

THE DAILY GLOBE

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TODAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Forecast for Friday: Minnesota—Fair; followed by showers in northern portion; easterly winds.

Table with 3 columns: Place, Temp., Ten. St. Paul, 62, 70; Minneapolis, 60, 68; Duluth, 54, 60; etc.

TEMPERATURES. Place, Ten. St. Paul, 62, 70; Minneapolis, 60, 68; Duluth, 54, 60; etc.

RIVER AT S. A. M. Gauge Reading, Line, Water Change. St. Paul, 14, 2.0, +0.1

OUR BRILLIANT CITY GOVERNMENT.

The public schools of St. Paul will not open on Monday. They will remain closed until such time as our brilliant local authorities see fit to perform the duties imposed upon them by the charter, and supply the funds necessary to defray the expenses of our educational system.

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Mayor Doran pleads in excuse his ignorance of the city charter. He was not aware of the existence of the section that creates this dilemma, although it has been met before frequently, and has been quoted again and again in the various controversies that have arisen over the conduct of the schools.

such deficit as might exist could not be cured. There is no way out of this dilemma, and the holding up of the budget did not contribute in the slightest degree to any solution of the problem.

The board of school inspectors has taken the only course open to it. The members, unwilling to be held criminally responsible for violation of the law, have ordered the discharge of all employees, and will not, because they cannot, authorize the opening of the schools, already delayed one week beyond the customary date.

It is more justice to say that the letter in which Mr. Lind accepts the nomination of the Democratic party for governor is a paper of unusual, we may say extraordinary, force and ability. Although we disagree wholly with its principal contention, and find it an argument to make the worse appear the better reason, it is, nevertheless, the most plausible and forceful presentation that we have seen of the wrong side of the financial issue.

We need hardly say that we consider the position of Mr. Lind fundamentally unsound as far as it supports the free coinage of silver. He has gathered together almost every fact and argument known to the whole controversy, that would tell in his favor, and presented them with consummate skill. Yet they will not bear a careful examination. He speaks of free silver as "a financial policy that will tend to relieve the working and producing classes."

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In the few brief paragraphs which Mr. Lind devotes to state issues he is at his best. He announces, unlike Mr. Bryan, that he is in favor of civil service reform. His language, in dealing with the question of railroad regulation and rates, is by no means violent, and the position which he takes is one that the people unquestionably approve.

esses a devotion to the public interest that will appeal to many of our people. The only doubt of his sincerity is conveyed by the fact that he is too intelligent to blunder on the money question, and that the considerations by which he would convince others are not such as we can readily believe would be satisfactory to himself.

GRAIN TO GULF PORTS. Were one unacquainted with the country to inspect a map of the United States he would be struck with the avenues nature has provided for the movement of the surplus great staples of agriculture from the interior to the sea coast, en route to foreign ports. The Mississippi river, stretching from near the northern boundary to the Gulf, with its tributaries running out right and left, leaving very little of the territory between the Rockies and the Alleghenies out of reach of navigable waters, makes it seem as if nature had kindly provided beforehand the avenues of cheap transit.

But nature did not take into account the steam engine, the locomotive and the roads of steel which men have devised and built, with the result that her design has been thwarted, the great producing of the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries has moved overland, by routes artificial and expensively constructed, and only a very limited quantity has moved down the great rivers.

Had she done something more than dream, had she not rested on her geographical position, had she shown a tinge of the energy that New York or Chicago displayed, her dream might have been something beside the "barren idealism" it was.

But if the mountain would not come to Mahomet, then Mahomet must, force, go to the mountain. If produce would not go down the river in boats, then it must go down by rails. So, in time, the great natural waterway was paralleled by the steel rails. Galveston sent roads into the North, connecting with other systems. The lines converging in New Orleans tapped the country east of the river. Now we are witnessing the contest of rail with rail. Corn and wheat and farm produce, attracted by the cheaper rates of freight, are pouring into the Gulf ports over the new lines in quantities that are surprising the old east and west lines, and making them realize that a struggle for the mastery is on with antagonists more resourceful and alert than were the rivers. In fact, they are about abandoning the fight and yielding to the Gulf roads the carriage of the produce of their tributary country.

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payable, by any terms, either principal or interest, in gold coin or in silver coin. Beyond the limit, the obligations of the government contained no statement as to the kind of money in which they should be paid, and none as to the invalidity of the punishment, except the certificates of temporary loan, and the 7-30 notes of 1861 and 1862, which were payable, by their terms, in lawful money.

3. The bonds that are now outstanding have all been issued since the war. The 4 per cent bonds of 1907 were issued under the refunding act to pay obligations that fell due, and the bonds of 1894 and 1895 were sold in exchange for gold to replenish the treasury reserve. It is therefore literally true that the outstanding obligations of the United States were paid for in gold or its equivalent.

4. Some of the bonds that were issued during the war period were paid for in the money then current, which was worth less than gold. This does not apply to the bonds now outstanding, however, since they were issued to take up the original bonds to which our correspondent refers when they matured. In any event, it does not seem to us that it is a patriotic act to raise that question.

5. A reference to the table above will show our correspondent that the government has not paid 6 per cent interest on its debt "since issued." It does not pay 6 per cent on any of its debt. Allowing for the premium it bid, the bonds issued during this administration carry only about 3 per cent interest, and the bulk of the balance of the debt pays 4.

When England and demitized silver in the blood which flowed from the altar upon which the gold bugs had been sacrificed directly upon the subject of free silver Mr. Owen said that within the last hundred years the country had made great progress in everything but the science of money-making when the remonetization of silver was accomplished there would be only a return to a system which had prevailed for the most part of the history of the world.

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in the county jail in the prison city of five and six months respectively, for fishing in the Mississippi with a net. Commissioner Doe holds their commitments to be invalid and the punishment inflicted was in excess of the jurisdiction of the justice of the peace before whom they were tried.

He addressed the Eighth Ward Free Silver Club. Sidney M. Owen, of Minneapolis, addressed a fair-sized audience composed of the members of the Eighth Ward Free Silver club at Frylinger's hall, University and Farrington avenues, last evening upon the subject of free coinage of silver. Mr. Owen confined himself almost wholly to an argumentative form of address, ignoring oratorical flights, and expressing his sentiments in plain comprehensive language which won the enthusiastic applause of his auditors.

He introduced remarks the speaker went into the history of economic and governmental science to show that the United States had been approaching a crisis in its affairs which he believed would be met only upon the people. He had long feared for the safety of the republic in the rapid march of events, and as he looked into the future he saw that which would raise that question.

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McKINLEY "AT HOME"

VISITORS FROM VERMONT, PENNSYLVANIA AND RHODE ISLAND AT CANTON.

THOUSANDS IN THE THROG.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED IN THE DELEGATION FROM LORAIN COUNTY ALONE. DAY OF CROWDS AND CRUSHINGS.

Green Mountain State Visitors Came First, and Were Warmly Welcomed by Nominee.

CANTON, O., Sept. 11.—This has been a day of crowds and crushing in Canton. Three people fainted and were carried away from the McKinley porch, where they had joined in the crush of thousands to grasp the Republican nominee by the hand, after traveling nearly 700 miles, the Vermont delegation reached Canton early in the morning and marched quickly to the McKinley house and paid their respects before 9 o'clock. After the formal presentations and responses Gov.-elect Grout, Senator Proctor and others made brief addresses of congratulation.

The Lorain delegation, which came next, numbered about 2,500, and was made up of the people of Lorain county, Ohio, and vicinity, composed largely of farmers, but containing men from the steel works at Lorain, Elyria, Wellington and smaller town of the vicinity. At the depot these delegations were united with the Lincoln club, of Erie, Pa., and representatives of the Pennsylvania Republican league. The crowd which surrounded the McKinley home about 1 o'clock numbered 5,000 or 6,000 people. Judge J. C. Cole, of Oberlin, Lorain county, spoke on behalf of the Lorain delegation, and other interests of that section. Judge J. F. Downing spoke on behalf of the Erie Lincoln club. Maj. McKinley, in his response, took Lincoln as his theme, comparing the political conditions of the '60s, as evidenced by Lincoln's letters with those of the present. After Maj. McKinley had responded to the combined delegations from Erie and Lorain county, Gov. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, and Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio, arrived. Maj. McKinley was personally welcoming his thousands of visitors. The crush was terrific. William Cusick, a Baptist minister of Lorain, aged eighty-seven, fainted in the crush and for an hour was in a serious condition. Physicians were summoned. But before they had arrived E. H. Turney, of Amherst, O., and Mrs. Fickinger, of Lorain, had succumbed to the crush and had to be carried away. Thousands were pushing up to the McKinley porch. Governors Bushnell and Lippitt both made addresses which were received with cheers.

THE VERMONT DELEGATION. The Vermont delegation was the first to arrive. The members of the party were filled with enthusiasm, and they were greeted with great enthusiasm. The party came on a special train on the Cleveland, Canton & Southern from Cleveland, reaching here at 9 o'clock. It is the party which left St. Albans, Wednesday morning, and which has been attracting considerable attention along the route. It includes Gov. Woodbury, Lieut. Gov. Mansen, Congressman Henry H. Powers, Senator Redfield Proctor, Gov.-Elect Grout; Lieut. Gov.-Elect M. W. Fish, (Gen. J. G. McCullough, ex-Lieut. Gov. F. S. Stevens, and a committee of arrangements, T. N. Deas, chairman; E. R. Morse, L. Bart and Charles S. Fobes.

There are 108 men in the party. They telegraphed ahead for Canton's Grand Army band for service during the day. The band, a large troop of horsemen and a citizen band, were all present to present to give them a warm reception. A parade was soon organized to march to the McKinley home, and just as the crowd was beginning to break up, a large crowd was on the lawn and cheering for the republican nominee. When the rugged Vermont mountaineers lined up in front of the McKinley stoop there were cheers and waving of flags and band music, and the free coinage of silver was raised about the city. The Easterners had not been expected so early, and soon thousands gathered about the house. Maj. McKinley and his wife were on the porch. About him were grouped the Vermont committee and most conspicuous officials. In a window back of the porch Mrs. McKinley, with enthusiasm manifested showed no signs of abatement on account of the 680 miles' trip.

State Chairman Merrill began the speeches, saying: "We come from a great and surprising victory. The battle was fought solely on national issues. Every man, republican or democrat, who helped by his vote to elect the Vermont majority, cast his ballot with the deliberate purpose and full knowledge that in so doing he was voting for a man who would bring disgrace and disaster upon our country. The battle in an election is a battle of the false doctrines which our people believe because the free men of Vermont, after a full hearing and consideration of both sides, rejected the doctrine of the majority and chose the free man of Vermont. It is a great crisis brought them all to the polls. We also had the direct vote of a large number of patriotic democrats who placed their votes above party affiliations. The result was a plurality in the legislature given any party within the limits of the state in the history of the first of September, which made the payment of necessity of less duration than any of our sister states."

M'KINLEY TO VERMONT. Maj. McKinley spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman and My Fellow Citizens: I give you welcome, generous welcome, from an old friend to my state, my city and my home. I would be unjust to my own feeling and irresponsible to the kind sentiments uttered by your spokesman if I permitted to pass unobserved the fact that in the preliminary contest for the nomination for president the state of Vermont gave to me her united vote. (Applause.) "The people of Vermont have endeavored to all of us by tradition and history, in song and story, but above all in good work manifested in the days of the revolution, when our hardy mountaineers repulsed the best soldiers of Europe, in the days of the rebellion when our soldiers displayed the same resolute courage at Big Bethel, Cranston, Savage station and elsewhere, or in the no less important and decisive conflicts in civil life. We also had the direct vote of a large number of patriotic democrats who placed their votes above party affiliations. The result was a plurality in the legislature given any party within the limits of the state in the history of the first of September, which made the payment of necessity of less duration than any of our sister states."

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lots, by a greater preponderance than ever that they would reduce the price of silver to the government, to the maintenance of law and order, and the restoration of that sound, wise and inviolable principle of justice, which our chief pride and source of strength, than at any previous period in our eventful history. (Applause.)

"The value of your example is certainly greater than ever in the past, as the issues which you have met are the same as those which engage the attention of the entire nation. The great silver orators and organs of Vermont, ill-concealed, if they did not positively assert, that being proclaimed, the value of your example is the relief of those who might temporarily profit by a degraded currency, no matter at what sacrifice to the nation's credit and good morals. In no case and at no point do we propose a system to pay our national and private obligations in anything but the best and most honorable principles of good faith and honesty which have always distinguished the American people. (Applause.)

"Practically admitting that the effect of the free, unlimited and expensive coinage of silver, would be to reduce the value of our money, and the resources of our people, and that its adoption would reduce the value of our social and industrial condition, they yet seriously propose that we shall risk this hazardous experiment. (Applause.) The result is plain, and cannot be misunderstood, that she will have nothing to do with that fatal experiment. (Applause.) Indeed, they are urging us to attempt by legislation to make 50 cents worth of silver pass current as a legal tender for all debts, good for all public and private obligations. The nature of the proposition ought to be plain, and it finally resolved itself into that, to make every man honest, but we certainly do not wish to make a law encouraging them to be dishonest. (Applause.)

"To me the question of free trade is a question of humanity, the voice of labor pleading for its own, and the question of free silver a question of public morality, honor and respectability. (Applause.) It is a blot on our hitherto spotless national credit. (Applause.) Observe the real issue and it finally resolved itself into that, to make every man honest, but we certainly do not wish to make a law encouraging them to be dishonest. (Applause.)

"The American people, as a nation, like those of the state of Vermont, are endeavoring to win an unwon and unattainable and struggling confederacy of less than 5,000,000 inhabitants, and to do so in eight years' war of blight and destruction, and to proceed immediately to gather up and pay its enormous debts of all the states, aggregating \$25,000,000, or \$27 per capita at the time of its issue, out of the new state's present taxation. (Cheers and cries, 'That's right!')

NO HALF PAY PENSIONS. A people who could tax themselves most heavily to equip and maintain a standing army and navy of the Union, and continue the free, unlimited and expensive coinage of silver, will not turn their backs upon the history of that war, nor seek to pay their pensions in dollars and cents, but will continue to seek, directly or indirectly to repudiate one dollar of it, or cheapen the coin of payment. (Applause.)

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