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

PAIN-KILLER

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

MINNEAPOLIS.

OFFICE 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

AMES WON'T DOWN

THE DOCTOR COMES OUT AS AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

STATES HIS PLATFORM.

HE THINKS THAT A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE IN MINNESOTA WANT HIM.

CHAIRMAN ROBERTS HAS A LIST.

Committees Which Will Nominate Board Candidates—Minneapolis Matters.

Dr. A. A. Ames is determined to be governor, if he can, of Minnesota, and announces himself as an independent candidate for that office.

While the announcement is a sensation, and will prove a blow to the Popcrats who have nominated John Lind, the candidacy of Dr. Ames is not unexpected. His platform contains a preamble, in which he sets forth his reasons for taking this independent stand. The main point which he advances is that both candidates before the people of the state are Republicans, and it is desirable to divide the spoils. He thinks that a great majority of the people demand his candidacy.

He believes in the national issues, as set forth in the Omaha and St. Louis platforms. He demands the reconsideration of the "crime of '73," and the putting of silver back to the basis it had before that time. The initiative and referendum are made important, as also the enactment of laws against trusts. Clauses 4 and 5 of his declaration of principles read as follows:

"I am in favor of the repeal of all laws which do not afford ample and perfect protection in all their details to the masses as well as corporations.

"I am in favor of restricting the powers of courts and military authorities to the same level as that enjoyed by the citizen."

He favors the overhauling of the state records and archives, and pledges himself to take the office, if elected, without a single promise of appointments, and that he will give an economical administration.

MILLERS BANQUET.

Visitors From the East Are Hospitably Entertained.

Minneapolis yesterday held as guests a distinguished party of gentlemen from the East, some of them accompanied by their wives, who had made their trip to the West partly for pleasure, partly in the interests of business. They were leading millers of Pennsylvania, and had come direct from a meeting of the State Millers' association. They made their trip over the Great Lakes and were landed at Duluth, where a day was spent in looking up the milling interests. They reached Minneapolis, the terminus of their journey yesterday morning, and were immediately taken in hand by the Millers' club of this city. Here the party divided for the day, many going to Minnetonka, where a trip of the lake on the Steamer St. Louis, and a banquet at the Lafayette were enjoyed. Some of the party remained in the city, and spent the day inspecting the mills of this city. The party came together last evening, and a dinner at the West, given by the Millers' club, was the order. The banquet was served in the Ladies' Ordinary, and was the best that could be obtained. The room had been elegantly decorated in ferns and palms, and the tables were heavy with bunches of beautiful roses. Charles A. Pillsbury presided. After the feasting, speechmaking was in order, and the evening hours were whiled away very pleasantly.

BRIDGING THE TRACKS.

Wisconsin Bridge Company Secures the Contract.

The council committee on roads and bridges met yesterday afternoon and voted to recommend that the work of constructing bridges over the Great Northern and St. Louis tracks at Seventh street and over Minnehaha avenue at Nicollet avenue, be awarded to the Wisconsin Bridge company, of Milwaukee, Wis. The Seventh street bridge, in case the contract is awarded to the Wisconsin company, will cost $28,970. The Nicollet avenue bridge will cost $3,244.

The matter of opening Seventeenth avenue northeast, as acted upon by the street opening commission, was referred back to that body, as it was shown that abutting property owners had been unequally assessed.

The petition of Julia Hunton and N. B. Hunton for an annul of the assessment made against block 7, lot 1, Borup's addition, was granted on condition as made by the petitioners, that the triangular piece of real estate at Broadway and Ninth avenues northeast, will be deeded to the city for street purposes.

The waterworks committee voted to recommend that water mains be laid next year in Third street northeast from Twentieth to Twenty-first avenue, and in Fifth street northeast from Eighteenth to Twentieth avenues. August pay ~~roll and budget of bills~~, amounting to $18,080, was allowed.

The license committee which met also will recommend that the petition of the owners of the Bijou opera house for a reduction in the theater license from $250 to $125 per year, be granted.

THESE WILL SELECT.

Chairman Roberts Names Nominating Committees.

W. P. Roberts, chairman of the Republican city committee, has announced the committees who are to nominate the members of the board of education, board of park commissioners and the library board. They were to have been announced last evening, but owing to a delay Mr. Roberts was not able to have them ready in time.

Board of Education—At large, James T. Wyman (chairman), J. C. Lane, Anton Knoblauch, T. R. Newton, A. P. Ortquist, C. S. Gold, Isaac Schulman; First ward, H. F. Blethen; Second ward, Frank Healy; Third ward, L. E. Jepson; Fourth ward, W. H. Eustis; Fifth ward, F. R. Woodard; Sixth ward, A. B. Johnson; Seventh ward, A. Watts; Eighth ward, C. R. Cooley; Ninth ward, J. W. Hernlund; Tenth ward, D. J. Getchell; Eleventh ward, James Garrett; Twelfth ward, A. M. Harrison; Thirteenth ward, J. T. Baxter. These are to meet at the Union League rooms Friday, Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Board of Park Commissioners—At large, C. M. Loring (chairman), F. L. Smith, C. W. Mortimer, G. E. Hayes, J. M. Pithlado, J. H. Parry, Robert Stratton, H. P. Leachman; First ward, J. W. Fleetham; Second ward, R. B. Thompson; Third ward, G. T. D. Baxter; Fourth ward, J. C. Reno; Fifth ward, J. B. Robb; Sixth ward, John Erickson; Seventh ward, J. P. O'Donald; Eighth ward, C. L. Butterfield; Ninth ward, W. H. Ronald; Tenth ward, F. H. Warnicks; Eleventh ward, J. L. Johnson; Twelfth ward, F. B. Kidder; Thirteenth ward, H. J. Jones. This committee will meet at the Union League at 2 o'clock p. m., Friday, Aug. 28.

Library Board—At large, P. C. Deming (chairman), O. E. Greely, Alex McCune, W. E. Johnson, J. Thompson Jr., J. T. Barnum, W. D. Mitchell, J. B. Lewis; First ward, J. Schutta; Second ward, C. B. Leonard; Third ward, E. A. Eggleston; Fourth ward, R. J. Hill; Fifth ward, E. L. McMillan; Sixth ward, C. J. Beven; Seventh ward, R. Christenson; Eighth ward, J. A. Kellogg; Ninth ward, Herman Vogt; Tenth ward, Frank Armstrong; Eleventh ward, Andrew Tirkelsen; Twelfth ward, Martin McHale; Thirteenth ward, C. S. Gett. This committee is to meet at the Union League Saturday morning, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock.

G. A. R. IN MILL CITY.

Committees Meet to Make Arrangements for Entertainment.

At the adjourned meeting lately appointed by the different posts of the city for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the comrades who may visit Minneapolis during encampment week, met at the office of S. S. Brown, Kasota block, last night. Comrade Brown was chairman and O. E. Lawson secretary. Headquarters for the visitors and bureau of information will be opened next Monday morning in the building formerly occupied by the Henepin County Savings bank, on Hennepin avenue, between Second street and Washington avenue. The Minneapolis comrades will leave for the G. A. R. parade over the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad at 8:30 and 8:40 a. m. Wednesday, returning at 5, 6, 7 and 9 p. m.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Yesterday afternoon J. A. Shea & Co. filed a deed of assignment to C. H. Vandervoort.

An excursion of the flour millers of the state of Pennsylvania arrived in Minneapolis yesterday morning, and was taken in charge by the local millers.

The Minneapolis Wire Works has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors to M. H. Boutelle. The company operated a plant on Nicollet island.

The Woman's Rescue league has abandoned the scheme of running a lunch counter at the state fair and it was determined to open a stand for checking parcels and bicycles instead.

Prof. G. B. Alton will hereafter have no duties in connection with the inspection of graded schools below the high schools, that part of the work being delegated to Prof. Rankin.

The first night of the Fairies' carnival, which is to hold sway at the Bijou for the remainder of the week, was given before an admiring audience, which lost no chance to applaud the children, who made material figures of the visions of fairyland.

This evening railroad men working for the Minneapolis & St. Louis will learn all about finance. There will be a meeting of their non-partisan money club at 818 Western avenue, and all members are urged to atend. The address of the evening will be delivered by ex-Mayor Eustis.

Thorpe Bros have begun an action against Jeanette W. Hale to collect $212.59. The claim is that defendant applied to plaintiff for a $9,000 loan, and after plaintiff has completed all the arangements, defendant refuses to accept the money, and the action is brought to collect commission.

"In Old Kentucky," admitted to be the biggest hit of years, will open the regular fall and winter season of the Bijou next Saturday night, where it will be presented by the complete original company. Laura Burt, the winsome Madge, will lead the cast.

Dog License Inspector Hicks has captured another child-eating canine. The dog belongs to Julius Tesmer, 636 Twenty-second avenue northeast. It bit three persons last week in as many days. The death sentence has been pronounced, and the execution takes place today at one of the East side pounds.

John S. Phelps, the man arrested by Officer Young on Newspaper row last week for obstructing the sidewalk and failing to move on when ordered, did not appear in the police court yesterday morning when his case was called. His attorney, A. P. Loomis, appeared for him and pleaded guilty. Judge Holt imposed a fine of $10 or ten days.

Funeral of Mr. Blaisdell.

The funeral of John T. Blaisdell, who died Monday night, will occur at the family residence, 2244 Nicollet avenue, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Friends invited. John T. Blaisdell merits notice as one of the first settlers within the limits of our city and one of the best known residents here for forty-five years. He was born April 25, 1826, in Montville, Me. He came here in 1851 and pre-empted 160 acres of wild lands among the hills a mile and a half from the river on what is now Nicollet avenue. Thither in 1855 he brought from Vermont his young bride, Miss Isabel Gates, and they settled down to the hard life of a pioneer farm.

Curbstone Oratory Is Costly.

John S. Phelps, the recently arrested sidewalk orator who threatened to make a test case, was fined $10 or 10 days in the municipal court this morning. Phelps did not show up, and his attorney, A. P. Loomis, stated that he had been authorized to change the plea of not guilty, as entered, to guilty.

It is understood that Phelps, who is said to be a Chicago traveling man, has left for the East. His bail money went to pay the fine.

Got His Injuries Coasting.

George Fox, seventeen years of age, residing with his parents at 2204 Seventeenth avenue south, fell from his bicycle on Lowry hill yesterday afternoon and sustained severe injuries. He was coasting down the incline at a high rate of speed when the machine swerved and threw him to the pavement. He was removed to Asbury hospital, where it was found his injuries consisted of a broken collarbone and painful cuts and bruises about the head.

Sues Her Agents.

Regina Junquinet claims that she loaned $2,000 to a party named Baldwin through Jones McMillin & Co., and that in 1892 the loan was fully paid to the agents. She says they have failed to give notification of the payment, but instead paid her the interest as if the money was still outstanding, and refuse to turn over the money to her.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

VILAS RINGS TRUE

HIS APPEAL FOR HONESTY THE FEATURE OF THE WISCONSIN CONVENTION.

HE HEADS THE DELEGATION.

ALL OF THE PATRIOTS AT CHICAGO SENT BACK TO INDIANAPOLIS.

GOLD STANDARD MEN NO BOLTERS.

They Are Now as Always, Says Vilas, the Exponent of a True Democracy.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26.—The state convention of the National Democratic party was held here today, and delegates chosen to represent the state at the Indianapolis convention. The Wisconsin National Democratic party organization was made permanent by the election of a state central committee with E. B. Usher, of La Crosse as chairman. The central committee was instructed to name a state ticket or call a convention for that purpose, as it saw fit. The platform adopted condemns the Chicago declaration and the candidates named there. The great event of the convention was the address delivered by Senator Vilas after the permanent organization. It was a keynote for the new party, and a ringing one. It was a defense of the National Democratic party and a bitter arraignment of the element now in control of the old party organization. Mr. Vilas said:

I think no man can more sincerely lament the conditions which distress Democrats today than I. Most deeply I regret the division of our fraternal ranks in Wisconsin. My whole life has been one of constant, ardent supoprt of the principles of our party, and all my political affiliations and friendships are with its members. Through all the years of early manhood, until advanced in middle age—those years when the joys of victory seem greatest to men—I fought its losing battles and bore with brave associates the pangs of continuing defeat, learning early to prefer the satisfaction of a fight for right, to the applause and spoils of mere success. Yet out of that hard discipline, it was given to me to assist in and share the party's triumphs when, most faithful to its principles, their approval at last gave us the victory, both in nation and state. My political friends and attachments, all bonds of political fraternity, are with and among Democrats, chiefest and dearest, the Democrats of Wisconsin. I have no other and never can hope to have. It is, therefore, with a poignancy of pain which stings in every nerve and bone that I see this goodly fellowship threatened with disruption, friends and brothers divided against one another and the old party of constitutional liberty menaced with destruction.

Were one to consult mere dictates of ease and personal prudence, he might in such an hour seek to withdraw himself to some safe covert and let the whirling storm pass by. But every impulse of manhood rebels against it. Upon the issue depends the welfare of our country and the peace and happiness of our countrymen. None but a coward can falter now. The course of duty is plain. Laying fast hold upon the guiding convictions of life, one must go where they illume the way. It should mater not, were it the fact, that the multitude rush with impetuous clamor upon the opposite course. No true man can see his fellows moving to their injury or ruin, and oppose no counsel of wisdom and sefety. He knows by a thousand lessons of history how often the maddening impulse of the hour has overthrown truth to bring misery to mankind. Whatever the event, whatever the consequences, he must take his stand for the right and without patience, without anger, without fear, insist upon the overwhelming reasons which denounce the injury threatened to his countrymen.

Never in all the past of this nation has such a controversy controlled political parties as is now presented to us. All the differences, issues and contentions which have divided parties in the past have been swept off the political field by the action of the Chicago convention, and a new, most extraordinary and perilous proposal has taken their place. The old Democratic party has been successfully raided, its flag captured and the ensigns of party leadership seized by new and foreign hands. Strange voices issue the words of command and new leaders cry aloud, "This is the way of Democracy," and point to a path hitherto abhorred by our faith. Some in our ranks have rebelled in anger, resentfully repudiating the party betrayal; all exclaiming against its captors, "If you be of Israel, we go rather with the children of Belial." Others follow blindly, saying, "Is not this the party flag? Do not these wear the uniform of party generals?" But many stand sadly silent, lamenting the wild confusion, seeking earnestly for some path of honor to themselves, or future safety for their party.

Of them and for them is this assemblage gathered. It is born of an exigent necessity, and its inspiration is party devotion and patriotic duty. I congratulate you, I rejoice for the old party, that such and so many representative Democrats compose this audience, inspired by these sentiments. Well may we take heart of hope that, dark as the cloud has seemed, there is yet saving grace to restore the power and usefulness of the old party of our fathers.

What are the conditions presented for our deliberations? On all hands it must be seen that there is but one

OVERSHADOWING AND DOMINANT ISSUE

to be decided in this campaign. That truth Mr. Bryan has recognized. He avowed it in New York. Whatever the interest or fatuity of any may lead them to assert, whatever appeals may be addressed to the ghosts of past controversy, this fact must be recognized by every intelligent man. The impending crisis in our political affairs turns all upon the solution of this one overruling question: "Shall the existing standard of money be swept away with all its fatal consequences to business, to labor and to enterprises, and a new, debased and uncertain standard be substituted?" For such is the proposal, that the United States shall open its mint to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. If anywhere in this Union Democrats might have been especially expected to stand like a rock against the surges of such folly it is in Wisconsin. On this subject the party here has never groped in darkness. Nowhere has understanding been clearer, expression more explicit. If, now, Wisconsin Democrats pursue this fatuous path their sin is against light and knowledge. They have no excuse of ignorance—they know better. If they submit to be led by the blind, it is not the blind who are led, though both, notwithstanding, shall fall into the ditch.

I hold in my hand a copy of the resolutions of our legislature which gave me, by its trust, my highest title of honor, the first Democratic legislature which the state enjoyed for more than a generation, itself the product of daring and unflinching fidelity to the principles of party. These resolutions had the practically unanimous vote of Democrats in that legislature, as well as many Republicans. By them the Democrats of Wisconsin instructed their senators to use their utmost efforts to prevent the passage of the bill pending in congress for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. From that hour to this, not less in party fidelity than from sincere conviction, my efforts have been obediently exerted in opposition to that measure. I cannot now be told, because the Goths and Vandals of Populism have captured a party convention, that the faith I have been taught and struggled for was infidelity, nor turn to the people I have served with honesty, to counsel them that my serivce was a fraud and our party a liar and a cheat.

But two manths since, in the face of this very controversy, we assembled in convention in this city. The certainty of hopeless fight against Populism at Chicago was then as plainly presented as the result has been calamatious, and the Apollyon of silver was here to wrestle with the Democrats of Wisconsin. But they maintained their ancient faith unflinchingly, declaring by a two-thirds majority and in explicit terms, their opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and their adherence to the existing gold standard, the highest monetary standard of the world.

That, then, was Democratis principle in Wisconsin; that, then, the true faith of Wisconsin Democrats. What could make that declaration a false heresy in three weeks? What Democrat in Wisconsin, avowing the party faith, not for lip service or time service, but for its excellence to his countrymen, can hereafter hold up his head among them, confessing he knew not what he said, or was not responsible for what he said until he heard at Chicago who was to drive the "loaded wagon." I cannot take up and lay down at will the conviction of my judgment. They can be altered by no force but that of reason. Year in and year out, for now nearly forty years, my fellow citizens, have given me audience in popular discussion. I have always advocated what I believed. Whatever have been my mistakes, they were never the mistakes of dishonesty. I shall not begin now. If the free and unlimited coinage of silver has been un-Democratic for so many years it is not less un-Democratic when it becomes a greater menace and peril, and more unflinchingly should it now be encountered. Conscience can tolerate no excuse, no device, no shift for such tergiversation. I should not dare to meet the citizens of this state as I have always met them, in public discussion, with the confidence of sincerity and the assurance of truth. I do not believe a party can stand, or ought to stand, which will so deal with important public questions. The

PRINCIPLES OF FINANCE

are not fickler the gusts of passion. They do not change for human wishes or for human rage. The principles of policy which underlie and distinguish parties are as immutable as the rights of man. They are not the creatures of frenzy, whether manifested at Bedlam or Chicago. Men may forswear or deny the truths of Democracy and declare themselves Democrats still, but their vain words will be dissipated on the breath of the wind. Democratic truth will abide against every enemy, every deserter, and the woe of its desertion will be on the people who run after false gods. If we shall maintain that party we must maintain the great truths upon which we stand.

In all the inconstancies of politicians, in all their story of sudden conversions, nothing like this was ever heard before. Are the great heart and brain of Wisconsin Democracy, which in recent years have achieved high prominence in the nation by intelligent fidelity to principle, to be turned in three weeks from sanity to madness by the ministrations of Tillman, Altgeld and their like, who threw the balance of power against the old party in the Chicago convention? Yet Democrats who for years confronted this destructive heresy with clear perception and unbending front, all at once surrendered to it and contributed their efforts to fasten its fatal consequences on their country. So far as concerns those who, during past years, have found their judgment mastered by this false doctrine, unsheltered by Democratic faith, we may neither wonder nor criticise. Theirs, as Dougherty says, is the gift of fortune. To them, and to all who share their opinions, we owe patience, consideration, the charitable efforts of sound reason and prayers for their recovery. But, with what argument can Democrats clothe themselves who have received no new light but that which shines from the mere force of numbers in the Chicago convention? Do they proffer us the plea of party regularity? All its force is misdirected. Regularity relates to methods, to party usages, to choice of persons, not to fundamental principles. We recognize without resolution that the association of citizens in party for the promotion of great policies of government must compel submission of individuals in subordinate points, not of principle but of method. The success of a great cause must not be jeopardized by differences or indiscrimination, by venting personal disappointment. The murmur of insubordination in the ranks cannot be tolerated because of dissatisfaction with the general's plan of battle. But widely different when false hands have seized the colors and orders are issued to march the corps over to the ranks of the enemy. Resistance to betrayal of his country's cause is not insubordination, but the patriot's duty.

When the basic principle of a party is overlooked, when its great aims and purposes are suddenly reversed by the intrusion of enemies into its councils, or the false conduct of those who ought to guide it to their accomplishment, then arises the higher duty of individuals to cast off these manacles and re-establish a true association to promote afresh the objects their principles profess. To talk of regularity under such circumstances is to substitute form for substance, to transform mere rules of ritual to idols in place of the true God. The

HORDES OF POPULISM

may, indeed, as we have seen them do, with barbaric violence invade the sanctuary of party and drive out its high priests, put on their vestments and attempt to minister at its desecrated altar; but they cannot rewrite the bible of its faith. They may for a time suspend the ministrations of our party religion, or substitute for them the fraudulent mimicry of their incantations, but they cannot impose, during their short-lived possession, a false doctrine upon the faithful. Regularity, indeed! In such an hour it is but a synonym of timidity or political cupidity.

From such poverty of argument, from such poverty of spirit, comes the cry of "kicking" and "bolting." They are not bolters who stand fast by their ancient faith. They kick as the Great Teacher kicked the money changers from the temple. To such kicking, to such bolting, the world owes its progress, humanity its advancement and elevation. Where would have been the liberty of today if supine submission had governed them who carried the standard of principle in the struggles of the past?

I have said that the convention substituted one issue to predominate in this campaign. It did more. It deliberately abandoned and surrendered the chiefest and most conspicuous question which has divided the Democrats and Republicans in recent times. It abdicated Democratic leadership of the people's great interests in the cause of tariff reform. It bid cunningly for the support of the Republican protectionists by the declarations of its platform. Instead of maintaining the well-established policy that tariff should be levied for the purposes of revenue only, it adroitly drops the governing adverb and declares with tricky phrase, in favor of tariff duties and against any agitation for any change in our tariff laws. Emphasis was piled upon this surrender by the selection of a candidate for vice president who has ever belonged to the high tariff and protection cabal among Democrats, the same by which the great purpose of the party and the cause of the people were thwarted in 1894. McKinley has never stood more assuredly for a high tariff than Sewall, of Maine, and never has enjoyed, as Sewall has, the benefits of its class distinctions and legislation to the heaping up of riches.

What, indeed, remains of all the recognized principles, the long fought for doctrines of the Democratic party in that capitulation to silver protection which formed the declaration of alleged principles at Chicago? Where can any true Democrat find in that utterance or in any action taken there renewal of the faith of his life? That platform met the approbation of the stoutest protectionists in the Republican party. It may, indeed, have had their help in its concoction. We know, at least, that dissenting Republicans were active and zealous in contributing to the results achieved at Chicago. We know they were present there and we have every reason to suppose they participated in the councils of those who found themselves able to dominate the spirit of that body. Gathered from many attending circumstances, not less than from the language in which their profession was couched, it is too plain to challenge a reasonable doubt, that not only in purpose but in fact, the powers which secured dominion there surrendered everything in Democracy to strengthen the one dominating, overruling, undemocratic and fatal scheme to debase the standard of money in this country.

There is nothing preserved of principle, of party usage, of party tradition, much less of party hope for the future, in all they proffer us. If there is to be a Democratic party, if there are to be Democratic principles which can command our allegiance in the future years, the best hope for their salvation hangs on the action which will be taken at Indianapolis in the first week in September. The proposal of a sudden and radical

DEBASEMENT OF MONEY STANDARD

by the United States of repudiation of public and private contracts by decreeing their enforced payment in debased coin, has awakened amazement and alarm not only in this country, but throughout the world; an apprehension qualified only by the lingering disbelief that such a thing is possible of accomplishment with the American people. No advocate of free silver even, except the noisy gabblers who have not yet escaped their pithecoid inheritance, but feels in his heart that the experiment proposed is one of awful risk. It is an asured certainty of disaster unspeakable. Not since our sky reverberated to the roar of cannon when Fort Sumter fell, has such a dark pall overhung us as was cast by the convention at Chicago. The energies of busines have been paralyzed by fear. Nobody dare loan money on long time. Nobody dare strat n new enterprise. Nobody dare make new engagements for the employment of men. Nobody dare trust longer to the spirit of confidence and credit upon which alone the work of industrial affairs must be supported. Some European financiers and investors already advise the surrender of American securities; others with anxious and doubting inquiry seek to presage the issue of this extraordinary political conflict.

But for the patriotic action by the great bankers of New York, in their recent confederation to bear the losses of exchange, rather than permit the exportation of gold, a panic would already have been upon us. It is to be ardently hoped we may pass safely through the ensuing months of political controversy. But nothing can save us longer except that outcome of sound public judgment, that trusty resultant of American public opinion which has never yet forfeited its title to confidence and respect, by which shall be stamped out at the polls the possibility that this country may be delivered to ruin. We have a respite in which our salvation may be secured. It is for the people of America alone to secure it to themselves. The prosperity and success of our industry, the restoration of energy, the happiness of our countrymen, for the years directly before us, turn upon the event.

Yea, perchance the issue be far greater. Who can meditate the lessons of the past and fail to see a darker, more ominous cloud above our horizon? Were this country to be dragged down in financial misery, if credit, now so shocked, shall be utterly destroyed, and our coming years be a struggle between alarmed creditors and desperate debtors, while industries lie in paralysis and labor tramps in hunger, who can foresee the next stroke of a blind and furious popular agony. If it be, indeed, a possibility that the sturdy conservatism of our Anglo-Saxon character is gone and a mercurial instability and fitfulness have come instead; if not only a convention will forego reason and be ruled by silly emotional gales, but the great steady American mind shall also surrender its common sense to frenzy, then, surely, we have retrograded, at least a hundred years, and may find the suggestion of our peril in the bloody horrors which the wild multitude of France made hideous the expiring years of the last century. If the people of the United States be capable of accepting their financial teaching from men who have never had financial training or experience, defying the accumulated wisdom of all scientific study and practical skill; if the fiscal polity of a 70,000,000 nation is to be taught from traveling carts by noisy mountebanks, as crack nostrums are vended to the gullible; if men who were never able to own a boat on an interior pond of business shall set the sails and take the helm of the ship of state on the ocean currents of the great worlds of finance, who can fix the limit of our capability of folly? Sure as I am that no such fate is ours, I cannot forget that such has been the doom sometimes foretold by men who were reckoned wise in their generation; men who put no faith in the people. Nor can we fail to see that this is the very challenge of the assinine villiany of free coinage that now brays from the skin of the Democratic lion. Were its roars to be taken for portents, there might be a

FUTURE OF AWFUL PERIL,

which must not, cannot be. But the confidence which warrants its discredit, which assures us against submersion in folly, and will bid this devil to avaunt and quit our sight, lies in such men as gather here today. A minority only? Perhaps so; but if so, the "saving remnant" that has maintained the race. A minority upon which the Democratic party shall be rebuilded; yea, the chief stone of its corner.

Who that sees conditions, with understanding can doubt the duty of a Democrat now? Who among us can suppress his intelligence, deny the forecast of his common sense in the presence of such confronting perils, supinely crawl to cover when misfortunes are prepared for the land in which his children are to live? Shall we not rather "take arms against a sea of troubles, and, by opposing them, end them?"

"Ah," cries back, perhaps, some impatient Democrat. "But all you do will be to help McKinley and serve McKinleyism." Not so, my brother. My view is too short, your measurement of affairs too limited. The political interests of United States will not all be settled in the present year. Nothing, indeed, will be determined now but the extinguishment of fiscal folly, which has thrust aside all other issues by its fanatical insistence. We do not overlook the iniquities of injurious tariffs. In my belief the worst phase of that harmful system of legislation has been passed. Even among Republicans, conspicuously with the broadest minded, there has come recognition of its wrongs, its injustice and of the impossibility of its long imposition on the awakened intelligence of Americans. The stuff about protection which is fed out to party zealots in campaign speeches, no longer bespeaks the ruling intelligence of the Republican party. As it was at St. Louis, so will it be in its coming years. That subject will be, by forces irresistable by any man, subordinated in the immediate future. The greater exigency is to establish our currency affairs on a basis of justice and safety to all. Too plainly has it come to be seen that Republican injustice and wrong have begotten, in great part at least, the very evils now besetting. If we have been or still are menaced with the whirlwind, 'twas they who sowed the wind.

But whatever the true forecast on this point, we can make no practical opposition to the vice of protectionism by following the lead of the Chicago convention. As I have already said, they surrendered that fight to their Republican allies. Free silver and protection are natural twins. They have wrought together in the past; they are yoked by principle, and defeat of the former will contribute now to eradicate the latter hereafter. No, we propose no support to McKinley, no adhesion to McKinleyism by the course we pursue. Our antagonism to all the iniquities and baneful tendencies of his party is but the better declared by it. All our struggle, all our hopes, are to save the Democratic party and perpetuate its benign principles for the benefit of our country. We shall save the old party from the ruin of defeat now impending, and lay defeat alone to them who have put it to baneful and undemocratic uses.

Fellow Democrats, the mariner whose bark has been suddenly swept by a terrifying gale and tossed uncontrollably upon tempestous seas can discern the signs of its breaking, while the winds howl and the surges roar. So, also, dark and violent as have been the political conditions for a few weeks past, we may congratulate ourselves and the country on the better signs today. Though the storm that rose with such sudden violence be not yet over, it is plain to the practiced eye that its subsidence has begun. It will pass away in ordained time and in the purified air and radiant sunshine, the hapiness, prosperity and industrial vigor of the great people will return with rejoicing, in which none will more worthily share than the true-hearted Democrats who now dare to hazard for their country's sake their political fortunes and their sacred honor.

CONVENTION ROUTINE.

It was 12:20 o'clock when Provisional Chairman Ellis B. Usher called the convention to order at the Stadt theatre. Mr. Usher immediately introduced John H. Brennan, of Stevens Point, who had been selected as temporary chairman. Mr. Brennan made a ringing speech which was received with great applause. Chairman Brennan occupied fully thirty minutes with his address. When he declared that the Bryan crowd could not read the true Democrats out of the party, the delegates cheered vociferously. Both Gen. Bragg and Senator Vilas, when they arose for the first time, to speak upon motions, were loudly applauded. The committees were then named with Gen. Bragg at the head of the committee on resolutions. An adjournment was then taken until 3 o'clock. The great majority of the delegates are representative professional and business men of their several localities, and about every congressional district was reported to be represented.

When the convention reassembled resolutions were adopted declaring for the gold standard; condemning the action of Chicago convention in ignoring the unit rule and overthrowing the long founded and well known principles of "True Democracy," and for its adoption of the silver standard, indorsing the administration of President Cleveland and urging the continuance of a monetary system that will ensure the payment of government and private debts of all kinds and of pensions in a dollar worth 100 cents. Gen. E. S. Bragg submitted the report of the committee on resolutions and on moving its adoption made a strong speech for a gold standard and attacking the Chicago convention, its platform and its nominees.

The convention named an electoral ticket and delegates to Indianapolis. The four delegates at large are Col. William F. Vilas, Gen. Edward S. Bragg, James G. Flanders and James J. Hogan, the four delegates at large to the Chicago convention, who headed the bolt against Bryan and the silver coinage platform. A resolution was adopted with cheers, recommending to the independent convention the name of Gen. Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, for the presidential nomination. Gen. Bragg made a brief speech thanking the convention, and saying that loving to be near the flag in battle, he could conceive no greater honor than being in the thick of it as the standard bearer of the national Democratic party in the coming contest.

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