THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

VOL. XIX.—NO. 255. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1896. PRICE TWO CENTS—ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 11.

Weather for Today—
Fair and Warmer.

PAGE 1.
Effort to Oust Harrity Failed.
Powderly Talks Sound Money.
Stormy in Helena Convention.
Paris Wind-Swept.

PAGE 2.
McCardy Ignores Kirke.
G. A. R. Women Close Their Books.
Local and State Politics.

PAGE 3.
News of Minneapolis.
Work of the Red Men.
Stillwater Matters.

PAGE 4.
Editorial.
Homeopaths Win Their Fight.
The Financial Forum.

PAGE 5.
Tigers Go Into Second Place.
Gentry Equals the World's Record.
Results in the National.
Powers May Depose the Sultan.

PAGE 6.
St. Paul Belt Line Opened.
Bar Silver 66c.
Cash Wheat in Chicago 56¼c.
Weak Stock Market.

PAGE 7.
News of the Northwest.
Warm Judicial Contest.
Wants of the People.

PAGE 8.
Hennepin Assessment Raised.
Grain Grades Re-established.
Work of the Fire Board.

EVENTS TODAY.

Metropolitan—Hamlet, 8.15.
Grand—Town Topics, 8.15.
Central Fire Hall—Fire Board 8.
Market Hall—Mass Meeting 8.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Patria, from Hamburg; Britannic, from Liverpool; Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Germanic, from New York.
GENOA—Sailed: Fulda, for New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Majestic, for New York.
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Sailed: Warrimoo, for Vancouver.
BREMERHAVEN—Arrived: Lahn, from New York, via Southampton.
LONDON—Sailed: Manitoba, for New York.
PLYMOUTH—Arrived: Normannie, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg.
HAMBURG—Arrived: Persia, from New York.

Vermont moves to make it unanimous. So does Arkansas.

Bryan is the most effusive accepter in the presidential business.

Henry Watterson is sawing wood in Geneva, while Kentucky stands on the burning deck.

The St. Paul team will resume playing ball on Friday. It has had a great many Fridays this year.

Senator Tillman appears to be in no hurry to do any shouting over the result in South Carolina.

A Kentucky girl stole a diamond and concealed it in a rose on her hat. The rose didn't wilt, but the girl did.

The marked thing about yesterday was the fact that no presidential candidate gave out a letter of acceptance.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat calls Nind, the new president of the United Association of Lumbermen, John Newton Wind.

The news from Duluth and Superior indicates that they would like to unite just long enough to tear each other's hair out.

The floor has been granted to Maine for a short speech next Tuesday. It is likely to be sufficiently emphatic to be understood.

Cleveland yesterday celebrated Commodore Perry's famous victory on Lake Erie. There were no British flags in the procession.

The legal tender of Timbuctoo is shells. Mr. Bryan will be in a position to move over to Timbuctoo on the evening of Nov. 3.

It behooves Tomtom Watson to be careful in the preparation of his letter of acceptance. It may burn up the paper on which it is written.

The Bank of England continues to know a good thing when it sees it. It has raised its rate from 2 to 2½ per cent, but still the yellow eagles flow this way.

Prof. Graham Bell is developing an invention by which he can use a sunbeam instead of a wire for telephoning. Messages sent over a sunbeam ought always to be cheerful news.

The Republicans of Colorado have slipped from their moorings. They have combined with the Democrats, Populists and silverites on Bryan electors. This appears to take Colorado out of the doubtful column.

Queen Victoria has made Li Hung Chang Knight Commander of the Bath. This may be the queen's way of suggesting that Chang use his influence to get the Chinese to take baths oftener.

Hon. Joshua Levering, the Prohibition candidate, is also right in it. He is making speeches in Rhode Island. Not that he expects to carry Little Rhody, but because he knows the voters of that commonwealth drink too little water.

If reports can be relied upon, Texas is going to do a most unheard-of thing. They say Texas is going to cast its electoral vote for McKinley and Watson. This, it is said, will be brought about by a fusion of Populists and Republicans.

Aha! Wolfert's Roost has spoken. Learning that he had been elected a delegate to Buffalo, with instructions to vote for the indorsement of the Chicago platform and candidates, Senator Hill telegraphed: "This action is taken in opposition to my wishes and judgment, and I decline to accept the election upon the conditions imposed."

HARRITY HOLDS ON

EFFORT TO OUST HIM FROM THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE A FAILURE.

SILVER MEN IN CONTROL.

FREE COINAGE PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GOLD MEN PRESENT A PROTEST.

Read in the Harrisburg Convention in Spite of an Effort to Howl It Down.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 10.—W. F. Harrity is still the Pennsylvania member of the National Democratic committee, despite the efforts of the silver men, at the convention held here today, to displace him. The convention was called to fill vacancies on the electoral ticket, caused by resignations since it was put in the field at Allentown. At the gathering today much of the work of the former convention was undone, for at that time the Democracy of the Keystone state declared by resolution against the free coinage of silver. Today the silver men were in control and the platform adopted indorses the Chicago platform and pledges the support of the party to Bryan and Sewall. Several men who were delegates to the Allentown convention, were denied seats today on the ground that they had attended the Indianapolis gathering and were not for the party ticket. The programme to oust Mr. Harriety and allow his place to be filled by Senator Jones, however, failed. The motion was made as planned, but on a close vote it was tabled.

The gold men as they had promised, prepared a protest against the action of the convention and in spite of demonstrations of disapproval, it was read in the convetion, but produced no effect. The platform prepared by the committee, reversing the declaration passed at Allentown in April, was adopted and the new electors were named to fill the places of the gold men.

Previous to the assembling of the convention, there were numerous caucuses and conferences of both elements of the party. The executive committee of the state central committee decided to recommend that a formal platform be adopted. The preparation of this was entrusted to a committee headed by ex-Congressman James Kerr and Howard Mutchler. Next the full state committee met and discussed the proposition of a fusion witn the Populists. The Populists agreed to support Bryan if they were given four names on the electoral ticket. This was vigorously opposed by the members of the committee from Philadelphia and other eastern counties, on the ground that it would be unwise to nominate anything but a straight out Democratic ticket. A majority of the committee favored fusion, but there was no formal action up to the time when an adjournment was taken to allow a further conference with the subcommittee from the Populist state committee. The leaders of the gold element, including ex-State Chairman Robert E. Wright, who resigned because he could not support Bryan; State Chairman Given, of the gold Democrats; Collector of the Port John R. Reed, of Philadelphia, and Samuel Dickson, who was a leading delegate to the Indianapolis convention, met and got into shape their protest against what they declared to be the revolutionary proceedings of the silverites.

SILVER MEN IN CONTROL.

When the convention was called to order, Capt. John B. Keenan, of Westmoreland, was made chairman. On the call of the roll of delegates not more than one-third of the original delegates to the Allentown convention answered to their names, the substitutions in nearly every instance being silvermen. When Lancaster county was reached, W. Hayes Crier, of that county, challenged the right of Given to name a substitute, saying: "He is chairman of the so-called Jeffersonian-Herr Most-Bankers party. He is here but has not the courage to appear as a delegate and names as a substitute in his place a printer in his newspaper shop, named Guy W. Ferguson, who is a gold bug, simply because he is ordered to be one. Lancaster also contests the seat of Dr. W. B. Thome, who was a delegate to the Indianapolis convention. Surely there is no room here for a man who participated in that convention." Cheers greeted Mr. Crier's speech and the chairman announced that the matter would be decided by the committee on credentials.

At the conclusion of the roll call, Walter E. Ritter, of Lycoming, moved that the rules be suspended and that the convention decide the Lancaster county contests and consider all other matters in open convention, instead of referring to committees as has been the custom. On a rising vote, the motion was not agreed to. The committee on resolutions and credentials were then announced and the convention at 2:15 p. m. took a recess until 3 o'clock.

When the convention reconvened the temporary organization was made permanent. W. B. Given and George B. Wilson, of Lancaster, were unseated because their sympathies were not with the Chicago platform and ticket. Silver men were seated in their places. Chairman Ritter, of the resolutions committee, read the platform and when the name of Bryan was mentioned a scene of enthusiasm followed such as not been seen in a Pennsylvania Democratic convention in recent years. Cheer followed cheer and nearly every delegate in the convention was on his feet waving his handkerchief or newspaper in the air and lifting his voice for the candidate. It was almost five minutes before Mr. Ritter could proceed.

The platform indorsed Bryan and Sewall and pledged them a "cordial, united and vigorous support." It also accepted the Chicago platform as the expression of the opinion of the majority of the duly accredited representatives of the Democracy of the United States upon the issues involved in the present political canvas and continued:

We heartily indorse the same, and particularly that plank in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and this convention confidently appeals to the people of Pennsylvania for support and vindication of those principles at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the delegates from this state participated in the proceedings of that convention from the beginning to the end, the Democracy of Pennsylvania is thereby bound by its action and recognizes the true and primary principle of Democracy that the will of the majority shall rule.

Resolved, That we affirm our belief that the election of Hon. William J. Bryan and Hon. Arthur Sewall will emphasize the fact that a government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Before the vote was taken on the adoption of the platform, Delegate James, of Northampton, presented a protest signed by a committee of the gold Democrats, headed by State Chairman Wright. Mr. James had scarcely started the introductory speech before the delegates manifested their impatience by shouts and cries of "sit down." The chairman and several delegates urged that Mr. James be given fair play, saying he could not influence votes by his argument. Finally when the speaker got a hearing he called attention to the fact that three months ago, at Allentown, the Democrats in convention adopted resolutions declaring for the gold standard and now the same delegates proposed to change about and indorse a free silver candidate on a free silver platform. He got no further. Hisses, groans and a most unruly uproar drowned out his voice. Mr. James continued to speak but not a word he uttered could be heard. Mr. James did not read the protest but filed it with the secretary. The protest says:

SOUND MONEY PROTEST.

To the reconvened Democratic state convention of Pennsylvania: On behalf of those whom we represent, we enter our earnest protest against the action of this body, accomplished and proposed. We speak for those members of the Allentown convention, constituting a large proportion of that body who refuse to surrender Democratic principles or to accept the substituted heresies of Populism. We deny the right of this convention to change a line of the body of Democratic doctrine unanimously proclaimed at Allentown by the authorized convention of our party.

We especially protest against your substitution of the so-called Chicago platform for the Allentown declaration of principles. We conceive the declarations of the Chicago convention to be unpatriotic, vicious and un-Democratic. On all the pressing questions of the hour they violate Democratic doctrine, subvert Democratic precedent, falsify Democratic history and trample Democratic purposes and aims. For 100 years under the teachings of Jefferson, Jaskson, Benton, Tilden and Cleveland, our party has maintained an unbroken front in the battle for sound money, correct financial principles and the sanctity and the inviolability of private and public obligations.

We denounce the action of the Chicago convention in refusing to indorse the wise, pure and patriotic administration of Grover cCleveland. In relieving the people from oppressive tariff laws, in purifying the civil service, in maintaining untarnished its financial credits, he has served his country and brought honor upon his party. In refusing to recognize and applaud these public views of a Democratic president the convention discredited itself and honored him by contrast.

If disregarding our protest and the rights of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, this convention insists upon engrafting these un-Democratic doctrines in our platform, we reluctantly, but unalterably, declare that we cannot follow in this dishonoring and disastrous venture.

Thomas J. Emmons, of Northampton, replied to Mr. James, designating him as "Mr. James, of the Easton Trust company." He said he did not represent the sentiments of the Northampton county Democrats who last week declared for Mr. Bryan and free silver. Mr. Emmons said the resolutions adopted at Allentown were cut and dried and prepared by bank presidents and pushed through by Chairman Wright and Mr. Harrity. Mr. Dewitt, of Bradford, also replied to Mr. James. He said:

We have listened patiently since the St. Louis convention for the gentlemen he represents to say something about their principles. But we have heard nothing but a cry, no arguments. The gold people seem to want to do nothing else but put their hands in our pockets and take from them what we need to feed our children. When we protest they cry out "Anarchy, anarchy." The gold people constantly quote Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden. I will give $100 a line for every utterance of the founders of the party quoted which sustains the attitude they are taking. (Cheers.)

The platform was adopted. Mr. Snowden, of Allentown, then offered a resolution to depose W. F. Harrity as national committeeman and authorize Chairman Jones to fill the vacancy. Mr. Donnelly, of Philadelphia, moved to lay the resolution on the table. His motion prevailed amid great excitement, 171 to 167. A motion to give the Populists four electors and fuse with them was carried. D. C. Dewitt and Jerome T. Hillman were named by acclamation for congressmen at large. The vacancies in the electoral ticket were filled as follows: At-large, Thomas Sterrett and Louis M. Ireland, Populists; Thomas G. Delehanty, Democrat. The convention then adjourned.

M'KINLEY'S FIRST OPPONENT

Spoke in Favor of Sound Money at Canton.

CANTON, Sept. 10.—Hon. William A. Lynch made an address to a large audience tonight, in support of a gold standard. Mr. Lynch has been a leading Democrat and has been active in every campaign for years. He was Maj. McKinley's first political opponent, running for prosecuting attorney when the major was elected to his first public office. He has since opposed McKinley personally, and was one of the hardest workers in the famous Warwich campaign, making a personal canvass of the district. He was a delegate to the Indianapolis convention. The meeting was arranged by the Railway Men's Gold Standard club, and the discussion limited to the currency question. The meeting attracted wide attention, and alarge crowd was present.

Referring to the bond issue of the present administration, Mr. Lynch said: "President Cleveland will live to hear the laudations of a patriotic American people for his acts for the preservation of the nation's honor." He blamed the present panic, which he said began in June, 1892, on the silver agitation, already commenced, and blamed the continued agitation for preventing recovery. After an extended argument on the effects of free coinage on commerce, industry and agriculture, he summed up in an earnest appeal for the gold standard. He said after election the Democrats would get together again. He found in the Chicago convention the old Democratic banners torn down and the leaders absent, with Populists in full control. He, with others, set burning the altar fires of true Democracy at Indianapolis, and around them they would remain until their old associates came back into camp.

HOLT'S RESIGNATION

Received and Accepted by Indiana State Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—The Democratic state central committee met today and received and accepted the resignations of Sterling R. Holt, chairman, and Rufus Magee, member from Cass county. More resignations are now expected, and it is said that committeemen in the First, Tenth, Third and Twelfth, gold men, and not in sympathy with the Chicago platform and candidates, will support them for "the good of the party." The letter of Chairman Holt was as follows:

I have reached the conclusion that it is my duty to pursue this course. I was chosen to the position I now resign, about eight months ago. Since the adjournment of the Chicago convention, I have been the subject of unjust criticism and uncalled for suspicion. This unremitting fault-finding has so handicapped and crippled the committee as almost to disqualify it from doing efficient work. Personally during my whole political career, I have been opposed to the doctrine involved in the free coinage of silver; yet I did not see in this fact a sufficient reason for quitting the regular organization of the party, I have so stated; nevertheless, in view of the condition of affairs I have above indicated, I feel that I owe it to myself as a man and to you as a committee, to step down and out.

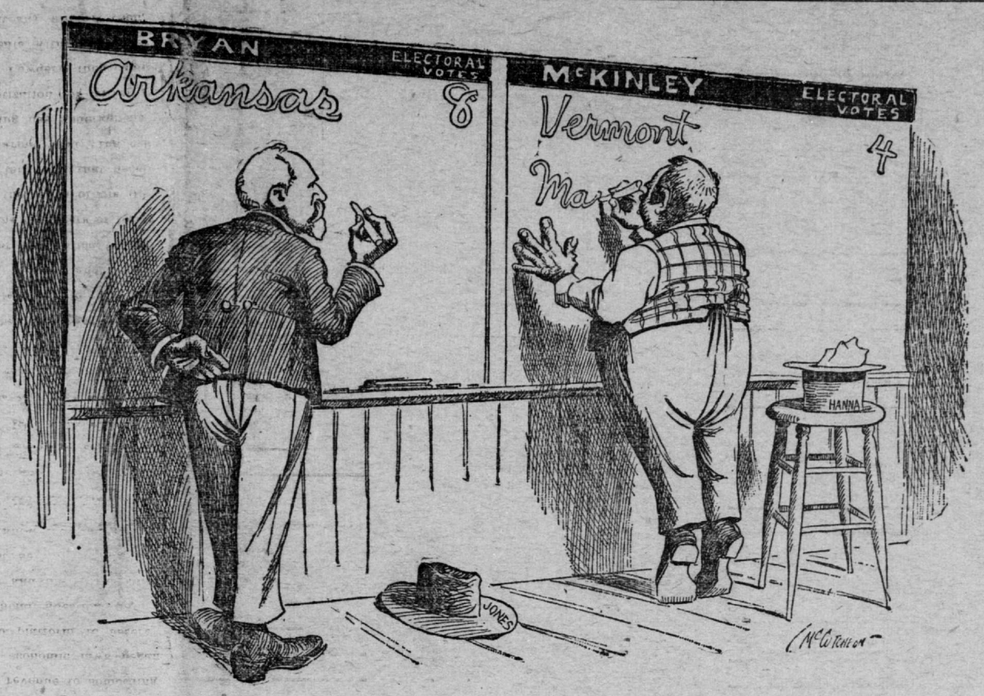
Mr. Holt also read the resignation of Rufus Magee. Mr. Magee simply stated that he could not bring himself to the support of the principles enunciated by the Chicago platform, and deemed it prudent to resign as a member of the committee.

THREE DELEGATIONS

Will Call Today on Maj. McKinley at His Home.

CANTON, Sept. 10.—Three delegations will arrive here tomorrow. The party of Republicans from Vermont will be the first to arrive. They will come in shortly after 9 o'clock. The Lincoln club, of Erie, Pa., is expected to arrive on a special train from the north about noon. Gov. Bushnell and staff are coming from Cleveland. They will arrive at 1:05 p. m. The employes of all the railroads centering in Chicago are making extensive arrangements to come to Canton Saturday, Sept. 19, to call on Maj. McKinley.

Continued on Third Page.



THE SCORE UP TO DATE.

—Chicago Record.

HONESTY IN WAGES

RELATION OF FREE SILVER TO LABOR DISCUSSED BY TERENCE POWDERLY.

NO DOLLAR IS TOO GOOD.

MEN WHO TOIL HAVE THE RIGHT TO DEMAND THE BEST MONEY.

NOTHING TO GAIN BY BRYANISM.

To Powderly's Mind Even Government by Injunction Is Better Than by Incompetency.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A mass meeting was held in Cooper Union tonight under the auspices of the campaign committee of the McKinley league. Terence V. Powderly, late Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, and ex-Senator Warner Miller, were the chief speakers. The meeting was planned for wage-earners. A very large audience was present early, and when the speaking began the large hall was crowded. Several Bryan men were present and made their presence known by loud cheers for their candidate. This interruption was speedily stopped by the police, after which the programme of the evening was carried out. Mr. Powderly was the first speaker and said:

Did I believe an apology for my presence on this platform necessary, I would say that I am here because I believe the right of the American wage earner to receive the highest rate of compensation for services rendered and the right to claim and receive the best kind of money in exchange for his labor, should not be interfered with.

Mr. Powderly then took up the Chicago platform and compared it with previous platforms of the Democratic party, saying:

The platform of four years ago pledged the president entering into power to the overthrow of the American system of protection, and with all his and their power, with all the force and influence at his and their command, the man and party, upon whom the power was conferred, labored to place the foreign workingman on a higher plane than his American competitor, and that platform was anything but meaningless. Four years ago the pivotal point around which the Democratic platform swung was free trade.

When that congress assembled there was no deficit; the revenue was amply sufficient for the needs of government, and there was no income tax law upon the statutes of this nation. The income tax law was an after consideration; it was no part of the Democratic platform of 1892, and was only thought of when it became manifest to its originators that they had sawed off the revenue limb on which they had been sitting in their mad attempt to undo what their Republican predecessors had so well planned and so faithfully executed. To make amends for a blunder they would perpetrate a crime, and the income tax law was no less than a crime. I may be charged with opposing one of the cardinal principles of the Knights of Labor, that demanded that a graduated income tax be levied. That section was adopted by the Knights of Labor in opposition to my earnest and emphatic protest. I never believed in it, and have always opposed it.

When congress assembled in 1893 there was no income tax law upon the statute books. Under the provisions of such a law no revenue accrued to the government, and it is unfair, as well as dishonest, to charge a falling revenue to something which had no existence when the agitation for a change in our economic laws began. Does it not appear inconsitent of the defenders of the Chicago platform to assert that they are opposed to English rule in America on the financial question after they have opened our ports to the product of the English factory and mill? Our chief competitor in the domain of manufacture is England, and he must be an ignorant man indeed who will demand the abolition of our tariff laws and not know that the gainer by the abolition of these laws will be England. They tell us that the manufacturers are robber barons, and that the tariff which protects them and those who work for them is a robber tariff. Well, what of it? If workingmen will not organize, as the window glass trade and railroad workmen are organized, to unite with employers in protecting their trades and callings, they have themselves to blame for not securing all the advantages of protection.

The fact that $250,000,000 worth of agricultural product was imported to this country in one year, and that is was bought and consumed by Americans, proves most conclusively that to that extent, at least, the agriculturists of this country were the losers, and had they been protected in their industry by a judicious tariff law, the consumers of the land would have bought that product of their hands instead of that which came from foreign lands, and that vast sum of money would be circulating among the people of the United States, paying taxes and debts in the United Stats instead of enriching the producers of foreign lands—the "robber barons" of Europe. The farmer is told that the cause of his ills is because he has not been blessed with free silver. But whoever tells him that deceives him to his injury. Those who advocate free silver tell the farmer that "the crime of 1873" is responsible for the ills he bears. Since 1873 farming has undergone a radical, an almost total change, and causes other than the demonetization of silver have combined to cheapen his product.

Mr. Powderly then compared the work possible to be done with modern agricultural implements with that under the old methods, and said:

Is it any wonder, then, that the prices of wheat, corn and other grains have fallen, and does it not seem plain to the observing man that the agencies which I have pointed out have been far more potent in leveling prices than the demonetization of silver? The farmer needs a market, and he should have a market in which to sell at a fair, reasonable price. Unfortunately, he has been taught that he should buy in a cheap market and sell in a dear one, but if he wishes for high prices for himself he should interest himself in obtaining high prices for others.

Mr. Powderly then told of how improved machinery had displaced hand labor in cities, and called attention to the great influx of immigrants who settle in the cities and work cheaply, and continued:

TWO CAUSES.

Here, then, are two causes—the introduction of machinery and immigration—which combine to lower the prices of products and deprive the farmer of his market, and "the crime of 1873" has had nothing to do with either one. What remedy does the Chicago platform offer for this condition of affairs? That it recognizes such a condition is true, for it contains a plank calculated to lead the unthinking into the belief that they would abolish one of these evils. It reads:

"We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market," etc.

There is a sample of statesmanship for you. They pitch their tents where the Knights of Labor extinguished their campfires twelve years ago. In those days we demanded that the importation of foreign labor under contract—not pauper labor, mark you—should be abolished. Those laws were abolished in 1885, and today such a thing as the importation of labor is hardly known. Had these patriots who affect to talk in the name of labor been sincere, they would have inserted "immigration" where they flaunt the word "importation."

Taking up the money question proper, Mr. Powderly said: They tell us that we lack money, that there it not enough in circulation, and that the mints should be started to coin silver in unlimited quantities for the good of labor. But just how the man who has no silver to be coined is to be benefited has not yet been made clear to us, and I believe it will do the country more good to open our mines, mills and factories to the unemployed than to open our mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. That there is not enough money in circulation may be true, but if so, it is because labor has not been employed; it is because we have been importing rather than exporting. When it is asserted that our per capita is not sufficient, it must not be forgotten that labor itself is in no small share responsible for this state of affairs, if indeed it be true, or important if true. From the city of Scranton alone, laboring men last year sent $40,000 in gold, or its equivalent, to foreign lands, and scarcely a dollar of it went to England. They sent this money to their friends in the homes of the poor of Europe. Every dollar sent reduces the per capita circulation of our currency. But what of it? So much per capita is a meaningless term, for it gives no man a dollar and adds nothing to the wealth of man or commonwealth.

Per capita circulation is a circulation which does not circulate, and no man can lay fingers on a dollar of that per capita, except in one or two ways—honest or dishonest—by labor of some kind or by theft of some kind. The per capita circulation is greater than it ever was in the United States, but so long as it lies idle through a lack of confidence, or so long as it is reduced each time a steamer lands its cargo of immigrants on these shores, the idle workmen can have no share in it. The money in circulation is what labor looks to, and not the idle dollars which do not circulate.

Passing to the Chicago strike, Mr. Powderly said the lawless element of the city and not the strikers rioted, and added: I do not approve of government by any other power than the will of the American people; but if we will have government by truckling, time-serving officials, who fear to do their sworn duty, then we invite government by injunction. It was a gratuitous act on the part of the Chicago convention to indorse the inactivity of the mayor of Chicago and the governor of Illinois, but having done so its members should be reminded that honest labor in no way feels complimented by such doubtful recognition. Government by injunction would never be known in the United States had government by incompetency not preceded it.

Continuing, Mr. Powderly compared existing prices with prices he said existed in the days of "democratic simplicity," and doubted if one would exchange his present surroundings for the old. He then entered into a lengthy analysis of free coinage of silver, declaring it would drive gold from the country and enhance the value of silver at the expense of the people. Closing, he said:

What about labor with the nation on a silver basis instead of a gold basis? One silver dollar then will buy but half what it will now and the man working for a dollar a day will have to work two days in order to purchase as much for two silver dollars as now he obtains for one dollar of gold, or of silver, or of paper based on gold. The proposition that the silver dollar is the poor man's dollar is pure gush. The dollar of the poor man is the dollar which he earns, whether it be gold or silver. The workingman is entitled to the best in the market; the gold dollar is as much his dollar as it is the dollar of the millionaire, and instead of joining in the shout for a cheap dollar, for free and unlimited coinage, he should inscribe on his banner: "The best is none too good for me."

Hon. Warner Miller was next introduced and was greeted with great applause that lasted several minutes. He was listened to attentively. Before adjourning the following resolution was adopted:

"The wage workers of New York, in massmeeting assembled under the auspices of the McKinley league, utterly repudiate the teachings of the platform adopted by the Democratic-Populistic national convention at Chicago. We hold its doctrines to be dishonest, unpatriotic and injurious to the best interests of the nation and the workingmen of the United States. The national honor and the nation's prosperity are involved and depend upon the election of the Republican candidates, and we therefore call upon wage-earners everywhere to support McKinley and Hobart.

FREE SILVER WAGES.

Conditions in Mexico to be Investigated by Workingmen.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Paul J. Maas and Patrick Enright started for Mexico over the Santa Fe route tonight on a mission that will be fraught with special interest to every laboring man in the United States. The two men go as the representatives of the Chicago Trades and Labor assembly for the purpose of making a thorough and impartial investigation of the economic conditions which prevail in Mexico. They are to find for themselves, without any suggestions from the organization they represent, or from any other sources, the true status of the working man in a free silver country. The information they may gain and the conclusions they form will be submitted in a report to the Trades and Labor assembly as soon as they return to Chicago, which will be about the 1st of October.

STORMY AT HELENA

GOLD MEN AT ONE TIME THREATENED TO LEAVE THE CONVENTION.

FINALLY COAXED TO STAY.

TROUBLE PRECIPITATED BY REPORT OF THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

BOTKIN NAMED FOR GOVERNOR.

J. E. Rickards, the Present Executive of Montana, Was His Most Formidable Opponent.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 10.—The Republican state convention reconvened at 10:30 today, but, as the committee on permanent organization asked for more time, the convention adjourned until 1:30.

The afternoon session was a most stormy one, and at one time it looked as though the gold men would walk out of the hall. During a speech by Col. Sanders, the leader of the gold men started to leave the hall, but was persuaded to remain. During the speech, which was very caustic and sarcastic and was frequently interrupted with cheers and hisses, the wildest confusion prevailed. The trouble arose over the report of the committee on permanent organization. There was a majority report signed by sixteen members of the committee, and two minority reports, one signed by five and the other by two members. The majority report was adopted after several hours of heated debate. It was on the adoption of this report that the two factions came near splitting. After the adoption of the majority report, the order of business was the nomination of governor. J. E. Rickards, the present incumbent; Lieut. Gov. A. C. Botkin, and Col. Kessler were put forward. It required five ballots to elect. Rickards led in the third ballot, Botkin on the first, second and fourth, and was nominated on the last by a vote of 202 to 170 for Rickards and 4 for Kessler. An adjournment was then taken.

At 11 o'clock the Republican state convention completed the ticket as follows:

For governor, Alexander C. Botkin; lieutenant governor, P. R. Dolman; secretary of state, Louis Rotwitt; treasurer, W. G. Webster; auditor, A. L. Love; superintendent of public instruction, J. B. Hendrix; attorney general, S. G. Murray; associate justice, S. O. Grubb.

The silver men then withdrew to allow the gold men to adopt a platform and nominate congressmen and McKinley electors.

NOMINATIONS WITH STRINGS.

Passed Out by the Republicans of Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 10.—The Republican state convention today nominated a complete ticket. A resolution was adopted requiring all the nominees to place their resignations in the hands of the committee on fusion, which is conferring with like committees of the Democratic, Populist and silver parties. The resolutions declare for bimetallism and protection "as set forth in our national platforms previous to 1896, and as adhered to by Abraham Lincoln and the founders of the Republican party." The party is pledged to the support of Bryan and Sewall and the St. Louis boiters are indorsed. The silver state convention has not made any nominations and is awaiting the results of the fusion conference.

The joint conference committee of the Democratic, Populist, Republican and Silver parties met in this city today for the purpose of arranging a fusion on state officers. The session was secret. Indications are that a joint ticket will be put out by the Democrats, Populists and Silverites and the Republicans will have an independent ticket. The Populist and Silver conventions are awiting a report from their conference committees. The Democratic electoral ticket has been indorsed by the Republican, the Populist and Silver conventions, insuring a solid front for Bryan and Sewall, whatever the outcome of the attempt to secure a fusion silver state ticket.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 10.—The Populist convention adjourned at 12:30 a. m. to 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, after deciding not to fuse with the silver Republicans or Democrats, because all three insist upon being conceded the governorship. A proposition was made to the National silver party, and a reply is expected in the morning.

IOWA POPULISTS.

Democratic State Ticket Indorsed at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Io., Sept. 10.—The Populists met in state convention here today. The convention was a large one, containing nearly three hundred delegates. Charles Lloyd was temporary chairman and W. H. Robb chairman. Gen. Weaver and other leaders were present and spoke. The platform adopted indorses free silver coinage at 16 to 1 and all other Populistic doctrines. No ticket was nomina ed. The Democratic ticket nominated at Ottumwa, together with the Democratic electors were indorsed in a single short resolution. This in accordance with an agreement entered into between the leaders of the two parties.

Bell Much Nominated.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 10.—Congressman John C. Bell was unanimously renominated by the Populist congressional convention for the Second district of Colorado today. He will have the indorsement of the Democrats, the Silver party and the silver Republicans.

PARIS WIND SWEPT

FRENCH CAPITAL VISITED BY A DISASTER OF CONSIDERABLE PROPORTIONS.

ONE MINUTE OF CYCLONE

TWO DEATHS REPORTED AND THE RETURNS ARE NOT ALL IN AS YET.

STREET CROWDS PANIC-STRICKEN.

Many Injured in the Rush for Safety That Followed the Breaking of the Storm

PARIS, Sept. 10.—A violent cyclone swept over portions of this city at 2:30 p. m. today. Omnibuses, cabs and stalls in the streets were overturned, trees were blown down, store windows broken, barges sunk in the river Seine and the firemen had to be called out. Many persons were injured on the Rue Turbigo, Place de la Republique, the Place St. Sulpice and the Boulevard St. Martin.

The prefecture of police has issued a statement that only one person has been killed in the cyclone. This understates the case. A large ward in the Hotel Dieu is full of the victims, two of whom died tonight and several there and in various other hospitals are in a precarious condition.

It is a curious fact that the cyclone chiefly affected the small area lying around the Palais de Justice and the Hotel de Ville. The cyclone appeared to be caused by two strong currents, from the northwest and the southeast; the clouds rushed together and whirled around as they met just over this area. The barometer in the Tour St. Jacques fell suddenly seven millimetres. M. Meline, the premier, visited the scene of the devastation in company with M. Lepine, prefect of police.

A member of the staff of Le Temps describes the spectacle at the moment when the storm broke: "From the omnibus on which I was riding, I could see down the Quai des Orfevres and the Quai des Grands-Augustins. I suddenly saw what appeared to be a tall pillar of smoke advancing from a distance. I imagined that a large fire had broken out, but almost directly I saw that trees were being snapped and countless chimneys hurled to the ground. But almost instantly the storm passed away. We were not touched but the quais were impassable and a scene of indescribable confusion followed."

Among the dead was a well-dressed man, apparently English. Numerous newspaper kiosks were overturned and the inmates injured. The roof of the Opera Comique was blown down. The Ambigu-Comique and the Folies Dramatiques theaters were both damaged. Twenty-nine horses were killed. Eight beer houses were wrecked. The storm was preceded by darkness and by an oppressive sultriness. There was not the slightest disturbance in the Champs Elysees, the Madeleine, the Arc de Triomphe and the bourse districts beyond a heavy rain.

The superstitious are finding much to dwell upon in the fact that Mlle. Conesdon, the self-styled Zeres, who claims to be inspired by the Angel Gabriel and who has been the talk of Paris on account of her supposed gifts of prophecy for many months, predicted a storm such as this last July. Mlle Conesdon has many followers, who are devout believers in her gift. One of her prophecies is that a universal war will come within a year, resulting in the destruction of England's power and accompanied by a revolution in Paris.

CITY MUCH EXCITED.

Paris is much stirred up and excited over the cyclone, which develops into a disaster of considerable proportions. The number of minor casualties and injuries to persons is large, and further reports are constantly being received. Over fifty injured have thus far been reported to one fire station alone, and five seriously injured were brought in. Several men and women had their skulls fractured by the falling of some gates behind which they had sought shelter from the storm. A cab driver, who had taken refuge in his cab, and his horses were killed together, and the cab demolished. Nine members of the staff of La France, who were leaving the Tribunal de Commerce when the storm suddenly broke, were all seriously injured, one having his skull fractured.

At least a dozen persons were carried bodily into the Seine from the bridges and wharves and were rescued with great difficulty, several being injured and left in a critical condition, so that they had to be taken to the hospitals.

The breaking of the storm was accompanied by many demonstrations of fright by individuals and by crowds, the panic of one spreading to others; the lowering sky and the howling of the tempest, filling the air with flying debris, frightening the crowds in the streets out of self-control. Everybody started to run, without much regard to obstacles, personal or otherwise, that might come in their way, and there was shouting and screaming to add to the confusion. The damage to property was widespread and serious. The first tempest of wind, which did most of the damage, was immediately succeeded by torrents of rain, and cellars all over Paris are flooded.

At Clichy, the roadway of the boulevard national subsided several yards as a result of the washing away of the road-bed. The Quai des Orfevres shows a striking scene of desolation, buildings being damaged and overturned and all looking as though swept by a torrent of rushing water. The cyclone only lasted about one minute, but in addition to the damage already mentioned, considerable destruction was caused on and about the Pont Neuf, the Place du Chatelet, the observatoire, the Tour St. Jacques and elsewhere in the neighborhood.

From the Quai St. Michael to beyond the Pont Neuf, every tree was uprooted, many barges were sunk and a number of small boats were swamped. The crews of the barges, however, succeeded in escaping. One of the laundry boats of the Seine where thirty laundresses were at work, was sunk and the women were saved with the greatest difficulty. The scaffolding of the court yard of the Sainte Chapelle was blown away and every pane of glass in the side of the palace of justice facing the river was smashed by uprooted trees. All the omnibuses struck by the cyclone were upset and their passengers were more or less injured.

Insurgent Executed.

HAVANA, Sept. 10.—Luis Payrol Martinez, a member of an expedition landed by the steamer Three Friends, was executed today. He died as a Christian. Martinez was a nephew of the deceased Spanish general, Golfin.