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### TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Forecast for Wednesday: Minnesota—Fair; northerly winds, becoming variable.

Wisconsin—Fair; cooler in southern portion; light to fresh northerly winds.

South Dakota—Fair and warmer; variable winds.

North Dakota—Fair, warmer in eastern portion; variable winds.

Montana—Local showers in northern, fair in southern portion; westerly winds.

TEMPERATURES.

| Place. | Tem. | Place. | Tem. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | 72 | Minnedosa | 64 |
| Huron | 72 | Winnipeg | 66 |
| Duluth | 66 | Bismarck | 70-74 |
| Bismarck | 70 | Boston | 84-88 |
| Williston | 72 | Buffalo | 76-78 |
| Havre | 72 | Cheyenne | 70-72 |
| Helena | 74 | Chicago | 88-92 |
| Edmonton | 52 | Cincinnati | 88-92 |
| Battleford | 60 | Helena | 74-74 |
| Prince Albert | 62 | Montreal | 82-90 |
| Calgary | 66 | New Orleans | 84-90 |
| Medicine Hat | 70 | New York | 86-94 |
| Swift Current | 58 | Pittsburg | 84-88 |
| Qu'Appelle | 64 | | |

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.04; relative humidity, 63; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 76; minimum thermometer, 62; daily range, 14; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last 24 hours, .09; thermometer, 69; wind, northwest.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

| Gauge Reading. | Danger Line. | Height of Water. | Change. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | 14 | 2.2 | *0.2 |
| La Crosse | 10 | 2.1 | 0.0 |
| Davenport | 15 | 2.1 | *0.1 |
| St. Louis | 30 | 13.9 | —0.7 |

—Fall. *Rise.

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

## MR. BRYAN'S ARGUMENTS.

The addresses made by Mr. Bryan in his public appearances up to date, and particularly the somewhat extended speeches at Pittsburg, seem to deserve attention and inquiry. We will endeavor to give it in a fair and impartial spirit. The first point which has to be noticed is his constant assumption that the settlement of the financial question involves the issue of national independence. He is never tired of saying that the American people are competent to legislate for themselves. This is an incontrovertible proposition; only it does not happen to cover the question in point at all. Nobody has thought of denying the ability of Americans to legislate for America. The question is what will be the effect of such legislation. Mr. Bryan says: "An enormous majority of the American people will declare in favor of the American system of finance for the American people, administered by Americans." Now, to talk of "an American system of finance" is precisely like talking of an American system of astronomy or of geology or of electricity.

Money is only a tool. The forms and uses and possibilities of money have been developed into a science. There is not one science for America and another for Europe. The appeal to "the American spirit," the assertion that this is a renewal of the struggle of 1776, and all statements of that sort, are less than honest, because they deliberately confuse the details of politics with the details of science. Each nation may and can have a political system of its own. Each nation cannot have a different kind of steam, a different law of action for fluids under pressure, a different science of heat or light, a different set of chemical formulas from any other. To pretend that it can is to insult intelligence. To pretend that it can in this instance is to make a bid for votes under false pretenses.

We come next to another appeal to the multitude, which we find couched in the statement "that only capitalists and financiers are competent to express an opinion upon this subject, and they are not slow to condemn the intelligence and patriotism of all the rest of the people, whom they would exclude from participation in the settlement of this question." Pursuing this line, Mr. Bryan said at Pittsburg that each man "is the best judge of the effect of any proposition upon himself." If this position is applicable to the settlement of the financial question, Mr. Bryan is all right. If it is not, if these flattering praises were sung only to appeal to the vanity of the hearer, and thus persuade him to vote for Mr. Bryan and Mr. Bryan's cause against his own interests and the interests of his country, then they merit severe condemnation. Let us see about it.

Among the consequences of the division of labor and the evolution of human intelligence, the specialization of effort and investigation stands foremost. To put it simply, when Mr. Bryan wishes a suit of clothes made for him, does he go to his tailor or to his shoemaker? On the proposition which he advances it is indifferent. Each man is the equal of all other men in all particulars and in all knowledge. To refuse to permit the bootmaker to fashion him a coat would be to insult that worthy man by declaring him the inferior of a tailor. If Mr. Bryan wishes to have a dynamo built for a workshop, would he call in a painter and kalsominer to wind it for him? Suppose that the average man, having a pain in his stomach, were turned loose in a drug store and asked to forage along its shelves to find out what he needed. If he objected that he was unfamiliar with these different chemicals, and knew still less of their effects when compounded with each other, fire at him Mr. Bryan's proposition that each man "is the best judge of the effect" of such substances upon himself. To apply to the chemist would be to cast a slur upon the sovereign citizen with the stomach ache. By virtue of his citizenship and sovereignty he must know all about chemistery and physics and sociology and psychology, and every other fact, science, theory and thing under the canopy of heaven.

This is a perfectly fair illustration. The theory of money and credit is one of the most abstruse sciences in existence. Money has been developed practically by the conduct of human society through centuries. Its laws are exceedingly difficult to grasp, and the effect of interference with them is as dangerous to the body politic as the swallowing of unlabeled drugs to the body physical. It is no more shame to a man to confess ignorance on this point than it is for him, if he is not a student, to be unable to state the laws of falling bodies or the mechanical equivalent of heat. It is as wrong for him, if he be not familiar with his subject, to refuse to consult the opinions of others, or to act upon his own motion, as it would be for a man who had never made the slightest study of anatomy or medicine to start out as a physician and surgeon, with no other equipment than a box of carving knives and a satchel full of deadly drugs, of whose potency and very name he was profoundly ignorant. By all means let the people settle their own questions; but let them settle them as they do the affairs of their daily lives, by deferring to experience and scientific study. Nowhere is the old adage "Let the shoemaker stick to his last," more applicable than in legislation. Defiance of it has been the parent of innumerable evils and crimes, from which we now suffer.

We come, finally, to Mr. Bryan's masterpiece, his fifteen puzzle that he presents to every audience, great or small, that assembles to listen to him. We will quote him exactly, giving the conundrum which he says will drive the enemy from the battlefield every time that it emerges from the popgun. Here it is: "If the gold standard is good, why not keep it; and if it is bad, why should we keep it for a single moment?" This is his rejoinder to the proposition for international bimetalism. Sometimes the most effective way of answering a question is to ask another, particularly if you can make it precisely parallel. We propound this one to such of Mr. Bryan's followers as do not believe in unnecessary war: "If arbitration is a bad thing, why should the American people have anything to do with it? If it is a good thing, why should not the American people establish it by legislation tomorrow, without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth?" We submit that this is a perfect analogy and a perfectly fair question to put side by side with Mr. Bryan's. The obvious answer, of course, is that arbitration is a matter depending upon the consent of two parties. The American people cannot arbitrate if the other fellows insist upon fighting, and send a lot of ironclads and an army over here to blow us out of existence. No laudation of the greatness and magnificence of the American republic, and no praise of its institutions, however true, can do away with the fact that we cannot establish arbitration without the consent of the second party to the dispute. It is an international matter.

Now, this it not any more true than that the monetary standard of the world is an international matter. We can no more change it without the cooperation of the other great nations of the world than we can cause the island of Great Britain to sink into the sea by blowing seven blasts upon a ram's horn. The magnitude of international commerce, the participation therein by all the great civilized countries of the world, and the fact that values are now and will forever continue to be fixed in a world-wide market, forbids the dictation of that market's unit by any single power. Mr. Bryan simply ignores the fact that there are a great many kinds of engagements to which the consent of one party is not sufficient. The danger of arguments like his is that they are addressed to vanity; that they flatter the self-importance of the individual, and that they appeal to that element of reckless defiance of law, moral, physical and economic, in pursuit of self-interest and despotic power, which has been the ruin of men and nations since the world began.

## BUSINESS VERSUS POLITICS.

The position which the Globe has taken with reference to the status of the board of public works and the proper attitude to be assumed by every citizen is vindicated by the action of the conference committee on Monday. After a quite spirited discussion as to the advisability of receiving the report of President Gorman, of the board, it was accepted by a vote of 7 to 3. The only votes in the negative were cast by the mayor, the comptroller and the president of the board of aldermen, each appearing to be governed by the distinctly partisan motive. The other gentlemen who are members of this committee have plenty of staunch Republicans among them, but they are business men and fair-minded, as well as Republicans. They could see no possible sense in refusing to take the only position consistent with regard for the public interest. They could not see why anybody should refuse a nominal recognition of the existence of the board of public works, to protect the public right and the public interest until such time as the courts should have passed upon the matter.

The action of the mayor and the council in this matter is as unintelligible as it is discreditable. Nobody proposes that they should yield a particle of their desire to abolish the board of public works, to substitute the commissioner instead. Nobody suggested that the legal rights of that commissioner should be jeopardized in any particular. All that was asked was that, to prevent future complications and the possible rendering illegal of important public acts, both bodies should act together until the case had passed through the courts; and thus all proceedings be made valid, no matter which should finally be declared, by judicial decree, to be the competent authority.

It takes a political partisan of more than ordinarily narrow mind to see anything objectionable in this position, which the Republican majority in the city government has relentlessly turned down. It could not receive a more effective rebuke than the quiet, but emphatic reversal of this obnoxious doctrine by a body consisting of the heads of all the principal departments of the public service, and containing Republicans as ardent as those others who permitted partisanship to run away with their judgment and their sense of public duty and right.

## OUGHT TO BE FAMILIAR.

A contemporary calls attention to the charge of the New York Journal and other silver papers that those dreadful "bankers" have already reduced the country to a silver basis. Gold, they say, went out of circulation, practically, some time ago, and now the banks have locked up most of the greenbacks, and individual depositors are following the same policy. They are demanding gold or legal tender notes, and, as a consequence, most of the money in circulation consists of silver and silver certificates. Take a bill out of your pocket, they say, if you happen to have one there, and the chances are ten to one that you will find it to be a silver certificate.

Now, the phenomena which these gentlemen notice are neither singular nor recent. The Globe has shown repeatedly how, ever since the fear of a descent to the silver basis became general, public and private dues have been paid, as far as possible, in the money of most doubtful quality—that is to say, silver and its representative—while that which calls specifically for gold has been retained. It has become a habit with too many people to search, whenever a fact like this is called to their notice, for some dreadful conspiracy on the part of somebody to account for it. They are unwilling to accept the natural explanation, and want something far-fetched and damaging. The movement in question is as old as Gresham's law, of which it is only another illustration. The moment that any doubt is cast upon the quality of any part of a nation's currency, that part is pushed into most active circulation, and the better portion is reserved.

It is not the corporations, banks, capitalists, or any other special class of persons, who bring this about; it is the whole body of the people. It rests upon the universal human instinct of self-preservation. It is a part of that enlightened selfishness which must rule in business transactions. Every individual in the United States who looks after his own interests proposes, as between two different articles, whether they are dollars or houses or farms or cows, to keep the better and let the other fellow have the worse. That is all there is to it. As long as there was no practical distinction between our different forms of currency, no discrimination was made. From the time that the silver agitation assumed such prominence as to threaten the maintenance of the gold standard, people began to look askance at one form of money and to clutch at the other. Leading silverites like Stewart and Altgeld insist on gold contracts in their private business. Only the very silly, or the very wicked, charge this up to a concerted plan on the part of any particular class or interest. It is founded in human nature. It is a practical exemplification of Gresham's law, and is only a repetition of what has happened in all countries ever since the practice of debasing the currency was known, and what will continue to happen until human nature is so changed that men, in their business affairs, insist upon taking the worst end of a bargain themselves, and giving the advantage to another.

## A FAIR ARGUMENT.

Many of our contemporaries who favor free silver, and a few of them who do not, like the Washington Post, for example, object to the Mexican dollar argument as not valid. They say that the employers who offer Mexican dollars to their employes are not meeting the situation squarely. Even where they offer, as the Philadelphia Times has done, to pay employes $1.90 in Mexican coin for every dollar of wages or salary earned, others object that the test is not a fair one. The Washington Post, referring to a proposition of Mr. Armour, of Chicago, to pay Mexican dollars, says that a man of his intelligence should not resort to "such a puerile and silly proceeding as this." It says that the Mexican dollar is worth only 50 cents in this country "because it is not a legal tender in the United States." Now, in this case, it is the Post that is silly and fatuous, and we fear, to use its own simile, that its intelligence in this connection must be likened unto a "canary bird's." The answer would be very good if the relation between the Mexican dollar and the American dollar held good only in the United States. It would then be ample refutation to say that, although the Mexican dollar contains more grains of silver than the American standard dollar, yet it could not be accepted by American workingmen, because, not being legal tender here, they could not pass it on at its face value.

But it happens, unfortunately for the Post's argument and for those who hold, as it does, that it is the legal tender quality which makes the difference, that the Mexican dollar is at precisely the same disadvantage in Mexico that it is in the United States. There the conditions are reversed. There the Mexican dollar is legal tender and the American dollar is not. If, therefore, it is the legal tender quality that does the business, the Mexican dollar in Mexico ought to be worth something more than the American dollar, and the latter to circulate at its bullion value. On the contrary, we find that in Mexico everywhere one American silver dollar, which is not a legal tender there, and which nobody is obliged to take, is exchangeable for two Mexican silver dollars, which are legal tender, and which everybody is obliged to take, and each of which contains more silver bullion than the American coin. This upsets absolutely the answer of the Post and the other journals on that side, and makes perfectly valid the argument drawn from the status of the Mexican dollar. The whole difference is that the Mexican coin is not exchangeable at pleasure for gold. Mexico has no gold reserve and makes no attempt to maintain the parity of the metals. The American dollar, though not redeemable in anything, has behind it the repeated solemn declaration of this government that it proposes to maintain all its coins at par. This means that the American silver dollar will exchange freely for a gold dollar. It means that the Mexican merchant or banker, who takes the American dollar, knows that he can send it into the United States and obtain gold for it; or, what is the same thing, purchase commodities with it at gold prices on the gold basis. There is no place on the face of the earth where that can be done with the Mexican dollar. Consequently, the value of one measured by its purchasing power is its bullion value solely and everywhere, and the value of the other is the value of the gold standard that is behind it. There is nothing the matter with the Mexican dollar argument. It's all right.

## MONEY AS A STOREHOUSE.

We have had all the standard definitions of money, its nature, source and uses in making the exchanges of trade. To the mind of average intelligence these convey little meaning. They seem like abstractions, well enough for literary fellows, but not suited to the consumption of plain people. Let us see if it cannot be presented from a point of view out of the usual and one with which everyone is made familiar by his daily experiences. If men consumed everything they produced there would be no need of money. That comes in when they make more than they need to eat or wear. They also then need some other things. If one is a farmer he must have barns and granaries to store his surplus and stables to keep the cattle which he has produced in excess of his wants and those of his family. The shoemaker and the tailor must have a safe place to keep the goods they have made for sale. The manufacturer must have his warehouses. Each producer provides some place to store the commodities he has made.

But no man raises or makes more than he needs to sustain him and those dependent on him if he can make no use of the excess. He only does it when he can exchange the surplus that he does not need with some one who wants it, for things the other has made and which he or his family need. He may not be able to find such a person. His product is bulky, or, as with cattle, may cost more to keep than any excess of value will compensate, or, as with other products, loss may come through deterioration if kept long. Here comes in the use of money. He exchanges his commodities for it; sells them and gets money. The money is, in his estimation, the exact equivalent of the things he has produced. It is equal to and stands for them. Practically they are in the money. It then becomes a storehouse, answering to the granary and the warehouse, with the advantage of carrying a large quantity of commodities in a very small space.

If it is really money, a thing of value or representing and readily converted into a thing of value, it has the advantage over the commodities it stores of being able to be kept not only without expense, but, if loaned, with profit. It is a permanent storehouse not liable to be diminished in value and ready for conversion at any time into commodities for use or consumption. For the man who merely aids in producing the things others want, and receives for his assistance a fixed price or wage, the money he gets is but a storehouse into which he has converted his labor. He has turned food into energy and, through the mechanism of brain and muscle, sold it. The money, to him, is just so much stored up energy able to command as much of the products of the energy of others as he expended in getting it, sometimes more, sometimes less, oftener as much, whenever he wishes to put it to that use. So for all men who work and make, money is mainly a storehouse for what they have made.

It follows that the storehouse should be a secure one. The farmer makes sure that the roof of the granary does not leak, and that rats cannot get in and eat his grain. He would be esteemed a very foolish man if he did not, and a candidate for the asylum should he cut holes in the roof. The manufacturer who, after making his costly wares, should put them into a warehouse that did not keep them in as good condition as when made would soon be in the insolvency court. And the wage earner, most of all, wants the storehouse of his energy to be proof against any loss. He wants to be able to get out just as much as he put in when the time comes that he would exchange his stored energy for what he may need. He wants it to command just as much of what the energy of others has produced as it did the day he put it there. That is, every man, if sensible, wants the money he has earned to be good money, the best money, and money that will increase in its power to buy rather than to lose. Applying this definition of money to the present discussions about money may help some one to get out of the fog in which he may be wandering.

## OF REASONABLE LENGTH.

The Globe has been compelled, reluctantly, on more than one occasion recently, to return communications to their writers with a request to shorten them as a condition of publication. Our offer of the use of our columns to the advocates of either side of the financial question stands open freely and will so remain; but, in order that each individual should have a fair opportunity to express himself, it is necessary that some space limit should be fixed. It is neither necessary nor fair to others to request the Globe to publish letters that range in length from one to two printed columns. The demand upon our space will not permit it. Within the length of a half a column all that needs to be said by a correspondent upon any particular point of the financial discussion can be compressed. If he desires to take up other points, he can make them the subject of other communications. The Globe will publish, as it has been doing now for weeks, and is glad to do, every inquiry and every argument temperately expressed and not personal in character, upon any phase and any side of the money question. It welcomes all such communications for the future, but must ask the writers of them not to exceed the space which it has set.

## ROSING FOR CHAIRMAN.

### Said to Be Slated to Direct the Democratic Campaign.

The organization of the Democratic state central committee will not be completed until E. T. Champlin, the chairman of the Minneapolis convention, names the members at large which he has to appoint. Just who will be selected is uncertain, but it is understood by some of the leading party men in St. Paul that L. A. Rosing, of Cannon Falls, will be selected as chairman of the state central committee. Beyond this no one seems to have any idea who will be selected by Mr. Champlin. As soon as his appointments are made, the committee will be called together and plans for the work of the campaign arranged.

The selection of Mr. Rosing, if the report proves to be correct, is the least acceptable one that could have been made from the standpoint of the managers of Gov. Clough's campaign. The Cannon Falls man is said to be possessed of more political astuteness than a good many veteran political managers and he well may be expected to direct an aggressive fight during the campaign.

* * *

Francis H. Clarke, the Populist candidate for congress, filed his certificate of nomination yesterday with the county auditor. Mr. Clarke is the first candidate to file his certificate.

* * *

The First Ward McKinley club will meet at Sjoberg's hall, Payne avenue and Wells street tonight for the purpose of reorganizing the club. Gen. Moses E. Clapp will be one of the speakers of the evening.

* * *

The next meeting under the auspices of the Sound Money club will be held Thursday night at St. Francis' hall, Warsaw and James streets. Addresses will be delivered by Moses E. Clapp and Senator E. H. Ozmun. Senator Ozmun, who is in charge of the headquarters in the Germania Life building, is pushing the work aggressively. Besides the large amount of sound money literature which he is sending out he is devoting a good deal of time to the work of arranging meetings in the various wards in the city.

* * *

The Republican state central committee has arranged a series of dates on which Israel Bergstrom will speak in the Sixth district. The first will be at Two Harbors, Aug. 17. Town meetings will be held in different parts of Duluth. The first will be on the 18th; the second, on the 22d; third, 24th; fourth, on the 25th. The last will be in West Duluth. He will speak at Carlton on the 19th; Cloquet, 20th; Grand Rapids, 21st; Aitkin, 26th, and Brainerd, the 27th.

* * *

Hon. John Lind is expected to arrive in St. Paul today. He is coming it is said for the purpose of conferring with some of the leading Democrats and Populists about matters pertaining to the campaign.

## KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

### Convention to Name a State Ticket in Session.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 11.—The Republican convention to nominate a state ticket met at noon today. After the usual preliminaries, the convention took a recess.

At the afternoon session of the convention the platform as reported by the committee was adopted without an opposing vote. It indorses the nomination of McKinley and Hobart; declares for protection, and sound money as the cardinal principles of Republicanism, opposes the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this country alone, although favoring the fullest possible use of gold, silver and paper money consistent with maintaining them at a parity, urges amendments which will make the interstate commerce law effective and indorses the administration of Gov. Morrill and his associates. After one ballot had been taken on the nomination of chief justice without a choice, the convention at 7 o'clock adjourned until 9 o'clock. The first vote on chief justice stood David Martin, present incumbent, 281½. Judge T. F. Carver, 297½. Judge Nelson Case 138. C. B. Graves, 140½. Martin would have been renominated without opposition, but for his recent decision on the famous Kansas mortgage redemption law, which his opponents claimed savored too strongly of Populism to commend its author as a Republican candidate.

Judge Garver won on the third ballot with 443 votes. Gov. E. N. Morrill was renominated by acclamation, the name of James A. Troutman, his leading opponent, having been withdrawn, and the names of S. R. Peters and T. M. Potter, two of the opponents, not being presented to the convention.

## OHIO FUSION.

### Democrats Are Bidding for the Populist Vote.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 11.—The Democratic state central committee met here today and selected Daniel G. McConville chairman of the executive committee. A committee was appointed to attend the Populist state convention at Springfield, Aug. 26, and if possible arrange for a fusion. There are two vacancies in the Democratic state ticket, that of state dairy and food commissioner, caused by the death of Patrick McKeown, of Cincinnati, and that of judge of the supreme court, caused by the resignation of Judge J. E. Blandin, of Cleveland. The Democratic committee proposes, as an inducement to the Populists to fuse, to allow them to fill these two places on the ticket. The state central committee adjourned to Sept. 1 to await the action of the Populist convention. As 52,000 Populist votes were cast in Ohio for governor in 1894, the proposed fusion on the state ticket is regarded as an important move.

## FUSION AND CONFUSION.

Every lover of pure government in Minnesota will hurrah for the election of John Lind. —Waseca Herald.

It seems that the Democrats arranged matters at the state convention in a way that will seriously embarrass their friends, the Populists. Both parties desire the nomination of Lind, but the Democrats left open for the Populists the nomination of lieutenant governor and attorney general. The men nominated by the Republicans for these positions are men of the people and the party that goes on record as opposing them must endure the odium of standing in with the Republican "machine." Messrs. Gibbs and Childs are the nearest to the people of any candidates yet named on any ticket.—Canon Falls Beacon.

The Democrats of St. Paul are in a sweat. Fusion is necessary for any show of success. Francis H. Clarke, who was here to try the Hoskins case, has been nominated for congress by the Populists. There are ten Democrats to one Pop in St. Paul, and they want Clarke to resign. He won't, and demands that they support him, which makes them perspire.—Fergus Falls Journal.

### Fargoes Are Missing.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—C. E. Fargo and Edward A. Fargo, president and secretary respectively of C. H. Fargo & Co., the big shoe dealers who failed last week, have left the city. Diligent inquiry has failed to elicit any trace of the missing shoe dealers.

# FUSION IN IOWA

THREE-SIDED DEAL FIXED UP BY THE FREE SILVER FORCES.

## DEMOCRATS GET THE MOST.

GEN. WEAVER AND GOV. BOIES TO BE NAMED FOR ELECTORS.

MR. GORMAN IS IN BIG DEMAND.

### Democratic National Committee Is Anxious That He Should Take Charge of the Campaign.

OTTUMWA, Io., Aug. 11.—The Democratic convention here tomorrow promises to be lightly attended. A conference today of Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans completed a scheme for fusion, including electoral, state and congressional tickets. As to electors, the Democrats have nine, the Pops, two, and the silver Republicans one. All state offices go to the Democrats, but the auditor, which goes to the Populists, and one railroad commissioner, which goes to the silver Republicans. By the agreement, A Van Wagener, of Sioux City, will be temporary chairman, J. J. Shea, of Council Bluffs, permanent chairman; Horace Boies and Gen. Weaver, electors-at-large; M. F. Healy, of Fort Dodge, will probably be secretary of state; Senator Bolter, of Logan, supreme judge; W. D. Boies, of Sheldon, attorney general; Robt. Donahue, of Burlington, railroad commissioner, and W. R. Davis, of Louisa county, auditor. The platform will be a terse indorsement of the Chicago platform.

## FUSION WILL FAIL.

### West Virginia Republicans Will Reject Pop Nominee.

WHEELING, Aug. 11.—Every train is bringing in large delegations to the state Democratic convention which meets here to morrow, and the prospects are that it will be the largest Democratic convention held in the state for years. The free silver men are in the majority, sixteen to one, and are demanding that none but silver men be placed on guard. All interest centers in the contest for governor, there being four candidates, C. C. Watts, I. C. Ralpnyder, who is the Populist nominee, Judge W. C. Bennett and Col. C. L. Smith. Watts has the lead, with pledged delegates, and his friends tonight claim the nomination on the first ballot. His opponents are trying to make a combination to defeat him, claiming that his connection with the Cleveland administration would not make him strong with the silver people. Ralpnyder is trying to force a fusion with the Populists, but the chances are that the attempt at fusion may fail, though the Populists may be recognized in some way.

The First district Democrats today nominated W. W. Arrnet, a prominent Wheeling attorney for congress.

In the Second district W. G. Brown, of Kingwood, was nominated.

## EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS

### Established by the New National Democratic Party.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—Executive headquarters of the national Democratic party were established at the Lemke building at Pennsylvania and Market streets this city. W. D. Bynum, chairman of the national executive committee and John R. Wilson, both of this city will be at the headquarters until the convention is held in this city Sept. 22. William S. Woller has been appointed assistant secretary to Mr. Wilson. State and county headquarters will also be located in this building.

Chairman Bynum and Secretary Wilson were busy even before they got into the permanent quarters. They have a large amount of work before them. It is necessary that much be done within the next ten days, as the date of the convention is not far away. Letters and telegrams were sent to the sound money leaders in nearly every state, asking that immediate steps be taken to elect delegates to the convention. Replies are already coming in stating that no time will be lost in selecting representative Democrats to attend the convention. Secretary Wilson has an impression that in most of the states delegates will be elected the last week in this month.

Thirty-six states are now enlisted in the movement and the members of the executive committee believe that every state will be represented in the convention. After a consultation it was decided that the joint committee representing the Commercial club and the board of Trade shall take charge of the details in connection with the arrangements for the convention. Secretary Woollen has issued a call for a meeting of this joint committee at the assembly room of the Commercial club tomorrow afternooon at 4 o'clock. At that meeting the work of making arrangements for the convention will be apportioned among the subcommittees. S. O. Pickens, chairman of the Indiana national Democratic committee, will be ready to announce the organization of every district in the state in a few days. Two or three districts will hold meetings tomorrow for the election of members of the state committee. Mr. Pickens' information is that a call for a convention meets with the approval of a great many Democrats in every county in the state. The time for the meeting, at which delegates from this state to the national convention will be selected, has not yet been fixed.

## SHARP CONTEST.

### Hanna Admits He Has a Fight on His Hands.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—When Mr. Hanna was asked today about the reports he had heard from the members of the executive committee he said:

"The reports are about what I expected. There is going to be a sharp contest. But the Republicans are not going to lose. The educational work being done by the committee is showing results. The silver question, when treated in a dignified way, will not stand the test of a discussion such as the Republican documents are giving it. There was probably never a campaign in which there was such a demand for information regarding the questions at issue. This fact shows that the peole are desirous of knowing which side is in the right, and it is in this willingness to be convinced that I see the hope of the Republican party. The discussion is bearing fruit, and just because the people are not shouting which way they are going to vote is no reason why we should think they are for free silver. It is the question of the honesty or dishonesty of the free coinage movement that the people are now inquiring into, and when it comes to such a question I pin my faith to the integrity of the American people.

"What do I think about the third ticket? Well, that is one of the closest questions I ever considered. It may be a good thing for the Republicans in one section, while in another it will hurt the Republicans. Politics in the South was never in such shape as now. I honestly believe the Republicans have as good a chance to carry Texas this fall as they have to carry Michigan. In New York and Pennsylvania there are spots of free silver breaking out just as there were such places during the greenback craze, but the great majority is solid for sound money. In Maine there are also spots where free silver is gaining ground, but I will be greatly surprised if Maine does not give its usual Republican majority this fall. In most of the Eastern states, where the people are better posted on the financial question than we are out West here, the campaign committees will not allow the speakers to talk on anything but the tariff. I think before the campaign is much older we will hear a great deal less concerning the currency question.

"While I was in Philadelphia I was asked by a number of prominent business men, who do not usually take part in politics to assist them in organizing a merchants' and manufacturers' McKinley and Hobart club. The organization began in Philadelphia, and will probably be the parent of similar clubs all over the country. It is intended that these clubs shall be made the place of instruction of business men who are willing to do something for the party, but who do not know just how to go about it. They were found to be efficient agencies in 1888 and 1892."

## HIS HOME AGAINST HIM.

### Lincoln in Favor of the Election of McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Senator Shoup, of Idaho, was among the callers at the Republican headquarters today. He is here to secure campaign literature for his section. Mr. Shoup gave the committee encouraging reports as to the status of affairs in Idaho. He says a most active and aggressive campaign will be started in his state in the near future.

Word reached the committee today of a partial canvass of Mr. Bryan's home town, Lincoln, and the county of Lancaster, in which it is situated. The county committee distributed blanks and sought to secure an accurate canvass. In two precincts reported the result was: McKinley, 219; Bryan, 44. The poll of University Place, a leading center was: McKinley, 126; Bryan, 14; Prohibition, 19; uncertain, 22. It is claimed that while the returns are incomplete they establish the general character of the whole. Chairman Babcock is expected back tonight, and Vice Chairman Aspley also returns today, making the executive force complete for the first time in some weeks.

At Democratic headquarters there is a lull as all the managers have gone to New York for the meeting of the national committee and the Bryan reception. It is estimated at headquarters that the Washington delegation to the Bryan notification will number 500, although there has been no organization movement owing to the failure to get special railroad rates.

The demonstration along the route of Mr. Bryan's trip is regarded at the Democratic headquarters as most significant. At the silver headquarters the sudden and mysterious death of Mr. Pile, who was in nominal charge pending the arrival of Secretary A. E. Differenderfer, has cast a gloom over affairs. An inquest will be held tomorrow. Chairman Lane who is expected here soon, will fill the place made vacant by Mr. Pile's death, and in the meantime Mr. Differenderfer and A. J. Wedderburn will be in charge of the headquarters.

## THREE HEADQUARTERS.

### Democrats Will Scatter Themselves Over the Country.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—It was after 1:15 when the Democratic national committee got together, and Senator Jones, in the chair, declared it ready for business. Discussion immediately arose as to the selection of a place for headquarters for the committee. There was a little discussion, and the matter was laid aside while Senator Gorman offered a resolution that the chair should appoint a committee of twenty-five to be known as the executive committee; a committee of twenty-five to be known as the finance committee, and a committee of nine to be known as the campaign committee, the chair, Senator Jones to be ex-officio member of each committee. The resolution further recited that the campaign committee should be allowed to select its chairman from either its own members or from some outside source, and that they might also select an advisory committee from outside sources. The resolution was adopted without dissent, and Senator Gorman followed it up with this resolution:

Resolved, That the campaign committee, when appointed, shall, in connection with the chairman of the national committee, select the permanent headquarters of the national committee.

The members seemed to believe this a happy solution of the vexed question, and it was adopted with very little debate. Treasurer St. John reported the arrangements he had made for the notification meeting of tomorrow night, and the committee adopted a resolution of thanks to him and his assistants. An adjournment was then taken. It is the belief here that the quarters of the national committee will be located at Washington, with branches at New York and Chicago.

These states were represented by proxy: Arkansas, Senator Jones; Alabama, J. M. Tomlinson; Colorado, P. J. O'Donnell; Idaho, B. Hilliard; Massachusetts, J. H. Sullivan; Michigan, G. Stevenson; New York, E. F. Danforth; North Dakota, State Senator Read; West Virginia, O. Moore; Wisconsin, E. C. Wall; Wyoming, W. H. Holliday. These states were not represented: Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon, Texas, South Carolina and Indian Territory. The committee will meet tomorrow at noon, the meeting being preceded by the meeting of the committee on notification at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Every effort is being made to secure Senator Gorman's consent to be chairman of the campaign committee.

### Tennessee Republicans.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 11.—The League of Republican clubs brought to this city today a large number of delegates to the Republican gubernatolial convention, which meets tomorrow, and the attendance upon the convention will be large. The prominent leaders of the party are here, headed by H. C. Evans, who still refuses, although earnestly entreated by many delegates, to accept the nomination for governor. Indications now point to the nomination of S. R. Hawkins, who was United States district attorney for West Tenessee under Mr. Harrison. The platform will arraign the Democratic administration and demand the repeal of the present system of election laws and the Australian ballot system.

### Oregon Convention.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 11.—The gold standard Democrats have issued a call for a convention in this city Aug. 22, for the purpose of electing eight delegates to the national convention to be held in Indianapolis.

### Pop Committee Called.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—An Evening Star special from Raleigh, N. C., says: Senator Butler has called a meeting of the national Populist committee to be held at Washington next Tuesday, to decide upon the immediate opening of headquarters at Washington.

### Grover Is Silent.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 11.—President Cleveland would say nothing concerning the report of the resignation of Secretary Hoke Smith from the cabinet. He remained at home all day.

### Democratic Elector Resigns.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 11.—William M. Singerly, who heads the list of electors nominated at the Democratic state convention at Allentown has forwarded to Chairman Wright his withdrawal from the ticket. The contents will be made public at the state committee meeting in Harrisburg on Thursday, on which occasion Chairman Wright's resignation from the committee will be also acted upon.

### Harrison Will Speak.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Ex-President Harrison has promised to open the campaign for the Republicans in this city by a speech, to be delivered on the evening of Aug. 25.