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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Forecast for Wednesday: For Minnesota and South Dakota—Light showers Wednesday morning, followed by fair, cooler, northwesterly winds.

North Dakota—Probably fair, cooler in southeast portion; northerly winds.

Wisconsin—Showers, clearing Wednesday morning or night; probably cooler fresh to brisk variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

Montana—Fair, preceded by showers in east portion; variable winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

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

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
		Minnedosa	52
St. Paul	74	Winnipeg	54
Duluth	62	Buffalo	68-74
Huron	66	Bismarck	60-68
Bismarck	60	Boston	60-66
Williston	48	Cheyenne	62-76
Havre	44	Chicago	72-76
Helena	34	Cincinnati	74-80
Edmonton	38	Helena	33-36
Battleford	46	Montreal	60-70
Prince Albert	46	New Orleans	80-86
Calgary	40	New York	66-70
Med. Hat	46	Pittsburg	70-72
Swift Current	44	Winnipeg	54-60
Qu'Appelle	48		

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.721; thermometer, 72; relative humidity, 73; wind, southeast; weather, partly cloudy; maximum thermometer, 80; minimum thermometer, 63; daily range, 17 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	1.6	*0.2
La Crosse	10	1.2	—0.1
Davenport	15	0.8	....
St. Louis	30	6.4	....

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

HE FORGETS HIMSELF.

We will do Mr. Bryan the justice to say that the address which he delivered on Labor day before the trades unions of Chicago is by far the most respectable performance that has yet been set down to his credit. Perhaps a man who aims at saying everything at one time or another in his wordy career must be expected, as a part of the performance, to at times say some things that are just and true. Upon this occasion, strict party politics being barred out, and the issues of this campaign not being up for discussion without violation of propriety, Mr. Bryan was thrown back upon simpler and larger questions, about which he could not theorize. There is, of course, nothing that is new in what he said, but there is much that is sensible and that cannot be too often repeated. It is not, either, peculiar to Mr. Bryan or to any politician or political party. All of us are agreed when we come down to dots about the general principles that Mr. Bryan enunciates. Democrat, Republican and Populist, McKinleyite and Bryanite, will all say, if you ask them, that all men are selfish; that no one is perfectly just; that our government is the best form of government known among men; that public changes are sometimes necessary; that the right of the citizen's ballot is a sacred one not to be tampered with, and that in a democracy men will get the kind of government, in the long run, that they deserve. A few score of truisms like this composed Mr. Bryan's Chicago address. They attain to excellence and achieve notoriety, not because they are new, and not because they are peculiar to Mr. Bryan or his followers, but because they are so different from, and, in the main, contradictory of all the other speeches that he has delivered.

One exception to this is to be noted, however, in his persistent arraying of capital and labor over and against each other as hostile forces. He goes into the foolish question in this speech of the relative antiquity of position of the two forces at work in the production of wealth. He says that labor should have greater honor and first consideration, because labor must exist before capital can be created. Now, this is mere hair-splitting, and has no connection whatever with practical affairs. Away back in the stone age somewhere, when men had nothing but their limbs to serve them withal, a hairy beast in human form doubtless fashioned himself a club from the trunk of a tree, or a hammer from a bit of rock, and it forthwith became capital. Today, the distinction of origin is lost; since both capital and labor co-exist in immense quantities and ought to co-operate harmoniously in the increase of wealth. The reason why labor ought to receive greater consideration than capital is because man is more sacred than anything else. Human life is a more precious thing than the most valuable form of property. But as to distinguishing between labor and capital on any other basis, this plea of Mr. Bryan's is not only specious in itself, but is an insidious repetition in his constant effort to array class against class, and to claim that he is the especial champion of the poorer and more helpless. Human nature is human nature wherever you find it, among rich or poor, laborer or capitalist. You do not find that when the man of one description loses or acquires capital and enters the other description that he changes his qualities particularly. He that is unjust is unjust still; he that is righteous is righteous still, and he that is filthy is filthy still.

In his Labor day lapse into comparative moderation and common sense, however, Mr. Bryan used one illustration which is peculiar in that it is directly contrary to a position which he has been taking in almost every other address that he has made. He lauds in the highest terms the Australian ballot. He says that he honors the laboring men of this country, because they secured to the people of this country the Australian ballot. He says: "The laboring man today enjoys the abvantage of an Australian ballot, because the laboring men of this country compelled the adoption of the Australian ballot laws." Now, we happen to be old enough to remember the time when the adoption of the reform ballot was only a dear hope in the minds and hearts of good citizens, without prospect of being realized within a generation. In those days the advocacy of the Australian ballot was confined to men whom Mr. Bryan would define contemptuously as "goldbugs," "capitalists" and "monopolists." Men of wealth, education and leisure, who had studied the political systems of other countries with a view to improving those of their own, observed the operation of Australia's ballot laws and started at once an agitation for importing them into this country. For years they were regarded only as visionaries and theorists. they hammered upon the subject in magazine articles, in speeches and through the press without making, apparently, the slightest headway.

If Mr. Bryan had been a candidate for the presidency in those days, we can imagine him saying to an audience of workingmen: "Have nothing to do with these aristocrats, who are trying to force you down into slavery by binding upon you the infamous ballot laws of a European monarchy. I believe in the maintenance of a strictly American ballot law. I think that the United States is great enough and powerful enough to devise and put into effect a ballot system of its own. For my part, I will have nothing to do with this Australian act, which comes to us from that most hated source, Great Britain, and which is recommended to the public only by the cunning and unprincipled capitalists, who would thus seduce in order to enslave us." There were lots of politicians who did talk to the voters in just that way. The adoption of the Australian ballot system was fought in this country most bitterly in many or nearly all the states by the professional politicians, and the arguments which they used against it were precisely on a par as to kind and force with those that Mr. Bryan uses against the gold standard today.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S FAILURE.

It ought to be the expected that has happened in South Carolina in connection with the state dispensary system. It is said that the scandals which have been brought to light in connection with the state administration in regard to the liquor traffic will put an end to that system itself. Charges are made against the various officials of corrupt complicity in the affair, and by the time that the scandal has been thoroughly investigated it is probable that the people will be ready to go back again to the old system of managing the traffic in intoxicants, however unsatisfactory that may be. No other result could have been anticipated. The connection between the liquor traffic and politics in all of the states is a prolific source of evil. It has been the purpose of one law after another in the different communities to break off this relation, to take the saloon out of politics and to take politics out of the saloon. The scheme of the Palmetto state, on the contrary, tended to bind up together and identify these interests that are mutually corruptive. The state, under the advisement of the Populist Tillman machine, which has had control there, assumed to itself the entire right of furnishing intoxicants to the people. The state was sole producer and retailer, through its agents, to the public, retaining for itself the profits of the business.

It could not be hoped that a government which entered upon this line of business, foreign to its office and not properly to be placed in such hands, should escape the inevitable consequences. A grander opportunity for boodling was never presented in any community, and human nature is not yet sufficiently far developed to tempt it thus with impunity. Hence the revelations in South Carolina, while the scheme is yet in its infancy, and the intimation that voters in that state will smash it at the earliest opportunity. The experiment is one that ought not to have been undertaken, both because it carries on its face the promise of its failure, and because it is an imitation of a different system that might just as well have been adopted, and that has been tried in European countries with remarkable success.

We refer to what is known as the Gothenburg system of regulating the liquor traffic, in which, while the state or local community assumes control of it and limits its maximum profit, it does not conduct the business itself. By this method a city council or other governing body disposes of the privilege of furnishing intoxicants to the public to responsible companies, who conduct the business, keep an open account of receipts and expenses, are allowed to retain a specified per cent of profit on capital actively invested, and turn over the balance to the public treasury. While this does not eliminate intoxication, which nothing can do except a reform of human nature, it has seemed to reduce its evils to a minimum, and it has been very advantageous in taking away from the saloon business the incentive of an inordinate profit, which stimulates its extension and makes it work hard to enlarge its custom. South Carolina, if she wished to inaugurate a reform, might just as well have accepted this one, which has been tried and found satisfactory in many respects, as to have invented what Mr. Bryan and Mr. Tillman would call "an exclusively American system" of regulating the liquor traffic, which has worked out, as all these schemes do which have nothing but a name to recommend them, and are in defiance of human nature and sound economic principles, in complete failure.

BRYAN'S "OTHER DEAR CHARMER."

We really hope that no reader of the Globe missed reading the speech that Tom Watson made to the Texan Populists and given in the papers yesterday morning. It has the merit of logic and the attractiveness of a style that we will wager no other candidate for vice president of these United States was ever capable of. There is no escape from the logic of his position. Sewall is as much out of place on that ticket as Hobart would be. It is one of the grotesque features of this grotesque campaign that a convention, claiming the good name of Democrat, should have selected as a candidate for the second place a man who does not know and never knew what Democracy is. It is one of the drolleries that the convention should have selected a man who was there solely to secure a resolution that congress enact a law that would give still further protection to his industry of ship building and owning. Tom is right, and Sewall should certainly get off and let Watson have his place. It is immaterial, of course, whether he do or not, so far as results are concerned, but the eternal verities should be upheld even by a party masquerading as Democratic.

Then there is the style of the man. No rhetoric, no rounded periods, no soaring peroration, but just plain, very plain talk, embellished with figures drawn from life. He minces nothing. Spades are nothing but spades. The People's party "brought the Democrats to taw," and he proposes to have the "taw." It was a slow-gaited turtle until the Pops put coals on its back. Tom does not want "any Jonah and the whale business" with the Democrats playing the whale. He does not intend that they shall "get the drop" on him. If there is going to be a partnership he does not propose that the Democrats shall be "all the partners." And so on through the whole harangue. If any have missed reading it, we urge them to go back and take it in. It is quite the best thing yet; better than those "talks" McKinley is making to the Hanna delegations.

RAILROADS IN 1895.

The advance sheets of Poor's Manual of Railways for 1895 contain a lot of very interesting matter of value both to the student of economics and to those who are trying to learn if it is a fact that the railways are the insatiable monster that feeds on the produce of the farms and shops, considerate only not to take so much as to starve the producers. An ounce of fact is worth tons of assertion, and Poor gives us the ounce. The year was not marked by any noticeable increase of mileage, but 1,922 miles being added, making a total of 180,955 miles in 1895. The increase in share capital was $106,492,929, making a total of $5,231,373,852. The funded debt amounted to $5,712,052,517 and the floating debt to $419,558,711. The roads carried 763,799,833 tons of freight 88,567,770,801 miles at a cost of $743,784,451, or of .839 cents a ton a mile. The net earnings were but 2.9 per cent on the investment, although the gross earnings were 9.7 per cent. In ten years the net earnings have fallen from 4.7 per cent to 2.9 per cent.

The figures given in the Statistical Abstract for 1894 enable one, in conjunction with those of the Manual for 1895, to get some facts bearing on the agrarian cry of railway extortion that are illuminating. The Abstract gives the rate per ton mile of the trunk lines of the United States each year since 1875. The Manual includes all lines, but the difference is not as great as one would expect between the average of the trunk and of all the lines, being, in 1894, .86 of a cent for all lines against .801 of a cent per ton mile for the trunk lines. In 1875 the rate per ton mile was 1.686 cents as compared with .839 for 1895, a decrease of over 50 per cent. This is a greater decrease than has taken place in any other industry in the same period, and has been brought about in spite of the most strenuous efforts to prevent it. When one considers the apparent opportunities of railway managers to maintain rates, it only shows that there are forces at work superior to their powers; and the fall in rates, coincident with that of commodities, indicates that some general cause is operating on all branches of industry. It is worth computing what would have been the earnings from freight in 1895 could the roads have charged the same ton-mile rate they did twenty years ago. Instead of the producers and consumers paying $743,784,451 for freight transportation, they would have paid over $1,500,000,000, or about three-tenths of the share capital of the roads and nearly one-fourth of their funded debt. It is well to bear these facts in mind when the Populist orator is denouncing the rapacity of the railways and demanding their nationalization.

HANNA'S "THINKING DEMOCRATS."

Mr. Hanna was kind enough to say to his handy interviewer the other day, in his benign, iron-ore-trust way, that "the thinking Democrats would vote directly for McKinley." He has since expressed himself as pleased with the action of the Indianapolis convention, which, he imagines, and is frank enough to say, will materially aid in the election of his "mortgaged man." This may be the fact, but if it is, it only adds one more pang to the Democrats who abhor McKinleyism as much as Populism, and regard the triumph of either as calamitous.

But that aside. It is the contemptuous expression of Mr. Hanna, that "thinking" Democrats will vote directly for McKinley, that calls for notice. Possibly Mr. McKinley's boss did not realize that he was saying anything insulting; perhaps he imagined he was giving them words of fine tribute. Too much contact with iron ore and steel rails and protective tariffs and purchasable delegates may have so blunted his sense of propriety and roughened his manners that he really thought he was praising them. Perhaps he was just giving them "taffy." We are inclined to think that Hanna was merely "jollying" a certain class of Democrats who have said they would plump a vote straight for McKinley. Just what Hanna really thinks of a Democrat who would so vote would be interesting to such Democrats if he would let his opinion out.

It was the thinking Democrats, the men who really think and not merely think they think, men who have thought out the principles of government that lie at the base of these parties, and who had long ago decided, as a matter of deliberate judgment, that the principles of Democracy were absolutely essential to the preservation of the Republic and individual freedom, it was these men who decided to make all the sacrifices involved in the refusal to accept the action of the majority of their fellow Democrats on the one hand, and to reject McKinleyism on the other, and to build the ark in which Democracy might be preserved from this universal deluge of paternalism. These are the "thinking" Democrats whom Mr. Hanna so misnames.

A HARD NUT TO CRACK.

A question has arisen concerning the practical relation between Great Britain and Ireland which is much more embarrassing in some respects than home rule, while it throws a strong light upon the justice of the movement for local autonomy in Ireland. This relates to the comparative contribution of the two parts of the empire in the past to the revenue raised by taxation. What the Irishman claims as his political right may or may not be open to question. But no one can deny that, under a system of equal taxation, property would pay its fair share of revenue, no matter whether it was located in one island or the other. Investigation seems to show that this has not been the case; that the heavy end of imperial burdens has been shoved upon the people of Ireland, and that, just as we might expect, a denial of fair political rights has been coupled, in the case of Ireland, with an imposition of unfair financial burden.

This subject has been inquired into of late by a royal commission of thirteen members. Most of them are Englishmen, who started in the matter certainly without any prejudice in favor of Ireland. A report agreed to by ten out of thirteen submits its conclusion that for the last fifty years England has taken from Ireland each year about $13,750,000 more than her rightful share of the imperial revenue. This has been done because the government of Ireland has been carried on throughout by Englishmen out of sympathy with the people, and in whose selection they had no voice nor share.

The situation makes a hard nut for England to crack. It is ever so much more embarrassing than the home rule question. There all was theory, running back to the rights of man, the capacity of peoples for self-government and the obligation resting upon a superior force to yield rights that could not be exacted from it under compulsion. Although there might not, to our mind, be room for a question of justice, there was room for argument. This other matter is one of dollars and cents. Plainly stated, it is that England owes Ireland, on account of past misdoings, a matter of from half to three-quarters of a billion of dollars. What is she going to do about it? The problem presented to just and honest men is the most embarrassing that has yet arisen in the whole history of the Irish question.

M'KINLEYANA, WITH NOTES.

McKinleyana up to date, annotated: "The last four years have been long years, the longest four years since our civil war." People with better memories and judgment think the four years from 1873 to 1878 were much "longer."

"I do not recall a time in the history of the country, when the question of protection was an issue, that your state (Pennsylvania) did not declare by emphatic majorities in its favor." He forgets the little incident that, when protection was discarded in 1846, it was a Pennsylvanian, Vice President Dallas, who cast the deciding vote in the senator for the Walker tariff bill.

"In America we spurn all class distinctions. We are all equal citizens, equal in privilege and opportunity." Then the men who made maple sugar winked at the men who made cane sugar, and the tin plate men nudged the wire nail men in the ribs, and the glass men said, "ahem," as they ogled the woolen men, and all the trust men turned their faces away so that McKinley should not see the modest blushes that suffused them.

"I remember well that when the Wilson bill went to the senate, Senator Quay * * * prevented the destruction of great industries by his famous speech, which was the longest every delivered upon the tariff question in the history of the republic, and which is not finished yet." Then the annotator collapsed.

Colorado has the silver craze worse than any other state in the Union. When Senator Teller arrives in Denver he is greeted by 20,000 people, who yell in concert "Glory, hallelujah." Senator Wolcott thus describes his own reception: "When I go home the railway station is empty and dark, and my old chums turn their faces away as I get off the train."

It is authoritatively stated that the bicycle has enormously increased the demand for false teeth, particularly crowns. Which is but another way of saying that not all of the bicyclists who think they can ride succeed in proving it.

AT THE THEATERS.

In his conception of the crafty and revengeful Jew of the "Merchant of Venice," Otis Skinner has not departed far from the traditions of the part as laid down by his predecessors. There is the difference in Mr. Skinner's favor that he has given more prominence to the paternal feeling of the old money lender when he parts with his daughter Jessica, and when he learns of her desertion. Even in his wrath Mr. Skinner's Shylock is genuinely grieved. For a moment the cruel and avaricious side of the Jew's nature is hidden, and the sudden ebullition of rage which follows is thereby rendered the stronger.

In the reading of the lines there is a virility and force that is not surprising to those who are familiar with the actor, and the audience was prompt to recognize the superiority of his creation. Twice he was recalled, and at the close of the last act, where the baffled Jew submits to his punishment in a magnificent burst of disappointment and rage, nothing would satisfy the audience but a speech. This sort of thing has been overdone, and there has been at times a suspicion that the oratorical recall was forced. But last evening the applause was genuine, and the demand upon Mr. Skinner was too spontaneous and insistent to be under the suspicion of Mansfieldian clap-trap. Mr. Skinner did not say much. He thanked his admirers, and told them he sought to merit their approval, which no one doubts, and his hearers told him so in another outburst when he disappeared behind the curtains.

As a whole the play was smoothly presented and well mounted. There were none of the tedious waits incident to the usual productions when actors strive to make the comedy do the part of an entire evening's entertainment. For a closing piece "Katherine and Petruchio," a comedy of the noisy sort, but entertaining, in two short acts, was presented, and gave much pleasure. In both plays the company gave the leading parts satisfactory assistance.

This afternoon "Lady of Lyons," and this evening "Romeo and Juliet."

The audience at the Metropolitan last evening was large and sympathetic. There were several box parties, and many theater parties in the parquette circle. Mr. Skinner and his company have made their way into the hearts of the theater-goers of the city. The merits of the productions are worthy of still greater patronage.

* * *

"Town Topics" seems destined to keep up at the Grand opera house the good record made by "The Woman in Black." Last night's audience almost filled the commodious playhouse and the various scenes and incidents of "Town Topics" were received with the wildest enthusiasm. This skit, although devoid of any vestige of plot, is one of the funniest plays of the kind seen here in a long time.

KIND WORDS FOR ST. PAUL.

St. Paul has earned great honor for her handsome and courteous entertainment of the old veterans. It could scarcely have been done better.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

* * *

St. Paul has had a white city of considerable dimensions right in her midst the past week.—Brainerd Tribune.

* * *

Among the interesting features of the week at St. Paul was the parade of the National guard at St. Paul and the showing was very complimentary to the guards.—Faribault Republican.

* * *

The Twin Cities this week have been crowded with visitors from all parts of the country; but they were equal to the occasion, and have entertained their guests royally and well. Minneapolis and St. Paul are an enterprising pair, and when they pull together can accomplish wonders.—Wadena County Pioneer.

* * *

The living flag, composed of 2,000 children in national colors and properly arranged was one of the most attractive features of the parade on the line of march in St. Paul last Wednesday.—Faribault Republican.

* * *

It is reported the G. A. R. gathering at St. Paul was a success in every way. The weather has been all that could be desired, and countless thousands availed themselves of the opportunity of meeting old friends—Fargo Commonwealth.

* * *

The Twin Cities have been a decided credit to Minnesota this week, for they have stood nobly as the host and hostess of the nation and given the best expression of true Western hospitality, coupled with true Western enterprise. Moreover, all this bustle and entertainment has been a good thing for Minnesota, because it has advertised us in the best possible fashion, drawn people up here and made it convenient for them, while enjoying themselves, to look around and see what Minnesota looks like. It is a good thing, and should be pushed along.—Rush City Post.

* * *

The annual encampment of the G. A. R. held in St. Paul and the Pythian encampment in Minneapolis this week have done more to advertise the state of Minnesota and the Northwest than any gathering of the kind ever held here and the excellent manner in which the Twin Cities entertained their guests proves conclusively that no mistake was made when they were selected to provide entertainment for thousands upon thousands of visitors from all parts of the United States.—Washington County Journal.

* * *

St. Paul has had the honor this week of entertaining the heroes of America, and that they have done their duty goes without saying.—Mapleton Enterprise.

* * *

St. Paul covered itself with glory last week in the hospitable reception and entertainment of the old veterans.—Hastings Gazette.

* * *

St. Paul is glad to welcome the G. A. R. for many reasons, but the chief cause for her congratulation is that the convention will compel the people to talk about something else besides politics.—Syracuse Courier.

* * *

I've chalked on the wall a great big, long credit mark for St. Paul for the magnificent and extensive decorations made all over the city in honor of the G. A. R. encampment, which is being held there this week. They are simply beautiful, varied and rich, and reflect the loyalty and enterprise of the citizens of our capitol city. No city in the West has ever made any better preparations in this line, and I am delighted to pay the city a deserved tribute.—Anoka Union.

P. FITZPATRICK,

Democratic Candidate for Congress in the First District.

CARRIERS' CONVENTION.

Tenure of Office Measure Opposed by Smaller Cities.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 8.—The first business session of the letter carriers' convention was held today. The president reported 685 votes in the convention, 420 delegates actually present, 118 branches represented by proxy and officers with 37 votes. The contests involving Brooklyn and Pittsburg were settled amicably by the withdrawal of Brooklyn. Some warmth was shown relative to the rules, the second-class cities desiring less power given to the chairman. John Godwin, of branch 15; B. J. Curtis, of Lynn, and John Parsons, of New York, were appointed a committee to draft new rules.

At the caucus of second-class city delegates resolutions favoring a tenure of office bill, giving security in position during good behavior, was adopted, and W. R. Hasbroueck, of Corry, Pa., was directed to bring the matter before the general convention. Wm. B. King, of Washington, made an address in relation to claims for overtime. New Orleans presented Grand Rapids with a handsome standard in recognition of her hospitalities tendered.

THE TICKET OF DEMOCRACY.

Gen. John M. Palmer, nominated for the presidency by the honest money Democrats at Indianapolis, and Simon Bolivar Buckner, named for the vice presidency, are both fighters without fear and each is immensely popular in his own state.—Stillwater Messenger.

* * *

The nomination of Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for the presidency by the Democratic sound money convention at Indianapolis places another candidate, another platform and another issue before the people.—Toledo Bee.

* * *

So the ticket is Palmer and Buckner. We shall soon get the hang of it, and the Chronicle has enlisted for the war. It now asks of all men who want the Democratic party to endure, that they will promise themselves to cast a ballot for the Palmer and Buckner electors on the 3d of November next.—La Crosse Chronicle.

* * *

There seems to be a strong sentiment in favor of this straight Democracy in the South, where the Bryan forces thought they had a strong hold.—Madelia Times.

* * *

John M. Palmer, of Illinois, was yesterday nominated for president by the National Democratic party, in session at Indianapolis. Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, was selected as the candidate for vice president. Both are veterans with white hair and were rival commanders during the late war, one with the blue, the other with the gray. They were nominated on a platform that repudiates the doctrines brought forth by the Chicago convention. They indorse President Cleveland and his administration in glowing terms, declare for tariff for revenue only, liberal shipping laws, reform of currency, civil service and economy in expenditures for public benefit, and the gold standard. These Democrats who love their country could not afford to accept a victory on a platform which sanctioned and advocated repudiation of the country's credit and honor.—Stillwater Gazette.

* * *

The gold Democrats nominated Senator J. M. Palmer for president and Gen. S. B. Buckner for vice president, and two good men go forth to the slaughter for the good of their country and for the preservation of Jeffersonian Democracy, as they see it.—Rothsay Record.

* * *

The new Democracy which captured the Chicago convention, and nominated a free silver candidate for the presidency will probably not feel so jubilant at the action of the Indianapolis convention as they were directly after what they termed their victory at Chicago. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, is a popular figure in old-line Democracy, and his nomination means the support of a large element of the Democratic party. It means that in the Central and some of the Southern states, whatever chances Bryan may have had, have gone glimmering. Mr. Palmer cannot be elected, but his candidacy will effectively put to rout the element of Democracy which dominated the Chicago convention.—Bismarck Tribune.

* * *

Democrats who cannot violate their consciences by voting for the Popocratic ticket nominated at Chicago and the platform heresies on which the candidates stand, and who are too strongly partisan to support McKinley, have now a ticket which they can rally around with self-satisfaction, if not with enthusiasm. Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner are both Democrats of the strictest sect, and each is, alike personally and politically, all that a Democratic candidate for so exalted a position ought to be.—Winona Republican.

* * *

The convention of sound money Democrats at Indianapolis seems to have been all that was claimed by the promoters. More than forty states were represented, and over 800 delegates were present. This shows at once that it was in no sense sectional and does away with that charge on the part of the Popocrats. Moreover, it was a gathering inspired wholly by patriotic purposes.—Mankato Free Press.

* * *

The action of the Indianapolis Democratic convention, which on yesterday placed in nomination Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and ex-Governor Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, for president and vice president, was strong in emphasizing its contempt for the Chicago platform adopted by the free silver wing of the party. The Indianapolis meeting was attended by many of the most prominent men in the Democratic party—those who had borne its burdens for the past thirty years. It was a meeting of the true representatives of the party. While it is not possible for the ticket to gain an election, the convention placed its stamp of disapproval upon the Chicago wing in absorbing all the ideas of Populism which are looked upon as revolutionary and in direct opposition to the best interests of the government.—Duluth News-Tribune.

* * *

The sound money law and order democracy have now a candidate for the presidency for whom they can vote conscientiously and with pride.

As far as the effect of Palmer's candidacy is concerned, he will probably poll as many votes in the country generally as any man whom the convention could have nominated, while in Illinois his candidacy very much diminishes Bryan's chances of securing the electoral vote of the state.—Superior Leader.

* * *

Gen. Palmer is seventy-nine years old; Candidate Bryan thirty-six, and if Bryan lives to be as old as Senator Palmer he will not be any nearer the presidential chair than the venerable candidate of the Indianapolis convention.—Huronite.

* * *

The silver Democrats proclaim the nomination of Palmer and Buckner to be a good thing for Bryan. Well, so be it. The silverites will not be begrudged any consolation they may derive from it. They are certainly in need of all the encouragement they can get, for Bryan stock is certainly going down.—Bismarck Tribune.

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At last there is a National Democratic ticket in the field, and its personnel is Palmer and Buckner. It was a trifle slow coming, but it is here, and all must admit that it is more certainly Democratic than is the ticket headed by Populistic Bryan, and tailed by Sewall, of Maine. Palmer is going to be beaten, but it can never be said of him that he talked himself to defeat by making Populistic appeals for Democratic votes.—River Press (Fort Benton, Mont.).

FOR AND AGAINST LIND.

John Lind as governor means a complete overthrow of the machine in state politics. That alone will be worth millions to the state of Minnesota.—Independent Press.

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John Lind is going to be a sadly disappointed man when the votes are counted this fall. Gov. Clough will be re-elected by a good safe majority.—Wadena County Pioneer.

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John Lind was good enough, honest enough and capable enough to be supported in years gone by by the men who now try to belittle him in the eyes of the people. It's no use wasting time trying to make people vote against Mr. Lind. Their influence in Brown county will have about as much influence as a cur barking at the moon.—Sleepy Eye Herald.

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In his speech accepting the nomination of the Populist party for governor, John Lind said he did not accept it as a Democrat nor as a Populist, but as an American citizen. That is very nice and shows Mr. Lind to be a very artful dodger. As he is neither a Democrat or a Populist, he will not feel himself called upon to defend the records of those parties during the campaign or to apologize for his vicious attacks upon them in the past.—Carver County News.

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

"I don't like our doctor," said Willie. "I went and caught a cold bad enough to keep me home from school for two weeks and the mean old doctor cured me in less'n two days.—Boston Globe.

"Ah!" he whispered, "I will print a kiss upon your lips."

She started affrightedly.

"Heavens!" she cried, with a gesture of deprecation. "Somebody would be sure to read my face!"—Detroit Tribune.

A little girl who had mastered her catechism confessed herself disappointed "because," she said, "though I obey the fifth commandment and honor my papa and mamma, yet my days are not a bit longer in the land, because I am put to bed at seven o'clock."—The American.

Sir Francis Scott, the commander of the British expedition to Ashanti last winter, addressing his troops expressed his disappointment that they had no chance to show their bravery in battle. "But," added he (and he is not an Irishman), "if there had been fighting there would have been many absent faces here today."—Pathfinder.

Lady (engaging new housemaid)—Daphne! That is much too romantic a name with young men in the house. I suppose you would not object to be called by your surname? Applicant—Oh, no, ma'am! In fact I'm quite used to it. Lady—What is your surname? Applicant—Darling!—The Sketch.

"What did Mabel do when she discovered the law wouldn't allow her to wear her big hat in the theatre?"

"She bought a tortoise shell comb a quarter of a yard wide."—Boston Herald.

Sympathetic Visitor (to prisoner)—My good man, what brought you here?

Facetious Prisoner—Borrowing money.

"But they don't put people in prison for borrowing money."

"Yes, I know; but I had to knock the man down three or four times before he would lend it to me."—Washington Times.

COUNTY COMES NEXT

PRIMARIES TO BE HELD SEPT. 28 AND THE CONVENTION NEXT DAY.

CANDIDATES TO BE CHOSEN.

REPUBLICANS AND SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS MAKING A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

TOWNE GETTING IN TROUBLE.

Making Some Breaks Down in Illinois—Sound Money Literature Being Sent Out.

J. C. Michael, chairman of the Democratic county central committee, has issued a call for the Democratic county convention to be held Sept. 29 in the Market house hall. The convention will be held in the morning. Primaries to elect the twenty-five delegates will be held in the city and country towns on the evening of Sept. 28. The wards and towns are entitled to representation as follows: First ward, 17; Second ward, 18; Third ward, 14; Fourth ward, 23; Fifth ward, 26; Sixth ward, 24; Seventh ward, 15; Eighth ward, 32; Ninth ward, 21; Tenth ward, 6; Eleventh ward, 5. Towns—Mounds View, 2; New Canada, 2; North St. Paul, 2; Rosetown, 2; White Bear town, 2; White Bear Village, 2; New Brighton, 1.

Candidates to be nominated are county auditor, treasurer, sheriff, register of deeds, probate judge, coroner, abstract clerk, surveyor, superintendent of schools, three judges of the district court, court commissioner and six county commissioners, of whom four are from the city. Also, ten members of the house of representatives of the state legislature. At this convention delegates to the Fourth district congressional convention will be chosen.

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D. F. Reese and A. N. Anderson spoke to the citizens of Little Canada last night in the interests of sound money. A good club was organized after the meeting. Tomorrow night a club will be organized at New Brighton.

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The campaign in the state has opened with vigor so far as the Republicans and sound money men are concerned. Meetings are being held nightly at all the important places in each congressional district, and the smaller places are not being neglected. Nearly all the local orators are absent from the city talking for sound money, and reports of a most favorable character are received from every section of the state.

Representative Henry Feig, of Kandiyohi, who was in the city yesterday, says the sound money men of the Twenty-second district have organized for a strong fight all along the line, and that while they recognize the fact that the silver people are making a desperate effort to carry the farmers with them, he believes the rural districts will after all vote in the right direction for a sound currency. "We expect to carry the district for the Republicans by the largest majority ever known," said Mr. Feig.

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Among the noted orators who have been secured by the Republicans for their campaign is the name of Ben Butterworth, ex-congressman and stump speaker from Ohio. He will open his Minnesota campaign Sept. 14, and will be heard in St. Paul and other points in the state later.

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Corporal Tanner is the attraction at St. Cloud tonight. At Heron Lake Congressman McCleary will speak; at Red Lake Falls, C. J. Berryhill; at Cokato, Israel Bergstrom; at Albany, William Meyer; at Young America, William Mencke, of Chicago, who last night addressed the sound money German-American club at St. Paul; at Pipestone, T. E. Byrnes and M. L. Countryman; at Fergus Falls, W. H. Eustis; at Madison, Senator Nelson; at Jackson, T. D. Sheehan.

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Congressman Towne is stirring up a hornet's nest for himself down in Illinois. He has been stumping the rural districts for Bryan and trying to make Illinoisans believe that Altgeld is the whitest sheep in the flock of deserters. One night recently he was in Congressman Cannon's district, and, being far away from home, made use of some arguments that he thought would not be called into question. But the remarks were printed and reached the eye of the gentleman who represents the Twelfth Illinois. And this is what he said—or something like it: "Maybe this man Towne knows he is playing with fire and maybe he does not. But he shall be taught a lesson. I remember several speeches he made in congress that were not at all like this stuff he is now preaching. He shall be called down. I shall look over the files and discover to the people some of the hypocrisies of this man from Minnesota." And if Joseph Cannon keeps his word, some of Mr. Towne's friends will be kept busy making excuses for him before this campaign is ended.

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A. M. Schaffer, of St. James, who was in the city yesterday, a delegate to the German-American sound money conference, says the silver sentiment is dying a sure, if slow, death in his district. The silver people flooded the neighborhood with their printed arguments for some weeks, but now that the farmers are through their busy season for a time and have time to digest the solid facts that are being disseminated by the sound money campaign managers, sentiment in the rural communities is rapidly changing. Recently a sound money club was organized in St. James with nearly 300 members.

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An immense amount of sound money literature is being sent out from the National Democratic headquarters. The work of securing a poll of the voters of the state is progressing rapidly and with satisfaction to the campaign committee. Before long it is expected a list, as nearly complete as is possible for human agencies to gather, will be had and the exact strength of the sound money Democratic vote will be known. If there is any discrepancy it will be on the side of the sound money sentiment, for it is believed that there are many who are for sound money and who will vote for it that are now credited to the silver side, but who, for reasons, are unwilling or unable to stand squarely on a sound money platform. The headquarters of the National Democrats will soon be removed to the old quarters in the Merchants hotel.

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Chairman Rosing, of the Democratic state central committee, is a busy man these days. His mail is something enormous and he works many hours overtime, catching up with his work. The principle activity about headquarters now lies in the distribution of free silver literature.

Nebraska Has One, Too.

The St. Paul Globe says that Alexander Ramsey is the only living war governor. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, is still in the land of the living. You can't get ahead of Nebraska.—Omaha World-Herald.