense of the many. Surely this principle has no place in our Democratic creed. It is not right in declaring free coinage a new and radical departure for our party. "It is in conflict with the vital principles of our party. No wonder this doctrine staggers some of us who have been steadfastly loyal to a political faith we love. It would force us to repudiate the solemn professions we have made in many a solemn convention; to reverse the honorable record of our party in many a struggle for a sound and stable currency; and then to turn our backs upon a Democratic administration which has upheld the nation's credit and honor, and saved us from disaster and disgrace. "The new doctrine, Republican in principle, is in line with the policy of can policy, only just discarded. "In the hope that the Democratic party may be deluded into putting on Republican

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

Every law which for a generation has threatened the stability of our national currency and credit, has come in Republican administrations. Greenbacks, inflation, silver all are the work of Republican rule. And now it has nominated as its candidate one whose record is more shabby even than its own, and whose cowardly and ominous promises to future trade and commerce, and party of to-day with any sincerity, or upon any Democratic principle follow in these Republican footsteps? Can it be that any successful candidate in winning the office, will be content to give up its own honorable record? Can it even maintain its honor and its life in this departure from its own faith? "I am not here to utter any threat of any section of our party, or to attempt to serve. Every Democrat, true to his faith and his conscience, must determine his duty, if the crisis which is now impending. But I state an evident fact when I say that if our party takes this false step, it will lose much of its national character, abandon some of its great principles, and there will be thousands, and tens, yes, hundreds of thousands of its old soldiers, who cannot follow it, as it pursues its will of the wisper under its new and radical leaders.

RUSSELL'S REMARKS.

When Mr. Russell finished there was continuous applause. It was a question whether the applause that followed the name of McKinley, or the name or for the denunciation of McKinley methods that followed, but there was applause. "The Republican platform of the orator mentioned, happened when the name of McKinley was mentioned. The audience was more enthusiastic than it had been all evening and the applause lasted several minutes and this was repeated when he spoke of the Democratic party now in power, having upheld the people's rights. "At the close of the remarks of Mr. Russell there was long and very enthusiastic applause and there was a renewal of the cries for Hill. But Hill was not present and the chairman was obliged to accept Senator Gray, of Delaware, Senator Gray of Delaware. "It is proposed now—mistakenly, I think—to declare in a Democratic platform, that value can be created by the government, and that a fiat of the government of the United States can control the price of silver bullion in the markets of the world. This is an avowal of paternalism that puts to shame that of the Republican party and against which all the traditions of our party are unbrokeably arrayed. "What have become of those principles of the Democratic faith for which we have battled so long, and which we have meant so much to the country in all its past history, which, as we believe, lay at the foundation of successful popular government and are the surest guaranty of the perpetuity of our institutions and the integrity of our scheme of government? Have all these lost attraction to Democrats in the year of Our Lord, 1896, and are there those who remember the tenets of the faith in which they were educated—the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson?

LONDON, July 4.—

London, July 4.—Editor Holden of the Cleveland Plaindealer, who is a delegate at large from Ohio, says that he will offer a resolution endorsing Senator Teller for secretary of the treasury if no other delegate makes such proposition.

SILVER IS TO RULE

FIRST OFFICIAL AVOWAL OF THE INTENTIONS OF WHITE METAL MEN.

CAUCUS QUESTION OPEN.

DOUBTFUL IF ONE WILL BE HELD UNTIL AFTER THE FIRST BALLOT.

MORE DETERMINED THAN EVER.

Opposition of Indiana Has Only Added to the Firmness of the Silver Leaders.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Whether there shall be a general silver caucus is as yet undetermined. The matter will probably not be decided until Monday and it will then depend largely upon the responses which may be received to the following note which was sent out to-day by the steering committee of five:

"We would be pleased to know if your delegation agrees with us in the conviction that the best interests of the cause we all have at heart will be advanced by having the platform and nomination practically determined by the silver men of the convention. Please let us know at the earliest practical moment if your delegation agrees in this view."

This is the first open and official avowal that the silver men have made that they mean to agree upon a candidate and a platform, if possible, before entering the convention, though it has been surmised from the beginning that such were their plans.

It is the intention if the answers are favorable, as it is believed they will be, to take steps to ascertain how the delegations stand, both on the platform and the nomination. This will be accomplished, if possible, by a canvass of the delegations separately, by their representatives on the general silver committee. If it is found that this plan will not work satisfactorily, a caucus will be called.

A majority of the delegates now in the city are apparently favorable to the caucus idea, but most of the recognized leaders are disposed to stave it off as long as possible. They seem to prefer, that if a caucus is held at all, that it should be postponed until after at least one or two ballots shall have been taken. Many delegates are tied up by instructions and would not feel free to act as they might feel to be desirable, until after they had had an opportunity to discharge their obligations to their constituents, by voting for the candidates covered by their instructions.

The action of Gov. Mathews' supporters, in declaring against a caucus, has had the effect of increasing the feeling in favor of such a gathering. The idea is being industriously inculcated that those who oppose a caucus are contemplating the possibility of a union with the gold men.

WORRYING WHITNEY.

Silver Men in the New York Delegation.

CHICAGO, July 4.—There are about half a dozen delegates from New York in the silver men in the New York Delegation. They are Messrs. Hill, Whitney and Flower. Mr. Whitney is the only one who is giving trouble on account of his predilections for a silver platform. He is headed by C. L. Lockwood, of the Thirty-second congressional district, who openly declares that he will vote for a silver candidate and a silver platform if he gets the opportunity. He is bound by the unit rule, but declares that he will vote for a silver candidate and a silver platform if he gets the opportunity. He is bound by the unit rule, but declares that he will vote for a silver candidate and a silver platform if he gets the opportunity. He is bound by the unit rule, but declares that he will vote for a silver candidate and a silver platform if he gets the opportunity.

MINNESOTA WEAKENING.

Silver Men Say Seven Are Now With Them.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The silver people were much encouraged upon receipt of some of the delegates from Minnesota today to receive the assurance that the sentiment favorable to silver is increasing in that delegation. It was at first supposed to be solid for gold. At last night's silver caucus a dispatch was read from Mr. B. Winston stating there were six silver men in the number.

Today's arrivals report that there are seven who are with the silver men, and that there are two others who are on the verge of allying themselves with the silver cause. The gold men have received assurance that no fewer than six of the Massachusetts delegates, an equal number of Florida delegates, and four of the Maryland delegates will stand with them. These changes increase their former calculations to a total of twenty silver men, and their previous figures were correct, beyond the necessary two-thirds vote beyond peradventure. The gold people do not, however, admit their claims.

TELLER A BARKIS.

Willing to Take Anything Offered to Him.

DENVER, Col., July 4.—"There is not a word of truth in it," said Senator Henry M. Teller, when asked regarding the report at Chicago that he had written Gov. Alseid that he would not permit his name to go before the Democratic convention.

"I have not changed my attitude from what it was at St. Louis in the least," continued the senator. "There, at the earnest solicitation of many gentlemen silver Republicans who have left the party like myself, and Democrats and Populists, I consented that my name should be put in connection with the presidency at Chicago. I told them frankly that I had no claims upon the Democratic party beyond that I did not consider my nomination by its convention as possible. Nevertheless, I have meant so much to the country in all its past history, which, as we believe, lay at the foundation of successful popular government and are the surest guaranty of the perpetuity of our institutions and the integrity of our scheme of government? Have all these lost attraction to Democrats in the year of Our Lord, 1896, and are there those who remember the tenets of the faith in which they were educated—the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson?"

Will Be Teller.

CHICAGO, July 4.—It is claimed by the Boies men that if Blain is dangerously near a nomination, there are many delegations of gold men who will swing their votes for Boies, because he is more conservative than Blain on the free question. This is only one of the many rumors floating about relative to candidates.

Place for Teller.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Editor Holden of the Cleveland Plaindealer, who is a delegate at large from Ohio, says that he will offer a resolution endorsing Senator Teller for secretary of the treasury if no other delegate makes such proposition.