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THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 5.

Weather for Today—
Local Thunder Storms.

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Grain Inspectors Quit West Superior
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Even politics doesn't cut much ice this kind of weather.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Arrived: Miowera, Vancouver.
NEW YORK—Arrived: Mobile, London.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Waesland, Philadelphia.

The poor dollar and the poor man's dollar are not synonymous terms.

When the match trust struck a hard place it naturally went up in smoke.

Bryan and McKinley are illustrating the adage, "Speech is silver and silence golden."

The "ides of November" will get in overtime work from now on in political speeches.

Was the Boy Orator of the Platte so named because the Platte is noted for its shallowness?

In Sewall's own state of Maine, of the 187 newspapers, only nine are for Bryan and Sewall.

Burmese bicyclists go barefooted. Their prejudice against shoedealers must be very great.

This is the time for vacations, and really a little rest from his travels will do Dr. Jameson good.

Rabbits' feet may be very good, but for a steady diet even Candidate Bryan would prefer pig's feet.

Alabama Populists seem determined that the tail of the St. Louis ticket shall do all the wagging.

Bryan has taken no steps yet to secure an injunction against Populists putting his name at the head of their ticket.

Spain has sent a million dollars to Cuba. It must be intended to add a financial problem to the other evils of the island.

Monday's wedding in New York was another illustration of the fact that all the wealth of the Vanderbilts cannot awe Cupid.

Vernona Jarbeau says that cycling ruins the calves. Hardly, Vernona. It hardens and squares them, but they are still all right.

Political intolerance, as exhibited against Ramsey county sound money men in yesterday's convention, will never win in any campaign.

Times abroad must be getting hard when the Prince of Monaco has to add to the attractions of Monte Carlo by fishing up a monstrosity in the guise of a sea serpent.

It is whispered sub rosa that in the matter of coming events, that scheduled for Nov. 4 is not the most interesting to either President Cleveland or ex-President Harrison.

A Chicago firm is giving 50 cents' worth of meat and a Mexican dollar in exchange for an American dollar. What more can the most rabid advocate of cheap money want?

If Mr. Bryan carries out his intention of using a number of new metaphors in his New York address, people will suspect that his knowledge of statistics is confined to figures of speech.

George Fred Williams claims he is the logical Democratic candidate for governor of the old Bay state. The Democrats of Massachusetts will raise no objection. They want to see how hard it will snow in November.

Eastern newspapers are complaining because there is an "l" lacking in the word tranquillity on the new silver certificates. That is only a starter. Silver coinage would knock out still more tranquillity should it ever prevail.

Hon. Potato Pingree, who is running for governor of Michigan on a silver platform, is warned that P. Wat Hardin, of Kentucky, once ran on a platform of his own, when his party was running on another. P. Wat Hardin was not elected.

In his paper, the People's party paper, Tom Watson said, the week of the Populist convention: "Under no circumstances will I accept the nomination for either place upon the national ticket of our party." Then he accepted the nomination for vice president.

JOHN LIND NAMED TO BEAR THE STANDARD

FREE SILVER DEMOCRATS OF MINNESOTA NOMINATE HIM FOR GOVERNOR.

WAS A WILDLY EXCITING TIME

UNTIL THE RADICAL WING HAD MADE AND WON A FIGHT

ON THREE RAMSEY DELEGATES.

D. W. LAWLER, F. W. M. CUTCHEON AND J. J. M'CAFFERTY DENIED THEIR SEATS.

CONFUSION LASTED FOR HOURS

LED BY AN IRREPRESSIBLE MAN FROM ST. LOUIS COUNTY NAMED D'AUTREMONT.

WHEN THE STORM CLEARED

J. J. HINRICHS WAS NOMINATED FOR STATE SECRETARY AND A. M'KINNON TREASURER.

FUSION WITH THE POPULISTS,

Who Will Name Candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General.

STATE TICKET.

Governor—John Lind, of Brown.
Lieutenant Governor—Left Vacant.
Secretary of State—Julius J. Hinrichs, of Hennepin.
State Treasurer—Alexander McKinnon, of Polk.
Attorney General—Left Vacant.
Presidential Electors—John Day Smith, of Hennepin, Harlow H. Bonniwell, of McLeod, C. d'Autremont Jr., of St. Louis. Wilson Borst, of Cottonwood, John H. Ives, of Ramsey.

Undoubtedly the most dramatic state convention ever participated in by the Democrats of Minnesota was that held yesterday in Minneapolis. And the most dramatic scene ever witnessed in a state convention of any party reached its climax when, by a vote of

546 to 206, Daniel W. Lawler, Frank W. M. Cutcheon and J. J. McCafferty were deprived of their seats as delegates and expelled from the convention.

The trio named rose up and walked out as soon as the vote was announced. Several other Ramsey county delegates went out with them, temporarily at least, declaring resentment against gag law. But before this quitting point was reached there had been moments of intense excitement, when it seemed as if the Ramsey county delegates would actually come to blows.

All of the trouble arose out of an amendment offered to the report of the committee on credentials. In the committee itself there had been a hot contest over the seating with the Ramsey delegates of the three gentlemen mentioned; but on the final vote the delegation as elected won by a vote of eight to seven. The report of the committee was therefore presented to the convention as unanimous. As the secretary started to read it a motion was made to adopt the report without reading.

C. d'Autremont, of Duluth, strenuously objected, and declared the convention wanted to know the names of all the men who were to sit in the convention. This view prevailed, and the reading clerk struggled through the long list until the Ramsey county names had been read. The object of the radical free silver men had been accomplished, and a motion to dispense with the reading of the balance of the list was quickly adopted. A motion to approve the report was shot in, and the chair was about to put the question when C. F. Bowditch, of Wabasha, called a halt. He said, while it was true that it had been agreed that no minority report should be presented, under the existing circumstances he felt called on to state that the report had been agreed on by the close vote of eight to seven. Then he went on to read the minority report printed in the proceedings, and in effect moved that Messrs. Lawler, Cutcheon and McCafferty be

EXPELLED FROM CONVENTION.

Judge D. A. J. Baker, of Ramsey, venerable, but full of fight, rose up to protest against the propsal to deprive Ramsey county of the right to pass on its own delegates. He said:

"I deny the power of this convention to take from us the right. We can take care of those delegates. We want all the strength and power we have for the state ticket and you have no right to take from Ramsey county such delegates as it sees fit to send."

Ex-Mayor d'Autremont, of Duluth, seconded the motion to adopt the amendment, and in doing so he vehemently disclaimed as follows:

On behalf of the Democracy of St. Louis county, and on behalf of the Democracy of the state of Minnesota, who are assembled here today, fighting for human rights, fighting for the rights of the masses against the classed, I stand here to second this amendment. We stand here representing the Democracy of Minnesota. (Applause.) We stand here representing the men who work from sunrise to sunset, by the sweat of their brow to earn their daily livelihood, that their wives and their children may not suffer. We stand here representing the old Democracy of this country, and whenever in our rank the standard of revolt or the banner of rebellion is hurled to the breeze, when gentlemen say they are not going to vote for McKinley, but they are going to nominate a gold ticket because lots of their friends would vote for a gold Democrat—I say that when a time like that comes in Minesota, it is the duty of every delegate and every man who loves the prosperity of the state, to take a firm and decided stand. (Cheers.) We thank these men for all the aid they have given us in the past. It is with sorrow that we see the position they have taken. But we have a duty to perform to the masses of Minnesota, and a duty to the delegates to Chicago who would not be bought or sold, but stood firm for the people, and that is why I second that amendment.

Dan Aberle, of Ramsey, went to the stage and declared himself as follows:

We came here from Ramsey county as Democrats—a great many of us, a few weeks ago, gold Democrats. But for the good of the party we make up our minds to support the ticket nominated at Chicago. If you want to interfere with our Ramsey county delegation, you do something that you haven't a right to do. I had a conversation with one of the gentlemen yesterday, Mr. Cutcheon, and he told me emphatically—(Cries from delegates, "Let him get up.") He said he could not support Mr. McKinley and unless there should be a third ticket put up, that he would vote for Mr. Bryan. You have three months' time, and I trust the balance, like myself, will come back and stay.

CUTCHEON HEARD FROM.

Loud calls were heard for Mr. Cutcheon, and after a time he took the platform. Every person in the hall became quiet as the Ramsey county fighter began. He said:

Gentlemen of the Democratic Convention: I did not intend to say a single word in this convention, and I should not have done so had it not been for the statement of the gentleman from Ramsey, which has called out the demand for a statement from me from the floor. Permit me to say one or two words before I make that statement. The question seems to have come to this: Shall men who have been loyal, consistent, self-sacrificing Democrats in the past, but who are unable to agree with the majority of the party upon the programme of federal legislation, be driven from the party. I have come here, gentlemen, as the friend of most of you, to meet my friends. I have come here as a Democrat who has given years of service, to meet fellow Democrats, and I ask my comrades of the old guard of the Democracy to listen to what I have to say:

I believe that the action they propose today is unwise, unjust and unpatriotic. What I said to the gentleman from Ramsey yesterday was this: That I could not support Mr. McKinley. I said that I believe he would be the exponent of a party who was the mother of trusts and monopolies, and that into such a party I would never be absorbed, so help me God. I also said that if compelled to choose between McKinley and Bryan, I should be compelled to cast my vote for Mr. Bryan. Now, gentlemen, since I am upon the platform and by your invitation, I want to say a few words of the justification of my presence in this convention. Let us inquire what I and those gentlemen who agree with me have done. I am not here to deny the honesty of opinion of any man in this convention. I am just as honest as any man in the convention, and I and those who agree with me believe that the adoption of this policy of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 independent of any other nation, will be more dire and disastrous —(Numerous interruptions followed here, and it was some time before the speaker resumed.)

Mr. Cutcheon continued: "I have no desire to irritate this convention. I am sorry the delegates are not willing to hear me declare what I believe. If not, I do not care anything about it. I wish to make an explanation of my position. I want to say to you that if there is a gentleman here—"

At this point the noise became so intense that Mr. Cutcheon took his seat in disgust, amidst cries of "sit down" and "go on." As he stepped from the platform he shouted "very well, we'll meet you at Phillipi."

The irrepressible d'Autremont again clamored for recognition, and in spite of the protests of the chairman and dozens of tired delegates and one band, he held the floor long enough to say, speaking to a point of order:

When the rights of a member of this convention, as a delegate, is questioned, I don't believe it should be inflicted upon the delegates of Minnesota to listen to a Republican speech. My point of order, Mr. Chairman, is this: That these gentlemen came into this convention (Cries of "sit down") they knew that this was a silver convention; they knew that they were gold men; that the Democracy of Minnesota was divided; that the last state convention of Minnesota was in reality for silver, though they voted for gold, and I rise to a point of order that until they are declared members of this convention they have no right to make a gold speech before this convention.

He had previously shouted to Mr. Cutcheon, "You are not a delegate yet."

"Neither is the gentleman from St. Louis a delegate yet," Cutcheon had retorted.

But the Duluth man seemed to think he was, although he was in exactly the same boat as Cutcheon, no list having been adopted.

While d'Autermont was spouting, big Pat Geraghty, of Ramsey, sprang onto the platform to demand recognition for a point of order. While Pat protested

J. J. M'CAFFERTY.

to the chair, A. D. Smith, of Hennepin, got off this:

"Mr. Cutcheon left that platform with a defiance. If I am right, Mr. Cutcheon said that 'we will meet you at Phillippi.' There is but one thing for this convention to do, and that is to throw Mr. Cutcheon out."

Geraghty was still clamoring for his right to be heard, but Champlin sidetracked him while some one called for the previous question. It was railroaded, and the Ramsey county delegate was fighting mad, but finally he cooled off and went to his seat.

WILD CONFUSION.

Amid the wildest confusion a roll call was then ordered on the motion to adopt the amendment. Cheers from one side or the other greeted the announcement of the vote of each county. When Murray was reached William O'Neill, who was the sole delegate to show up, entered a most scathing protest against the denial of the right of home rule to Ramsey. "I am a free silver man," he said, "for the state ticket and for Bryan and Sewall, but as a protest against the unfair spirit just exhibited, I must vote no."

All was smooth sailing then until Ramsey was called. The vote was announced as 60 yes, 27 no. At once several delegates were on their feet declaring that as Ramsey was voting under the unit rule, the whole 87 votes should be recorded in the affirmative. This was denied in excited terms, and finally the chairman, Dr. Buckley, said the unit rule applied only to voting on candidates and platform.

"Then I demand a poll of the delegation," shouted J. G. Donnelly.

There were numerous seconds to the demand, and T. D. O'Brien succeeded in bringing Dan Lawler to his feet when he said:

"Mr. Chairman, it is not the sense of the majority of the Ramsey county delegation that there should be a poll of the delegation."

Mr. Lawler sprang to his feet, and facing the delegation said, in ringing tones, "I challenge the statement that a majority of this delegation do not desire a poll."

Instantly the whole delegation, and the convention as well, was in an uproar. Every man on the stage crowded down over the reporters' tables, while most of the delegates crowded about the Ramsey county seats. In vain the chair rapped for order. Lawler was hurling defiance at his opponents in Ramsey, from an elevated position on a chair. Some of the radicals were taunting him right back, and Dan shook his fist to emphasize what no one could hear in the fearful din.

Ramsey had the floor, and in despair Chairman Champlin ordered the bands to play, while he continued to beat a loud if not a merry tattoo with a big cane.

Against the tremendous noise of the combined voices, bands and stick, even Lawler's strong voice was hopelessly lost, and in sheer despair of being heard he sat down.

Then it was learned that himself and the other two gentlemen had gone into the convention on the assurance that they would not be bullyragged or baited, but would be allowed to participate on the tacit understanding that they would support the state ticket. Lawler was charging bad faith and warning his Ramsey county colleagues to beware the results if they persisted. It is doubtful, however, if a dozen of them heard his vehement declaration.

When partial order had been secured, the demand for a poll of the delegation was allowed. Before it began T. J. McDermott had been granted the privilege of the platform for a minute, and said:

This is a time of peace in the Democratic party. We are trying our best in every way to harmonize every element and every party in this state for the purpose of bringing victory to our ticket. Our mission is peace and victory. We have got here from the great capital city of the state one, two or three representatives who do not agree with us in every particular, but both Mr. Cutcheon and Mr. Lawler have stated to me no later than today that they will stand by and support the state ticket that is nominated here today.

McDermott got no further. He was howled down mercilessly, and smilingly gave up.

On the call of delegates John H. Ives was the first to explain his vote, and spoke very earnestly. He said: "If I am of the same opinion the rest of my life that I am this minute, I will never vote to condemn a man unheard. I never yet have had the opportunity while sitting in this convention to hear from Mr. Lawler where his position is. Mr. Lawler has been a good a Democrat in the past, bearing the hard work of Democracy at all times, to be condemned by me unheard. Do you understand that? Mr. Cutcheon was called upon the stand to explain his position. I am free to say that I believe he abused that privilege, but I want to hear, before I ever vote to condemn Mr. Lawler, a statement from his own lips of his position."

J. G. Donnelly, Pat Geraghty, Dr. Buckley and several others spoke in the same strain, especially against the denial of the right of free speech and in protest against interference with the right of any county to have control of its own delegation.

Sixty noes, thirteen ayes, was the result of the poll of Ramsey county. Before the general result was announced, however, half a dozen gentlemen had made earnest pleas that Ramsey be allowed the right of home rule. Among the pleaders were Davy Johnson, Phil Winston and M. W. Glenn, of Hennepin; Wm. O'Neill, of Murray, and others. Changing of votes to "no" began to come so fast that it appeared for a moment as if the amendment might be beaten after all. But there was a sudden stop. Then the final result was proclaimed—546 ayes, 206 noes. As soon as this was announced Lawler, Cutcheon and McCafferty went down the center aisle and out very quietly.

DANIEL W. LAWLER.

On all sides they were encouraged or taunted, as the delegates felt; but a dozen Ramsey county silver men accompanied them to the door, to assure them that it was not at all a personal matter.

After this spell of wild excitement, the convention worked without friction. The results in candidates are given at the beginning of this article.

CONVENTION IN DETAIL.

While the convention was a stormy one, and at times, beyond control, all preliminary arrangements had been well made. Sergeant-at-arms Breslauer had the seats for delegates so well arranged that as the different delegations entered they had no trouble whatever in finding where they were to be at during the sessions of the convention.

Ramsey county's delegation created the first hurrah of the morning as they marched in with Seibert's band at their head. Immediately behind the band came a big banner bearing the declaration, "Ramsey County Gets on the Band Wagon for Bryan and Sewall." When the banner was placed at in front of the stage, National Committeeman Lawler took a seat right behind it, between John Hearn and O. H. O'Neill.

To the right of Ramsey sat Hennepin, 112 strong, with Watson's First Regiment band to soothe their savage feelings. In front of the delegation was planted the blue standard that marked Minnesota's position in the national convention. This standard it was that W. H. Donahue seized and carried in the procession of the standards that followed Bryan's nomination. Yesterday it was surmounted by a noble-looking eagle, with claws clasping an American flag. Before the convention was called to order this guidon of victory was given a place of honor on the stage, near the chairman's desk. Later an American flag was entwined about it.

Chairman McDermott, of the state central committee, in calling the convention to order, said he considered it the freest convention ever held in Minnesota. It had gathered, he said, to name the next governor of Minnesota—"to formally name him, because the people have already named him in their homes." This unmistakable allusion to John Lind was greeted with loud applause. Cherring also greeted a eulogy of the Chicago convention, its platform and candidate.

Mr. McDermott's speech was short, and when he had finished Thos. D. O'Brien nominated Hon. E. T.

CHAMPLIN FOR CHAIRMAN.

In doing so, Mr. O'Brien alluded to the action of the last state convention in defeating Mr. Champlin, and the feeling of the convention was manifested in the cheering which greeted O'Brien's assertion that the influences which there prevailed were absent in the present convention.

Seconds came quickly from all parts of the hall, and in short order the ex-speaker was declared elected by acclamation.

Judge Rea, of Hennepin; T. D. O'Brien, of Ramsey, and B. H. Rosing, of Goodhue, were named as a committee to escort Mr. Champlin to the chair. He returned thanks to the delegates for the honor conferred, and asserted that the Democratic party is now back in the position in which the fathers had left it as the party of the people, bound to further their happiness and conserve their liberties. He further asserted:

In the general belief of the great mass of the people silver was stricken down in behalf of the richer class of the period to the detriment of the common people. Secretary Carlisle had once declared it to be the greatest crime of this or any other age. The advocates of the gold standard admit that it was not the wish of the common people or the express wish of any political party that silver should be demonetized, and the people, realizing the situation in which they are placed, and believing that it is only a question of time when the plutocrats of this and other lands will own this country and the people reduced to a condition of absolute privation. Silver and gold—the battle will be fought out on this line. We have in this state men who claim to be Democrats; men of standing and ability, but whose voices have been heard in the past against class legislation, but who now never lose an opportunity to berate the Chicago convention and the platform there adopted. Man cannot worship God and Mammon. Across the face of the silver dollar alone is written the legend, "In God we trust." I wish to say to these gentlemen who have raised the banner of treason in our ranks, that no one man of the Democratic party is as great as the Democratic party itself. (Loud and continued applause.) I want to say to these gentlemen that inside the Democratic party is safety; outside is despondency and despair. Let me say to them that they cannot succeed against 16 to 1. (Cheers.)

I know of but two periods in the history of the country that parallel the present. One of them was in 1828, when the United States bank became so arrogant that it was a question whether the bank or the government wielded the greater influence. The people then went to the wilds of Tennessee and chose for their standard bearer that grand old hero, Gen. Jackson. They put him in the White house, and the Democrats of the whole country today rejoice in honoring his great name. Again in 1860, when the arrogance of the slave power of the South culminated in rebellion, the people turned their faces to the West and went to the then distant state of Illinois, and chose for their standard bearer Abraham Lincoln, who, after years of blood and sorrow, laid down his life, and the people of today, irrespective of party, revere his name.

In 1896 the people, again in the toils of the money power, turned their faces toward the West. They went to the boundless plains of Nebraska and selected our standard bearer, a man whom all the people admire and the common people trust because he is one of them, a man whom they love, because his name among his neighbors is the synonym of virtue; a man that it should be the pride of every Democrat to support, that grand and eloquent hero, that magnificent, that matchless and noble character, William Jennings Bryan. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Champlin spoke slowly and deliberately. He was listened to very attentively, being but rarely interrupted by applause. When he came to the point where he alluded to the bolting Democrats of Minnesota,

A SIGNIFICANT QUIET

settled over the audience. His declarations favorable to the Chicago convention and its candidates were greeted with loud cheers. These were renewed fourfold when the venerable speaker said with solemn emphasis: "No one man in the Democratic party is greater than the party." His tribute to Bryan brought forth an ovation.

On motion of E. C. Gridley, of St. Louis, C. A. Quist, of Hennepin, and J. F. Stone, of Pine, were elected secretaries by acclamation.

A difference of opinion developed over a motion to name a committee of seven on credentials. It was finally settled that the committee should consist of one delegate from each judicial district. On a call of the districts the following gentlemen were named:

L. W. Folsom, J. E. Hearn, C. F. Bowditch, O. C. Merrman, E. S. Cooke, W. L. Comstock, J. W. Craven, M. E. Matthews, J. C. Kelly, John G. Brown, C. A. Fossness, J. S. Blair, John E. Ostrom, H. C. Stivers, T. F. O'Hair, J. D. Sullivan.

The committee on resultions was named on the same basis, as follows:

J. N. Castle, Harry Caldwell, C. Elliott, A. T. Ankeny, Thomas Bohan, Gen. Pope, L. M. Daly, Thos. Hessian, A. F. Pfaender, H. D. Tolmie, T. T.

Continued on Second Page.

JOHN LIND.

NOMINEE OF THE DEMOCRATS FOR GOVERNOR.

CUSH DAVIS' LOGIC

HOLDS A LARGE AUDIENCE IN RAPT ATTENTION FOR TWO HOURS

IN SPITE OF EXTREME HEAT.

A MASTERLY EXPOSITION OF THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN

HE STANDS FOR SOUND MONEY

And Shows the Reasons Why He Is Opposed to Bryan and Free Coinage.

United States Senator C. K. Davis held the attention of perhaps 1,700 people at Market hall last evening for two long, perspiring hours.

It was hot enough on the outside, but in the big hall it was sultry enough to bake clams. Now and then a few boys' sized zephyrs stole in through the open windows, but they were obliterated long before they reached the center of the hall. Nothing would have suited that crowd better than a repetition of Monday night's miniature cyclone.

A less logical and convincing speaker than Senator Davis could not have held the crowd so long. But he spoke for two hours, and his address was replete with convincing argument, pregnant statistics and absorbing facts. Unlike the average political speaker, Senator Davis does not deal in sarcasm and bandinage in a stump speech. He leaves all that to Towne and the rest, and confines himself to facts, which when sifted through and dissected stand firm in the search light of investigation, when shafts of sarcasm would not even cast a shadow.

The audience was decidedly enthusiastic, considering the fact that every stamp of the foot brought out a free and unlimited coinage of perspiration. Senator Davis was cheered to the echo time after time, and once or twice when silver "rooters" attempted to disturb the meeting they were either howled down or quelled by a dignified uplifting of the speaker's right hand. There were on the stage with the speaker Hon. Moses E. Clapp, who acted as chairman; Capt. Henry Castle, Judge Start, James J. Hill, Dan Reese, ex-Corporation Attorney Pike, Edward Rogers, R. M. Newport, Theodore Schurmeier, George Squires, Albert Scheffer, P. H. Kelly, Senator E. H. Ozmun, Attorney General H. W. Childs, E. W. Peet and many others.

Mr. Clapp made a pretty little speech himself in which he said that the song of a recent campaign had been, "We must take the tax off the poor man's shirt." A bill was passed for that purpose, with the result that the shirt itself has nearly been taken from the laborer. "Bryan says that the laboring man must not be given a crown of thorns. You will find that the crown will be borne the lighter when we have more confidence in the nation, more credit, and a fair remuneration for honest labor. Let us go forth in all the panoply of truth and scatter broadcast the seeds of honest thought and purpose, that we may win this greatest of all political battles." Mr. Clapp then introduced Senator Davis, giving him endless praise for his courage and patriotism in the senate at different times when the nation was in need of cool headed and fearless men. Bowing his thanks for the compliment, Senator Davis proceeded with his address.

Senator Davis briefly referred to the momentous nature of the present crisis in the nation's political history and said he spoke as a Republican, and in behalf of the nation, of state and congressional tickets of that party. He then said:

The American people are going to determine the questions which are submitted to their consideration by the platforms of the various parties. They will listen to argument on all sides, and will weigh every consideration well. Let us look back of the surface of this campaign, back of the outside indications and glittering generalities of things, and see just exactly where we stand, what menaces us, and what we ought to guard against; for things have had a wondrous change within the last year. In former presidential elections where the two great parties arrayed themselves against each other upon issues of contention which were a generation old, well understood and well defined, the American people knew that whichever party prevailed the great securities of government, the great foundations of prosperity, the obligations of contract which bind man to man, the currency itself, were safe and would not be threatened.

It is not so today. For the first time since 1860 we are required to guard the very foundations and bulwarks of national stability, and commercial honesty. The Democratic party which met at Chicago in convention in July suffered a wonderful change. The old oracles and guides were rudely turned aside. It was occupied and demoniacally possessed by a spirit which has not raised its head in any political convention for thirty years. If there was any one thing which the men who went out to defend this country thought that they had entirely obliterated, it was the malign doctrine of state rights, which was the impetus of the greatest rebellion which ever reared its head against a civilized government. Low and behold! in that convention, from the state of South Carolina, as of yore, you find the declaration of the same state rights, in the same spirit as in the ancient time, and in a conection which must appeal to the resentment and repugnance of every liberty-loving man. I am not a political admirer of Grover Cleveland, but if there was any one act of his that will remain star-bright forever, it was his action, when commercial intercourse was cut off by rioters in Chicago, and he evoked the strong arm of the United States to restore law and order in this country. (Applause and cheers.)

This act is covertly denounced in the Chicago platform. More than that. If there is anything upon which the stability of any government depends, it is the courts, where men sequestered from political concerns and political ambitions, holding the scales of justice even between parties, decide for their fellow citizens what the law is. And for more than one hundred years the supreme court of the United States has sat in that exalted position, midway in the capitol of the nation between the senate and the house of representatives, typical of their capacity to restrain either, and it has done more to conduct this government to the high plane which it occupies, I was going to say, than all the statesmen which this country has ever produced. (Applause.) The Chicago platform strikes at that court. If there was another thing which the veterans of the last war thought they had achieved, it was the obliteration of all sectionalism. The whole country was to be a unity. But in these later days, we see the solid South coming up to the banks of the Ohio and the Missouri as before the war, a sectional demand upon an economic issue, precisely such as was made before the rebellion. And now, my fellow citizens, with the pitchfork of Tillman stirring up the doctrine of state rights, with the bomb of Altgeld in the denunciation of our courts and of President Cleveland thrown under the very fabric of our government, they have chosen to put forward as an issue something which touches more immediately the cupidity and the honesty of men, and which contains more disinteresting influences to our prosperity than all the other causes that I have mentioned. The Democratic convention has joined the Populist party in bonds of unholy wedlock upon the demand that the United States shall take a position upon the currency which I believe is fraught with more disaster to this country than the greatest foreign war could possibly bring about. (Applause.)

A correct understanding of the question is always the first step toward the solution of the controversy. The question is not, whether there should be a free and unlimited coinage of silver in the mints of all the nations. We