MINNEAPOLIS.

OFFICE 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

WANT TO CONFER

THE ALDERMEN DO NOT RELISH THE CONDUIT INJUNCTION.

TELEPHONE PEOPLE TALK.

THEY CLAIM THAT THE COMPANY HAS ALWAYS ACTED IN GOOD FAITH.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE NAMED.

Will Confer With the 'Phone People—Another Special Meeting Today.

The special meeting of the council called by Mayor Pratt to consider "that certain ordinance entitled: 'An ordinance regulating the placing of underground electrical wires, etc.'" was held yesterday. City Attorney Simpson submitted through Ald. Nordeen, a draft for a new ordinance intended to modify the various ordinances of the city, so as to prohibit the extensions of the underground conduit system by private parties. The ordinance covers the substance of Ald. Rand's recommendations at a recent meeting of the council, and repeals all ordinances in conflict with it.

Ald. Nordeen asked unanimous consent to introduce the ordinance, and after a kick by Ald. Jennings, Clerk Chapin read the document. Ald. Nordeen immediately moved its reference to a special committee composed of the committees on underground wires and ordinances. On motion of Ald. McAllister the council resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and President Snyder called Ald. Jennings to the chair. At the suggestion of the president W. H. Eustis was given an opportunity to be heard. Mr. Eustis said he owned the property at Fifth street and Third avenue south, known as the Meyers property. He described the manner in which he had acquired the property, and his negotiations with the telephone people looking to their occupancy of the building. He said he had borrowed $25,000 of Eastern parties to go ahead with the construction of his building. "If you repeal the ordinance granting certain privileges to my tenants," said he "they cannot move from their present quarters, and I submit that having acted in good business faith, I am entitled to some consideration."

Ald. Nordeen spoke favorably of the plans of the telephone company, but was ruled out of order.

W. L. Harris, of the New England Furniture and Carpet company, made a strong plea for the asphalt paving now under way. He said that it would be better to go ahead with the paving at once even if it was found necessary to rip a portion of it up to accommodate the conduit scheme.

President Snyder made a speech from the floor in which he advised prompt action on the part of all parties, and after Mayor Pratt had said a word regarding the telephone people's remarks to him, the motion to appoint a conference committee of five, amended to have Mayor Prat, the city attorney, City Engineer Cappelen and President Snyder added, was adopted by a unanimous vote.

President Snyder resumed the chair, and after hearing from Ald. Jennings, who had temporarily presided over the committee of the whole, appointed the following committee of conference: Ald. Schwartz, chairman, Loye, Alexander, Rand and Nordeen. These gentlemen, with the other officials named, will meet with the telephone people at the city hall this morning at 10 o'clock.

An adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when the report of the committee will be submitted. At the last moment, the ordinance which had occasioned all the trouble, and which Ald. Nordeen requested to have referred to the committees on underground wires and ordinances, was referred to the conference committee to be acted upon at today's meeting.

Indian Legend of the Flamingoes.

Tacoma Ledger.

Sunday morning, as that dreamy haze known only to the waters of Puget sound was being dissipated by the sun's rays, a few early sightseers from abroad, while strolling about the ocean docks, were treated to a most interesting and uncommon sight. It was no less than a flight of flamingoes, those timid and delicate birds from the bayous and morasses of the sunny climes far to the south of us.

Legends of the Siwash tell us that upon rare occasions a few birds of great beauty of plumage and form appear here, build their nests, and in the early fall disappear toward the south. Their story is that the birds do not come again during the life of the Indian who sees them, and that when they do reappear it is only for one summer. And so it has been for countless ages, and the legend tells us it will be so for all time to come.

The description handed down from generation to generation tallies exactly with the flamingo, and so we must believe that those we saw are identical with the birds of the legend, and the harbingers of good times and prosperity, for, say the Indians, the visit of the bird means "plenty game, plenty fish and everything good."

A Formidable Weapon.

Washington Times.

Shoe Merchant—Here is an order from a Cuban general for 1,000 of our new-style, narrow-toed shoes. Have we that number in stock?

Clerk—Not of the toothpick style, but we can ship him 1,000 pairs of broad toes.

Shoe Merchant—He will have none but the sharp-pointed ones, for he explains that he wishes to arm his men with them for use, instead of the bayonet, in charging at close quarters.

A Literary Preference.

"The trouble is," said the man with the loud voice and the positive manner, "that women read too many novels nowadays."

"Oh, I dunno," replied Mr. Meekton, as he put his dyspepsia medicine in his vest pocket. "Sometimes I kind o' wish that Maria 'ud take ter Ouida an' the Duchess, and let the cook book alone."

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

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The Peerless Remedy

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THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

STILL LYING LOW.

SILVER MEN PUT IN ANOTHER DAY DEVOTED ENTIRELY TO ORATORY.

WAITING ON THE POPULISTS.

AFRAID TO MOVE UNTIL SOME MUTUAL AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED.

C. A. TOWNE THEIR BRIGHT STAR.

He Delivered an Address in the Morning and Presided at the Afternoon Session.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The National Silver party put in another busy day doing nothing. Some disposition was shown on the part of a few delegates to hurry things along and get home, but it was frowned down by the leaders, who explained that they must wait until the populists took the lead. It was added that an attempt to force a platform down the trroats of the Populists might not prove successful and so the delegates, after putting in another day of the sessions devoted entirely to oratory, consented to adjourn until tomorrow before taking up the question of the platform.

C. A. Towne, of Minnesota, was the bright particular star of the Silver men today. He presided at the afternoon session and delivered a speech in the morning. His address was along the line of his recent address, if any thing a little more so. He paid particular attention to the press and accused it of being the tool of the money power.

One feature of the Silver convention today was a poll of the delegates to show their late party affiliations. There was some trouble in securing it but finally a list was made up which shows the following result:

526 Republicans, 135 Democrats, 47 Populists, 9 Prohibitionists, 1 Greenbacker, 12 Independents, 1 Nationalist, twenty states unrepresented.

The Silver convention will meet again in the morning and expects to get to work. As soon as the platform is adopted its work will be over as the platform contains an indorsement of Bryan and Sewall and will render unnecessary the formality of a nomination.

CHARLES A. TOWNE, MINNESOTA'S BOLTING ORATOR.

ADDRESSED BY TOWNE.

He Opened Morning Session of the Silver convention.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—When Chairman St. John called the silver convention to order, he said he was sorry to be compelled to announce that Rev. Dr. Nicholls, who was to open the convention with prayer, had been called from the city. Congressman Newlands moved that a committee on ways and means be appointed to raise funds with which to defray the expenses of the convention.

Charles A. Towne, vice chairman, was then introduced. He said that the press of the country had apparently forgotten its sacred duty, and had become the pliant tool of monopoly. Money was the God it worshipped. But the day of reform was at hand. History was being made today. The people had been lax, but had determined to manage their own affairs. They had suffered grievously at the hands of monopolies and trusts, but hereafter they would look after their own affairs. He continued by denouncing the perniciousness of the present money system. The delegates cheered long and loud.

The single gold standard, he said, would ruin the masses of the people. In November they would relegate the parties of the monopolies to oblivion and put in power men who had the interests of the people at heart. The speaker referred to the bolt of Senator Teller from the Republican convention, and spoke of the heroism and patriotism of the Colorado senator, to the delight of the delegates. Next he referred to the nomination of Mr. Bryan, who, he said, was born the year of the election of Lincoln. He then eulogized the Democratic candidate in glowing terms. This evoked the biggest demonstration which has thus far characterized the convention. Referring again to the money question, he said it was backed by men who used epithets and abuse instead of arguments. Speaking of Chauncey M. Depew, he said, Mr. Depew was a man whose jokes were sought for on this side of the water, and his opinions on the other, where he was not so well known. Mr. Depew was a gold standard man, and a monopolist, and wanted to impose the English yoke of gold on the necks of the people of America.

The speaker next explained the free silver question, and he attempted to show that hard times would vanish when free silver appeared. When the free silver party got control of the government, the robbery of thrift for the benefit of idleness would cease. Three months ago the man who would have dared to predict that free silver would win in the coming election would have been set down as an imbecile. Now the movement had grown to such proportions that victory was not only possible but certain; certain if the silver forces united. Sacrifices must be made on all sides. The factions must all unite and the patriotic people would be relieved of their burdens. There was loud and uproarious cheering by the delegates when Mr. Towne ended.

Ex-Gov. John P. St. John was then called upon to speak. He was greeted with cheers. He told how corn was worth 10 cents a bushel, oats 8 cents in Kansas, and potatoes 6 cents a bushel in Minnesota. This was one of the reasons so many farmers believed in free silver. Free silver at 16 to 1 would sweep the nation. The people had arisen and would defeat the corrupt gold power. But to do this a vast deal of

MISSIONARY WORK

must be done. There were thousands and thousands of voters who had been misled by the "gold bugs." The cry was that if free silver were adopted it would make this country the dumping ground for the silver of the world. The speaker hoped it would. If all the silver in the world were dumped in this country and coined it would make $60 per capita. And that was not too much. Should this be done, it would make this the most prosperous country in the world. Never in the history of America had it been so hard to keep gold here as under the present system. Under it $262,000,000 worth of bonds had been issued and the working people plundered by the "Wall street syndicate and English bond sharks."

When Mr. St. John ended his talk, a big banner upon which was painted two human figures, one was marked "McKinley" and the other "Monopoly," above was "Down these." Its appearance was loudly applauded. The next one to address the convention was Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Indiana. She denounced the "gold bug monopolists" and Wall street plutocracy, and said the only salvation of the people from serfdom was to declare for the free coinage of silver. She denounced McKinley and the platform on which he stands. She denounced the Republican party, the liquor traffic and the rum power of the world. The saloonkeepers, the rum power and the anarchists, she said, were with Mr. McKinley. So were "the thieves of Wall street." As Mrs. Gougar concluded she called upon the band to play "America," and the delegates to join in singing, which they did.

At the request of the Connecticut delegation, Judge Joseph Seldon, of that state, was given the stand. His remarks were a review of foreign trade relations as affected by the silver issue. Delegate Hall, of Illinois, said that a most potent influence upon the voters of the country in behalf of silver would be an announcement of the former party affiliations of the atendants upon the silver convention, and moved that a poll of the delegations be taken for publication. The motion was carried and the poll ordered to be taken at the next session. The following resolution was offered for the individual consideration of delegates preparatory to official consideration at the next session:

The efforts of the national committee should be chiefly directed to combining and augmenting the Republican element as an independent force, cooperating with others for the election of the candidates who shall be nominated by this convention for president and vice president and a free silver congress.

R. A. Colé, of Milwaukee, said that while he had the greatest respect for Mrs. Gougar, of Indiana, he did not think it wise to take up the cry of prohibition. The free silver question was one that interested the masses and should not be weighted down by prohibition. When he finished, the convention took a recess till afternoon.

WAITING GAME.

Silver Men Delayed by the Slowness of the Pops.

There were a good many women at the afternoon seesion, but the delegates were slow in assembling. The number of people in the gallery was almost twice as large as yesterday, or about 200. It was 3 o'clock when Chairman St. John called for order. He announced that, owing to the fact that the People's party had not effected its permanent organization, no conference committee had been appointed. This would necessitate delay, but he hoped the delegates would be patient. A resolution was adopted extending the thanks of the convention to Dr. J. J. Mott, chairman of the national committee, for the work he had performed in behalf of the free silver cause. Before the adoption of this several speeches were made eulogistic of Mr. Mott and his work. Dr. Mott was called for and was greeted with cheers. He said he felt sure free silver would sweep the country in November. H. L. Chaffee, of Minnesota was then asked to make a speech as the platform committee was not ready to report.

C. B. Lane, of California, a gold mine owner, was the next called upon. He said though he produced gold, he was for free silver, because, if this country failed to get it he would be compelled to give all his gold to the starving millions. Vice Chairman Towne presided at the afternoon session.

W. P. St. John moved that when the convention adjourned it be until 10 o'clock tomorrow. Mr. Turner, of Kansas, wanted the convention to get down to business and amended the motion to provide for an evening session. If its sessions were protracted many of the delegates would be compelled to go home. Mr. Baker, of California, was opposed to an evening session. The Kansas delegation continued to object to adjourning until tomorrow. Mr. Baker went on to say that the convention would be ready to adjourn as soon as its platform was adopted, because in it Bryan and Sewall were recommended as the nominees of the silver party. This remark brought applause. Gen. Warner, of Ohio, agreed with Baker and advised an adjournment until tomorrow.

Chairman Little, of the Kansas delegation, thought it would be a mistake to adjourn until tomorrow. W. P. St. John insisted that it would be an insult to the People's party to adopt the platform before the conference committees of the two conventions had met. Such action would be to jam a ticket, or an attempt to jam a ticket down the throats of the People's party. A half dozen more speeches were made and twice that number of men shouted for recognition. In the midst of the furore, the previous question was ordered. The vote was on the amendment to St. John's motion that when the convention adjourn it adjourn until 10 a. m. tomorrow. The amendment was to change the time to 8 p. m. tonight. The amendment was lost by a vote of 146 yeas to 151 nays, by a rising vote. The original motion was adopted. A good deal of confusion followed and some of the delegates went to their hotels.

The following resolution was read and referred to the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, that the national committees of the Silver, Democratic and People's parties be requested to refer to and designate the Bryan-Sewall ticket whenever practicable as the "American Union Ticket."

A poll of delegations was taken to show their late political affiliations. Later a resolution was adopted requesting all the veterans of the late war to stand up and be counted. Objections were made that at least half the delegates had gone to their homes. It was decided to postpone counting the votes until tomorrow. It was announced that the reason of the poll was to refute the arguments of the gold standard men that all the old soldiers were for McKinley. The convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Returned With Thanks.

Toronto Catholic Register.

A well-known public man, who has an excellent opinion of himself, received not long since a well-merited rebuke. It had been stated that this celebrity knew how to make a most excellent cup of coffee. An epicurean country gentleman wrote to him courteously asking for the recipe. The request was granted, but at the end of the letter was the following unique manifestation of splendid self-conceit: "I hope this is a genuine request and not a surreptitious method of securing my autograph." To this the country gentleman replied: "Accept my thanks for the recipe for making coffee. I wrote in good faith, and in order to convince you of the fact allow me to return what it is obvious you infinitely prize, but which is of no value to me—your autograph."

The Order Reversed.

Philadelphia North American.

Fairfax—"I notice that there are very few women at this place this year."

Hotel Clerk—"Yes; they have to stay in town and attend to business. They run down about once a week to see their families, though."

Promising.

Sketch.

Old Lady (anxiously)—"Does this train stop at London?"

Porter—"Well, if it don't, madam, you will see the biggest smash-up you have ever seen."

What's your husband's work? Does he have to do anything as hard as your washing and scrubbing? It can't be. What can a man do that's as hard, for most men, as this constant house-drudgery is, for most women? If he has any sympathy for you, tell him to get you some Pearline. Sympathy is all very well, but it's Pearline, not sympathy, that you want for washing and cleaning. Nothing else that's safe to use will save you so much downright hard work at the wash-tub or about the house. It saves money, too—saves the ruinous wear on clothes and paint from needless rubbing. 464

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Catarrh, Throat, Nose, Lung Diseases, Constitutional and acquired Weaknesses of Both Sexes treated successfully by entirely New and Rapid Methods. It is self-evident that a physician paying attention to a class of cases attains great skill. Call or write. Symptom list and pamphlet free by mail. The doctor has successfully treated and cured thousands of cases in this city and the Northwest. All consultations, either by mail or in person, are regarded as strictly confidential and are given perfect privacy.

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An extract of 70 pages of Dr. Nelson's celebrated work, "Facts for the Sick," giving important information to those afflicted with any special or private disease peculiar to man or woman for 4c in stamps. Address or call on the leading physicians and surgeons in the United States. CURES GUARANTEED.

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PLATFORM OF POPS

SOME PLANKS OF IT COMPLETED BY THE RESOLUTIONS SUB-COMMITTEE.

MONEY PLANK AS WRITTEN.

FREE SILVER, NO NATIONAL BANKS AND A POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM

THE SUPREME DUTY OF THE HOUR

Populists Declare Their Belief That It Is to Take Prompt and Patriotic Action.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The sub-committee of twenty-five of the Populist committee on resolutions was at work at midnight on the platform to be reported to the full committee tomorrow. It had at that time agreed upon a preamble and financial and land planks, and upon some minor matters. As the subcommittee comprises a majority of the entire committee, it is more than probable that its recommendations will be accepted. So far as the platform has been completed it is as follows:

PREAMBLE.

The Peoples' party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government, as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892, but recognizing that through the action of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our platform four years ago, and at present prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to the people's government the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to that end, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers have been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and pultocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government of the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

FINANCE.

First—We demand a national currency, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and without the use of banking corporations; and honest equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

Second—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, by the United States without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

Third—We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population of this country, and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production, and thereby establish prosperity and happiness for the people.

Fourth—We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest bearing debt made by the present administration, as unnecessary and without authority of law, and we demand a law absolutely prohibiting the sale of bonds and increase of the public debt, except in accordance with an act or acts of congress authorizing the same.

Fifth—We demand such legislation as will prevent demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

Sixth—We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to taking of lawful money, in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

Seventh—We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we denounce the recent decision of the supreme court in regard to the income tax law as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of congress over the subject of taxation.

Eighth—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

LAND.

A true policy demands that the national and state legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious man to own a home and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All agricultural and grazing lands now held by railroad corporations, in excess of their actual need, should, by lawful means, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly should be prevented by appropriate state and national legislation.

We condemn the frauds, the land grant, by which the Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the interior department, robbed multitudes of actual and bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by congress which will enforce the exception of mineral land from such grants after as well as before patent.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

We hold that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and in order that the consent of the governed may be clearly ascertained, we favor direct legislation under proper constitutional safeguards, so that a given percentage of the citizens shall have the right of initiating, framing and preparing laws, and of compelling the submission thereof, and of all important laws, whether proposed by national, state or local legislatures, to a direct vote of the people for their approval or rejection.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation, being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people; to the end that all men may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political political power now exercised by the great corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction of the political right and personal liberty of the citizen may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually, in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys and the proceeds of extensive grants of land, known as the Pacific railroads, should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws organizing said Pacific railroads. The foreclosure of the subsisting liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies, and that the foreclosure of said roads; the government shall purchase the same, if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein, or if the same can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

How to Tell a Good Novel.

Clips.

A writer gives out a secret regarding the way in which young women read novels. It was in the car and two girls were talking of what they read.

"Oh, I choose a novel easily enough," said one. "I go to the circulating library and look at the last chapters. If I find the rain softly and sadly dropping over one or two lonely graves I don't have it, but if the morning sun is glimmering over bridal robes of white satin I know it's all right and take it, and start to buy sweets to eat while I read it."

NEW TICKET FORCED

MR. WHITNEY SAYS REPUBLICANS GIVE SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS NO OPTION.

OPPORTUNITY WAS AT HAND

FOR THE REPUBLICANS TO SHOW THEIR HONOR AND THEIR PATRIOTISM,

BUT HANNA FAILED TO GRASP IT.

Republicans Not Able to Force Both McKinley and McKinleyism on Democrats.

NEW YORK, July 23.—W. C. Whitney was asked today if, in his judgment, there would be a third ticket nominated by the sound money Democrats. He replied: "I think the course of the Republican leaders is making it inevitable, and the situation is far worse today, in my opinion, than it was ten days ago. The Republican managers and candidates have shown no realizing sense of the situation. They have failed to avail themselves of a great opportunity for benefiting the country. If the present condition of affairs continues for any length of time, sound money Democrats are bound to organize and it cannot be prevented. The truth is, there does not seem to be in the East a realizing sense of the seriousness and sincerity of the free silver movement. You may call it a craze, but it has captured the imaginations of the great mass of people throughout the entire West and South, and it has a much stronger following in some portions of the East, not closely allied to large commercial centers, than is generally supposed.

"It is the result of reading and agitation. It has become a fixed opinion and an unreasoning one. I think it may be accepted as a fact that the vast majority of free silver believers, at this time, are not open to conviction. Their minds are made up, and they are quite as little inclined to reason upon the subject as were the delegates whom they sent to Chicago.

"I was satisfied before we went to Chicago that nothing could be accomplished, in the direction of changing or modifying the free silver idea, and I said so. Nevertheless it was our duty to go there and emphasize the strength of the convictions of the Eastern Democrats, and further to afford the country an object lesson, showing plainly that it could not be misunderstood, the undemocratic and revolutionary spirit that dominated the movement. In this we were successful. The Democratic mask was pretty effectually removed from the face of the Populism which had forced itself for the time being into a position of control. That was all that the sound money Democrats could hope to accomplish, and that they did effectually and unselfishly. There never has been, in any party convention, such a vigorous declaration of independence as was exhibited at Chicago, when 254 delegates refused to participate in the selection of candidates.

"What should have been the next step in the fight for the preservation of national honor and sound finance? We had suddenly come upon a very great crisis, one that called for the sinking of partisanship and the union of sound money to rescue the country from disaster. Hundreds of thousands of Democrats stood ready to subordinate everything, even to voting for the Republican candidate. What was the duty of the hour? Clearly it was one that devolved upon the Republican party and candidate. There should have been an immediate recognition of a

NEW SITUATION,

and the Republicans should have been the first to welcome sound money Democrats to a non-partisan union, subordinating all other things to this question of national honor. It was a new issue. It dwarfed all others. An opportunity was offered to fight for the established institutions of the country, the fundamental things that underlie party differences—law and order, national honor, common honesty, the integrity of the courts—all such things, without which we do not exist as a nation at all.

"A single glimpse at the Chicago platform, and at the spectacle of one-third of the party in open revolt, should have been enough to have shown the Republican leaders the necessity of a new alignment of parties upon non-partisan lines. No greater opportunity for patriotic action was ever offered a party, and it has all been thrown away.

"What has been the course of the Republican leaders and the Republican press? They have insisted upon putting the free silver enthusiasts and the sound money Democrats in one class, and denouncing all together under the name of national Democracy. Mr. McKinley continues to discuss the tariff, which has ceased to be an actual issue in this campaign, as completely as slavery, and the Republican press and leaders persist in deriding all Democrats en masse. They jeer at Democracy, and yet admit that the doubtful states are those where Republicanism has been dominant for thirty years. Such a policy, persisted in, can have but one effect. It will arouse the innate party loyalty of patriotic Democrats; it will make them angry, and will result in drawing sharp party lines. It is difficult enough for a Democrat to contemplate the possibility of voting for McKinley or to look upon him as the leader of any great cause, and the present course of the Republicans is tending to make it impossible.

"If they continue in this line one thing will certainly happen—the sound money Democrats will nominate a third ticket, and thus divide the sound money vote in the great battle ground of the middle West to save the vote from drifting back to the Chicago ticket. The Republicans will need, in November, all the aid they can obtain from sound money Democrats. If they think they can hold their natural strength through the middle West, or even in some parts of the East, by the single tendency to party allegiance they are mistaken. Free silver enthusiasm has obtained a hold upon Republicans throughout the West and the farming communities of the East quite as strongly as upon Democrats and they cannot be diverted from their purpose by either appeals to party loyalty or discussion of a dead issue.

"It is evident that the free silver vote is to be united. They are only differing at St. Louis as to whether they shall unite on the candidates now, or, with different candidates, divide up the electors by states. In either case, the vote will be United on election day. It should be opposed by a solid and united sound money vote. It never can be if, in addition to McKinley, Democrats vote for McKinleyism and all that it represents. The

ISSUES OF THE PAST

should be buried until the country has been rescued by patriotic action from its present peril. It ought to be plain to all thoughtful and patriotic Republicans that the time has come when it is absolutely necessary for all good citizens to drop, for the time being, partisanship and work together earnestly and intelligently for the common good. To trifle with a crisis so serious as this or to attempt to ignore or belittle it would be both a blunder and a crime.

"I think that at the present moment the multitudes of sound money Democrats, represented by the 254 delegates who refused to vote in the Chicago convention, are fully awake to the danger which confronts the nation and willing to co-operate heartily and honestly, with equally patriotic members of other parties in any rational movement to stamp out this heresy. How long they will continue in this frame of mind no man can tell. But the fact is certain, the present responsibility for meeting this situation, rests upon the Republican candidates and leaders, and if they are to act intelligently and practically there is no time to lose."

OUTING SHOES FOR WOMEN.

Three years ago the summer girl's shoes were regarded as a minor part of her wardrobe. In fact, she needed to provide with only two kinds—those of walking and those for dancing. But since then times have changed. The athletic girl has revolutionized the shoe trade. There are shoes and boots this summer not only for bicycling, riding, golf and tennis, but shoes for mountain climbing, trout fishing, fencing and basket ball, to say nothing of the many dainty slippers designed for dancing and piazza wear.

The summer girl must own at least three different pairs of bicycle boots.

The newest are dainty enough to suit the most fastidious young woman in the land. They are no longer clumsy and ungainly, but are made with a pointed toe and a French heel, and are altogether a very smart looking boot. For warm weather the boot is invariably made to order, to match the costume.

One of the swellest pairs of bicycle boots in town is made of Russian crash, with the foxing in brown glace leather. The heal is a dainty Louis XV. affair and the toe very pointed. The boot reaches to just below the knee, and fastens there with two straps caught through gold heart-shaped buckles. Boots made entirely of glace leather, both in tan and black, are in much favor at present.

One of the novelties of the hour is a lace boot, made with an adjustable top. After the ride, when the top is unbuttoned, the boot has the appearance of an ordinary good-looking walking shoe. Being made in this way, it serves two purposes admirably. Bicycle boots made of satin Francaise, and trimmed with leather, are also new.

All the boots are unlined and are much cooler than they look. The average bicycle boot, bought ready-made, varies in price from $3 to $5. Those made to order come as high as $20, according to the material used. For hard wear the boot with the horse-hide sole, which is pedal proof, is most in favor.

Many of the summer boots are most conspicuous. One pair recently made to order for a New York girl were of white canvas, trimmed with bright red leather.

If part of her vacation is to be spent camping out, the summer girl will need a pair of wading shoes. They are made of canvas, foxed with leather, and are worn over her ordinary shoes. They fasten with two straps, and the unusually heavy leather sole is studded with hob nails. For trout fishing these shoes are invaluable, and also for long tramps through the uncleared woods, where marshy ground and rough stumps are met at every turn.

For mountain climbing a less clumsy shoe is needed. Nothing is better for this purpose than a laced shoe of goatskin, made with a projecting leather sole. The golf boot is frequently worn for extensive mountain climbing. It reaches just below the knee and is best looking when made of tan calf, neatly stitched. The golf boot laces up the front, fastening near the top with two straps. It is generally made with a round toe.

There are many novelties in riding boots this summer. All of them aim to be mannish in effect. Those entirely of patent leather are the most stylish. They are made with a stiff leg, but wrinkling near the ankle. The toe is pointed and the boot reaches nearly to the knee. There are other riding boots new this season, which are made of tan, Russian calf, and trimmed with patent leather. These are also much the vogue.

The fencing shoe is, perhaps, the oddest which the athletic girl wears. It is a low shoe, made of black buckskin and patent leather, and trimmed with some bright shade of leather. The soles are of felt, and attached to the shoe for the right foot is a leather projection upon which to rest the foil. These shoes, bought ready made, cost $3. Many of them are of white buckskin, instead of black, and are trimmed with a strap across the front of scarlet, blue, or green leather. The back of the shoe is patent leather.

The tennis shoe varies little from season to season. It is always a low shoe, generally of canvas, and made with a corrugated rubber sole to prevent slipping when running across the court. This year the only novelty is the shoe made to order of white canvas and trimmed with straps of leather matching the tennis costume in color.

The low bicycle shoes, a pair of which every wheelwoman should wear, are best made of tan or black dongola with rubber soles.

A mother was explaining to a diminutive juvenile the meaning of a picture representing a number of martyrs who had been thrown to some hungry lions.

She tried to impress his infant mind with the terrors of the scene, and thought she had succeeded, when suddenly he exclaimed:

"Oh, ma! just look at that poor little lion behind there! He won't get any!"—Answers.

Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and all complaints prevalent in the Summer, are quickly cured with

PAIN-KILLER

This good old remedy, if kept in the house, will save many sleepless nights, many dollars in doctor's bills, and no end of suffering. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

A Handsome Complexion is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.

OVER $50,000.00 WORTH OF BINDING TWINE In Our Warehouse in Minneapolis, July 7th, of the No. 97 Manilla Twine, which runs 600 to 650 feet to the pound, which twine we consider to be the cheapest in the market to buy. This No. 97 Manilla Twine we are selling at 6½ cents per pound. We had some of the 87 S. Sisal Standard Mixed, 500 feet to the pound, at 5⅞ cents per pound; also had some No. 87 M Standard Mixed Manilla, 550 feet to the pound, at 5⅞ cents per pound, but as the quantity of the No. 87 S and the No. 87 M is getting low, when your order is received, if out of No. 87, unless you state not to, we will send you the value in No. 97 Twine. Remember, we had in stock in our warehouses July 7, over fifty thousand dollars' worth of the No. 97 Twine, notwithstanding some unscrupulous dealers are reporting we are out of Twine. Send in your orders and there is no doubt but that we will fill them.

We Have, in Addition to the Above bought Ten Thousand Dollars' worth of the No. 107 Manilla, which runs from 700 to 750 feet to the pound. Price 7½ cents per pound. This Twine we have not a large stock of, and in ordering please make first and second choice. Remember we have thousands of pounds of the No. 97. WE WILL FILL TELEGRAPH ORDERS provided you deposit the amount of the Twine with your banker or express agent and have them telegraph us that the deposit is made subject to our order. T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, 508-10, 717-19-21 Nicollet Av., Minneapolis, Minn.