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WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Forecast for Saturday:

For Minnesota: Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

For Wisconsin: Fair until Sunday night; warmer; fresh southerly to southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

For North Dakota: Generally fair; cooler; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

For Montana: Fair; cooler; northwesterly winds.

For South Dakota: Generally fair; cooler; southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, July 10, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	82	Qu'Appelle	88
Duluth	82	Minnedosa	82
Huron	82	Winnipeg	82
Bismarck	90		
Williston	92	Boston	80-90
Havre	98	Buffalo	72-74
Helena	92	Cheyenne	80-84
Edmonton	70	Chicago	82-84
Battleford	80	Cincinnati	80-84
Prince Albret	78	Montreal	72-80
Calgary	82	New Orleans	80-83
Medicine Hat	86	New York	74-82
Swift Current	94	Pittsburg	78-84

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.05; thermometer, 75; relative humidity, 62; wind, southwest; weather clear; maximum thermometer, 86; minimum thermometer, 64; daily range, 22; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, .0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water	Change.
St. Paul	14	4.2	—0.1
La Crosse	10	4.3	—0.2
Davenport	15	4.2	—0.2
St. Louis	30	18.0	—0.1

—Fall.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and observation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

RESURGAM.

The final betrayal of the Democratic party was consummated yesterday in the nomination of W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for president; and, like another and greater crime, the price was paid in silver. To the overthrow of Democratic precedent that had already been sanctioned in the admission of outsiders as delegates was added the practical subversion of the two-thirds rule. By allowing delegates to vote in contradiction to the instructions of their states, and by a ruling that only two-thirds of those voting instead of two-thirds of the whole convention would be required to nominate, the result was reached. The great body of those who held fast to Democratic faith and precedent sat silent while the tragedy that overwhelmed the party of their love and loyalty went with swift footsteps to its appointed end. Like those upon the western plains who gaze, horror-smitten, upon the infernal majesty of the tornado that sweeps by them to overwhelm and destroy, they were impotent spectators of the looting of Democracy's temple, and the pollution of its sacred shrines.

And now, from millions of Democratic throats comes the cry, "Watchman, what of the night?" Delivered over to the hands of men who have clothed the statue of liberty in the flaming red of anarchy, and placed in her hand the sword, the torch and the bomb, what is the present duty of a man who is a Democrat because he is a patriot? For the time being we say to these forces of the beaten but undismayed, to rally about the bright standard that is never dearer or holier than in defeat and danger, and to wait for the event. The Democratic party of the United States has no regularly authorized candidate in the field today, and cannot stand on any common platform. No Democrat is bound by the Chicago denial and repudiation of Democracy. No Democrat is bound by a convention whose irregularities and defiance of rule and precedent were, next after its avowal of sectionalism and the gospel of hate, its own particular pride. Today every man whose Democracy is graven on his heart and stored among the ideals dearer to him than all save honor, is absolved from party ties. There rests on him no obligation to vote for a Republican candidate whose action on the financial issue is uncertain, and whose one idea of the enrichment of the few at the cost of the many by protective thefts his very soul loathes. There rests on him no obligation to support a platform that makes for calamity and dishonor, and a candidate whose title to a place upon the so-called Democratic ticket is founded on the destruction of the rights of the minority and the ruthless shattering of all party usage. Each man is referred to his own conscience and his sense of duty, shaped by the course of events from this time forth. For, that the ancient and true Democracy of the nation is to remain through this great crisis without a voice or a leader, compelled to bow the knee to the Baal of free silver or the Moloch of protection, we do not and will not believe.

Not in anger, but in sadness too deep for words do we see the fair places of Democracy the spoil of the invader, and its glorious name overwritten with prophecies in smoke and blood. To these men who have dedicated to ruin, in a frenzy of emotional exaltation that led them to a world of phantasms, the party that is the best expression of the hopes and needs of the complaining millions of men is due the great catastrophe. Yet of them we believe it also may be written that they knew not what they did. For us who will not taste the sorrows of exile or surrender the heritage of the ages to the invader, who know that the heart of the people is true and divine, and who feel that to it is the mission of a true Democracy, there lies ahead the straight path of fidelity to principle, wherever that may lead. In this crisis be every man the patriot, flaming with fierce joy to know that to be true to the needs of his country is to be Democracy's child. The party has not been destroyed by the wild work done at Chicago. As the splendid figure of Democracy that has lighted the footsteps and cheered the hearts of men down the ages draws across the stage of this mighty episode the funeral curtain behind which so nearly all except immortal hope lies slain, she writes upon its sable folds her prophecy and promise in the motto of undying devotion to an imperishable ideal that ministers to the needs of man: "Resurgam."

TO YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL.

The hour has struck. The time has come for men to stand for country and for honor. The Republican party, while agreeing to maintain the national credit and the national honor, has put in nomination for the presidency a man whose record shows that he is not to be trusted, and has placed him on a platform that exalts and glorifies the great crime which underlies the monopolies, trusts and idolatry of wealth that are the bane and menace of our age. The Democratic party, in which we have trusted and still will trust for the future, has been captured temporarily by a cabal of conspirators originating in the United States senate, and acting in harmony with all the elements of anarchism and Populism to be found within the party itself. It has adopted a platform which calls for repudiation and for the degradation of the nation. It has scorned Democracy and trailed its glories in the dust. It has nominated the most radical representative of the undemocratic ideas that have found place within the shield of the party's name. And there are millions of voters who will not lend their support to either of these men.

It is for such voters, thoughtful, earnest citizens of the republic, that we speak. It is in their name that we demand the assembling of a real Democratic convention, and the announcement of a platform and of nominations that will represent the highest and most patriotic thought of the country today. The Democrat party has not spoken. From the camp of those who have usurped its name and authority there has come a Babel of the words that darken wisdom. But our oracles are dumb. If there are indeed men left in this nation to whom Democracy is more than an empty name, if there are those whose devotion to it is high and deep, now is the time for them to act. We must have a party to preserve and renew its splendid traditions, and to fulfill its duties in the times in which we stand. We must have a convention and a standard-bearer that will rally to the fray the hosts of a Democracy stricken and scattered indeed, but undismayed.

Not an hour is to be lost. An army of voters who believe in sound money, in tariff reduction leading to free trade, in civil service reform, in rigid economy in the administration of government, in the enforcement of the laws and the rigid restraint of monopolies and combinations, are waiting for their leaders. For years the country has longed for a party like this. For years the great pulse of the republic has beat true to these demands. For years the scheming politicians of the old parties have made them more or less faithless to the people's call. Now these men, who are profoundly dissatisfied with the work of theis year's conventions, ask an organization with which they may cast in their fortunes, demand only the privilege of casting their votes in conformity with the dictates of intelligence and conscience. It is the opportunity of a generation. It is the birth-hour for a great party to whose hands shall be confided reverently and trustfully the destinies of the country that the mad lust for wealth on one side and the mad passions of the lords of misrule on the other would rend between them. Give them a name; give them a leader. And what better name than that which we have followed through sunshine and through storm? What leader more fit than he who shall dare to risk his all in the deathless resolve to rescue the liberty and save the honor of the people.

It is time to call out the reserves. Let the sound money Democrats of every state in the Union come together and prepare for placing in the field a ticket that shall represent the great principles of the party. Let those who were flouted and scorned and beaten down and denied the rights of men at Chicago take the lead in the new movement. Let there be a genuine Democratic convention; one not in the hands of a cabal or dominated by hate and revenge, but one called solemnly in the name of all that the Democratic party has represented to this nation, and ready to make the last sacrifice to preserve its honor inviolate. The country needs such a party. Never was its necessity as desperate as today. With the forces of monopoly arrayed on one hand against those of confiscation and rapine on the other, it needs to have lifted into the clear air the banner of law and order and strict justice and equal rights to all. That is what Democracy has meant and what it must still mean to our people. Let there be organization, instant and earnest, a great and truly Democrat convention, and a ticket for which the mighty host of sound money Democrats and that other mighty host of low tariff Republicans who abhor McKinleyism may cast their ballots. This is the prayer of the army of voters now unrepresented by any party and any candidate. It is demanded by fidelity to Democracy, by fealty to honor, by loyalty to the republic. Do your duty like men, whatever consequences may befall. Lift high the standard of patriotism with honor. Save the Democracy from utter extermination and contempt, and rescue the country from the organized greed and the wild fanaticism that now threaten to overwhelm it. Agitate, organize, volunteer for the great fray that has been begun. Let us know no East or West, no North or South in the defense of the republic, that must now be carried on through the work of a convention yet to assemble in the name of the true Democracy of America, and by candidates whom it shall name.

CALL THE PRIMARIES.

The Globe calls the attention of the Democratic county committees throughout Minnesota to the fact that tomorrow, July 12, is the last day, under the primary election law for the calling of the primary election to select delegates to the county conventions that are to elect delegates to the coming state nominating convention. The state convention will be held in Minneapolis Aug. 4 next. County conventions must, therefore, be held not later than Aug. 3. As the second day of August will be Sunday, the primary elections must be held at least as early as August 1. The primary election law requires a twenty-days' notice of every primary election to be given. Consequently, as we have said, calls for primaries must be issued not later than tomorrow, the 12th. There has been a general inattention to or ignorance of this fact. Unless counties are to be remitted to the extraordinary and questionable method of electing delegates by mass conventions, this matter must receive prompt attention everywhere.

MISDIRECTED ZEAL.

The pitiful thing about this whole free silver movement, which is particularly well illustrated in the tripartite meeting the other night in the interest of silver monometallism, is the amount of energy, zeal and real public spirit that is being dedicated to an unworthy cause. It is not a new phenomenon. It runs through all history. Wherever the people have been widely and deeply stirred, and great popular movements have swayed them hither and thither, they have generally shot wide of the mark. While the ultimate consequences of their work have been good, the immediate objects accomplished have been either trifling or unworthy. History working through human nature is repeating itself. It is impossible not to believe in and admire the great enthusiasm in the cause of humanity that broke out at the Chicago convention. While some of the men there rendered lip service only, and had a vivid realization of honors and emoluments to come, the mass of delegates were inspired, we are convinced, by a faith in the justness and necessity of their cause. Mistaken, they were, it is true, but not evil-minded. Therefore, the heart-rending pity of it is that with evil so rampant all about them, they should leave it to flourish unrestrained and unrebuked, while they ran off after a delusion which, if they could work their will upon it, would only do more than all the legislation now in force to buttress and strengthen the money power and rob the weak and enrich the mighty.

This is the irony of political destiny and the mockery of human emotions when they thrust aside the bonds of logical control. We can appreciate this situation much better when it comes within our local field of vision and deals with people whom we all know, than we can in the larger arena of the nation. Men and motives in the aggregate are the same, and we see in this restricted circle singleness and honesty of purpose, working toward the end of so much that is well-meant in our public life—futilism. One of the speakers of the St. Paul meeting said that it was a magnificent sight to see people the country over ready to throw aside party ties and to unite for the public good. And so it is. Mere partisanship, rabid devotion to a name, unthinking obedience to the dictates of others is, we are glad to think, on the decline. That much is unqualified gain. It is true, also, that a check must be put to the influences now strong and growing stronger in the republic, if our institutions are to be saved and remain operative upon the body of our people. We have seen the trust, defying state and national law year after year, without let or hinderance. We have laws enough and to spare and under every subject under the sun. There is not a grievance of the whole people that could not be redressed today completely and finally by the mere enforcement of existing statutes.

Yet, with this great body of restraining legislation ready to our hand, the tendency to combination and the crushing out of the weak by the strong grows unmistakably. How sad it is, how unspeakably pitiful that the men to whom this situation appeals, the men who are really stirred by the fine fervor of humanity, the men who are not self-seeking and are capable of looking to larger and nobler ends, should be so blind as to place this devotion of theirs upon the altar of a grinning idol. They are sinning against wisdom and against light. They are doing the very thing against which they themselves declaim. They are staking the hope of reform upon the operation of an act of congress. They are seeking to add one fagot more to the tumbled heap of unnecessary statutes. They think that they are preparing to relieve the debtor, but what they are actually doing is to cut down the wages of every working man in the country, to authorize banks and other financial institutions to scale down the billions that they owe to the industrious and saving people of this country, and to place in the hands of the money changers such a weapon as they have never held before.

With suffering and wrong before them, with the times clamorous only for men of stout courage and uncorruptable honesty to enforce the laws and bring the turbulent and unjust to book, they tumble unwarily into the pitfall, and surrender one of the most splendid opportunities ever offered to man to work for the advancement of his kind in exchange for this glittering silver bauble. The heart of man has not hardened toward his fellow, and high impulses move the world. The sorrow of this age and time, as of nearly all its predecessors, is that this emotion, unregulated by intelligence and unformed by a study of past experience, is now enlisted to plunge the people into a greater distress and a more protracted suffering than they have yet experienced.

IT PLEASES POPS

Continued from Third Page.

on the silver question; all right on the income tax; all right on the railroad question; all right on the question of electing senators by the votes of the people."

Judge Bucker, of Colorado, said: "Bryan must get the populist and silver votes of the West and Northwest, for to elect him he must get a few more Republicans than the Democratic votes he will lose. He will lose about 3,000,000 Democratic votes. The St. Louis convention held this month will be the greatest political gathering ever held, except by the two great parties, and I believe they will indorse Bryan."

Senator Stewart and Congressman Newlands both believe Bryan will be indorsed by the silver party.

SILVERITES NOT SOLID.

Teller Adherents May Not Support Bryan.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The silver Republicans who have been here seeking to nominate Senator Teller, are disconcerted at the result, and as yet have not determined on a line of action. They assembled at their headquarters at the Great Northern Hotel, soon after the nomination was announced, those present being Senators DuBois, of Idaho, Pettigrew, of North Dakota, Cannon, of Utah, Mantle, of Montana; Representatives Towne, of Minnesota, Hartman, of Montana, Shafroth, of Colorado and Newlands, of Nevada. The meeting was behind closed doors and the strictest secrecy was enjoined. It was agreed that no statement should be made and that no line of policy should be announced until a personal conference could be had with Senator Teller, now at Denver, who is regarded as the moving spirit of this element. Senator DuBois will leave for Denver tomorrow night and will be joined later by Messrs Hartman, Shafroth, Cannon and probably Mr. Pettigrew. The latter left tonight to attend the Populist state convention in North Dakota.

While avoiding public statements, the bolting Republicans cannot conceal the deep chagrin they feel at the unexpected turn of events. They say the convention was swept off its feet by a sudden wave of sentimental enthusiasm, and they predict that this sentiment will die out after its first impulses are spent. They believe that if calmer counsels had prevailed, Teller might have been nominated and the campaign made on a silver issue, unembarrassed by other questions. The present indications are that the Republicans will not attend the Populist-silver conventions at St. Louis about to be held and will make no effort to induce those bodies to nominate Teller. At the same time all depends on the counsels of Senator Teller, when his associates confer with him, within the next few days. Telegrams were sent to him after the nomination of Bryan asking him to express no opinion on the ticket and to take no definite stand, until his friends had an opportunity to consult with him. It is said by the leaders of this element, that a definite line of policy will be agreed on and announced within the next ten days. The feeling is that the best service can now be rendered to silver by centering attention on the maintaining silver control of the United States senate without further labor on the presidential contest.

TELLER TALKS.

Says the Silver Men Must Stand Together.

PUEBLO, Col., July 10.—Senator Teller tonight gave out the following interview, after receiving numerous telegrams from his silver colleagues regarding a conference which will probably be held at Denver:

"What do you think of Mr. Bryan's nomination?"

"I consider the nomination an exceptionally strong one," said the senator. "Bryan is an able man of high character, a strong friend of silver and close to the people. He will make an excellent president."

"Do you think he can secure the support of the men who left the St. Louis convention?"

"The men who left the St. Louis convention," replied Mr. Teller, "will make the silver question paramount to all others. It is not a question of politics with them, but of principle. I am not at liberty to speak for them at this time, as I have received several telegrams concerning a conference to be held within a day or two, and asking me to withhold any expression of their views until after such conference."

"I believe you have said, Senator Teller, that if a silver man was nominated at Chicago all the friends of silver should act together in his support?"

"Yes," replied the senator, "I said 'we must, for this campaign at least, overlook all minor differences and put the country on a sound financial system that recognizes gold and silver as the money of the constitution. To that end all the energies of the silver men should be bent.' I am still of that opinion, and hope to see that done, and if it is, I feel confident of success."

DON'T WANT M'LEAN.

Bryan Prefers a Poor Man For the Place.

CHICAGO, July 10.—It is now said that Mr. Bryan gave very little encouragement to the McLean leaders tonight in his interview with Tom Johnson, of Ohio. Mr. Bryan's position, it is understood, was plainly stated by him to a number of his callers. He prefers for vice president a life-long Northern Democrat, one who is not rich, and of whom it cannot be said was selected because he was rich and was selected because he would contribute to the campaign fund. Mr. Bryan believes that sufficient funds can be raised by popular contributions from people anxious to aid the silver cause. He thinks a Northern Democrat who is in accord with the cause of silver would be the proper candidate. Mr. Bryan says he is a poor man himself, and has been engaged in the people's work. A man of similar characteristics would be satisfactory to him. Mr. McLean has some opposition in his own delegation, but how great has not been developed. Other candidates mentioned are Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Sewall, of Maine, and George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts.

NO CANDIDATE.

Pennsylvania Decided as to the Second Place.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The Pennsylvania delegation held a long and animated caucus tonight for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion regarding the attitude of the delegation on the vice presidential question. It was finally decided to allow each delegate to act as he pleases. It is stated that about twenty-five Pennsylvania delegates will vote for various candidates, the other thirty-nine declining to vote.

CANTON CALM.

Not Excited by the Nomination of Bryan.

CANTON, O., July 10.—The news of Bryan's nomination was received with very little excitement in Canton. This was all the more noticeable from the effect of the scenes of wild enthusiasm which prevailed here during the St. Louis convention and for two weeks afterward. Gov. McKinley was at his home talking with National Chairman M. A. Hanna at the time. One of the household carried him a telegraphic bulletin announcing the result. Gov. McKinley did not care to make any talk for publication. Shortly after the news was received he was in receipt of numerous telegrams of congratulation. He entered his surrey and took the reins to drive Messrs. Hanna and Farquhar and Millholland to the station where they took the train for Cleveland at 4:14 p. m.

UNABLE TO AGREE

SILVER CAUCUS AT ODDS OVER A MAN FOR SECOND PLACE.

NO ONE FROM THE EAST.

GOOD POLITICS AGAINST THE SELECTION OF A MAN FROM THERE.

DID NOT SEND FOR BRYAN.

Plan Was Discussed But It Was Abandoned Before the Project Was Carried Out.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The silver leaders constituting the steering committee which has had until tonight, no meeting since the convention opened, again found, after the nomination of Mr. Bryan, that it had business on its hands in the selection of a proper candidate for vice president. A call for a conference at the Sherman house was accordingly passed around the convention hall, and the meeting assembled a few minutes before 11 o'clock tonight. The committee found itself with a wealth of candidates on its hands, including John P. McLean and Allen W. Thurman, of Ohio; Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania; ex-Congressman Williams and Fithian, and C. K. Ladd, of Illinois, and Arthur Sewell, of Maine. The name of Senator Turpie and Gov. Matthews, of Indiana, and Senator Daniel, of Virginia, were also mentioned. The committee appeared to be greatly impressed with the importance of making a proper selection and remained in consultation until a late hour considering the question.

The names of McLean and Sibley were the most frequently mentioned, but it was objected to McLean that his delegation were, while solid for him for president, divided on the vice presidential position, and to Sibley that if the nomination was given him, an opportunity might be lost to win a state, while even with him there was little hope of carrying Pennsylvania. It was developed during the course of the meeting that some of Mr. Bland's Missouri friends were pressing him for the second place. At midnight no conclusion had been reached.

The conference decided that it would be impossible to take any man from East of the Alleghenies or South of the Ohio and Potomac. This cut out Sibley, Sewell and George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts who was also mentioned. Mr. Sewell's name was very favorably considered, but it was objected to him that Massachusetts is September election state. The propriety of sending for Mr. Bryan was discussed, but the suggestion was not adopted.

The conference closed at 2 o'clock without reaching any conclusion except that each member present should inform his delegation of the names presented. The objection of location was urged effectually against Mr. Bland. The general concensus of opinion appeared to be that the candidates should come from Ohio, Illinois or Kentucky. The feud between Thurman and McLean cropped out and was made so evident that it looked impracticable to select either. The name of Gov. Matthews was received with considerable favor, as was that of Mr. Shively, the present Indiana candidate for governor.

Senator Blackburn's name was mentioned but he was ruled out by the Southern men on the ground of location. The Northern men were generally favorable to him. It was stated in the conference that Mr. Bryan had refused absolutely to indicate a preference as to individuals for a running mate.

BRYAN THANKS THE PEOPLE.

Tells Them It Is Their Fight and Not His.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Mr. Bryan made an open air speech from the balcony of the Clifton House tonight, addressing a vast crowd which filled Monroe street from State street to Wabash avenue. The Bland club, of Missouri, headed by the Bland silver band, marched to the Clifton house and serenaded the new Democratic nominee. The loud cries for Bryan and demands for a speech brought Mr. Bryan to the balcony, where he was cheered again and again. He was followed by two men bearing an enormous American flag. As the crowd shouted and the band played, the big flag was thrown to the breeze and finally thrown about the shoulders of the candidate. He smilingly acknowledged the plaudits from below, and pushing back the flag from his shoulders, addressed the crowd below.

"There shall be no signs of 'Keep off the grass' when you come around boys," he began goodnaturedly to the jostling thousands in the streets. Then he asked: "Is this the Bland club?" A yell in the affirmative answered his inquiry.

"Then, I want to say to the friends of Bland that if the convention had chosen him as their nominee, the man whose name is inscribed on your banners, he would have no more loyal support than I. The fact that he was not chosen cannot be taken as the slightest reflection upon his great ability. No man more deserves the convention's love, its confidence, than Richard Parks Bland." Another great shout went up from the crowd and for several minutes the speaker could not proceed.

"But circumstances sometimes contribute largely to great events and I think circumstances contributed much in shaping the results of this convention. When the campaign is over, I think it can be said that no mistake has been made. But it depends upon you; upon the plain people. Abraham Lincoln once said that the Lord must love the plain people, because he made so many of them. If we win this great fight, it will be because the plain people believe that we will bring to them exact and equal justice. We raise no plea against the power and the just due accorded to intelligence and to education, but we insist that when the government comes in contact with the people, there must be equal and exact justice to all alike, rich and poor, great and humble. (Great applause).

"The issue of this campaign is the money question. (Long continued applause) and we cannot be driven from our faith by the charge that we advocate dishonest money. The free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of any nation on the face of the globe will not give us dishonest money. It will not give us a dollar worth one value to one man, and another value to another man. It will give to the man who toils the same as to the man who holds the mortgage. (Great applause.) It will give us a coin that smiles upon prosperity. This is to be a fighting campaign and you, my friends are to do the fighting. I once heard a story of a man at a hotel, who could not sleep, because the man in the room above walked the floor all night. At last the man below in desperation asked his friend above why he continued to walk the floor throughout the night. The friend replied: "I owe $10,000 and it is due next week. I think of it so much that it makes me walk about the room all night." "But" the friend replied, "you are making a mistake. Why don't you go to sleep and let the other man do the walking?

There was laughter and applause at the old story to which the nominee gave a new interpretation as he continued:

"Now a good many people seem to think the candidate must do all the walking of the floor and all the fighting. But this is your fight; it is more important to the people that they select their officers than it is to the candidate that they should elect themselves. It is for you to say who your hired man will be. The officers of the people are their servants, and it is for you to say who your hired man will be.

"Why should you not be careful in selecting the man who serves you in public capacity when you give great care in selecting those who serve you in a private capacity. I want you to go home and feel that this cause is your cause. It is the cause of the people, the plain people. If we fight as we should, we shall win. If we do not fight as we should, we shall not deserve to win. I thank you my friends."

Mr. Bryan bowed and stepped back, and a shout went up which was taken up and continued for a block in either direction. Mr. Bryan retraced his steps along the narrow ledge to the window where he waved a parting adieu to the hurrahing crowd below.

CAMP MEETING CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Bryan's Idea of What Is to Come.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Mr. Bryan, was treated to a vocal serenade tonight. It came from a Kentucky quartette which made itself famous in the Blue Grass state. The small corridor was jammed full of people. They cheered of course. Mr. Bryan saw some friends in the crowd and by leaning over the banister, he was able to shake hands with some of the people. While this was going on, Bob Franklin was explaining the song the quartette was to sing. It appears that this song was entitled "Oh Lord There is Trouble in the Land" and was sung about Frankfort, Ky. during the Blackburn contest, and was constructed with especial reference to making the Carlisle people feel bad. The first version of the song was rendered, and then Franklin announced the revision would follow, this version being made since the nomination of Bryan and referred to the way in which Bryan would "sweep the country." The title was arranged to read: "There's no More Trouble in the Land." The song was greeted with applause.

Stretching forth his hand after the cheering had subsided, Mr. Bryan said: "I wonder how many there are here who have not had the opportunity to shake hands. All who have not hold up their hands."

Many holding up their hands, Mr. Bryan said at the same time making motions as if shaking hands. "Well we will consider, to save time, that we are now shaking hands. There is going to be a great deal of sentiment in this campaign, and I believe it is going to be a great deal of a camp meeting caming started, I think we will just send for paign, and when we get the camp meet-this quartette to come around and sing with us. I want to have these citizens from our sister state carry home our greeting to that gallant brave, heroic champion of the people, whom they came here to nominate. I want you to join me in three rousing cheers for Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky." The cheers were given, and Mr. Bryan returned to his room.

TORREN OF MESSAGES.

Telegrams Poured in Almost Without Number.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Mr. Bryan received 1,500 telegrams of congratulation. The messages began to arrive almost immediately after the announcement of the nomination. There were so many of them and Mr. Bryan was kept so busy with callers and speech making that he could not read any of them, except from particular individuals. Among the messages were the following:

Waterloo, Io.—Accept Iowa's most hearty congratulations. —Horace Boies.

Americus, Ga.—I tender my most hearty congratulations on your nomination. —George F. Crisp.

Chicago—You and the people of your country have my congratulations on your nomination for the presidency. My services are at your command, and as your cause is just and right, the Master will give us victory. —J. C. S. Blackburn.

Among the telegrams were a number from Mr. Bryan's own state. One of these, signed by a large number, was dated Beatrice, and said:

The Democrats of Gage county send congratulations. Here in Gage county if for Bryan by 500 votes. The Populists are all for Bryan.

Gov. Holcomb, of Nebraska, wired: "Sincere congratulations. There is yet hope in the hearts of the people of a return to the principles of popular government advocated by the fathers," and ex-Gov. Boyd, of the same state: "I most heartily congratulate you, and will vote for your election."

The Republican Bimetallic League of Omaha also wired its promise of support. Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who presided at the Republican convention at St. Louis said: "All Nebraska feels a pardonable pride in your nomination, and recognizes the fitness of your selection as the ablest advocate of the views dominating the convention, and embodied in the platform."

Mr. Bryan was especially gratified at the receipt of the following:

Durango, Col.—J. Bryan, Next President of the United States: We all send congratulations and promise the support of the great Southwest. The whistles are blowing and the bells ringing, cannons firing, bands playing and every noise in Durango is going. No such rejoicing was ever heard in this section.

—H. Garbonata, Chairman Populist Con.
—Joe Prewett, Chairman Democratic Con.
—W. A. Rees, Chairman Silver Convention.
—W. J. Miller, Chairman Republican Con.

Kansas sent assurances of 40,000 majority; Tennessee and Texas, 100,000. There were also several messages from Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, assuring Mr. Bryan of the electoral votes of those states.

Ex-Gov. Alah Adams, of Colorado, said: "Thank God we are to have a president who knows what the Western boundary of our country is beyond the Mississippi."

LUNACY AT HELM.

View the New York World Takes of It.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The World will say: "Lunacy having dictated the platform, it was perhaps natural that hysteria should evolve the candidate. The nomination of a 'boy orator' for the White house at this juncture of the nation's affairs, domestic and foreign, when the ripest experience, the best-tested wisdom, the broadest patriotism and the greatest executive ability are required, comes perilously near taking the one fatal step from the sublime."

BLAND SATISFIED.

Has no Fault to Find With Bryan.

LEBANON, Mo., July 10.—Within five minutes after the bulletin announcing Bryan's nomination was posted, Richard P. Bland was receiving the condolence of his many friends with a smile on his lips which denoted genuine relief rather than disappointment. In conversation with an Associated Press representative he strongly indorses Bryan both as a statesman and silver man and declared his entire satisfaction at the results of the convention.

Pops Will Indorse.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Francis G. Newlands, the independent silver congressman from Nevada, says: "The nomination of Bryan will undoubtedly be indorsed by the Populists, the silver Republicans and independent silver organization."

He (after the second act)—Well, if you'll excuse me, I guess I'll go out and get a breath of fresh air.

She—If it's the same kind of breath that you went out for when I was here with you before, I'd rather you wouldn't bring it in with you.—Boston Courier.

GOLD FAVORS TRUCE

EASTERN MEN NOT READY TO OPEN THE BIG BATTLE.

HE SAYS THEY ARE AT SEA.

MR. WHITNEY DENIES THAT ANY PLAN HAS BEEN AGREED UPON.

MR. HILL HAS NOTHING TO SAY.

He Was Tired and Did Not Think He Was Needed at the Convention.

ELKHART, Ind., July 10.—The gold standard men have left the convention and are on their way East. That is, the great leaders, who are disgusted with the manner in which their propositions were received and almost frightened at the radical departure from the precedents of Democracy set by the silver men. They are speeding East to explain the situation to the waiting masses. They are naturally not of one mind as to a plan of procedure, but one thing is certain, and that is that there should be a manifesto issued, proclaiming the violations of Democratic principles in the Democratic platform, and the prevalence of the populistic idea and schemes. That, being accomplished, mark the convention as not a strictly Democratic one.

The party left the convention hall early and hastening down town, had their cars attached to the Michigan Southern limited, leaving at 5:30 o'clock. Those who were aboard were: Mr. Wm. C. Whitney, Senator D. B. Hill, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, John R. Fellows, Smith M. Weed, Walter Stanton, James W. Hinckley, Thomas F. Ryan, Col. G. B. Harvey, J. J. Martin, H. T. McDown, Hugh Grant, of New York; ex-Fov. Russell, of Massachusetts, and Senator Gray, of Delaware.

Naturally the subject of conversation when the men met today was what would be the result of the work of the convention, and whether the Eastern gold men should support that work. The temper of all present had been severely tried by the work of the last few days, and it was pretty well agreed that a sort of truce should be made until all had reached home and thought the matter over carefully. Senator Hill said, relative to his absence from today's session:

"I was tired and ill after the last few days' work and as I was not chairman of the delegation, I did not deem it necessary to go. It has been evident to me since I came here, that an angel from heaven could not have turned these people from their purpose. They answered arguments with a laugh or did not answer at all, and then took the action that they originally said they would. No possible argument could have changed any of their purposes. We made our fight for our principle, however, and I believe our people will endorse us for it. It is not merely the silver plank in the platform that is objectionable, but there are many other things as I pointed out in my remarks yesterday."

"Will there be a third ticket in the field?"

"I cannot answer; I don't know. We have taken no steps in that direction and shall not determine it until later."

W. C. Whitney said in response to a question: "The statement that we have determined to have a convention of gold men is absolutely untrue. We really are all at sea. While, when I gave up my foreign trip I expected that the result would be as it is, I did not believe it would be quite as bad."

PATTISON IN LINE.

Out for the Ticket Headed by Bryan.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Ex-Gov. Pattison stated tonight that he would support the Democratic ticket, headed by Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska. "By the Democratic ticket I mean," said he, "the ticket regularly nominated at Chicago headed by Mr. Bryan of Nebraska. I have no sympathy with a convention of bolters." Mr. Pattison stated also that he would not take any active part in the campaign beyond giving the ticket his personal support.

Sibley Goes Home.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Ex-Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, who has been here since Monday watching the presidential situation and willing to accept the nomination if tendered to him, closed his headquarters in the Auditorium and departed for his home in Erie, Pa., tonight.

ENGLISH IDEA.

Comment of the Leading London Papers.

LONDON, July 10.—The Daily Graphic, in an editorial describing the decision of the Chicago convention, says: "Madness not devoid of a certain pernicious congruity will make the presidential election a conflict of crazes, and between the two evils, of protection on the one hand and socialism and free silver on the other, the outlook for the United States is black indeed."

The Daily Graphic thinks that the Democrats' prospects are better than some people think. "For," it argues, "another term of McKinleyism will give a great impulse to the Democratic platform."

The Times says: "The selection of Mr. Bryan was not unwise, because he has shown himself the most powerful advocate of the policy to which the convention has committed itself. However, what must we think of a party whose best man gives uterance to such stuff as his speech. When Mr. Smalley says that he believes Mr. Bryan to be sincere, it is only at the expense of his intelligence and good sense that we can accept this vindication of his political morality."

The Standard (Conservative) says: The Democrats have committed suicide, so far as the presidential contest is concerned. The Standard, after congratulating President Cleveland upon his friends' firm stand for honest money, proceeds to paint the gloomy prospect of McKinleyism for English manufacturers.

The Daily News (Liberal) says: Mr. Bryan resembles his famous countryman, who said of eternal punishment, "Our people will never stand it." Mr. Bryan's creed may appear nonsense to an educated reader, but he is a perfectly logical bimetallist. It is almost a pity that he has not a better chance. But Mr. McKinley is sound on money and is almost surely to win.

Shall Police Commit Murder?

To the Editor of the Globe.

A Good Government Rider has no desire to enter into a controversy with C. A. Abbott as to how good a citizen that gentleman may chance to be, but is entirely willing to allow the public to judge Mr. Abbott's goodness or goodyness, from the position that he chooses in the discussion of the proposition.

Shall the police commit murder in the enforcement of a city ordinance? Mr. Abbott's position assumes that the officer is infallible, and that in the doing of his duty there can be no blame attached to the manner of his doing it. Good Government Rider has actually been to New York, and also to Chicago, but what has that to do with this question? It may be an index of the degree of accuracy of Mr. Abbott's observation, and also of the truth of his statements as to the customs prevailing in the various "cities on the map," when he declares that any number of cyclers may be seen "any evening without lights or bells," rushing over the pavements at the rate of thirty miles an hour! I am, of course, glad to hear that Mr. Abbott has ridden five years and has not a sore head, but I don't see how he did it. It, however, accounts, in a measure, for the inverted condition of his views. If he can right himself so far, he might contribute $5 to defend an officer, "who does his duty" in an unlawful manner, even though murder result from his manner of doing it. R. G. R.