

Daily Globe

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ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1878.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State convention will be held at Music Hall, in the city of St. Paul, on Thursday, September 6th, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates to be voted for at the ensuing general election, for the following offices:

- JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT, STATE ATTORNEY. The apportionment, as agreed upon at the late meeting of the State Central Committee, is based upon 150 votes, or the major fraction thereof, of the average vote cast at the last general election for the four principal State offices voted for at that time—each organized county being, however, entitled to one vote. The several counties are, therefore, entitled to delegates as follows:

Table listing delegates for various counties: Aitken, 1; Anoka, 3; Becker, 3; Benton, 2; Big Stone, 1; Blue Earth, 1; Brown, 2; Carlton, 1; Cass, 1; Chippewa, 1; Cloud, 1; Cottonwood, 1; Crow Wing, 1; Douglas, 1; Fillmore, 1; Freeborn, 1; Grant, 1; Hennepin, 1; Isanti, 1; Jackson, 1; Kanabec, 1; Kandiyohi, 1; Lake, 1; Le Sueur, 1; Lincoln, 1; Lyon, 1; McLeod, 1; Yellow Medicine, 1.

District Congressional Convention.

The Democratic convention for the Third Congressional district will be held at Music Hall, in the city of St. Paul, on Friday, Sept. 6th, at 10 a. m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said district in Congress.

The basis of representation as agreed upon by the committee is one delegate for each 150 votes or major fraction thereof, of the average vote cast at the last general election for the four principal State offices then voted for—each organized county, however, to be entitled to one vote. The several counties will therefore be entitled to delegates as follows:

Table listing delegates for various counties: Aitken, 1; Anoka, 3; Becker, 3; Benton, 2; Big Stone, 1; Blue Earth, 1; Brown, 2; Carlton, 1; Cass, 1; Chippewa, 1; Cloud, 1; Cottonwood, 1; Crow Wing, 1; Douglas, 1; Fillmore, 1; Freeborn, 1; Grant, 1; Hennepin, 1; Isanti, 1; Jackson, 1; Kanabec, 1; Kandiyohi, 1; Lake, 1; Le Sueur, 1; Lincoln, 1; Lyon, 1; McLeod, 1; Yellow Medicine, 1.

Rarus can now go. We have Hayes.

Le Roi est mort; vive le Roi. 'Rah for Hayes.

Rarus did well yesterday. Let's see if Hayes will do as well to-day.

If any man says aught against Mr. Hayes to-day, spot him on the snout.

Mr. HAYES is a pretty decent fellow, after all. We'll stick to this platform till after the fair.

EDWIN FORREST brought \$16,000. If Hayes is a success at the State fair to-day somebody may offer as much for him.

The Republicans of Vermont, who endorsed Hayes' policy—in coming to St. Paul—have carried that State by a large majority. 'Rah for Hayes.

For one day the GLOBE will not say anything about Hayes not being elected, though we really think the people would have enjoyed his visit more if he actually had been chosen.

WHERE'S WHEELER? He should not have deserted his friends and neglected the opportunity of a life-time to see the biggest fair on earth at St. Paul. Mr. Hayes had better sense. 'Rah for Hayes.

Mr. HAYES is not a candidate for the Presidency in 1880, and therefore has no selfish motive in coming to St. Paul. We can afford to receive him, with all the honors due his high station. 'Rah for Hayes.

Among the Republican orators who are now stamping the State of Maine are Senator Patterson and Congressman Robert Smalls, of South Carolina. Smalls is just

out of the penitentiary for stealing from the State treasury, accepting and offering bribes, while Patterson is a fugitive from justice, and is now under indictment for perjury and bribery. These are the men whom the Republicans delight to honor.

WILBUR F. STORZY'S paper objects to Mr. Hayes visiting St. Paul for the purpose of exhibiting himself to the people, but the attractions were so great that Wilbur couldn't resist the temptation to follow along in Mr. Hayes' train.

THE GLOBE must be permitted to change its policy, and to come out flat-footed in favor of Hayes. It fully approves of his course—in coming to St. Paul—and for twenty-four hours, at least, or until reason resumes its sway, must be permitted to shout with the loudest: "Rah for Hayes."

An additional attraction to our fair of fairs will be the presence of Wilbur F. Storzy, of the Chicago Times. His nibs is a greater curiosity than a score of prize pigs. He is the best known man in the country by reputation, and the least known personally. He will divide the honors with Edwin Forrest and Great Eastern. Give us your flipper, old man.

It will be seen by an official notice elsewhere published that a formidable citizens' movement was inaugurated last evening to secure aid to forward to the yellow fever sufferers of the South. The plan is to have a citizens' committee of one hundred to canvass for subscriptions at the State Fair. While we are enjoying our harvest festival, death and desolation most dire are stalking through several of our sister States, and in some cases the living have not sufficient health and strength to bury their dead. Nothing could be more appropriate than that from our comparative plenty we should contribute liberally.

PRINCIPLE AND POLICY.

Principle is one thing and policy is another. It is customary to decry policy; to insist upon a rigid pursuit of principle; an unalterable line of conduct which disdains subterfuge and scorns strategy. But in every-day life nothing is lost by policy. Policy is an ably able of principle—assists in accomplishing results that would, without its aid, be impossible of attainment. The diplomat employs policy to enable him to carry out his principles, and finds in it an invaluable aid. A notable example is furnished in European politics. For many years the Vatican has been at swords points with the government of Germany. The church in the empire has been subjected to embarrassment at every point. Her prelates have been hampered in their ecclesiastical duties by restrictive and oppressive laws, for the violation of which they have been cast into prison, driven into exile and obliged to suffer the confiscation of their estates. Pope Pius IX. set his face against the employment of any means except the most straightforward to counteract the effect of the hostility of the government. He would not stoop to conciliation. He knew the rights of the church and imperiously demanded that they should be respected. His austere demeanor provoked opposition from the German chancellor, who abated nothing of the rigor of the laws. Combativeness in the chancellor, and when the aged pontiff went to his rest he left the church and the State still estranged. His successor, however, was more politic. He saw a way of reconciliation. He employed strategy—policy. He made overtures to Bismarck in a friendly spirit and was met with courtesy and even reverence. Negotiations were opened and prosecuted, and at last Pope Leo has been successful in restoring the church of Rome to its former relations with the Berlin government. The restrictive laws imposed upon the clergy have been set aside, and the German people can pay all due reverence to the spiritual head of the church without doing violence to the civil laws of their country. The concessions obtained are of incalculable benefit to the Roman church, but had the present Pope pursued the same line of conduct followed by his predecessor the alienation would have still continued. All of which goes to prove our original proposition, that while principle is undoubtedly an excellent thing in the abstract, policy can accomplish greater results when judiciously employed, and is the most valuable auxiliary and handmaid of principle.

BEECHER'S OPINION OF HIS BETTERS.

The notorious preacher-politician who brought such deep despair upon the cause of religion a few years ago by his libidinous conduct with the ewe lambs of his flock in Brooklyn, has been venturing his views of Grant, Butler and Hayes in the California papers. Like all men of his lax moral principles, he finds much to admire in Grant, and like Robeson, Pomeroy, Williams, Babcock, McKee, and all other disreputables, he is warmly in favor of his nomination for the Presidency in 1880. He declares that he is a Grant man—a first, middle and last. "I have always been a Grant man," he says. "I have never swerved from that faith. I think him to have the very genius of common sense. When called to power he made the mistakes natural to a man brought up in the army. He undertook to manage the government as if it were an army. Later in our history he will be looked back to as one of our greatest men. We never had a President who was not called a scoundrel, and criticised as imbecile, corrupt, incompetent, foolish and everything else, but as soon as they went out of office the clamor all died out. Fifty years later they loomed up on the horizon as great men, and people began to make pilgrimages to their tombs. I think it will be the same way with Grant." Probably Mr. Beecher's studies of tombstone poetry has inspired in him an extraordinary faith in post mortem honor to a man utterly destitute of honor during his life. But in history there are Caligulas, Neros and Georges as well as Cromwells, Washingtons and Lincolns, and the history of the future may be just as well as generous. In such a case Mr. Beecher's expectations will hardly be realized.

SHERMAN'S SKULLDUGGERY.

He is Responsible for the Secrecy of Small Change. [Washington Special (Sept. 2) to Cincinnati Enquirer.] The idiotic attempt of the Republican Congressional committee to attribute the secrecy of small change to the economy of the Democratic House is as ridiculous as it is untrue. The secrecy and distress entailed by it upon commercial communities is chargeable to the policy of John Sherman, who holds all the small bills that come into his hands. Not only this, under orders issued by him all officers under the treasury disburse money as required to pay all obligations, in amounts less than five dollars, in silver. Sherman, who has designated scores of National banks as depositories, had hoped that his offer to transport to them free of charge silver coin, would induce the banks to take large amounts of silver, and by thus giving it circulation among the people would keep them in the dark as to his real motive in desiring to force silver at the expense of small bills. Unhappily for him the banks did not respond as he had hoped; and, meanwhile anticipating a different state of affairs than now exists, Sherman played a little home-bacon game to comply with the law, forbidding him to retire the circulating medium and yet retain it. It is an absolute fact that since Sherman has inaugurated his policy to force silver, he has kept in the treasury all the small bills which come into it. He does it in this way: If at the end of the week he finds one million or more of small bills in the treasury (he cites the amount solely to illustrate), he places them either in the fund which he keeps on hand to redeem fractional currency, or the fund on hand to redeem the notes of banks gone into liquidation. For the amount of small notes thus placed in these funds he takes therefrom bills of the larger denomination, and thus holds that he keeps faith with the Fort bill, which prevents him from retiring legal tenders, while the fact is that the small notes thus diverted from circulation might as well be buried in the bottom of the sea, so far as they serve the people any good as circulating medium. The fact is that Sherman has become convinced that to maintain his position he must largely depend on silver to help him keep the small bills out of circulation, and for this purpose the expense of his holding the smaller denominations of currency.

big-brained man. He has a certain kind of ability, but he is not the man I should select for a saint—a political saint, I mean—one whose aureole is not expected to be very brilliant. When all that is of the earth earthy shall have been winnowed out of him, there may be something left in the other world."

As Butler never laid claim to being a saint, he stands much better both before the world and the Almighty than does Beecher, for we have the declaration of Holy Writ for the assertion that God hates a hypocrite, and a bad man who makes no pretensions to morality is respected infinitely more than a canting hypocrite.

This "unco gude" champion of Grant saves his bitterest pill for Mr. Hayes. He says of him: "Mr. Hayes seems to me to be a most excellent gentleman—a man with the very best intentions, with a good deal of quiet persistence, but without that big power of brain by which he can make his will over the will of other men. I think that in a time of comparative peace, when there were questions of only ordinary importance to be settled, he would make a model President. He is not for a time like this, when there are eddies, and conflicts, and tides, when it is necessary for a man, by force of disposition, to make other men do right."

Rendered into vulgar Anglo-Saxon. Plymouth's pastor regards the occupant of the executive chair of this great nation as an amiable dumphool. It would be interesting to know what Mr. Hayes thinks of Beecher. The good and the bad opinion of Beecher, however, will not be apt to either raise or lower the estimation in which Mr. Hayes is held by the people at large. It is idle talk that can do no one harm.

TWO FAIRS, AND HOW IT HAPPENED.

A good many people are remarking, about these times, that it is surprising that Minneapolis should hold a fair the same week of the State Fair at St. Paul. As a matter of fact, the competition has made both fairs better than either one of them would have been by itself, but it is nevertheless unfortunate that men of Mr. Washburn's and Mr. King's calibre should be able to array a single community against the entire State.

St. Paul made no effort and expressed no desire to secure the State Fair. On the contrary, the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce on the 4th of February last passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That if Minneapolis shall be selected for the next State Fair, we recommend the citizens of St. Paul and the entire State to unite their efforts to make the fair a success."

The State Fair last year having been a success under the joint management of the State Association and the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, Mr. King desired to continue the union, except that in lieu of recognizing the State Association as an independent body, he proposed to hire the organization for the sum of \$2,000, and run the whole thing as a private speculation. This the State Fair Association very properly refused to do, and much against her expectations, or even inclinations, St. Paul accepted the State Fair as a public duty, due the State by her chief and capital city.

The State Fair last year had been held the first week in September and it had been agreed to hold the next State Fair the same week, when it was supposed the exhibition would be at Minneapolis. The State Fair simply changed its location and continued the time as agreed upon.

Of course the State Fair is a success. That was assured as soon as St. Paul took hold of the enterprise, even though it was forced upon her. The rancor which Minneapolis has displayed in behalf of Mr. King's private exhibition and against St. Paul is in marked contrast to the resolution of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce quoted above.

It appears that it was Gov. C. C. Washburn who made the speech at Minneapolis, belittling St. Paul, and not Gen. W. D. Washburn, the Congressional candidate. The speech was made at Gen. Washburn's house, and hence the error, which the GLOBE cheerfully corrects. At the same time it must be evident that C. C. Washburn's views and wishes would have great influence with his brother. C. C. Washburn is largely interested in Minneapolis and his interests, or supposed interests will have more weight with W. D. Washburn than all others combined. Though the utterance in question was not absolutely his own, it substantially expresses his sentiments.

The Democratic State Convention meets at Music Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. The Ohio platform, which, so far as national matters are concerned, ought to be adopted by the Minnesota Democrats, is given elsewhere.

The Republicans went through the same old motions yesterday, resolved their usual platitudes, nominated the same old State officers, and adjourned with a rush to see Rarus. Great is Republicanism.

REPUBLICAN ROOSTERS.

THEY MEET IN SOLEMN STATE CONCLAVE.

The Platform of the Usual Variety—After Renominating Berry, Whitcomb and Nichols the convention Resolves to See Rarus and Incontinently Gets Up and Gits. Soon after 11 o'clock yesterday morning strangers commenced to gather before the entrance to Music Hall till travel was almost stopped along Wabasha street. The crowd, however, soon disappeared up the steps leading into the large hall, which was soon pretty well filled with men who stood round chatting and mopping their streaming faces. The conversation showed that many of the strangers were grangers, or at least, interested in agricultural matters, as crops, reapers, prices and quality of wheat were the principal topics. That they were also politicians was evident from the relative chances of success of Dunnell, Strat, Poehler, Washburn and Donnelly mixing in the conversation. It was thought, by some that Strat's chances were very much strained by the disclosures made by the investigating committee at St. Peter, and not a few thought it would be good policy to introduce a plank in their platform condemning the extravagance and bad management of the hospital. This, it will be seen, was partly acted upon, in introducing the third resolution.

But the subject which seemed to be uppermost in men's minds and foremost on their tongues was the great State fair, and all seemed anxious that the business of the convention should be rushed through as quickly as possible so that a rush might be made to the fair grounds in time to see Rarus to beat himself. The convention was called to order by Hon. George A. Brackett, of Minneapolis, who read the call.

At 11 o'clock of Fairbairn county, then moved that Hon. Thomas Simpson, of Winona, be called to the chair. The motion was unanimously carried. W. Huswell, of Fairbairn, on motion of L. J. Alford, was elected secretary pro tem. COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS. Mr. Simpson thanked the convention for the unexpected honor conferred on him, and hoped they would have an old fashioned unanimous convention. He then appointed J. N. Coe, of Rice county; V. Seward, of Blue Earth; R. N. Johnson, of Otter Tail; W. G. Keller, of Freeborn; and C. W. Wiley, of Hennepin, a committee of five on credentials.

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COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM. Gen. Sanborn moved that one from each judicial district be appointed as committee on platform, which was carried. The chair announced the committee: First district, J. H. Sanborn; second, W. M. McClure; third, L. J. Alford; fourth, R. Chute; fifth, A. J. Edgerton; sixth, Geo. C. Olmsted; seventh, J. R. Howard; eighth, M. B. Soule; ninth, Frank Gifford; tenth, J. A. Lovely; eleventh, Albert Sift; twelfth, James Compton.

COMMITTEE ON SELECTION OF STATE CENTRAL OFFICERS. Mr. Edgerton moved that one from each judicial district be appointed to recommend a central committee for the coming year. Carried. The chair announced the following as the committee: First district, G. S. Acker; 2d, S. H. Danforth; 3d, Edwin Dunn; 4th, J. B. J. Edgerton; 5th, George Y. Wheeler; 6th, G. C. Burt; 7th, T. C. McClure; 8th, C. H. Smith; 9th, Ernst Hainlain; 10th, John McNally; 11th, H. C. Kendall; 12th, J. W. Aretander.

It was then moved by Mr. Alford, and carried unanimously, that the temporary organization be made a permanent organization. STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The committee on selection of names for State central committee reported, recommending the following, which report was adopted: First district, D. M. Sabin, Washington county. Second district, H. A. Castle, St. Paul. Third district, L. N. Coe, Olmsted. Fourth district, C. T. Woodbury, Anoka. Fifth district, J. B. Clement, Rice. Sixth district, J. A. Keister, Fairbairn. Seventh district, L. W. Collins, Stearns. Eighth district, E. L. Howe, Scott. Ninth district, David Benson, Renville. Tenth district, Ed. Thompson, Houston. Eleventh district, A. N. Sapp, Kandiyohi. Twelfth district, A. B. Gier, Kandiyohi. At large, G. L. Brackett.

THE DELEGATES. The committee on credentials then reported the following list of delegates: Aitken county—G. W. King. Anoka county—M. Q. Butterfield, John Hutton. Becker county—P. C. Slette, J. G. McGraw, T. Holton. Benton county—G. W. Benedict. Big Stone county—L. J. Jordan. Brown county—A. C. Lunde, A. Blanchard. Blue Earth county—B. F. Evans, D. C. Evans, D. Mendenhall, A. D. Seward. Carlton county—A. N. Sapp. Cass county—Ernst Hainlain, George Mix. Crow Wing county—W. M. Wick, G. J. Hartley. Chippewa county—S. C. Johnson, M. C. Turner, E. G. Long. Chippewa county—T. M. Severns, Ole O. Lien. Clay county—Thos. Anderson. Cottonwood county—C. H. Smith, John Hutton. Dodge county—Gen. Edgerton. Dakota county—T. C. Davis, E. G. Rogers, G. Hancock, C. A. Baker. Douglas county—L. K. Aaker, A. A. Brown, Gilbert Sargent. Fairbairn county—C. J. Kimball, J. B. Wakefield, G. W. Boswell, Hans Gilbertson. Freeborn county—W. W. Williams, Chas. Kilderson, G. Hallandson, J. A. Lovely, T. Sheehan, W. G. Keller. Fillmore county—Hon. J. M. Wheat, C. M. Lovell, O. G. Wall, M. T. Jones, Francis Hall, Peter McCracken. Gresham county—L. A. Thatcher, D. C. Hill, C. C. Webster, S. Church, N. Miller, S. J. Willard. Houston county—W. E. Potter, Foster Johnson, Dr. Grandall, Edward Thompson, John McNally. Hennepin county—Geo. A. Brackett, D. Morrison, C. W. Johnson, H. G. Hicks, H. B. Brown, E. P. Lane, E. A. Lovely, A. C. Kimball, Richard Chute, J. C. Whitney, Z. Demerles, Nelson Williams. Iant county—John H. Strong, C. W. White. Jackson county—G. C. Chamberlain, E. Severson. Kanabec county—S. J. Stanchwell. Kandiyohi county—N. S. Sjoebz, M. Johnson, H. Sanderson, John V. Aretander. Lake county—R. S. Stanchwell. Lac qui Parle county—T. F. Jacobson. Le Sueur county—G. M. Cartwright, M. Cheadle, E. R. Davis. Lyon county—G. Jacobson, G. F. Case. McLeod county—S. G. Anderson, Liberty Hall. Meeker county—W. S. Drill, S. A. Plumley, N. E. Hanson. Morrison county—Lyman Signor, T. M. Yrigor. Murray county—C. Bromwich. Mower county—R. I. Smith, E. A. Brown, C. B. Kennedy, H. P. Corey. Martin county—C. H. Ballard, E. F. Wade. Nobles county—M. B. Soule, S. O. Torrey. Nicollet county—Dr. J. W. Daniels, W. J. Bean, M. P. Children. Olmsted county—E. A. Doty, E. Dan, C. E. Stacy, James Coe, H. R. Smith. Otter Tail county—M. Anderson, B. N. Johnson, James Compton. Pine county—R. W. Barrows. Pope county—A. C. Peterson, O. O. Wann. Ramsey county—Gen. John B. Sanborn, Gustave Wiley, C. H. Bradley, Geo. S. Acker, W. H. Mead, W. E. Brimhall, Wm. Freeman, J. B. Rice. Rice county—A. E. Barclay, T. B. Clement, A. Thompson, G. W. Whalen, H. Scriber, A. Thompson. Rock county—T. J. Kniss, Wm. Jacobson. Beville county—H. Ahren, M. Stone.

Scott county—Frank Gifford, August Arndt, Stearns county—T. C. McClure, J. B. Howard, B. C. Winslow, C. Bridgman. Stevens county—W. J. Monroe, W. W. Griswold. St. Louis county—Wm. Kendall, H. C. Grandall. Swift county—J. P. Jacobson. Sherburne county—Arthur N. Dare. Sibley county—Christ Didra, John Gerken, J. P. Kirby. Steele county—L. L. Wheelock, J. W. Bass, J. B. relay, J. E. Tresdell. Wadena county—C. B. Jordan. Washburn county—W. M. McClure, John Proctor, J. W. Furler, Frank Erickson. Watonwan county—L. H. Bishop, Geo. J. Johnston. Winain county—Peter Hanson. Winona county—Thomas Simpson, L. R. Brooks, F. B. Sloan, John Fickert, F. C. Robinson, L. J. Alford. Wright county—J. N. Stacy, W. W. Webster, A. M. Kimball, S. A. Putnam, M. S. Hartman. Yellow Medicine county—Jos. Fortier, M. O. Hall.

After a few corrections of clerical errors the report was adopted. The Platform. General Sanborn then presented the report of the committee on platform, as follows: It is customary for political parties in convention assembled to restate the principles upon which they were founded, by which they have been preserved, and for which they claim themselves entitled to future confidence.

The Republicans of the State of Minnesota reaffirm their devotion to the great principles of equal rights, personal freedom and national unity, to defend and preserve what the Republican party throughout the Union was called into being by a act of the popular conscience acting upon the will of the people.

It has by a judicial system of government aid to great works of internal improvement made ready for settlement areas of eighteen years ago were beyond the frontier but which are now great and prosperous States, thereby furnishing lands to the landless and homes to the homeless, not in a wilderness but in the midst of civilization and refinement which under that system have accompanied settlements instead of lagging behind them.

It has in all States protected the rights of every citizen both the black man and the white, and civil liberties, and in its financial measures, its inveterate prejudices, sectional hate and bitter opposition to the Democratic party, consummated a restored and better government, a more just and free will of a recruited people and no longer entangled by the sword.

It has been demonstrated by Legislatures and in courts that no constitutional right inheres in government to protect the people against monopolies from the powerful, arbitrary and rapacious. The destruction of principles the Republicans of the State of Minnesota in convention assembled resolve.

That in its efforts to restore harmony at the South, in administering the various executive departments so that no taint of corruption rests upon them, in emancipating the primary cause of the people from the domination of officeholders, in its redemption of its pledges of civil liberties, and in its financial measures, its inveterate prejudices, sectional hate and bitter opposition to the Democratic party, consummated a restored and better government, a more just and free will of a recruited people and no longer entangled by the sword.

Second—We believe that the faith of the nation is pledged to pay its debt in coin. We urge persistence in policy of speedy specie resumption, because it will be the policy of common honesty, wise economy and prudent statesmanship. We believe that the people against the doctrine of an unlimited and irrefragable paper currency issued by the United States as a permanent medium, because it is a constitutional matter, because it will use the name of the United States, because it will settle values and betray the resources of the country into the hands of speculators, because it will bear with disastrous force upon the laboring man by putting into operation the well-known law that under such a currency the prices of the necessities of life rise first, while the wages of labor, and the value of property never to an equality of purchasing power; because under such a policy the price of agricultural products, while the wages of labor, and the value of property never to an equality of purchasing power; because the farmer sells at a gold standard but is compelled to receive prices for all he buys, because under such a policy is practical confiscation and is the ally of communism, is dishonest and has brought disaster to the people of this State, because it has never to an equality of purchasing power; 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