THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

THURSDAY, AUG. 27.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Aurora Park—Base Ball, 3.30.
Minnetonka—Yacht Races 2.30.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Aurania, Liverpool; Lahn, Bremen.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: St. Paul, New York.
NEW YORK—Arrived: H. H. Meier, Bremen. Sailed: Phoenicia, Hamburg; Paris, Southampton; Weimar, Bremen; Majestic, Liverpool; Southwark, Antwerp; Yumuri, Havana.

And Warner Miller fell outside the breastworks again.

Mr. Lind is not running on a theological platform, Tribune.

Senator Vilas has now told the country what kind of a Democrat he is.

Mr. Cleveland has not invited Li Hung Chang to go fishing with him.

Senator Hill is at least taking his time about declaring for Mr. Bryan.

The orators of the campaign appear to be overlooking the Monroe doctrine.

Tom Platt is still pulling the string to everything Republican in New York.

The St. Paul base ball team is still looking longingly for somebody it can lick.

Mr. Watterson, the 2d of September is coming right up the middle of the road.

St. Paul has an "ovation committee," which it is willing to lend Minneapolis or Indianapolis.

The tipple of the Patagonians is chichi, made of apples. It makes men talk through their hats just like Bourbon.

It costs $10, or ten days, to talk silver on the streets of Minneapolis. The same ought to be true of base ball in St. Paul.

The sultan of Zanzibar, Hamed Bin Thwain Bin Said, is dead. An extra yard of tombstone will be put over his grave to give that name proper display.

The fire which destroyed Ontonagon originated in a swamp. Which calls attention anew to the fact that a swamp is either the wettest or the dryest place in a community.

The fear that McKinley was not going to accept is dissipated. He takes the nomination with enthusiasm, as shown by his letter of acceptance published elsewhere.

Senator Pettigrew appears to have taken the whole Populist dose. He has accepted assignments, under the Populist national committee, to make speeches in Illinois.

What blow will next fall in finance? It is stated on the authority of a Mexican inspector of mints that the Mexican dollars in circulation in this country are counterfeits.

Time brings some remarkable changes. The great dry goods house founded by A. T. Stewart, and out of which he made millions, yesterday went into the hands of an assignee.

Watson was to have delivered several speeches in Minnesota, but he has been called off to save Georgia. The thanks of Minnesota are due to the Populist national committee.

The telegraphic reports indicate clearly that all the great leaders of the Democratic party are delivering sledgehammer blows for national honor in the sound money conventions.

When it comes to roasting members of their own party, the Republican newspapers are about the worst mudslingers in the country. The Minneapolis Tribune is calling John Lind everything except a common thief.

A collection of the names of the various political parties in the United States this year would fill a pretty large book. The silver forces in Michigan have resolved to place at the head of their ticket the name "Democratic People's Union Silver party."

The delegates to the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs visited the great Milwaukee breweries yesterday morning. As a consequence when the hour for opening the convention arrived the only people occupying the seats allotted to the delegates were a half dozen ladies. These sentences eloquently portray the situation.

LIND NAMED AGAIN

POPULISTS PUT HIM ON THE TICKET WITH MAJ. BOWLER AS RUNNING MATE.

HE ACCEPTS THE POSITION.

WILDLY ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION IN MINNEAPOLIS WHICH LASTED TILL MIDNIGHT.

KEYES FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

How the Mixed Ticket Looks—The Programme Went Through Without a Hitch.

THE FUSION TICKET.

Governor.....JOHN LIND, R.
Lieutenant Governor.....J. M. BOWLER, P.
Secretary of State.....J. J. HEINRICHS, D.
Treasurer .....ALEX M'KINNON, D.
Attorney General.....J. A. KEYES, P

ELECTORS.

At Large—
JOHN DAY SMITH, R., Minneapolis.
JAMES DILLON, P., St. Paul.
First district ....THOMAS J. MEIGHAN, P.
Second .....WILSON BORST, D.
Third.....H. H. BONNIWELL, D.
Fourth .....JOHN H. IVES, D.
Fifth .....SYLVESTER KELLIHER, P.
Sixth.....C. D'AUTREMONT, D.
Seventh.....H. P. BJORGE, P.
R., Republican; D., Democrat; P., Populist.

Fusion was the war cry at Minneapolis yesterday in the state convention of the People's party. The Democratic candiates for state officers were indorsed, and the Populists themselves filled in the vacant places according to the programme mapped out by the conference committee some days ago. There was absolute harmony at all times in the convention, and the rumors of a bolt on the part of the anti-Owen faction were without foundation. The chair, in making up the committees, was careful that the dissenters, who promised to make trouble when the platform was presented for indorsement, were not represented on the committee on resolutions. The Great Dissatisfied from Dakota county was heard from but twice during the day and both times his voice was for peace.

One of the events of the evening, and one that excited great enthusiasm, was the nomination of Sylvester Kelliher for elector, because "he was in jail with Debs." How the crowd did cheer, and it was a scene not to be forgotten when the delegates rose and cheered Kelliher and the mention of the labor leader's name.

Chairman Ringdahl made an excellent presiding officer. But for his determination, the convention which did not adjourn until nearly midnight, would have held an extra session today. There was no lack of unanimity of sentiment on the great questions brought up for consideration, but the smaller issues, and the evident determination of every county orator to make himself a record in the gathering, delayed the actual business of the convention many hours. The ill-feeling between Hennepin and Ramsey was uppermost in the latter part of the evening, when the Hennepin county people sought to deprive St. Paul of an elector which the other delegations were willing should go to the Ramsey county aspirant without contention. St. Paul won, however.

The reception given John Lind was one of the striking events of the day. No man, apparently, ever had the voters of his party so absolutely at his command.

WORK IN DETAIL.

Chairman Meighan, of the state central committee, called the convention to order at 11 o'clock, and proposed F. M. Ringdahl of Polk county, for temporary chairman, and S. M. Odell, of Lyon county, for temporary secretary. There was no opposition to this suggestion. Mr. Ringdahl made a brief speech that pleased the delegates, on taking the chair.

The convention then settled down to business and the following committees were appointed and retired for business:

Permanent Organization—C. D. Johnson, First congressional district; E. S. Reishus, Second congressional district; James Hanna, Third congressional district; E. W. Bonham, Fourth congressional district; L. D. Brown, Fifth congressional district; Kittle Halvorsen, Sixth congressional district.

Credentials—O. H. Page, First congressional district; L. D. Orwald, Second congressional district; C. N. Perkins, Third congressional district; Dan Barnard, Fourth congressional district; L. M. Ayes, Fifth congressional district; J. M. Weisenberg, Sixth congressional district; T. F. Hatch, Seventh congressional district.

Resolutions—J. I. Vermilyea, First congressional district; H. G. Day, First congressional district; W. R. Hodges, Second congressional district; F. M. Currier, Second congressional district; Ole Ramslund, Third congressional district; Ole Harrison, Third congressional district; F. H. Clark, Fourth congressional district; J. M. O'Grady, Fourth congressional district; W. R. Dobbyn, Fifth congressional district; J. H. Lidyard, Sixth congressional district; F. D. Culver, Sixth congressional district; T. C. Hodgson, Seventh congressional district; C. W. Smith, Seventh congressional district; Frank N. Stacy, of Minneapolis, at large.

Judge Allen, of Kansas, and Francis Clarke, Populist candidate for congress from the Fourth district, were called to the platform and each made speeches that were heartily received. The convention then adjourned until 2 p. m.

Harmonia hall may be a good place for social gatherings, but is not adapted for convention purposes, especially when 844 delegates and, twice that number of spectators seek admission. During the morning session the hall was uncomfortably filled, but in the afternoon the crush was unendurable. Spectators escaped the eagle eyes of the door ushers and invaded that portion of the hall set apart for delegates. When Chairman Ringdahl rapped for order at 2:30 not half the delegates were seated and every vacant space on the floor was filled. Finally the chairman secured order and a motion to vacate the floor, in order that the delegations might be called forward, and assigned places by the sergeant-at-arms was passed.

There was so much confusion in the hall that the work of seating the delegations dragged. Finally it was discovered there were not enough seats even after spectators had been banished to the galleries. Then Hennepin, in a burst of generosity, offered to vacate the floor in favor of visiting delegates and was assigned a place in the gallery at the end of the hall directly opposite the stage. This move disconcerted the hundreds of persons who were packed in the gallery, and who surrendered to the Hennepin delegation with much reluctance. St. Louis county was shunted out, the stage shutting off the view of a large number of ladies and political war horses who had appropriated to themselves choice places in the rear of the chairman's desk.

WANTED SOME ORATORY.

When the delegations were finally seated, and as the committee on credentials was not ready to report, Delegate Lynch, of Hennepin, moved that J. H. Peck, candidate for congress from the Third district be given a hearing. Mr. Peck could not be found, however, and there were loud calls for Ignatius Donnelly. Hennepin wanted to hear from Owen, and the audience cheered lustily. A Dakota delegate insisted that the regular order of business be proceeded with. But pending the report of the committee on credentials nothing was done, and Delegate Aldrich, of Ramsey, moved that E. E. Lommen, candidate for congressin the Seventh district, be extended a hearing. But Mr. Lommen could not be found. Again Hennepin called for Owen, but the chair refused to recognize the demand. Finally the committee on credentials reported and after Secretary Odell had read from the report in a voice not heard beyond the front row of seats for five minutes the delegations became reckless and a motion that only the number of votes allowed each delegation be announced was carried with a whoop. This action facilitated matters considerably and the report was promptly adopted without dissent. Eight counties were not represented.

Delegate Bowler wanted a speech from Prof. Gould, but Delegate Walrath, of St. Paul, got the floor and made a red hot speech demanding that Owen and Donnelly be heard. All attempts to hiss down Walrath refused to be squeched. "There has always been a crowd of howlers in our conventions who refuse to recognize the right of others. We want to hear Owen, and are willing to hear Donnelly."

Again there was great confusion, and Walrath was hooted and hissed at but he refused to yield the floor. Finally a delegate from St. Louis county moved the regular order of business and Walrath was forced to subside. The report of the committee on permanent organization, recommending that the temporary officers be made permanent, was then received and adopted.

Delegate McCracken, from Fillmore, moved that all candidates for congress present in the hall be invited to the platform. As Mr. McCracken had been conspicuous in his motions and appeals to the chair, walking up and down in front of the platform, two motions from Hennepin were presented, instructing Mr. McCracken to take his seat. The Fillmore county man grew defiant and paced slowly up and down on the vacant place in front of the stage, while there were vigorous demands that the sergeant-at-arms exercise his privilege and

SUPPRESS McCRACKEN.

Some delegate under the Otter Tail banner discovered Judge J. W. Willis in the hall and moved that he be invited to the platform. The convention agreed and the St. Paul gentleman was duly escorted to a front seat among the elect.

Then on motion the order of business was slightly changed and pending the arrival of the committee on resolutions nominations for state officers were declared the next business of the convention.

S. M. Owen then appeared on the platform as spokesman for Lind. There never was more noise in Harmonia hall than when the candidate for congress advanced to the front of the stage to place in nomination the candidate for governor. When the disturbance had subsided Mr. Owen, speaking slowly and earnestly, said:

There never was a time in the history of the country when a union of the forces of the people was more necessary as today. Arrayed against the people, and at war with their rights are the millions of capital and the corporations of the nation. We have nothing to oppose to the foes that confront us except masses of men. If we confine our forces to Populists, our army is too small; if confined to the rejuvenated Democrats, they alone are not strong enough; the silver Republicans, the Prohibitionists alone are helpless. But when we come together we have strength sufficient to win our battle. It is for this union that I plead this afternoon. And now I am to name a man who will as cheerfully and ably do the will of the People's party of Minnesota as any man in it, a man who by reason of that balance in his noble head will do all that in him lies to carry out the wishes of the People's party, a man who surrendered a high office because he could no longer sit in congress and maintain his self-respect; a man who told me that he was in favor of labor organization; a man who is not a seeker of office, but who was sought out of his retirement for this occasion; a man who is in sympathy with our movement to overthrow the powers and combines that are despotic and despoilers of the people; a man who will fulfill the obligations of his oath and renew that lost art, the execution of the laws of the state. Life will be free and you will understand what it is to have law executed in this state. We have been denounced as anarchists by the powers that be, but it is the man who neutralizes the effect of the law by inaction or refusal to enforce it, that is the anarchist, and not the man who sees to it that the law is properly and promptly executed—as will our candidate. With this man we shall have a representative in the state house of whom we shall be proud. You all know of whom I speak. (Cries of "Lind, Lind.") The man I speak of is honest John Lind."

Then there was voceferous cheering, and a delegate from Hennepin moved the nomination be declared unanimous by acclamation. This was carried with much enthusiasm, and Messrs. Meighan, Owen and Vermilyea were appointed to notify Mr. Lind and escort him to the platform.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Pending the arrival of the gubernational nominee, the regular order of business was resumed and the committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Imbued with faith in the righteousness of our cause, the People's party of Minnesota, in third state convention assembled, desirous of preserving to ourselves and posterity the blessings of peace, law and prosperity, herewith put forth the following declarations of principles:

We pledge our unqualified allegiance to the principles of our faith as expressed in the national People's party platform adopted at St. Louis, and to those noble standard bearers of our national cause—William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson.

We hail the union of the reform forces of America under a common standard for a common cause, as the great means of emancipation of the people and our country from the money power and the allied forces of organized greed, which have now obtained control of the nation, and we welcome to our ranks all who place patriotism above partisanship.

We demand the strict and impartial enforcement of the laws, as applied to the most powerful interests as to the humblest citizen, and believe that the government for and by the people is possible only by enforcement of the laws expressive of the welfare of the people.

We demand that all public officers be placed on a salary basis, and that all fees be paid into the public treasury, thereby preventing their use as a political corruption fund, as now exemplified in the offices of the oil inspector and surveyor general of logs.

We demand the election of the board of railway and warehouse commissioners by the people and the enlargement of their powers to the requirements of a fair, full and open market and a just scale of railway and elevator rates.

We demand the taxation of railway lands and commend the Anderson bill to that end now before the people for ratification, and we recommend the taxation of mineral lands as other property.

We favor the principal of self-government as expressed in the initiative and referendum.

In the interests of justice we demand the repeal of the obnoxious struck jury law.

We demand retrenchment in the expenditures of the state, county and city government in harmony with enforced economy in business and in the home.

We demand laws securing to labor prompt payment of wages, and that the same be a first lien on the property in which labor is employed.

We demand the establishment of state labor employment agencies, and an amendment to existing legislation by which miners and other laborers engaged in hazardous occupations shall receive the same protection now accorded to railway employes. We demand the abolition of contract labor in state work, as a saving to the public of large sums which now go to contractors.

We condemn the gold standard political organization and its corporate allies in their systematic intimidation of employes and other voters, as a menace to free government, and we pledge the protection of our party to all citizens in the free exercise of the electoral franchise.

—F. N. Stacey,
—H. G. Day.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

When nominations for lieutenant governor were called for, Rev. C. E. Walker from Martin county, presented the name of George N. Lanphere, of Moorhead. Delegate Lowe, of Renville, nominated Maj. J. M. Bowler. It was easy to note the major's popularity for the delegations made a tremendous racket.

Then Ignatius Donnelly's popularity with the crowd manifested itself. He rose in his place in the Dakota county delegation and mounted a chair to name his candidate. But delegates and galleries alike yelled "platform," and after a brief hesitation, the sage mounted the stage and made a brief and colorless talk, reading the biography of D. F. Aiken, of Dakota county.

C. B. Aldrich, of Ramsey, then played upon the sensibilities of the delegates with a Star Spangled Banner speech, saying that the results of the present campaign were of greater portent to the people than the struggle of 1861-'65. The result of Delegate Aldrich's oratory was well received for he nominated W. R. Prendergast, of St. Paul, and Mr. Prendergast is a popular man with the party.

MR. LIND ARRIVES.

Nominations were interrupted by the introduction of John Lind, who, as he mounted the platform was greeted with three rousing cheers. Mr. Lind said in part:

This occasion is unprecedented in this state. There was never before such a gathering for such a purpose. When nominated in this city in another convention a few weeks ago, I was surprised. Though not formally notified, I shall accept that nomination. But I shall not accept as a Democrat. Neither shall I accept yours as a Populist, nor as a Republican. But as a citizen, I feel called upon to face a stern duty. It is not pleasant to turn one's back on party association and affiliations, but the man who refuses to follow his conscience when he realizes that his party is not in accord with the rights and privileges of the masses, and declines to leave that party, is a coward. I should be glad to serve the party of which I have been a member for many years; but when it turned its back on the principles and Americanism, do you blame me for severing my relations with that party. (Cries, "No, you're all right.") The issues that have brought us together, that have rearranged party lines, are based on the determination of the producing classes to receive for themselves that share of the benefits that are now claimed and enjoyed by the non-producing classes. One of the questions now pressing, and more vital than the money question is, shall this be a government for the people or for a single class? The one affects only our pockets; the other, the integrity of the nation and the freedom of the people. Our enemies started in with ridicule and sneers, but they found that they could accomplish nothing against this movement by such methods. They called us anarchists. But if the farmers of this state, if you and I and the intelligence in this audience represent anarchy, where are we? Then they tried bulldozing, but they have found that such tactics will not work. My friends, it is as absolutely necessary that we rid our state of such elements as it is that we should drive foreign influences from the administration of the affairs of the nation.

I will not say that all our state institutions are poorly managed, but only recently the Republican auditor of the state was obliged to call attention to the fact that all insitutions are costing more to maintain than in previous years, when the cost of all supplies was greater than now. Then, our system of taxation is defective. The present laws were not made with malice, but the neglect to enforce those laws has been a scandal and a loss to the state. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been given away by special legislative acts. There is so much that is wrong and harmful in the administration of public affairs that appears true. As has been charged, I almost believe that the party in power fears to lose its prestige lest an investigation reveal a scandalous state of affairs.

IS NOT AN INFIDEL.

Mr. Lind then characterized as a "damnable outrage" the published statement that he is an infidel. He did not propose to discuss his religion in public, and that publication showed the desperation of the Republicans when they made such personal issues a part of the campaign.

The speaker promised to expose a "damnable condition of affairs" in the northern part of the state in connection with swamp land grants. He charged fraud and collusion on the part of high officials and declared they were bound to stand together to avoid exposure.

"The railroads need attention from the People's party. Railroad rates have increased in Southern Minnesota from 10 to 20 per cent in the past ten years, in spite of the claims of the companies that they have complied with the laws regulating and reducing rates."

In conclusion Mr. Lind said: "I almost wish to God your selection had fallen upon some other man. It is not the responsibility of the campaign I dread, but the responsibility of administration. But I know you will give me a good attorney general, and with his assistance I can do my duty. I can bring no money into this campaign, but I will give you the best that in me lies."

There was prolonged applause and much cheering when Mr. Lind returned, and the business of naming candidates for lieutenant governor was resumed. A delegate from Nobles county presented the name of J. I. Vernulyea, of Fillmore. Jackson county seconded Vernulyea and Rice seconded Bowler's nomination, and a delegate from Watonwan also had a seconding voice for the Bird Island candidate.

Douglas county presented the name of R. J. Hall, of Stevens county as "the strongest and staunchest Populist in the United States." Grant county seconded.

As time was fleeting, the distinguished guests removed their presence from the hall and some statesman moved that nominating speeches be limited to two minutes. This cut the little fellows who were loaded with maiden efforts, but expedited matters considerably. Freeman P. Lane, of Hennepin, in a skyrocket effort came down from the gallery and presented the name of Prof. T. J. Caton, of Minneapolis. Judge William Welch, of Hennepin, made the seconding speech.

R. A. Walsh, of Ramsey, made a stirring appeal, supporting M. R. Prendergast. He urged the necessity of placing upon the ticket a candidate from Ramsey. An Irishman, he said, was necessary to add strength to the state ticket.

An adjournment was then taken until 7:30.

THE EVENING SESSION.

When the convention reassembled at 8 o'clock, a vote on lieutenant governor was ordered. Each delegation voted through its chairman, and the result of the first ballot was as follows:

Bowler	318	Lanphere	116
Hall	57	Vermilyea	73
Caton	193		
Aiken	14	Total	869
Prendergast	98		

Necessary to a choice, 435.

Hennepin's 161 votes were cast for Caton, and Ramsey's 77 for Prendergast. Hall's strength came almost entirely from the Seventh district.

When the result of the first ballot was announced, a second was ordered. Then Mr. Caton mounted the platform and withdrew from the contest. There were loud cries of disapproval, but Mr. Caton remained firm, declaring he did not withdraw in favor of any candidate. Ignatius Donnelly withdrew Mr. Aiken's name and seconded the nomination of Maj. Bowler.

The second ballot showed many changes in the vote in Maj. Bowler's favor. After Hennepin cast 139 ballots for the Renville county man, his nomination was assured and further call of the roll was suspended and Maj. Bowler unanimously declared the candidate. Maj. Bowler responded with a short speech that was well received.

Freeman Lane, of Hennepin, moved that the Democratic candidate for secretary of state, Julius J. Heinrichs, be nominated by acclamation. The motion was carried.

On motion of Delegate O'Brien, of Crookston, Alex McKinnon, Democratic

Continued on Fifth Page.

MAC'S LENGTHY YES

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FORMALLY ACCEPTED BY THE LITTLE CANTON NAPOLEON.

THREE DOMINANT ISSUES

SILVER, PROTECTION AND RECIPROCITY ARE THE PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.

COINAGE GIVEN PLACE OF HONOR.

One-Third of the Long Formal Letter Devoted to the Follies of Silver.

CANTON, O., Aug. 26.—Maj. McKinley's letter of acceptance was issued today. It is as follows:

Hon. John M. Thurston and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention—Gentlemen: In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for president, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail the questions at issue in the pending campaign. Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary, in view of my remarks on that occasion, and those I have made to the delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues presented, on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I should not be content to omit again calling attention to the things that, in my opinion, vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world and our morality, integrity and patriotism as citizens of that republic, which, for a century past, has been the best hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government, nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts of the fathers, or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired

THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

There is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects, and, upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests, and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the welfare of the people. We have had few issues in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

NO BENEFIT TO LABOR.

The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world is of such primary importance and so far reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and at the end a sober and an unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people, or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but will add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not revive business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar, which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents worth of silver and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its use.

THE DOLLARS COMPARED.

We have coined since 1876 more than four hundred millions of silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold and are a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government, and not for private account or gain, and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver. Having exclusive control of the mintage it coins only what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar goes to the government for the benefit of the people. The government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors and put it in circulation among the people at its face value of one hundred cents or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender, and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us and the most enlightened nations of the world. The government having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legal obligation, expressed in public statute, to maintain the parity.

THEY COULD NOT BE KEPT AT PAR.

These dollars, in the particulars I have named, are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them as any citizen could get them, by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver and its connection with the transaction would there end. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Who would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the government to do it, and if there were, it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is, we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. If the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, would, as some of its advocates assert, make 53 cents in silver worth 100 cents and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now, and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be the result is against reason and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands. It means that debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed.

BIMETALLISM.

Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than 30 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of 16½ ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, and, while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries, and they are on a silver basis alone. Until an international agreement is had, it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1895 was with gold standard countries and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis.

WE NOW HAVE MORE SILVER THAN GOLD.

Chiefly by means of legislation during and since 1878 there has been put in circulation more than $624,000,000 of silver or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give to silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time, there had been less than $9,000,000 of silver coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of eighty-nine years. This legislation secures the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have today more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with grave peril to the public credit. The so-called Sherman law sought to utilize all the silver product of the United States for money at its market value. From 1890 to 1893 the government purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year. This was one-third the product of the world and practically all of this country's product. It was believed by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bullion value to its coinage value, but this expectation was not realized. In a few months, notwithstanding the unprecedented market for the silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. We cannot with safety engage in further experiments in this direction.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

On the 22d of August, 1891, in a public address, I said: "If we could have an international ratio which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relation be fixed between the two metals and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage as gold is today. But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States at the present ratio, we would be still further removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver. The double standard implies equality at a ratio and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law of nations to reinstate and sustain it."

IT FAVORS THE USE OF SILVER MONEY.

The Republican party has not been and is not now opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use with safety and honor by the United States, acting apart from other governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line.

We have much more silver in use than any country in the world except India or China—$500,000,000 more than Great Britain; $150,000,000 more than France; $400,000,000 more than Germany; $325,000,000 less than India, and $125,000,000 less than China. The Republican party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and if I am elected president it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetallism, and until an international agreement can be had, every interest requires us to maintain our present standard. Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least 500,000,000 of gold dollars, which we now have permanently, from the trade of the country, and greatly decrease our per capita circulation. It is not proposed by the Republican party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have; on the contrary, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold, by maintaining the pledge of the government that all of it shall be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1878. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future, as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put this country on a silver basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

FARMERS AND LABORERS SUFFER MOST.

If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchangeing in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here, as elsewhere, the poor and not the rich are the greater sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made; upon insurance companies and policy holders; upon savings banks and their depositors; upon building and loan associations and their members; upon the savings of thrift; upon pensioners and their families; and upon wage-earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

UNLIMITED IRREDEEMABLE PAPER MONEY.

The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the government of the United States. This is the Chicago Democratic declaration. The St. Louis People's declaration is that "our national money shall be issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, by full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private," and be distributed "direct to the people and through lawful disbursements of the government."

Thus in addition to the free coinage of the world's silver we are asked to enter upon an era of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1865 to 1879 is thus to be reopened with all its cheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us. This indicates a most startling reactionary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance; but the declaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who, by combined action, are contending for the control of the government. Not satisfied with the debasement of our coin, which inevitably follows the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency. A graver menace to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived, and every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it.

IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE REPREHENSIBLE.

It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us which in fact do not exist and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to the passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people, and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I believe they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, "the classes against the masses," section against section, labor against capital, "the poor against the rich," or interest against interest in the United States, is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the national instinct and interest, and should be resisted by every citizen.

We are not a nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent and honorable people, despising the demagogue and never capitulating to dishonor. This never-recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to our liberties. It is not a new

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TARTAR & VARUNA

MINNEAPOLIS BOATS WINNERS IN THE INITIAL RACES AT MINNETONKA.

AGAIN A STRONG GALE.

RACES SAILED UNDER DOUBLE REEFS IN WEATHER SUITING THE MINNEAPOLIS SLOOP.

NUSHKA THIRD WAS DISABLED.

Compelled to Withdraw From the Contest Before It Was a Third Over.

Tartar and Veruna, the Minnetonka sloop and cat boat, were the winners of the big interlake yacht race at Minnetonka yesterday, although the Nushka had the misfortune to break down after the race was a third over and had to pull out with a parted forestay. Amid the deafening toots of numerous steamboats, the wild yells of a big crowd and the firing of guns, Tartar fairly jumped across the finish line, a winner by seven minutes over the champion of White Bear.

The wind blew almost as strong as on Tuesday, and all boats were compelled to take two or more reefs. The water was not quite as rough as on the day previous, but the wind, which blew west by northwest gave the sailors all they wanted to do to keep right side up. Every man was drenched before the boats had been out five minutes. Alfrida had been thoroughly repaired and was in excellent trim. The sloops were started by the gun from the judges' boat at exactly 2:55. Alfrida made the best start. Tartar had monkeyed around the club house a little too long, and was handicapped by about nineteen seconds, Alfrida crossing the line almost on the report of the gun. The two crack sloops were off before one could hardly realize it, and though they were sailing right into the teeth of the wind they tore through the water at a terrific rate. The general opinion was that Tartar would have a very hard time overcoming the lead gained by Alfrida in the start, but it was not to be so. Alfrida was moving much faster than the Minnetonka boat, but it soon became apparent that she was going so from the fact that she was running off the wind more than was Tartar. The latter held right up into the teeth of the wind, and soon Alfrida, although ahead, was so far to leeward that when the boats came about it was easy to be seen that Tartar had