# THE SAINT PAUL GLOBE.

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BULLETIN OF
THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1897.

Weather for Today—
Partly Cloudy; Warmer.


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EVENTS TODAY.

Met—Secret Service, 8.15.
Grand—Fitzsimmons, 8.15.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Teutonic, Liverpool; Peninsular, Lisbon. Sailed: New York, Southampton; Teutonic, Liverpool.
SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: Fuerst Bismarck, New York. Arrived: St. Louis, New York.
NAPLES—Arrived Kaiser Wilhem II, from New via St. Michael's.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Germanic, New York.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Catalonia, Boston.
BREMEN—Arrived: Stuttgart, New York.
BALTIMORE—Sailed: Nordland, Copenhagen.
GIBRALTAR—Arrived: Normannia, New York.

Mr. Hanna got just what he paid for.

Now, Mayor McKisson, will you be good?

And still I don't see where I come in. —John R. McLean.

Oh, Mr. Kurtz can go to Alaska, or some other cold place.

There is at least no shortage of whisky at Dawson City.

Of course you can wait and get even with your enemy St. Valentine's day.

Why is Colorado so constantly yelling hard times? The state raises 1,500 jack rabbits to the square mile.

A queer lot of people live in Cleveland. Mark Hanna, Mayor McKisson and Tom Johnson vote in Cleveland.

Foraker is careful about what he says. He is glad that it is ended, but he omits to say that he is glad Hanna is elected.

A Columbia, S. C., man, caught robbing a mail box, shot himself dead on the spot. He was altogether too sensitive for a thief.

Some of the "string fiends" in the Southwest are working over time. It is now reported that the Seminole Indian uprising is a fake.

Precocity is constantly breaking out in Indiana. A Putnam county boy has been married three times, has had no divorces and is not yet eighteen years old.

A Toledo, O., girl has jilted a millionaire for a man with a tenor voice. One of these days she will find she cannot use that voice against diamonds and sealskins.

Philadelphia has a man that hasn't slept for fifteen years. Perhaps there was some compensation in the fact that most of the rest of the town was asleep most of the time.

Latest reports from the Klondike indicate that Joaquin Miller is about the only man in the region who needs immediate relief. He may have to finish his life with a tin ear.

Congressman Tawney grows enthusiastic over the islands of Hawaii, "pearls of the Pacific." They would be no less pearls of the Pacific, Mr. Tawney, if left to govern themselves.

The well-bred horse's answer to Mr. Berry, who expects an equine famine, would probably be that he has almost no encouragement in these trolley and bicycle days to build up his pedigree.

The Philadelphia Times says of itself: "It is the neatest, cleanest edited and handsomest printed newspaper in the world." It can speak of itself in almost as complimentary terms as the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Mrs. Griffith even went over to Hanna. She did it because she was threatened with expulsion from the Marysville, O., woman's club. It must be a pretty mean club that would threaten a woman for trying to do right.

Richard Croker is said to have purchased Brookdale, the famous New Jersey farm. Mr. Croker doesn't have to tell where he got the money with which to buy it, but it is a good guess that he didn't borrow it from Mark Hanna.

When Secretary Bracken, of the state board of health, reported that "the work connected with infectious diseases of animals has been satisfactory from the executive point of view," we take it that he did not have in mind the case of glanders in Chippewa county.

Several people appear to be afraid that Canada will run over and steal Chicago in the night. Representative Boutelle has introduced in the house a bill appropriating $250,000 for a gunboat on the upper lakes.

# SHORT BUT EVENTFUL.

## Bryan's Fleeting Visit to St. Paul This Time an Oasis in a Desert.

## LECTURE DREW THOUSANDS

### To the People's Church to Hear Him Expound the Silver Theory.

### Reception at the Ryan Hotel Was a Pleasant Incident, Too, of a Brief Sojourn in the Capital City.

William J. Bryan's visit to St. Paul this time is less than twenty-four hours in duration, but it has been crowded with pleasures, not the least of which was the opportunity afforded him last night to get an allowance of refreshing sleep that has not been allowed him previously for several days. Add to this a crowd at his lecture last night that filled the People's church to the doors and netted a nice round sum for the local bimetallic union, the delightful reception given him at the Ryan hotel yesterday afternoon and a quiet dinner which he enjoyed last evening at the home of one of St. Paul's most prominent silver Democrats, and it will be seen there are cogent reasons why he should remember this visit with marked pleasure.

In spite of the late hours which prevailed at the banquet of Tuesday night, Mr. Bryan was up quite early yesterday breakfasting at the West with Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Rosing, C. M. Foote, J. M. Hawthorne and Judge J. W. Willis.

At 10:30 the special car which had been chartered to bring Mr. Bryan to St. Paul reached the hotel, and Mr. Bryan bade Minneapolis a fond adieu.

Interurban Car No. 625, in the care of Inspector N. J. Nelson, Motorman Cook and Conductor Holton, was assigned to carry the following delegation: Judge J. W. Willis, Dr. J. S. Pine, J. M. Hawthorne, Thomas D. O'Brien, T. R. Kane, John L. Townley, Judge J. L. Macdonald, T. J. McDermott, Judge R. R. Nelson, J. C. Michaels, Pierce Butler, Judge J. W. Twohy, J. M. Pottgieser, R. N. Hare, John Wagener, Francis H. Clark, Anton Miesen, A. N. Craighead, Judge Cory, Joseph Ehrentraut, H. G. Haas, H. F. Wessell, J. B. Covington, R. V. Fox, John Lyons, Frank Robert, Patrick O. Regan, E. L. Murphy, A. L. Graves, O. B. Robertson, W. H. Ulmer, Archie McLeod, Dr. Sam G. Ginner, J. O. Cederberg, Dr. W. H. Sigler, Henry Haws, Enoch Johnson, Louis Nash, Frank Hoffman, F. A. Pike, John W. Townley.

Reaching the Ryan between 11 and 12, Mr. Ryan retired to his apartments for a brief rest, and at 1:30 he lunched with a few of the members of the local committee privately.

The reception to Mr. Bryan in itself was a pleasant afternoon's incident. There was not the jam which was incident to the similar occasions on which Mr. Bryan appeared during his presidential canvass, but what the reception lost in numbers it made up in the added element of interest made possible by the better opportunity to meet a distinguished citizen in a really friendly way.

A consensus of opinion of those who met the defeated presidential candidate yesterday would show that he has that faculty, so happy in a man who has political ambitions, of being able to give a chatty conversation of but a few sentences the life of interest and the charm of variety. For two hours or more he greeted all comers, and many pleasant incidents were recorded, at least in the memories of his visitors.

Some of Mr. Bryan's personal friends took advantage of the occasion to present greetings, among them ex-Congressman Robert Neill, of Batesville, Ark., who chanced to be in the city on a business trip.

Several hundred citizens, together with a large representation of the fair sex, called upon Mr. Bryan in the parlors of the Ryan during the afternoon. There were no formalities observed, the local reception committee merely introducing the callers. In many cases Mr. Bryan found in the names the suggestion of old time acquaintances, who, on inquiry, turned out to be relatives of his visitors.

### HEARD BRYAN'S ELOQUENCE.

#### Two Thousand People at the People's Church Demonstration.

"Find out where your interest lies, and then vote the way you think will benefit you," was the parting exhortation of William Jennings Bryan to the faithful, and to the unbelieving also, in the lecture at the People's church, which was listened to by 2,000 or more people. "If you keep worrying about the financier," continued Mr. Bryan, tapping his choicest vein of satire as he sped through his silver lodes last night, "his interests will have two guardians, and you wil have none. Look out for yourself and your family and tear down this false standard which has been raised in the name of law. Get back to where we were in 1873 and do business on the level. We have been on the toboggan slide, where the only people who derived any profit were those who furnish the sleds. You people here thought we had reached the limit before election. Many of them have changed their minds since, I fear. There is no limit. As long as this gold standard is maintained we will keep finding lower and lower depths."

Another immense turnout greeted the presidential nominee of the Chicago convention last evening. Although it was not as large as that of Tuesday night in Minneapolis, the jam was as great comparatively, especially at the doors. The gallery was packed before 8 o'clock, but the lower floor filled more slowly, and there was a fringe of empty seats along the side aisles which might have been occupied had there been those willing to pay the higher tariff.

The ordinary decorations of the church were relieved only by one bit of special adornment.

Behind the rostrum, over a colored portrait of Mr. Bryan, was inscribed: "Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue," while around it were a chain of links, the red of Democracy, the white of Populism and the blue of silver Republicanism, with the gilt link for gold, the silver for the white metal and the green for the greenbacks. Underneath the name of the Union were the legends "Welcome" and "A threefold cord is not easily broken."

Loud applause greeted the appearance of Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Dr. O. S. Pine, Louis Nash, J. M. Hawthorne, L. A. Rosing, Ignatius Donnelly and Judge J. W. Willis.

Dr. Pine, in introducing the orator of the evening, referred to the long struggle for the overthrow of slavery, which, he said, was paralleled in a measure by the great battle of 1896, when the golden calf set up by the money lenders of Europe had been adopted as the party symbol, aroused the fire of the surviving patriots of that first memorable struggle. Cleveland's panic and McKinley's prosperity, as nearly alike as straight lines of equal length, justified the desertion of the old parties by the bimetallists. He introduced Mr. Bryan as the Lincoln of today.

When the applause had ceased, Mr. Bryan declared his intention to make the history of American finance and the theory of bimetallism so plain that those of his hearers who believe therein might defend their beliefs, and those who did not would be able to explain why. His explanation of the lack of connection between the possession of money and a knowledge of the money question, evoked hearty laughter and much applause.

Starting from the proposition that "all men are born free and equal," he said those who did not believe in it could not believe in bimetallism, and, in fact, had no right to live in this country. Assuming this to be true, it was the duty of the government to protect each individual in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

No man, then, should be permitted to take that which belonged to any other man. The gold standard made larceny by law possible, and those who loved it most had found it easier to steal by law than by force.

Mr. Bryan then attacked the "melting pot" definition of sound money, viz.: That it was money which could be melted without losing any value. It left out the elment of purchasing power entirely. Casually, Mr. Bryan explained that he referred to the gold bug not in an offensive sense, but with the same kindly feeling that they referred to him as an idiot, an anarchist, and a fool. Those who urged the "melting pot" test forgot the fact that it would not exist at all but for the especial privileges, not intrinsic values, conferred on gold by the law of the land.

Mr. Bryan then gave his definition of an honest dollar, which, he said, was not original, but found in any work on political economy antedating 1873. It was any dollar whose purchasing power was the same yesterday, today, and forever. Recent definitions had been made by parties interested. Those who called a rising dollor an honest dollar were those whom the rising dollar helped.

Mr. Bryan quoted from the decision in the case of Johnson against the street railway company, in which that court declared that in considering an application for a reduction in the amount of a verdict it must be taken into account that a dollar now buys more than it would a few years ago.

"Let no anarchist show disrespect for the court by disputing this decision," challenged Mr. Bryan. "Let no gold bug array himself against the highest court in the state."

Bimetallism was not an experiment, he insisted. It had stood the test of time The gold standard was the experiment.

Mr. Bryan reiterated the statement that the bill demoralizing silver had passed congress without its real purport being known. "Oh that there had been a McKenna in 1873 to nulify that measure," he exclaimed, after referring to the insertion of the troublesome section 22 in the Dingley bill. Mr. Bryan also repeated the story he told Tuesday, about the success? of the only party which had declared flatly for the single gold standard, and the statement of the repudiation of the gold standard by France, by the popular branch of the German assembly, and by the labor organizations and manufacturers of England.

The Irish farmers' condition illustrated but too plainly the results of exacting fixed rents on a market with falling prices. Sherman, Blaine and others, had divided people on the gold standard, as did he. The struggling masses who produced wealth and paid the taxes of the country did not favor

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WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

# MONETARY HEARING.

## Members of the Commission Before the House Committee on Banking.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The monetary commission was given a hearing today by the house committee on banking and currency on the commission's bill proposing a comprehensive revision of the currency. Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, chairman of the commission, headed a delegaton, and with him were ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, of New York; J. W. Fries, of North Carolina, representing the gold Democratic sentiment of the South; T. J. Bush, of Alabama, and Judge R. S. Tyler, of Indiana, representing the middle West. Secretary Gage was also present. The hearing attracted much interest, a number of the members of the house, accompanied by ladies, being present.

Mr. Edmunds was the first speaker. He said that the fundamental principle which the commisson felt was to be considered in establishing a stable currency was, first, to know what the standard value in this country is and is to be. On this point there were many divergent views among financial authoities. Many believed, and he was one of these, that it was impossible to have more than one standard of value; if this be true, then the question is, what is the best standard? The experience of the world, Mr. Edmunds said, was that the best standard was the one subject to least change; one to which all other values most readily adjust themselves; one which will be the same when the transaction closes as it was when it opened.

The commission felt that such a thing as a double standard had never existed in the world through natural operations. There had been double standards established by law, but never in fact. When it came to an actual standard, there could be but one. Mr. Edmunds referred to the experience of the great nations of the world, all showing, he said, that a single standard meant stability and safety, while legal attempts at double standards meant disaster and panic. From this universal experience, Mr. Edmunds said, he and his associates had come to the conclusion that the first principle on which to base a currency was to have one standard; that gold is the best standard, because it is the most stable of all standards of values. Feeling that one standard was essential, and that gold was the best of these, the commission was brought to the gold standard as the first proposition. That, however, did not exclude the idea of bimetallism; for it did not exclude the use of silver or any other metals to the largest extent that they cculd be maintained on an equality with the one fixed and invariable standard of gold.

"That conclusion was reached," Mr. Edmunds added, "with no prejudices; with no private political considerations, but solely from the conviction of those commissions representing the various sections of the country."

Mr. Edmunds then took up the proposition of the commissions bill proposing a retirement of United States notes, explaining and urging this on the lines of the commission's report. He closed with a strong appeal for early action.

Representative Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) propounded a series of questions intended to bring out that the effect of the bill would be to convert all debts, public and private, into gold obligations. Mr. Edmunds answered that it would convert every government obligation, except a few of minor form, into gold obligations, and, stated broadly, the effect would be to make all United States obligations payable in gold. But, as to private obligations between citizens, Mr. Edmunds answered emphatically, in the negative.

Mr. Walker asked if the bill was designed to change the legal tender quaiity of the standard silver dollar. Mr. Edmunds answered that it would not. The only purpose was to give the silver dollar a distinct reference to one fixed standard without naming a ratio. Existing conditions were not changed, but doubts were removed..

# HANNA FOR SEVEN YEARS.

## Elected to the Ohio Senatorship for the Long and Short Terms.

## BITTER TO THE FINISH.

### Although Beaten, the Opposition Battled On to the Very End.

### Thousands of Telegrams of Congratulations Showered on the Victor—Hanna Denies That He Is a Plutocrat.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 12.—Marcus A. Hanna was elected today to represent Ohio in the senate for seven years and two months If McKinley should be reelected Hanna would still be there to the end of the president's second term. Including both the short and the long terms, Hanna's time as senator will expire in March, 1905.

Less than two years ago Senator Hanna entered politics in advocating William McKinley's candidacy for the presidency. He was successful as the leader of the McKinley forces at the St. Louis convention and afterward as chairman of the national Republican committee. For almost a year he has been in the senate as successor of Secretary John Sherman. During his short service in public life Senator Hanna has participated in hard fighting, but he never before won such a victory as that of today. Factional fighting has waged among the Ohio Republicans for years. Others had been fighting under cover. Senator Hanna came out openly at the state convention in Toledo last June and defeated Charles J. Kurtz, the close friend of Senator Foraker, Gov. Bushnell and others for chairman of the state committee. Kurtz has been a member of the state committee for many years and its chairman for the two preceding years. He was the Ohio Republican chairman in 1895 and again in 1896. In the latter year, Senator Hanna, who was then managing the presidential campaign, was not satisfied with the work in Ohio and he did not want Kurtz in that position for 1897. Hanna defeated Kurtz at Toledo for chairman, and he has had a factional war upon his hands ever since.

Although Mr. Hanna was duly declared senator at noon today for both the long and short terms, yet the opposition continued its fight in the afternoon and is still fighting tonight. Just previous to the separate balloting yesterday the opposition was disappointed by the withdrawal of Jephа Garrard, the silver Republican candidate for senator. It was thought that Garrard would get the votes of Representatives Droste and Lane, who voted for Hanna. Garrard's friends say he withdrew because he was being used as a means for creating a deadlock for the benefit of others. Previous to the joint balloting today, the opposition offered to support Senator Dodge, of Cleveland, for the short term, with McKisson for the long term. Senator Dodge is a neighbor of Senator Hanna in Cleveland, and was nominated and elected on pledges for Hanna. Senator Dodge stated that the senators and representatives from Cleveland were instructed for Hanna, and indignantly rejected the proposition. The proposition was also made to Mrs. Dodge, who was equally as indignant as her husband. While there were many negotiations with the wives and other members of the families of senators and representatives during the past week or more, the effort to secure the infuence of Mrs. Dodge was the last one reported.

FOUGHT TO THE LAST.

The opposition leaders today knew they were defeated before the joint balloting began, but fought to the last on the charges of bribery and coercion. In the joint balloting today there were no changes whatever by the senators from their two ballots of yesterday for the long and short terms. McKisson received 19 senate votes and Hanna 17. When roll call of house was called it resulted in the ballots for both terms as follows: Hanna, 56; McKisson, 51; Lentz, 1, and one absent (Cramer). The joint ballots for both terms resulted as follows: Hanna, 73; McKisson, 70; Lentz, 1; absent, 1 (Cramer). This official declaration showed that Hanna had a majority of three over McKisson, of two over all voting, and of one over all members in the general assembly. The vote in detail was as follows:

Hanna—Allen (Rep.), Arbenz (Rep.), Armstrong (Rep.), Ashford (Rep.), Baldwin (Rep.), Beatty (Rep.), Bell (Rep.), Bennett (Rep.), Bossard (Rep.), Bowman (Rep.), Boxwell (Rep.), Breck (Rep.), Brecount (Rep.), Chapman (Rep.), Clark (Rep.), Clifford (Rep.), Davies (Rep.), Davis (Rep.), Broste (Ind. Rep.), Dutton (Rep.), Griffith of Clinton (Rep.), Griffith of Union (Rep.), Hinsdale (Rep.), Howard (Rep.), Johnson (Rep.), Joyce (Rep.), Kemper (Ind. Rep.), Lane (Ind. Rep.), Leeper (Rep.), Leland (Rep.), Love (Rep.), McCormick (Rep.), McCurdy (Rep.), McKinnon (Rep.), Manuel (Rep.), Meacham (Rep.), Means (Rep.), Morrow (Rep.), Norris (Rep.), Parker (Rep.), Rankin of Clark (Rep.), Rankin of Fayette (Rep.), Redkey (Rep.), Reynolds (Rep.), Roberts (Rep.), Shaw (Rep.), Smith of Adams (Rep.), Smith of Delaware (Rep.), Snyder (Rep.), Stewart of Clark (Rep.), Stewart of Mahoning (Rep.), Strimple (Rep.), Swingle (Rep.), Taylor (Rep.), Waddell (Rep.), Alexander (Rep.), Cable (Rep.), Blake (Rep.), Carpenter (Rep.), Crandel (Rep.), Dodge (Rep.), Garfield (Rep.), Lutz (Rep.), May (Rep.), Plummer (Rep.), Riley (Rep.), Sheppard (Rep.), Sullivan (Rep.), Voigt (Ind. Rep.), Wightman (Rep.), Williams (Rep.), Wolcott (Rep.).—total, 73.

McKisson—Adams (Dem.), Adkins (Dem.), Agler (Dem.), Bartlow (Dem.), Botin (Dem.), Booth (Dem.), Bower (Dem.), Bracken (Dem.), Bromley (Rep.), Cline (Dem.), Connolly (Dem.), Cox (Dem.), Deran (Dem.), Gayman (Dem.), Goard (Dem.), Halden (Dem.), Hater (Dem.), Heyde (Dem.), Hulle (Dem.), Hunter (Dem.), Jones (Rep.), Kemper (Dem.), Kenny (Dem.), Lamb (Dem.), Ludwick (Dem), MacBroom (Dem.), McCauley (Dem.), McGlinchey (Dem.), Magee (Dem.), Melbar (Dem.), Monter (Dem.), Niles (Dem.), O'Neil (Dem.), Otis (S.-R.), Payne (Dem.), Piper (Dem.), Powell (Dem.), Ross (Dem.), Rothe (Dem.), Russell (Dem.), Rutan (Rep.), Schneider (Dem.), Scott (Rep.), Smalley (Dem), Spellmeyer (Dem.), Stivers (Dem.), Swain (Dem.), Williams (Dem.), Speaker Mason (Rep.), Burke (Rep.), Broerin (Dem.), Cohen (Dem.), Cromley (Dem.), Decker (Dem.), Doty (Dem.), Finck (Dem.), Harper (Dem.), Jones (Dem.), Kennon (Dem.), Leet (Dem.), Long (Dem.), Miller (Dem.), Mitchel (Dem.), Nicholas (Dem.), Pugh (Dem.) Robertson (Dem.), Schafer (Dem.), Valentine (Dem.), Hess (Dem.), Haziet (Dem.); total, 70.

Wiley (Dem.) voted for John J. Lentz (Dem.) and Cramer (Dem.) was absent on account of serious illness, the total number of senators and representatives being 145.

When the official result was announced the demontrations in the hall were unusually enthusiastic. Gov. Bushnell and some other state officers were not present. When Foraker was elected senator on the joint ballots in the same hall two years ago, McKinley and Bushnell were both present, the one having just retired and the other having just been inaugurated as governor. It has been customary in former years for the governor to be seated beside the lieutenant governor when the newly elected senator was escorted into the hall. Senator Hanna was very busily engaged in his contest last Monday and did not participate in the inauguration exercises. It is stated that no invitation or special arrangement had been made for him on that occasion that the same was true regarding the governor today.

GIVEN HIS COMMISSION.

Col. J. L. Rodgers, secretary of the

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