THE DAILY GLOBE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY
AT NEWSPAPER ROW,
COR. FOURTH AND MINNESOTA STS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. PAUL.

Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.
EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 401, TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 1405 F ST. N. W. Complete files of the Globe always kept on hand for reference.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable in Advance.

Daily and Sunday, per Month	.50
Daily and Sunday, Six Months	$2.75
Daily and Sunday, One Year	$5.00
Daily Only, per Month	.40
Daily Only, Six Months	$2.25
Daily Only, One Year	$4.00
Sunday Only, One Year	$1.50
Weekly, One Year	$1.00

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Forecast for Friday: Minnesota—Threatening weather with rain or snow; northerly winds, becoming variable; warmer in northern portions and colder in southeast portion.

The Dakotas—Fair, preceded by local snows in east portion; northerly winds, becoming variable and slightly warmer.

Montana—Generally fair; westerly winds and slightly warmer in west portion.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Oct. 29, 6:48 p. m., Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	44	Qu'Appelle	28
Duluth	38	Minnedosa	30
Huron	32	Winnipeg	30
Bismarck	34		
Williston	28	Cheyenne	34-38
Havre	40	Chicago	62-72
Helena	44	Cincinnati	72-76
Edmonton	32	Helena	44-46
Battleford	42	Montreal	50-54
Prince Albert	34	New Orleans	68-82
Calgary	40	New York	64-68
Medicine Hat	44	Pittsburg	70-76
Swift Current	38	Winnipeg	30-40

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.70; thermometer, 42; relative humidity, 90; wind, northeast; weather, light rain; maximum thermometer, 45; minimum thermometer, 40; daily range, 5; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, 1.30.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge. Reading.	Danger. Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	1.9	—0.1
La Crosse	10	1.3	—0.1
Davenport	15	1.2	0.0
St. Louis	30	4.5	—0.1

—Fall.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

KEEPING READY THE OLD HOUSE.

It was a very fortunate thing for the youth who thought he knew more than his father, and who, having received his portion, went out into the world to try its mettle, that there remained at the old home some one to keep it in provender against the time when, having tried the world, he came back hungry, ragged and wiser than he went. Since the days of the prodigal son there have been numberless young men who have rejected the wisdom of their fathers and had to learn their lesson in the hard school of experience, and not for all of them has there been kept the old home with open doors and fatted calves to welcome them back.

The children of Democracy have been, in the main, a steady going lot of boys, reposing confidence in the wisdom of their father, and resisting all seductions of the world to leave the old homestead, take their portions of the estate any try elsewhere to build up a new home. But there have been exceptions, black sheep in this as in other flocks, and now and then some have wandered off, lured by hope of profit and worshiped the strange gods of the heathen. This has happened when there were hard times in the old homestead and snug economies had to be practiced and the opportunities elsewhere looked inviting. Then numbers of the boys have gone off to better their fortunes. One such exodus occurred back in the later years of the sixties when the boys thought that the old man's ideas of money were too old-fashioned, and that paper money was better than gold and silver money. They do not like to be reminded even now of the experience they gained on that excursion and how glad they were to get back, ragged and dusty and hungry, to the old roof-tree. But they came back and were contented to stay at home for many years thereafter, convinced that the old man was correct in his ideas of money as well as of everything else.

And now, in this later day, forgetting the bitter lessons of the past, grown venturesome again, and thinking they can go out among the tribe of the Populists and make profit by dealing with them and abiding in their tents, the boys have left the old home in droves and have actually attempted to take it with them. They have taken down its sign-board and carried it off with them and set it up over their tent among the Populists. They join their new associates in reviling the teachings of their father and term him an old fogy, behind the age, and not up in "Coin." "Here abides Democracy," they shout, "and Bryan is its prophet."

But Democracy, firm, unchanging, abides in the old house. It sees with sadness its children wandering off and joining with its enemies. It hears them proclaiming their doctrines as those of Democracy's with chagrin. But it knows that after days, that are more or less, the strangers will have taken from the boys their shekels, and that then, tattered and torn, hungry and thirsty, scoffed at and scorned, jeered at by their associates, the boys will set their faces homeward again, penitent, contrite, full of the wisdom that comes with experience. So Democracy keeps the house. It replaces the stolen signboard with one larger and broader, with "The National Democracy," writ in large letters upon it so that the returning wayfarers may read whether they walk or run back. It has made Palmer and Buckner the custodians of the house and bade them keep it in order against the time when the penitents shall return. It directs that the calves be fatted and the larders stocked so that when they come back there shall be that in plenty with which to delight their famished appetites. And it bids the boys who tarried under the old roof to make their brothers welcome, to chide them not for their faithlessness nor upbraid them for their folly, for they will have been sorely and sufficiently punished.

So the National Democracy keeps the old faith, maintains the old house of the father, refusing to follow the errant boys or to accept the hospitality, served with hypocrisy, of the ancient foe of the house, biding calmly the time when disaster and defeat will have taught the boys their unwisdom, so that the old house may be open to them and some one there to give them cheer and welcome.

TO NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

In behalf of the National Democracy of Minnesota and of the Union, we desire to repudiate and to declare our belief in the unwisdom and unsoundness of the letter addressed to that party by certain gentlemen heretofore prominent in the councils of the Democratic party of this state. These men have our sincere respect as individuals, nor do we deny to them the right to act as they may think best in the present crisis. But they are not acting with the National Democrats, but with the Republican party. As such their opinion should weigh neither more nor less than that of any other Republicans of equal ability in the state.

The National Democrats are not responsible for consequences arising from conditions which they did not create. They are responsible for holding high above the waters of repudiation and of extreme protective paternalism the ark of true Democracy. And that responsibility they propose to discharge. In the state election, which the signers of this document confuse strangely with the national contest, they will divide as they see best; for there is no candidate of their own party in nomination for any state office. Advice to them on the question of the governorship, therefore, may be taken for whatever it is worth. But in the larger issue, where they have pledged their faith to the true and noble men who have made so gallant a fight against the evil influences in both the other parties, they need not and cannot accept instructions as to their duty from any external source.

Let it be understood, first and last, that the National Democracy is not the child of any man's whim; that it is not a tail to the kite of any man or any party; that it represents principles for which those who believe them to be true are willing to sacrifice all that they hold dear. It is to us a weak, a short-sighted, an unworthy view which holds a vote to be lost that is not cast for the winning candidate. With equal propriety might it be urged that nobody should vote for Mr. McKinley and nobody for Mr. Bryan, since both cannot be elected, and the votes for the loser would be "wasted." Nearly all the regenerative movements from which epochs in government and in human progress are dated began with the resolve of a comparatively small number of brave men to head the fight, be it only a forlorn hope, for the sake of an undying cause. Now as always in the past and forever in the time to come it will be true that, in the long run, one man with the right on his side is a majority.

Having, therefore, no censure for our friends who choose to exercise their political freedom in their own way, by a vote for any other candidate for president, we deny their right to direct the acts or the consciences of National Democrats, and we hope that no man who believes in the mission and the future of this organization will be moved from his steadfast purpose. Greater than the issue of any contest, greater than the fate of any candidate, stands fealty to the eternal right; stands the duty of swearing undying allegiance to principles which others have forsaken or forgotten and which are essential to the existence of free government, to the survival of political liberty in the world. The National Democracy has a higher and a holier mission than to choose between evils in this present campaign. By it are to be gathered and compacted the forces which must preserve our institutions, and hold the balance of conservative government between the extremes of socialism and class legislation that meet on the common ground of paternalism. To every National Democrat we say, "Stand by your colors." Now more than ever is your duty to vote for Palmer and Buckner, the representatives of the profoundest and truest political philosophy since the Declaration of Independence. Be neither deceived nor disturbed. Do your duty as it lies before you; "and with God be the rest."

ROBBERY BY LAW.

Mr. Bryan does not care or does not have the art to conceal the real meaning and purpose of his campaign. That he proposes to force repudiation pure and simple upon the people of this country is made plain by the following declaration in his speech at Chicago:

> I propose that the United States shall say that the mints of this country shall open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver on equal terms with gold at the present ratio, and the money coined shall be alike legal tender for all debt, public and private. And then I propose that we shall say to our foreign creditors that we intend to pay our coin obligations in either gold or silver. I propose that we shall say to them, "Gentlemen, if you conspire to make that silver dollar worth less than the gold dollar, we shall pay you in that silver dollar."

There is not and cannot be any more reason why the mints of the United States should be opened to the free coinage of silver at double its actual value than why they should be opened to it at four, forty or four hundred times its actual value. There is no more reason why we should coin 50 cents' worth of silver and call it a dollar than why we should do the same thing with five cents' worth of nickel or five mills' worth of copper. Once admit that it is right, proper or expedient to separate the coinage value of the metals from their commercial value, and to force acceptance of a coin by acts of legal tender for more than its worth, and there is no stopping place.

The plain English of Mr. Bryan's proposition is that he will do what he can to put the United States in bankruptcy and to force a settlement with its creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. His principal argument seems to be that they cannot help themselves. Why he makes it 50 cents on the dollar instead of 25 or 75, we do not know, and probably he does not either. All that the people need to know in this statement of his is its open confession of a purpose to apply force to the creditor in discharge of a portion of his due. Of course, the phrase about "conspiracy" to make the value of the dollar less is a a bit of Bryanese demagogy. The only "conspiracy" that has ever affected or ever can effect the value of a certain amount of silver bullion is the willingness or unwillingness of the people as a whole to accept it in exchange for other commodities. All the powers on earth could not depress the price of silver if the "plain people," about whom Bryan talks so much, were willing to accept it; just as the United States certainly cannot raise its value by any process of law.

It is something of a relief, however, to get away from Mr. Bryan's former pretense that free coinage would raise the market value of silver to $1.29 per ounce. At last he views openly the contingency that the silver dollar would be a cheap dollar, and says that our creditors can take that or nothing. We have not any doubt about what at least nine-tenths of the American people think on this subject. The proposition affects every creditor of every description, every man who has a dollar in the bank, every holder of a life insurance policy, every recipient of a fixed income and every earner of wages. To all of these, as well as to the foreigner, the ultimatum is that they can take 50 cents on the dollar or nothing. It affects, likewise, every debtor, who is also an honest man and who does not care to save his purse at the expense of his character.

AWAITING ORDERS.

The condition of the country, as indicated by advices from all points and by what we know of the situation right here, is phenomenal. A dam has been built across the channel of commerce, and behind it are piling up the waters of industrial activity until they reach flood height. What is to be their future operation depends entirely upon the result of next Tuesday. If we should by any chance see Mr. Bryan elected president, which now appears to be an absolute impossibility, these waters, as if tapped by a subterranean outlet, would suddenly sink into the ground, leaving only an arid space to mark the spot. If the cause of sound money shall be triumphant, the flood gates will be opened and the stream poured out, turning wheel after wheel, satisfying the thirsty soil, setting in motion all the vast industrial forces of the nation and bringing to us the prosperity so long delayed.

This has before been a matter of faith. It is now a matter of evidence. It is within the cognizance of any man in almost any portion of the country, if he chooses to make inquiry, that almost all trade is just waiting on this event. It would be a surprise to any one to take a census of the waiting orders on the books of merchants and manufacturers in the United States today; which are held until after the 3d of November; which are to be filled in case sound money triumphs, and to be canceled if the revolutionary movement should prevail. These orders aggregate tens of millions of dollars. There are enough of them to put more than a million men at work who are now out of employment. The people who have made them are acting with a due regard to their own safety and profit. They do not necessarily believe that everything would go to smash in case of Bryan's election. They do not only believe, but they know that should this happen universal distress would prevail, capital would retreat further into hiding than it has in the past and the consuming public would not be able to buy any more commodities than are necessary to maintain life from day to day. In such a condition the man who laid in a big stock of goods or placed an order with a factory would have it to carry indefinitely at his own expense. They do know, also, that consumption has caught up with production in this country more nearly than for a long time in the past. They know that this implies an increased demand the moment that the future is assured. They have in sight customers enough to purchase all that they can order and handle if the existing financial and industrial system is to be maintained. Let the victory be with sound money, and capital, knowing that for the future it has nothing to fear, will pour out by hundreds of millions, seeking remunerative employment and offering itself freely to those who have industries to conduct and property to exchange. This will mean prosperity once more, and prosperity means that both production and consumption shall be active and large.

Never in our history have the marial interests at stake been as large. The moral issue presented by the preservation of national credit and the upholding of national law is matched by the business aspect of this campaign. Before the eyes of the whole people there is this spectacle of work ready to keep almost or quite every pair of hands in the United States busy for a long while to come, if the verdict of the people is on the right side. Never was so tremendous an argument directed to both the intelligence and self-interest of a nation. These waiting orders which business men speak of everywhere are the test of the relative merits of the two sides of this contention, and ought to be a more potent influence with those who want to see the nation prosperous, and those who want to share in its general prosperity, than all the rhetoric of the platform or all the logic of the schools.

Although 10,000 babies were born in Kansas last year, the state increased only 2,000 in population, showing that 8,000 people left the state. Kansas is under a Populist government.—Pioneer Press.

Neighbor, you ought to study both political history and vital statistics. In the first place, at least 3,000 Kansas people died last year, and in the next place, every officer in Kansas from Gov. Morrill down is a Republican and the legislature is Republican by 96 on joint ballot.

AT THE THEATERS.

Robert Mantell will begin an engagement at the Metropolitan opera house Sunday evening in Dumas' romantic drama, "The Corsican Brothers." This will be repeated Monday evening, Tuesday evening and Wednesday matinee. Mr. Mantell will appear in "Monbars," and he will close his engagement Wednesday evening in "The Face in the Moonlight." The sale of seats opens this morning.

* * *

Charles E. Blaney's latest play, "A Boy Wanted," which comes to the Grand next week, is claimed by the author to be the best work he has written, and a new feature is announced, in that two shows in one will be given. The first is the play, with twenty-five clever farce comedy artists, and the second a strong vaudeville performance, giving fourteen clear specialties.

POPULIST'S OFFICIAL HAT.

Wild Tale of Woe Poured Out Through It.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Edgerton, of the Populist national committee, today issued the following statement:

The preposterous claims made by the Republican committee in regard to the election of McKinley are made with the idea of fraud in all the doubtful states. McKinley, on a fair vote, is beaten now by an overwhelming majority. The Republicans realize this. Yet, in the face of this, they make claims of an enormous majority for McKinley, but give no figures to back up their claims. They depend upon the outright purchase of voters and election boards to furnish majorities they are predicting.

Mr. Edgerton then cites a number of states claimed by the Republicans and presents counter claims and figures to show that they will be carried by Bryan, and continues:

Why do they make these claims? Simply because they are depending, not on any evidence which they now have of victory for McKinley, but on what they think Hanna's immense campaign fund may do. We have evidence that in the elections next Tuesday fraud will be attempted on the most stupendous scale ever known in American politics. One plan is to buy up election boards, and, wherever possible, to actually falsify the returns. But this plan on which they depend most is as follows:

In each precinct of each of the doubtful states they will buy up purchasable men in this way: They will give a man $10 or $15 and pledge him that after election they will give him so much more if he holds the vote of that precinct to a certain figure. They will buy as many men in each precinct as they can find for sale. Already in each of the doubtful states they have cappers bought up by the hundreds to handle Republican money on the last two days before election and on election day, and the plan will be not to buy men outright, but to give them so much money, with a pledge to double the amount if they hold the vote of that precinct to a certain figure.

We have indisputable evidence that this is the plan which Mark Hanna and his underlings place their final dependence. If he does not contemplate wholesale bribery in the election, why has he collected such an immense campaign fund? He cannot spend so much money for the legitimate expenses of the campaign. Then, for what purpose does he intend to use it, if not for wholesale bribery? The anticipation of what this money may do furnishes the basis and the only basis for the claims which the Republican managers are now making.

We warn the free silver men in all parts of the country, and especially in the doubtful states, to be on the alert, and we notify all Republican heelers who propose to distribute this boodle that the penitentiary awaits every man who is caught attempting bribery, coercion or fraud in this election.

Secretary Edgerton said today, in reference to the statement of Mr. Watson that he (Edgerton) might be able to tell something about the letter of acceptance, that Senator Butler's mail did not pass through his hands. Mr. Edgerton added that a statement from the postmaster of the senate showed that the Watson letter had lain in the senate postoffice for several days on account of the negligence of the messenger. Mr. Edgerton said emphatically that if Mr. Watson's letter is published it will have to be given out by Mr. Watson, as the committee will not make it public.

WATSON IS FRIENDLY.

He Will Do Nothing to Injure Bryan's Chances.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Senator Butler, chairman of the Populist national committee, who arrived here last night, has, with Vice Chairman Washburn, been in consultation with Chairman Jones, of the Democratic committee, much of the time today. They have gone over the details of the campaign at considerable length together. They authorize no statement, but it is understood that they agree in classing Minnesota, Michigan and Indiana as certainly for Bryan. Much time was spent in discussing the aspect as affected by the Populist vote and Senator Jones was assured by Messrs. Butler and Washburn that that vote would be practically unanimous for Bryan.

"It is," said Senator Butler, "in much better shape than we could have hoped for at the beginning of the campaign. There are, to be sure," he continued, "a few states in which fusion has not been arranged, but there has been no failure in any state where Mr. Bryan's chances could be imperilled by failure."

Mr. Jones was also assured that there need be no apprehension that Mr. Watson would do anything to imperil Mr. Bryan's chances. His much-discussed letter of acceptance will not be given to the public. Senator Butler will not give it out, and it is understood that Mr. Watson has also agreed to withhold it.

"Mr. Watson's letter," said Mr. Washburn, "is very much in the line of his public speeches, and nothing could be gained by its publication at this late day." It is also stated that Mr. Watson will not participate farther in the campaign than to make a few speeches in his own congressional district in Georgia. Senator Butler returned to Washington tonight.

POLITICAL VANDALS.

Bryan Emblems Daubed Over Normal School Buildings.

EMPORIA, Kan., Oct. 29.—A sensation has been caused at the state normal schools as the result of the work of vandals, who defaced the stone walls of the building, every approach, every entrance, the flights of stairs, the sidewalks, and even the celebrated Kansas world's fair fountain, which were daubed at night time with Bryan and Sewall emblems, painted in many colors.

"Hurrah for Bryan!" "16 to 1;" "The Boy Orator," were some of the inscriptions. An attempt had also been made at cartoon work derogatory to the Republican nominees. Students composing the college free coinage club held a meeting and passed resolutions condemning these acts of vandalism.

Monthly Fairs for Hastings.

HASTINGS, Minn., Oct. 29.—Hastings will have monthly stock fairs, the first one taking place on the 31st inst. It will be under the management of J. C. Pfleger.

State Auditor to Wed.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 29.—Cards are out announcing the marriage, on Nov. 11, of State Auditor Hipple and Miss Ruth Bowman, of Ashton, daughter of S. W. Bowman, former assistant state land commissioner.

HONOR IS INVOLVED

BRYANISM DISCUSSED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER

BUT ONE STEP TOWARD THE ISSUE OF UNLIMITED FIAT PAPER.

CONDEMNED IT ON THREE COUNTS.

Chicago Platform Arraigned for Its Attacks on Honesty, Federal Power and Judicial Purity.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—A. B. Humphrey, of Louisville, spoke tonight in Rosalie hall, in Hyde Park. In spite of the disagreeable weather, he had a large and appreciative audience. He took a firm stand against the Chicago platform and his calls upon his hearers to vote against it were received with enthusiasm. In part he said:

Three prominent candidates are seeking your suffrage. As preferring one of them, I am not here to give a reason for his election, for it is idle to consider that as possible, but I am here to give a reason for his nomination. At the same time you cannot be ignorant of the fact that Gen. John M. Palmer is an altogether worthy aspirant for the office of president of the United States. He has shown in the field of battle and in the employments of peace abilities of the highest order, a courage of conviction and a singleness of purpose worthy of all praise. His is not the sagacity or statecraft of intuition, but of years of experience and reflection. He knows no liberty above the law, no equality superior to order. In the people he finds the fountain of power—a fountain abundant, but not turbulent. In our government he finds a freedom for every citizen to accomplish his own destiny, and no place for any law whose design is to make men rich or poor.

Of his associate, Gen. Buckner, I hesitate to speak only because he belongs to my own state. As a soldier, the fact that he became a lieutenant general of the Confederate army is all that need be said. The most sublime act in the life of Gen. Lee was his instant assumption of the whole responsibility of the dreadful disaster that overwhelmed the command of Pickett in its repulse from the cemetery hill at Gettysburg. The crowning glory of Gen. Buckner's career was his refusal to share the flight of his superior officers from Fort Donelson. As he had been willing to go to his death, so he was willing to go to prison with his brave men. As governor of Kentucky he showed an ability as executive that has found few equals. He can speak the truth as boldly alone, with a thousand men against him, as with a multitude at his side.

There are three propositions in the Chicago platform, any one of which should condemn it in the mind of every true American.

The first "principle" laid down in this platform of 1896 to which the country has called attention is that relating to the supreme court of the United States. Although disguised in a cowardly ambiguity no one can fail to detect what it means and what it threatens. After expressing disapproval of the income tax decision it looks forward "to its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted." Mr. Douglass once said that the judicial system of Illinois had been severely criticised because the law had failed to provide that all judgments of the supreme court on constitutional questions should be reviewed by appeal to two justices of the peace. The proposition now is to have your writ of error to the next political convention.

The next "principle" to which I ask your attention is in reference to the enforcement of federal laws. The platform of 1896 has this to say upon that subject: "We denounce arbitrary interferences by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States, and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and the rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners."

How was this Union rescued from the danger of a secession of states? How otherwise than by the arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs? There was no other basis for our civil war upon the part of the North except that the government had the right, by might of arms, to enforce the execution of federal laws in all the states. Against a secession of eleven sovereign states the constituted authorities of the United States waged war, expended the lives of a million men and a treasure of four thousand millions of money.

FINANCIAL HONOR.

The third principle involved is the financial honor of the nation. The declarations of the platform of 1896 are borrowed exclusively from the platforms of greenback and Populist conventions, and have no Democratic genesis nor warrant. The platform of 1896 on this subject is a plain and wide departure from the principles of the Democratic party as heretofore taught. These declarations are of such length that I can not stop here to read them all. I will endeavor to consider some or all of the reasons given for the ultimate proposition—the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech at Louisville, attempted to sustain the position of his party by saying that if any person would agree to buy all the eggs that were offered him at 25 cents a dozen, so long as he fulfilled his promise eggs would have that price. The analogy that he attempted to draw from that was that as long as the United States would coin all the silver that was offered its price would be equal to that of gold. There is an obvious vice in this argument. If the merchant would pay gold for eggs he could maintain the price, but the moment he ceased to pay gold and began to pay eggs for eggs, the price would go to pieces. Under free coinage it is not expected that the government will buy the bullion, nor that the government will do anything to sustain the price of the coin. To the contrary, every effort that has been made by the present administration to sustain the value of the silver dollar by making it exchangeable for a gold dollar, has been resented by the free-coinage advocate. For the government to attempt to sustain the price of silver by giving silver dollars for silver bullion would be a palpable absurdity.

The experience of the world is entirely opposed to such a proposition as this. No nation, no aggregation of nations, has ever been able to maintain the parity between the two metals by the free coinage of both at any ratio. We have twice failed ourselves when the difference was insignificant. It is beyond reason to suppose that we could succeed now when the difference is so great as it now is.

This campaign is not the first in which an effort has been made to repudiate our public debt. It was earnestly insisted by the "greenbackers" in 1868 that we should do this. It does not seem to me that the fact that we now propose to stop half way and to have only a fifty-cent repudiation is any more honorable than if we undertook to sponge the slate. If the man to whom money is due, either little or much, bears the character that is ascribed to him, I do not see why we should stop with consigning him to purgatory. Nor do I believe that any nation ever started upon such a road without going to the end of it; ever got upon such a hill without reaching the bottom of it. The free coinage of silver does not mean a fifty-cent dollar for all time. Having broken down the middle wall of partition between integrity and fulfillment of contract upon the one side and dishonor and repudiation upon the other, it will not be long before we will have a twenty-five-cent dollar, a ten-cent dollar and then a dollar of such abundance that it will ultimately be consigned to the ragheap.

It is just as true of a nation as it is of an individual that it is the first step that costs, and no man ever put a blot upon his conscience without finding it easy to make it a smear.

Strip this republic of our respect and it can not long hold our affection; strip it of our pride, and our reverence and patriotism may continue to be a virtue, but it will cease to be an enthusiasm. The Athenian Commonwealth suggests beauty, the Roman strength, the American freedom, virtue, integrity. If we take this step it is because we believe it expedient, but then, it is not just. Because it is gainful, but then it is not honest. It will mark not an epoch of glory, but a day of shame. This movement to a debased currency has not even the excuse of domestic turbulence, or foreign war. It was begun in a period of unexampled prosperity and profound peace. It finds its argument in the distress it has itself produced. If not checked now it will find its end, as history records the end of all similar movements, the Mississippi scheme of John Law, the Assignats and Mandats of France, the continental money of the American colonies, in a debasement so complete that no further debasement is possible.

I have alwaysr been and always expect to be a Democrat; that is, a believer in those principles of government which have for their expounder, Thomas Jefferson; their exemplar, Andrew Jackson, and their preservers, Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland. I do not believe in the Chicago platform, because I look upon it as at war with all the principles of Democracy and of good government. At the same time I can not subscribe to the declaration of principles put forth by the Republican party. I think the assemblage of the Indianapolis convention was necessary in the condition of the country as it then confronted us, and that its labors will be of permanent value to this people, and that history will speak of it in increasing praise. We are firm believers in the American people. We are far from thinking that all, or even a majority, or even more than a small portion of those who follow the Chicago leaders and stand upon its platform do so from other than patriotic motives. We know that the National Democratic party is in a minority, but we believe that its declaration of principles are those of men in close touch with the objects of good government, and conductive to the welfare of all the people. We have proposed for the high offices of president and vice president men of tried integrity and fully capable of performing the duties of these exalted stations. If we do not succeed, we have at least the consolation of knowing that we are following in the footsteps of Washington. I conclude by quoting from him these words, used in writing upon what should be done in framing the Constitution of the United States:

"It is too probable that no plan that we propose will be adopted. Perhaps another dreadful conflict is to be sustained. If, to please the people, we offer what we, ourselves, disapprove, how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God."

FLAGS TRAMPLED ON,

But They Were of Paper and No Insult Was Intended.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—A sensational story was current in the streets late this afternoon to the effect that the American flag had been torn down, trampled on and otherwise mistreated at a meeting of American Railway union directors today. In view of the intense feeling over the political situation prevailing here the report created considerable excitement. Inquiry at A. R. U. headquarters, however, failed to verify the report.

"The fact of the matter is," said Director R. M. Goodwin, "that for the past two or three weeks campaign dodgers of all kinds have been thrown in the office. They have usually laid where they were thrown, and this was the case today when about fifteen or twenty paper flags with McKinley and Hobart's pictures printed on them were thrown in the door. No attention was paid to them. We had no intention of insulting the flag. Does that look as if we had torn it down?" and Mr. Goodwin pointed to a large American flag draped across the windows, under which hung the picture of W. J. Bryan.

"The report that Mr. Debs or Mr. Burns were present is sheer nonsense. Neither gentlman was here; there was no meeting of directors, nor was the American flag insulted in any way."

B. Williams, manager of the Temple Court building, in which are located the offices of the A. R. U., said that the affair had been greatly exaggerated. "There were some paper flags on the floor," said Mr. Williams, "and tenants of the building made complaint. At my request they were removed from the floor. I question whether they could be called American flags under the circumstances. At any rate I cannot think that either Mr. Debs or Mr. Burns would insult the flag."

National Democratic Platform.

This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people in order that Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from the party. The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional vigor, and to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money, and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.

The declarations of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary and the authority of the president to enforce legal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation, to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the government; they abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform, to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy.

In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles, we cannot support the candidate of that convention, nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago. The conditions, however, which make possible such utterances from a national convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation.

The National Democracy here convened therefore renews its declaration of a faith in Democratic principles, and especially as applicable to the conditions of times. Taxation, tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and of consumption. The amount required by the treasury is determined by the appropriations made by congress. The demand of the Republican party for an increase in tariff tax has its extent in the deficiency of revenue which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money, and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. We arraign and condemn the Populistic conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party in increasing these conditions, which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of burdens of the people, and a further resort to protection. We, therefore, denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the many, and oppose the parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the eighteenth century, which are abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the stars and stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign countries and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen. We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping, and that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products.

The experience of mankind has shown that by reason of their natural qualities gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under such safeguards of law. Thus is the largest possible enjoyment of both metals gained, with the value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical currency, assuring the most stable standard and especially the best and safest money for all who earn a livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency which offers continued profits to the money changers at their cost.

Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party, in the interest of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 to 1853 the gold standard of monetary measurement, and likewise entirely divorced the government from banking and currency issues. To this long established Democratic policy we adhere and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard, and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion. But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patchwork scheme of national currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, safe and elastic bank currency, under government supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

The patriotism, fidelity and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class of every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and its sturdy persistence in upholding the honor and credit of the nation are fully recognized by the Democratic party and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the republic.

We also commend the administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service, and we indorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the undemocratic spoils system of appointment shall be eradicated.

We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the government. We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

The supreme court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our constitution as one of the three coordinate branches of the government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to defame the tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly had.

The Democratic party ever has maintained, and ever will maintain, the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contract and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination and attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

Believing these principles to be essential to the well being of the republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people.

INGLE KRON'S MISFORTUNE.

Sick and a Stranger, Penniless as Well.

Ingle Kron, sixty-four years old, suffering from heart trouble, was taken to the city hospital last night. Kron said he had no money nor friends and had spent all his earnings in the past four years with doctors and medicine. He had been working for the Itasca Lumber company, but was obliged to give up owing to illness. He had been to Brainerd, but there was nothing for him there and he had traveled through the state trying to find some place where he could get work. Dr. Leavitt said the old man was seriously ill and ordered him taken to the hospital.

Non-Partisan Liquor Dealers.

To the Editor of the Globe.

The Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Minnesota desires to inform the public, through the columns of the Globe, that, as a body, we are not in politics, and we emphatically denounce the efforts of a newspaper styled the Cigar, Tobacco and Liquor Trade to make it appear so. Our constitution and by-laws strictly prohibit any participation whatever in politics. By order of the board of directors.

—William Waldron, President.

Thomas F. Hart, Secretary.
St. Paul, Oct. 29, 1896.

Will Vote for Palmer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.— Secretary Francis will leave here tomorrow or Saturday for his home in Missouri, when he will cast his vote for Palmer and Buckner. Assistant Secretary Reynolds left today for Pennsylvania to deliver several speeches in the campaign for the gold standard Democratic ticket.

Speakers' Appointments.

National Democratic Party.

Anoka, Friday, Oct. 30th, 1.30 p.m.
HON. ROSWELL P. FLOWER AND HON. D. W. LAWLER.
St. Paul, Saturday, Oct 31st.
(Metropolitan Opera House.)
GOV. R. P. FLOWER, of New York.
Farmington, Friday, Oct. 30th.
HON. D. W. LAWLER.
Granite Falls, Saturday Oct. 31st.
HON. D. W. LAWLER.
Kenyon, Friday, Oct. 30th.
HON. F. W. M. CUTCHEON.
Mankato, Friday, Oct. 30th.
HON. GUSTAVE DONALD, of Davenport, Iowa.
New Trier, Saturday, Oct. 31st.
HON. GUSTAV DONALD.
Hampton, Saturday, Oct. 31, 2 p. m.
HON. GUSTAV DONALD.
Winnebago City, Thursday, Oct. 29th.
HON. CYRUS WELLINGTON.
Fairmount, Friday, Oct. 30th.
HON. CYRUS WELLINGTON.
Good Thunder, Saturday, Oct. 31st.
HON. CYRUS WELLINGTON.