

THE DAILY GLOBE

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WEATHER FOR TODAY. WASHINGTON, July 25.—Forecast for Sunday: Minnesota—Threatening weather, probably showers and cooler Sunday afternoon; variable winds, becoming north.

Table with 3 columns: Place, Temp. Place, Temp. Bismarck 86-88 Helena 82-70 Boston 70-74 Montreal 70-78 Buffalo 70-70 New York 78-72 Chicago 66-78 Pittsburgh 74-73 Cincinnati 76-80 Winnipeg 68-82

DAIRY MEANS. Barometer, 29.86; relative humidity, 70; weather, partly cloudy; maximum thermometer, 82; minimum thermometer, 53; daily range, 29; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last 24 hours, 0; thermometer, 68; wind, southwest.

A STRANGE MIXTURE. The outcome of the long and turbulent session of the People's party convention is a mixture of contradictory elements fairly representative of that extraordinary body itself.

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The several factions of the Populist party and the one candidate on whom they have agreed are now placed in a peculiar and somewhat embarrassing position. Democrats who follow the Chicago convention must vote for Bryan and Sewall. Populists who follow the St. Louis instructions must vote for Bryan and Watson.

tion is not nearly as pleasant as Mr. Bryan's friends had planned it to be for him.

We have paid little attention to the sponon pure silverites, miscalling themselves "bimetallists," who also were in session at St. Louis, because they deserve little. The great body of the People's party delegates were men thoroughly in earnest, as were the body of those that met in Chicago.

Those who are urging that the government extend its paternalistic care over other great institutions and industries of the nation, and assume to believe that it can manage matters better than individual enterprise, with individual conscience and individual responsibility behind it, might profitably consider the conclusions reached by the Indian educators, who have been in session, during the last week, in this city.

As one listens to the talk of men on the streets where little knots gather to hear some enthusiastic silverite descant on the beneficence of his theories, listens to the questions put and answers given, hears the opinions of business men who should be better informed, reads the editorial discussions of this all-pervading topic in the papers advocating more and cheaper money, one wonders where is the source of all this error; how comes it that in a country where education is universal and general intelligence boastfully claimed to be superior to that in any other nation, such erratic ideas of finance and government can find place in the minds of so many men.

Our schools are justified because they prepare the youth of the land for the duties that they will have to discharge when the years bring the age of citizenship to them. And what, in all the text books used by the great mass of students, do we find that teaches them the elementary, simple and easily understood facts and laws of government, of money, its nature, origin, supply, and the relations of government to it?

The government gives utterly insufficient appropriation for Indian education, and is inattentive to the administration of Indian affairs. The whole constitution of the Indian bureau retains many of the objectionable features that have prevailed in it from the first. You can get an appropriation for spending \$20,000,000 on new ironclads through congress with much greater ease than you can authorize the expenditure of \$20,000 for Indian schools.

sumed. This is only one more instance of the unfitness of the government to assume the paternalistic function. Everywhere that results in cruelty, corruption and the very debauchery of decay. Surely we want no more of it. It is disruptive and destructive, both to the individual and to the state.

Only a few months ago every publication, scientific and lay, was filled with accounts of the extraordinary virtue and value of the new illuminant called acetylene. The public was told that the whole business and method of lighting had been revolutionized, and that by the excellence and cheapness of this modern agent a new era was to be brought about, in which gaslight and the electric light would retire as far to the rear as the stage coach has before the conquering locomotive.

The Globe was, we believe, the first authority in the United States to lay before the public the facts relating to the comparative cost of coal gas, oil gas, water gas and acetylene, showing that the obstacle to the conquering progress of the new illuminant was not in lack of merit on its part, but the fact that the cost of production was equal to or greater than that of the illuminants now in use.

While experiments have been made in a large number of places on the continent with acetylene, all those who are using it or are interested in its use are waiting upon the same expected and hoped-for lessening of the cost of production. Until that has taken place, the present methods of illumination may rest reasonably secure against the encroachments of their dangerous rival.

An extraordinary parallel. In an editorial of today, "A Big Question," you say: "We presume that not even the most ardent fiat money man will deny that a war in Europe, withdrawing a million men from the cultivation of the soil, and calling for supplies to support them in the field, would raise the price of every bushel of wheat produced in the United States."

It is a self-evident fact that such a condition would raise the price of every bushel of wheat, not only in the United States, but in the world. This being true, why would not a condition produced by the unlimited coinage of silver in the United States raise the price of every bushel of wheat, why will not an unlimited demand created by a condition of unlimited coinage raise the price of every ounce of silver to the value limited by law, namely, \$1.29 per ounce?

Suppose that the generation of voters who are now to pass an uninformed judgment at the polls on this money question had been taught in their common school course what money is, how it originated, how governments came to be associated with it; their true functions relating to it; what value is and how created; what credit is, its money functions and how maintained or impaired; what trade and commerce are and their relations to government and its to them, can one imagine a body of voters, so educated in the elements of economics, entertaining such visionary notions as are passing current among them today as unquestionable truth?

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of, of course, feels the response in increased prices. In case of the free coinage of silver, the conditions are obviously altogether different. There is no lessening of supply, but, on the contrary, there is every reason to suppose that the supply would actually be doubled.

It is easier to bring home the force of the argument by striking another parallel. If a demand, in the economic meaning of that term, can be created artificially, by law, for any commodity, then, of course, its operation cannot be limited to a particular metal alone. Why not proceed to raise the price of wheat directly by passing a law offering to purchase all that might be offered at \$1 per bushel, or even at \$2, or at \$5? If it would work in the case of silver, it certainly would work as well for wheat or barley or oats or potatoes.

Our correspondent seems to have forgotten that you cannot "create unlimited demand" for anything. Whoever adds to the demand must be prepared to take the supply and pay for it, whether it be silver or gold or corn or cabbage. If the government offered to purchase all wheat grown at \$2 per bushel, somebody would have to furnish the money wherewith to buy it. It would have to be raised by taxation or borrowed on bond sales.

AN EASTERN AIR LINE. The Globe on Wednesday contained a news item whose importance to the Northwest is too great to be lost sight of in all this mad whirl of "raging politics, never at rest." The item stated that one of the lines forming the eastern outlet for the products of the Northwest had completed and opened for freight traffic from the Twin Cities an extension of its line to Manitowoc, on Lake Michigan, a port that has been for some time, in spite of the want of suitable means of transfer across the lake, a large receiver of flour from the Minneapolis mills.

WHAT "FREE SILVER" MEANS. To the Editor of the Globe. "Will you kindly explain what is meant by "free silver"?" I was asked to make this request by a number of ladies, who, like myself, have a desire to thoroughly understand it, but do not wish to display their ignorance to their husbands by asking them. Yours truly, H. A. D. St. Paul, Minn., July 25, 1896.

The question of transportation is as important a factor in the prosperity of the Northwest as is that of production. The agitation that has become chronic for lower rates of freight, the establishment of state railway commissions to administer the laws, whose real purpose is to secure lower rates, the demands of political organizations that the government take over the means of transport, all show how important is this question regarded by the producers. While to the middlemen it is a matter of interest, it is not so much so as to the farmers, for the single reason that the former can, while the farmer cannot fix the price of what they have to sell. Increase of cost of transport can be added by the jobber to the price of his goods, but it must be taken from the market price of farm products. In a dim way farmers realize this, feeling the effect, but rarely diagnosing the cause aright, and, consequently, applying wrong and futile remedies.

The new line shortens the distance between the producer and the consumer something over a hundred miles. Inevitably, and in spite of railway pools and differentials, this will result in a proportional reduction in the cost of carriage on all lines. Not all of this gain can be expected to be reaped by the farmers, but some of it will be. A portion of it will go to the middlemen, the millers, grain men and stock men, enabling them to meet the competition which hammers them as well as the farmer on better terms. But the gain will be shared by all, and in greater or less degree the gain will be individually received.

THE INTERNATIONAL MAN. The specializing tendency of the age invades every department of life. Formerly the upper stratum of man was divided roughly, with reference to certain points of view, into cosmopolitans and provincials. Nowadays, although the provincial is provincial still, the cosmopolitan is being done away with. No man has time for cosmopolitanism. An enlightened internationalism is found to mark the practicable limit of extension for the personality. The perfect international man, however, is still a rare and precious specimen—a fact which has been rendered particularly evident of late by the conspicuous endeavors of Mr. W. W. Astor, an expatriated American who publishes an English magazine, to secure such a one as editor. His first choice is said to have fallen, naturally enough, upon Mr. George W. Smalley, who is probably the only perfect international man yet developed.

It was stated that Mr. Bok was offered \$25,000 a year and "a mansion for the entertainment of distinguished literary visitors to England" thrown in, if he would give up reflecting American femininity, but that his devotion to his present occupation was such that he unqualifiedly declined the proposal. This was such a handsome compliment to the American woman that it ought to be true, but the latest advices from London say that Mr. Astor did not make such an offer to Mr. Bok, and that, in despair of finding such a man as he wants, he has decided to retain the two members of the English nobility who are now editing the Pall Mall Magazine.

FIGURES UP TO DATE. To the Editor of the Globe. Please inform your readers as to the quantity of silver in ounces and the market value of the same per ounce that has been produced in the United States during the past five years; i. e., the government fiscal years.

Table with 2 columns: U. S. Silver Av. Price Product. Per Oz. 1892 53,320,000 ounces \$0.9878 1893 62,500,000 ounces .9711 1894 49,500,000 ounces .9248 1895 (approximate) 45,000,000 ounces .6540

DEBTS AND DEFICIENCIES and adequately protect American labor (great cheering and applause). This would be one of the surest steps toward the return of confidence and a revival of business prosperity. The government has not been the only sufferer in the last three years. The people have suffered, the farmer in his work and wages, the farmer in his prices and markets, and our citizens generally in their income and investments. Enforced idleness among our people has brought to many American homes gloom and wretchedness, where cheer and hope once dwelt.

Both government and people have paid dearly for a mistaken policy, a policy which has disturbed our industries and cut down our revenues, always so essential to our country's independence and prosperity. Having injured our industries, a new experiment is now proposed, one that would decrease our revenues and further weaken, if not wholly destroy public confidence. Workingmen, have we not had enough of such rash and costly experiments? (Cries of "We have had had!") Do not all of us wish for the return of the economic policy which for more than a third of a century gave the government its highest credit and the citizen his greatest prosperity? (Great applause.)

"As four years ago the people were warned against the industrial policy proclaimed by our political adversaries and which has brought such ruin upon the country and were entreated to reject the experiment which experience had always shown to be fraught with disaster to our revenues, employments and enterprises, so now they are again warned to reject this new remedy, no matter by what party or leader it may be offered as certain to entail upon the country only increased and aggravated suffering, and to bring no good or profit to any public interests whatever.

MAG ASKS FOR AID

HE EXPECTS THE SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS TO HELP HIM OUT.

TOLD GLASS WORKERS SO. FIVE HUNDRED OF THEM PAID A VISIT TO HIM AT CANTON.

MAJOR TALKED TARIFF TO THEM. In Conclusion He Said His Late Political Opponents Should Rally to His Support.

CANTON, O., July 25.—Five hundred of the delegates to the eighth national convention of window glass workers of America, at Pittsburg, came to Canton today, arriving here at 11:30 this morning by a special train. Their coming brought out thousands who gathered about the McKinley home. Henry Boslock, of Pendleton, Ore., acted as spokesman for the delegation, saying in part: "The men who stand before you today have come from states, ranging from the Berkshire mountains in Massachusetts, to the broad prairies of Illinois; from the Great Lakes to beyond Mason and Dixon's line; from eleven states we come, representing the overwhelming majority sentiment of our fellow workmen who toil in the great window glass industry, in every factory in the United States. We want that principle restored to the status quo. We are satisfied with the quality of our dollars, and have no fear as to the volume of our money as a government, if the tariff is so regulated and levied on such principles, as to best protect American industries, and in such volume as to insure the payment of the ordinary expenses of the government, thereby insuring to us the opportunity to work and receive the money that is the just reward of an American workman."

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed as McKinley stepped forward to respond. When order had been restored he spoke as follows: "It is peculiarly gratifying to me to have this large party of the representatives of your association, fresh from your deliberative convention and speaking for your grand industry, scattered over eleven states of the Union, honor with its call of greetings and congratulations. I appreciate the cordials of confidence, expressed by your spokesman so eloquently, and agree with him that there is something fundamentally wrong which demands a speedy remedy, which can only be had by the people speaking through the constitutional forms at the next general election. I appropriate to you the credit of the country is to provide enough revenue to run the country. The credit of any country is imperiled so long as it expends more money than it collects. The credit of the government like that of the individual citizen is best subserved by having means and providing means with which to live. Every citizen must know that the receipts of the United States are now insufficient for its necessary expenditures, and that our present revenue laws have resulted in causing a great shortage of funds for almost three years. It has been demonstrated, too, that no relief can be had through the present congress. The relief rests with the people themselves. They are charged with the election of a new congress in November, which will have to provide the relief. If they elect a Republican congress the whole world knows that one of its first acts will be to put upon the statute books of the country a law under which the government will collect enough money to meet its expenditures."

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"Circumstances have given to the Republican party at this juncture of our national affairs, a place of supreme duty and responsibility. So long as I ever, has any political party occupied a post of such high importance as that entrusted to the Republican this year. Indeed, it may be confidently asserted that never before has any political organization been so clearly and conspicuously called to do battle for so much that is best in government, as is this year demanded of the Republican party. But happily it will not contend alone. It will number among its allies, friends and supporters, thousands of brave, patriotic and conscientious political opponents of the past who will join our ranks and make common cause in resisting the proposed debasement of our currency, the degradation of our country's honor, and in upholding the continued supremacy of law and order—the strongest and mightiest pillar of free government. (Great applause.)