THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

VOL. XIX.—NO. 256. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1896. PRICE TWO CENTS—{ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

Weather for Today—
Fair and Warmer.

PAGE 1.
Lind's Letter of Acceptance.
Harmon Defends the Courts.
Palmer Ready for Notification.
Schools Not to Open Monday.

PAGE 2.
Blue Outlook for Clough.

PAGE 3.
News of Minneapolis.
Sound Money Men Active.
Lind's Acceptance, Continued.
England Massing Troops in Egypt.

PAGE 4.
Editorial.
Pilgrims Entertained at Canton.

PAGE 5.
Saints and Tigers Break Even.
Millers Suffer Defeat at Last.
Hoosiers Back in Second Place.
Results in the National.
News of the Northwest

PAGE 6.
Better Trade in the Northwest.
Bar Silver, 66 5-8c.
Cash Wheat in Chicago, 57 3-4c.
Stock Dealings Not Active.

PAGE 7.
News of the Railroads.
Clark May Be Promoted.
G. A. R. Rate Troubles in Chicago.
Wants of the People.

PAGE 8.
Embezzlement on Wildwood Line.
Medical Men Coming Next.
Candidates for County Plums.

EVENTS TODAY.

Met—Romeo and Juliet, 2.30.
Richard III., 8.15.
Grand—Town Topics, 2.30, 8.15.
Auditorium—Living Flag Concert, 8.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Arrived: Paris, Southampton.
SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Columbia, Hamburg for New York.
LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Georgic, New York. Arrived: Bovic, New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Etruria, New York.
AUCKLAND—Arrived: Monowai, San Francisco.

Mr. John Lind is something of an effusive accepter himself.

stole Mr. Tillman's pitchfork?
What South Carolina gentleman

The money question is of absorbing interest just now in New Orleans.

Returns from the back counties of Arkansas do not indicate that Jones is defeated.

It was the shadow of the firm hand of the law that drove Schweinfurth into matrimony.

Having dropped Cinqmars and Musgrove, citizens of Glencoe want the investigation dropped.

A fellow out in South Dakota has a mustache nine feet long. He is no friend of the barbers.

The Spanish government does not seem to realize that Gen. Weyler is entitled to a vacation.

Tom Watson refers to Sewall as "a wart." This is grave provocation, but Mr. Sewall is not a duellist.

Just listen to it now! Over $5,000,000 in gold was deposited in the subtreasury at New York yesterday.

What are we going to get next in politics? Boies and Weaver are running for electors-at-large on the same ticket in Iowa.

The sweeping of Paris by a cyclone may be an intimation that the broom brigade was not attending to its work in a satisfactory manner.

There was no bolt in Montana. The silverites boxed the goldites right and left until they didn't have spirit enough left to leave the convention.

British lords are warned that American girls have struck a new lead in matrimony. An American girl is to wed the king of one of the cannibal islands.

Mr. Bryan is to be presented with a silver horseshoe at St. Louis. After the election Mr. Bryan can have a sale of four-leaved clovers, rabbits' feet and horseshoes.

The sound money Democrats of Illinois have nominated William S. Forman for governor. Forman is pretty likely to keep Altgeld on the gridiron or force him to jump into the fire.

Two Milwaukee men have made the queerest bet of the campaign. One is to leave the country if Bryan is elected and the other if McKinley is elected. If Palmer were elected it is presumed both would leave the country for the country's good.

Percy Gaunt, author of "Push Dem Clouds Away," "The Bowery," and other popular songs, from which he made $35,000, died in the Catskills absolutely penniless. Like many another genius, he had no "balance wheel," and hence seldom had a balance.

Mr. Bryan environs his platitudes with tearful solicitude for the workingman. In his letter of acceptance he says: "The decision (of the voters) will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil or shut the doors of mercy on mankind." That is a very pretty sentence and it fits the case nicely for every man who is ready to cast a ballot against Mr. Bryan.

McKinley continues to sing the same old song. In his speech yesterday, he said: "The farmers of this country want a protective tariff." By the way, McKinley, how are the farmers of this country to get a tariff which differs from the one we have now? You know quite as well as any man in this republic that, whatever the result on president, there will not be a Republican majority in the senate, and that tariff legislation is wholly out of the question for several years.

JOHN LIND WILL MAKE THE RACE

SO THE DEMOCRATIC NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE HAS OFFICIALLY LEARNED.

HE REPEATS THE STATEMENT

THAT HE ACCEPTS NEITHER AS A REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRAT NOR POPULIST,

BUT AS AN ORDINARY CITIZEN.

DISCUSSES AT CONSIDERABLE LENGTH THE FINANCIAL ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

RAILROADS AND STATE LANDS.

What the Candidate Thinks About the Necessity for Legislation on These Subjects.

Hon. John Lind has now formally accepted his nomination for governor, given him by the Democrats at the Minneapolis convention. He verbally accepted the same from the Populists the day on which it was made, but his reply to the nominating committee covers the whole field again. Following is the copy of the notification and Mr. Lind's reply:

MR LIND'S NOTIFICATION.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 28, 1896. Hon. John Lind, New Ulm, Minn.:

Sir—The Democratic state convention of Minnesota, which met at Minneapolis on the fourth day of this month, chose you as its candidate for the office of governor of Minnesota at the ensuing election, and we were appointed a committee to formally notify you of such action. We take this method of performing this honorable and pleasing duty.

We have delayed giving you this notice until the various political parties of this state had met in convention, in the hope that the Democratic tender of support would be reinforced by that of the People's party of the state. Our hope has been realized, and you are now in a position to accept the leadership of the allied forces of the friends of free silver now striving for the election of candidates, national and local, who have taken common ground in the great struggle for economic reform in progress in the United States.

The convention did not overlook the fact that you have not heretofore affiliated with the Democratic party; but in this contest party lines are and will be disregarded, or rather let us say, that a new alignment of the great political parties is taking place. We find many of our old and trusted leaders, men who in the past our party has loaded with honors, deserting us in the face of the enemy, while from city, farm and hamlet throughout the land have come recruits—men like yourself, men fresh from the people, men filled with lofty conceptions of true American manhood, who put country before party, who recognize that great reforms can only be secured through some sacrifices, and who, in disregard of selfish interests and personal advancement, cast their lot and link their fate with those who are doing battle for the right.

We believe the single gold standard now established in the United States and sought to be perpetuated, is an evil so great that, unless abolished, the masses will be reduced to degradation and grinding poverty. Behind

THIS WICKED POLICY

loom vast aggregations of wealth, gigantic and unlawful trusts and aggressive corporations, all seeking, often by corrupt and unlawful methods, their further aggrandizement at the expense of the producer.

Already in this contest coercive measures are being resorted to to prevent the will of the whole people being fairly expressed through the constitutional means of the ballot. Such methods presuppose either that the mechanic, the laborer, the farmer and the clerk have not sufficient intelligence to be allowed to vote according to their convictions, or that they have not the right to do so. Either claim being once established, government by the people is at an end.

In offering you this nomination and the support of the Democratic party of Minnesota, we cannot promise to wage an expensive campaign in your behalf; we can refer you to no well drilled and well paid corps of assistants at our command; we can, however, pledge you the manly and intelligent support of the rank and file of our party, men who are earnest because they think they are right, and who are brave because they are honest.

And because you have shown that you are able to occupy high official position, without yielding to corrupt influences; because you follow your honest convictions without regard to your personal advancement; because you believe in the brotherhood of man without distinction as to nationality, religion or social position; because you are intelligent and far-seeing enough to realize the needs of our people, and brave enough to advocate the people's rights, we, upon behalf of the Democratic party of the state of Minnesota, tender you the nomination of that party for governor and ask you to accept it.

—John P. Rea,
—Frank L. Randall,
—E. C. Gridley,
—H. Himelman Jr.,
—Christ O'Brien.
Committee on Notification.

MR. LIND'S ACCEPTANCE.

The following is Mr. Lind's letter of acceptance:

John P. Rea, Frank S. Randall, E. C. Gridley, H. Himmelman Jr., Thomas O'Brien, Members of the Notification Committee, Appointed by the Democratic State Convention of Minnesota—Gentlemen: Having received your communication advising me of my selection by the Democratic party of the state of Minnesota as its candidate for governor, I beg leave to submit to you my acceptance of the high honor conferred by the convention of your party. In so doing, I deem it proper to state that I have also accepted the nomination of the other great party of this state—the Populist party—and that in doing so, I stated to its delegates in convention assembled that I should accept the nomination by the Democracy of the state of Minesota, when formally advised of it, as I accepted the Populist nomination, not as a Democrat, not as a Populist, nor as a Republican, but as a citizen of our great state, in hearty sympathy with the aims and endeavors of the united reform forces nad ready to do my share of the work in the pending struggle. This struggle is to secure the adoption in the nation of a financial policy which will tend to relieve the working and producing classes of the United States from the existing paralysis of business, the loss of profit in production, the enforced idleness of labor, and the misery brought upon our people by the gold standard, as well as to release our great state from the grip of the small clique of individuals, who, under the name and through the organization of the great Republican party in this state, have not only controlled its action, but have also in former years prostituted your party, to give to their schemes, to defeat the will of the people, to prevent the passage of wholesome reforms in legislation and administration, and to further the personal interests of those in control.

In view of this, and as you refer to the fact that I have not heretofore been affiliated with your party, I deem it not out of place to briefly state my own convictions on the issues in this campaign. The present contest is not one of platform, but of issues. Hence I shall not devote any time to platform discussion, except to say that in the new alignment of political forces which has taken place, and is in daily progress, there is sufficient unanimity on the vital and imminent questions, as formally expressed in the several platforms of the reform forces, to enable us to cheerfully co-operate and work together for the common good of our state and nation.

That this is not an ordinary campaign is clearly evidenced, not only by the action of your convention, but by the action of the other great party, to which I have referred. No mere temporary condition of our politics would bring together such great divisions of our people, who have heretofore been opposing and contending element in our politics, nor would so many members of the Republican party ignore the ties of party association and friendships and ally themselves with those to whom they have been opposed in the past, for trivial causes. Nothing but questions of vital importance—a sense of common danger and an aroused patriotism—would make this great body of our people forget all past differences, ignore considerations of creed, nationality, party prejudices and party pride, and unite in harmonious action, both nationally and in this state.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

The underlying cause of this great movement it may be difficult to express in apt words; but, in my own mind, I am clear that however it may be formulated by different individuals, or in different platforms, the conviction has forced itself upon the great mass of our people that in the appropriation of the natural wealth of our country, and in the distribution of the increased products of human industry, caused by the employment of modern inventions and labor-saving machinery, the few, and the owners of capital, have obtained more than their fair share. The farmer feels that, though his power of producing riches for others has been increased beyond comparison, his hours of toil have not shortened, and the net reward for his labor is growing less from year to year. In the field of organized labor, though wages have been fairly well maintained, by reason of organization, the specter of want of employment is constantly before the workman's mind. If he has children, his solicitude for their future weighs heavier upon him than his own toil. The farm laborer has not only suffered by a material reduction in wages, but he has largely ceased to look forward with either the hope or expectation of becoming the owner of a faarm himself, as has been the rule in the past. The demand for his service is declining, as the farmers grow less able to employ help, and he, with others unemployed, drifts to the cities, and makes the condition of obtaining employment and maintaining wages more difficult there. Such are the conditions, which no candid observer can deny. The patriotic citizen, while hopeful for the speedy and peaceable solution of this problem, and confident of the ability of the American people to devise means, in accordance with the constitution and spirit of our institutions, for correcting the errors of the past, and for securing a more equitable distribution of the enormous wealth which our country produces, cannot but fear the consequences if this work is long delayed, and it is this fear and solicitude which has united the people.

I hold, and, with me, it has been a matter of conviction ever since I first entered public life, that the most potent factor in producing existing conditions, by which a larger share of the products of the soil and of human labor are taken by capital from year to year, has been the adoption of the gold standard. The attitude of capital, arrayed, as it is, solidly for its continuance, only serves to strengthen me in that conviction. That this attitude of capital is the result of groundless fear, quite as much as sordid motives, I cheerfully concede, but the effect on the question is just the same.

The political and industrial liberation of the populations of Western Europe and of our own country, before and during the early decades of this century, gave human ingenuity and energy a scope which it had never before enjoyed. Invention and labor-saving machinery multiplied the results of human endeavor a thousand fold. Production increased enormously, but with the increased production came a period of lower and falling prices, affecting Europe and America alike. The cause of it was the insufficiency of the quantity of the metallic money of the world to adequately measure the increased quantity of products and to serve the extended demands of commerce. Panics, crises and failures were the order of the day between the 30's and the 50's—conditions very similar to the present. Industry was paralyzed, commerce lagging, labor idle and agriculture suffering. With the discovery of gold in California, human activity and industry were revived. The enormous production of gold entered into the monetary circulation of the world, and gave prices an upward tendency.

GAIN IS THE MAGIC WAND.

Business and every legitimate undertaking, properly conducted, afforded profit. Gain, or the reasonable expectation of it, is the magic wand which starts the idle mill, turns the furrow, and gives labor work. Except as temporarily disturbed by the disastrous results of excessive speculation, induced by reckless issues of bank money, the period between 1850 and 1870 was the most prosperous, and contributed more to the advancement of civilization than any like period in the history of the world. (But the continued upward tendency of prices resulting from this addition to the world's stock of money was a thorn in the side of the bondholding and income drawing classes. While the earning capacity of capital engaged in business increased, the purchasing power of fixed incomes, or of the dollar or pound, received from interest on bonds, did not grow. In other words, the conditions were such as to favor the worker rather than the drone. This was intolerable to the income-drawing classes then, as it is now. They determined on a reversal of things. This could only be accomplished by inducing governments to discontinue the use of one or the other of the money metals as full and unlimited legal tender and limiting its coinage. The production of gold being greater, that metal was attacked first. a learned Frenchman, Mr. Chevalier, wrote A learned Frenchman, Mr. Chevalier, wrote sity of demonetizing gold. Richard Cobden translated it into English, and wrote a preface re-enforcing the arguments of the author. Holland, Germany and Belgium, fearing the "flood of gold," as the gold advocates now pretend to fear a flood of silver, demonetized gold. England would probably have done the same, had it not been for the fact that gold was largely produced in her own colonies. A united onslaught was then made upon silver and it was successful.

The story of its demonetization has been so often told that it needs no repetition. Our country, though the largest producer, consented to the degradation of one of its important products. The demonetization of silver had the desired effect. By limiting its coniage and depriving it of its full money functions, it cut off one of the two sources for the supply of standard money, impaired the bank reserves of the commercial world, and, as a result, circumscribed credit, and brought on an era of falling prices. The world's production is largely carried on on credit. The banks are the great arteries for conducting the world's circulating capital to the points where it may be most profitably employed. Bank facilities and improved methods of business enable us to economize the handling of money to a great extent, and by rapid transit its circulation is accelerated. Nevertheless, the fact remains as true as ever, that credit is, and of necessity always will be limited by the extent of the bank resources. A banker who says that he can carry on his banking business without an adequate reserve is either a fool or an early client in the bankruptcy court. Jevons, the great authority on finance and a gold standard advocate because he was an Englishman, says: "While the elasticity of credit may certainly give prices a more free flight, inflation of credit must be checked by the well defined boundary of available capital, which consists in the last resort of the reserve notes equivalent to gold in the banking department of the Bank of England. Prices may temporarily rise or fall independently of the quantity of gold in the country; ultimately they must be governed by this quantity. Credit gives a certain latitude without rendering prices ultimately independent of gold." (Page 30, Investigations in Currency and Finance.) And again (page 176) "It is the aggregate of coin and gold in circulation or reserve, in short, the supply of gold as compared with the work it has to do, which determines the range of prices." While Prof. Jevons here uses the term "gold," it should be borne in mind that it wes used with reference to the English system which recognizes only gold as ultimate redemption money, and that the principle is equally applicable to silver and gold "coin" in countries having the double standard.

Since the demonetization of silver in 1873 population, production and commerce have continued to grow and extend. The use for money has increased. That is, there has been more work for it to do, and the work has been extended over greater areas. If both silver and gold had been fully utilized the production of those metals would not have supplied a sufficiency of standard money to wholly maintain prices. It is safe to say, however, that with the larger basis for safe credit which the use of both would have afforded, the fall in general prices would have been slight. With silver discarded as standard money, the basis for credit has been contracted, and prices have had to shrink to come within the range at which the exchange could be effected by the quantity of standard money available and the credit which it could safely sustain. A single illustration is sufficient. Our Minnesota wheat crop this year is estimated at 45,000,000 bushels. At one dollar per bushel it would take twice as much money and credit to handle it as at present prices. As there is not enough coin to furnish the necessary money and to maintain the needed credit available for handling wheat at that figure, prices have had to shrink to bring them within the amount of money and credit available for handling it. What is true of wheat is substantially true of all products. It is this shrinking process—this necessity for a larger amount of exchange and products to be expressed in a relatively smaller amount of money and credit that causes the continued fall in prices, and is responsible for the foreclosure notices and the failures which fill our papers. But, say our opponents, it is not the want of money, it is the want of confidence that makes the times hard. I grant it. But, let me ask, the lack of confidence in what? In our money? No, our money is so good that it takes two bushels of wheat to buy the silver dollar where it used to take only one. It is want of confidence in business—in production. You can safely challenge any man to point out a line of industry today that promises profit unless it enjoys a monopoly. Falling prices and prosperity cannot exist together. It is this condition of affairs that has silenced the mill, closed the shop and turned hundreds of thousands of efficient workmen into idlers and tramps. Speaking of the results of a fall in prices, Prof. Marshall, of Cambridge university, says: "A fall in prices lowers profits and impoverishes the manufacturer, while it increases the purchasing power of those who have fixed incomes. So, again, it enriches the creditors at the expense of the debtors; for if the money that is owing to them is repaid, this money gives them a greater purchasing power, and if they have lent it at a fixed rate of interest each payment is worth more to them than it would be if prices were high. But for the same reason that it enriches creditors and those who receive fixed incomes, it impoverishes these men of business who have borrowed capital, and it impoverishes those who have to make, as most business men have, considerable fixed money payments for rent, salaries and other matters."

FALL OF PRICES.

The fall in prices since the demonetization of silver is nearly 50 per cent, as is shown by our statistical reports, and no one can assert, and give valid reason for his assertion, that we have yet reached the bottom. Less money and a narrower basis for credit relative to the amount of work for it to do always has and always will produce lower prices. Six years ago, on the floor of the house of representatives, I stated it as my conviction that if we ceased to utilize more silver for coinage, wheat would sell at 40 cents in Minnesota. Not a dollar of new silver has been added to our coinage in three years, and 40-cent wheat is upon us.

The same rules which govern the prices of other commodities govern the price of money. If corn is more plentiful as compared to wheat in one season than it was the previous year, it will take more corn to procure a given quantity of wheat than it did before. If all products have been produced in a larger amount than has been the increase in money, it will take more of commodities to secure the piece of money. The farmer who takes a load of produce to market does so to procure money. If money has become scarcer, as compared to products, he is compelled to give more of his products for the dollar, and that is what he has been doing since 1873. The gold standard advocates admit this. After the passage of the Sherman act, adding 4,500,000 ounces of silver to our circulation monthly, prices advanced almost immediately.

Wheat and all agricultural products rose with the price of silver. Hon. Jerry Rusk, secretary of agriculture, said of its effects, on page 8 of his report for 1890: "The recent legislation looking to the restoration of the bimetallic standard of our currency, and the consequent enhancement of the value of silver, has unquestionably had much to do with the recent advance in the price of cereals. The same cause has advanced the price of wheat in Russia and India, and in the same degree reduced their power of competition. English gold was formerly exchanged for cheap silver, and wheat purchased with the cheaper metal was sold in Great Britain for gold. Much of this advantage is lost by the appreciation of silver in those countries. It is reasonable, therefore, to expect much higher prices for wheat than have been received in recent years."

President Harrison, in his message to congress in December, 1890, said: "The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade, and had a marked effect on prices, but this natural and desired effect of silver legislation was by many attributed to the tariff act."

The fall in price of our export products affects us nationally as it does individually. It makes it more difficult to make both ends meet. We produce and export more cereals, meat products and cotton from year to year, but without appreciably increasing the value of the total. We exported cotton:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1873	1,200,063,530	$201,635,376
1895	3,517,433,109	204,900,990

Wheat—

Year.	Bushels.	Value.
1873	39,204,285	$45,654,174
1895	76,102,704	43,805,663

It is gravely suggested that if we sell for lower prices, we buy cheaper. If debt were unknown, our people might heed such an argument, but even then the falling prices would take from the producer a large share of his products from year to year for those burdens which are comparatively fixed. Our taxes are substantially the same as they have been heretofore—not lower. It takes nearly double the products of the farm to pay them that it did fifteen or twenty years ago. So with freight and similar charges.

ON MY FATHER'S FARM

in Sibley county in this state, we have raised on an average 2,000 bushels of wheat yearly for the last fifteen years. The average price of wheat in Chicago for the years 1882, 1883 and 1884 was over $1 per bushel. The average price for 1893, 1894 and 1895 was 62 cents. This year it is less. The freight rate from New Ulm was 18 cents per 100 during the first three years and 20 cents during the last three years. It took a little over 200 bushels, or about one-tenth of the crop to carry it to Chicago during the first period, and 387 bushels, or nearly one-fifth of the crop, to transport it to the same market during the latter three years. What is true of wheat is true of all other farm products. It is this insidious drain on the farmer's earnings—taking a larger share of his products year after year for interest, for taxes, for freight, for insurance, etc., that leaves him without a surplus at the end of the season and without means to be anything but an indifferent customer of the local merchant. And still; many of the latter advocate the gold standard, while self-protection, it would seem, would prompt them to favor a policy that would kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Again, when we consider the indebtedness of our people and the fact that the gold standard and falling prices make it practically impossible to discharge it, the situation appears grave. On Jan. 1, 1890, according to the United States census report, the mortgage indebtedness of the people of this state was $197,745,989. The interest charge on it was over $15,000,000. Add to this the railroad, the municipal and the unsecured and commercial indebtedness, aggregating a much larger amount than the mortgages, and we have an interest charge on the inductries and productions of the state which probably exceeds $40,000,000 per annum. Is it any wonder that merchants complain of dull times, and that business is slow?

For this state of affairs our opponents offer no remedy. The gentlemen who recently met at Indianapolis propose the pet scheme of the bankers for issuing bank currency. I do not believe for a moment that the American people will ever again farm out the function of issuing money to private corporations, and if congress did provide for an issue of bank currency, the increase in our circulating medium by that means would afford only temporary relief. It would not affect the prices of our great staples which are fixed by the markets of the world. Nothing but the restoration of silver to its position as standard money can affect the general level of prices throughout the commercial world. Why should it not be restored? Why should not the mints be open to silver as they are to gold? It is conceded that it was a mistake to close the mints to it. No statesman in any country has ever claimed or received credit for his participation in its demonetization. On the contrary, every legislator connected with that act, has repudiated any knowledge of how, or why, it was passed, and has apologized for his connection with it. It is said that we cannot have free coinage of silver at its present ratio, for the reason that the silver bullion in a silver dollar is worth only 53 cents. To my mind, it is a most remarkable thing that silver bullion is worth as much as it is, measured in gold. The use for money has always been the principal use of the metals. When that use was largely taken away from silver and made to rest alone on gold, it was but natural that the metal discriminated against should fall in value, as compared to the favored one. The use which an article serves constitutes its value. Two things which serve the same purpose and have the same use, have the same value. Why is a coined silver dollar of the same value as a gold dollar? It is not because it is redeemable in gold. It is not redeemable in anything. It is because it does the work of the gold dollar. The silver dollar pays store bills, pays debts, pays taxes, feeds the living and buries the dead, just the same as a gold dollar. That is why it has the same value. If the Mexican or Canadian dollars could perform the same service, would they not be worth as much?

It is said that if we opened our mints to the coinage of silver dollars, the silver of the world would be dumped upon us. What warrant is there for this statement? In the European coinage, to the extent that silver is used, it is used at a higher ratio than ours.

Continued on Third Page.

HARMON'S HOT SHOT

MR. BRYAN'S "FREE RIOT" DEFENSE RIDDLED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

FEDERAL POWER SUPREME.

NEITHER REQUEST NOR CONSENT NECESSARY WHEN ITS SOVEREIGNTY IS ATTACKED.

LEGAL PHASE OF THE PROBLEM.

Clear and Simple Analysis of the Organic and Statute Law Involved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Attorney General Harmon today furnished the following for publication:

"I have concluded to give a public answer to the many inquiries made of me upon a subject of great moment, to which general attention is now directed. Mr. Bryan, in his letter of accepting the nomination for president by the convention at Chicago, amplifies the protest which that convention made in its platform against federal interference in local affairs, which, strangely enough, is not found in the platforms of the other two conventions which have also nominated him.

"As nothing else has been done or proposed to which they can possibly apply, these protests were intended and are understood to be directed against the recent action of the president in forcibly suppressing riotous disorders which had stopped the carriage of the mails and interestate commerce, defying the civil officers of the United States. The president took this action not only without request, but in some instances against the protest of the authorities of the states in which the riots occurrerd, and Mr. Bryan, taking section 4, of article IV of the constitution to be the law upon the subject, places himself against any repetition of the violation thereof, which his letter necessarily charges. He vindicates the wisdom of the framers of the constitution by declaring that the local authorities are better qualified than the president to judge of the necessity for federal assistance.

"This, in my judgment, is a far more serious matter than the money question, or any of the other questions now before the people, grave as they are. Our form of government may survive a wrong decision of those questions, and the people may endure for a time the evils which result from false systems of finance and taxation, but, if, the president has deliberately disregarded the instrument upon which the Union is founded by supplanting the authority of a sovereign state by armed force, a precedent has been made, which threatens our form of government, while if a candidate for president properly pledge himself in advance, as Mr. Bryan has done, to do nothing to protect the property, maintain the authority and enforce the laws of the United States, unless and until the officers of another government request or consent, then we really have no federal government; for a government which is not entirely free to use force to protect and maintain its own functions is no government at all. The section of the constitution to which Mr. Bryan refers is as follows:

"The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a Republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

"This section plainly refers merely to the protection of the states against interference with their authority, laws or property by

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE,

and they are wisely made the sole judges whether and when they need such protection. Mr. Bryan betrays a consciousness of the limited operation of the provision in the expression, 'federal assistance,' in the clause I have quoted. But by the express terms of the constitution, a state has nothing to do with the maintenance of the authority or the execution of the laws of the United States, within the territory of the state. The prevention and punishment of offenses connected with the mails, with interstate commerce and with the administration of justice in the federal courts are committed to the general government, and to it alone. Such offenses in nowise menace the government of the state in which they are committed. Therefore, the state cannot require protection against them. The state has no duties to discharge in these matters. Therefore, it can defy 'no federal assistance' with respect to them.

"Of course, domestic violence often, as in the recent riots, is directed against both state and federal authority indiscriminately, so that either or both may suppress it. And in such cases, the action of each in maintaining its own authoirity over the subjects committed to it, tends to aid the other. But in such cases each is acting in its own independent right as a sovereign government in its own behalf. It would be as absurd to claim that the United States must neglect its own interests because in protecting them, those of a state may be incidentally protected, as to claim that a state must let riot run free because it happens to be directed against federal rights of officers as well as of its own. This would limit and belittle the sovereignty of both governments. Imperium in imperio would be false.

"According to Mr. Bryan, there is somewhere implied in the constitution, for it is nowhere expressed, a prohibition of the use of force by the United States against persons who, within the limits of a state, may be successfully resisting its officers and completely paralyzing all its operations as a government, unless the local authorities shall first make request or give consent. This is contrary to the settled principle that while the Federal government, in its operation, is confined to certain subjects, it has to those subjects all the attributes of sovereignty and one of these is always and everywhere within the territory of the states which compose it, to suppress and punish those who in anywise interfere with the exercise of its lawful powers. The fact that there are within that territory other governments exercising sovereignty over all matters not so committed to it, can make no difference under our double form of government, the essential principle of which is a partition of powers to be exercised independently over the same territory.

"This sovereign right of the United States necessarily follows its officers and agents everywhere they go, protecting and maintaining them in the discharge of their duties. Congress has accordingly, by Section 5297 of the Revised Statutes, authorized the president to use the

ARMED FORCES OF GOVERNMENT

in aid of state authorities when requested by them, as provided in the constitution, and has also, by the following section, 5298, authorized him to employ such forces, upon his own judgment alone, against 'unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons:'

"In whatever state or territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed to or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed."

"It was under the power conferred by the section last named that the late rebellion was suppressed. Mr. Bryan's doctrine that this law is unconstitutional is more dangerous than that of secession; the latter, at least, left the government some power and authority in the territory of the states which should choose to remain. Mr. Bryan would reduce it to the idle mimicry of the stage. It was no more intended to make the generad government dependent upon the states, with respect to the matters committed to it, than to make the states subject to the general government with respect to the rights reserved to them. As the general government is authorized to maintain a regular army and navy, which the states cannot do, and as the militia of all the states is subject to the direct call of the president, it was natural that the states should be made to call on it for aid against violence; but there was no reason why it should call or wait on them for protection to itself.

"What I have said is well known to lawyers and students of the constitution. It is chiefly intended for the people at large before whom the subject has now been brought. I will recall in this connection the following resolution proposed by Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginiia, who was president of the convention which nominated Mr. Bryan, which was passed by the senate July 12, 1894 (Congressional Record, page 8663) without apparent dissent:

"Resolved, That the senate indorses the prompt and vigorous measures adopted by the president of the United States and the members of his administration to repulse and repress, by military force, the interference of lawless men with the due process of the laws of the United States, and with the transportation of the mails of the United States and with commerce among the states. The action of the president and his administration has the full sympathy and support of the law-abiding masses of the people of the United States, and he will be supported by all departments of the government and by the power and resources of the entire nation."

"It must be that Mr. Bryan, amid the many demands on his time and attention, has fallen into an inadvertence. I cannot believe that he really thinks the president has no power under the constitution and laws to maintain the government entrusted to his charge. Nor can I believe Mr. Bryan means to promise, or to permit others to thing he has promised, not to interfere if he should be elected, and the situation of the riots of 1894 should arise during his term. I will not lightly question either his knowledge as a lawyer or his sincerity as a public man. Certainly his letter is generally misunderstood, unless it means either that Mr. Bryan thinks the president of the United States has no power, or that he himself will not use it if elected. —Judson Harmon."

RECORD-BREAKING VOTE.

Manley Confident It Will Be Cast in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 11.—Joseph H. Manley, chairman of the Republican state committee, tonight summarized the situation in Maine as follows: "We shall poll (in Monday's election) the largest Republican vote ever thrown. We shall give the largest majority ever given in a presidential year."

Mr. Manley points out that the largest majority the Republicans have had in a September election in a Presidential year was 19,818 in 1884, and shows how much smaller it was in other years. He then says: "If it is a peasant day, the Republicans expect to poll 80,000 votes on Monday next. The combined opposition cannot poll 60,000, and the Republican majority which Gov. Powers will receive over Frank will be the largest Republican majority ever given a candidate for governor in a presidential year."

PALMER ON HAND.

Is in Louisville Ready to Be Notified of His Nomination.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—All of the principal figures in tomorrow's notification ceremonies have arrived except Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, who is expected tomorrow morning. Gen. Buckner came up from his home in Hart county today in order to be on hand to welcome Gen. Palmer to Kentucky. The vice presidential nominee, at his request, was received without any demonstration, being quietly driven with his family to the Galt house. Gen. Palmer got in this evening, a reception committee of 300, comprising the local National Democratic leaders, meeting him at the depot. From 8 to 10 tonight the two candidates held an informal reception at the Galt house. Col. John R. Fellows, who is to make the speech notifying Gen. Buckner of his nomination, is at the Louisville hotel. Senator Caffery will perform a like service for Gen. Palmer. Preparations have been made for a large crowd at the Auditorium tomorrow night. It will seat 4,500 people, and several hundred more than that number are expected to be present. Delegations from neighboring Kentucky and Indiana towns will come on excursions to be run by all the roads centering here.

Planning a Campaign.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 11.—A secret meeting of the candidates on the Democratic state ticket is being held here this afternoon. The object is to adopt a plan of campaign. The refusal of the gold Democrats to put up a state ticket has acted as a stimulus to the nominees of the regular Democracy, and the party will make a vigorous fight.

Gold Nominations.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 11.—The gold wing of the Republican party today nominated C. F. Goddard, of Yellowstone county, for congress, and J. H. Vivian, H. Knippenberg and F. H. Nash for presidential electors. The convention indorsed the St. Louis platform, pledging support to McKinley and Hobart and declared for woman suffrage.

Martin as Chairman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11. — The Democratic central committee of Indiana today elected Parks M. Martin, of Owen county, as its chairman. Mr. Martin is a free silver Democrat, and succeeds Sterling R. Holt, resigned on account of gold tendencies.

MINNEAPOLIS BOKJUM.

Platt B. Walker Honored by the Hoo Hoos.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 11.—The Hoo Hoo convention held a business session today and selected supreme officers, as follows: H. H. Heminway, Wisconsin, snark of the universe; senior hoo hoo, John J. Martin, Detroit; junior hoo hoo, A. A. White, Missouri; bokjum, Platt B. Walker Jr., Minneapolis; scrivenator, J. H. Baird, Nashville; jabberwock, E. B. Preston, Louisville, Ky.; custodian, Lloyd A. Kimble, New York; arcanoapen, Frank B. Cole, Tacoma, Wash.; guidion, W. B. Stillwell, Georgia. The convention adjourned to—

NO SCHOOL MONDAY

BOARD OF EDUCATION WITHOUT MONEY TO PAY ITS RUNNING EXPENSES.

MAYOR DORAN'S OVERSIGHT

COMPELS THE NECESSITY OF LETTING THE SCHOOLS REMAIN CLOSED.

PROVISION IN THE CHARTER

That Places the City in an Embarrassing Dilemma—The Mayor's Excuse for It.

St. Paul schools will remain closed indefinitely.

Mayor Doran has neglected to present to the council a resolution appropriating the money for their maintenance during the coming year, and the council has not passed the same as required by law.

It was partly, perhaps, through oversight, but partly intenional, though not necessarily wilful. That is, the city authorities have been hesitating about submitting the estimate until such time as the state board of equalization should determine the final valuation of taxable property in the city. To this extent it was intentional. It was probably not a wilful effort to prevent the opening of the schools, but an oversight that the authorities should have failed to comply with the provision of the city charter, which requires this resolution to be passed by the council on or before Sept. 1.

Until a late hour yesterday afternoon the school board was disposed to open the schools in spite of the fact that they had been unable to ascertain from the city comptroller the condition of their funds. They were indignant at the imperious air of the city's "watch dog," but their spirit of antagonism to him has paled into insignificance beside the feeling that was manifested when the full depth of their situation was revealed to them.

Inspector Wilkes started the fireworks. It sounded a good deal like a bluff when he declared that he would vote to close the schools until the board got some satisfactory enlightenment from the comptroller. But it did not sound so much like a bluff when a telephone message was received a few minutes later from Assistant Corporation Attorney Phillips, to the effect that the employes of the board could not recover or collect their salaries if they did go to work Monday. There were no funds in the treasury for the maintenance of the schools, and until there were, the board could not go ahead.

In amplification of Mr. Phillips' message, Mr. Wilkes cited the case of Walter Ife, who sued the city to recover for services as architect to the board, and lost on that ground.

It was also suggested that if the board should go ahead and employ teachers, it would be likely the members would be personally and individually liable for the amounts of their salaries. This also startled the members of the board a bit, and, while there had been some division of sentiment about the advisability of continuing the old fight on the city comptroller, the vote was unanimous on a motion to appoint a committee to visit the mayor and city attorney to ascertain the legal aspects of the situation, as well as the financial status of the board.

President Abbott appointed, as members of the committee, Messrs. Wilkes, Yoerg and Scholle, and it was decided to make the business of the committee an immediate order. The committee was given power to act in closing the schools, if it should be found that the board had not available funds for their operation during the coming year.

That there might be no delay, the mayor and attorney were apprised of the intention of the committee which adjourned post haste to the city hall and spent a lively half hour in looking over the situation.

Mayor Doran frankly confessed that he had overlooked the charter provision, and there seemed to be no way of getting around that obstacle, which was made more cumbrous when Attorney Phillips pointed out to the committee from the board that, if the board went ahead and employed teachers each member would be liable to fine and imprisonment for creating an obligation against the city which there were no funds to meet. He did advise them, however, that if the council now went ahead and passed the appropriation, and curative, and, in his opinion, no local grand jury would indict the members of the board for proceeding thereunder.

However, the three members of the board who were present were not borrowing any trouble from grand juries in the present temper of the members of the Grand Army encampment committee, who would perhaps not be adverse to taking advantage of any shortcomings of the offending organization. The upshot of it all was that Inspector Yoerg, as chairman of the committee on real estate and buildings, telephoned Supervisor Gerlach to discharge forthwith all the employes of that committee, viz: The painters, carpenters and renovators who have been at work preparing the schools for the reception of the incoming classes.

The janitors, who were appointed yesterday before the committee held its conference, will be similarly notified today that they are not legally employed by the board, although they will be asked as a matter of accommodation to take care of the buildings temporarily, with the assurance of the board that the latter will not oppose any obstacles to their collection of their earnings when the present troubles shall have been adjusted.

The teachers, of course, will not go to work until the trouble is settled.

When this will be does not appear. The board of education is liable to be called together at any time, although it seems to be helpless until after the council has taken some action, and the committee which acted yesterday was given full power to act in the premises. There will doubtless be special meetings of the city's legislative bodies as early as possible that the delay may not be longer than necessary.

There have been some hot sessions of the board of school inspectors at various times, but rarely one where as much spirit was manifested as at yesterday's. There was only one absentee, Inspector McNamee, and the rest all met early with the committee on teachers, which went over the list of the teachers of the schools at length. This disposed of, the board was called to order, and the fur began to fly with the first order of business, "communications." Secretary Healy had received a letter from City Comptroller McCardy in reply to his communication concerning the status of the board's fianaces.

Mr. McCardy's epistle was couched