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THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1896.

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TODAY'S EVENTS.

Auditorium—Bryan, 8.
Paul Martin Hall—Bryan, 8.55.
Market Hall—Bryan, 9.50.
Grand—Gay Coney Island, 2.30, 8.15.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg; Britannic from Liverpool; Scandia, Hamburg. Sailed: Campania, Liverpool; City of Rome, Glasgow; La Bourgogne, Havre; Thingvalla, Hamburg.
LIVERPOOL—Sailed: Nomadic, New York.
CHERBOURG—Sailed: Columbia, New York.

Mr. Bryan is just like any other circus. He brings rain.

The people of Florida were troubled with apathy. Many thousands of them did not vote.

Chicago is to be pitied. William J. Bryan is to speak there eight days, beginning with Oct. 22.

Bryan and Watson can square accounts with each other after election. They won't have anything else to do.

A man who makes diamonds is lecturing in Chicago. He is in danger of being stolen by the Chicago council.

Yesterday's developments do not indicate clearly that the bicycle is a success in crime. A desperado's wheel gave out just when he needed it worst.

Poor Mr. Bryan! His law partner, who probably knows him better than any other man in the country, has announced his intention to vote for McKinley.

Many delegations arrive at Canton shortly after sunrise. Mr. McKinley could popularize himself immensely by having daily breakfast parties, giving to each guest a cheese sandwich and a hot tomale.

As evidence that money is pretty plentiful again in New York state, it is only necessary to state that the treasurer of Rensselaer county was able to steal nearly $300,000 before he was found out.

The Chicago Times-Herald says Eddy's plurality in the Seventh Minnesota district in 1894 was 16,500. Somebody has been padding the Times-Herald's returns. Eddy got through with a plurality of 792.

A distressing rumor comes from Missouri that "Silver Dick" Bland is liable to be defeated for congress. It all comes about by a Populist insisting on remaining in the middle of the road in Mr. Bland's district.

Mark Hanna is charged with being behind the Chicago Record's ballot, and the workingmen of Chicago have been requested not to vote. This throws a cloud about the ballot and renders it of little value in determining the sentiment of Chicago.

Senator Butler has gone to rainbow chasing. He figures 241 votes certain for Bryan, and says he has a chance for seventy-five more. This leaves just forty votes for McKinley, New York and Vermont. Go shake hands with Mr. Payne, of Wisconsin, Mr. Butler.

A Brooklyn physician has discovered the death germ, the little thing in the blood which kills human beings, and says he will soon find a method of eradicating it. Think of it, Mr. Physician, if you should operate on Tom Watson, and make him live to be as old as Methuselah!

Chairman Hackett, of the Republican committee of New York, is scaling his figures a little, although he still claims that McKinley will carry the state by a comfortable plurality. Two weeks ago he said the state would go Republican by 600,000. Now he says McKinley has it by 250,000. It would perhaps be just as well if Hackett would say less and saw more wood.

A New York woman kissed her husband good-bye the other morning and proceeded immediately to the district court and sued him for divorce. On the face of it this act looked like a case of "marble heart," but the young woman had a pocketful of letters showing that hubby had another wife, and she was giving him just what he deserved.

Tom Watson and Mr. Sewall will both stay in the race. The Hon. Thomas has given out the following, which has the earmarks of an ultimatum: "I'd lay my head on the block before I'd retire from the race to make way for a plutocrat, a bondholder, a national banker and a protectionist." Of course, all this might refer to Mr. Hobart, but it is aimed straight at the head of Mr. Sewall.

READY FOR BRYAN

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE THREE MEETINGS WHICH HE WILL ADDRESS TONIGHT.

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED

IS THE METHOD IN WHICH THOSE DESIRING SEATS WILL SECURE THEM.

THREE TALKS AND A GOOD NIGHT.

Details of the Plans for the Visit of the Free Silver Democrat—His Sunday His Own.

Arrangements are complete for the reception of W. J. Bryan and for the meetings this evening. Mr. Bryan will arrive in the city on a special train over the Great Northern road, accompanied by Chairman Rosing, of the state central committee; T. D. O'Brien, J. W. Griffin, chairman of the bimetallic league, and F. C. Gibbs, chairman of the People's party central committee. These gentlemen went to Fargo last night on the Northern Pacific road to meet Mr. Bryan in Fargo.

The train will arrive in St. Paul at 6:30 p. m. There will be no parade or public demonstration. A committee of citizens with W. W. Erwin at the head, representatives of labor organizations and others will be present to act as an escort for Mr. Bryan and party. The visitors will be driven at once to the Ryan hotel, where a division of old soldiers, with Comrade E. H. Wood at the head, will be in waiting to welcome the visiting party. Seibert's band will be in attendance and provide musical entertainment before and after the assembling at the hotel and will play outside the Auditorium previous to the meeting.

Following is the programme for the evening:

At the Auditorium—Meeting called to order by Hon. T. D. O'Brien at 8 o'clock; S. L. Pierce, Esq., chairman; presentation by Louis Nash, Esq., 8:10 to 8:15; address by Hon. W. J. Bryan, 8:15 to 8:55; address by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, 9 to 10.

Vice presidents who will be seated on the platform:

W. G. Clark,	J. M. Cassel,
John L. Gilman,	E. C. Bridley,
J. C. Terry,	John W. Twohy,
H. J. Sirouse,	Gen. R. W. Johnson,
W. P. Murray,	Judge John W. Willis,
D. A. J. Baker,	Dr. D. Frank Powell,
J. J. Thornton,	Dr. W. D. Kelly,
L. A. Rosing,	Col. Hunter,
T. T. Hudson,	W. W. Erwin,
Daniel Aberle,	Dr. A. W. Daniels,
P. B. Winston,	E. M. Dennis,
B. J. Mosier,	O. O. Cullen,
T. J. McDermott,	Samuel Deering,
E. J. Schurmeier,	James E. Dore,
J. H. Johnson,	Col. William Colville,
L. M. Rand,	R. A. Cox,
M. Breslauer,	James Early,
Joseph Roach,	Capt. E. H. Wood,
H. Himmelman Jr,	R. A. Strawbridge,
Frank Zins,	Daniel W. Kelly,
J. W. Craven,	Merritt Pratt,
J. O'Connor,	E. H. Loyhed,
H. J. Tolmie,	J. W. Perkins Sr.,
J. G. Brown,	Rev. Allen P. Moore,
William R. Mayer,	Col. Walter Hudnall,
C. W. Stanton,	C. I. McCarthy,
D. C. Brownell,	Dr. Xanten,
J. R. McKinnon,	Charles Passavant,
E. C. Kelly,	Peter Thauwald,
J. W. Eddy,	

And others not yet arrived from the state.

At Market Hall—Meeting called to order by Joseph Pottgieser at 8 o'clock; Gen. George L. Becker chairman. Address by Judge John P. Rea, Minneapolis, 8:10 to 9:00; address Hon. A. A. Harris, Duluth, 9:00 to 9:30; address Hon. W. J. Bryan, 9:35 to 10:15.

Vice presidents and reception committee on the platform:

T. N. Weaver,	William Davern,
P. H. Michaud,	John E. Jaques,
G. S. Heron,	O. A. Turner,
John B. Olivier,	Antone Nepil,
W. A. Somers,	William Henders,
Charles Butts,	Charles Kartak,
J. C. Michael,	Anton Miesen,
T. R. Kane,	John L. Hoffman,
Edward Dahl,	H. A. Campbell,
Joseph Ehrmanntraut,	John D. O'Brien,
Max Whitman,	Alva Hunt,
Andrew Reis,	Louis N. Dion,
George Mitsch,	Capt. Jacob Heck,
William Foelsen,	Joseph Gulon.
J. H. Ellerbe,	

All the legislative candidates of Ramsey county and all the other candidates on the county and congressional ticket, including the congressional and county committee men.

At West Side Opera House—Meeting called to order by Hon. Robert Hare at 8 o'clock; Hon. J. H. Gieske, chairman. Address by Hon. A. A. Harris, Duluth, 8:10 to 8:55; address Hon. W. J. Bryan, 8:55 to 9:35; address Judge John P. Rea, Minneapolis, 9:35 to 10:00.

Vice presidents and reception committee on the platform:

Henry Bodelson,	A. L. Graves,
Octave Savard,	J. F. Stuhlman,
James Melady,	Wm. Stewart,
Joseph Minea,	Joseph Gulon,
Wm. Hawthorne,	Joseph Smith,
Frank Baer,	Samuel Deering,
Thomas Ward,	A. Margales,
W. A. Somers,	F. F. Wilde.
John Dale,	

The reception committee includes:

Gen. R. W. Johnson,	B. Strawbridge,
Hon. J. W. Willis,	Wm. I. Ewart,
W. W. Erwin,	J. H. Wilson,
Dr. B. Frank Powell,	Louis Nash,
Dr. H. J. O'Brien,	John F. Krieger.
James E. Dore,	

Mr. Bryan will be unable to speak in the open air at the Rice park meeting after having made three speeches during the evening, but will be present and say good night to the boys.

Each of the speakers will be escorted by a number of gentlemen from the Hotel Ryan to various places where they will speak. All members of the escort committees are requested to meet at Parlor B, of the Hotel Ryan, at 7 o'clock sharp.

Hon. W. J. Bryan will be escorted by Hon. Thos. D. O'Brien, Democratic national committeeman for Minnesota; Hon. John L. Townley, chairman of the Democratic county committee; and Hon. Daniel Barnard, chairman of the Populist county committee.

Judge John P. Rae will be escorted by Hon. John Ives, C. A. Fleming, Esq., and A. L. Graves, Esq.

Hon. A. A. Harris will be escorted by Pierce Butler, Esq., Judge Frank Ford, and C. H. Stevens, Esq.

Ushers for the various meetings are requested to meet at county headquarters, third floor of the Globe building at 5 o'clock, to procure badges and assignments. The following gentlemen have been appointed to act in that capacity:

John Clark, Henry Meyerding, John Enright, Martin Flannigan, Charles Hanft, Charles Gerber, William Foelssen, Thomas F. Martin, John Wolf, Richard O'Brien, Thomas Kennealy, Edward Sexton, William Heck, Frank Mossberger, John McGrath, John Hardy, Frank Batley, Charles F. Colle, Alfred Soucheray, Henry C. Soucheray, Joseph H. Coyan, F. V. McCue, J. McKee Heffner, P. F. Kavanagh, Ira Donnelly, Alexander W. Caldwell, Will R. McDonald, Ed M. Whelan, Leon G. Lambert, C. M. Schneider, W. P. Watson, A. P. Schwartz, Louis Dows, J. F. McCarty, A. S. O'Donnell, W. R. Nelson, J. M. Williams, M. A. Early, D. H. Whitney, W. L. Thurber, William Larsen, James Donnelly Jr.

A detail of mounted police has been asked for to assist in the passage of the speakers through the crowds about the places of meeting without delay. Music will be provided, Seibert's band at the Auditorium, Stein's band at Market hall, and the Hibernian band at the West side opera house.

It should be understood that, with the exception of accommodations for the old soldiers at the Auditorium, no seats will be reserved. All the halls will be open early, and the best seats free to the first comers.

Mr. Bryan will be allowed to name his pleasure for Sunday. The local committee has made no plans for the day. The Democratic candidate for the presidency may arise early and go to church, or he may lie in bed and rest as long as he chooses. His apartments at the Ryan have been selected with a view to quiet and seclusion. Some of the local committee wanted Room No. 13 set apart for Mr. Bryan, as that number seems to have been a lucky one for him. He occupied Room No. 13 at the Clifton house, Chicago, before and after the convention, and in other ways the number has proven anything but a hoodoo for him. But Col. Welz says he has no room of that number at the Ryan.

All members of the Eighth Ward Bryan and Sewall Marching club are requested to meet at Jarosz's hall at 7 o'clock sharp tonight to march in fine uniform to the Auditorium.

The vice presidents of the several meetings are expected to call at Democratic headquarters in the Globe building this afternoon and receive badges that will be their passport to the buildings and platform.

The Auditorium platform will be elaborately decorated with plants and flowers by L. L. May. An admirer has ordered a bouquet worth $30 to be presented to Mr. Bryan at the close of his address.

CHICAGO RECORD VOTE.

Why It Shows McKinley So Far in the Lead.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—While there seems to no longer be any doubt that Chicago will go overwhelmingly Republican this fall, it will give McKinley no such majority as the Record's postal card poll would indicate. It should not be forgotten that the total number of votes polled so far, 15,616, is but a trifle more than one-twentieth of the total vote of the city, which will reach 300,000 this year. It should also be noted that the workingmen of Chicago have been warned by the unions to cast no votes by postal card and that the Democratic committee has issued the following:

Headquarters of the Democratic Party of Cook County, 75 Randolph Street—To the presidents and secretaries of silver clubs, Cook county, Ill.:

Gentlemen—At a joint meeting of the Democratic campaign committee and presidents and secretaries of the silver clubs of Cook county, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all members of all silver clubs in Chicago and Cook county are hereby requested to do everything in their power among the voters of this county to prevent them from voting in the Chicago Record postal card contest.

Resolved further, That the only protection that the workingmen of this country have is the Australian ballot law. In view of that fact, be it further

Resolved, That all silver men are requested to abstain from voting at any and all times until Nov. 3, 1896, when, in the privacy and seclusion of the polling booth they will then cast their votes for William Jennings Bryan.

—Thomas Gahan, Chairman.
—R. E. Burke, Secretary.

That these appeals are having the effect of preventing thousands of Bryan men from voting is too evident to need comment. The Record's vote to date, showing that McKinley has received nearly three votes to Bryan's one, is as follows:

Chicago—

	Bryan	McKinley	Palmer	Levering
First ward	496	778	56	6
Second ward	274	1,100	84	11
Third ward	250	1,441	41	6
Fourth ward	295	1,767	49	14
Fifth ward	220	410	6	5
Sixth ward	220	353	8	4
Seventh ward	124	341	4	2
Eighth ward	186	221	0	1
Ninth ward	210	427	5	4
Tenth ward	208	628	9	2
Eleventh ward	167	475	5	2
Twelfth ward	173	905	29	8
Thirteenth ward	147	556	12	4
Fourteenth ward	130	468	15	6
Fifteenth ward	161	432	8	2
Sixteenth ward	109	298	2	3
Seventeenth ward	86	111	1	1
Eighteenth ward	174	201	8	6
Nineteenth ward	192	185	11	1
Twentieth ward	88	202	3	1
Totals	3,892	11,329	306	89

MINNESOTA SKIPPED.

One of the Few States Butler Does Not Claim.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Senator Butler, chairman of the Populist committee, has made an estimate in which he claims as "reasonably safe for Bryan" the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North and South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Kentucky, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, North Carolina, Oregon, California, Maryland and West Virginia, giving 232 votes. He says Bryan's chances are at least even in Illinois, Delaware, Michigan and Iowa. Ohio, he says, is trembling in the balance.

A LA NEW HAVEN.

Mayor Strong Prevented From Speaking in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Mayor Strong visited the East side tonight to make a speech in favor of the Republican state and national tickets, but after striving for fifteen minutes to make himself heard he gave up the effort. The meeting was held outside the rooms of the Swiss Republican club. About 1,500 people gathered outside the club. There was adherents of Bryan among them, and they made known their sentiments by cheering for Bryan, hooting the speakers, asking awkward questions and otherwise acting after the manner of Yale students. After talking, or trying to talk, about fifteen minutes, he gave up the task. Others fared equally as bad and the meeting closed. Two men were arrested.

FLORIDA FIGURES DOWN.

The Democratic Majority May Not Exceed 14,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 9.—According to the latest indications, the total vote of the state for governor in Tuesday's election did not exceed 50,500, of which number Bloxham received 27,250; Gunby (Rep), 8,850, and Weeks (Pop.), 4,400. Complete returns from twenty-nine counties of the forty-five give Bloxham 21,549 votes, as against 25,314 for Mitchell in the same counties in 1892, a loss of 2,785, or 15 per cent, in the Democratic total. This proportionate loss has appeared very uniformly in the returns, and indicates a loss of about 4,800 in the state as a whole from the aggregate Democratic vote four years ago. Bloxham's majority over all may not exceed 14,000.

GEORGIA VOTE.

Populist Strength Not So Great as in 1894.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—The returns received so far from Wednesday's election show that the Populist vote will not exceed 85,000. It was 95,888 in 1894, showing a decrease of about 11,000. This falling off is largely attributed to the capture of the negro vote by Gov. Atkinson. The official figures coming in today do not materially change the estimates of the result as made in these dispatches yesterday.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN GEORGIA.

Gen. Longstreet the Star of the Demonstration.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—The largest Republican rally held since reconstruction days in Augusta, took place tonight. The Grand opera house was comfortably filled to hear the old confederate commander, Gen. Longstreet, and Maj. J. T. Hauson, the latter a manufacturer of cotton goods at Macon, Ga. Col. A. E. Buck, the Republican leader, of Georgia, also delivered a short address. Gen. Longstreet was unable to speak, owing to throat trouble, from the wound which he received at the battle of the Wilderness, and the speech he had prepared was read from the platform. Gen. Longstreet was cheered liberally on his appearance. On his arrival in the city a salute of thirteen guns was fired by ex-confederate soldiers.

SOUND MONEY HOST

THOUSANDS WERE IN LINE FOR THE BIG CHICAGO DAY DEMONSTRATION.

GREATEST FOR THE WEST.

NO OUTPOURING, POLITICAL OR OTHERWISE, TO EQUAL IT EVER SEEN.

SECY. MORTON ON HONEST FINANCE

Philosophy of Value Considered in a Pertinent and Effective Address.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Four years ago today the greatest parade the West had ever seen passed through the streets of Chicago as a portion of the celebration of the dedication of the buildings of the Columbian exposition. That parade was, however, surpassed today by the purely partisan march of the men who uphold the gold standard in questions of finance and in politics. The estimates of the different parties vary widely as to the number of men in line, but 75,000 is just half way between the number claimed by the Republicans and the count given out from the national committee headquarters of the Democratic party. Putting aside all questions of numerical strength, the parade, as a parade, was a distinct success. It started on its march exactly on the minute scheduled, it moved swiftly and without one halt or break from start to finish, and in all respects it was handled with a skill and thoroughness of detail that would have been highly creditable in the conduct of a procession of one-tenth its size.

The police arrangements were perfect, and they were carried out to the letter. After 9 o'clock in the morning, not a single street car, not a single wagon, save those carrying the United States mail and the police ambulances, were allowed to cross the river from the West and North sides, and all those coming from the South were turned back at Van Buren street. Every street between Van Buren on the south, the river on the north, the lake on the east, and the river on the west, was absolutely free from all impediment to the marching columns. Eighteen hundred policemen lined the route of the parade and the dense throng of people who packed the walks was kept firmly back to the curb. The entire street belonged to the marchers and they tramped over the route from first to last at a steady and rapid pace.

Gen. Joseph Stockton, the marshal of the parade, had announced that at 10 o'clock the march would begin, no matter who was ready or who was late. If nobody but Gen. Stockton was ready, then Gen. Stockton would parade alone. There was no delay, however, and when the signal gun on the lake front, at exactly 10 o'clock, sent forth its column of flame and smoke, and boomed the signal, the advance-guard of 150 policemen swung around the corner of Van Buren street and Michigan avenue and the parade was on. For five hours it swept the streets from curb to curb, well closed up and marching rapidly.

The day was all that could be desired. A cold wind blew off Lake Michigan in just sufficient force to keep the thousands of flags in the parade and the tens of thousands that hung from the buildings along the line of march in a lively flutter, and the sun came down with just sufficient heat to make it comfortable for the men who tramped the pavements.

The reviewing stand for the Republican national committee was erected just in front of the building of the Union League club on Jackson street. Here Mark Hanna, Senator Cullom and the various members of the committee took their stand to review the parade. It was exactly 11 o'clock when the head of the parade turned into Jackson street for the march past, and at the same instant Mr. Hanna stepped from the window of the club house upon the stand. He was just in time to return the salute of Mayor Swift, who, mounted on a black horse that tried to walk in both gutters and the middle of the street at the same time, came gyrating past. From that moment until a few minutes after 4 o'clock Mr. Hanna, with the exception of one brief interval, was standing with hat in hand bowing his acknowledgments of the cheers of the marching column.

From a stand erected on a level with the entresol of the Palmer house

PALMER AND BUCKNER

reviewed the parade. The two white-haired veterans, as they stood side by side with their heads bared, were recognized by the marchers and were constantly cheered. As the columns came up thousands of hats came off in homage to the venerable men, and all through the hours which the parade required to pass that point the cheering was constant. Every minute there were friendly greetings from the ranks to the old soldiers on the reviewing stands and for a hundred times the campaign cry of "What's the matter with Palmer and Buckner? They're all right," was repeated.

The gold standard clubs of the great down town business houses were especially enthusiastic as they passed the hotel. There were eleven floats in the parade, many of them exceedingly handsome, and all lavishly decorated. A string of carriages bearing the white-haired members of the Old Tippecanoe club, composed of men who voted for William Henry Harrison, evoked loud cheers, as did a number of crippled veterans of the war, who bore above their first carriage "We fought with Grant and we stand with McKinley."

A unique feature of the parade was the use made by the long distance telephone to carry the sound of the cheers that rose from the parade to the other large cities of the country. Across Washington street in front of the Telephone exchange was stretched a banner bearing the inscription "Your cheers here will be heard throughout the nation." If they were not, it was no fault of the men in the street. As each detachment came toward the banner every man would take a long pull at the atmosphere to prepare himself for the double-jointed whoop he emitted as he marched beneath the banner. In many places along the route, great "mouth pieces," fixed above the street by numbers of guy ropes, concentrated the sound waves upon the diaphragms and sent the cheers to every waiting ear. Many smaller "mouth pieces," which are really funnels five feet long, were attached to long distance phones at various altitudes. These helped to swell the noise in distant receivers. Maj. McKinley, in his library at Canton, heard it, and Mr. Hobart, in his home in Patterson, N. J., also received the assurances of the shouts.

The crowd that witnessed the parade was tremendous. It filled every sidewalk from the wall of the building to the curbstone and every window that possessed a view of the line of march was jammed full of heads. On the roofs of the buildings large crowds were gathered and the many stands erected by spectators were filled to the limit and frequently beyond it. All the trains from outside of the city were loaded down with excursionists and the depot master of the union depot estimated that between 6 a. m. and noon 61,000 people came in through that depot alone. At the Polk street depot 25,000 people came in and the business done at the other depots was proportionate. The total number of people who saw the parade, based upon the statements of railroads and street car companies regarding the fares collected, was 1,800,000.

Considering the size of the crowd there were very few accidents. One man named E. C. Walker, who had enthused on whiskey, created a panic for a few minutes at Randolph and Dearborn streets by firing several shots from a revolver into the crowd. Fortunately he hit nothing but a brickwall, and he was suppressed with such vigor that it took a doctor thirty minutes to bring him too again. Mrs. Annie Preston complained to two men standing near her that she could see nothing of the parade, and, with a laugh, they hoisted her to the back of a horse standing near. She screamed and played tattoo on the ribs of the horse with her heels, and, when she was carried off in the ambulance, she was badly bruised about the body and her scalp was torn. Her injuries are not fatal, however.

SILVER'S COUNTER BLOW.

Demonstration Small as Compared With the Day's Big Event.

Democracy held possession of the streets tonight, and it improved its opportunity to the utmost. As early as 6 o'clock, within an hour after Michigan avenue had cleared up after the marching Republicans, the leading organizations of the Democratic parade began to appear for their torchlight demonstration. They poured in rapidly, and by 7 o'clock the street was packed again. One division formed on Michigan avenue, and as soon as it had passed Washington street, the second wheeled in behind. The West side column formed in Haymarket square, and it poured over the Randolph street bridge, joining the main procession at the corner of Randolph and Market streets.

A high wind arose in the course of the evening, and it made it a matter of some difficulty to keep torches and transparencies alight. Several of the latter caught fire and had to be thrown to one side. The commanding officers of the parade had decided against the presence of floats in the line, and consequently the parade was composed very largely of men on foot.

The parade, after being fully formed at Market and Randolph streets, marched south to Jackson street, and then turned south on Michigan avenue to Sixteenth street, along which it marched to Tattersall's, where the silver meeting was in progress. At this point it disbanded.

The cold wind and the fatigues of the early part of the day had their effect on the number of spectators, and the night parade was not witnessed by the large crowds of the morning and afternoon. However, the Bryan men in the parade and those on the sidewalk showed no deficiency of enthusiasm during the march. The yells and cheers went up constantly, and as about every other man in the line had possessed himself of a tin horn, the volume of noise was deafening. The slow, decreasing number of torchlights in the parade was fully compensated for by the great number of calcium lights carried. There were fully fifty of these, and they made the streets as light as day.

The Democratic campaign managers expressed themselves as more than satisfied with the parade, and were greatly pleased over the showing made. No attempt was made to review the procession, and it was carried through in an energetic manner. The parade was over an hour and a half in passing a given point.

MORTON ON MONEY.

Splendid Address Delivered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton spoke at the Auditorium tonight under the auspices of the sound money league. The hall was filled to the extent of its seating capacity and when Secretary Morton appeared upon the platform he was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers by the audience. He was introduced by David B. Jones, of the sound money league, who paid a flattering tribute to the secretary as a politician and a man. Before beginning his address Secretary Morton announced that an invitation had been sent to President Cleveland requesting his presence at the meeting. Mr. Morton then read the president's letter of regret at his inability to be present, which was as follows:

Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Oct. 5.—I am so much interested in the work which the American honest money league has undertaken that I would be glad to do anything I consistently could to aid its efforts. I regret therefore that I must decline your invitation to address the league on some date previous to the approaching election. Even if the pressure of official duty did not prevent, I should hardly deem it consistent with strict propriety to mingle actively in the pending campaign.

While it is impossible that any of my fellow citizens should have the least doubt as to my sentiments on the vital question which at this time absorbs so largely the attention of our people, the work of advancing sound financial ideas and the labor of enforcing the lessons of public and private honesty and morality, I feel must be prosecuted without such participation on my part as you suggest.

Wishing for the league the utmost success in its patriotic endeavor, I am yours very sincerely, —Grover Cleveland.

The speaker then proceeded with his address as follows:

A dollar with too much purchasing power is as impossible as a square meal with too much nutritive power, an acre of land with too much productive capacity, or an advocate of Populistic schemes of finance with too much logic ability. When humanity becomes too good for heaven, money may become too good for the industrious and capable farmers and wage-earners of America, but not before.

It is an agricultural fact that, as a measure of value and mediator of exchange, money was evolved from pastoral life. Pecunia, meaning "money," came from Pecus, meaning "a flock." And in ancient times sheep were counted out and used as money with which to value and exchange other things—hence our word "pecuniary." And in those honest days no one attempted to pass off part of an animal for a whole one, or to impose a lean or diseased one upon the currency as fat and healthy. There were no flat sheep. Neither ewes nor wethers, half weight and half dead, were stamped "In God We Trust," and pushed into the mutton circulation as of full weight and fineness. No one then reasoned so delusively as to advocate that a government stamp could confer value upon an animal or upon any other exchangeable thing, though government might certify as to avoirdupois and quality.

Statute can no more fix the purchasing power of coin than it can fix the price of corn and wheat. If an alleged statesman should propose to establish, by statute, a permanent value for all farm products, or to institute an inflexible ratio between cornmeal and wheat flour, without regard to any other appetite, stomach or brain on earth but his own, even Populists would doubt his sanity. And yet legislation to make constant the price of all earth products the whole world over would be as effective as that which proposes to fix permanently the value of that one earth product known as silver in all parts of the world.

The power to liquidate debts is conferred upon money by law. This much legislation can do for a currency. It cannot, however, create value any more than it can create health. It cannot eradicate the bad and institute the good in human nature. The theory that the dollar is valuable only because of the law and that a metal may be doubled in value for monetary uses by a statute is absurd. Value depends upon demand. Demand depends upon desire, and law-makers may create value for silver in the arts and for ornaments equal to that of gold just as easily as they can create value for silver as money equal to that of gold as money. Unequal desire and demand for silver make silver the inferior of gold in the arts and in the currencies.

Strip gold of the legal tender quality. Who would not then take for his dues demonetized gold, when the chance offered, instead of legal tender silver? But if the power exists in legislation to make two metals equal as money, then the same power can make silver and gold equal in the arts and for jewelry. Thus a silver watch would become as desired and generally demanded as a gold one, and silver rings set with bits of brick-bats and anthracite coal might by law become as valuable as gold rings set with rubies and diamonds. If the United States can double the price of the world's silver by enactment, why can it not also double the price of garnets or wheat or pork or any other exchangeable thing by the same necromancy?

Why labor, why toil, if wealth value and the substance of things can be legislated into being? Why not plow the fields by preamble, harvest crops by joint resolution, garner them by enactment and subsist mankind at large by that creative power which Populism vests in law-makers? And how can an international conference fix in gold the price of silver? And, if agreement between nations can maintain stable prices for silver, why not for other commodities?

But we are told that the farmers "are discontented and distressed." And eructatory orators say all this comes from the unsatisfied demands for more money and bigger prices for farm products. But these economic oracles confound terms and make desire and demand synoymous. Nearly all men desire more money. But no man can make a lawful demand for more money except he offer some valuable in exchange therefor. Going over the fruitful states of the Northwest, one may see many attractive and productive farms which he can hardly help desiring, though his ready money may preclude his demanding any of them. But we are told that the money of the gold standard has too potent a purchasing power and buys too much of the products of these farms. Why, then, do the farms themselves constantly enhance in value? And if—as has been stated by the highest authority of Populistic candidature—"the dollar which rises in purchasing power is a dishonest dollar," why is not an acre of farm land with which one can today buy $50 and with which one could thirty years ago buy only $5, also dishonest? And is an acre which in New England was capable thirty years ago of purchasing $50 and will now only buy $10, an honest acre of land because less dollars and therefore poorer people can buy it now than then? If dollars grow better for the plain people as they diminish in the purchasing power of land, is not land better as it declines in the purchasing power of dollars?

Thirty-four years ago a de facto government, called the Confederate States of America, existed. It had a financial system based upon the Populistic idea that government can, by mere stamping on paper or metal, create value. The confederate government therefore issued a paper currency with all the fanatical faith in flat finances that the leaders of the cheap money mania develop in this campaign. And that confederate government then honored among its ablest economists many of the very leaders of the present tumultuous movement for silver monometalism. That profound publicist from Missouri, George Graham Vest, was a standard authority in confederate finance, and so was that learned and successful financier, Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, and also those patterns of confederate wisdom and sagacity, Pugh and Morgan, of Alabama. Those cogent and eloquent advocates of a new system of currency for this great republic, which they would dispose of by shopworn sample from

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GEORGE WASHINGTON UP TO DATE.

Uncle Sam—Who cut my cherry tree?
George Washington Bryan—I did it with my little hatchet, father, and if you don't look out, I'll damage every tree on the place.

RAIN OF BULLETS

ONE OF THE SHERBURNE ROBBERS SHOOTS A MARSHAL DEAD

AND ESCAPES ON HIS WHEEL.

OVERTAKEN AND SHOT BY A POSSE AND THEN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

HIS BODY TAKEN TO ELMORE.

A Late Dispatch Says the Other Desperado Was Captured at Thompson, Iowa.

Special to the Globe.

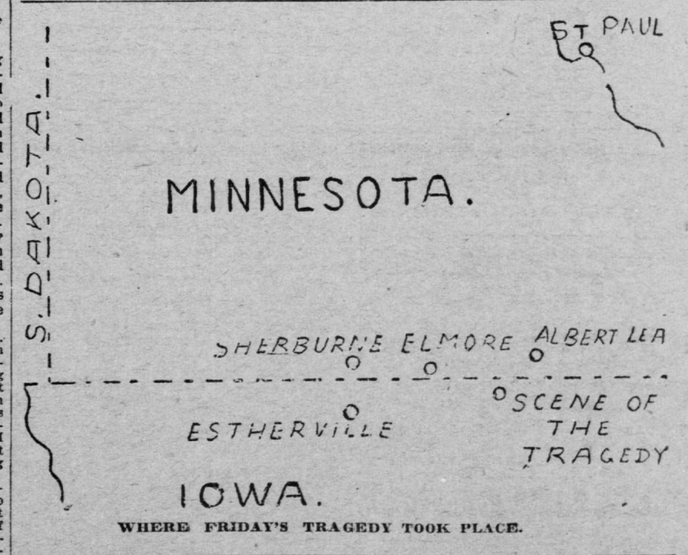
WELLS, Minn., Oct. 10, 2 a. m.—A telegram has just been received here stating that the other Sherburne robber and murderer has been captured by a Winnebago county posse at Thompson, Ia. This man got his dinner yesterday at a farm house near Emmons, Freeborn county, Minn.

Staff Special to the Globe.

ELMORE, Minn., Oct. 9.—The bicycle as a vehicle of crime is not an unqualified success. A posse overtook John D. Sair, one of the Sherburne murderers, near here this morning. He was going at a furious pace well ahead of the sheriff's posse when he struck a considerable rise in the road and snapped off a pedal. Five minutes later he was a dead man. Hundreds of men under the direction of the sheriffs of Martin county, Minnesota, and Winnebago, Kossuth and Emmet counties, Iowa, have been riding over this section since 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Early this morning Deputy Sheriff Ward, of Martin county, at the head of 100 men, got on the trail of Sair and followed him east through northern Iowa on the state line road. About 10 o'clock he was located in a farm house, and a deputy went to the door and rapped. It was opened at once by a woman, and the desperado jumped up behind her, and before a word could be spoken began firing directly into the crowd of officers. Seven shots rang out in less than a minute. One of these struck Marshal Will Gallon, of Bancroft, Ia., in the forehead, and he fell dead. The sheriffs posse did not at once return the fire because of the fear that innocent people in the house would be killed.

In the confusion the bandit ran out a back door, mounted his bicycle and rode rapidly east on the state line road. The posse galloped after him and the race was fast and furious. The horsemen were aided by the fact that it was raining hard and the bicyclist found the wheeling heavy. The race continued four miles, when Sair broke the right pedal of his wheel. He jumped a fence and made for a piece of timber half a mile away. Deputy Sheriff Ward sprang from his buggy and, taking a rest through the crotch of a sapling, fired at the fleeing criminal with his Winchester. The shot took effect in his shoulder. Sair fell, but regained his feet at once, turned and glared at his pursuers a moment and then deliberately placed his revolver at his right temple and blew his own brains out. Upon examination of his clothing it was found that Sair had about $600 in bank bills concealed in an inside pocket of his shirt. This identified him completely as one of the Sherburne robbers. Buckled around him were two revolvers and a dirk knife nearly a foot long.

The posse brought the body here at noon and wired the authorities at Sherburne to come and identify it. A second section of the posse found that the other desperado had gone west and went in hot pursuit of him. The rain increased during the afternoon and made the work of pursuit very slow. A dispatch received late in the day from Emmetsburg said that a bicyclist, who had apparently been riding very hard, had been captured at Estherville. The description given answers very closely that of the other bandit when at Sherburne on Wednesday. Another arrest is reported at Blooming Prairie, Minn. The man there had a map on his person containing heavy pencil marks around the village of Sherburne. The remains of Marshal Gallon were taken to Bancroft, his home, this evening.



WHERE FRIDAY'S TRAGEDY TOOK PLACE.

VARIES ONLY SLIGHTLY.

Another Account of the Tragedy Near Elmore.

Special to the Globe.

SHERBURNE, Minn., Oct. 9.—The very latest report in regard to the capture and shooting of the Sherburne bandits, is that the marshal of Ban-

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