S. O. Brooks,
P. H. Thornton,
Wm. Delaney,
Tom F. Martin,
A. D. McLeod,
John Wagnener,
Stan. J. Donnelly,
Jno. C. McCarthy,
O. Tankenoff,
Frank W. Baer,
Jno. H. Ives,
Aaron Poupeney,
John Welsh,
C. M. Crowley,
Paul Fontaine,
J. B. Covington,
C. F. Egan,
J. L. MacDonald,
J. A. Lagerman,
Berndt Olson,
A. Hagstrum,
Frank Thome,
George Thill,
Henry O'Connor,
H. F. Wessel,
D. F. Peebles,
W. L. Perkins Jr.,
Otto Bremer,
Adolph Bremer,
J. M. Hawthorne,
J. J. Murphy,
Dr. O. S. Pine,
S. W. Badger,
H. J. Strouse,
J. J. Egan,
A. R. Capehart,
J. C. Michael,
H. E. Driese,
Wm. H. Donahue,
J. G. Donnelly,
John Kerwin,
James King,
James A. Meade,
Edward Dahl,
William L. Abbott,
T. F. Darragh,
Chas. G. Lauer,
Charles McDonald,
John J. Kelly,
P. O'Halloran,
Joseph Smith,
Geo. W. Womack,
Charles J. Weyl,
Dr. H. Lankester,
Alex. J. Stone,
John D. O'Brien,
Minneapolis—
W. C. McCormack,
W. H. Daniel,
William Baldwin,
F. J. Geist,
Ralph Rees,
J. W. Tamm,
Lars M. Rand,
T. P. Healy,
F. M. Stacey,
John B. Harker,
M. J. O'Connor,
W. M. Campbell,
W. E. Gooding,
F. J. McArdle,
F. B. Long,
George S. Canfield,
George Cooke,
David B. Johnson,
N. C. Hardy,
E. H. Krelwitz,
John H. Nickell,
Charles M. Pand,
Frank C. Brooks,
John G. Quinn,
J. O. Davis,
Lewis R. Larson,
Alonzo Phillips,
E. B. Clement,
Leon D. Brown,
F. A. Reynolds,
P. Weingart,
Ed J. Conroy,
Franklin G. Holbrook,
Alex Tod,
F. N. Stacy,
Harry A. Lund,
R. P. Pratt,
S. A. Stockwell,
J. C. Haynes,
R. B. Hazard,
E. R. Lynch,
E. S. Corser,
V. R. Gibson,
L. O. Tombler, Wyoming, Minn.
P. H. Kirwan, Olivia.
W. A. Staley, Frankfort.
T. J. Catlin, Delano.
Z. H. Austin, Duluth.
C. T. Zanman, McIntosh, Polk county.
C. J. Buell, St. Anthony Park.
Gerolt Gibson, New York.
Dr. E. R. Perkins, Excelsior.
Charles C. Kolars, Le Sueur Center.

As the last strains of the "Queen's Lace Handkerchief" closed the musical programme Mr. Rosing arose amidst applause and said:

"My friends: It is well that we should draw a lesson from the Spanish war. The soldiers who went into battle with well-lined stomachs made the best fight. We have prepared for that which is to come. It is not necessary that I should offer to Senator Jones a welcome from Minnesota Democrats. Every breath of ozone he has taken has been full of welcome. But I extend, in my official capacity, the welcome of the state to our distinguished guest." He referred to the Republican cartoon in which Senator Jones is seen driving a wagon in which W. J. Bryan, John Lind and C. A. Towne are gathered. He evoked great applause at the mention of the names of John Lind, at Chickamauga, and at the mention of the name of Mr. Towne. His remarks were very brief and he closed by introducing T. D. O'Brien as toastmaster.

GREETING TO MR. JONES.

Toastmaster T. D. O'Brien Extends It to the Evening's Guest.

Mr. O'Brien said:

A toastmaster is generally accorded a wide range for his remarks. Commonly they take the form of criticism of the addresses already made, or rather hazardous predictions of those to be made. It occasionally happens that he is compelled to confine himself to appeals to the speakers to cut it short, as the committee has positively guaranteed that the evening's exercises would close before breakfast hour the succeeding morning. The announcement depresses the spirits of those whose names appear far down the list. No such announcement will be made here. With Gratiano we "bar tonight," and adopt the maxim that

"The best of all ways
To lengthen our days
Is to steal a few hours from the night."

Neither will I indulge in prophecy. Our guest of this evening has a large accumulation of my predictions made during the campaign of 1896, none of which were fulfilled.

I can, however, say to Senator Jones that this testimonial of our respect for him is a pleasing duty, a duty because he is the head of the great Democratic party now engaged, as we believe, in a gigantic struggle to perpetuate the institutions of this government and constituting the hope of the republic. A pleasing duty, because we love him for the gallant battle he fought under the most adverse circumstances two years ago; and we say to him tonight that the Democracy of Minnesota, organized as it never has been, is heart and soul with the Democracy of the nation. With it in its contest against granting special privileges to the few, against corporate greed and concentrated wealth; with it in its fight for bimetallism. We still believe in training our guns upon the fortress we wish to demolish, and Republican conventions may pile their resolutions mountain high without convincing us that the way to secure bimetallism is to declare for the single gold standard.

The senator will forgive us, however, if we devote some of our attention tonight to the particular struggle in which he finds us engaged. To us he is James K. Jones, of the United States; our interests are his interests, and we claim the right to burden him with our domestic affairs.

For nearly forty years this state has been under the absolute control of the Republican party, although during a great portion of that time a majority of the voters of the state were in opposition, but by skillful manipulation the friends of good government were kept divided and the Republicans remained in control—that is, that party acted as trustee for certain large holders having what a lawyer would describe as the legal title to the administration, the equitable or real owner being the railroad corporations.

It was only natural, therefore, that when the three anti-Republican parties united upon a ringing declaration of principles, which constituted an indictment against the party in power, that the Republican party in convention assembled availed itself of the right accorded to every criminal and stood mute. There was nothing which could be pointed to with pride. No promises which had been kept. The greatest boast of the delegates was that they were smashing a corrupt machine which they themselves had built up, and so they commended the war, the gold standard, came out strong for good roads, and then did the bidding of their masters, the corporations.

The last few months have given to the people of this country four literary curiosities, for all of which I believe the Republican party can claim credit.

There is Sampson's report in which he takes credit for winning a battle he never saw. Shafter's message given when thousands of American soldiers were lying in the fever-laden trenches at Santiago, and the people at home were waiting anxiously for news, that "Capt. Alger is well!" There is the Doodle Book of Wisconsin, and last, but not least, the Republican platform of Minnesota.

No political convention ever struck a more deadly blow at the interests of the people than did the late Republican convention of this state.

It is conceded by all students of the subject that the speediest and best solution of the economic questions which beset us would come through the honest and fearless administration of justice and the rules of law. A few months ago there was rendered by our supreme court a decision in the action known as the Steenerson case, which to my mind is the most important decision of modern times. There the rule is laid down that in considering the amount of earnings which a railroad may claim as a matter of right on which to base its rates, the cost of reproducing the road and its equipments is the test, and not the bonded indebtedness nor the amount or value of its stock.

Thus by a few strokes of the pen the supreme court of this state has eliminated the chief evil in watered stock, and as for bonds the people need not care should the railroads continue to issue them until even an English nobleman would be ashamed to lend his name to a syndicate for their disposal.

That decision was unanimous, and every one of the justices is entitled to our admiration and respect for the fearless attitude of the court upon this momentous question; the Republicans, Start and Collins, no less than the Democrats, Mitchell, Canty and Buck, and another Republican who made that decision possible by his indefatigable advocacy of the right was the present attorney general, Mr. Childs; and yet of those six men, five, the three judges who were candidates for re-election, Justice Collins, a candidate for governor, and Mr. Childs, a candidate for the supreme bench, were ignominiously rejected by this machine-smashing Republican convention, and sent to condole with A. Y. Merrill, the hero of the Anderson bill, and reflect how much more profitable it would have been had their names been on the brief in opposition to the people's cause, for there is found the name of the man this same convention indorsed for United States senator.

Mr. O'Brien's remarks were punctuated by vociferous applause. His happy reference to the literary fulminations of the past year and the points made in connection with the action of the supreme court were received with special delight.

The gathering was demonstratively enthusiastic. A dozen times Mr. O'Brien was interrupted by applause and indeed the same manifestations of indorsement of the sentiments uttered were frequent through all of the speech-making.

A. T. Ankeny's introduction as a man who could talk on the political situation in Minnesota, was the sign for a renewal of the applause which continued to break out as the speaker reviewed the history of politics in this state and gave some figures in comment on the "normal Republican majority of 60,000 in Minnesota, according to the claims of our Republican friends." Mr. Ankeny was followed with close attention as he quoted figures to support facts.

JUDGE ANKENY'S ADDRESS.

Long Continued Control by One Party Cannot but Be Baneful.

Judge Ankeny said:

Mr. Chairman: When Minnesota entered the Union in 1858, the Democratic party was in political control. Now, forty years after, when we consider the wisdom and the justice embodied by the framers in our state constitution, we cannot but accord to them both statesmanship and patriotism of the very highest order. After a long and most patient acquaintance with its admirable provisions I hesitate not to say that no builders of a state, in any age or clime, ever more clearly defined the true powers of government, or more sacredly guarded the just rights of the people. To set in operation this magnificent construction was confided to a Democrat—our first and only governor—the luster of whose fame shines only the brighter as the years roll by. The name of Gov. Henry H. Sibley stands, and probably forever will stand, the proudest in Minnesota's history.

The Civil war coming on, the Republican party, here as elsewhere, obtained control. That ascendency, from one cause or another, by hook or by crook, sometimes in good report and more often in ill report, has been maintained down to the present hour. While every other state in the great Northwest has frequently seen changes in political administration, here we are mournfully led to exclaim:

"Such as creation's dawn beheld,
Beholdest thou it now!"

STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

The Republican majority for president in this state during this time shows an average of about 28,000. The average majority for governor has been less than 10,000. Indeed, in several instances it has been uncomfortably low. In 1869 it was only 1,947; in 1873, 5,496; in 1886, 2,600; in 1892, 2,267, and in the last campaign, when the majority for president was over 60,000, that of the present governor over John Lind was only 3,582. Once only, and in 1892, the combined Democrats and Populists carried the legislature, and the candidates for the supreme court were elected by an average majority of about 10,000. The man, therefore, who complacently slumbers in the belief that Minnesota is at all times and under all circumstances surely Republican, and that come what may the allied forces cannot win in a given contest, stands a fair chance of being disappointed. To Democrats the results are and have been matters of secondary importance. They have abiding faith in their cause and they know that sooner or later the triumph must come.

WHERE REPUBLICANS FAILED.

The conviction is fast settling down in the minds of thoughtful citizens that we have not, in the past forty years of Republican control, made the most of our wonderful natural advantages. When our state came into the Union we were on the very confines of civilization. Today we are practically midway in the continent. Our population was then about 170,000; now it is ten times that number. Our assessed valuation of real and personal property is about $600,000,000. Astonishing as are these figures and indicative of enormous growth, I still just as confidently declare that they are by no means what they ought to be. If, during all this period, just and fair conditions had at all times prevailed, the growth, development and progress would have been very much greater. In considering our favorable location in the sisterhood of states, did you ever observe upon the map that the great lakes of the North stretch half way across the continent as if for the sole purpose of connecting us with the great water ways and markets of the world? We have an area of over 83,000 square miles. It is larger than all of New England, with Maryland and Delaware added. It is nearly as large as the two big states of Pennsylvania and Ohio. It has 50,000,000 acres of agricultural, timber and mineral lands, simply inexhaustible in their wealth. We enjoy a climate which bears health and vigor upon every breeze. With over 3,000 miles of constructed railway, and a people made up of every other's best, and fast unifying into a splendid race, our capabilities are indeed such as to mock all our past achievements, and to invite us to a destiny beyond all human computation.

Looking, therefore, at such conditions in their true light, the conviction is not a forced one that the party so long in political control has been simply playing with the development of our vast resources. Our energies have been misdirected, sometimes paralyzed, and our resources have been wasted. Wealth, ambition, greed and power have been allowed to dominate, and as a consequence, while perhaps the fortunate and favored few have grown rich, of the great masses who dig and delve it must be said they have not as a rule prospered. Of these it may be truthfully said:

"They lower buckets into empty wells,
And grow old in drawing nothing up!"

CONTINUED CONTROL BANEFUL.

Mr. Chairman: In my opinion there is nothing so baneful for any people as a long-continued political control. It must be so in the very nature of things. The very waters require change to prevent stagnation and pollution. Even the seasons come and go, and the stars do not always shine. The ever fatal tendency is for the wheels of government to get into a "rut," and the longer they continue the more difficult is the work of extrication. Changing the figure, things simply "drift." If there be wrongs they are covered up; if complaints, they are patted down. And so the political "machine," greased by the lubrications of official fees, like a modern Juggernaut, moves ruthlessly on, crashing and crushing everything that stands in its way. Meanwhile, the great prostrate body of the people, like Bozarris, "lies bleeding at every vein."

REFORMS DEMANDED.

It would be impossible in a brief address to set forth all the evils which demand reform. They are specifically set out in our platform, and include such matters as the following: The proper care of our public lands; the just and equal taxation of property; the establishment of fair rates of transportation and storage; the rigid control of our fiduciary institutions; the regulation of official fees; the preservation of an independent judiciary, and a full recognition of the rights and interests of the toilers and

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39 Cents
For a bushel basket of fancy Transcendent Crab Apples, while this car load lasts. They will not be here long at this price.

$1.25
Per Barrel for fancy Duchess Apples; a great bargain while they last.

12 Cents
Per pound for those fancy Selected Spring Chickens.

25 Cents
For six pounds of fine, large Sweet Potatoes.

15 cents
A basket for Concord Grapes; fair quality.

5 Cents
Per dozen for Minnesota Sweet Corn.

6½ Cents
A bar for Kirk's large 10c size White Cloud Soap; 3½c per bar for the five-cent size. These wrappers are redeemed by J. S. Kirk & Co. for benefit of your church.

20 Cents
Per basket for fancy Washington Plums.

A car load of Michigan Peaches; good and cheap today.

95 Cents
For half-bushel boxes of fancy California Yellow Freestone Peaches.

9 Cents
A pound for Select Sugar Cured Smoked Hams.

6½ Cents
A pound for Sugar Cured Smoked Picnic Hams.

16 Cents
A pound for choice Table Butter.

5 cents
A pound for a fresh shipment of Whole Java Rice.

8 Cents
For a basket of fancy Minnesota Tomatoes.

9 Cents
For ten-pound bags of the Best Yellow Corn Meal.

19 Cents
A pound for a Choice Creamery Butter.

4 Cents
For full-weight loaves of the Best Vienna Bread in this city.

10 Cents
A gallon for full strength (45 grain) White Wine Vinegar, in your own jug.

producers. Over and above all these is the rightful demand for a wise, just and competent administration of public affairs.

Let us consider for a moment the first of these—the public lands. Under the various land grants the railroads of the state claim to own about 20,000,000 acres, or two-fifths of the entire area. At a valuation of $5 per acre this would reach the modest sum of $100,000,000. At $10 per acre it would be double that sum. Congress at one time donated to the state the swamp lands, about 5,000,000 acres. It did this on the theory that the state would be induced to drain them and reclaim them, and so give them value. Between 1861 and 1886 the various legislatures of the state practically gave them all away to railroad companies, thereby expressing its conviction that the proper way to drain these lands was to build a railroad over them. A greater farce was never enacted. I desire to say that I am no enemy of railroads, and I do not share in that general and sometimes senseless denunciation of them. They are among the greatest civilizers of the age! They open up our prairies, transport to market the produce of the settler, and bring back to him from the merchant the comforts and luxuries of life. But when we consider the generous donations from the state, every consideration of justice and honor demands that at all times and at all places they should deal fairly and equitably with all classes of our people. The rates should be just and reasonable, and based, as our supreme court lately held in the Steenerson case, not upon the extravagant cost of construction, watered stocks or princely salaries to officials, but upon a fair income upon the reasonable cost of a reproduction of the plant. Thus based, the long existing controversy will cease, and both the shipper and carrier may prosper. With a prudent but firm man like Gov. Lind at the helm all such difficulties would vanish like the morning dew.

THE SCHOOL LANDS.

Look for a moment at the school lands. The donations by congress to the state for public schools were the double sections 16 and 36, and amounting to 3,000,000 acres, These should seasonably have produced a school fund of fully $50,000,000. About three-fourths of these lands have been sold, and the sum received is about $12,000,000. It may ultimately reach $20,000,000. Some were agricultural, some timber and others mineral lands. The fact is well known that thousands of acres of the finest timber lands have been sold at a price far less than their value. In many cases depredations have been committed by trespassers and settlements made at ridiculous figures. In 1884 the lands covering the now famous Mountain Iron mine were duly selected by the state for the benefit of the school fund. Yet it afterwards appeared that they had been relinquished and had fallen into private hands. The value of this mine, covering about 500 acres, is today fully $12,000,000, a sum equal to all the school lands, timber trespasses and what not received during all these years from the sales of the bulk of this splendid donation. Whatever may be the excuse tendered, the fact remains that this one act of carelessness, if it be no worse, has shamefully betrayed one of the most sacred trusts ever committed to mortal hands.

SOME MORE OF IT.

Again: The railroad companies to whom such grants were made always claimed and were accorded the privilege of making their own selections. They accordingly expended large sums of money in surveys and never failed to find the best land. In 1894, however, Mr. Biermann, the Democratic state auditor, conceived it to be his duty to make the selections. He did so, and tendered the deeds, but the companies stubbornly refused to accept them. Thus deeds for some 270,000 acres, like so many waifs, seem to belong to nobody. Meanwhile the lands escape taxation, and the people make up the difference. Who will triumph remains to be seen.

All are familiar with the late decision of the supreme court, by which the unused railroad lands are now to be placed on the tax lists. They involve lands worth $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. A triumph was here gained, the value of which is inestimable to the people and the state. It involves proper taxation, wise administration, independence of the judiciary, and justice to all classes. Not the least of the benefits will be that these lands so long held out of market and out of taxation, may possibly in the near future become smiling farms.

Another evidence of mismanagement is afforded in the mineral lands. Under present regulations any one may now lease 160 acres for one year for the purpose of prospecting, and thereafter may take a contract for fifty years on a royalty of 25 cents per ton. This is practically a sale, and a private sale at that, which is forbidden by the constitution. Many abuses were formerly committed by taking a first year's lease and then, under the pretense of prospecting, the timber was taken off. There can be little question that the state has in one way or another lost vast sums. The iron region of Minnesota is concededly the richest on the globe, and it is of the utmost importance that lands still unsold or unleased should be sacredly preserved so that the last dollar of their real value may be obtained; that the private miners and settlers shall be protected in their just rights, and that fair rates of transportation shall be accorded to all for the marketing of their ores. It is only by such means that the state can attain its proper and full development.

PEOPLE ACCOMPLISH MUCH.

Notwithstanding the fact that the state during all this time has been under Republican control, the people have not been wholly silent and inactive. They have made themselves heard in more ways than one. The agitations at the fireside and on the hustings have seen their good effects in the passage of better laws and often in the reinstatement of better methods. It is to such efforts that we have now better protection for the fruits of labor in the lien laws. The labor bureau, if properly conducted, would be of great help to the cause of the workingmen. We no longer see the odious Pinkerton detective among us enforcing unjust demands by dubious methods. The law against the intimidation of voters and the Australian ballot makes at the polls the weak as powerful as the strong. Arbitration largely takes the place of the bludgeon, and at the time when the streets of Chicago ran with blood in a strike over Pullman cars the difficulties here between the Great Northern and the employes were adjusted easily and honorably. The board of railroad and warehouse commissioners is a step in the right direction, not only for transportation, but for storage and inspection. All that is yet needed is that it be wholly independent and that the greed of the buyer may no longer by false measures or grades wrong the producer. We no longer have special legislation, but the principle of direct legislation begins to operate as it has in the matter of taxing the unused lands. A comfortable home now makes cheerful the declining years of the old veteran. The children of the 6,000 and over school districts of the state now have, or may have, free text books and all the necessary supplies for their education. Each and all of these grand instrumentalities and improvements, and many more, have come to the people, not by the grace of the party in power, but often in defiance of it. They came as Magna Charta came, as the bill of rights came—at the demand of an aroused and earnest people.

RIPE FOR SUCCESS.

The political conditions in this state were never more hopeful for success. When the war with a foreign power was going on all questions of a national character, and which had heretofore divided the great political parties, were by common consent for the time allowed to remain silent. That war is practically over, and the great principle has been established not only for ourselves, but for the world that no nation may longer oppress another, even though it be its own colony. We now enter upon a new era, and an enlarged commerce will take to the remotest parts of the earth the enlarged products of the field and the loom. The world will grow more in a year than in a decade before. Do these crowning and matchless glories belong to a party?

In God's name, I protest against the infamous assumption. They belong to all parties, ay, they are the common heritage of the race. In time like this therefore, when the people of a state come to the selection of their officers for a proper administration of public affairs, the man who would ignore the evils under which we have so long suffered, and seek to wrest from us and appropriate to himself these common honors, and world wide in their influence and extent, should be promptly silenced as a brawler and disturber of the peace.

Our noble leader, John Lind, though still absent in the military service of his country, is with us by the inspiration of his great name and his devotion to the cause of humanity. That name alone is a tower of strength and is a household word in every Minnesota home. His nomination was neither sought nor enforced, but it came as the blessing of heaven comes, gracious, spontaneous, and all-abounding. He is not flighty, impetuous or headlong, but is calm, prudent and deliberative. He is not meddlesome, subservient or litigious, but he is courteous, manly, and tolerant. He never shirked a duty nor betrayed a trust. He never had a "policy," but his highest aim has ever been to learn the wishes of the people and then bravely carry them out. Every interest however small, every interest however large, would receive patient consideration at his hands. He is emphatically a man of the people, and every act of his life attests it. No man of his age in all this broad land exhibits in his career so many of the sterling qualities of head and heart of that greatest of all Americans—Abraham Lincoln. You tell me the people of his state do not so appreciate the man? I point you to his phenomenal run two years ago, when the heart of the country was rent with excitement, and when aggregations of wealth and power unexampled in the history of politics were hurled against the sacred cause of the people. I deem it an auspicious omen that the able and distinguished leader who then led our hosts sits face to face tonight with a few of the true and tried supporters that made his work a victory even in defeat. You tell me, again, that the political machine has not been destroyed, and I answer, true, but it is badly dilapidated and its operation is now entrusted only to other but newer and more inexperienced hands. The old practitioners who once made it a terror and a power now look smilingly on, awaiting with composure the discomfiture of the pretenders. To my friends of the allied forces I need only say: The day of our redemption is at hand! All that is needed is heroic determination, sublime courage, and an honest devotion to the interests of the people. Then shall our noble state stand proudly forth, and, gathering up the work of those who laid the foundations in the beginning, it will be truly "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled."

"THE JUDICIARY."

Patrick Fitzpatrick, of Winona, responded to the toast "The Judiciary." He spoke of the necessity of preserving the judiciary from the trammels of partisanship. Mr. Fitzpatrick is one of the most prominent men of the First district; was the nominee for congress. He is happily witty and Mr. O'Brien in introducing him referred to the remark of the Minneapolis Journal to the effect that he was the homeliest man in the First district, to which Mr. Fitzpatrick replied by saying he was willing to abide by the result of the vote of the homely men. In responding to the introduction last night, Mr. Fitzpatrick said:

Mr. Toastmaster, in that campaign I was beaten by a majority of 10,000—which goes to show that I was wrong, and there are more handsome men in the First than in any other district in the state. He referred to the judiciary as the bulwarks of the liberties of the people and eulogized the supreme bench of the state, and continued:

When two years ago the Chicago platform criticised the exercise of the power of the courts and demanded its restriction, the Republican press of this country went wild with indignation over the assault on these uncrowned kings of the bench, yet a few weeks ago the Republican party of this state denounced the idea of a continuance of the great members of the supreme bench in this state. They would place in the seats of a Mitchell, a Canty and a Buck, a machine politician. This party, which is drunk with the drunkenness of power, which is wild with the rage for more power, and which is tottering to its ruin under the influence of a manifest destiny and a more manifest barrel (laughter and applause), this party seeks to set aside a pure judiciary and to set about the rights they have taken from the people an extension of that Chinese wall they raised up and last labeled Dingleyism.

The Republican party has destroyed the commerce of the country, the speaker said, in conclusion, and it now became the duty of the people to see to it that the judiciary was preserved from the threatened attack. Mr. Fitzpatrick evoked long continued applause by the fire and vigor of his remarks, which had the added merit of being very brief.

J. L. Townley was introduced as the most modest Democrat in the state of Minnesota. He besought him to speak up, and, as Mr. Townley is famed for a voice that has the quality of the clarion.

"OUR BANK EXAMINER."

John L. Townley Says Bank Depositors Know What He Hasn't Done.

Mr. Townley said:

This state has no "bank examiner!"

Section 410 of the General Statues of 1894 provides for a "public examiner," as follows:

"That a competent person, a skillful accountant, shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, to examine state, county, city and all public and quasi-public institutions."

Section 413 gives this "public examiner" full power to visit, without prior notice, and fully examine into the assets and business conduct of all banking institutions of the state.

The law presumes that all public officers perform their respective duties! We all know that no such public duty has been performed in this state; and, therefore, we have the right to presume that we have neither a public examiner nor a bank examiner.

History and experience alike prove this to be true. We have an incumbent in the office behind a door that is marked "public examiner."

What he has done, I cannot tell you.

What he has not done, the sad bank depositors of St. Paul can tell you.

This incumbent is a Republican functionary, and was created and appointed by a Republican governor and audited, examined, passed upon and confirmed by a Republican state senate, and, hence, must be the very essence of real, actual, genuine Republicanism. As such essence, he has cost the state and its good people many millions of dollars by his failure to close up insolvent building societies and banks.

Can the grand old party point with pride to this dereliction of performance of duty? Observe the elephant's trunk hung in shame!

Personally of said incumbent I know naught, I do not know him. He is surrounded and clothed with the presumption of innocence. So are all persons under trial on indictment!

He has never been indicted yet, that I can learn. It would not avail if he were, for the amount is very large.

I visited his office once, having given prior notice with others to inform him that a building society, conducted by Republican officers, now all Republican officeholders, was robbing the poor, and to obtain his aid for the people who were thus being plundered; and he actually "dozed off into a slumber." I withdrew, knowing him to be a quiet, peaceful and inoffensive gentleman. Years afterward, that building society assigned—and as there were no assets to pay the expenses—a receiver was appointed.

Again I assert, that this function of our state government is genuine Republicanism of the confidence sort. Kind of a gold standard stuff, wherein its salary is the only product yielded.

Seriously, gentlemen, our state was very wise in the statutory creation of this office; its mission was and is to protect the innocent depositor, but under the present existing gold standard, where there is not sufficient volume of money to supply the needs of the people, we need a more active and competent performance of duty to maintain the rights of the citizens in this particular office and function.

We have suffered much, and long, and patiently. You now ask me for the remedy for this failure of public duty. I ask you from Minneapolis, can the magnetic and eloquent Republican candidate of your city, Mr. Eustis, help us out, and if he can will he do it? You do not answer. What shall be done in this dire extremity? Let me inform you.

Herald the great public and private virtues and powers of Honest John Lind to the voters of this great state, and call them to your assistance, and soon after Jan. 1, 1899, the honest people will storm the capitol building in this city, and with one loud and long command, we will break in on the office of this somnambulist and ask him to go hence to private life; and then we will show all men the difference between an honest performance of public duty, and a Republican confidence inefficiency.

C. W. Stanton, of Appleton, responded to the toast, "Democracy, the Guardian of the Farmers and Workshops."

MR. STANTON'S ADDRESS.

Democracy, the Guardian of the Farms and Workshops.

Mr. Stanton said:

Mr. Toastmaster and Fellow Democrats: Having been invited to make brief response to a toast this evening, I am grateful to the committee in charge for having considerately assigned to me a subject that is in itself an argument for, and a tribute to, Democracy.

That Democracy is the "guardian of the farms and the workshops" is a proposition so elementary and axiomatic that to submit argument in its support is wholly superfluous. Its verification is found on every page of the history of this grand country from the time of Thomas Jefferson down to the present day. And it is because this is true that we who are assembled here tonight are Democrats.

The great interest of this great country, the producing cause of all its property, is found on the farms and in the workshops. Here all wealth originates, here are the people upon whom our national progress, prosperity and happiness depend, and here are found the interests upon which the great Democratic party has always lavished its careful attention and bestowed its protecting guardianship. Those who daily follow the injunction "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" are now, as they ever have been, the bulwark of law and order—the source of our nation's greatness in time of peace, and its surest defenders in time of war.

And it is a satisfaction for me to know that the party which has always seemed to me to be the nearest right has never ceased to admonish the people that all shall stand equal before the law and that there shall be no discriminations in making, construeing or enforcing the law.

A government so administered is the guardian and best friend of the farmers and workingmen, for their interests require no special legislative favors; they need and ask only fair play and equal rights and such has ever been accorded to them by the Democratic party.

And so it is to the Democratic party that the people have learned to turn for aid and sympathy in time of trouble, for strength to resist encroachments upon their rights, for support and encouragement in the advocacy of just demands—for a medium

through which the common people may speak and be certain to be heard.

No greater evidence of the truth that the Democratic party is the party—the agent—of the farmers and the workingmen—the masses—ever was or ever can be given than was furnished at Chicago in 1896 when, clad in the armor of a righteous cause—a cause as holy as the cause of liberty—the Democratic representatives of the people declared in ringing words that this grand nation should no longer bow at the shrine of Mammon; when it was proven that the principles upon which Democracy rests are as everlasting as the hills, and that they must be applied to new conditions as they arise.

I can see one great reason why Democracy has never failed to be the guardian of the farms and the workshops. It is a reason that stands out pre-eminently and conspicuously above all of the many others. It is that Democrats have the courage of their convictions. They are never guilty of that most culpable of all inconsistencies—the inconsistency between a man's conviction and his vote; between his conscience and his conduct. No Democrat can be charged with an inconsistency like that. Constant loyalty to Democratic principles under the repeated discouragements of a minority vote is, I take it, sufficient proof of this statement.

Cherishing the virtues and the principles of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, inspired by the zeal and faithfulness of William J. Bryan and our distinguished guest, let us manfully discharge all the duties which Democracy imposes and earnestly carry on the work of human liberty and human happiness. Auspicious omens cheer us. Great examples are before us. Let us cherish those hopes which belong to us; let us devote ourselves to the great objects of our party and our country; let us raise our conceptions to the magnitude and the importance of the duties that devolve upon us; let our comprehensions be as broad as the party for which we act, our aspirations as high as its certain destiny, and imbued with the patriotism and loyalty which is our heritage.

Let us make Minnesota one of the strongest and brightest links in that Democratic chain which is destined, I fondly believe, to soon unite all national effort in the interests of the farms and the workshops of our great republic. (Applause.)

In introducing James Gray, of Minneapolis, Mr. O'Brien begged the indulgence of the company, if he should happen to say anything derogatory of St. Paul, for Mr. Gray would have to speak within limitations, for he was going to be the next mayor of Minneapolis. Mr. Gray was received with a warmth that demonstrated his popularity, and he was particularly happy in his local illusions, putting himself on good terms with the St. Paulites by saying that, if the kick applied to William Henry Eustis at the time of the census trouble in St. Paul and which overcame his inertia and carried him sixteen feet should be applied again, and this time send him sixteen miles.

POLITICS AND REFORM.

James Gray Tells Why the One Is as Practical as the Other.

Mr. Gray said:

I might with propriety demand a division of this question. I know of nothing in the law of banquets to compel a man to discuss two such divergent, almost belligerent, topics on one supper—politics on the one hand and reform on the other; politics before taking and reform after taking; politics in Minneapolis, reform in St. Paul.

The purification of our politics is not necessarily an iridescent dream. The nation has broken the nightmare that held it to this repugnant idea. It is still weak, it is covered with a cold chill, but it is awake. Political reform and reform politics, once two distinct, almost antagonistic branches of effort, have so far coalesced as to run a parallel course. The man who now tries to reform our politicians is alive to the fact that he must also give the politician pure material on which to work. The reformer who has heretofore exhausted himself inveighing against corrupt bodies of voters is no longer above learning the causes of their condition. We have certainly made progress in locating the disease. We know that it breeds in our large cities, that it spreads to the smaller ones, that it exists sporadically even in the rural districts. Its germs have been seen, recognized, even at times touched by the grand jury. The father of all the bacilli is indeed the corrupt use of money in elections. Whether it is offered directly to an alderman or a member of congress or expended by a so-called committee to overwhelm the verdict of the people, it is the death-dealing infection that pervades our whole political system. Our crude sense of justice applies to the highwayman the rigors of the law; twenty years for twenty dollars (formerly he was hung). But for the knaves who under the name of a campaign by corruption sap the independence, honor, nay, even the reason of our voters we reserve places at the council board; we feast them and toast them and make them tin gods in Minnesota—in Ohio only United States senators.

The problem of pure politics is not an easy one to solve. It would be simple to say: "There is no need to use money in elections. The state prints the ballots; let the people vote for whom they choose." This Arcadian measure, however, would have but one effect. The people, not being periodically stirred, would not respond to their duty. Only a minority would attend the elections, and the base element would control the ballot. Organization of the volunteer sort appears to be necessary. It remains for the law to establish the line of demarcation between legitimate effort, which makes for the good of the community, and sordid treachery to the interests of the people. Legal attempts to stop corruption in elections result too often in compelling the bribers merely to change their base. In this state it would seem as if they had no difficulty in keeping a lap ahead of the law. Perhaps, as the Irishman remarked on another occasion, "That was the intintion." The Minnesota corrupt practices act does not measure up in any manner to the boy's description of the horse—it has not four legs, neither has it one on each corner, neither has it any corner.

And yet America has made progress. We have succeeded fairly well in protecting the ballot. But, while we have safely guarded the ballot box, we have left the primary, the key to the whole position, practically unwatched. The kind of legislation we have had in Minnesota on the primary is just the kind of legislation we should expect from a dominant party. A "dominant" party is one usually more interested in nominations than elections. It expects that any old thing labeled Republican will pull through at the polls. And we cannot dispute the proposition—they have proved it on us too often. But, while the dominant party is interested in nominations, it is not necessarily interested in good nominations. To show you that this is true I need only mention the fact that every man who voted for our present caucus law thought he had it fixed so that it would allow him to be returned. Most of them were returned. Those who were not were certain that the state was being ruined by reform. Minnesota can stand a good deal of that sort of ruin. If we can get a fusion legislature there is hope of accomplishing something for caucus reform, but if we wait for the dominant party to act we shall probably have to wait until all the "leaders" who have been promised promotion under the present system have passed out of sight. In that event we shall very likely stand, like Macbeth when the descendants of Banquo file in procession across the stage, and exclaim with him:

"What, will the line stretch out till the crack of doom?"

Party lines, where they traverse the real necessities of the people, are distinctly weaker today than they have ever been. Nearly all the practical movements for reform in city and state government have received their impetus from men who broke party lines in order to gain their ends. The lesson we may gather from the facts is that parties are but limited trustees of the powers of the people. They do not own anything; their powers are those of an agent held to strict accountability. When they seek to set up ownership, to exercise proprietary rights, to acquire the fee in the ballot, they are apt to make sad discoveries as to the fickleness of estimated majorities. Politics and reform are thus brought closer together, for the party man is not slow to comprehend that his party must be the agent of some definite movement in favor of the people or it will soon cease to be a party at all. He learns this not from the hack whose voice and vote are always to be had, but from the "independent" who is ever on the dividing line, and who, without prejudice, is able to estimate for himself the good and evil influences in all parties. It is this class of voters, quiet men who neither desire nor are fitted for leadership, men whose main desire is good government—from these leaders, if they are wise, learn that reform is just as practical as politics.

The programme for the speech-making was changed by Toastmaster O'Brien, who said he would take the liberty of making a substitute for the address called for from Senator Jones, and proposed the toast "The Health of William J. Bryan," and would ask Hon. James K. Jones to respond. Under the stimulus of the toast and the personality of the distinguished guest the assemblage went wild. As Senator Jones arose the company arose with him and greeted him with deafening applause. The guests waved napkins and shouted their approval of the man and the toast. Senator Jones spoke earnestly and went into the broad field of political economy and spoke broadly on a wide topic. His presence is impressive, and his eminence in the party made his hearers listen with the knowledge that the speaker would probably go into the field of politics so deeply

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that his remarks might be take as indicating the feeling of the National Democratic committee on the actual issues. He got to the meat of his remarks with little introduction, and before his hearers could quite follow him he was in the midst of a disquisition on the money question. His views were exposed on a large scale, and he spoke with the fervor of a man knowing his subject and having it very close to his heart. He was interrupted by applause at times that was fervid and long-continued. His reference to the Spanish war and his declaration that the government was forced into the war by the Democracy awoke the company to a great burst of enthusiasm, and his refutation of the imputation of his having been a colonel in the Civil war and his explanation that he carried a musket was greeted with laughter. The senator spoke very rapidly for more than an hour.

SENATOR JONES' SPEECH.

He Discusses Conditions Which Bring Prosperity to a Country.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Democrats: I am grateful to you for the cordial welcome that you have extended to me tonight, and for the courtesies of this occasion. I am aware it is not due me personally, but it comes from the fact that I have at this time the honor of being the chairman of the Democratic national committee, and have something to do with the management, control and direction of the Democratic effort in the coming campaign.

There have been from the beginning of this government two schools in politics. One has believed in equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none; the other has felt that special privilege should be extended to certain individuals and corporations, to certain favored men and organizations; that certain men and organizations should be the beneficiaries of the law and that such organizations should reap the reward of the labor of the toiling millions of

Continued on Fourth Page.

Adam Fetsch, Fifth and Robert.

After dinner go to Adam Fetsch's for your cigar.

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