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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10.

Weather for Today—
Fair and Cooler.

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EVENTS TODAY.

Met—Merchant of Venice, 8.15.
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MOVEMENT OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Trave, Bremen; Servia, Liverpool; Karlsruhe, Bremen. Sailed: St. Paul, Southampton; Teutonic, Liverpool; Friesland, Antwerp.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Lahn, New York; St. Louis, New York. Sailed: Spree, New York.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Germanic, New York for Liverpool.

LONDON—Arrived: Montevideo, Montreal; Lord Erne, Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Waesland, Philadelphia; Aurania, New York.

GLASGOW—Arrived: Norwegian, Boston.

GENOA—Arrived: Ems, New York.

MOVILLE—Arrived: Circassian, New York for Glasgow.

HAMBURG—Arrived: Christiania, Montreal.

BOSTON—Arrived: Peruvian, Glasgow.

Perhaps Mr. Butler prefers to have the country notify Mr. Watson.

Better late than never. This refers pointedly to Jacob Schweinfurth.

But McKinley wisely refrained from telling the editors how to run their papers.

September is preparing to give every man so much water that he will have no excuse to drink anything else.

One hears in the street that the difference between Buffalo Bill and Mr. Bryan is that the former has a show.

The milk dealers of Indiana are going to hold a carnival. The banquet will consist of milk toast and eggnog.

Tom Watson continues to wait for official corroboration of his impression that he is a candidate for vice president.

When Vermont and Arkansas match straws, there doesn't appear to be anything indicating the force or direction of the wind.

The "nerve" of some drink dispensers is very great. A pair of Chicago saloonkeepers have tried to purchase Mackinac island.

Canada has plenty of faith in Uncle Sam. The Bank of Montreal has deposited $100,000 in gold at the subtreasury in exchange for legal tenders.

William J. Bryan and Garret A. Hobart accepted a nomination on the same day. They will find it difficult, however, to take office on the same day.

The speeches of McKinley in this campaign are plainly the opinions of Mark Hanna, as the views expressed are not those which McKinley uttered two years ago.

It is going to be a cold winter for the birds, and they haven't a cent to buy coal with. The girls are going to have nearly all the little fellows' feathers in their hats this fall.

The czar and the emperor have met again. The formula was the regular one set down as good form and good fellowship by the governors of North Carolina and South Carolina some years ago.

A Fargo man shot thirteen birds out of season, but was caught and fined $26. He was unlucky in shooting thirteen birds, and the figures indicate that he was doubly unlucky in the matter of his fine.

What new thing in deadly weapons will reach us next? A revolver has been invented which carries twelve cartridges in its handle, all of which can be fired in regular order by the movement of the trigger.

Li Hung Chang got his verse writer, Lo Feng Luh, to indite some verses on American women on their way over on the steamer. It is enough to say that Mr. Luh writes as bad poetry as England's poet laureate.

Out of the far West—the silver West—come tidings of joy to the managers of the Republican campaign. A new dawn has broken over the land of the white metal, and the increasing light makes hopeful the Republican heart.—Chicago Times-Herald.

No one would have thought a letter from Tom Carter could have cheered up a great newspaper like this.

John C. Black declines to be a candidate for governor of Illinois because the "effect of his candidacy would be to diminish the chances of one or the other of the regular party candidates for election." That is a queer, noncommittal sort of a statement, to be sure.

NOW IT IS HOBART

ENCROACHES ON MR. BRYAN'S PARTICULAR PROVINCE AND ACCEPTS A NOMINATION.

RUNNING FOR THE PLACE.

NAMED AT ST. LOUIS FOR VICE PRESIDENT AS MAY BE REMEMBERED.

PLATFORM MUCH TO HIS LIKING.

Could Hardly Have Done Better Had He Been Given the Building of It Himself.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 9.—Hon. Garret A. Hobart, today gave out his letter accepting the nomination for vice president, tendered him by the Republican party. The text of the letter is as follows:

I have already, in accepting the nomination for the office of the vice presidency, tendered me by the national Republican convention, expressed my approval of the platform adopted by that body as a party basis of doctrine. In accordance with accepted usage, I beg now to supplement that brief statement of my views, by some additional reflections upon the questions which are in debate before the American people.

The platform declarations in reference to the money question express clearly and unmistakably the attitude of the Republican party as to this supremely important subject. We stand unqualifiedly for honesty in finance, and the permanent adjustment of our monetary system, in the multifarious activities of trade and commerce, to the existing gold standard of value. We hold that every dollar of currency issued by the United States, whether of gold or silver or paper, must be worth a dollar in gold, whether in the pocket of the man who toils for his daily bread, in the vault of the savings bank, which holds his deposits, or in the exchanges of the world.

The money standard of a great nation should be as fixed and permanent as the nation itself. To secure and retain the best should be the desire of every right-minded citizen. Resting on stable foundations, continuous and unvarying certainty of value should be its distinguishing characteristic. The experience of all history confirms the truth that every coin, made under any law, howsoever that coin may be stamped, will finally command in the markets of the world the exact value of the materials which compose it. The dollar of our country, whether of gold or silver, should be of the full value of one hundred cents, and by so much as any dollar is worth less than this in the market, by precisely that sum will some one be defrauded.

The necessity of a certain and fixed money value between nations as well as individuals has grown out of the interchange of commodities, the trade and business relationships which have arisen among the peoples of the world, with the enlargement of human wants and the broadening of human interests. This necessity has made gold the final standard of all enlightened nations. Other metals, including silver, have a recognized commercial value, and silver especially has a value of great importance for subsidiary coinage. In view of a sedulous effort by the advocates of free coinage to create a contrary impression, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the Republican party in its platform affirms this value in silver, and favors the largest possible use of this metal as actual money that can be maintained with safety. Not only this, it will not antagonize, but will gladly assist in promoting a double standard wherever it can be secured by agreement and co-operation among the nations. The bimetallic currency, involving the free use of silver, which we now have, is cordially approved by Republicans. But a standard and a currency are vastly different things.

If we are to continue to hold our place among the great commercial nations, we must cease juggling with this question, and make our honesty of purpose clear to the world. No room should be left for misconception as to the meaning of the language used in the bonds of the government not yet matured. It should not be possible for any party or individual to raise a question as to the purpose of the country to pay all its obligations in the best form of money recognized by the commercial world. Any nation which is worthy of credit or confidence can afford to say explicitly, on a question so vital to every interest, what it means, when such meaning is challenged or doubted. It is desirable that we should make it known at once and authoritatively, that an "honest dollar" means any dollar equivalent to a gold dollar of the present standard of weight and fineness. The world should likewise be assured that the standard dollar of America is as inflexible a quantity as the French Napoleon, the British sovereign, or the German twenty-mark piece.

FREE SILVER.

The free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy which no nation has ever before proposed, and it is not today permitted in any mint in the world—not even in Mexico. It is purposed to make the coinage unlimited, at an absolutely fictitious ratio, fixed with no reference to intrinsic value or pledge of ultimate redemption. With silver at its present price of less than 70 cents per ounce in the market, such a policy means an immediate profit to the seller of silver, for which there is no return now or hereafter to the people or the government. It means that for each dollar's worth of silver bullion delivered at the mint, practically two dollars of stamped coin will be given in exchange. For $100 worth of bullion nearly 200 silver dollars will be delivered.

Let it also be remembered that the consequences of such an act would probably be cumulative in their effects. The crop of silver, unlike that of hay, or wheat, or corn—which being of yearly production can be regulated by the law of demand and supply—is fixed, once for all. The silver which has not yet been gathered is all in the ground. Dearth or other accident of the elements cannot augment or diminish it. Is it not more than probable that with the enormous premium offered for its mining the cupidity of man would make an over-supply continuous, with the necessary result of a steady depreciation as long as the silver dollar could be kept in circulation at all? Under the laws of finance, which are as fixed as those of any other science, the inevitable result would finally be a currency all and absolutely fiat. There is no difference in principle between a dollar half fiat and one all fiat. The latter, as the cheapest, under the logic of "cheap money," would surely drive the other out.

Any attempt on the part of the government to create, by its fiat, money of a fictitious value, would dishonor us in the eyes of other peoples, and bring infinite reproach upon the national character. The business and financial consequences of such an immoral act would be world-wide, because our commercial relations are world-wide. All our settlements with other lands must be made, not with the money which may be legally current in our own country, but in gold, the standard of all nations with which our relations are most cordial and extensive, and no legislative enactment can free us from that inevitable necessity. It is a known fact that more than eighty per cent of the commerce of the world is settled in gold or on a gold basis.

Such free coinage legislation, if ever consummated, would discriminate against every producer of wheat, cotton, corn or rye—who should in justice be equally entitled, with the silver owner, to sell his products to the United States treasury, at a profit fixed by the government—and against all producers of iron, steel, zinc or copper, who might properly claim to have their metals made into current coin. It would, as well, be a fraud upon all persons forced to accept a currency thus stimulated and at the same time degraded.

In every aspect the proposed policy is partial and one-sided, because it is only when a profit can be made by a mine-owner or dealer that he takes his silver to the mint for coinage. The government is always at the losing end. Stamp such a fictitious value upon silver ore and a dishonest and unjust discrimination will be made agiust every other form of industry. When silver bullion, worth a little more than fifty cents, is made into a legal tender dollar, driving out one having a purchasing and debt-paying power of one hundred cents, it will clearly be done at the expense and injury of every class of the community.

QUESTION OF RATIO.

Those who contend for the free and unlimited coinage of silver may believe, in all honesty, that while the present ratio of silver to gold is as thirty to one (not sixteen to one), silver will rise above the existing market value. If it does so rise the effect will be to make the loss to all the people so much less, but such an opinion is but a hazardous conjecture at best, and is not justified by experience. Within the last twenty years this government has bought about 460 millions of ounces of silver, from which it has coined approximately 430 millions of silver dollars and issued 130 millions of dollars in silver certificates, and the price of the metal has steadily declined from $1.15 per ounce to 68 cents per ounce. What will be the decline when the supply is augmented by the offerings of all the world? The loss upon these silver purchases to the people of this country has now been nearly 150 millions of dollars.

The dollar of our fathers, about which so much is said, was an honest dollar, silver maintaining a full parity of intrinsic value with gold. The fathers would have spurned and ridiculed a proposition to make a silver dollar worth only 53 cents stand of equal value with a gold one worth a hundred cents. The experience of all nations proves that any depreciation, however slight, of another standard, from the parity with gold, has driven the more valuable one out of circulation, and such experience in a matter of this kind is worth much more than mere interested speculative opinion. The fact that few gold coins are seen in ordinary circulation for domestic uses is no proof at all that the metal is not performing a most important function in business affairs. The foundation of the house is not always in sight, but the house would not stand an hour if there were no foundation. The great enginery that moves the ocean steamship is not always in view of the passenger, but it is, all the same, the propelling force of the vessel, without which it would soon become a worthless derelict.

It may be instructive to consider a moment how the free and unlimited coinage of silver would affect a few great interests, and I mention only enough to demonstrate what a calamity may lie before us if the platform formulated at Chicago is permitted to be carried out.

There are now on deposit in the savings banks of thirty-three states and territories of this Union the vast sum of $2,000,000,000. These are the savings of almost 5,000,000 depositors. In many cases they represent the labor and economies of years. Any depreciation in the value of the dollar would defraud every man, woman and child to whom these savings belong. Every dollar of their earnings when deposited was worth one hundred cents in gold of the present standard of weight and fineness. Are they not entitled to receive in full, with interest, all they have so deposited? Any legislation that would reduce it by the value of a single dime would be an intolerable wrong to each depositor. Every bank or banker who has accepted the earnings of these millions of dollars to the credit of our citizens must be required to pay them back in money not one whit less valuable than that which these banks and bankers received in trust.

There are in this country nearly 6,000 building and loan associations, with shareholders to the number of 1,800,000; and with assets amounting to more than $500,000,000. Their average of holdings is nearly $300 per capita, and in many cases they represent the savings of men and women who have denied themselves the comforts of life in the hope of being able to accumulate enough to buy or build homes of their own. They have aided in the erection of over a million of houses, which are now affording comfort and shelter for 5,000,000 of our thrifty people.

Free coinage at the arbitrary rate of 16 ounces of silver to 1 of gold would be equivalent to the confiscation of nearly half the savings that these people have invested. It would be tantamount to a war upon American home-makers. It would be an invasion of "the homes of the provident," and tend directly to "destroy the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation of honest toil." Every one of the shareholders of these associations is entitled to be repaid in money of the same value which he deposited by weekly payments or otherwise in these companies. No one of them should be made homeless because a political party demands a change in the money standard of our country, as an experiment, or as a concession to selfishness or greed.

DISASTER THREATENED.

The magnitude of the disaster which would overtake these and cognate interests becomes the more strikingly apparent when considered in the aggregate. Stated broadly, the savings banks, life insurance and assessment companies, and building and loan associations of the country hold in trust $15,309,717,381. The debasement of the currency to a silver basis, as proposed by the Chicago platform, would wipe out at one blow, approximately, $7,963,504,856 of this aggregate. According to the report of the department of agriculture, the total value of the main cereal crops in this country in 1894 was $995,438,107. So that the total sum belonging to the people, and held in trust in these institutions, which would be obliterated by the triumphs of free and unlimited silver coinage, would be seven and one-half times the total value of the annual cereal crop of the United States. The total value of the manufactured products of the country for the census year of 1890 was $9,372,537,283. The establishment of a silver basis of value, as now proposed, would entail a loss to these three interests alone equal to 85 per cent of this enormous output of all the manufacturing industries of the Union, and would affect directly nearly one-third of its whole population.

One hundred and forty millions of dollars per annum are due to pensioners of the late war. That sum represents blood spilled and sufferings endured in order to preserve this nation from disintegration. In many cases the sums so paid in pensions are exceedingly small; in few, if any, are they excessive. The spirit that would deplete these to the extent of a farthing is the same that would organize sedition, destroy the peace and security of the country, punish, rather than reward our veteran soldiers, and is unworthy of the countenance, by thought or vote, of any patriotic citizen of whatever political faith. No party, until that which met in convention at Chicago, has ever ventured to insult the honored survivors of our struggle for the national life by proposing to scale their pensions horizontally, and to pay them hereafter in depreciated dollars worth only fifty-three cents each.

The amounts due, in addition to the interests already named, to depositors and trust companies in national, state and private banks, to holders of fire and accident insurance policies, to holders of industrial insurance, where the money deposited or the premiums have been paid in gold or its equivalent, are so enormous, together with the sums due for state, municipal, county or other corporate debts, that if paid in depreciated silver or its equivalent it would not only entail upon our fellow-countrymen a loss in money which has not been equalled in a similar experience since the world began, but it would, at the same time, bring a disgrace to our country such as has never befallen any other nation which had the ability to pay its honest debts. In our condition, and considering our magnificent capacity for raising revenue, such wholesale repudiation is without necessity or excuse. No political expediency or party exigency, however pressing, could justify so monstrous an act.

All these deposits and debts must, under the platform of the Republican party, be met and adjusted in the best currency the world knows, and measured by the same standard in which the debts have been contracted or the deposits or payments have been made.

Still dealing sparingly with figures, of which there is an enormous mass to sustain the position of the advocates of the gold standard of value, I cite one more fact, which is officially established, premised by the truism that there is no better test of the growth of a country's prosperity than its increase in the per capita holdings of its population. In the decade between 1880 and 1890, during which we had our existing gold standard, and were under the conditions that supervened from the act of 1873, the per capita ownings of this country increased from $870 to $1,036. In those ten years the aggregate increase of the wealth of our country was $21,395,000,000, being 50 per cent in excess of the increase for any previous ten years since 1850, and at the amazing rate of over two thousand millions of dollars a year. The framers of the Chicago platform in the face of this fact, and of the enormous increase over Great Britain, during this same gold standard decade, of our country's foreign trade and its production of iron, coal and other great symbols of national strength and progress, assert that our monetary standard is "not only un-American but anti-American," and that it has brought us "into financial servitude to London." It is impossible to imagine an assertion more reckless and indefensible.

LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

The proposition for free and unlimited silver coinage, carried to its logical conclusion, and but one is possible, means, as before intimated, legislative warrant for the repudiation of all existing indebtedness, public and private, to the extent of nearly 50 per cent of the face of all such indebtedness. It demands an unlimited volume of flat currency, irredeemable, and therefore without any standard value in the markets of the world. Every consideration of public interest and public honor demands that this proposition should be rejected by the American people.

This country cannot afford to give its sanction to wholesale spoliation. It must hold fast to its integrity. It must still encourage thrift in all proper ways. It must not only educate its children to honor and respect the flag, but it should inculcate fidelity to the obligations of personal and national honor as well. Both these great principles should hereafter be taught in the common schools of the land, and the lesson impressed upon those who are the voters of today and those who are to become the inheritors of sovereign power in this republic, that it is neither wise, patriotic nor safe to make political platforms the mediums of assault upon property, the peace of society and upon civilization itself.

Until these lessons have been learned by our children, and by those who have reached the voting age, it can only be surmised what enlightened statesmen and political economists

Continued on Seventh Page.

SILVER IN CONTROL

MONTANA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION DOMINATED BY WHITE METAL MEN.

MANTLE URGED HARMONY.

ASKED THE GATHERING TO CARRY OUT THE BUTTE COMPROMISE PLAN.

CONTESTING DELEGATES SEATED.

Passions Had Cooled Down and the Fight Was Not as Bitter as Expected.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 9.—The Republican state convention met here at noon and accomplished nothing up to 5 o'clock except to elect temporary officers and appoint a committee on credentials. The inability of the committee to come to any agreement prevented its reporting, and, after meeting and adjourning twice, the convention adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock at which time the committee announced it would be ready to report.

From the very start the gold and silver factions locked horns, and up to adjournment the silver men had shown their majority over the gold faction.

United States Senator Mantle, chairman of the state central committee, addressed the convention almost an hour. He urged the delegates to carry out the plan recommended in the report of the Butte conference. That report recommended both factions to remain together and nominate a state ticket and adopt a platform excepting the financial clause, when the silver men will withdraw and each faction insert a clause to its liking, besides each nominating their own congressment and set of electors.

At the night session the convention, by a vote of 156 to 154, seated the Mantle contesting delegates from Butte, giving the silver men absolute control of the convention. The debate over the matter was not as exciting as was anticipated, the delegates having calmed down before the night session began. The appointment of committees finished the evening sessions. Nominations will be reached tomorrow.

BLACK DECLINES.

Nomination for Governor Has No Charms for Him.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—The following letter was issued today:

Chicago, Sept. 9.—To Hon. Charles Ewing, chairman, etc., Chicago: Dear Sir—On the 25th of August, the convention of honest money democrats, of whose state central committee you are chairman, nominated me for the office of governor of the state of Illinois.

At the time of this nomination I was absent from the state and had been for nearly three weeks. During that time I had received not one word from the State of Illinois relating in any way to political affairs until the 21st, when I received a telegram from you and telegrams from other gentlemen, advising me of the probable action of the convention. With absolute absence of information as to the situation, I wired you suggesting obstacles in the way of my candidacy, which if not obviated would be conclusive upon me, but I was inclined to abide the judgment of your convention after their full consideration of these objections.

On the 26th upon my arrival at Detroit, I learned by a Chicago paper, that I had been nominated. Reaching Chicago on the morning of the 27th, I have, since that time and until Saturday, the 5th of September, faithfully sought for information as to the situation that I might know what my duty in the premises was.

I hope this interval of nine days so occupied by me, has not been an unreasonable time, in view of all the circumstances.

On the fifth I advised the secretary of your committee, Mr. R. E. Spangler, that I could not accept the nomination, and asked him to secure an interview with you on the 7th, that I might formally so state to you.

In this interval spoken of, I used every means at my command to ascertain what the situation in this state was, and what would be my duty. I am convinced by my investigation that in this state the election for governor lies between Messrs. Tanner and Altgeld. I recognize the disinterested character and lofty aims of your organization: that it seeks to establish the democracy upon its ancient foundations, and amidst its ancient principles, a refuge for its erring brethren in the future, and a safeguard of free government. I recognize the unselfish devotion of the men present in your convention to principle and democracy, but I am further convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the only effect in the election of my candidacy would be to diminish the chances of one or the other of these gentlemen for election. Men differ in their opinions as to whose chances would be most seriously impaired; but in any event, the whole effect of my candidacy, so far as the election is concerned, would be what I have stated above, namely, to diminish the chances of one or the other of the candidates.

So believing, I feel constrained, highly as I prize the good opinion of the gentlemen who placed me in nomination, to decline to be a candidate.

With great respect, I am very truly your fellow citizen, JOHN C. BLACK.

SILVER ELECTORS

Chosen by the Democratic Convention of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—The Democratic state convention met here today and nominated silver presidential electors without opposition. The silver men were in absolute control of the convention. A notable feature was the absence of the old leaders. There was very little friction. Two or three gold men had been elected from townships in Essex county, but the committee of that county had refused them credentials. One of these made an attempt to speak in the convention, but was unsuccessful. The action of the county committee was sustained by the committee on credentials and unanimously indorsed by the convention.

Colorado Fusion.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 9.—The state convention of the Populist, National Silver and Silver Republican parties were held today, the two last named at Denver and the first at Pueblo. All three effected temporary organization and named conference committees and then adjourned, pending a conference report, which will not be made until tomorrow. The conference committees will meet with a committee which was appointed by the Democrats, and will consider a proposition for uniting all of the parties for a single state ticket and for Bryan and Sewall electors.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS

Made by Democrats in the Various Chicago Districts.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Democratic conventions were held in six of the seven congressional districts of this city today. Nominations were made as follows: Fifth district Edward T. Noonan; Sixth district, Joseph S. Martin; Second district, John Z. White; First district, James H. Kellar; Seventh, Olaf E. Ray. There were no contests in these districts, all the nominations being by acclamation.

In the Fourth district however a row occurred, which resulted in a split in the convention and two nominations. The bolters nominated James McAndrews, Sam H. Harris receiving the nomination of the so-called regular convention.

LAMONT IS IN LINE

HIS ACTION HELD TO FORECAST THE ATTITUDE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

FORMALLY OUT FOR PALMER.

DECLARATION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR REGARDED AS ESPECIALLY SIGNIFICANT.

COCKRAN WILL TAKE NO REWARD

Congressional Nomination Tendered to Him by the Republicans and Declined With Thanks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary of War Lamont today sent the following telegram to W. D. Bynum, chairman of the executive committee of the gold Democrats in response to an invitation to be present at the notification of Palmer and Buckner at Louisville, Sept. 12:

I regret that I am unable to accept the invitation of your committee to be present at the notification to Senator John M. Palmer and Gov. Simon B. Buckner of their nomination by the National Democratic party for president and vice president of the United States. The outcome of the Indianapolis convention in candidates and platform is inspiring to every Democrat who refuses to abandon the principles established by the fathers and steadfastly maintained with pride and honor, and who declines to adopt the new and strange creed proclaimed in a moment of delirium at Chicago and promptly recognized and ratified as its own by the Populist party at St. Louis. I prefer to keep the old faith and remain a Democrat, and shall accordingly cast my vote for Palmer and Buckner. —Daniel S. Lamont.

Secretary Lamont's telegram excited considerable comment in political circles when it became known tonight. It was the first declaration of the secretary concerning his attitude in the present campaign and was thought here to foreshadow the position which the president will probably take in regard to the Indianapolis nominations. The attitudes of Morton, Francis, and Herbert toward the Chicago ticket are already known, and Secretary Carlisle has expressed his favorable opinion of the Indianapolis nominations. Secretary Lamont's declaration was hailed with satisfaction at the Republican headquarters. At Democratic congressional headquarters the officials declared that the position taken by Mr. Lamont had already been discounted. Senator Faulkner, chairman of the committee, was asked his opinion of the telegram, but he declined to be interviewed on the subject.

Secretary Lamont declined to make any further statement concerning the reasons for his action, merely saying that the telegram to Mr. Bynum "covered the case." Senator Carter, of Montana, who has recently declared himself in favor of McKinley, was of the opinion that Mr. Lamont's step would have a very pronounced effect. "The secretary," he said, "is a very strong man, esteemed by the people of this country. He is regarded as a safe and level-headed man who has acquited himself with credit in the discharge of his public duties."

Col. John R. Fellows, of New York, who was an active participant in the Indianapolis convention, and who is in the city on his way West, said: "The secretary's position is no surprise to me, as I never had any doubt of his attitude. I am glad of it. The telegram will have its effect. A man occupying Secretary Lamont's position cannot fail to have a large influence among Democrats. Such men as he do not separate from what is recognized as regular in form and method unless there is some vital principle at stake, or unless the party they belong to has been very notably betrayed."

WANTS NO REWARD.

Bourke Cockran Will Accept No Office From Republicans.

NEW YORK, Sept., 9.—Thurlow Weed Barnes, Republican leader in the Twelfth congressional district, of this city, recently wrote Hon. Bourke Cockran, offering him the Republican nomination for congress. In the letter Mr. Barnes suggested that the Republicans and gold standard Democrats united could elect whomever they indorse. Mr. Cockran declined in the following letter:

"I am deeply sensible of the compliment which you have paid me, in asking me to become a candidate for congress in the Twelfth district. I have not the slightest doubt that any person who may be nominated by the Republican convention and indorsed by the sound money Democrats will be elected by a decisive majority, but I am nevertheless constrained to decline the invitation with which you have honored me.

"The assault led by Mr. Bryan on American honor and industry is fraught with such danger that I shall vote for Maj. McKinley as the most effectual method by which I can aid in preventing its success. I could not, however, accept any nomination during the campaign or an election, or appointment after the campaign, to any office, however exalted, for which I would be indebted to the political organization whose candidate I am compelled to support by the exigencies of a grave national peril, but to whose distinctive principles I am opposed.

"While the Democratic organization remains a party to the Populistic conspiracy against wages, I shall labor untiringly for its defeat, but I will not consent to profit by its overthrow. The faithless leaders who have betrayed the Democratic convention to the Populists deserve a crushing rebuke at the polls, and I am anxious to join in administering it to them, but I am resolved to share the exclusion from office which I shall urge the people to impose on my party. I shall continue to maintain an uncompromising opposition to Tillmanism and Bryanism until the end of the campaign, but I can accept no other reward for such a course, than the feeling that I will be expiating in some degree, the follies and excesses of the party to whose success I have contributed in the past, but whose strength has become a menace to the peace and prosperity of the country. —W. Bourke Cockran."

ALEXANDER M'KINNON,
Democratic Candidate for State Treasurer.

Alexander McKinnon, Democratic nominee for state treasurer, is a resident of Crookston and one of the best known men in the Red River Valley. Canadian born, in 1854 he came to Minnesota in 1877, and the following year located at Crookston, where he has since made his home. With a brother he established a carriage factory, which has grown until it is now one of the leading industries of his adopted city. Real estate and farming also absorbed his attention, and this, like everything else he has put his hand to, has also prospered. The McKinnon block, one of the largest in Crookston, was one of the ventures of the brothers and later another block, the finest in the city, was built by the present candidate for state treasurer. Politically, Mr. McKinnon has always been a Democrat, and since 1880 has been active in the councils of the party in the state. In 1890 he led what was recognized as a forlorn hope against the wave of Populism that swept over the state, sacrificing time and money in defense of his principles. He was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago which nominated Grover Cleveland for a third term. For five years he was postmaster of the city, which honored him with two terms as mayor, and left the latter office with the record of giving Crookston the best administration it ever had. McKinnon is known personally to thousands of voters, who recognize in him the peculiar qualities that fit him for the office to which he has been nominated.

JONES CALLED EAST.

To Meet Mr. Hill and Other Democratic Leaders.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Chairman Jones, of the Democratic national committee, left for New York suddenly today, leaving word to inform all callers that he had gone East on "private business." But it is believed that while in New York, Senator Jones will meet Treasurer St. John, National Committeeman Sheehan, of New York, and Senator Hill. The New York senator is scheduled to deliver several speeches in Illinois. Considerable opposition has developed in the state committee to Hill's speaking in the rural districts, and this question will probably be settled before Chairman Jones' return. George E. Washburn, chairman of the Western division of the People's party, opened headquarters at the Auditorium Annex today, where the Democratic national headquarters are located.

TILLMAN LAID COLD

By the Result of the Contest in South Carolina.

ATLANTA, Sept. 9.—In answer to a telegram from the Atlanta Journal, asking for his opinion of the meaning of Earl's nomination to the senate, Senator J. M. Irby replied: "There are many reasons why I would not like to express an opinion." The Journal has the following:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 9.—To the Atlanta Journal: Earl's election is not a victory over the reformers. He could not have been elected without reform votes. It means, however, the reassertion of the independence and manhood of South Carolina's country vote. Tillman made a personal fight for Evans. The result is a stinging, deadening blow to Tillman's personal bossism. It indicates, moreover, open rebellion against and recognition of the far-reaching and all-pervading rottenness of the dispensary system and involves its modification, with the removal of the most objectionable features, including the metropolitan police system. Tillman is not utterly destroyed, he will remain an influential figure in the state, but he is for the time knocked clean, clear over the ropes. Evans is like the man hit by a cyclone—"There ain't no remains."
—W. A. Ball, Editor Charleston Post.

Cate for Congress.

APPLETON, Wis., Sept. 9.—At the Democratic congressional convention of the Eighth Wisconsin district today Judge George W. Cate, of Stevens Point, was nominated unanimously, in spite of his positive declination by telegraph. Local Democrats believe he will reconsider.

THE BATH FOR LI

QUEEN VICTORIA MAKES HIM A KNIGHT COMMANDER AS A GOOD-BYE.

HIS SONS ALSO KNIGHTED.

SENATOR WASHBURN SEEKS A MYSTERIOUS INTERVIEW WITH THE CHINAMAN.

TWO RIVAL PROFESSORS.

They Cause a Lively School War at Madison Lake—News of the Northwest

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 9.—On the train en route west today Li Hung Chang received a message from the governor general stating that Queen Victoria had made him knight commander of the bath. His sons were also knighted. United States Consul Duffie paid his respects to the earl and had a long chat with him. Senator Washburn arrived from Minneapolis this afternoon to meet Li on some special mission. The senator's private car was attached to his excellencies special train, and the senator will have his interview on the way west. Mr. Washburn refused to talk to reporters, but it is supposed his mission is a private one.

END OF THE HARVEST.

Good Weather Continues in North Dakota.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N. D., Sept. 9.—The weekly report of the North Dakota Weather and Crop bureau is as follows: "Weather conditions during the past week were generally favorable in most sections for finishing the harvest of early sown grain and threshing, while in a few places this work was considerably retarded by rain and high wind during fore part of week. Heavy rain put threshing at a standstill and retarded late grain in the Northeast portion of the state. Harvest in those sections is considerably behind. Early sown grain is not threshing out very well, as to yield, and the quality still seems to be as a whole inferior. Oats in many sections have been so damaged by rust as to render the yield very light. Millet and barley have yielded very favorably. Corn maturing rapidly. The crop is generally reported as being so far advanced as to be out of danger from injury by frost, and it will be a good crop. In McLean county some corn cutting is reported. The crop is drying out very fast. Potatoes are very promising and a fair crop generally will be secured. Light frost occurred on the nights of the 2nd and 3d in Emmons, Eddy, La Moure, Richland and Sargent counties, but only slight damage to vines and garden crops resulted, while in Pembina county it was heavy enough to cause considerable damage to late sown wheat, which is yet quite green, the cool weather and rain in that section retarding its ripening somewhat.

TWO RIVAL PROFESSORS.

They Create Quite a School War at Madison Lake.

Special to the Globe.

MANKATO, Minn., Sept. 9.—At Madison Lake, this county, a school row is on as to who shall teach the public school. Prof. A. A. Campbell, last year's teacher, was re-elected by the old school board, and Joseph Davies, of Madella, by the new board. At 9 o'clock Monday morning both factions were at the school house to determine the champion, Davies having charge. Today a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of Prof. Campbell and his backers, charging them with riot and they were placed under $300 bonds and brought to this city. In the mean time Davies has concluded to withdraw and leave. And school is out until the difficulty is settled.

Two Rochester Weddings.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 9.—William March, of Colorado, and Miss Ida Hance, of this city, were united in marriage last evening. They departed immediately for their home in Colorado.

T. H. Page and Miss Mary F. Lyons, both of the Rochester state hospital, were also married last evening.

DEVOTED TO TALK.

Not Much Accomplished by the Carriers' Convention.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 9.—This morning's session of the carriers' convention was productive of considerable talk, but little action. Almost a row was precipitated by Delegate Clyde, of Meadeville, who started to say something about Senator Teller, who is here. A dozen delegates interrupted to object to the introduction of politics into the convention. After several minutes' of wild talk, Clyde got a chance to explain that he merely wanted to extend the courtesy of the floor to the United States senator. The motion prevailed and a committee was appointed to extend the invitation. Thirty-seven resolutions were introduced and referred to the committee on laws. It was announced that colored carriers in Richmond refuse to admit white carriers to membership in their local branch. The matter was referred to a committee.

Postmaster Hesing, of Chicago, and Postmaster Carroll, of Grand Rapids, addressed the convention. Mr. Hessing strongly advocated a carriers' pension bill. Three hundred dollars were placed at the disposal of the civil service committee. This afternoon, the carriers, as guests, visited the state fair in a body.

NICHOLAS IN DENMARK.

The Czar and Czarina Received at Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.—The czar and czarina landed here at noon from Kiel. They were received by the king and queen of Denmark, the crown prince and princess, the Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family, after which they proceeded to the Rensdor castle. The czar and czarina and king and queen occupied the same carriage. It was drawn by six horses and passed through the principal streets, which were beautifully decorated and thronged with people. Their majesties were enthusiastically cheered.

Pennsylvania Silver Men.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 9.—The work of the Democratic state convention was mapped out tonight at a meeting of the state executive committee. Bryan and Sewall will be indorsed and the Chicago platform will be substituted for the Allentown declaration of principles. Vacancies on the ticket will be filled by advocates of the free coinage of silver. The leaders of the gold movement were engaged until after midnight in the preparation of a strong protest against the proceedings of the silver men.