Can JOEL HEATWOLE Win in the THIRD DISTRICT?

THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

Read the GLOBE'S Story of His Close Contest.

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BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1896.

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TODAY'S EVENTS.

Metropolitan—In Mizzoura, 8.15.
Grand—Off the Earth, 8.15.
Liedertafel Hall—O. U. A. M. Ball, 8.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Sailed: Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg; Vendam, Rotterdam.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Catalonia, Boston; Waesland, Philadelphia.
PLYMOUTH—Arrived: Augusta Victoria, New York.
BREMERHAVEN—Arrived: Havel, New York; Weimer, New York.
GENOA—Arrived: Ems, New York. Sailed: Werra, New York.
QUEENSTOWN—Sailed: Germanic, New York.

Wheat hangs around 70 cents with a determination which pleases the Northwestern farmer.

The quiet of Wolfert's Roost is in pleasing contrast to the vocal gymnastics of Adlai Stevenson.

The Kellihans are reported to have been "good" boys. Will Iowa please keep her "good" boys at home ffereafter?

Walter Wellman says Minnesota is for sound money by from 20,000 to 30,000. Somebody must have told you, Walter.

Grace chapel, New York, has been turned into a concert garden. The collection will hereafter be taken up at the door.

The queen of Madagascar is unique. She receives her distinguished guests while reclining in a bath tub filled with opaque water.

John Wanamaker appears to have gone out of politics. He was yesterday elected president of the Pennsylvania Sabbath School association.

A Dutchess county, New York, man sold his wife to his brother for a pound of tobacco. It is not known which got the worst of the bargain.

Cheering news comes from Georgia. Dr. Harrison, Tom Watson's physician, telegraphs an Atlanta paper: "I positively object to Mr. Watson making any more speeches at present."

Maj. McKinley is the most colossal example of moral turpitude and political cowardice the age has known.—Mary E. Lease. Mary, aren't you talking through your millinery a trifle?

A Bryan "Marseillaise" has been written by a New York young woman. Somebody should not overlook the fact that a Bryan dirge would come in mighty handy early in November.

A correspondent says Queen Victoria's signature to the coronation oath shows controlled agitation. That is probably the kind of agitation that some kind-hearted politician ought to introduce Gov. Altgeld to.

Ambassador Bayard has come out for Palmer in a strong letter, thus insuring Delaware to McKinley. Mr. Bayard is a much larger caliber of man than the fellows who passed resolutions of censure upon him in the house of representatives.

Boston has shown her prudishness to a nicety again by refusing to permit MacMonnies' statue Bacchante to be placed in the public library. The figure is that of a woman, seven feet high, holding a child on her right arm and a bunch of grapes in her right hand.

There is a streak of generosity in Mark Hanna's make-up hitherto unnoted. At Iron Mountain, Mich., he ordered his mine closed down for three hours, so that the 600 men at work there could hear Bryan speak. The men were not docked a penny of their pay, either.

A Helena man accepted an offer of 200,000 American silver dollars at 70 cents on the dollar in gold after Bryan's election and the passage of a free coinage law. He has arranged to put the matter in the hands of competent attorneys to enforce the contract. What's the hurry? Mr. Bryan has small prospect of election.

During the quarter just ended there was a decrease in stamp sales in the whole country of $1,500,000. This in the face of the fact that campaign committees claim to be mailing millions of documents to the farmers. Some of the speeches and other trash are no doubt reaching the waste basket before they reach the postoffice.

CLOSE IN THE THIRD

JOEL HEATWOLE HAVING THE CONTEST OF HIS LIFE DOWN THERE.

PECK PRESSING HIM HARD.

IF HE WINS AT ALL, HEATWOLE MUST WIN IN GOODHUE.

THE MAJORITY TO BE NARROW.

Whichever Wins Will Get the District by Less Than 1,000 Votes.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Minn., Oct. 15.—Looking across the Third district through the cloud of Republican votes that encounter the vision near at hand and trying to figure H. J. Peck a possible winner in his fight with Joel Heatwole is like looking a-down the vista of a mule's ear and expecting to see diamonds—but, in spite of that, the lovely Joel will be a very lucky young man if he is in a position to be described by women correspondents as the handsomest man in the Fifty-fifth congress. He has the fight of his life on his hands, and he knows it very well. When his friends make figures, even, they do not make the extravagant claims that politicians are making generally. I submitted an estimate to one of his managers in which I had made some very close guesses, based on a canvass in four counties, and in which the other counties were only approximated, and according to which Joel might win by 800 majority in the district. The manager in question told me that the estimate was too high, and that I would find it so when I got into the counties approximated. He was right, and no one has any title to predict the result. Heatwole and Peck have both many personal antagonisms and few strong friends. Heatwole probably has more enemies than Peck because he has had a term in congress, and if a congressman uses his time properly he can make as many foes as he needs. Joel has gone the limit in this matter, and the consequence is that about one man in five of his personal acquaintances will tell you that Heatwole is "stuck up"—which same he is not, but he does not know how to be genial. Even here in Goodhue, where the fate of the congressman will be decided, if he gets the full Republican strength, there are men, and party men, too, who will declare deliberately that they will vote for Heatwole, but that

THEY DON'T LIKE HIM,

which is certainly bad for a man running in a district so close that personal following may determine the result of the election. People here do not know Peck at all, and they may forget their dislike of Joel and vote for him. If they do, then he will carry Goodhue by 3,000 majority and the district. Two years ago Heatwole had 2,500 in this county and ran behind his ticket—that was because O. M. Hall, who lives here, was against him. This considered together with the gains that will certainly be made by the Republicans among sound money Democrats, and the least Heatwole can get is 3,000 majority. It may go above that, and it is a better bet that it will be above that figure than below it. But they are not very warm in matters political in this town of Tams Bixby, and it is to be doubted if there is a Republican here who claims it for Heatwole by so large a figure as an investigation warrants me in conceding it. That's their modesty, the quality that Mr. Bixby possesses and uses so much in political life. And, in spite of this modesty, it is also safe to assure the Red Wing people in particular, and those of Goodhue in general, that they are overmodest about McKinley's probable majority, for he will run 200 to 300 ahead of Heatwole, and possibly more, for he will get many votes of German gold Democrats who will not go any further in their repudiation of silver than voting the head of the ticket. And most of those Germans with whom I talked said positively they could see no sense in voting the sound money Democratic ticket. They are not very strong party men anyhow, and they will just move over into the Republican camp and stay there this year. Palmer is not at all likely to get more than fifty votes in the county, and of those perhaps ten of the 1,500 votes in Red Wing will be cast for him.

The most casual canvass here in Red Wing demonstrated that there will be no great breaking away from party lines. A few very prominent Democrats are out flat for gold, and there is one eminent gentleman whose personal preference is for gold, but who, from a

SENSE OF GRATITUDE

to H. J. Peck, will not declare himself. I refer to O. M. Hall. He will not say he is against the Chicago platform, and he may feel constrained to go on the stump for Peck, but it is quite certain that he is not in sympathy with the principles of Democracy as represented by the silver people. If he should declare for sound money, then good bye to the chances of Peck, for as Hall goes so goes the Democracy of Goodhue county, and the county would be practically unanimous for Heatwole—with the exception of the Populist vote, which is not large enough to cut any figure at all. But Hall will not go over. Two years ago Peck worked like a Trojan for Hall and talked himself and half the people in the district to distraction—and the same fact makes Hall safe.

Another prominent Democrat who is out for sound money and who will do what he can to strengthen the Palmer movement, or the sound money movement, for anybody, is J. C. Pierce, ex-chairman of the Democratic county committee. He has been a strong man in the county, and still has a considerable personal following. To stand off these, I could find but one silver Republican of prominence—though there may be others. Dr. H. E. Conley, of Cannon Falls, was a delegate to the silver convention at St. Louis, and he is pushing the silver propaganda about Cannon Falls with such vigor that it is quite certain that proportionately the largest silver vote in the county will be cast therabouts. Dr. Conley was formerly a man of some consequence in the Republican party, and is one of the very few free silver Republicans of any sort of prominence in the district. There were rumors of other defections of Republican politicians—one dealing with an ex-member of the legislature. It would not be fair to give his name, as he disavows any intention of coming out for silver. But he is under suspicion. He was not renominated to the legislature and is generally accredited with being sulky. In spite of the very large predominance of

SOUND MONEY SENTIMENT

in Goodhue county, there is the usual indisposition among merchants to talk politics. They are all agreed that they have among their customers some people of opposite opinions, and the feeling on the money question is strong enough for gold men to patronize gold merchants and vice versa. In fact, the one man of prominence to declare for silver is a wholesale man who has always been a Democrat and who is willing to take his chance on the platform adopted by his party. In asking twenty men of good standing, with big stores and other indices of prosperity, I could only get direct replies from four as to their standing on the money question. The three were for sound money, and among politicians it was conceded and claimed that they were all practically gold men, but did not want to get into any sort of quarrel with their customers—though the silver strength among these latter was virtually nil.

C. E. Frederick, member for the county of Peck's congressional committee and a business man of prominence, I could not find, and he seemed to be about the only Democrat of prominence considered. There is no regular fusion county ticket in the field, hence no county fusion organization. The party leaders have put G. F. Hibbard, a Roscoe Democrat, in nomination for the legislature, and is conceded by even the Republicans to be a strong man. He will get a good many Republican votes, but his case is hopeless in such a strong Republican district. And that is all the fusion representation there is on the county ticket. So that the silver strength is hardly worth speculating on when they have no stronger hopes for county nominees.

Republican Chairman Rasmussen is naturally very hopeful of the outcome, both in the county and district. "We ought to carry the county by at least as much as two years ago," he said, "and indeed much stronger claims are made. Heatwole ran behind his ticket 200 two years ago, but that was because Hall lives here; and perhaps also because Nelson developed such great strength. This year there will be a great gain in the total vote. If the weather is fine there ought to be about 7,000 votes cast on the head of the ticket. For congressman it is not likely hatt there will be quite so many, but there will be enough to give Heatwole 2,800 and possibly 3,000. Our party gains will be among

THE GERMAN FARMERS

and laboring people. I know these gains will be considerable, and I also know our losses will be inconsiderable, but I must confess that I would have to speculate if I attempted figures. We have only polled one town, and that has always been strongly Republican. We found that out of 200 votes there was one lone silver man. Yes, it is a largely Scandinavian town, but there have always been a few Democrats there; it was to be expected there would be some, even on the proposition that some fellows hold that it is better to be against the government. No, I don't think I ought to give you the name of the town." I found out from another source that Mr. Rasmussen stated an actual fact about the poll, and that he referred to the town of Holden. In 1894 there were 152 Republicans, 1 Democrat and 10 Populists there—of the vote cast. This month the poll showed a considerable gain in voting strength and the wiping out of the opposition to sound money. I could not find out whether it was one of the Populists or the Democrat of the vast vintage of '94 that was out for silver—which would really be worth knowing.

In the village of Cannon Falls there have been very notable silver gains. The village is one of the few places in the state where anything like a strong campaign has been made, and Dr. Conley is to be thanked for that. In fact, wherever there has been a development of silver sentiment it has been brought about by local men or conditions, for the campaign made by the fusion committees is absurd. The managers actually know nothing of the stand of some strong in the councils of the party hitherto, but now outside of it. On more than one occasion I have found these gold men in the possession of literature which had been sent out by the fusion committees with a request that it be distributed! When the party managers know so little of the standing of prominent men in the county, it is absurd to suppose that they know anything of the conditions in the state or are capable of making any estimate on results. And the platform campaign is practically being conducted, outside of the larger cities, by men whose interests lie in the county in which they speak. These speakers have nothing to do with the state central committees of the fusionists.

IN CANNON FALLS,

where there has been a Republican majority of 107 on the state ticket two years ago, there will be a fusion majority this year in all probability, or at least the Republican majority will be wiped out. They have a hot silver club and read every piece of silver literature they get hold of. In fact, there are few small communities in the state where things are kept quite as warm as at Cannon Falls. The silver people hold a meeting every night or two and they are soliciting every possible source for silver speakers—and not getting many at that. But that is very nearly the limit of the silver campaign in the county. Elsewhere it is covered with a golden sheen. The farmers are prosperous and they are going on the proposition that it is better to let well enough alone. "I tell you," said an old and wealthy German farmer to me, "Ve let schleeping togs lie. Vot you dink?"

Dakota county is going to make good the condition I have found generally in districts of considerable size: That where either party had a strong organization and a large vote two years ago it will be nearly as strong this year. It has been found so generally in the southern part of the state and is so there. I don't refer to small communities but to counties. Dakota will give Peck a majority of 700 to 900 over Heatwole. It gave a combined Democratic and Populist majority of about 900 in 1894 in a vote of 4,200. The county may give Bryan considerably more votes than it will Peck; in fact, that is quite certain, but, in any event, Peck will have 600 majority over Heatwole, and his strength may run to the 800 or 900 that Bryan will have. The Republicans are making no particular effort in Dakota, but, in spite of that—or perhaps because of it, Clough will run ahead of his ticket. There are plenty of Democrats who will vote for Bryan on the proposition that he was nominated by the party in national convention and was formerly a Democrat, if he is not now. But they will scratch Lind because he was too recently a Republican, and his conversion was too readily brought about.

A number of Republican politicians who have some acquaintance in the district made this guess at what I would find in the district. They were so obviously fair in making their figures, and the figures make it so obvious that the result is speculative that they are worth giving as a forecast—to be corrected by the district canvass.

County.	—Majorities— Peck.	Heatwole.
Goodhue	....	2,700
Rice	....	....
Dakota	600	....
Le Sueur	100	....
Scott	1,000	....
Mc Leod	600	....
Carver	....	200
Sibley	....	200
Renville	400	....
Meeker	....	300
Totals	2,700	3,400
Heatwole's majority	700	.....

At this writing I would make it stronger for Heatwole, by making Goodhue 3,000 majority. But these are Republican figures.

In Spite of His Good Luck Souvenirs, There Is Something in the Air Which Makes Mr. Bryan Uneasy.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

LIND'S HOME COUNTY.

It Will Go for Him—Mixed as to Bryan.

Special to the Globe.

NEW ULM, Minn., Oct. 15.—In 1894 the number of votes cast for governor in Brown county, was 3,227, Becker receiving 704, Owen 1,220, and Nelson 1,303, the latter leading by 83. In 1892 the number of votes cast for governor was 2,651, Donnelly receiving 557, Nelson 991, Lawler 1,103, Lawler leading by 112. The indications for the coming election are that John Lind's plurality will be about 500 in this county. The majority of the business men in this city are Lind men. The Lind club here now numbers over 400 members. The silver men are of the opinion that he will carry the county by at least 800, while the sound money men, at least most of them, admit that he will carry the county, but they place the majority very low. The latter have had some six or eight speakers here to argue their cause. Lawler is expected here in the near future. The silver men have had but one demonstration. Towne and Lind were the speakers. They expect to gain when Bryan passes through here on his way from Huron to the Twin Cities about Oct. 9. It is thought that he will speak to the crowd that will be at the depot. Although Mr. Lind will undoubtedly carry the county, the outlook for Bryan is not so good. The majority of the farmers are inclined toward sound money. The silver men gained points by the action of Republican county convention, which required that every candidate for office on their ticket, work and vote for the straight ticket. Even sound money men are disgusted.

IT WILL GO FOR LIND.

Chippewa County Is Close for Other Candidates.

Special to the Globe.

MONTEVIDEO, Minn., Oct. 15.—For the last two elections there has been very little difference between fusion candidates and Republican candidates in Chippewa county. Since 1884 the election returns have shown about the same state of things. The Prohibition vote has been about a hundred, and which way it will go in this campaign is hard to determine. There will be about 2,000 votes in the county and they will be divided about equally. This is the conservative estimate I obtain after consultation with many persons whose judgment is good as to the result. The Bryan forces seem to have all the argument. The McKinley forces seem to have all the organization. If they could trade goods a little the campaign would be a litle more interesting. The McKinley crowd have fireworks, bands of music, torchlight processions, mock elephants and all things very fine. The Bryan crowd have put their hands into their pockets and held two very interesting meetings, with no fireworks. The advantage is with the McKinley people in point of display. What it will amount to I cannot say. That will be found out election day. These influences at work make it impossible to determine what the result will be. John Lind will carry this county. Majorities either way will not amount to much. The local tickets will not influence either way much. The fusion county ticket will be about balanced in influence by the Republican county ticket. There are about fifty free silver Republicans in this city and vicinity. They have been leaders among Republicans in previous campaigns. Their influence must amount to considerable in the present campaign.

FOR M'KINLEY BY 600,

But Grant County Will Be Close on Governor.

Special to the Globe.

ELBOW LAKE, Minn., Oct. 15.—In 1894 Grant county gave Knute Nelson a plurality of 76, the number of votes received by the different gubernatorial candidates being as follows: Nelson, Rep., 822; Owen, Peo., 745; Becker, Dem., 35; Hilleboe, Pro., 47. Nelson ran behind his ticket.

In 1892 Harrison, for president, had a plurality of 456. The vote for governor stood: Nelson, 790; Lawler, 303; Donnelly, 194; Dean, 96. This gave Nelson a plurality of 487 and a majority of 197, he having run ahead of his ticket. This year McKinley will carry the county by a plurality of 600. As between Clough and Lind for governor, the former will probably win by a close vote. The rest of the Republican state ticket will win by safe majorities. The Republican county and legislative tickets will also win by from 200 to 600 majority.

WATSON'S VISIT OFF

CONFERENCE BETWEEN SENATOR BUTLER AND THE NOMINEE SUDDENLY ABANDONED.

HIS NOMINATION ACCEPTED.

TOM HAS MAILED A FORMAL LETTER TO THE POPULIST CHAIRMAN.

POLITICAL SENSATION EXPECTED.

According to Rumor Watson Was to Have Been Asked to Give Up the Race.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 15.—Senator Marion Butler did not come here tonight. Advices from Chicago are that the trip to see Watson was abandoned on receipt of a message from Watson, the character of which is not known. The belief here is that Watson takes umbrage at the committee's action. Mr. Watson has mailed to Senator Butler a letter accepting the nomination for the vice presidency of the United States. Mr. Watson, in confirmation of the rumor that the letter had been forwarded, telegraphed the Journal today as follows: "My letter of acceptance was mailed to Mr. Butler yesterday."

The proposed conference between the committee, headed by Senator Butler, and Watson was expected to develop a political sensation. It was generally believed in inside Populist circles here that the visit of the committee would result in a formal request for Mr. Watson to withdraw. There are numerous rumors of official positions to be tendered Mr. Watson in case he withdraws and the Democratic party is successful at the November elections. The stories of the promised position range all the way down from a cabinet portfolio, but no one claims to have definite information as to just what, if anything, will be promised. There is grave doubt expressed, however, whether Mr. Watson will promise to withdraw.

It is freely stated that the Populist manifesto of yesterday was by no means pleasing to the vice presidential candidate, and the committee's haste in notifying him of the intended visit is said to have been the result of a fear that he would take precipitate action before the conference could be held. That fear was set at rest, however, by a message which Mr. Watson sent to Chairman Washburn today, expressing a willingness to see the committee. Mr. Watson, according to the rumor, allayed the fears of the Populist leaders by appending to his telegram that he would await the coming of the subcommittee.

There is a growing impression that Mr. Watson will take more kindly to the alleged suggestion of withdrawal than he would have done at an earlier date in the campaign.

POPULISTS EXPELLED.

Kolb Forced Out for Giving Aid to Sewall.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 15.—The Populist state executive committee today passed resolutions expelling Capt. R. F. Kolb, twice Populist candidate for governor of Alabama, and Col. P. G. Bowman, former state Populist chairman, because of their action in abandoning Watson and supporting Sewall and the silver Democratic congressional candidates.

NO CALL ON TOM.

Mr. Butler Has Decided Not to Go to Georgia.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The projected trip of the committee appointed by the Populist executive committee to call on Mr. Watson has been abandoned. Senator Butler left for Washington last night. Committeeman Reed, of Georgia, and George F. Washburn, chairman of the Western branch of the committee, who were to accompany Senator Butler to Georgia, are still in town, and say that no formal call will be made on Mr. Watson. A telegram was received from the Populist vice-presidential candidate today, but both gentlemen emphatically deny that its contents were the cause of the abandonment of the trip, Mr. Washburn stating that the trip was abandoned because it was absolutely necessary for Senator Butler to return to Washington at once.

WATSON RAVES.

Caustic Language for the Fusion Populists and Sewall.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 15.—Thomas E. Watson will not come to Kansas. He sent this telegram to Abe Steinberg this afternoon:

An ulcerated throat will prevent my keeping my appointments. I greatly regret this. The middle-of-the-road Populists have my sympathy and admiration. They have been sold out and their party made a foot mat for the Democratic politicians to wipe their feet on, under the hypocritical pretense of patriotism. The fusionists have abandoned principle and gone into a mad scramble at the pie counter. If Bryan is defeated, it will be the fault of the traitors in his party and ours who have ignored the St. Louis compromise and tried to force the Populists to vote for Sewall, the bondholder, the national banker, corporation plutocrat and gold clause millionaire. —Thomas E. Watson.

SAVED THEIR LIVES.

The Glean Brothers Lost Everything Else in Cuba.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—William and Louis Glean were passengers on the Ward line steamer Yumuri, from Havana, which reached quarantine last evening. The brothers said today that they were glad to get away from Cuba with their lives, although financially ruined. Their fine plantation and property at Sagua were entirely destroyed. Both men had been in prison for thirty-nine days, but, through the efforts of the United States consul at Sagua and other influential friends, they were finally liberated. No cause was given by the Spanish authorities for their arrest, their only crime, they said, being the fact that they were American citizens, which, in Spanish eyes, was in itself sufficient evidence that they were hostile to Spain. Both men are warm in their praise of the United States consul at Sagua, and also of Gen. Lee, the United States consul general at Havana, who were untiring in their efforts to regain them their freedom. The Glean brothers will lay their case before the state department at Washington within a few days.

BUTTER AND EGG MEN.

National Organization of Producers Formed at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The Butter, Egg and Poultry association is the name of a new national organization formed here today. The meeting was called by the officers of a number of local societies in Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska. Only shippers of the farm products named in the title are to be admitted. Clarence J. Chandler, of Chelsea, Mich., in calling the convention, of probably sixty shippers, together, said there was a need for an organization in order to protect the dealer from the commission men. He said there was no assurance that shippers would get market quoted prices because the commission made no efforts to protect the shippers, and left them practically at the mercy of the buyers. Among the leading shippers present at the convention are A. W. Johnson, Ottawa, Io., president of the Iowa association; H. P. Miller, Defiance, O., president of the Ohio and Indiana association, and L. B. Kerchbraum, president of the Nebraska association.

NEW FOREST FIRES.

The Little Town of Sagola Was Threatened.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 15.—Forest fires broke out again in Northern Michigan last night. The little town of Sagola, located north of Iron Mountain, Mich., on the St. Paul railway, was threatened with total destruction. The St. Paul company promptly forwarded a relief train to the scene for the purpose of carrying residents out of danger, if it was found necessary. At 10 o'clock it was reported that Sagola was no longer in danger.

MEXICO AND SILVER

LONG-ANTICIPATED DEBATE BETWEEN COL. AYME AND J. M. HAWTHORNE.

SATIRE AT PAR FOR A NIGHT.

BOTH DEBATERS ARE UNSPARING IN THEIR ALLUSIONS TO ENVIOUS RIVALS.

PEONS AND WHITES COMPARED.

Question of Wages Is Discussed at Some Length by the Orators Present.

The joint debate which occurred last evening in Market hall in the presence of 2,700 people between Col. Louis Ayme and J. M. Hawthorne upon the richness and poverty of Mexico was a unique political feature.

It would have been a better success had the opponents of Mr. Ayme's arguments displayed more politeness and less of the bullying tactics they have used all through the campaign.

The sentiment of the house was about equaly divided. There seemed to be just as many on one side as on the other. One side made as much noise as the other, but it must be said that those who indorsed the arguments advanced by Mr. Ayme displayed a little of the usual courtesy accorded debaters and allowed both sides fair play.

The debate lasted for three hours, during which both speakers crammed into their arguments many hard nuts to crack.

Mr. Hawthorne thought because he had visited Mexico in 1896 that he knew more about the country than Mr. Ayme, who was there in 1886.

On the other hand, Mr. Ayme thumped the table as he insisted that he rather thought a man who was in the land of the peons for eight years was better posted on the condition of the Mexican republic than a man who had been paid to hunt up one side of a story in forty-nine days.

Mr. Hawthorne said Mr. Ayme was an antediluvian and a Rip Van Winkle.

Mr. Ayme said his "corpulent and benevolent adversary" went to Mexico with the intention of looking out for No. 1, and for advertising purposes.

The introductory remarks were of the "you are" and "I ain't" order, afterr which the speakers exposed the milk in the cocoanut and offered the hearers a drink.

Mr. Hawthorne went to bat first. He had no substitutes on the bench, but seemed to have a lot of rooters in the bleachers. He opened by making a play for the favor of the umpires and said the only way to gain the truth of any question was to hear both sides of it. His first strike was a direct statement that, while he was in favor of bimetallism, that even if the country went to a silver basis and gold to a premium, that even that would be of benefit to the country. Mr. Ayme was behind the plate and caught the ball on the end of his bat, and the score went down on his card. Then Mr. Hawthorne settled down to the game.

He thought the fact that his opponent left Mexico eight years ago debarred him from discussing an up-to-date question, and illustrated his statement by saying that if a consul should have returned to Austria in 1886, he would be unable to give a proper statement of the condition of affairs in Minnesota in 1896.

"I spent seven weeks in Mexico and went into the farm house, over the plantations, into the executive departments of the government, in its railway offices and through its factories. I interviewed the president and some fifty-five high authorities who have been in Mexico from five to twenty years each.

"I will start with the statement that the values of real estate in all gold-standard countries have depreciated during the past five years. Men who were in affluence a few years ago in this country will go to a pauper's grave because of the depreciation in values."

Mr. Hawthorne stopped long enough to tell in what catalogue he was listed and that his batting average as a Republican had never been questioned, and that he could not stand along with the rest of the gang which threw the game at the St. Louis convention.

"I will make the assertion that real estate has risen in value in Mexico during the last three or four years from 25 to 200 per cent. There has been a steady increase and no boom. Agricultural and suburban sales have increased 50 to 200 per cent. One lot that the New York Life company purchased in Mexico in '91 for $140,000 was refused sale at $250,000.

"Three years ago England, at the request of the Rothschilds, closed the India mints and gold went up. Three years ago Grover Cleveland and the bankers' ring forced a panic upon the country in order to make an object lesson and force the repeal of the Sherman law. It left hundreds of financial wrecks and 4,000 suicides; but how did it affect Mexico?

"The direct result was that all the factories in Mexico in 1893 opened up, and have been running night and day ever since. Train loads of Americans are going there. Millions are being invested. Mexico has never been as prosperous as she is now, and my friend cannot deny this. Mexico has not had a business failure in four years."

The speaker called attention to the trading of Mexico under a silver basis, together with that of China and Japan. Between 1890 and 1894 the export trade of Mexico increased 45 per cent; that of China 60 per cent, and that of Japan 102 per cent. The export of England decreased 16 per cent; of Germany 10 per cent, and of France 10 per cent, the last three being gold-standard countries. Between '92 and '96 the export trade of the United States decreased 22 per cent. The export trade of Mexico exceeded its import trade $60,000,000.

The speaker told all about how he interviewed Henry Derring, British ambassador to Mexico. The latter told how gold had ruined England.

Coming to the question of wages, Mr. Hawthorne said it was a self-evident truth that when wages were compared it should be a comparison between the wages of the white men of one country and the white men of another. The speaker then made comparisons between the pay rolls of the United States and Mexican railroads, which subject he investigated in the offices of Consul General Crittenden. He took the pay rolls of two great Mexican railroads. He admitted that nearly all of the skilled labor of Mexico was American and that the Mexican men are not capable of skilled labor. Some of the wages he quoted were as follows: Railway division superintendents, $350 per month; train dispatchers, $250 to $400;