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WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Forecast for Tuesday: Minnesota—Fair, followed by light showers Tuesday afternoon, followed by clearing and much colder Tuesday night; southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

Wisconsin—Fair, followed by light showers Tuesday afternoon or night; warmer Tuesday, followed by much colder Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday.

North Dakota—Showers; clearing Tuesday afternoon; decidedly colder; a fall of 30 degrees may be expected in southeast portion; northeasterly winds.

South Dakota—Decidedly colder; northwesterly winds.

Montana—Generally fair; northerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Sept. 7, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	76	Winnipeg	62
Duluth	74		
Huron	84	Buffalo	68-76
Bismarck	82	Bismarck	68-76
Williston	60	Boston	62-66
Havre	48	Cheyenne	68-72
Helena	46	Chicago	68-74
Edmonton	44	Cincinnati	62-64
Battleford	48	Helena	84-96
Calgary	42	Montreal	56-64
Medicine Hat	52	New Orleans	80-84
Swift Current	46	New York	68-74
Qu'Appelle	48	Pittsburg	64-70
Minnedosa	62	Winnipeg	62-72

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.73; thermometer, 66; relative humidity, 66; wind, south; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 81; minimum thermometer, 50; daily range, 31; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, .0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	1.4	*0.1
La Crosse	10	1.3	0.0
Davenport	15	...	...
St. Louis	30	...	...

*Rise.

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

COMPETITION OF SILVER STANDARD COUNTRIES.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In the introduction to the "Battle of the Standards," Mr. Henry M. Teller uses the following language: "Silver using countries enjoy a practical bounty of nearly one hundred per cent upon their exports to gold-using countries. They can therefore undersell us in the markets of all gold standard countries. They receive for their product the same prices in silver as were paid them twenty years ago and the silver pays their debt and purchases their product as well as it ever did, but when their silver prices are expressed in terms of gold with silver only about half its former value in gold, the price of the product is cut in half. It is admitted that whenever we come into competition with sellers of goods for use in these lands, we must accept the prices at which their goods are sold. With the advantage already mentioned, they can sell at gold prices below the cost of production in this country. Cheap silver bullion in our country and dear silver money in theirs will make our competitors rich and ourselves poor. This cause has been for years forcing down the price of wheat and cotton and is now beginning to operate upon the prices of wool and manufactured goods." For balance of article see pages 13 and 14 of the book above mentioned. Is the above true? If not, what is the truth? —A Reader.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 5, 1896.

It is not true. The argument that a depreciated currency stimulates production, especially of agricultural products, has been used for many years by the agents of the silver mine owners for the purpose of inclining the farmer vote to their scheme for obtaining double the market price for the commodities which they have to sell. They have built upon the foundation of low prices for agricultural products, and have erected upon it a structure of specious arguments, which they know that the farmer will find it exceedingly difficult to demolish; since the condition of foreign countries, especially those of the distant East, and the fluctuations of exchange are not commonly within his knowledge.

Covering the broad ground of our correspondent's question, we might say, first, that the proposition which Mr. Teller and others lay down is only the companion piece of their idea that value may be created by legislation. It is another bit of hocus-pocus. By legislation they aver that prosperity can be created among a certain class of people, regardless of economic conditions. In this instance, that applies to the producers of wheat, instead of the producers of silver. Of course, if it could be true, then it would follow that all nations capable of producing wheat, cotton and other agricultural staples in large quantities would immediately resort to the cheap money scheme in order to enrich themselves. It would not stop there; for the theory asserts that the same profits accrue to manufacturing in free silver countries. Therefore, England and all the rest of the world would instantly adopt free silver and get rich by it.

It does not seem to us to need any other answer than the mere statement of the supposition which it involves; that China, India, Japan, Mexico and a few semi-civilized countries of the world have had a monopoly of economic and financial wisdom, while the great nations of Europe and the United States have played into their hands and made them rich by refusing to follow their example. Furthermore, it follows, of course, that if the arguments of Mr. Teller be true, and the free coinage of silver into 50-cent dollars has this powerful stimulating effect, the coinage of the amount into 25-cent dollars would be just doubly as effective. Still further, the coinage of nickel into 5-cent dollars or of copper into 1-cent dollars would multiply by just so much national prosperity. All these beautiful flowers of the imagination grow upon the single stalk of the foolish notion that wealth may be created by legislation.

This disposes of the general argument. Taking up now the particular phase of the present time, it is obvious that if a country produces a bushel of wheat which is worth, we will say, 50 cents in gold in the world's market, while that country is on the silver basis, then one of two things must happen; depending upon the purchasing power of the silver dollar in the country where the wheat was grown. If the purchasing power of that dollar has fallen to the bullion value of the metal and prices have arisen accordingly, then the seller of the wheat gets 50 cents in gold in Liverpool, which is worth $1 in his own country. But that dollar taken into the market will buy only 50 cents' worth of other commodities. He is precisely where he was before, and there is no stimulus to production or export. If the purchasing power of his dollar did not decline correspondingly, there would be some chance of gain to the exporter, but only at the expense of the farmer who raises the wheat.

This has been the case to some extent in India and elsewhere. "Farmer" does not mean there what it does here. The Indian farmer is the ryot—the miserable wretch who tills the ground at about 6 cents a day. If the capitalist, the exporter and the money lender can compel this man, through his ignorance and helplessness, as they have done at times, to take 50 cents of silver at the rate of $1, while they sell his product for gold, they pocket the balance. That is the only possible gain to agricultural production from a silver standard. When it is realized it goes not to the producer, but to the money broker, or to the middle man; and it presupposes the existence of a class of tillers of the soil unutterably ignorant and degraded, and therefore could never apply to the United States.

Thus far we have dealt with the general and particular features of the theoretical side of the question. The free silver argument is pretty much all theory, and has an especial horror of fact. There are facts concerning this question which are not difficult of access. The great authority on the condition of India with reference to its currency is the report of what is commonly known as the Herschell commission, which was submitted in 1893. That report was printed as a part of the documents of the senate of the United States, and is exhaustive as to the effect of free silver coinage in India. It was on the basis of this statement that the mints of that country were closed to silver by the British government. This report, which carries with it the signatures of seven men of the highest ability, with the name of the lord high chancellor at their head, and was rendered after an exhaustive investigation, contains the following paragraph, which we reproduce in full, because it is the highest authority on this subject:

It is said that the tendency of a falling exchange is to stimulate exports; that, inasmuch as more silver, i. e., a higher silver price, is received in respect of the same gold price, whilst wages and the other factors in the cost of production do not increase in the same proportion, production becomes more profitable, and is therefore stimulated. Assuming this to be true, the effect of each successive fall must be transitory, and can continue only until circumstances have brought about the inevitable adjustment. Although one may be inclined, regarding the matter theoretically, to accept the proposition that the suggested stimulus would be the result of a falling exchange, an examination of the statistics of exported produce does not appear to afford any substantial foundation for the view that in practice with this stimulus, assuming it to have existed, the progress of the export trade has been less with a rapidly falling than with a steady exchange. For example, from 1871-72 to 1876-77 the gold value of the rupee fell constantly from 23.126d. to 20.508d., or about 11¼ per cent; the exports of merchandise were actually less in the latter year than in the former, although in 1876-77 their rupee value exceeded by about 10 per cent that of the exports of either 1870-71 or 1872-73. From 1878-79 to 1884-85 exchange was fairly steady, the average rates varying only between 19.961d. and 19.308d. per rupee, or about 3¼ per cent; and during those six years the exports rose by no less than 36½ per cent. Again, between 1884-85 and 1888-89 the fall of the rupee was very rapid, from 19.308d. to 16.379d., or over 15 per cent, and the exports increased during those four years by 16½ per cent; but in the single year 1889-90, when there was a slight improvement in the exchange, the exports increased by more than 6½ per cent. It is said, too, that whilst a falling exchange tends to stimulate exports, there is a corresponding tendency to check imports. Here, again, statistics do not seem to show that diminished imports have been coincident with a lower exchange. Taking the same periods as before, from 1871-72 to 1876-77, when exchange fell 11¼ per cent, imports of merchandise into India increased by 17 per cent; from 1878-79 to 1884-85, when exchange was steady, the increase of imports exceeded 47 per cent; between 1884-85 and 1888-89, when the rupee fell about 15 per cent, the imports were augmented by nearly 25 per cent; while in 1889-90, when exchange slightly rose, the imports were rather less than in the previous year. Upon the whole we cannot see any evidence that the effect of a falling exchange on the country at large, in influencing either exports or imports, has over a series of years been very considerable. Some trains of a priori reasoning would seem to lead to the same conclusions, and also to the further conclusion that, even if a fall in the gold value of the rupee does stimulate exports, the result is not necessarily to the benefit of India as a whole, though it may temporarily benefit the employer at the expense of the wage-earner, because wages rise more slowly than prices.

We append, in confirmation of this, a table taken from page 590 of the same report, giving the exports of wheat from India, their quantity and value year by year, together with the average rate of exchange, which means the value in gold of the silver rupee for each year.

Years ended March 31.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. Rupees.	Average Rate of Exchange. s.	d.
1877	5,587,000	1,95[illegible],000	1	8.51
1878	6,373,000	2,784,000	1	8.79
1879	1,057,000	520,000	1	7.79
1880	2,202,000	1,124,000	1	7.96
1881	7,444,000	3,278,000	1	7.96
1882	19,901,000	8,870,000	1	7.89
1883	14,194,000	6,089,000	1	7.52
1884	21,001,000	8,896,000	1	7.54
1885	15,851,000	6,316,000	1	7.31
1886	21,069,000	8,095,000	1	6.25
1887	22,264,000	8,626,000	1	5.44
1888	13,538,000	5,538,000	1	4.90
1889	17,610,000	7,523,000	1	4.38
1890	13,799,000	5,791,000	1	4.57
1891	14,320,000	6,042,000	1	6.09
1892	30,303,000	14,380,000	1	4.73

There is no opinion about this thing. It is cold fact. This table shows the exports of wheat from India for sixteen years consecutively. If the theory be true that a declining standard stimulates exports of agricultural products, then it follows necessarily that these wheat imports must rise as the rate of exchange falls and fall as the rate of exchange rises. On the contrary, examining the table we find not only no such correspondence, but frequently the exact reverse. For instance, in the year 1884 the average value of the silver rupee was about 1s 7d. The exports of wheat from India were 21,000,000 hundred weight. By 1890, the gold value of the silver rupee had fallen almost exactly 3d. This ought to have produced an increase in wheat exports on Mr. Teller's theory. Instead of that, the exports for that year were less than 14,000,000 hundred weight, or a falling off of 7,000,000 hundred weight simultaneously with a heavy fall in exchange. We think that any man who examines the above table and compares it year by year will never give another thought to Mr. Teller's argument, which is specious theory, but has no basis of fact.

KEEPS THEM APOLOGIZING.

Very mortifying, indeed, must be this constant apologizing for the past utterances of their presidential candidate that is put upon the editors of Republican papers. The thorn is constantly pressed into their sides by correspondents who want to know what McKinley meant when he said he wanted "the double standard," or upbraided Cleveland for his hostility to the Allison and Sherman acts, or voted for the Bland free-coinage bill, or for the Matthews bill for the payment of our bonds in silver. He has changed his views, they say, since he made his speech in 1891 at Toledo, when he accused Cleveland of "dishonoring one of our precious metals," during his first administration; for endeavoring "even before his inauguration to office to stop the coinage of the silver dollar;" for trying "to contract the circulating medium and demonetize one of the coins of commerce, limit the volume of money among the people, make money scarce and therefore dear * * * make money the master, everything else the servant."

"These criticisms were directed to Cleveland's first administration," says one of these unhappy and uncomfortable apologists, "when he wished to put a stop to the coinage of silver dollars under the Bland-Allison act when we had coined less than 250,000,000 silver dollars, and six or seven years before the period in his last administration when it became evident that we were nearing the danger line in our continued purchases of silver." Now, it will be in order for some other persistent inquirer to ask the apologizing editor what McKinley meant then in September, 1894, when at Findlay he said that, though the Democratic party had been in control of every branch of the government since March, 1893, "it has given us no silver legislation except to strike down the Sherman law," and that "the party that struck silver down, and gave it the severest blow it ever had, cannot be relied upon to give that metal honorable treatment."

If the excusing editor should reply that there is ample time between that and 1896 to change an opinion, he might be further asked why every kind of effort to get this statesman to give out some opinion during the ante-convention campaign was futile, and when, to every interviewer, he had only the answer: "I have nothing to say." Did Hanna represent him when he was resisting the Eastern Republicans in the convention with their demand for a declaration for a gold standard? Did Foraker represent him when he said that the convention would declare for "bimetallism?" Who inspired the plank of the Ohio platform which "sounded the keynote" of McKinley's campaign? By the time these editors have got through with their explanations, excuses and apologies for their candidate they will wish McKinley had never been born.

THE BEST "LITERARY BUREAU."

Since Tilden inaugurated the "literary bureau" as a leading feature in presidential campaigns in 1876, it has grown to enormous dimensions and is the main reliance of all political parties. The speakers, once the chief reliance, have fallen to second place and are regarded as useful only as a sort of stimulant to local energy. They are not expected longer to sway the multitude and convince and convert, but are still useful to get a crowd together and warm them up, to fire their hearts, get them to talking, rouse their party prejudices, depict the awful calamities to follow the victory of the other fellows. They are to a campaign what the picadors are in a Spanish bull-fight, whose darts irritate and excite but do not kill. The change is merely the recognition by astute politicians that the time has passed when mere wordy eloquence carried audiences on its swift current away from reason, sense and judgment, and that the voters today are more thoughtful and must be reached through their minds and judgments instead of their imaginations.

So we read of the immense quantities of reading matter that are put out in every campaign by the bureaus of the various parties. Already, we are told, the Republican bureau in Chicago has sent out 47,000,000 pieces of such matter, and Washington reports tell of a similar activity in the silver headquarters. An interesting piece of information would be the money cost of all this effort. It would supplement the other information and permit a more accurate judgment as to the relative benefit of the expenditure. Precision, of course, is impossible, for no census can be taken of those whose views and votes are changed by the reading matter thus scattered broadcast over the land, but we apprehend that, if it could be taken, campaign managers would be surprised at the paucity of result when compared with the magnitude of effort.

No one, who has had opportunity to observe campaigns from the inside of committees and from the point of the voter, but reaches the conclusion that in no application of energy is the product so disproportionate to effort as is this preparation and distribution of reading mattter during a campaign. It is a striking illustration of doing the right thing at the wrong time. It assumes that a voter's mind is still open to argument and conviction after the nominations are made and the campaign is fully on, and it rests on an entire misconception of the conditions. No period is less favorable to reach the minds of men than during a campaign. The average voter is not then seeking for facts, but for "points" with which to refute his opponent. He does not want to be convinced of his own error, but to convince the other fellow of his, who in turn refuses to be moved. The heat of the campaign seals up the approaches to judgment, while it melts the reservoirs of prejudice and permits their overflow, clouding reason, blinding judgment and converting facts into "campaign lies."

The political judgments of men are not formed under any such conditions. They are made up in the calm interval between campaigns. It is not the steaming presses of these campaign "literary bureaus," throwing off their millions of "documents," that form popular judgment, but it is the daily and weekly papers of the land, teaching their lessons every day and week of the year, going into the quiet homes and being read carefully and thoughtfully in the evenings, that give the facts and the arguments on which the judgments are formed that are recorded at the polls on election day. Were one-fourth of the money that is wasted by these bureaus in a campaign used in extending the circulation of the city and country press during the interregnum, its effect would vastly outweigh that produced by all this wasteful expenditure. The time for educating is not in times of intense feeling and excitement, when the passions and prejudices of men are stirred to their depths, but in the intervals of calm. The present campaign illustrates this. For six years the silver propaganda has been ceaselessly at work. It has reached the country press wherever it could reach it. It has been sending out its "literature." Summer and winter the work has gone on. Meanwhile the "sound-money" element has been inert. It could not be aroused to believe there was any danger. It pooh-poohed warnings. It refused appeals for means with which to get and disseminate accurate educational matter, or gave with niggardly hand. Now that the storm has burst, it is alarmed and willing to do anything. If it is not too late, if the mischief has not been fully wrought, it will be due solely to the press that has labored unceasingly between campaigns, in the face of all discouraging lack of support, and to the reserve of common sense kept intact by the work of these papers, that calamity shall not come to the country and its business interests.

DEMONETIZATION.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Will you kindly answer the following:

1. Was silver demonetized through legislation enacted in 1873?
2. Is it demonetized at the present time? —A. J. F.

Wheaton, Minn., Sept. 5, 1896.

The answer to this question depends upon the definition of the word "demonetize." Webster gives it as follows: "To deprive of current value; to withdraw from use, as money." In neither of these senses are we able to find that silver was demonetized in 1873. The law that year simply dropped the silver dollar from the list of coins in the United States. It did not "deprive" the silver coin or bullion "of current value." It did not "withdraw" it "from use as money." All the silver theretofore coined remained in circulation. If it be held that the cessation of coinage was demonetization, then silver was remonetized in 1878, when a limited coinage was again authorized. Only those who hold that a metal is demonetized when it is denied free and unlimited coinage at the mints can claim that silver was demonetized in 1873, or that it is today. We think that the only sensible, logical or scientific meaning of the term "demonetize" is the second one given by Webster, as above, "to withdraw from use as money." As long as a metal is used as money and recognized for such use by the laws of the United States, it is not, in our opinion, "demonetized." The answer to both our correspondent's questions would, therefore, be, unequivocally, "no."

STEVENSON WILL STUMP.

The Vice President to Make Some Speeches for Bryan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Vice president Stevenson was closeted with Senator Jones at Democratic national headquarters for two hours today. He declined to make any statement for publication, but Senator Jones in his hearing said: "Of course, the vice president is for our ticket. He is as much for it as I am, and that, I should think, is enough. Mr. Stevenson and myself are just talking the situation over."

The statement of Senator Jones in regard to Mr. Stevenson being "for our ticket" was supplemented later on by a bulletin which makes it plain that the vice president promised to take the stump for the silverites. The bulletin is as follows:

Vice President Stevenson arrived in the city today from Mackinaw with his family, where he has been summering for several weeks. He called at national Democratic headquarters about 3 o'clock and remained more than two hours in conference with Chairman Jones. The vice president is very much interested in the campaign and made many inquiries regarding the situation in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and the Pacific states. He was informed that the prospects in all of these states were very flattering, and that they would all undoubtedly roll up a safe majority for Bryan in November. He appeared much gratified at the information. He stated he would remain in Chicago for several days. While no official information was given out in regard to Mr. Stevenson's programme during the campaign, it is thought he will make several speeches for Mr. Bryan, not only in Illinois, but also in other states.

WEYLER'S NEW PLAN.

Drag Net Will Succeed the Trocha in Suppressing the War.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—The work of arresting people charged with conspiring against the government continues here. Last week the American colony was startled by the arrest of Samuel S. Tolon, a naturalized American, and a prominent merchant of Cardenas, who was captured on board the Ward line steamer Serena, as she was leaving for the United States. Yesterday a magistrate, Senor Gonzales Llnusa, was taken into custody and placed in solitary confinement. The same day a prominent lawyer, Senor Alberto Zayas, a brother of the well-known general of that name, was also placed in secret confinement, and today the arrest of Senors Enrique Lama and Ignacio Lama, brothers; Senor Hernandez, an American citizen, and Herr Hubert Blank, a German director of the academy of music here. All the persons mentioned are detained in Communicado, that is to say, they are not allowed to communicate with their friends or counsel. Sooner or later, it is to be presumed, they will be shipped to some penal settlement and that will be the last heard of them.

It is reported here that the captain general has formed a new plan of campaign which is certain to end the insurrection one way or the other. If rumor in this case turns out to be founded on facts, some thirty Spanish steamers, loaded with troops, will arrive here before the end of this month and an overpowering military cordon or drag net will be formed of all the troops available, stretching a line, practically of armed men, backed by a second and a third reserve line, from north to south, and which will be drawn from one end of the island to the other, thus cornering the insurgents and compelling them to fight a pitched battle.

The police yesterday seized a number of important documents connected with the revolutionary movement, and it is understood that this will result in the result of a number of additional important personages.

AT THE THEATERS.

Otis Skinner appeared at the Metropolitan opera house last night in the role of Hamlet. After witnessing his impersonation, and unavoidably comparing it with the achievements of Mr. Skinner's contemporary actors who have essayed to portray the melancholy prince, one must accord Mr. Skinner the palm. His interpretation of this most exacting role easily excels in point of clearness, grace of bearing, refinement and sympathetic quality. It is not too much to say that the American stage is to be congratulated upon the possession of a Hamlet who gives promise of once more securing for Shakespeare's poetic tragedy the popularity upon the stage that it enjoyed when actors lived who could play the role. For sublime as the tragedy is, the people do not encourage its presentation, unless the title role is in the hands of a player capable of investing it with at least some of the poetic and mystic charm that the reader of the work is sensible of.

Perhaps other aspirants for recognition in this character fully appreciate its subtlety, its deep significance, its profound philosophy and all the other complex traits that require much histrionic skill to reveal, but it remains for Mr. Skinner to once more give us a Hamlet in whom can be clearly seen the workings of nature. His conception of the character is as lucid and coherent as the text. It is compatible with it. That is not to say, however, that the student of the play must of necessity fully comprehend the workings of Hamlet's mind. Nor can the actor expect to remove any doubts that may beset the student or reader. The actor's purpose is fulfilled if he invests Hamlet with life and surrounds the character with the proper atmosphere, and reflects so far as possible the gentle dignity, refinement and spirituality of the noble prince. Mr. Skinner portrays a Hamlet with whom one can sympathize.

Mr. Skinner's Hamlet is conspicuously meritorious in its freedom from melodramatic flourishes. Hamlet is not a "tempestuous periwig-pated fellow" ready to "tear a passion to tatters" upon each and every provocation. As a learned commentator has well said: "Hamlet is a gentleman thinking aloud." Mr. Skinner excels where his rivals fail, and that is in his conduct of the colloquies between the prince and the various characters. He employs a natural, conversational tone, which is far more effective in revealing the subtle shades of meaning than the stilted, high pressure style so often noticed in others. This excellence in Mr. Skinner was particularly noticeable in his delivery of Hamlet's instructions to the player, when he succeeded in impressing upon his hearers the full significance of every word. It might be said in this connection that the presentation of the tragedy as a whole was characterized by an exceptional clearness and distinctness on the part of all the players, which virtue cannot be too highly commended, as in most performances of the tragedy nobody but Hamlet and three or four of the principal characters are audible.

A lavishly traditional Hamlet Mr. Skinner's is not, although he had adhered to the best traditions resulting form the thought and study of the histrionic geniuses of the past. In this he is sensible. Yet much of his "business" is new, some of it decidedly effective, some of it immaterial and a little of it questionable. An instance of the latter occurs during Hamlet's scene with Ophelia. Hamlet discovers the king and Polonius listening. One discovery would seem to be enough, but Mr. Skinner has Polonius thrust his white head through the curtains a second time, so as to enable Hamlet to see him again and give special point to the lines addressed to Ophelia: "Where's your father?" The ghost scene is effective so far as the ghost is concerned, but the supernatural atmosphere does not reach the audience, as it might if reflected from Hamlet's countenance. This Mr. Skinner renders impossible by taking a position upon the stage with his back to the audience. After the ghost vanishes and Hamlet, in the frenzy of his discovery of his father's murderer, exclaims, "Meet it is I set it down," Mr. Skinner draws forth his tablets and jots down his thought. The "business" is effective here, but a similar performance at the close of the soliloquy ending with "The play's the thing wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king," seems a little forced and unnatural.

Mr. Skinner's reading was admirable, though there are several words and lines that contain a deeper significance than he imparted to them. His emphases were correct. The soliloquy beginning "Oh, what a rogue and peasant slave am I," is susceptible of greater intensity than Mr. Skinner exhibited, and the "To be or not to be," is more effective if delivered in a sadder, gloomier vein. Indeed, Mr. Skinner's impersonation of the prince is to an extent deficient in the melancholy dignity and spiritual abstraction that constitutes the mystic charm of Hamlet. He seemed to catch the spirit, though, while listening to the actor's recitation. In this scene his abstracted air was admirably simulated. The play scene was excellently interpreted. So efficient a player king and player queen are rarely heard. Mr. Skinner would perhaps improve the scene if he waited a brief while before springing away from Ophelia to watch the king and queen. Such a pronounced and sudden action at that time would be apt to distract the attention of the whole court from the play.

Mr. Skinner played the difficult scene with Ophelia with much passion, and certainly with electric effect, notwithstanding a misstep which resulted in his falling down the steps at the rear of the stage. That such an accident as this did not spoil the scene is in itself a tribute to the skill and earnestness of the actor. Mr. Skinner proved equally satisfactory in the famous closet scene, which was finely acted by both, Miss Sarah Truax depicting the queen with commendable fidelity and feeling. The churchyard scene was likewise interpreted in the spirit that renders it so solemn, notwithstanding the witticisms of the grave diggers.

In fine, Mr. Skinner improved as the character progressed, and throughout he presented the living picture of a graceful, noble gentle prince, who, even though he may not have seemed a prince of philosophy, was yet a prince of poetry.

Conventional praise would hardly do justice to the company, which seemed especially adapted to present "Hamlet." Miss Maude Durbin's portrayal of Ophelia was exquisite in its delicacy. She, indeed, realized the ideal maiden whom Laertes described as prodigal of her beauty if she unmasked it but to the moon.

Frederick Mosley impersonated the ghost, reading the beautiful and sonorous lines with good expression and feeling. Frank L. Sylvester was a fiery Laertes, acting the role with excellent taste. Paul Gerson was not happily cast as Horatio. His voice is unsympathetic, and his utterance too labored. John Weeks made an excellent first grave-digger.

Tonight "Merchant of Venice" and "Katherine and Petruchio."

"Town Topics," with its two and a half hours of fun, was greeted with a large audience at the Grand again last evening. There will be a popular-priced matinee today at 2:30, following this season's rule of giving the mid-week matinee on Tuesdays instead of Wednesdays, as heretofore.

TOM CARTER TALKS

About Montana's State Convention Tomorrow.

Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, passed through St. Paul last evening on his way to Washington. Mr. Carter stated that he was going there to look after purely official business. As to the Montana Republican convention, which meets tomorrow he stated that he felt confident that there would be no serious split in the party on the indorsement of the national platform, although there was a division of sentiment. He himself favored the national Republican ticket and platform, in spite of the fact that he did not agree with it on some things, notably the financial plank, but he believed it the best thing open to the American people. He contemplated sending a letter to be read at the convention to this effect.

Hastings Business Houses Closed.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., Sept. 7.—There was no public observance here today, but the banks and public offices were closed.

Thurston at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 7.—Senator John R. Thurston, of Nebraska, tonight addressed an enthusiastic Republican gathering which packed the Music hall. His speech, which was identical with that delivered in New York on Saturday last, and was replete with telling points, was cheered to the cho.

LET SEWALL SCOOT

WATSON EXPRESSES HIMSELF AS TO THE LOGIC OF THE SITUATION.

MAINE MAN MUST COME OFF.

BRYAN HIMSELF, SAYS THE POPULIST CANDIDATE, LAID DOWN THE RULE.

CANNOT CARRY HIS OWN FAMILY.

When a Man Cannot Do That the Georgia Leader Thinks He Should Quit.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 7.—Thos. E. Watson, of Georgia, vice presidential nominee of the Populist party, addressed a Labor day audience of 5,000 people at the fair grounds today. He arrived last night direct from Georgia, accompanied by National Committeeman Reed, who is managing his tour. Watson speaks at Bonham, Texas, tomorrow and goes from there to Kansas. Watson pleaded with the people to stand to the contract between the laborers and farmers in St. Louis in 1889, and the people's party, which represents that contract. "McKinley and Hobart represent enemies of labor, and Sewall represents the same thing," he said. "Sewall is just the opposite of Bryan in everything." He then asked that Sewall be pulled down and Watson substituted.

In the beginning of his speech today the Georgian reviewed the platform demands of his party and the conditions which created the demands. As to the issue between him and Sewell, Watson said: "Can you remedy the situation by electing Bryan and Sewall? (Loud cries of "No, no, no," from all over the hall.) Are you certain of that? (Loud cries of "You bet we are.") I say no. Why? Because Mr. Sewall represents that element in the Democratic party which is exerting itself to the utmost to tie Mr. Bryan's hands so that he cannot carry out his contract. It cannot be done with Bryan and Sewall, because you cannot have Bryan and Sewall. (Laughter.) Mr. Sewall cannot carry his own family. (Laughter.) Whenever my own son takes the stump and begins to make speeches against me, like Mr. Sewall's son is doing against him, I will get off the ticket and crawl under the bed and hide myself. Mr. Sewall cannot carry the ward in which he lives. He cannot carry the town in whch he lives. He cannot carry the state in which he lives. He is a wart on the party. He is a knot on the log. (Laughter.) He is a dead weight to the ticket. Every man ought to know that if Mr. Bryan is to be elected he will be elected by the votes which the People's party gives him. If he carries Nebraska, where he lives, it will be the Tom Watson Populists who will carry it for him. (Loud cheering.) If he carries Kansas it will be the Populists who carry it for him. If he carries Iowa it will be the Populists who carry it for him. If he carries the great state of Texas it will be the Populists who gave it to him.

I put it to you, Democrats, if you want our votes, don't you think you ought to "tote fair" with us? You say: "Let's go into copartnership," but don't you want to be both partners? Why, even in that kind of a copartnership they should remember that there is a rule of law which says that man and wife are one, but it takes two to make the bargain, and yet you Democrats who cannot get along without our 1,800,000 votes say that our partnership ought to consist of the same two partners and you want to be both. Well, we want to fuse with you. We don't want to swallow you, and we don't intend that you shall swallow us. (Great cheering.) You ask us to take Watson off the ticket. Why? Would you be so blind as to defeat Mr. Bryan by taking Watson off his ticket? Even in the height of political passion and prejudice, why should you defeat Mr. Bryan by demanding that Watson come off the ticket? The moment I got off the ticket there would be thousands of protests from the people, who would not consent to any such an arrangement. (Cries of "Watson! Bryan!")

I have no ill will against any man that lives. I cherish no animosity because of past associations. I came to Texas not to stir up strife between men, but to try and make peace among all of our people. I came to speak to the Democrats and the Populists. If Mr. Bryan is elected the Democrats must realize that it cannot possibly be done without the Populist vote. The Populists have gone as far as they could go. We went outside of our party to give a Democrat the first place on our ticket. We could not have gone any further. No self-respecting Democrat could have asked any more. We don't want to destroy the people's party in this country. If I came off the ticket it would mean the death of the Populist party. If you are honest in demanding silver legislation you should not want the whole thing. Where would the silver cause have been in 1894 and in 1895 if it had not been for the People's party? Ask somebody else to kill the People's party, but don't ask me. I sat by the cradle where the party was born. I have fought its battles, I have supported its principles since its organization. I have taken part in its growth, its sorrows have been my sorrows, and don't ask me after all of my service with the People's party to kill it now. I am going to stand by it till she dies, and I want no man to say that I was the man who stabbed it to the heart. The People's party must never die. It has done too much good to die.

It was the People's party, my friends, that made the Democrats come to time. (Cheers.) We were a coal of fire on the turtle's back and it never had any idea of traveling until it felt the force of the fire. We have been showing them in the last four years what we could do. We don't ask the Democrats to throw down their muskets, and when they ask us to give up our guns we say "Please excuse us. You keep yours and we will keep ours. If you had both the guns temptation to shoot might be too strong to resist." We cannot let you get the drop on us that way. If you mean to be fair you ought not to want us to give up our guns. You would want us to keep them just as you keep yours. Your leaders have fooled us in the past just as they have fooled you in the past, and there is no reason why they may not do it again. If the People's party were dead the old leaders might get in again and then where would we be? Just where Moses was when the light went out.

Sewall has got to come down. He brings no votes to Bryan; he drives votes away from Bryan. I would bring votes to Bryan and bring thousands of them. Sewall can come down without hurting his party a little bit. I have got to stand on the ticket where my friends placed me. I cannot come down. You may try to run me off, but I am going to fight before you do it. I am willing to go into partnership with you, but I don't want any Jonah and the whale business, with you playing the whale. You might forget to do what the whale did with Jonah. We might never get out any more.

Mr. Sewall is a national banker, and therefore out of touch with the people. Mr Sewall is a railroad king, and therefore out of touch with the people. Mr. Sewall is a bond-holder and therefore out of touch with the people. And I make bold here to say that Mr. Bryan himself has laid down a rule which, if carried out, will take Mr. Sewall off the ticket. He said in New York, in a public speech, that a candidate running upon a platform should not only idorse every plank in that platform, but should idorse every sentence and every word of it. Apply that rule to Mr. Sewall and Mr. Sewall would get off while I stepped on. Mr. Bryan must have meant that. Let him deny it if he did not. That construction has been put upon it by Democrats. It is the only construction that can be put on it. Mr. Sewall does not stand squarly on the platform. Let Sewall scoot and Watson arrive.

DISPENSARY LAW DOOMED.

By Disclosures of Corruption in Its Administration.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 7.—The disclosures in connection with the administration of the dispensary law in this state have created the most intense interest, coming as they do on the eve of the election for the United States senatorship to be held tomorrow. The facts evidently were brought to the surface by the bitterness of the fight between Judge Earle and Gov. Evans for senatorial honors. Both Tillmanites and conservatives admit that the public charges and admission of corruption means the doom of the present dispensary system. The charges and counter-charges are between Gov. Evans on the one side and Superintendent Mixon, in control of the administration of the dispensary law in South Carolina, on the other. The son of the latter acknowledges having received money from whisky people, but exonerates his father, who denies all guilt. Gov. Evans is accused of failing to give an itemized account of a charge against the dispensary law of $150 for a trip to Washington. The governor says the expenditure was legitimate. Political wiseacres declare the disclosures will result in the total disruption of the reform faction. The election tomorrow will be extremely close.

TOWNE OF DULUTH

Will Be Among the Orators at Lincoln Today.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 7.—Hon. William J. Bryan will arrive here tomorrow and be formally notified by the national silver party of his nomination. Mr. Bryan will arrive in Lincoln before noon tomorrow, and the formal notification will probably take place on the north front of the state house during the afternoon, providing the chairman of the committee on notification arrives in time. The committee has arranged to have a number of the silver party from all over the West, who will visit Lincoln on that occasion, deliver addresses at meetings, which will be held at several points in the city at such times as will not interfere with the notification. Senator Teller, Congressman Towne and Ignatius Donnelly are booked on the programme for speeches at these meetings.

It was supposed that Mr. Bryan would go by the "cut-off" train, reaching Lincoln about noon, as Ignatius Donnelly and some others have done. But the schedule lands him in Plattsmouth at 7 a. m., and, as he takes no special train, that brings him to Omaha at 6 o'clock. The train makes a regular stop of half an hour at Omaha, leaving at 8:30. Whether Mr. Bryan will speak at Omaha or not is not known, and the Lincoln committee has no evidences other than that Mr. Bryan arrives at Omaha on the train reaching the Capitol City at 10 a. m. The committee will go as far as Ashland to meet him. Chairman Dahlman, of the state Democratic committee, tried to charter a train to accommodate the people who wished to go to Lincoln tomorrow to attend the exercises connected with the official notification, but the number was too small to warrant the expense. Those who wish to go will be required to put up a rate of one and one-third for the round trip.

The Bryan party will reach here at 10 a. m., most of the members of the silver notification committee, it is supposed, being on the same train. At the depot a parade will be formed and the march begun to the Bryan residence a mile distant, marching clubs will be numerous and many bands of the city and from over the state will help swell the crowd and the chorus of noise. The notification proper will occur at the state capitol grounds in the afternoon. Mr. Grant, of Ohio, will make the principal address at that time, but it is expected that Senator Teller will be present and speak. In the evening there will be more marching and music and some extemporaneous speeches. Many excursion trains will be run to the city during the day. Polk county Populists have chartered a special Union Pacific train. No programme has been outlined for the other days Mr. Bryan will be in the city.

HURRYING WESTWARD.

Bryan on His Way to His Home at Lincoln.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Mr. Bryan took the 5:30 train on the Burlington road for Lincoln this afternoon, stopping at Aurora, Ill., for a twenty-minute speech at about half past six. There were about 400 people at the depot to see his departure, but no demonstration. A reporter handed Mr. Bryan a copy of Mr. Watson's speech delivered at Dallas, Tex. "I have nothing to say on the subject at present," said Mr. Bryan. "I do not care to discuss it."

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 7.—At 6:30 the train arrived at Aurora. The platform was crowded with men, women and children, anxous to catch sight of the nominee and hear him speak. Across the street from the railroad tracks a platform had been erected and Mr. Bryan spoke to the audience from it. Mr. Bryan then took the limited train at 6:40 and the next stop was at Plano, where he shook hands with a few hundred people gathered at the train.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 7.—At Kewanee Mr. Bryan was greeted with a band and a good-sized crowd. There were probably 1,500 people assembled to hear his two minute address, which was but a repetition of many of his car platform talks throughout the country. There had been extensive preparations made in Galesburg for the receiving of the triple nominee. A reception committee met him at Kewanee and the train was to stop ten minutes. A crowd of 6,000 had collected about a platform erected near the depot and from it Mr. Bryan made a short address. There were bands and torches and banners in attendance at the reception, and it was the largest crowd encountered since the nominee left Chicago today.

TELLER IN ILLINOIS.

His First Speech Delivered at His Old Home.

MORRISON, Ill., Sept. 7.—Senator Henry M. Teller delivered his first speech in this place today. The crowd that assembled was variously estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000. This is the early home of Senator Teller. He came to Morrison from New York in 1858, and formed a law partnership with H. H. Jackson, which continued until April, 1861, when he went to Colorado. His mother lies here with four sisters and a brother. These are the reasons why the senator selected his old home as the place for making his first speech of the campaign. He leaves here tomorrow morning for Chicago, where he will spend the day with the executive committee of the Democratic party. He will then go to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he is announced to speak on Wednesday next.

CALIFORNIA FUSION.

Some of the Candidates Dropped Have Serious Objections.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The conference committee of Democrats and Populists, appointed to agree upon a plan of fusion for congressional nominees, finished its labors last night. The following nominees were indorsed: First district, Cutter, Democrat; Second, Decries, Democrat; Third, English, Democrat; Fourth, McGuire, Democrat; Fifth, E. B. Kinney, Populist; Sixth, Barlow, Populist; Seventh, Cutler, Populist. Monteith, the Populist nominee of the First district; McGlashan, Populist of the Second, Kelly, Democrat of the Fifth and Maddox Democrat of the Seventh, will not accept the verdict of the committee and will be independent candidates.

AT ITS HEIGHT.

Secretary Herbert's Opinion of the Bryan Movement.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Daily News this morning publishes a column interview with Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, secretary of the navy of the United States. Mr. Herbert ridicules the idea that there is any real dissension between the North and the South or between the East and the West. The threats of Western cecession were hardly worth denying and nothing was heard of them in America. "No doubt," said Mr. Herbert, "some of the gold Democrats will feel obliged to vote for the Bryan ticket, because Bryan carried the Chicago convention; but many will not do so. In my opinion, the Bryan movement has reached its height and is now declining.

"I should be sorry to say," Mr. Herbert continued, "that the silverites are fanatics and fools. Many of them are good men. But I think the silver party is mistaken in its aims and policy." Mr. Herbert said to the Daily News representative that his official position prevented him from speaking more freely.