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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Forecast for Monday: For Minnesota: Generally fair during the day; westerly winds. For Iowa: Local showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather; winds shifting to northwesterly and cooler. For Wisconsin: Local showers, followed by fair; cool; fresh to brisk westerly winds. For South Dakota: Fair; westerly winds. For North Dakota: Generally fair; slightly warmer; winds shifting to southwesterly.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Oct. 4, 6:48 p. m. Local Time at 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Table with 3 columns: Place, Temp., Place, Temp. St. Paul 56, Minneapolis 42, Duluth 52, Winnetka 42, Iron 52, Cheyenne 44-50, Billings 44-50, Havre 54, Cincinnati 52-58, Helena 48, New Orleans 78-88, Calgary 48, New York 52-58, Medicine Hat 48, Montreal 48-50, Swift Current 44, Pittsburg 50-56, Qu Appelle 42.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.86; thermometer, 61; relative humidity, 82; weather, light rain; maximum thermometer, 72; minimum thermometer, 50; daily range, 22; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, .10.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Table with 3 columns: Gauge, Danger Level, Reading, Line, Water, Change. St. Paul 10.13, -0.1. Rise - Fall. Note: Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. -P. F. Lyons, Observer.

THE GLOBE'S STATE CANVASS.

Supporting, as a loyal Democratic party, faithful to the principles of the paper, the candidacy of Mr. Palmer, and regarding as merely a choice of evils, needless to be made, the election of either Mr. Bryan or Mr. McKinley, the Globe occupies a position of armed neutrality as between the two latter contestants, although neutral as to neither separately. It has had sufficient experience with the ordinary methods of gaining information as to the conditions of political sentiment throughout the country to place very little dependence in them. The person who reports for a partisan paper the political events of his locality gives to his statements the color he thinks needed for his paper. The meetings addressed by speakers of his party are always large and enthusiastic, while those of the other side are always attended by a blearily handful, and the remarks of the speaker not only fall flat, but actually converted to the opposite faith many of his auditors. He sends the kind of news his paper wants to hear. So common is this become that no one accepts it as at all trustworthy.

Standing for a party that deserves to win, but does not expect to, the Globe is exempt from that strain of partisan anxiety that leads its contemporaries of both the other parties to want to make for their side the best possible showing. It wants to get at the facts, the actual conditions, and to give to its readers only the facts. It was with this purpose in view that it sent its commissioner out into the counties of the state. He was instructed to get the facts and report them without coloring. His reports have been laid before our readers and will continue to be until the canvass is completed. On the quality of his work in them there is no need for us to comment. That made by those who read them is sufficient. That he is endeavoring to be impartial and fair is evident on their face. That he is so is also a fact. We are aware that his statements to the conditions he finds in the various localities are denied by those whose predilections would be better pleased with a different statement, but we are confident that he is neither mistaken nor imposed upon and that the returns of the election will vindicate his observation and judgment. So far as he has covered the state his reports accord with those that come to us from other and well-informed sources. He has been in that portion of the state which includes the heavy voting population and where, with the votes of the two cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, the fate of contesting parties will be determined. His investigation is made in the right way to get the facts. He goes among the people, tackles the farmers, goes into the country, notes the authentic changes of party, and bases his conclusions on such work. His reports are thus more dependable than those of the local reporter for any partisan paper, or of those sent in by committees of any party. Those who are trying to forecast the vote of the state will do well to give to his reports a careful attention.

SO VERY SIMPLE.

Mr. Bryan addressed a meeting in Wheeling, in the course of which he said: This money question is not a complicated question. It requires no extended study to understand the principle which underlies money. It is so simple that not one person in all this audience need go away without a clear understanding of it. And if you have more dollars than are necessary to keep clear with the demands of life, then the dollars will fall in purchasing power.

It is easy for an intellect rather below the average to understand the principles of money after it has learned the history of it, how it developed to meet the growing necessities of men for something that could be used as a denominator of the values of the things they had produced in order that they might make exchanges of them for the things they wanted. It is simple when he has learned that the thing thus accepted must have a value in itself equal to the things exchanged, and when he has learned that money was not a creation of law but of trade, and existed, and would exist today by virtue of the necessities of exchange, if no government exercised money functions. Men made money before governments made it, and will make it when governments cease making it.

A dollar is not a question of law in the sense in which he uses the word. One of the disadvantages of money, given shape and weight by private individuals, was the strong temptation it laid before men to make illicit profit by substituting base metals for portions of the precious metals in the coins. There was good reason why, in the evolution of money, there should be some recognized authority which would, for the common convenience, take the money metals and give them convenient shape, an impress by which they could be easily recognized, and a certainty as to the quantity of precious metals contained in them. It could only accept the values placed by commerce on those metals if it desired to deal honestly and not make the common coinage subject to the very disadvantage sought to be avoided by centering the power to coin money. There is no distinction between a private minter putting in more alloy, and thus defrauding his customers, and the act of this central authority in decreeing that the coins emitted by it shall have a greater value than is the market value of their bullion. So governments, by common consent, took on the function of coining the precious metals, and, in the very nature of the task, had to give names to the coins thus made. In this sense only Mr. Bryan is accurate in saying that "a dollar is a question of law." It is the name adopted by a government to designate a particular coin.

But the concluding part of the second proposition shows that this was not the sense in which he used the words. He means that what shall be a dollar, what it shall consist of, how much or how little metal shall go into its making and what the value of the coin shall be, is solely a matter of legislative decree. This shows not only that Mr. Bryan himself does not "understand the principles which underlie money," but that he does not understand the limits of legislative power, nor does he know the history of the efforts made by governments to put his ideas into practice. He is no discoverer. All along the path the race has traveled up out of the gloom of barbarism to the yet dim light of the present, nation after nation has tried the expedient of making dollars by law that were not dollars in fact, and history has yet to record one solitary success. "You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink," is an adage that applies here. Governments can make coins and decree their value, but they cannot make people part with their goods for them unless they know that the decreed value is the real value. In this queer jumble of fact and fancy, which Mr. Bryan has compressed into a dozen lines, he demonstrates as conclusively his unfitness to be the head of this great nation as does the Mortgage Man in the maudering platitudes he pours out daily on the delegations Mr. Hanna sends daily to trample the grass of his lawn in Canton. It is with a keen sense of shame that one contemplates the possibility of either ever becoming president of the United States.

A GREEK BEARING GIFTS.

Nothing in the career of Bismarck warrants a belief either that he is "friendly to silver," or that he is friendly to the American farmer. Everything, on the contrary, warrants a belief that he is constantly on the outlook for anything that will injure to the benefit of the German empire, and, especially, to the Agrarians, of whom he is one and the chief. One can readily believe that he would tender interested counsel to any nation or party to pursue a policy that would injure to the benefit either of Germany or German farmers. This disposition runs through all his acts while chancellor, and inspires him now in his retirement. Prof. Loeb, of the University of New York, recounts, in the Evening Post, the facts substantiating this view. It only becomes a matter of any present interest in view of the recent mistranslated letter from him to Gov. Culberson, which has brought so much comfort to Mr. Bryan.

After the unification of the empire it became desirable to have a uniform coinage to replace the hundreds of different coins emitted by the kingdoms and principalities merged into the empire. Bismarck was chancellor, practically emperor. The gold standard was adopted deliberately, silver made a subsidiary and token coinage, and its mintage allowed solely on state account. In all over \$270,000,000 in silver was thus demonetized and taken out of circulation. By 1879 over \$160,000,000 was melted down and sold, and, owing to the falling prices, Bismarck stopped further sales, leaving about \$107,000,000 worth still on hand. His delegates to the international monetary conference of 1881 assured it that the said silver would be discontinued so as to avoid preventing any further depreciation. When Egypt changed its coinage and invited bids for the work Bismarck secured it for the German mints, and, in spite of his assurances to the conference, got rid of over \$2,000,000 of bullion in this coinage of Egyptian coins. He evidently had no faith in the recuperation of silver, and it is permissible to believe that he would like to see the United States open its mints to the coinage into its dollars of the remaining bullion in the German treasury. It would accord well with his customary craftiness.

ADVISE IN THE DIRECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER MAY WELL

be taken with suspicion when it comes from a man who has shown himself their inveterate enemy. Farmers will recall the prices they were getting for their pork in the early eighties. Prices in primary markets ruled at from \$6 to \$7.50 a hundred live weight. This condition saved the southern counties of this state, wheat-sick, from bankruptcy. Under it mortgages were wiped off the records at a marvelous rate. Then suddenly, in 1884, the price fell to half its former height, \$3.25 to \$4 becoming the ruling figures. What had happened? The German artisans were getting cheaper American pork. The German farmer disliked the competition. They discovered trichinae in pork from this country. A great hue and cry was raised. The farm journals demanded "protection" for the public health. Bismarck, when the proper sentiment had been manufactured, decreed the prohibition of imports of pork from this country. That was what happened. Again, in 1885, the Junkers became alarmed at imports of potatoes from America. Again the "public health" bugaboo was raised. The potato bug would come with the potatoes to devastate the fields. The Paris green used by the Americans to kill the bugs would make the potatoes poisonous. Again the sympathetic minister used his power to prohibit imports of potatoes from this country. And now, in the face of these facts that must be known to him, Mr. Bryan holds out to the American farmer the counsel of this man as being in their interests for their acceptance. When a Greek bears gifts beware of him.

FREE TRADE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Republic papers are putting out so profusely what it pleases them to call information that the task of correction of their errors, if taken on, would be so large as to leave little time for more important matters. Henry Ward Beecher once said that, if one were to pursue and hunt down all the slanders emitted by idle and vicious gossip, life would be a perpetual flea-bait. The comparison fits this case. But, now and then, one of them draws from its editor's imagination a statement, which he calmly palms off on his unsuspecting readers for facts, that relates to questions so grave as to warrant hunting it down and nailing it. A contemporary recently, while in a fit of McKinleyism, commented on the disasters that had attended the restoration and expansion of free trade in New South Wales under the premiership of Mr. G. H. Reid. The picture was quite as somber as any drawn to depict the condition here under what it amuses his kind to call "Democratic free trade." Everything had gone to the demitition bowwows; mills idle, workmen starving, farmers ruined and so on.

Candid men will concede that the premier is a better authority as to conditions and effects in his own country than is the editor of a McKinleyite organ seventeen thousand miles away. We do not expect the editors to admit it, and Mr. McKinley would probably deem it a sufficient answer to make that the premier is an Englishman who is merely making an assault on our American institutions, intent on breaking down the barriers that protect, shield, foster and so on, ad lib. Nevertheless we prefer to take the statements in the blue book put out by Mr. Reid, showing the conditions in his province and furnishing the means of a comparison of policies by statistics of trade in it and the adjoining province of Victoria, where McKinleyism has been the constant policy. It will be recalled by our readers that, following the financial convulsion in Australia in 1892, the protectionists in New South Wales pursued the same tactics used by the McKinleyites there and charged the disaster to the free trade policy of the administration. So successfully did they play on this string that a majority of their adherents were returned to their parliament, and the policy of protection was at once installed. A short trial satisfied the voters there, as it did here in 1890, that it was no remedy, but, on the contrary, aggravated the evils of the condition. The result was the return of the free traders last year and the accession of Mr. Reid to the leadership. Parliament routed out protection completely and instituted a radical free trade policy, laying duties only on wines, liquors, tobacco and opium. It discarded even the favorite English tax on tea and coffee. Internal taxes on liquors and tobacco counterbalanced the imports.

828,606 to 14,028,546 pounds in 1894. As bearing upon the outcry of the wool growers of this country against the competition of free wool from Australia, it is worth noting that of the 800,000 bales of wool sent from all Australia in 1896, but 5% per cent were sent to this country, the United Kingdom taking but 25% per cent, while continental Europe took 67 per cent.

AT THE THEATERS.

Farce comedy is not a novel type of entertainment, but the sample presented at the Grand last night is, nevertheless, novel in this respect—it is brutal of fun, action and spirit from beginning to end. The average farce comedy has its moments—some of them much too long and frequent—but "At Gay Coney Island" honestly deserves the stereotyped compliment so often misplaced, "It is a bill moment in itself." Mathews and Bulger are the moving spirits. Everybody knows that time cannot hang heavy while these two entertainers are on the stage. "Breezy" does not begin to describe their acting, which is very witty and full of mirth. In their celebrated tete-a-tete specialties they are inimitable. Many of the speeches and repartees possess real wit, and all of them are more or less clever, and so ingeniously delivered that the point is never lost. But Mathews and Bulger are not the only capable performers engaged in making "At Gay Coney Island" the most amusing skit, and it is to their credit that they have surrounded themselves with several interesting people. For instance, of the many excellent specialties scattered throughout the piece, none excites greater approval than the negro song and dance contributed by Jennie Whitebeck, the soprano. It is a remarkably neat and characteristic sketch of the African, done, of course, in white face. Another specialty received with much favor was the violin playing of Joe Dewitt, an attractive young lady of refined temperament and good musical taste. Miss Dewitt likewise sings well, and it should be said in her commendation that she is a member of a singing organization, all of the voices being fresh and tuneful.

MISS BERTIE CONWAY'S Imitation of Maggie

Miss Bertie Conway's imitation of Maggie in the comedy "The House of the Rising Sun" received tumultuous applause in the first act. It was a creditable effort. J. Roger West and Alice Montague introduced a novel "musical comedy" specialty in the second act, which was a success. The chorus served to give the last act a pleasing opening. Mathews and Bulger's colloquies and duets are interspersed throughout the show, though the funniest of them are reserved for the last act. Shouts of laughter greeted them last night.

THE Grand was packed from pit to dome.

GOVERNATORIAL TALK.

John Lind is making a magnificent campaign and every good man who is opposed to the corrupt and ring-rule is praying earnestly for his success. Martin County Sentinel.

John Lind may be a nice fellow and a very smart and able man, but he represents the interests of the few against the many. His election would be a victory for Populism with all it has represented in the past, and it may be a victory for the few to whom they were. Minnesota cannot afford to take a step backward by electing a man who has been a failure in the past, and who has held the office of the United States for putting down a riot in the streets of St. Paul.

The managers of John Lind's campaign are not getting scared as has been stated. They have a plan for the time, and are now simply getting desperate.—Herald.

Gov. Clough is deserving of much credit for the way in which he took hold of the question of equalization of farm property. He went with them before the state board of equalization, and they were satisfied with his action in the matter.—Polk County Journal.

CORRECTED HIMSELF.

"I notice," said a clergyman's wife to her husband, "that it is no longer fashionable for a man to kiss the bride at the wedding ceremony."

"Yes," sadly responded the good man, "and I have a number of pretty girls with the wedding ceremony have been discarded, and I don't think a few Republicans are that."

"I mean," she stammered, "that the senseless habit of kissing the bride should have been abolished long ago."

SILVER BILLY.

(To be sung to the music of the old song, "Charming Billy.") Oh, where have you been, Billy boy, Billy boy?

Oh, where have you been, Billy boy, Billy boy? You've been to the land of the living, and you've been to the land of the dead. You're a young thing, and should not leave your mother.

And what have you done, Billy boy, Billy boy? I've secured the nomination for the Democratic party.

You're a young thing, and should not leave your mother.

Take care, beware, Billy boy, Billy boy! You've been to the land of the living, and you've been to the land of the dead. You're a young thing, and should not leave your mother.

So take good advice, Billy boy, Billy boy. Before it is too late, Billy boy. Nebraska is your home; there's no other home for you. You're a young thing, and should not leave your mother.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 21, 1896.

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

The New Arithmetic—"Here is a woman who has practically demonstrated that 19 from 40 leaves 2."

"Fact! She was nineteen years old, and she got a divorce from her forty-year-old husband in Philadelphia North America."

"Johnny" asked his teacher, "what must we do before our sins can be forgiven?" "Sin," replied Johnny.—Boston Beacon.

"Papa asked what your intentions were last evening, George?" "He didn't say anything about his own, did he, dear?"—North American.

"There's one thing," he said, jeeringly, "men never get together and ask about another the way women do." "No," she said, "but they do ask about the other's nothing interesting to say about them."—Washington Star.

Misplaced Magnetism—"I knew a fellow that could tame a tiger with a glance of his eye." "What became of him?" "He's dead. He tried it on a bicycle scorcher."—Chicago Record.

"What do you think you will make out of my daughter?" asked Professor (absent-mindedly)—"About \$1 lesson if the piano lasts.—Lifo.

It was after the battle of Chattanooga, and the surgeons were making incisions in the leg of a soldier who had been wounded by a ball. Out of patience at last, the victim exclaimed: "Why are you carving me up like this?" "Why don't you ask for it?" cried the soldier, indignantly. "Here it is in my pocket."—Youth's Companion.

An Irishman once worked all day on the premises of a farmer. At night the employer brought out the grog to him, and the Irishman tasted it and said, "Pop, water?" "Oh," said the employer, "the grog is water." "Well, maybe I'll come to it by and by."—Household Words.

SATOLI'S GOOD-BYE

HIS LAST PUBLIC MASS IN AMERICA CELEBRATED AT WASHINGTON.

MARTINELLI NOW SUCCEEDS. RETIRING PAPAL DELEGATE INDITES A LETTER TO AMERICAN CLERGY.

BISHOP KEANE WILL RETIRE.

Was Offered an Archbishopric, but Has Formally Declined the Honor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The last public mass in this country conducted by Cardinal Satoli and the farewell reception to him took place here today, the mass being celebrated at Aloysius' church and the reception being given at Gonzaga college.

Also was the first public appearance of the new apostolic delegate, Mgr. Martinelli, Cardinal Satoli's successor. Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, provincial of the provinces of Maryland and New York, made an address at the reception and preached the sermon at the mass in the morning.

In speaking to Cardinal Satoli at the reception his language was very complimentary. "The high pontifical mass at St. Aloysius' was one of the most impressive that has ever taken place here. When the information was received here yesterday that Mgr. Martinelli had consented to be present, a throng had been selected for him to be met at the cathedral. Father Gillespie, the monsignor of the arrangements, and the delegate demurred, as he thought it was not fitting he should have a throng which would put him on an equality with the cardinal, and he at first declined to do so.

The throng was readily removed and Mr. Martinelli proceeded to the priest's house, where Cardinal Satoli and others were assembled. A company of acolytes escorted Cardinal Satoli through the streets to the sanctuary, followed by his honorary deacons, Revs. Cornelius Gillespie and William Tynan. Mr. Martinelli followed the cardinal in a carriage escorted by his deacons, Revs. Charles M. Driscoll and Father Fedigan. Rev. Father Harrigan, of Brooklyn, sat on the right of the cardinal, and the cardinal, the vestments of the latter were particularly remarkable for their splendor. Around his neck fell the mitre with the pastoral cross and he wore white gloves and shoes. The wearing of white shoes at this form of mass is a custom among Europeans, but seldom seen in America. On his head he wore the red and gold mitre, different times he wore the jeweled mitre of the bishop. Mgr. Martinelli was robed in the vestments of an archbishop. Rev. Father Harrigan, in his sermon, called attention to the fact that Leo XIII. had illustrated very important doctrines from the beginning of his pontificate, and that the cardinal's inspiration, laid out in many points of philosophy, but that he considered the most important lesson taught this age by the reigning pontiff was the doctrine of the unity of prayer. The pope had sent to this country two men who are eminently men of prayer—Cardinal Satoli and Mgr. Martinelli.

The priests from out of the city who attended the mass were entertained at dinner by Father Gillespie. In relinquishing office Cardinal Satoli sent the following letter to the bishops throughout the United States: Washington, D. C., Oct. 4, 1896.—Your Excellency, Peter Cardinal Satoli, his sovereign goodness by elevating me to the dignity of the cardinalate, naturally no great deal of time before he should recall me and name my successor in the office of this apostolic delegation. He has named Mgr. Sebastian Martinelli, who for his distinguished qualities of piety, industry, and wisdom, has rightly been deemed well fitted to fill the requirements of this office, and to further the great work of the apostolic government of the Catholic church in this great country. My resignation, and the noblest characteristic is the universal love of justice, charity and peace. Mgr. Martinelli has been named to the office of apostolic delegate, the high office which the holy father has entrusted to him, with all the accompanying responsibilities. While conveying to your excellency this information, I most cordially fulfill a grateful duty by thanking you for all the kindness you have shown me from the time of my arrival in this country up to today. I am sincerely grateful for your goodness, indulgence and co-operation in everything which pertains to the duties of my office, only remaining to wish you health and prosperity for many years to come in the exercise of your episcopal ministry.

With sentiments of highest esteem and fraternal charity, I remain, your devoted servant in Christ. —Fr. Cardinal Satoli.

KEANE WILL RETIRE.

Declines the Archbishopric Tendered by the Pope.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University of America, makes the following statement concerning his withdrawal from the head of that institution: "Since my withdrawal from the rectorship of the Catholic University of America will probably be regarded by a considerable portion of the American public as a matter of some interest to them, and since unauthorized statements are apt to be misleading, I deem it my duty to state briefly and clearly the facts of the case.

"On Sept. 25 I received through his eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, a letter from our holy father, Leo XIII., of which the following is a translation: "To Our Venerable Brother, John Joseph Keane, Bishop of Alasso—Venerable Brother: Health and apostolic benediction. It is customary that they who are appointed to preside over Catholic universities should not hold the office in perpetuity. This custom has grown up with the times, and the Roman pontiffs have ever been careful that it should be observed. Therefore, venerable brother, you have now presided for several years over the university at Washington, with the firm establishment and subsequent development of which you have shown laudable zeal and diligence. It has seemed best that the above-mentioned custom should be departed from, and that another, whose name is to be proposed to us by the bishops, should be appointed to succeed you in this honorable position. In order, however, that in your resigning this office, due regard may be had to your person and dignity, we have determined to elevate you to the rank of archbishop. Being solicitous for your future welfare, we leave it to your own free choice either to remain in your own country, or if you prefer it, to come to Rome. If you choose the former, we will desire for you some arch-episcopal see, by way of the bishops of the United States. If you prefer the latter, we shall welcome you most lovingly, and will place you among the consultors of the congregation of studies and the congregation of the propaganda, in both of which you could do much for the interests of the religion in your own country. In this latter case we would also assign you a suitable residence for your honorable maintenance." "I have the honor to acknowledge the confidence of your holiness, and to thank you for the honor which you have conferred upon me by proposing me to succeed you in this honorable position. In order, however, that in your resigning this office, due regard may be had to your person and dignity, we have determined to elevate you to the rank of archbishop. Being solicitous for your future welfare, we leave it to your own free choice either to remain in your own country, or if you prefer it, to come to Rome. If you choose the former, we will desire for you some arch-episcopal see, by way of the bishops of the United States. If you prefer the latter, we shall welcome you most lovingly, and will place you among the consultors of the congregation of studies and the congregation of the propaganda, in both of which you could do much for the interests of the religion in your own country. In this latter case we would also assign you a suitable residence for your honorable maintenance."

"Confidently trusting, venerable brother, that you will accept this assignment with a cheerful heart, and with hearty good will, we most lovingly bestow upon you the apostolic benediction, and we leave it to your own free choice either to remain in your own country, or if you prefer it, to come to Rome. If you choose the former, we will desire for you some arch-episcopal see, by way of the bishops of the United States. If you prefer the latter, we shall welcome you most lovingly, and will place you among the consultors of the congregation of studies and the congregation of the propaganda, in both of which you could do much for the interests of the religion in your own country. In this latter case we would also assign you a suitable residence for your honorable maintenance."

"The next day I mailed to the holy father a reply, of which the following is a translation: "The Catholic University of America, Wash-

ONE THING MADE PLAIN BY CORRESPONDENT HESSIAN.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In your editorial of today, entitled "The Commandment of the Lord," you state that you are ready to abandon the fight on the silver issue as hopeless and to train your eyes on the statesman's platform of the Democratic party, which declares, as follows: "Against the invasion of a state by federal troops, we denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States, as a crime against the institutions." This is a protest, not against the federal authority, but against the political opponents of those who would deny the right of the people to elect to question the right of the federal government to exercise unlawful, despotic or arbitrary power. This, indeed, it becomes a commanding issue.

Every student of political history knows that the original states were separate, independent sovereign states before the federal government existed; that they were not the creatures of the statesman's platform of the Democratic party, which declares, as follows: "Against the invasion of a state by federal troops, we denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States, as a crime against the institutions." This is a protest, not against the federal authority, but against the political opponents of those who would deny the right of the people to elect to question the right of the federal government to exercise unlawful, despotic or arbitrary power. This, indeed, it becomes a commanding issue.

Section 4, article 4, of the constitution, provides that the United States shall protect every state against invasion. When the president sent United States troops into Chicago in 1894 to quell the riot there he did so, not at the request of the legislature or executive of the state of Illinois, but against the protest of the executive of the state, and therefore in violation of a constitutional provision of the United States. It cannot be a violation of any other provision of the constitution, for the carrying of the mails would not have been interfered with, and no trains would have been detached from trains carrying the mails, and railway companies were under contract, secured by indemnity bonds, to carry the mails on time.

If the government had threatened enforcement of its laws, the forfeiture of the bonds, the railway companies would have been obliged to run the mail trains without regard to the protest of the state, and in opposition. When the attorneys of the Chicago company applied to a federal judge to grant an injunction, the judge granted an extraordinary remedy, to grant great caution, only in extraordinary cases.

The current belief among some of the prominent Catholics of Washington, that one of the reasons for Bishop Keane's resignation may be found in his co-operation with Archbishop Ireland in fostering the liberal spirit as against the old regime. These Catholics of the country, who are organizing the archbishop and everybody having anything to do with him for the purpose of securing the parochial school question. The official Catholic school legislation here and Cardinal Satoli decline to make any statement in regard to the resignation, and declare that the news was a matter of utter surprise to them.

MCKINLEY'S BOOKINGS KEPT UP.

All Dates but Two Taken Up to Oct. 24.

CANTON, O., Oct. 4.—The big demonstration of yesterday has been the subject of much discussion today. Maj. McKinley was besieged by thousands for a handshake. There was no attempt to overturn the house, such as has happened in other counties. After a week closed with sixteen speeches on Saturday, Maj. McKinley refused to appear on the morning of the 4th, and the night's sleep, and morning services at his church found him in his accustomed wont.

Engagements with delegations are now booked as late as Oct. 24, with but two open dates between now and then. The schedule made out tonight for the ensuing week, and announced at the beginning of any previous week. Definite engagements have been made for thirty-four distinct parties, including Indiana and New York being conspicuous in the list, with about the usual quota from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the South will be represented by two crowds and the week opens with one from Missouri. The week's program is as follows: Monday, Oct. 5—Farmers of North Missouri. Tuesday, Oct. 6—Wayne county, Ind.; Republican club, Business Men and Citizens of Syracuse, N. Y.; Lumber Dealers of Buffalo and Tonawanda county, N. Y.; Delegates from Leavenworth county, Mo. Wednesday, Oct. 7—Republicans of Randolph county, Ind.; First Republican club of Indiana, Goodland, Ind.; McKinley club of Adams county, Ohio; Citizens of Parkersburg, W. Va. and vicinity; Farmers of Ashland county, Ohio. Thursday, Oct. 8—First voters day, First Voters of Cleveland; Residents of Armstrong county, Pa.; Logansport, Ind., and vicinity; Williamsport, Pa., and vicinity; Miners and other citizens of Jefferson county, Pa. Friday, Oct. 9—Two thousand residents of Eastern Tennessee; residents of Bedford, Pa.; Warren county, Pa.; ex-Confederate soldiers of the Shenandoah Valley, starting from Harrisburg, Pa. Saturday, Oct. 10—Republicans of New Castle, Ind.; Slavonian McKinley club of Cleveland; Veterans of Soldiers, Farmers and Citizens of Maryland; Commercial Travelers of Indiana; Commercial Travelers of Rochester, N. Y.; Delegates from Lansing, Mich., representing Eaton, Calhoun and Shawnee counties; Miners from Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys of Pennsylvania; Commercial Travelers of St. Louis; Citizens of Lebanon, Pa.; Commercial Travelers of Cleveland; Commercial Travelers of Mansfield, O., and vicinity; Citizens of the South End, Cleveland; New York Recorder, Workmen's excursion from New York.

CLAIMED FOR MCKINLEY.

Chicago Tribune's Figures on States in the Storm Center.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The Tribune today publishes the following figures: Throughout the West the Republicans have either just completed or are engaged in taking hold of the various states. The respondents at the state capitals were instructed to obtain these figures wherever possible. In some instances the party managers do not believe it is good politics to give their estimates. Enough has been obtained, however, to show the following result. Tabulated from the most conservative claims, the Republican leaders claim these states for McKinley. The figures herewith given: Indiana ..... \$5,600,000 Illinois ..... 20,000 Iowa ..... 20,000 Kansas ..... 20,000 Michigan ..... 40,000 Missouri ..... 40,000 Nebraska ..... 18,000 North Dakota ..... 3,500 Ohio ..... 10,000 South Dakota ..... 10,000 Wisconsin ..... 20,000

BRYAN GIVING OUT.

His Day of Rest Spent in Bed Reoperating.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4.—W. J. Bryan left St. Louis tonight on a special train for Memphis at 8 o'clock. During the day he spent most of the time in bed, recuperating from the fatigues of the past week. He did not arise until 5 o'clock. From that hour until the time for the departure of his special train he was besieged by figures.

Mr. Bryan did not go to church today, nor did he leave the hotel until he started for the train. There was no crowd around the hotel, and the special train left, as it was not generally known that the presidential candidate was to leave the city tonight.

DISAPPEARED AT SEA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The steamer La Bourgoigne, which arrived this morning from Havre, reports that on Sept. 30, Jean Lebrun, a French sailor, was missing from the crew, though search of the ship was made, but no trace of him could be found. He is supposed to have jumped overboard.

CONCERT IN NEW YORK AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Frederick Couderc, the well-known conductor, has been secured for a concert in New York, which he is expected to give on Monday next.

COCKRAN LAUGHS AT THE STORY.

Denies That He Is to Marry the Daughter of Lord Russell.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—Bourke Cockran went today on a side-trip here in a private car, leaving the train for Indianapolis. He was asked about a report sent out from New York that he was to be married to the beautiful daughter of Lord Russell, of Kilmartin, chief justice of England, now