HAD SIX TO SPARE

DETROIT BEAT ST. PAUL 22 TO 16, AND ON THE WEST SIDE.

ROGER DENZER WALKED OUT,

QUITTING THE GAME IN THE SIXTH, WHILE STILL IN THE LEAD.

TIGERS CARRIED LOADED BATS,

And When They Hit the Ball They Hit It Hard as Well as Opportunely.

Detroit 22, St. Paul 16.
Kansas City, 9, 2, 2.
Indianapolis, 0, 6, 1.
Milwaukee 11, Columbus 2.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Minneapolis	110	71	39	.642
Indianapolis	109	65	44	.596
*Detroit	111	64	47	.577
*St. Paul	114	64	50	.561
Kansas City	111	59	52	.532
Milwaukee	117	53	64	.453
Columbus	116	39	77	.336
Grand Rapids	118	38	80	.322

*The game in dispute between St. Paul and Detroit is eliminated from the table this morning. The Globe is convinced that the rules do not permit of the forfeiture of a game to a team by one of its own players unless the opposing team has formally accepted him as an umpire. It is admitted that Manager Stallings did not accept Mullane as an umpire on Saturday, and that settles the question of forfeiture. The action of Stallings is, however, reprehensible, and he should be fined for his unseemly and childish refusal to play the game.

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TODAY.

Grand Rapids at St. Paul.
Detroit at Minneapolis.
Columbus at Kansas City.
Indianapolis at Milwaukee.

There are no cinches in base ball.

It has been supposed that the local ball team was invincible on the West side grounds. It is not. Even Detroit beat them there yesterday and by a round margin. The locals could not get a single ball over the fence, while the Tigers watched four go over.

They did not bat often, but they batted hard. They got four runs off three hits, and six runs off five. There were, of course, bases on balls and now and then an error in this, but when it came to this stage, and Denzer pitched the first ball to Nicholson in the sixth, and it was not a strike, the St. Peter boy lost his heart completely and walked out of the diamond with two men left on bases.

Tony Mullane went in without warming up, and it was only a minute before three more balls had sent Nicholson to his base. Tony forced in a run before he got control of the ball, and at the close of the inning the visitors had a lead of two. This they afterward lengthened, and while St. Paul took a batting streak in the eighth, they could not keep it up long enough to win the game.

The first few innings promised a clean, small score game, something that has not been known on the grounds since the single game that St. Paul has lost there this season, Minneapolis' seven-four victory.

O'Rourke struck out and Kraus' base on balls was killed by a nice double play, making the first half of the first short and barren of results. A base on balls for Burnett and a two-base hit by Dungan gave the visitors a score.

Two bases on balls and a single filled the bases for the locals in the second, while two were going out. The second base on balls was given to Spies deliberately by Egan and Twineham that Denzer might retire the side. Denzer did, but he gave Nicholson a chance for some sharp playing before it died. Two flies to George and a strike-out ended Detroit.

O'Rourke struck out again in the third, but Kraus repeated his base on balls act and scored on Glasscock's two-bagger to right field. George also hit for two bases, which put the locals one ahead, but he was caught trying to get home on Burns' single, and the inning was soon over. Detroit again went one, two, three.

Hollingsworth went out in the fourth, but Spies was hit by the ball. Denzer hit as Spies started to steal. He met the ball, too, for a liner, which Hines intercepted, and it was too late for Spies to get back, so a sharp double play resulted. Only one Tiger left the home plate, Whistler, who put the ball over the fence and made the entire circuit in a canter, tying the score.

On his third trial, O'Rourke gave Burnett a catch. Kraus, however, hit the ball hard for two bases, and Glasscock's grounder rolled through Nicholson. Kraus scored. George hit safely and Burns hit to Gillen, who failed to do his duty. A single by Hollingsworth and two-baggers by Denzer and O'Rourke piled up seven runs for the locals before the inning closed. Detroit's half opened with a base on balls for Stallings. Twineham drove the ball out of the lot and it was four to nine. Shugart's error gave Nicholson a life, and Burnett flew out to Burns. Dungan waited for four, and O'Rourke did not get Gillen's grounder quick enough, although it was a close decision at third base. That left the bags full and another home run would have tied, but Whistler was unequal to the emergency and the side went out.

Glasscock hit safely, but George's fly looked easy, and when Whistler let it fall Glasscock had been unable to leave first and was caught at second. Burns struck out, and Shugart retired the side. George muffed Hines' fly and Stallings hit toward third base, beating the ball. Denzer gave Twineham a base and filled the bags, and Egan's single scored two. Denzer pitched the first ball to Nicholson, and when it was called a ball, left the box in disgust. Mullane then went in and, as stated before, the visitors had a lead of two runs at the close of the inning.

Two were out when Mullane made a safe hit, and it was of no avail. Twineham struck out, but Tony gave Egan a base. Nicholson and Burnett hit safely in turn, and Dungan got a base on balls. Gillen met the ball full on the trade mark, and it went over the fence with disastrous results to the locals. Only one was out and Mullane was taken out of the box, Hon. Fricken being substituted. Whistler hit him first for a drive over Hollingsworth's head, which the little fellow reached and stopped with one hand, but was unable to throw to first effectively. Hines forced Whistler out, but Twineham, after striking out in the same inning, drove the ball over the fence again and the score was 19 to 9.

Kraus went out and it looked as though the Tigers had the game in their teeth, but Glasscock, George and Burns in turn hit safely, and Nicholson let Shugart's ball go. Hollingsworth hit to left, the ball dropping in front of Stallings, who stumbled in the rough field and fell. Holly made three bases on it, and the locals were pulling up. Spies' single scored Holly and Fricken's two-bagger scored Spies. Kraus was brushed by a pitched ball, but the umpire would not allow it, and he flew out to Burnett a moment later, retiring the side. The score was 15 to 19. Fricken gave the first two Tigers bases on balls, and Dungan's two-bagger, his third, with a single by Whistler, scored three more runs, 22 to 15. St. Paul had just one more chance.

Glasscock opened with a two-bagger, which made it hopeful. George went out, but Glasscock advanced. Burns hit to Gillen and went out, Glasscock being held at third. Shugart's single scored one run, but Hollingsworth gave Twineham a foul fly and the game was done.

St. Paul.	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Rourke, 3b	6	0	1	1	1	1
Kraus, rf	4	2	1	0	0	1
Glasscock, 1b	6	4	4	6	0	0
George, lf	6	2	4	4	0	2
Burns, cf	5	2	2	3	0	0
Shugart, ss	6	2	2	1	5	1
Hollingsworth, 2b	6	2	2	2	1	0
Spies, c	3	1	1	6	2	0
Denzer, p	3	1	1	1	1	0
Mullane, p	1	0	1	1	1	0
Fricken, p	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	47	16	20	24	11	5

Detroit.	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Nicholson, 2b	4	3	1	2	5	3
Burnett, cf	3	3	1	2	0	0
Dungan, rf	4	3	3	0	2	0
Gillen, 3b	6	1	1	1	3	1
Whistler, 1b	6	2	3	12	0	0
Hines, ss	6	2	1	3	2	0
Stallings, lf	4	3	2	2	0	0
Twineham, c	5	3	2	5	1	0
Egan, p	4	2	1	0	2	0
Totals	42	22	15	27	15	4

St. Paul	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	6	1	—16
Detroit	1	0	0	1	2	7	8	3	*	—22

Earned runs, St. Paul 7, Detroit 10; two-base hits, Glasscock 2, Kraus, George, Denzer, O'Rourke, Fricken, Dungan 2, three-base hit, Hollingsworth; home runs, Twineham 2, Gillen, Whistler; bases on balls, off Denzer 4, off Mullane 4, off Fricken 2, off Egan 4; hit by pitcher, by Fricken 1, by Egan 1; stolen bases, Kraus, Glasscock, Burns, Shugart, Burnett, Dungan; left on bases, St. Paul 8, Detroit 7; double plays, Hines and Whistler, Hines to Nicholson to Whistler; time of game, 2:35; umpire, March.

MILLERS CAN'T LOSE.

Make It Three Straight From Gold Bugs in a Slow Game.

It was rather a tiresome game at Minnehaha yesterday, although Minneapolis won handily, making it three straight with Grand Rapids. Wilmot's men yesterday put up a good game of ball. The Minneapolis team further distinguished iself by making 15 of its runs earned. The features of the game were mostly of the Minneapolis side. In the fifth there were three visiors on bases, and but one out. Figgemeier struck out Denovan and then Hodge came to bat. He hit a liner that would have brought at least one man home if it had not been that Figgemeier proved a phenomenon. The latter jumped like a flash and stopped the ball, putting it to Werden at first in plenty of time to close the inning.

In the sixth inning Pickett distinguished himself by one of the greatest plays of the season. Gilks hit a ball over second that should have been good under any circumstances, but Pickett was there, and got it to first in time. The boy seems to be one of the finest when playing with Minneapolis. Schriver did several things besides catch. Once he went into the crowd for a foul and he got it right in his mit. Then in the fourth, when Minneapolis was working for a lead it was Brother Schriver who paralyzed the ball, allowing Wilmot and Preston to gallop home. Besides this, the second Willie Bill was credited with eight put-outs.

Minneapolis also had a great time stealing bases, nine being credited on the score for the side. Score:

Minneapolis.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Preston, rf	5	1	3	0	0	1
Lally, lf	6	2	2	2	0	0
Wilmot, cf	6	4	4	2	0	0
Schriver, c	5	3	3	8	1	0
Werden, 1b	5	3	3	12	0	0
Pickett, 2b	6	1	2	1	2	0
Kuehne, 3b	6	1	2	0	3	1
Figgemeier, p	5	1	2	0	4	0
Ball, ss	5	2	2	2	3	1
Totals	49	18	23	27	13	3

Grand Rapids.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Lowney, ss	6	1	2	0	5	0
Gilks, lf	5	2	1	2	0	0
McBride, cf	4	1	2	5	0	0
Camp, 3b	6	1	3	0	0	1
Carney, 1b	4	0	1	11	0	0
Hassamaer, 2b	5	2	3	3	3	1
Donovan, rf	5	1	1	2	0	0
Hodge, c	5	1	2	4	1	0
Slagle, p	4	3	2	0	1	0
Totals	44	12	17	27	10	2

Minneapolis	4	1	3	2	0	0	2	6	0	—18
Grand Rapids	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	4	—12

Earned runs, Minneapolis 15, Grand Rapids 7; two-base hits, Figgemeier, Werden, Pickett, Lally, Camp, Donovan; three-base hits, Werden 2, Hodge, McBride; home runs, Kuehne, Ball; stolen bases, Wilmot 3, Lally 2, Kuehne 2, Ball, Preston, Slagle 2; bases on balls, off Figgemeier 1, off Slagle 1; hit by pitcher, Preston, McBride; struck out, by Figgemeier 4, by Slagle 2; passed balls, Schriver, 1; sacrifice hit, Werden; left on bases, Minneapolis 7, Grand Rapids 10; time of game, 2 hours; umpire, O'Day; attendance, 1,400.

THREE GAMES ON THE KAW.

Hoosiers Forfeit One, Win One and Lose One.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—The scores of three games will go into the record as having been played in Kansas City today between the Blues and Indianapolis, though but two were actually played. When "Billy" O'Brien ordered play to begin at 1:30, Indianapolis refused to play with O'Brien as umpire, though he had been regularly appointed, and O'Brien gave the game to Kansas City, 9 to 0. In order to quiet the clamor of the 6,000 spectators it was then agreed to play two games, with Players Knell and Cross as umpires. Kansas City lost the first game owing to costly errors. The second game was a magnificent battle between the opposing pitchers. Callahan, who struck out seven men, had somewhat the best of it, and the Blues won. Scores:

First game.

											R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	2	9	3
Indianapolis	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	*	—	6	7	0

Batteries, Carney and Lake, Fisher and Wood.

Second game.

											R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2	4	1
Indianapolis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	5	2

Batteries, Callahan and Lake, Dammann and Wood.

BREWERS WIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—Milwaukee defeated Columbus today by hard hitting. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
Milwaukee	0	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	—	11	21	2
Columbus	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	2	9	2

Batteries, Barnes and Spear, McGreevy and Keogh.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Today Grand Rapids comes for a series of three games. McGill will pitch for the locals.

* * *

There is some talk of a game with Indianapolis next Sunday morning. The club has five games to play here, three regularly scheduled, one rain date and a tie. It is here Monday and Tuesday, and there are two games scheduled for Monday, as it is Labor day. Two games could be played Tuesday, and as the club will be playing regularly in Minneapolis next Sunday afternoon, it would seem to be possible for them to play a morning game here that day, thus filling the schedule. Both clubs are in such a position that they want the game for their percentages.

* * *

The Millers have twenty-one games to play away from home, while the Apostles have but fourteen.

* * *

It is to be hoped that the Tigers will gnaw some of the hard protuberances off Walter Wilmot's conceit. Sic him, Tige!

* * *

St. Paul might have won had Denzer not lost his nerve. Roger has now seen games enough to know that the jig is never up until the 27th man is out, unless it rains.

* * *

When Lew Whistler swings his ninety-four or ninety-five pounds of brawn and that Alhambra juvenile moustache against the ball, it is funny how far it goes.

* * *

The Tigers haven't eaten a single man since they've been here this trip. They are playing cleaner ball than was once the case.

* * *

Sammy Gillen does not seem to be hitting the ball the way he was.

* * *

Egan got better support with the bat than in the field. The local pitchers got plenty of batting strength, but it did not come with the results that the visitors got out of theirs.

* * *

It's all explained now. The Indianapolis News says:

Think of it! Minneapolis went into St. Paul and won three straight games, the only other club that ever did this was Kansas City last season, and that was entirely due to Pete Daniels' work in the box. There is some excuse for the Millers doing this, however. In the first place, a big delegation of Minneapolis cranks went over to every game and rooted for the leaders. The "sky" is about the same in Minneapolis as it is in St. Paul, so the Millers were not handicapped by the high sky. But the most important point of all is that up to the 1st of August Minneapolis played on the collarbox grounds in that city, where the fences were just about as short as they are in St. Paul. This equalized the conditions and it was simply a case of which was the best team. The Millers have crealy proved their superiority.

* * *

"When I was in Louisville on the last trip I met Pete Browning in my saloon one night, and a political discussion arose," says Tom Brown. "Pete was sore on Senator Tillman, of South Carolina. 'That fellow Tillman ain't a deuce in a poker game accordin' to my reckonin', said Pete. 'Tillman may be all right, but one of his lamps is out. A man must have two good lamps to make a hit in any kind of a game—base ball, politics or anything else.'"

* * *

This is Tim Hurst's explanation for putting Jennings out of the first Baltimore-Cincinnati game: "I don't ever fine a man. It makes them dead sore on you. Whenever they see you they say, 'There goes a sucker that made me give up $25.' But put a man out of the game and you make him hunt for excuses. You see, when I put Hughey out Hanlon was sore, Von der Horst was sore and the people who came out to see the game were sore, and you can bet your life Hughey won't take any more chances with me."

* * *

Champion James J. Corbett's bosom swelled with pride as he watched his little brother do himself proud before so many people. Joe did not have any stage fright, and it looks a little like the result of the first game might have been different had the Wizard been allowed another day's rest. A single hit was made off him by McAleer, and it took four innings to bring that forth. He struck out exactly one man in each inning, and the only harsh criticism to make of his work is that it had a wildness which was responsible for three bases on balls. At times, though, Hurst was unjust to him in calling balls.

WITH THE AMATEURS.

The Dakotas defeated the Colts on the former's grounds, at South St. Paul, yesterday afternoon, by a score of 12 to 8. The game was not very interesting, as the winners took the lead at the start and never lost it during the game. One of the features of the game was Williamson's and Gahan's work as battery for the Dakotas, striking out sixteen men. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
Dakotas	4	1	0	3	0	1	0	3	*	—	12	6	5
Colts	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	—	8	7	6

Batteries, Williamson and Gahan, Stoven and Hammebach.

The A. D. Smith's Crawfords defeated the Thunderbolts by a score of 24 to 9. The feature of the game was the heavy hitting of the Crawfords, knocking three pitchers out of the box. Batteries, Dallquist and Malley, Shillow, McDonald, Miller and A. Mowing. The Crawfords claim the championship of the city of all clubs under twenty-one years. They have played twenty-five games, of which they have won twenty-two. They would like a game with the Minnehahas, Unions, Maroons, Gotzians or Rosemount Clippers. Address James Malley, 197 Grove street.

HERE ARE THE HANDICAPS

In the Bicycle Races at the Fair Today.

This is "Deere-Webber Bicycle Day," the opening day of the Minnesota state fair. It will be a notable day for wheelmen, and it is without doubt the largest meeting ever held in the Northwest, and perhaps west of Chicago. Seven hundred and forty-three cyclists have entered for the different events and some of these participate in more than one race. There are events for both professionals and amateurs and there will be a fine showing of clubs, as several of them number over a hundred riders, all handsomely costumed. The First regiment bicycle band will be in attendance, furnishing a concert programme at the grounds in the morning, escorting the Spalding club and Minneapolis cyclists from that city to the grounds at 1 p. m., and officiating in the club contests at the grounds. At 10 o'clock in the morning at St. Paul, Seibert's band will make a parade in St. Paul in honor of the day.

The full list of entries was published in the Globe of yesterday, with the exception of the ladies' events. These, with the handicaps as fixed by E. B. Smith, the recently appointed L. A. W. handicapper for the Northwest, are as follows:

Lady in Most Attractive and Best Bicycling Costume—Mrs. Archie Matheis, Miss Mabel Davidson, St. Paul; Miss Myrtle Snow, Minneapolis.

Most Graceful Lady Riding Bicycle—Mrs. Archie Matheis, Miss Mabel Davidson, Miss Bertie Morton, St. Paul; Mrs. C. H. Harding, Mrs. F. R. Stein, Miss Myrtle Snow, Minneapolis.

In the two-mile professional race the handicaps are: Charles Hofer, Robert McCleary, John Nilsson, J. J. Boyun, E. F. Jackson, scratch; Max Littman, 25 yards; J. McDiarmid, H. M. Bird, 50 yards; Frank W. Case, 100 yards.

One-mile Juvenile Handicap—F. Smith, Ed Sudheimer, Thomas Crawford, James B. Harper, James B. McIntosh, Herman A. Johnson, Edward Sery, scratch; J. J. Schwart, James Pollock, 10 yards; Harry T. Walton, J. S. Maxwell, 25 yards; George Palmer, 30 yards; Maurice Bloom, 50 yards; Bert Bruggeman, 60 yards; Eugene Eppley, 75 yards; Charles Moussa, Frank W. Walbone, George Edwards, George Anderson, 100 yards.

Two-mile handicap, amateur—J. C. Taylor, C. A. Palm, George Sudheimer, William Martin, Charles F. Peterson, D. F. Carmichael, Dunbar, Griffiths, scratch; T. S. Bird, Hall Downing, John B. Todd, 10 yards; Harry S. St. Clair, F. Smith, Charles Brackett, 20 yards; Arthur Jones, J. P. Loftus, Ed Hammer, Ed Smith, Frank A. Johnson, A. O. Berg, 30 yards; Ander Westerdahl, George H. Ramer, Joe Shannahan, 50 yards; D. W. Van Vleck, Ed Sudheimer, 60 yards; Charles Simmons, W. F. Reichenback, James B. Harris, F. S. Kellar, L. A. La Chance, John F. Lindstrom, Joseph Deering, 75 yards; A. Anderson, 80 yards; Al F. Winship, 90 yards; James Pollock, 100 yards; James Bugle, F. Perkins, C. W. Ryder, J. J. Schwart, 125 yards; A. W. Callander, Paul Meyer, George Palmer, H. E. Gooch, 150 yards.

Five-mile Deere-Webber derby — George Sudheimer, Dan Carmichael, Chas. F. Peterson, Wm. Martin, John Lidberg, Chas. A. Palm, Dunbar, Winnipeg; Griffiths, Winnipeg; unknown, J. C. Taylor, scratch; John B. Todd, 25 yards; Hall Downing, 40 yards; Thos. S. Bird, 50 yards; Chas. S. Johnson, A. A. Titus, Harry S. St. Clair, 75 yards; Chas. Bracket, 90 yards; Andrew Westerdahl, A. O. Berg, Arthur Jones, J. P. Loftus, Geo. H. Ramer, 100 yards; D. W. Van Vleck, Martin Nelson, F. Smith, 125 yards; Frank D. Johnson, Chas. A. Lamont, 150 yards; Geo. Hegburg, 200 yards; Jas. D. Harris, Joseph Deering, 225 yards; W. H. Reichenbach, 275 yards; F. S. Kellar, Chas. Simmons, 300 yards; E. Kramer, 350 yards; A. Anderson, 375 yards; Kingsley B. Huff, E. F. Donavan, S. E. Shannon, Paul Meyer, A. W. Callander, Harry Eldred, 400 yards; J. A. Cox, 425 yards; Roy Cheney, 450 yards; F Perkins, 500 yards.

PURTELL DROPS RYAN.

The Kansas City Pug Had the Best of It Till the Sixth Round.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.—"Jimmy" Ryan, of Cincinnati, after conceding eight pounds in weight to "Paddy" Purtell, of Kansas City, was knocked out by Purtell in the sixth round this afternoon. The battle occurred just across the Kansas line. The men had signed to fight at 145, but Purtell was eight pounds over. After a long wrangle the Cincinnati boy conceded the weight. Both men were fit as they entered the ring. Purtell was on the offensive from the beginning, but was unable to do much with Ryan, who used his clever left with good effect. For four rounds the fighting was tame, neither man being able to get in more than a light tap now and then. In the fifth round they mixed up in a manner that was interesting. Soon after time was called Ryan registered a heavy left on Paddy's eye, ripping the cuticle and drawing blood. Paddy seemed a bit staggered, and before he got his bearings again Ryan had planted a couple of hot ones in his ribs. Purtell was in the fight, however, and stood his adversary off until the call of time.

The sixth round opened with Purtell very much in evidence again. The punishment received in the preceding round seemed to have raised his ire to the fighting point. Ryan came at him fiercely, landing lightly with his left on the face, Paddy crossed with his right, putting a hot one on Jimmy's jaw, and the Cincinnati boy went into the dust. He was up in two seconds, however, and immediately put in another left-hander, this time on the body. Purtell came right back with his right and again Jimmy went down. This time he was down four seconds. He came up very groggy, only to again run up against Purtell's right. Jimmy bit the dust for the third time, and remained down while the timekeeper counted eight. He came up all but helpless. Purtell finished him with a heavy right on the jaw, and he was counted out.

Aside from Purtell's puffed eye, neither man showed the mark of his punishment.

A 9 to 0 Game.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., Aug. 30.—Winona shut out the St. Paul Picketts in the second game of the series here today. Score, 9 to 0. Pickett only made five hits off Thompson, who pitched excellent ball for Winona, allowing no bases on balls and striking out four men. Battery for the Picketts was Anderson and Claytor. Winona made thirteen hits.

BASE BALL
TODAY.
ST. PAUL vs. GRAND RAPIDS.
AURORA PARK.
Game Called at 3:30 O'Clock.

FIRM IN DEMOCRACY

SOUND MONEY MEN OF THE OLD PARTY GATHER AT INDIANAPOLIS

TO PRESERVE ORGANIZATION.

DELEGATES FROM FORTY-TWO STATES WILL PARTICIPATE IN DELIBERATIONS.

CANDIDATES ARE NUMEROUS.

Vilas and Watterson Leading, the Former Believed to Be the Administration Man.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 30.—On Wednesday the gold Democrats are to assemble here to repudiate the action of the Democracy at Chicago, and launch their party in the troubled sea of politics, but as yet Indianapolis displays but few of the outward manifestations of an approaching national convention. The hotel corridors, which usually swarm and seethe with politicians and guests on the eve of a national convention, are barren and deserted. A few of the managers are on the ground, and the advance guard of the newspaper men is already here, but the delegates have not yet begun to put in an appearance. In the nature of things, however, this would be the case, as there is no division as to the purpose of the convention and no scramble after the nominations. The managers express themselves as more than satisfied with the enthusiasm which has been developed in the country, and they expect delegations from forty-two states and territories to be present. When the movement was originally started there seemed to be a division of sentiment as to whether a ticket should be placed in the field. The Chicago ticket and platform they regard as Democratic heresy, and their primary object was to accomplish the defeat of Mr. Bryan and Sewall. The avowed purpose was to keep alive what is regarded as the embers of

THE TRUE DEMOCRACY

and permit such as believed as they did to warm themselves at its fires during the interregnum. The triumph of their old-time political adversaries would be their triumph inasmuch as it would give them, in the event of Bryan's defeat, an opportunity to reorganize the party on what they regarded its true lines. As the movement grew, however, and obtained what was considered at least as the tacit aproval of the administration, the feeling that a ticket should be placed in the field for the gold Democrats to rally around grew stronger and it is accepted as a foregone conclusion the standard bearers will be named. This is regarded as of much higher importance in the South, West and middle West than in the East, where those in control believe there is no danger of Bryan's success. The coming convention has no parallel in the political history of the United States, unless it be in the nomination of O'Connor, of New York, by the Democrats, who, in 1872, refused to follow the Democrats into the liberal Republican movement which nominated Greeley. It differs, however, from that in that the issue presented is considered a vital one, and the one upon which both sides believe the future welfare of the country depends.

The managers, therefore, propose to lay the foundation here for the reorganization of the party in the future. They have practically decided upon the adoption as their emblem for the ballots the head of Jefferson, and they expect to frame a platform, which, besides repudiating the Chicago platform and nominees, will clearly enunciate and reiterate Democratic doctrines as set forth in former platforms. The prevailing sentiment favors a particularly strong plank in favor of a tariff for revenue only. As to the candidate, it is possible that quite a contest will be developed. Quite a number of states are instructed, Wisconsin for Bragg, Nebraska and Michigan for Vilas, Missouri for Broadhead, and others for favorite sons, but the gossip here so far seems largely confined to

VILAS AND WATTERSON.

The latter from his far off sojourn in Switzerland has cabled his willingness to accept and make the fight if named. He was one of the first of the Democrats of national prominence who advised the rejection of the Chicago platform and the nomination of an independent ticket. From Geneva, three days after the convention, he sent a cable to this effect. Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins, of Chicago, who arrived last night, is out strongly for Watterson, and it is believed that the Kentucky delegation will be here in force for the "Star-Eyed Goddess." Senator Vilas is regarded as the administration candidate, and it is said that Gen. Bragg, for whom the Wisconsin delegation is instructed, would willingly step out of the way. What warrant there is for the assertion that Vilas is the administration's candidate does not appear here. He has announced his intention of retiring from the senate at the end of his present term, and could, it is said, afford to make the sacrifice from a personal standpoint. It is conceded on all hands that if Mr. Cleveland would accept the nomination it would be tendered him unanimously. Mr. Bynum said today that he would unquestionably be the strongest man, that his popularity even among the silver Democrats was very great, but that Mr. Cleveland had given no word.

The arrival of Secretary Morton, who will probably be the only member of his official family here, and of Comptroller Eckels is therefore looked forward to anxiously. It is not regarded as improbable that some sort of utterance will come from the president before the convention meets or while it is in session.

Should Vilas or almost any one except Watterson be nominated for president, it is thought that Simon Bolliver Buckner, of Kentucky, will be nominated for vice president on the theory that his nomination would greatly strengthen the gold Democrats in Kentucky. He is very popular and it is thought the nomination will count for much in the Blue Grass state.

SOUND MONEY STATES.

"How many states will the ticket nominated here carry?" was the question to Mr. Bynum today by the Associated Press reporter.

"Four," replied Mr. Bynum. "Florida, Alabama, Texas and Kentucky."

"How about Louisiana?"

"Louisiana," he replied, "will go for McKinley."

Mr. Bynum expects the delegates and their friends to tax the capacity of Tomlinson hall, which will seat about 4,000 people. It is the intention of the management to accommodate all the visitors if possible. With this purpose in view the tickets are being carefully guarded and none will be distributed for local use until the visitors are provided for. Ex-Congressman Outwaite, of Ohio, telegraphed today that fifty gold Democrats would some from Columbus.

From the lists of delegates being received at the headquarters it is evident that many of the prominent leaders of the party will be in attendance. Ex-Gov. Flower, of New York, has telegraphed his acceptance of the post of temporary chairman and it is practically decided that Senator Caffrey, of Louisiana, will be permanent chairman of the convention.

Indianapolis as yet has not put on her gala attire in anticipation of the invasion of the gold hosts. The entrances to the two leading hotels are festooned with bunting and the rotunda of the Bates house is profusely draped, but beyond this the work of decoration has not proceeded. The decorations of the Bates house consist of a profusion of American flags hung from the balconies over a background of yellow bunting. Oil portraits of Cleveland, Tilden, Stevens and Watterson in gilt frames form the nucleus for the festooned drapery. This extends to the American flags, the stars of which are of gold. The decorations of Tomlinson hall, where the convention will sit, are about completed. In order to give the public an opportunity to listen to the oratory a mass meeting will be held on Wednesday night which will be addressed by Col. John R. Fellows and other prominent orators.

What little gossip has been going the rounds today regarding the vice presidential nomination indicates that those now here regard Gen. Buckner, of Kentucky, as a strong vote-getter, and in case Watterson should not be chosen for the head of the ticket, it is understood that an effort will be made to have Buckner made the running mate of the Northern nominee, no matter whether he should be from the East or West. All talk at the present time regarding the candidates is largely speculative.

National Committeeman Krauthoff, of Missouri, said tonight that the Missouri delegation will not urge Col. Broadhead for vice president, mainly because the latter does not desire it.

Mr. Krauthoff favors Gen. T. Cable for permanent chairman of the national committee. He says there will be a meeting of the new national committee Friday, after the convention, when a full membership is expected to be present, and that this will probably be the only meeting of the committee during the campaign. "It will be impracticable for the whole committee to meet again," said he, "as forty states are represented and the distances are great. The probable result of the committee meeting will be the selection of an executive committee of fifteen from the central and more accessible states, into whose hands the entire campaign will be placed. This executive committee can then name a permanent chairman, or can defer it for a time."

BOOMING WATTERSON.

Illinois Delegates Want to Make Him the Nominee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins has been industriously working the boom for Henry Watterson, and says that he has received a great deal of encouragement.

He says that the movement for a third ticket was started by the Courier Journal three days after Bryan was nominated; that the object of the movement is to get votes in the Middle West. In this connection he claimed that Watterson's lectures on Lincoln, his speeches to the Union soldiers and his general course for many years has been such as to win many votes from Bryan.

"Then, again," added Mr. Hopkins, "it is now only two months until the election. That is a short time in which to prepare for a fight, and the campaign for our ticket will necessarily be one largely of sentiment, and it requires a man with that personal magnetism that wins people to him. It is to be a campaign of education, and we must depend largely upon the newspapers to fight for us. It has been demonstrated there is no one in this country better suited to wage a newspaper fight for principle than Mr. Watterson. I think he will be the strongest man in the states where we expect to do good that the convention can select. Illinois will probably not take the lead in presenting his name for the reason that we should prefer his own state to do that. I do not even know our state will give him its entire vote, although there is little doubt that our state convention would have instructed for him, if a motion or resolution to that effect had been offered."

HARRITY WILL BE THERE.

Delegates to the Convention Are Slow to Arrive.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 30.—Although the delegates have not put in an appearance in any considerable numbers, the list of delegates is being made up by Secretary Wilson and will be ready for the approval of the national committee, which meets on Tuesday. There will be representatives in convention from nearly every state, the exceptions being Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada and one or two territories. The delegations will probably arrive in considerable numbers tomorrow, but the majority of them are not expected until Tuesday.

The announcement that William F. Harrity, ex-chairman of the Democratic national committee, was coming with sixty-four delegates from Pennsylvania has given the leaders of the convention movement, now on the ground, a great deal of satisfaction. It is confidently asserted, that although there can be no hope of success of the ticket to be nominated here, there will be very few proxies in the convention and that the several states will be fully represented.

Late in Naming Delegates.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 30.—A mass convention of gold standard Democrats will meet here tomorrow for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national convention at Indianapolis.

Col. C. B. Moore, a prominent attorney of this city, and Capt. Stowers, a banker of Morrillton, are leaders in the movement, and will probably go to Indianapolis as delegates from the state at large.

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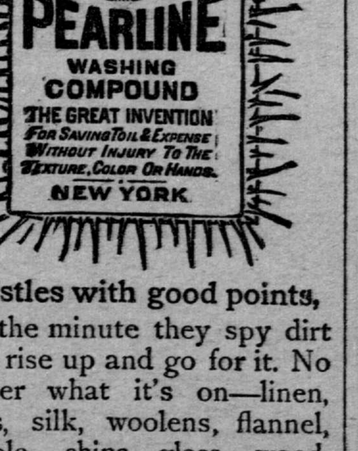
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. J. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is pleasant to the taste, and ranks among the best of nerve tonics for nervous females."



Bristles with good points, and the minute they spy dirt they rise up and go for it. No matter what it's on—linen, laces, silk, woolens, flannel, marble, china, glass, wood, metal, or your own person, Pearline will get the dirt off with the least trouble and labor. It saves that ruinous wear and tear that comes of rubbing. Another point to think of: Pearline is harmless to any washable substance or fabric. 447

THE FINANCIAL FORUM

PLATFORMS COMPARED.

Red Wing Man's Idea of the Issues Of the Day.

To the Editor of the Globe.

For the purpose of comparing the platform of 1896 of the Democratic party as adopted at Chicago with that of former ones, I submit the following extracts, as far as pertinent to the questions of today. The test of true Jeffersonian Democracy is embraced in this cardinal principle, as laid down by him: Equal rights to all—special privileges to none. He who follows this in theory and practice is a true Democrat, and he who is not in bearing with that principle belongs to the opposite—the monarchial element, though he may call himself a follower of Jefferson.

From the platform of the Democratic party in 1836: "We declare unqualified hostility to bank notes and paper money as a circulating medium, because gold and silver is the only safe and constitutional currency—hostility to any and all monopolies by legislation, because they are violations of equal rights of the people—hostility to the dangerous and unconstitutional creation of vested rights or prorogatives by legislation, because they are usurpations of the people's sovereign rights.

"We hold that each and every law or act of incorporation passed by preceding legislatures, can be rightfully altered and repealed by their successors, and that they should be altered and repealed when necessary for the public good and when required by a majority of the people."

From the platform of 1856: "That we believe such an institution (national bank) one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power."

From the platform of 1868: "Where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face or the law under which they were issued, does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they might in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States * * * equal taxation for any species of property according to the value, including government bonds and any other public securities. One currency for the government and the people—the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder."

From the platform of 1880: "Honest money, consisting of gold and silver and paper, convertible into coin on demand."

From the platform of 1892: "We denounce protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We denounce the McKinley tariff as a culminating atrocity of class legislation. The homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of two and a half billion dollars, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness.

"We denounce the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future."

"We hold the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dolar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of a parity of the metals and the equal power of any dollar at all times in the markets, and the payments of debts, and on demand, that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We recommend that the prohibitary 10 per cent tax on state bank issues be repealed."

Now will you, who are so fond of boasting of ancient Democratic doctrines and platforms, point out to me, in what way the platform of 1896 is more anarchistic than the one of 1836, or more dishonest or dishonorable than that of 1868; that you should make it a pretext for organizing a new party and disrupting, as far as in you lies, the party of Jackson, who was engaged in a similar fight against monopoly? What a mockery to have some of the nominees of 1892 offer to join the creator of the culminating atrocity of class legislation, with offers to elect him, so that the atrocity may be reinstated. What a spectacle for men and angels to see every monopoly of this republic arrayed on one side, and so-called Democrats, even those that have served sixty years, and honorably, to leave the side of the people, engaged in a death struggle with monopolists of every kind and backed up with gold coin beyond the seas.

I charge upon you and the promoters of the new party that the action is caused by resentment, because of the improper treatment of Mr. Cleveland's administration at that convention, and because the old leaders were then and there deposed, perhaps too rudely, by a radical majority. But who can blame that majority anxious to see carried out, what was so clumsily promised in 1892 and never carried out? I myself have no fear, but that the people will come out victorious and that the government by the people will not perish, but prevail over plutocracy eventually. By your actions you are aiders and abettors of monopolists; you have ceased to be Democrats and have joined the aristocrats, and as such you will be looked upon in the future and so treated by a rejuvenated and triumphant Democracy. —Charles Cherbet.

Red Wing, Minn., Aug. 27, 1896.

WHAT IS MONEY?

Fiat Money and Silver Coinage Discussed.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In reply to a letter of mine concerning the silver question on July 28, you accuse me of being open to suspicion and rushing into print. I have been a reader of your paper ever since I came to St. Paul and I always supposed that you believed in a fair discussion on all questions concerning the public welfare, and I still hold the same opinion, although you make a statement in your reply and wind up asking a question which, to many at least, seems unjust. Perhaps I am wrong in my views on the money question, and if I am I shall be only too glad to be convinced. Now for the facts: You say the silver bullion that is in the mints is held for redemption of the notes of 1890. How you make that out is beyond the understanding of an ordinary reader. The law of 1890, in section 2, says they are payable in "coin," not silver dollars nor silver bullion, and yet you say that the bullion is held for the redemption of these notes. If it were, please tell us why it should not be coined and ready for their redemption. They are not payable in bullion, but in "coin," as the law says. Then why not coin it?

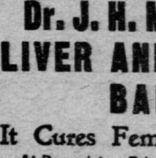
Now, as to the government stamp. You say you do not care to "split hairs." There are no hairs to split; either you are right or I am, and our views are so far from being anywhere near alike that there can be no "hairs" to "split." I have tried hard for more than ten years to learn what money is and its functions. The best definitions of money I have found are as follows: "We repeat money is not a substance, but an impression of legal authority—a legal printed decree."—Attorney General Akerman, when speaking of the legal value of money. "The theory of intrinsic value of money has been abandoned by the best writers and speakers."—Britannica. "An article is determined to be money by reasons of the performance by it of certain functions, without regard to its form or substance."—Appleton's American Encyclopedia.

The above speaks for itself and needs no comment whatever. It is from the best authority we have and is in harmony with all the best writers on the subject of money.

Now, as to the question you raise, in closing, you reply. I hope you were earnest in your asking such a question, although it is impossible to think or believe that an editor who has written so many excellent and able articles on economical questions could believe that those who believe in the so-called "fiat money" idea want to put printing presses to work and flood the country with such money. Such an accusation is unjust and shows clearly that the accuser is either ignorant or unfair.

But your question, as a matter of courtesy, needs an answer. It is admitted by all that an individual has a right to issue obligations to the extent of his property's worth; that is, cash value; it is also conceded and is practiced by our government to issue bonds when needed. The law limits the amount of bonds that the government may issue. Do you deny that the same law would limit the amount of money that might be issued, or, if it does, that such a law could be enacted? If you do deny such, why do you ask to have the coinage of silver limited? These are questions that every thoughtful student and teacher of economics is asking, and yet no reply comes. Will you attempt to answer them? The time is now ripe for a fair and impartial treatment of this subject. Let us bury party prejudice and abuses, and when we discuss this question let us treat our opponents and their views as men and subjects to be respected and answered by arguments of facts and reason, and not with abuse.

Respectfully, —R. J. Faussett.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