SAINT PAUL.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Diphtheria is reported at 105 South Wabasha street.

Garfield W. R. C. No. 5 will hold its regular meeting today at 2:30 p. m., at A. O. U. W. temple, Eighth and Wabasha.

The Ramsey county W. C. T. U. meeting, in which all local unions will participate, will be held at Conover music hall, Saturday, at 3 p. m.

The fire department was called out at 9:30 last evening by the burning of a quantity of dry grass in the vicinity of Calvary cemetery.

Musical vespers will be sung at St. Mary's Catholic church, corner Ninth and Locust streets, Sunday evening at 7:30. Miss Belle Barker will assist.

May Flynn, a domestic employed at 603 Holly avenue, fell from a step ladder yesterday morning and was severely injured about the head. She was taken to St. Joseph's hospital.

L. W. Stoesser, of Grand Harbor, N. D., is spending a few days in the city, at 327 Robert street. He is very anxious to learn the address of his nephew, Valentine Stoesser, formally of Grand Harbor, who is supposed to be living in St. Paul.

Rev. N. Jul Bebg, a Danish evangelist from Britt, Io., and well known amongst his countrymen as an eloquent speaker, is holding a series of successful revival meetings in the Dano-Norwegian Presbyterian church, on Rice street near Aurora avenue.

Mary Donahue, sixteen years old, accidentally placed her right hand in a washing mangler at St. Mary's home on Somerset street, yesterday morning. As a result of this action she is now at the city hospital, and it was necessary to amputate a part of her thumb and index finger.

LADIES' GOLF CONTEST.

Miss Horn Leads as Result of Yesterday's Play.

Miss Horn leads in the ladies' golf contest being played at the Town and Country Club links, with a score of 65, Miss White, Wednesday's winner, having dropped to fourth place, tying Miss Timberlake. The second day's play took place yesterday afternoon at the Town and Country Club links, amidst great excitement. All are looking for the coveted honor of winning the gold-lined cup, and the pairs were started off for their turn round the links very promptly. Although the wind interfered with any great improvement over the play of the day before, there were notwithstanding lower scores made. When the last competitor had holed out at the home hole, the result was as follows:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net
Miss Horn	72	7	65
Miss Gordon	81	13	68
Miss L. Stephenson	85	8	77
Miss White	81	2	79
Miss E. Timberlake	88	9	79
Miss J. Stephenson	94	12	82
Miss M. Timberlake	90	7	83
Mrs. Dahigren	92	9	83
Miss C. Hill	98	11	87

The two days' score shows a vast improvement over the playing of the same young women during the last two months, especially in the play of Miss L. Stephenson and Miss Horn. The result of the two days' play, eighteen holes, is as follows:

Miss Horn, 138; Miss Gordon, 143; Miss White, 151; Miss E. Timberlake, 157; Miss L. Stephenson, 157; Miss C. Hill, 162; Miss J. Stephenson; 163; Mrs. Dahlgren, 168; Miss L. Timberlake, 171. Today ends the contest.

HIS FRIENDS WERE MANY.

Large Attendance at the Funeral of W. H. Bowlin.

The funeral of William H. Bowlin, the son of P. J Bowlin, whose death occurred on Tuesday last, took place yesterday forenoon at St. Luke's church. The church was filled to overflowing, so numerous are the friends of the bereaved family who knew and esteemed the young man whom death claimed at the very threshold of a promising life. Among the mourners were noted not alone the companions and intimate friends of the deceased, but also a number of prominent citizens who came in testimony of their sympathy with the members of the family.

The casket bearing the remains was placed in front of the sanctuary, which was banked with flowers. Before it was borne to the sanctuary the casket was covered with a sheet of gorgeous red roses.

Solemn high mass was conducted by Mgr. Caillet, who administered the sacrament of baptism to William H. Bowlin years ago. Rev. J. J. Lawler officiated as deacon, Rev. Father McNulty as subdeacon and Rev. Father Gleason as master of ceremonies. Father Lawler delivered an earnest and touching eulogy upon the character of the deceased, and spoke words of consolation to the bereaved ones.

The interment took place at Calvary, Mgr. Caillet conducting the service at the grave. Seventy-five carriages followed the remains to the cemetery.

WANT IT CONTINUED.

Cochran and Others Not Ready for Trial Yet.

The libel suit of C. B. Gilbert, superintendent of public schools, against Thomas Cochran and others came before Judge Egan yesterday on a motion of the defendant for a continuance until the November term of court. The object of the motion was stated to have been that it was necessary for the defense to secure the deposition of a witness in California, which would be impossible if the case was called as it is set in the calendar of the present term of court. Judge Egan reserved his decision until today.

Notice to the Public.

On tomorrow the old Savings Bank of St. Paul will open in its new quarters, corner of Sixth and Cedar streets. It will also be the last day to deposit money to secure three months' interest Jan. 1, '97. One-dollar deposits received. Open Saturdays from 6 to 8 p. m.

Academy of Medicine.

At the annual meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. W. A. Jones, of Minneapolis; vice president, Dr. J. W. Chamberlain, of St. Paul; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Beard, of Minneapolis; re-elected; executive committee, Drs. Sweeney and C. E. Bean, of St. Paul, and C. G. Weston, of Minneapolis; governing board, Drs. Bracken, Alport and J. W. Bell, of Minneapolis, and Ancker and Talbot Jones, of St. Paul.

Dr. Dunning, of St. Paul, was elected to active membership, and Dr. Hunt, of Northfield, to associate membership.

Chickering PIANOS

Have received unequaled honor for their superlative excellence from the greatest pianists and musicians of the world, and from the cultivated and discriminating public; also, the highest awards from all great international and local expositions, and through the experience of seventy-three years have proved to be the

Artistic Standard of the World.

We call special attention to our choice stock of these world-famed Pianos.—Prices range from

$500.00 to $1,000.00.

HOWARD, FARWELL & CO.,
20-22-24 West 5th St.

BRIEFLY BUT OFTEN

WILL WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN SPEAK IN TRAVERSING MINNESOTA.

FOUR SPEECHES FOR ST. PAUL.

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN THIS CITY EARLY TOMORROW EVENING.

REPUBLICANS HAVING TROUBLE.

Sheriff Chapel Finds He Has a Hard Row to Hoe—T. D. O'Brien Back From Chicago.

William Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for the presidency, will arrive in St. Paul tomorrow night in a special train at about 7 o'clock, in company with National Committeeman T. D. O'Brien, Chairman Rosing, of the state central committee, and J. W. Griffith, of Minneapolis. The gentlemen will go to Fargo tonight to meet the "boy orator," and with him will leave Fargo tomorrow morning at 10:20 o'clock. The special train bearing the party will stop at the following places: Breckenridge, ten minutes; Herman, ten minutes; Morris, fifteen minutes; Benson, ten minutes; Willmar, fifteen minutes; Litchfield, fifteen minutes; Waverly, ten minutes; Delano, ten minutes.

The local committee will arrange to have the party met at the union depot, and Mr. Bryan will be taken to a hotel for dinner. What hotel has not yet been determined. After dinner and a brief rest he will be escorted to the Auditorium, where he will deliver a short address. From the Auditorium he will proceed to Market hall, then to Paul Martin's hall in the Sixth ward, then to Rice park, where the open air meeting will be held.

The programme for Sunday will be entirely at the option of Mr. Bryan. It has been his custom to rest upon that day, though as a rule he goes to church at some Presbyterian house of worship. At all events he will be permitted to choose for himself the disposition of his time on that day.

Monday, if possible, the state central committee will arrange for a tour of the cities immediately south and west. Leaving here in the morning, the committee will provide a special train for a trip that will include Hastings, Red Wing, Cannon Falls, Northfield, Faribault, Owatonna, Waterville, Mankato, St. Peter, Le Sueur and other places, arriving at Minneapolis in time for dinner and a short rest before the evening meeting at the exposition building.

Tuesday morning Mr. Bryan will proceed to Duluth via the Northern Pacific road, making brief addresses at the following places. The train will leave Minneapolis at 7 a. m. and arrive at Anoka at 8, where a stop of 12 minutes will be made; arrive at Elk River 8:35, stop 10 minutes; St. Cloud 9:40, stop 50 minutes; Little Falls, 11:35, stop 25 minutes; Staples, 1 p. m. stop 12 minutes; Brainerd, 2 p. m. stop 30 minutes; Aitkin 3:15 p. m. stop 12 minutes; Carlton, 5:15, stop 10 minutes; Duluth, arrive 6:40 p. m.

Seibert's band will accompany the local committee to the depot Saturday night and will also be a part of the escort from the hotel to the Auditorium before the speaking and will play during the exercises. Stein's band will furnish the entertainment for the Market hall meeting and will parade in the upper portion of the city before the hour for meeting. Both bands will be part of the attraction at the open air meeting in the park.

Other speakers of prominence have been provided to entertain the audiences while waiting for Mr. Bryan. The assignment has not yet been made so that it is not yet known just where the several speakers will appear, but the following will be heard: John Day Smith, John Lind, Ignatius Donnelly, Col. Harries and S. M. Owen.

All the meetings will be open to the public. With the single exception of a few seats being reserved at the Auditorium for old soldiers, all the seats will be free and the first comers will fare the best. The committee believes that with four meetings all who wish to hear the Democratic candidate can do so without crowding or discomfort. All old soldiers who wish to attend the Auditorium meeting are requested to meet at room 37 Globe building at 5 o'clock this afternoon, that arrangements may be made for providing them with comfortable reserved sittings.

* * *

Hon. Thomas Wilson, of St. Paul, ex-congressman from the First district, will deliver a sound money address at Pine Island on the evening of Oct. 22.

* * *

Dr. A. A. Ames, of Minneapolis, independent candidate for governor, will deliver an address on behalf of the candidate of the Independent People's party—the doctor is the sole candidate—this evening.

* * *

F. C. Stevens addressed the Hebrew Sound Money club of the Third and Fourth precincts of the Sixth ward last night.

* * *

Gen. Clapp, chairman of the Republican county committee, yesterday announced the members of the executive committee as follows: W. H. Lightner, chairman; J. G. Elmquist, First ward; Fred Zollman and A. R. Kiefer, Second ward; Samuel Lowenstein, Third ward; Fred S. Brayant and Ell S. Warner, Seventh ward; Percy D. Godfrey, Sixth ward; E. L. Mabon, Eighth ward. Bryant, Zollman, Warner and Johnson were members of the former committee. The committee organized yesterday afternoon by electing Fred S. Bryant as secretary. Headquarters of the committee will be room 518 Endicott building.

* * *

Roswell P. Flower, ex-governor of New York, is to make three speeches in Minnesota in the near future. He will not be heard in either St. Paul or Minneapolis, as about the same time the Palmer-Buckner party will be entertaining the Twin Cities. So far as known the National Democratic candidates will be here next week. They leave Chicago Monday for a short Michigan tour, then proceed to Milwaukee. From that city they are not likely to tarry by the wayside but come direct to St. Paul. The local committee expects to hear something definite before Sunday as Mr. How, secretary of the committee, has gone to Chicago to make the arrangements for the coming of the candidates.

* * *

Local Democrats are jubilant over the fact that D. W. Lawler has announced his intention of supporting the local ticket. His announcement at the Sixth ward meeting Wednesday night was the first intimation he has given of his intentions this fall, and the fact was carefully suppressed in all the St. Paul papers except the Globe. "'Dan' Lawler has a great personal following in the ranks of Democrats" said a member of the county committee yesterday, "and no man has more friends than he. His example will be followed by hundreds of sound money Democrats who have been confidently counted upon by the Republicans. The result will be that the Republican candidates for county offices will have that much more hustling to do to win—if they can win. When it comes to a local fight neither Lawler nor McCafferty, nor any other of the Democrats who do not like Bryan, will refuse to support the Democrats. There's a thousand of them right here in St. Paul who will vote for McKinley who will support Johnny Wagener and all the other candidates on the Democratic county ticket. And there's a lot more of them in the county too. The Republicans have been banking on this unpleasant feeling in Democratic ranks to pull them through this fall. They will find it mighty tough sledding from now on, as I understand Lawler and some of the rest of the sound money fellows are going to take the stump and fight for the county ticket."

* * *

T. D. O'Brien, Democratic national committeeman, returned yesterday morning from Chicago, where he had spent two days consulting with Chairman Jones, of the national committee.

Mr. O'Brien stated that the general feeling at Democratic headquarters was one of great confidence in the election of Mr. Bryan. Reports from all parts of the United States were highly satisfactory, and it is believed that nothing but some extraordinary accident can prevent his election. Chairman Jones expressed himself as deeply interested as to the result in Minnesota, and is anxious that an aggressive and active campaign be carried on in this state from this time forward.

Mr. O'Brien secured a change in the route to be taken by Mr. Bryan, which enables him between Saturday morning and Tuesday night to speak in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh congressional districts in this state, and also that at a later time in the month Mr. Bryan will come into the state from Wisconsin and speak at Winona and Mankato. This means that Mr. Bryan will visit, during this month, every congressional district in the state, and those in charge of the Democratic campaign believe that this will be sufficient to insure the electoral vote of Minnesota for him.

Mr. O'Brien also stated that Senator Jones was in the best of spirits, and apparently enduring the fatigue of carrying on the campaign excellently, in fact, a general air of good humor and confidence pervaded throughout headquarters.

* * *

The local Republican ticket is in a peck of trouble and unless all signs fail, more than one of their candidates are hopelessly beaten. The treachery displayed in the late convention has engendered such a degree of dissatisfaction among the workers of the party as seriously to threaten the overthrow of a large part of the entire local ticket. Among other candidates Sheriff Chapel, candidate for a third term, is coming in for his full share of criticism. It is alleged against him that contrary to the doctrine of retrenchment and reform that has been loudly proclaimed from every Republican platform in every local campaign for the last ten years, Chapel has had altogether too little regard for the interests of the people who elected him. Among other things, this wave of retrenchment in the year 1891, procured the passage through the legislature of an act requiring the sheriff of Ramsey county to turn over to the county treasurer, at the end of each month, twenty-five per cent of the gross fees collected by his office, providing, however, he might retain enough each month to net him in the aggregate a salary not to exceed $5,000 per annum. Prior to the enactment of this law it was popularly supposed that the sheriff's office was worth net to the incumbent at least $12,000 per year, and the object of the act was to save to, and turn into the county treasury the bulk of the fees in excess of a $5,000 salary.

Chapel was elected in the fall of 1892, when this act was in full force. The cry of retrenchment and reform which materially assisted in carrying the gentleman into office, seemed to have lost its force with him after his election. So little indeed, did he regard the bridge that carried him over, that late in the session of the legislature of the year 1893, in fact about the last day of that session on the 15th day of April, Mr. Chapel's friends procured the passage of an act through the legislature, entirely repealing the former act of retrenchment and restoring to Mr. Chapel, at the expense of the county, the difference between $5,000 and the actual net receipts of the office.

In the session of 1895, a bill was introduced in the legislature by Ell Warner, who is now President of the state league of Republican clubs and Chairman of the Republican state central committee, to authorize or require the county of Ramsey to pay to the sheriff $1,000 for launching into eternity a couple of criminals who had transgressed the laws. It would seem that his enormous fees were not sufficient compensation for the sheriff of Ramsey county for a performance of the duties of his office, but he must if possible, squeeze out another $1,000 at the expense of his constituents. It is to the credit of that legislature, and due almost entirely to the efforts of P. H. Kelly, that this last iniquitous measure didn't pass.

These are some of the arguments John Wagener's friends are urging to procure Chapel's defeat. Wagener has already begun his canvass and is confident of election.

* * *

There will be a free silver meeting in the Fifth ward tonight at St. Francis de Sales hall, James and Warsaw streets. The speakers of the evening will be C. C. Kolars, O. A. Turner, F. L. McGhee, J. W. Douglas, H. H. Wallraff and Philip Martin.

* * *

Although not definitely determined it is probable that the Democrats will not oppose the election of Thomas Scott, Republican candidate for the legislature in the Seventh ward. The ward is hopelessly Republican, and free silver sentiment is at a discount in the entire ward. The county committee is of the opinion that it will be a waste of time and energy to make the canvass.

* * *

The Eighth ward will have a sound money meeting tonight at Plebusch's hall, 436 Lafond street. The speakers will be Col. Albert Scheffer, D. W. Lawler and Dr. A. J. Stone.

* * *

The Democratic and Populist county committees met last night to talk over the campaign. Addresses were made by T. D. O'Brien, L. A. Rosing, chairman of the state central committee, and T. T. Hudson, Congressman Towne's campaign manager, of Duluth. Arrangements were made for opening headquarters in every ward, to be under the direction of ward committeemen. A car load of free silver literature was reported on the way from national headquarters, and this will be distributed from the ward headquarters.

* * *

The First Ward John Lind club will entertain two distinguished speakers tonight at the meeting to be held at Sjoberg's hall, Payne avenue and Wells street. Hon. Robert Lindblom and C. F. Peterson will furnish the free silver arguments. Mr. Lindblom occupies the rather anomalous position of being a millionaire and an advocate of free silver as well. He is one of the wealthiest board of trade men of Chicago, and was one of the original Bryan men in that city. He is campaigning in Bryan's interest under the direction of the national Democratic committee, but at his own expense.

* * *

George Flanders who is getting up the excursion of Minnesotans to visit McKinley, received the following telegram last night:

Will be pleased to receive delegation Monday, Oct. 19. Answer.

—William McKinley.

The excursion will accordingly leave St. Paul Sunday morning, Oct. 18. Mr. Flanders has received notice that parties from Aberdeen, Milbank and Huron will come to St. Paul to go along with the party.

Six dollars was collected from violators of the bicycle ordinance in the police court yesterday.

RANKIN ON METALS

IRON MOLDER ORATOR HAS NO TIME FOR FREE SILVER THEORIES.

HE IS RUGGED, BUT ELOQUENT,

HOLDING AN AUDIENCE OF 1,200 SPELL-BOUND FOR TWO HOURS.

SILVER MEN TRIED TO BREAK IN

And Make Stump Speeches Under the Guise of Questions, But Were Called Down.

A. C. Rankin, the "iron molder orator" of Pittsburg, Pa., spoke for sound money to 1,200 people at the Auditorium last night. Every chair on the floor was occupied, but the audience in the galleries was scattered. The speaker's platform contained about seventy-five more or less prominent citizens. Among the former were Judge Flandrau, Albert Scheffer, Maj. Libbey, Col. R. M. Newport, Judge Chandler, J. J. McCardy, B. F. Knauft, J. L. Helm, Fred Schiffman, Maj. H. R. Denny and others.

It was essentially a Republican gathering, arranged by the Republican state central committee, but held under the immediate auspices of the local Iron Molders' Union No. 232.

Mr Rankin did not arrive until nearly 8:30, but the audience waited for him patiently. When at last he appeared, escorted by a committee of the iron molders' union, he was greeted with much applause. H. D. Young, of the molders' union, introduced Mr. Rankin as a fellow workman who would address his brethren on the subject of sound money. When Mr. Rankin stepped to the front of the platform the people beheld a man of medium height, with clean-cut features, keen blue eyes and light hair. That hair is tinged with silver, and the features resemble the Bryan type, but there was no silver doctrine in Mr. Rankin's speech, and no symptom of Bryanism in the man. Mr. Rankin is not a polished orator, either in respect of delivery or diction, but he is a plain, direct, forcible speaker, who drives his words home with clinching effect.

Though the advocates of sound money were overwhelmingly in the majority, yet the audience contained a sufficient number of silverites to add spice and zest to the occasion. After Mr. Rankin had progressed to that stage of his argument which began to reveal the vagaries and absurdities of the free silver gospel, the silverites could no longer remain silent. They interrupted the speaker repeatedly with all sorts of questions, some relevant, and many entirely irrelevant. One man, for example, asked Mr. Rankin how much money he supposed Mr. Hanna was spending to secure the election of McKinley. Questions of this description Mr. Rankin treated with contempt, but the honest and pertinent questions received the consideration of the speaker. He firmly refused, however, to permit any interrogator to make a stump speech. That, he said, was his function.

Mr. Rankin, by the way of introduction, said that he was glad to be in a position to explain why he was going to vote the Republican ticket this fall. He had his reasons, and he believed in showing respect to those who honestly differed with him. He declared that he would be sorry to think that a great majority of the voters of the country were political hypocrites. He simply regarded those who differed from him as mistaken. Mr. Rankin said that he was willing to be questioned. All that he asked was that the questions be honest ones. Once in a while, however, there were smart Alecks in a meeting who wanted to inject a stump speech with his interruption. That would not be tolerated, "for," as Mr. Rankin put it, "I will do the stumping myself."

Mr. Rankin then proceeded. He said that the people were to be congratulated on the fact that the candidates for president of the United States were men of clean personal character. He then described how the Democratic party had enticed the Populists over to their party, and then found they could do nothing with them, and how the result had manifested itself at the Chicago convention, when the Populist element nominated a man hitherto comparatively unknown. Mr. Rankin likewise related the logical course of events that resulted in the nomination of McKinley.

"And he was nominated by public demand," added the speaker. "So truly will he be elected president of the United States." (Cheers and applause.)

"We had thought to make the issues on the tariff question, but the Democrats and Pops were not willing. They are tender on the tariff. But they needn't think that they are going to slip into the White house one of the most rampant and extreme free traders ever known." (Applause.)

Mr. Rankin discussed the money question fully, clearly demonstrating that the result of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would result in silver monometallism. Hence it would be far better to retain the single gold standard, until such time as silver could be restored without demoralizing business. Bryan's argument that the United States can act in this matter without the consent of any foreign country completed the issue. Mr. Rankin said that he felt, in confronting the 16 to 1 argument, like the little boy, saying his prayers, who asked the Lord to wait a minute while he "knocked the stuffing" out of his little sister who was teasing him. "So, I say, let the tariff question wait until I can knock the stuffing out of 16 to 1," exclaimed Mr. Rankin.

The speaker then traced the origin and history of coinage in the United States beginning in 1792, when the ratio between gold and silver was fixed at 15 to 1. The result was that gold was forced out. Mr. Rankin pointed out that gold could be coined twenty times as fast as silver in respect to the comparative values of the two. The country experimented with the 15 to 1 ratio for fourteen years. In the meantime gold had disappeared. Then it was that President Thos. Jefferson stopped the coinage of silver dollars, and not one silver dollar was coined for thirty years. In 1836 and in 1840 more silver dollars were coined, but up to 1840 they had coined only 1,400,000 of them. This proved, said the speaker, that the silver dollar cut no figure in this country up to 1840.

Mr. Rankin took issue with the assertion of Mr. Bryan, who says it is unconstitutional to cease coining silver dollars. "I submit to you," said the speaker, "that Thomas Jefferson knew better what was constitutional than Bryan, Allen, Peffer, Altgeld and all the rest of them. Bryan will be here Saturday and he can have it out with Jefferson. (Laughter and prolonged applause.) Mr. Rankin next explained how gold and silver under the new ratio of 16 to 1 were coined.

"One of the essential questions," said the speaker, "was not a question of more money. I believe that the free coinage of silver means less money. Standard money is the measurement of the value of all material things. The nation must have a common denominator—a measure. That measure is the standard dollar. This standard must be as unvarying as it is possible for mortal man to make it. So it was that in using gold and silver to measure value, trouble arose over the changing standard. Consequently the great commercial nations have adopted one metal to measure values with. Great Britain was the first to do this. She adopted the gold standard in 1816. Hence we have an example to study. What has it done for Great Britain? I submit to you that her success with it is an encouragement of the gold standard. It made her the financial center of the world. It enabled her to loan money to her manufacturers at the low rate of 2 per cent. Moreover, Great Britain paid her labor higher wages than any other country paid. I have no use or respect for the man who refuses to recognize the truth of an argument because he does not like the man who advances it. The mention of Great Britain may sound lateful to many Americans, but I would far rather see Uncle Sam parading the street with Queen Victoria than with old China. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Rankin discussed standards generally. "The standard yard means exactly thirty-six inches. The essential element of the bushel measure is capacity. It must contain four pecks. The pound weight must have 16 full ounces. What is the standard measurement of the dollar? We answer 100 cents. You can't make a standard dollar out of 53 cents' worth of silver. (Applause.) But a gold dollar is worth 100 cents even if you efface the government stamp. It is a standard dollar. But if you coin 53 cents' worth of silver into a dollar you create a new standard, you demoralize business and you turn men out of work. In the case of the Mexican dollar, everything was adjusted to the cheap dollar. But an American dollar would buy twice as much as the Mexican dollar. But the trouble is to adjust business to the cheap dollar. You've got to tear everything to pieces to get there and the people of this country are not going to do anything of the kind. (Prolonged applause.)

"In 1837 the government started out to coin the metals at a ratio of 16 to 1. But finding the silver above par, they had to resort to gold, for the silver stayed away from the mint. So the next change in the coinage law took place in 1853, when the government readjusted the fractional dollar. The silver dollars were worth more as silver than as money. So congress reduced the weight of the dollar 7 per cent. No fractional silver was coined under free coinage after 1853. So after 1853 until 1873, we coined 59,000,000 silver dollars, reduced 7 per cent in weight. In 1857 the government demonetized all foreign coin. Then came what is commonly called 'the crime of '73.' What did it consist of? Simply of leaving out the 412½-grain dollar and substituting the 420 grain trade dollar. The silverites tell us that all the hard times are due to the 'crime of '73,' and that the common people were sold to the classes by the 'crime of '73.'

"Now it took that business bombshell, manufactured in '73, twenty years to explode. (Laughter.) That congress of '73 must have had prophetic vision. If not how did they know how long to cut the fuse, so that the shell would not explode until the Democrats got control of the government?" (Great laughter.)

"When that act was passed in 1873, the silver dollar was worth 103 cents. We had then coined only a little over 8,300,000 of those silver dollars in 81 years. Yet the silverites assert that the congress of '73 sold out the government to the foreign powers, for fear they would foreclose their securities and compel us to yield up those 8,000,000 silver dollars, which had disappeared from circulation long before. (Laughter).

"Who committed this 'crime of '73'? Who was president? Gen. Grant. Mr. Bryan talks gliby about the common people having no show in this land. He says it is a conflict between the masses and classes. I say to you that if ever a man belonged to the people, it was Gen. U. S. Grant. I would like Mr. Bryan to name a man who has governed this nation, who was born with a gold spoon in his mouth! (Applause). When we needed a great general to govern our armies, we took a man working in a tannery, and he became one of the most brilliant generals in the land. So with the gallant Phil Sheridan, Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, and now we're going to take another man from obscurity, unknown twenty years ago, William McKinley—and we're going to make him president. (Loud cheering). And yet Bryan says the common people have no show. Bryan is a man poor in purse and only thirty-six years of age, and notwithstanding this, he is second in the race for president of the United States! (Applause). Who says the common people have no show? Why Bryan's mouth won him the nomination against fearful odds. (Cheers for Bryan). The very position he occupies shows that what he says about the common people is not true. Do you believe these men, in power in 1873, would deliberately sell out their country? (Cries of no, no). Well you'll have to if you vote for Bryan."

At this juncture another man arose from the midst of the audience and said:

"The law which demonetized silver was the law which made gold the unit of value."

"Then you think the unit of value is the standard of measurement, do you?" inquired Mr. Rankin.

There was no answer.

Continuing Mr. Rankin said that all the talk about demonetization of silver was Popocratic wind, and that the Popocrats were braying it on every street corner.

Mr. Rankin demonstrated the falsity of Coin's assertion that silver and gold walked side by side into the mint prior to 1873. There were $795,091,690 of gold as against $8,031,238 of silver received.

"Mr. Bryan says," continued the speaker, "that we have a dear dollar, a 200-cent dollar, and that hence the masses of the people have been sold out to the dollar or the man who holds it. I am here to challenge that statement. Since 1892 the country has been in control of the Democrats, and they are responsible. But from 1860 to 1892,—I am here to defend the government during that period. We recognize the application of machinery to production both in the factory and on the farm. These things have aided in reducing prices. They say that everything has gone down. I deny that statement. I say that we raised the wages on the average, year after year until 1892, when the highest wages ever received were paid. The wages were 60 per cent higher in 1890 than they were in 1860. A dollar in 1890 would buy 72 per cent more of the necessaries and comforts of life than the dollar of 1860 would buy. So I say labor went up and gold went down, measured by labor. (Applause). Hence, you can't charge the gold standard with injuring labor.

"What broke down the labor unions?" asked a voice in the audience.

"I'll tell you what broke them down," repeated Mr. Rankin, "the Democratic party with its free trade fallacies.

"I say to you that whenever labor commands the greatest wage and that dollar will buy the most of the necessities of life, that is the time when labor is blessed." (Applause.)

Returning to the 53-cent silver dollar, Mr. Rankin explained what became of the 47 cents. After the government has coined and issued a silver dollar, it is bound to keep it on a par with gold. Under free coinage, no such obligation is incurred. The government can issue a limited quantity and keep them at par with gold. Mr. Rankin then read the law, declaring the obligation of the government to keep the silver dollar at par. A dollar that will pay 100 cents worth of debt, but could only buy 50 cents worth of material is a dishonest, dirty dollar. A free coinage dollar has to stand on its own merits. The government don't issue it. It simply stamps it and gives it to the man who owns it.

"Under free silver, how will the silver dollar get into trade and business channels, and who will get the bullion coined? Mr. Silverthorn, with whom I publicly debated this question in Wisconsin, answered the last question this way: 'The men that own the bullion will bet it coined.' That's what I would like to have Bryan make clare to the common people!" (Applause.)

Somebody in the audience asked how the gold would get into circulation.

Mr. Rankin did not answer this question.

The speaker said that there were five companies owned all the silver in this country. These five companies represent an aggregate of $547,000,000. These are the fellows that want to get their silver coined. Mr. Rankin then drew a word-picture of a bullion owner driving up to the United States mint with a load of silver, and asking Uncle Sam to coin 53 cents of silver into one dollar, for nothing and quickly too. Mr. Bryan says that opening of the mint at 16 to 1, will raise the price of silver to par with gold. The opening of the mint to silver don't raise the price of the silver. The bullion is simply changed into coins and stamped by the government. Coin says there are $3,820,000,000 of silver in the world used as money, and Mr. Bryan says he believes that all this $3,820,000,000 can be raised to a par with gold. If that was so, China and all the silver producing countries would send their silver here to help elect Bryan, if that would raise their silver to a par with gold. Think of it, raise the price of nearly $4,000,000,000 of silver 47 cents a dollar. Such a proposition insults our intellegence. It is ridiculous. But Bryan says free coinage will raise the prices of things and start the wheels of justice. Why 40,000,000 of silver dollars wouldn't buy the beer consumed in Chicago in a year.

Mr. Rankin proceeded to discuss the question of getting the free silver dollars into circulation so as to employ labor. There are two ways. The men who get it coined must put it into circulation, or else other men must borrow it from the men who had it coined. The silver owners are not employers of labor. Now who will borrow that money? Today business is paralyzed, wages low, etc. I submit to you that up to two and a half years ago there wasn't a single enterprise that couldn't borrow money on good security. But it was because they didn't want the money, for they feared to venture. They lacked confidence and hope. Now before they will borrow money they must have confidence. But confidence and hope do not exist. How then are they going to borrow money with which to employ the idle labor?

Heard Gen. Mason.

Gen. Edwin C. Mason delivered a lecture last evening at Masonic Temple, under the auspices of the Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 5, A. F. and A. M. The programme also included selections by the ladies' quartette, W. B. Parsons and chorus, A. P. Swanstrom and chorus, Emil Straka, and living pictures by members of Constellation chapter.

The Friday circle will postpone its meeting until Friday, Oct. 16. It will met at the home of Mrs. Ingersoll. The subject of the day will be, "Du Guescling the Free Lance."

Saturday Next.

Deposits made on or before that day in sums of $5 and upwards will draw three months' interest Jan. 1, '97, Fifth and Jackson streets until next Saturday, then Sixth and Cedar streets. The Savings Bank of St. Paul.

SUPREME COURT ROUTINE.

Cases Set for Today and Those Argued Yesterday.

The following cases are set for today:

Katherine Schultz, respondent, vs. John S. Bower, appellant (162 vs. 10,221).

Walter F. Geare et al., respondents, vs. The United States Life Insurance Company, appellant (169 vs. 10,213).

In the matter of the condemnation of lots 16, 17 and 19, etc., Charles E. Brame, appellant, vs. Horace A. Towne, respondent (190 vs. 10,288).

The following cases were heard yesterday:

J. A. Shea & Co., respondents, vs. C., R. I. & Pac. Ry. Company, appellant; argued by respondent; submitted on briefs by appellant.

Geo. E. Keene, appellant, vs. J. S. Masterson et al., respondents; argued and submitted.

Matt Olmscheid, by Albert H. Olmscheid, guardian ad litem, respondents, vs. Nelson-Tenney Lumber Company, appellant; argued and submitted.

Peter Schuesler, respondent, vs. The Board of County Commissioners; judgment denied on condition that appellant serve printed brief and pay respondent's attorneys $25 within twenty days from date. Respondent's attorneys are to have thirty days to serve their brief. The case will be heard at this term or continued at the option of respondent's attorneys.

Levi L. Cook, respondent, vs. Hazen M. Parker, as receiver of the Lilijengren Furniture and Lumber Company, appellant; motion to affirm order denied; case set for hearing Jan. 22.

Mary Butler, complainant, petitioner, vs. City of Minneapolis et al.; motion to quash writ taken under advisement.

Antoinette Abel, complainant, petitioner, vs. City of Minneapolis, respondent; motion to quash writ taken under advisement.

Katherine Schultz, respondent, vs. John S. Bowers, appellant; cause reset to be submitted on briefs Nov. 6.

Peter Newman, appellant, vs. Sarah A. Newman, respondent; motion to dismiss and for alimony denied; civil case set for Jan. 4, 1897.

On or Before Oct. 10 Next,

Deposits of $5 or more in The Savings Bank of St. Paul will draw three months' interest Jan. 1, '97; Fifth and Jackson streets; Saturday, Oct. 10, in our new banking rooms Sixth and Cedar streets.

HONEST MONEY.

Ingersoll's Idea of the Free Silver Coinage Question.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Robert G. Ingersoll addressed a large mass meeting in this city tonight in support of McKinley. He said in part:

A piece of gold coined by the Romans 2,500 years ago is just as good today as though Julius Caesar rode at the head of the legions. Money that is money needs no guarantee; needs no backers; it is always good. No matter how many nations go down to dust, good money remains forever the same. We have a man running for the presidency on three platforms with two vice presidents that says money is the creature of law. If the government can make money by law, why should the government collect taxes? Senator Jones, of Nevada, in 1873 voted for the law of 1873. He said from his place in the senate that God had made gold the standard. He said that gold was the mother of civilization. Whether he has heard from God since or not, I do not know. But now he is on the other side. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was there at the time; he voted for the act of 1873, and said that gold was the only standard. He has changed his mind.

No government can afford to be a clipper of coins. A great republic cannot afford to stamp a lie on silver or gold or paper. Honest money for an honest people, issued by an honest nation. Better be an honest bankrupt than a rich thief. Nobody can be helped by free coinage except the few people who could pay their debts, if they were willing. We want good money, and there never was any real prosperity for a nation or an individual without honesty, without integrity, and it is our duty to preserve the reputation of the great republic.

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Remember, this is an entirely New Grade of Coal in this market.

Among the many consumers who have tested this coal, and to whom we refer by permission, are the following well-known citizens:

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MR. FINNEY SPRAGUE.....705 Manhattan Building
MR. F. D. PONSONBY.....530 Olive Street
MR. J. F. TOSTEVIN.....of J. F. Tostevin & Co.
MR. E. A. KONANTZ.....622 Iglehart Street
MR. CHARLES THOMPSON.....423 Grove Street
MR. J. H. WHEELER.....227 East Sixth Street

PIONEER FUEL CO.

371 Robert Street.

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