THE DAILY GLOBE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY

AT NEWSPAPER ROW,

COR. FOURTH AND MINNESOTA STS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. PAUL.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable in Advance.

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

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

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Forecast for Tuesday: Minnesota—Fair, followed in northern portion by showers; brisk and high southerly shifting to westerly winds; cooler Tuesday night.

Wisconsin—Generally fair and warmer Tuesday; southwesterly winds, becoming brisk and high Tuesday evening and night.

The Dakotas—Fair, probably followed by local showers Tuesday afternoon or night; brisk and high northwesterly winds; cooler Tuesday night.

Montana—Partly cloudy weather; winds local; showers in northeast portion; cooler, northerly winds.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	76	Minnedosa	74
Duluth	72	Winnipeg	76
Huron	82	Bismarck	84-90
Bismarck	84	Boston	76-82
Williston	82	Buffalo	70-74
Havre	86	Cheyenne	74-78
Helena	82	Chicago	68-72
Edmonton	54	Cincinnati	76-80
Battleford	60	Helena	82-84
Prince Albert	64	New Orleans	82-90
Calgary	70	New York	70-76
Medicine Hat	80	Pittsburg	74-78
Swift Current	74	Winnipeg	76-84
Qu'Appelle	70		

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.01; relative humidity, 60; weather, clear; maximum thermometer, 81; minimum thermometer, 48; daily range, 33; amount of rainfall or melted snow in last 24 hours, 0; thermometer, 64; wind, southwest.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	2.1	0.0
La Crosse	10	2.1	—0.1
Davenport	15	2.1	—0.1
St. Louis	30	13.2	*0.4

—Fall. *Rise.

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

WHO IS TO BLAME?

The lightness and vivacity of the representative free silverite are equaled only by the Irishman's flea. He has a new argument for you every day, and all is grist that comes to his mill. We observe, now, frequent comments in the free silver press upon the alleged scarcity of gold and the difficulty of getting possession of it. The allegation is made that you can not get gold from the United States treasury or from the banks upon any solicitation. "Gold and gold notes have entirely disappeared," says a contemporary, "and the country is practically on a silver basis." The paper which makes this statement knows better, at least half the time, but a great many who echo it do not. It is not true that banks at the present time refuse, universally, to pay out gold. Where they know that gold is demanded for purposes of hoarding by those whose treasonable hope it is to get a premium for it at any cost to government or people, their infamous schemes are plucked, if possible. Where gold is needed for any legitimate business, it can be obtained. But the banks and the treasury do well to guard at every point the credit and solvency of this nation against those who are so craftily assailing it.

If there were left any capacity for amazement in us, it would be stirred to its depths by the extraordinary, colossal and appalling impudence of the charge that we have just noticed. Whose fault is it, in heaven's name, that there is today, in the minds of any of our people, a thought of discrimination between the different forms of our currency? Who is responsible if itching fingers clutch eagerly the gold coins and refuse to let them go? Who has brought it to pass that there should rest a shadow of question as to the equal desirability of other forms of money, and who has concentrated the attention not only of this country, but of the world, upon the absolute safety of gold as compared with other forms of money? Who, indeed, but the free silver agitators? Their crusade has come as a blight and a curse to this nation, almost equal in its disastrous effects to that of war and pestilence. They, and they alone, by the persistent agitation which they have manufactured and maintained, have taught millions of men, who would otherwise never have thought to draw the distinction, that the time might come when a gold dollar would be worth more than a silver one. Everybody knows that if today it could be made absolutely certain that there would be no more agitation for the free coinage of silver in this country, the difference, if there be any, between silver and gold would be forgotten before tomorrow morning. No man would know or care which he received, or which he paid out. Neither the treasury nor a single bank from ocean to ocean would have the slightest motive for maintaining a gold reserve as against the raids of speculators and panic breeders.

It passes the bounds of tolerance that a set of men among us should create anxiety and consternation, and convince a large portion of the people that gold is the only secure form of money, and then turn around and argue from the effects of their own labors as against the wickedness of those whose fears they have touched. The tendency to hold on to gold is only the least of those manifold disasters that the free coinage agitation has brought upon this people. It has cost us almost as much as did the civil war. It has depressed the value of every man's property by from 10 to 50 per cent. It has threatened investment and stricken enterprise dead. As the price of it thousands of men are out of employment, and their families go hungry today. For it we are on trial at the bar of the nations to see whether the American people propose, first, to keep faith, and, second, to remain in the company of civilized nations in their financial system.

This is the work of those who have proposed currency debasement; and then they rise up and cite it as a proof of depression and of conditions that need changing, and actually taunt people with refusing to pay out gold which they themselves have absolutely certified will be at a high premium within three months if they can have their way. The economic mistakes of the free silver supporters are as nothing compared with the heartlessness of their attack upon American prosperity, and the effrontery of the claim that this evil which they have wrought constitutes an additional argument in their behalf.

HE IS THE BOSS.

The politics of New York state continue at the lowest ebb. There is no apparent disposition among a majority of the voters of that state to make for it a place worthy of its rank in wealth or population. On both sides of the political boundary line they are reasonably satisfied with a boss; and that of a peculiarly and conspicuously offensive sort. The boss rule that the New York Democracy has endured in the past cost the party the control of the state. There is an apparent parallel between the history of that party two years ago and the history of the Republicans this year. Then, the party state convention nominated Senator Hill for governor, without his consent and against his wishes, and forced him to endure the humiliation of certain and overwhelming defeat as the price of his past leadership. Now, the Republicans of New York seem to be preparing, with equal unanimity, to put Mr. Platt through the same ordeal.

Platt is a creature of a lower order than Hill. He is a mere political huckster, whose success has been built up entirely upon the reduction of politics to the level and methods of the commission market. Since he has for so long reaped all the profits of the business, his associates seem to think that he ought now to accept some of its hardships and dangers. He would be the most offensive candidate whom the party could nominate. Doubtless he would be elected this year; for no Republican could be beaten for governor of New York as against a free silver Democrat, and, really, Platt himself is not any worse than "Ham" Fish, who was a leader of the minor candidates. But if there could be anything more disgusting than the abject submission of Pennsylvania to the rule of Quay, and its delighted groveling at the feet of its idol, it would be the same disposition of the New York Republicans toward Platt.

Some time the true people of those states are going to revolt against the choice of evils which is all that straight party politics offers to them. It is the realization of such conditions in two of the greatest states of the Union that has strengthened the People's party movement. The Populists are utterly wrong and mistaken in their ideas of a remedy, but they are right in protesting against any party or any system that can result in the continued supremacy of the Quays and the Platts. If that supremacy is not checked and overthrown within the two old parties, then, as soon as this currency question that threatens the very life of the nation and overshadows all other issues is disposed of, there will spring into being a third party, free from the domination of the old, which will command the ardent support of the American people.

A TOUGH CHOICE.

On the same day the two candidates for the presidency of these United States addressed gatherings, the one at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, the other at Canton. One of these two men will be the next president. At present the choice of voters is practically limited to them. The election of either will depend largely upon the decision made by those Democrats who are equally repelled by the policies each candidate especially stands for, the free coinage of the one, the protection of the other. Such Democrats read through the addresses of these two men and ask themselves, in dismay, if they must vote for either.

They read the condensation of Mr. Bryan's speech in this sentence: "We say increase the demand for silver by legislation, and that new demand, acting with the demand now in existence, will operate upon the price of silver. We say that the new demand will be sufficient to consume all the silver coined at the mint and, being sufficient, will raise the value of silver bullion to $1.29 throughout the world." In it they see a man, nominated by a convention calling itself Democratic, himself declaring his indifference to what he is called, insisting that desire, which is the soul of demand, can be created by legislation, and that desire can be thus made to be willing to pay $1.29 for an ounce of a metal which it can procure for 65 cents. Rejecting this alternative of his policy, the only other one is debasement of the currency to the bullion value of silver. And here they find, also, the nominee of a Democratic convention urging, in effect, the virtues of a protection policy.

Then they turn to the remarks of the man at Canton. There they are told that the issue first in importance is to prevent "a continuance of the present Democratic party under another leadership." He tells them the one is as bad as the other and both are free traders. Those prominent in the Chicago convention "are devoted to this un-American and destructive policy," and were active in getting the legislation "which has destroyed American manufacturing, destroyed our foreign trade and reduced the demand for the labor of American workingmen." "The people of this country," he says, "are only waiting now for a chance to register again and declare unitedly their opposition to this free trade heresy."

No wonder Democrats groan as they read these two deliverances and contemplate the situation which narrows their choice to one or the other of these two men. No wonder thousands of them are working for the escape from this dilemma which the Indianapolis convention promises, enabling them to maintain their self-respect and loyalty to principle, even if its result be nothing more effective than a protest.

STILL PAUSING FOR A REPLY.

A correspondent from Duluth, over the signature "Voter," sends us a letter which we publish this morning, but which, we regret to say, does not answer the questions that we have asked. It is such a delight to exchange the occupation of replying to inquiries, once in a while, for making them, that we will still pause for a reply to those with which this gentleman has dealt, but insufficiently. Noting, first, one or two points from the earlier part of his communication, we must remind him that he has, probably unintentionally, but very seriously, misrepresented the Globe by the use of the word "because." In explaining the present status of the silver dollar, the Globe said that it is a legal tender for all debts and circulates in this country on equal terms with gold. It was very far from saying that it circulates on equal terms with gold "because" it is an unlimited legal tender. On the contrary, it expressly and repeatedly stated that the reason why it remains at par is because the government has promised to keep it so and the people believe that it is both able and willing to redeem its pledge. The lack of correspondence between the bullion value of the silver dollar and its purchasing power is similar to the difference between the market price of the paper on which a promissory note is written and the purchasing power of that note, if the signer is known to be good. It is exceedingly difficult to induce the silver people to make any distinction between credit and value in the government's financial operations, although every man has had substantial and painful proof of it in his personal affairs.

Coming now to the Globe's inquiries, our correspondent throws no light whatever upon the reason why an American dollar, not being legal tender in Mexico, should purchase twice as much as the silver dollar which is legal tender, without abandoning the entire legal tender theory that he holds with praiseworthy consistency elsewhere. He says that Mexico is on a silver basis, and "her silver dollars circulate at their bullion and coin value." He adds that the Mexican dollar circulates in that country for 100 cents' worth of commodities, as measured by their standard, and the American dollar circulates for 100 cents' worth as measured by ours. That, however, does not in the least explain why the American dollar purchases twice as much in Mexico, where it is not legal tender. The real explanation, which seems to us to be fairly admitted by "Voter's" reply, is that, in a silver standard country, silver coins circulate only at their bullion value; which is true, and which is a condition that we are trying to avoid. If it is true, however, the legal tender miracle disappears.

The reply to our second question introduces an exceedingly mysterious reservation. "Voter" differs from most who argue on his side in admitting the full force of his argument about legal tender. He asserts that the government can, by law, make any amount of any commodity worth any sum that it pleases; copper, nickel, poker chips and all the rest included. So far, so good. Then, for an unexplained reason, he sets some limit to this beneficent performance. He says that to increase the quantity of money boundlessly "is not policy," but that it should be limited "to the actual needs of business." Further on, he quotes Prof. Walker on the necessity of keeping paper money "within bounds." He concludes by saying that "to prevent the undue inflation of the money, it is sound policy to limit it to the precious metals, such as gold and silver."

This is a most extraordinary argument for anybody to make. To a man who holds the unlimited power of the government to create values by legal tender, the word "inflation" can have no meaning whatever. It is like saying that the government should, if it had the power, set a narrow limit to human comfort and human happiness. It is as if a man were possessed with a supernatural power of healing, so that he could, at pleasure, cure any disease in a few seconds by a touch, and should then arbitrarily determine that he would only rescue from suffering three people per day, when he might save thousands from needless agony. There is no escape from the conclusion that, if the power of the government to create money of full value by legal tender acts is unlimited, then it could print enough to give each of us a million dollars. If this is, by virtue of being legal tender, exchangeable for as much of the good things of life as now, then none of us need ever work or suffer any more. A government which, having within its grasp the sovereign specific by which it could destroy poverty and all the wretchedness and crime of which poverty is the founder, by a word, still refuses to do so, while giving as its reason only some apprehension of "inflation," which is an impossible thing if all legal tender money is equally good, would be as iniquitous as one that should order a thousand unoffending citizens to be selected by lot and treated as one of Bryan's followers says all Democrats should be treated who do not vote for that gentleman for president; that is, taken out and shot before breakfast.

Finally, we have stated probably twenty times, and will make it twenty-one for the benefit of "Voter," that the value at which all our forms of currency circulate, which do not contain material having a market value equal to their face, is determined, not by legal tender acts, as he asserts, but by the promise of the nation to redeem them in money of full value. It is, let us say for the twenty-first time, all a question of the limitations of credit. "Voter" would find a difference in the difficulty of borrowing $5 and $5,000,000. The government finds a difference between borrowing $100,000,000 and $1,000,000,000. The declaration that our different forms of currency will be kept at par means that the United States will discharge the debt to the holders of its currency which is now represented by the difference between the face value of such money and the market value of the material of which it is composed. The people never doubted the ability of the government to pay, or its willingness, up to a certain point. The injection of a great volume of depreciated silver into our currency, coupled with a threat of free coinage and actual repudiation of the difference between the bullion value and the coin value of the dollar, has created a doubt as to both. If that doubt should, as we are confident it will not, prove to be founded in fact, then the depreciation of our currency will exactly measure, from time to time, the amount which the public believes the United States will eventually pay, per dollar, of its obligations. We had a complete illustration of that during the war in the gold premium, which measured accurately, from year to year, the depreciation in greenbacks, a full legal tender money.

BONDS AND CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Will you please answer through the Globe the following questions:

What did the United States pay its obligations in between 1830 and the first issue of the greenbacks, and when were they first issued?

When did gold first begin to go up? What was it worth Jan. 1, 1865? When was it the highest, and how high?

When did gold and greenbacks get back to an equal value? —S.

The United States had few obligations outstanding at any time prior to the war. That was the beginning of our permanent national debt. Such bonds as had been issued prior to 1860 contained no statement as to the kind of money in which they should be paid. We have not at hand the date of the first issue of bonds in this country.

Gold began to appreciate soon after the outbreak of the war. It commanded a premium in December, 1861. On the 1st of January, 1865, the gold dollar was worth in currency $1.44¼. The highest point reached was in 1864, when the gold dollar exchanged for $2.85 in currency.

The premium upon gold began to disappear as soon as the resumption of specie payments was determined upon. The resumption act was to go into effect in 1879. In January of 1878 the gold dollar had fallen to $1.02⅞ in currency, and during that year, for the first time since the war began, the price of gold fell to par with the greenback.

"HE BLAZED THE WAY."

Puck's leading cartoon pictures a fact worth expanding. Through a forest the advance of the Republican party is marching. The path is indicated by the blazed trees bearing the words "gold standard." Hanna, drum major, pompous and confident, leads the way, with McKinley, shame-faced, reluctant, shambling along behind, grasping Hanna's coat tail. Behind them press the eager throng of notables. Beside the road is the woodsman, Cleveland, leaning on his ax, pleased to see his opponents obliged to travel along the path whose course he has blazed for them. It is a very happy rendering in cartoon of a historical fact.

The woodsman began blazing the path out of the dark forest of Republican makeshifts in his first administration. His expectation was that his party would tread it. The silver element, discontented with the effects of the Allison act, was agitating for more. It was checked by the plain intimation that the man at the other end of the avenue was hostile. The man who now tags along behind the gold standard borne by Hanna was the one who wrote and reported the planks in the Republican national platform of 1888 condemning Mr. Cleveland for his hostility to silver.

Before he was inaugurated for his second term Mr. Cleveland again began blazing the way in his letter to the Reform club. He signalized that term by his message calling congress in special session to repeal the Sherman act, and by his efforts to get his party in congress to make sure the permanency of the gold standard by divorcing the treasury from banking. It was a faction of both parties that defeated him.

He further marked the path out of the woods when he vetoed the seigniorage bill and prevented the absurd proposition to make an asset out of a loss from being written into the financial history of the country. But, more than all, did he make the way plain when he braved obloquy by issuing bonds for gold in time of peace, that the standard might be kept from sinking into the silver flood. Truly, Mr. Cleveland blazed the way which the Republican party is at last traveling, much against its will, wholly against its past. The artist very truthfully depicts the position of Mr. McKinley. As that gentleman looks back over his financial record and reads its sturdy faithfulness to silver until June of this year, there must be much that is not pleasant, much that is self-accusing, as he plods along behind Hanna on a course whose direction was blazed by Mr. Cleveland.

NO CERTIFICATES ASKED.

Banks Did Not Call on the Clearing House Committee.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Shortly before 11 o'clock today available members of the clearing house loan committee of the associated banks convened here. There were present Presidents F. D. Tappen, of the Gallatin National bank; J. Edward Simmons, of the Fourth National bank; H. W. Cannon, of the Chase National, and E. H. Perkins, of the Importers & Traders' National bank. Chairman Tappen said that no applications for clearing house loan certificates had been received, aside from the tentative and open one from the National Bank of Commerce, but that if serious applications were made, loan certificates would be issued.

The meeting of the committee adjourned at 12:10, and Manager Sheres, of the clearing house, announced on behalf of the committee that no application for loan certificates had been made. The committee will meet daily, except Saturdays, to receive applications for certificates. Banks applying for the same will be charged a commission of 1-16 per cent, and an additional 6 per cent for interest.

SPIRIT IN PLENTY

POP COUNTY CONVENTION DID NOT LACK FOR ENTHUSIASM.

FUSION IN THE ASCENDANT.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD ELEMENT FIGHTS HARD, BUT IN VAIN.

COUNTY AFFAIRS POSTPONED

Until Sept. 23, on Which Date Democrats Also Will Meet—Unit Rule Adopted.

Ramsey county Populists met at Market hall yesterday, and for five hours enjoyed all the privileges of a Kilkenny imbroglio. The actual work of the gathering was the selection of delegates to the state convention which meets tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, at Minneapolis, the adoption of the unit rule and the indorsement of John Lind for governor. The question of fusion with the Democrats on county officers was deferred to Sept. 23, at which time the convention will reassemble and a committee will be appointed to confer with a similar committee to be selected by the Democratic county convention, which meets the same day. The adoption of the unit rule was not secured without a strong protest from the element known as the middle-of-the-road Populists, and much of the delay of the afternoon was caused by the contentions of the two factions, each of which mistrusted the other and wasn't above saying so right out in meeting.

M. R. Prendergast, chairman of the county committee, called the straggling delegates together at 2:30. He said his prediction made in a previous convention that the party is on the eve of a great struggle, had already been fulfilled. "The people have arisen and they are arranged against the straggling remnants of the old parties, the corporations, the trusts and the bankers. The issues are plain; there is but one party—that of the people. The nomination of Bryan, and the selection of Lind by the people of this state call for the united support of all voters who believe in human rights and freedom."

The reading of the call was dispensed with and nominations for temporary chairman were called for. Then it was discovered that many persons who desired to address the chair were not entitled to recognition. The chair explained that this defect was not in the delegates, but in the delay that had occurred in forwarding the credentials to the county committee. On the secretary's desk was a heap of papers representing half a hundred delegates, all of whom wanted a word, but who were rapped down by the chair because their credentials had not been passed upon.

This ruling excited the wrath of Delegate James Dillon, who repeatedly rose to his feet, talked savagely to the chair, demanding his rights, and finally swore softly at another delegate who cried, "Sit down, alderman." Delegate J. C. Hanley suffered a like eruption of temper, but was promptly suppressed by the chair. Finally, when quiet was restored, Peter Max nominated Dr. Siegler and J. C. Stuhlman presented the name of J. H. Gieske. Mr. Gieske said he had promised to second the nomination of Dr. Siegler, and as he was willing that the doctor should bear all the burdens as well as the honors of the chairmanship, he hoped his friends would not hesitate between the two, but give their votes to Siegler. Mr. Siegler received thirty-two votes and Mr. Gieske but eleven.

J. C. Stuhlman was selected for temporary secretary and Daniel Barnhard assistant. Then the convention got down to business. On motion of C. P. Aldrich, the chair appointed the following committee on credentials: First ward, E. Ostman; Second ward, R. Benedict; Third ward, P. Blees; Fourth ward, W. Joy; Sixth ward, William Stewart; Seventh ward, M. R. Prendergast; Ninth ward, C. A. Greenleaf; Tenth ward, George W. Weisar.

During the recess which followed, to await the report of the committee on credentials, the delegates had individual conferences with a large number of Democrats who were present as spectators. It was noted that there were a number of those present who are avowed candidates for office, and hope to secure the indorsement of the Populists. Richard McNamee, who would like to be sheriff, was there. So was Frank Robert, who is a candidate for probate judge, and others with political ambitions that seek the fostering guidance of the Populists.

The report of the committee on credentials precipitated a struggle for a place in the convention to represent the Ninth precinct of the Ninth ward. Delegate Curry was favored by the committee and Henry Kaufer, who also claimed to be a delegate, was turned down? The friends of Mr. Kaufer protested vigorously, but without avail. It was claimed that Kaufer was not a true blue Populist, that one of the judges of the primary where he was selected, was a Democrat. At this the middle-of-the-road representatives took a shy at Mr. Kaufer. Delegate Paradis was opposed to the introduction of any man or influence in the convention that was not strictly of Populist tendency. "The Democrats came near defeating me in my ward," he said, and it is possible they are trying to do the same with Mr. Curry, by securing the admission of Mr. Kaufer here as a delegate."

After some further discussion, in which the chair wore out a stout stick used for a gavel, the report of the credentials committee, was adopted. The temporary organization was made permanent and on motion of Delegate M. R. Prendergast, the chair appointed the following committee to name delegates to the Minneapolis convention and report the same to the convention for approval:

First Ward—N. S. Beardsley.
Second Ward—James Dillon.
Third Ward—J. D. La Chance.
Fourth Ward—Peter Bleese.
Fifth Ward—J. O'Grady.
Sixth Ward—J. H. Gieske.
Seventh Ward—Frank Prendergast.
Eighth Ward—Peter Max.
Ninth Ward—E. W. Bonham.
Tenth Ward—I. Hardy.
Eleventh Ward—Geo. Weisner.

The following were appointed a committee on resolutions: H. A. Walrath, D. B. Hill, J. W. Douglas, C. P. Aldrich and C. H. Stratton.

Delegate Prendergast then read the following resolutions and asked that the committee on resolutions be instructed to incorporate them in its report, the convention adopting a motion to that effect:

Resolved, That this convention urges the present city council to order the submission to the people, at the next election, of the so-called Howard charter. A proper petition asking for a vote on the proposition was presented to the council and still remains before that body. A denial of the undoubtedly lawful right of the people to vote on the new charter should not be allowed to continue.

Resolved, That the People's party is now, as it always has been, in favor of reform in official corruption and abuses in national, state, county and city. We ask that officials shall be the servants, not masters. Their salaries should be in accordance with their services as public servants. In our country we are, thanks to improper special laws, made to pay $9,000 per annum to state officers; to pay double and treble rates for official services; to support two officers in many instances where one could perform the duties—our city and county being practically one. We denounce the violation of the general laws of the state which gives preference to veterans in public employment. Such veterans are not only denied places, but frequently dismissed to make room for political workers.

Chairman Siegler then announced that nominations for county offices were in order. This brought Delegate Paradis to his feet who said that he understood a committee of Democrats had been appointed to confer with the Populists on county nominations. Delegate O'Grady moved that a committee of seven members be appointed to confer with a like number of Democrats, looking to a fusion of all reform parties on a county ticket. Mr. O'Grady made a strong and eloquent, if somewhat abusive speech in speaking of his resolution. He was particularly severe on the old parties that had for their leaders the representatives of corporations and were in politics for the oppression of the working man, and if his language is any criterion he does not like the newspapers, either. But for all that Mr. O'Grady's talk was the best effort of the day and was given the recognition it deserved.

M. R. Prendergast opposed the appointment of a conference committee at this time. "I have just been closeted with some of the leaders of the county Democracy," he said, "and I am told that their convention will be held Sept. 23. Now, sir, I oppose the appointment of a conference committee from this body to meet a committee of the Democratic county committee. I am willing that such a Populist committee shall meet a similar committee from the Democratic convention, and I move that when this body adjourn it shall be until Sept. 23, when we can appoint a committee to meet the committee from the Democratic convention. I would not cast any reflections on any gentleman present, but a committee named at this time might be subjected to pressure from the Democrats or from candidates, and all men are human."

Delegate Gieske wanted the convention to know that he is in favor of fusion and not only with Democrats but also with Republicans or any other body of men that subscribe to the free silver movement and the other principles of Populism.

Mr. O'Grady, like Barkis, was willing and withdrew his resolution, which, however interesting, was as long as a moral law and would have kept the reporters busy half an hour in copying.

In the midst of all the confusion, which drowned the voice of the chairman, Delegate Davis, of the Fifth ward, managed to make himself heard and demanded to know if the party in the county was possessed of much wealth.

"This is no time to talk finances; sit down; you're out of order," yelled a Sixth ward delegate. The chair ruled that Mr. Davis was out of order but that gentleman put his query in another form demanding: "I merely wish to know who is to pay the expense of storing all this damnable nonsense for the next thirty days if the subject is to be revised at the September meeting. I—"

Chairman Siegler broke his gavel and Mr. Davis subsided.

The committee on delegates to the Minneapolis convention then reported the following:

First Ward—U. S. Beardsley, John Stanley, J. C. Beatty, G. Dahlquist, A. Olson, J. O. Cederberg, A. L. Robinson, E. P. Ostman, Henry Peterson.

Second Ward—Emil Pearl, James Dillon, B. Bendixon, J. Cronin, G. W. Rice, Alexander Silver.

Third Ward—J. C. Hanley, Benn Davis, C. H. Stratton, Scott McDonough, Daniel Barnard.

Fourth Ward—James Shannon, Jas. Cormigan, J. Lazarus, C. P. Aldrich, F. Clarke, P. Blees.

Fifth Ward—Wm. Leonard, J. W. Douglas, Thomas Kennedy, Walter Conway, Jos. Klecak, Rudolph Anselment, J. M. O'Grady, Wm. P. Joy, Hugh J. Murray, Mr. Robinson.

Sixth Ward—J. H. Gieske, Wm. Stewart, J. D. Fry, J. F. Krieger, J. C. Stuhlman, Henry Sennider, A. E. O'Neill, Ed Christoferson.

Seventh Ward—A. Paradis, M. P. Prendergast, Dr. Ziegler.

Eighth Ward—Peter Max, Alfred Gerard, Hubert Walbrath, E. F. Carlson, A. F. Luhrsen, Dennis Hayes, M. J. Clonan, J. F. Mertz, Jos. Burderick, T. Lienet, H. Vengston, A. R. Fisher, E. Dow, Ernest Rock.

Ninth Ward—E. W. Bonham, E. J. Curry, Wm. Smith, M. Clary, T. J. Brunson, J. Donovan, Wm. Matheson, J. K. Mutchler, Thomas Murphy, J. W. Ruffner, O. F. Greenleaf, R. A. Walsh.

Tenth Ward—I. Hardy, Milton Spear, Haine Wright.

Eleventh Ward—Geo. Wresner.

It was announced that the committee on resolutions would not report until the September meeting of the convention. Then the wrangle was renewed, this time on an entirely new subject. Delegate Benn Davis—he who is an aspirant for a place on the district bench—made a motion to permit Dr. Geo. J. Hanley and Henry Kaufer to attend the Minneapolis convention as delegates or alternates. "Both of these gentlemen," he said, "are good Populists, and have been shabbily treated by the county convention. They have not been named in committees, and were ignored all round." Delegate Paradis declared neither man was a Populist. Delegate Blees, who is chairman of Dr. Hanley's ward, was also of the same opinion. Then Paradis tried to tell how a combination had been put up in the interest of four men. "I will expose—"

Benn Davis interrupted with a fierce denunciation of the methods employed by "some men who are in this body and who do not wish to be guided by the wishes of the majority."

Again Paradis got the floor and said: "There is a combination here in the interests of four men who are candidates. I will expose—"

"I charge the gentleman with absolute and intentional falsehood," yelled Benn Davis, waving his arms and dancing up to the stage.

There was a lot more talk, all on the same lines, and finally a majority of the convention voted to give Messrs. Hanley and Kaufer the authority to attend the Minneapolis gathering.

Then Delegate Walrath got the floor long enough to declare that the recommendations of the committee on delegates in favor of the unit rule was a relic of bossism, and was not a part of any save disreputable political parties. Perter Max was of the same opinion. So too, declared A. Paradis. But there was too much opposition to these gentlemen, and although they raised their voices in lusty vigor in the negative, the chair declared it the sense of the convention that the unit rule should prevail and that the delegates should use every effort to secure the indorsement of John Lind.

Half a hundred of the most enthusiastic delegates remained in the hall until nearly dark patting each other on the back and telling what good fellows they were and what they intended to do. Some speeches were made and the convention then adjourned subject to the call of the chair. The convention tomorrow in Minneapolis will be held in the Exposition building and will meet at 10 o'clock.

Treatment of Sunstroke.

W. J. Baker, of Louisiana, furnishes valuable and timely suggestions against the effects of solar heat: "If a man wants to avoid sunstroke," said Mr. Baker, "let him wear a sensible kind of hat. The sombrero is the thing for hot weather, and I never heard of a man who wore one of them that collapsed from heat. Its material and broad brim are ample protection, and one of them is worth all the flimsy straws that were ever made. Down south, where the people all wear the big headgear that Eastern people poke fun at, sunstroke is a rare occurrence. In Mexico, where the hats are hand-made and very heavy and have even more generous expanse of brim, death from the sun's rays is absolutely unknown. A cowboy who wears a $25 hat, that will last a lifetime, faces old Sol's most terrific blaze and scarcely grumbles at the ordeal."

Printing on Fruit.

In all the great European cities the fruit dealers sell peaches, pears and apples, etc., ornamented with armorial bearings, initials, names and designs of various kinds. This work is effected in a very simple way. Fine fruit is taken just before ripening and paper designs neatly cut and pasted upon it. After a while these are removed, and the part of the fruit that has ben covered is found to be of a beautiful clear white.

THE FINANCIAL FORUM

AT ITS BULLION VALUE.

Silver Circulates in Silver Country—Difference in America.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In your issue of the 19th inst, you say that the trade dollar is not a coin of the United States because the law has discriminated against it, and deprived it of its legal tender function, and therefore it is not on a parity with the standard dollar. This is true. In your issue of the 20th (editorial, "Certainly Not") you say that neither the Mexican dollar nor the trade dollar could be put on a parity with the standard dollar by giving to them the legal tender function. In the same issue under the caption "Fulfills Its Obligations," you say: "We are on a gold basis. * * * Silver dollars, being unlimited legal tender for all debts in this country, except where otherwise stipulated in the contract, circulate on equal terms with gold. They are not redeemable in anything." This is true.

Now, the bullion value of our standard dollar is less than the bullion value of either the trade dollar or the Mexican dollar, yet the standard dollar is the equivalent of the gold dollar, while the others are not. Why? Because, as you have said, the standard "silver dollars, being unlimited legal tender for all debts in this country, except where otherwise stipulated in the contract, circulate on equal terms with gold." It is evident that the bullion value of our dollar has nothing to do with its circulation. The Mexican dollar and the trade dollar are not legal tender in this country, and therefore worth no more than their bullion value. If they were made legal tender it is an absolute certainty that each of them would circulate on equal terms with gold. You ask: "Why, in Mexico, where a Mexican dollar is a full legal tender and the American dollar is not, you cannot get a gold dollar in exchange for a Mexican dollar, but you can get two Mexican dollars for an American standard dollar, which contains about six grains less of silver than the Mexican coin?" It can readily be explained. Mexico is on a silver basis. Her silver dollars circulate at their bullion and coin value, which is 100 cents, as measured in labor or commodities, and at about 55 cents as measured by our appreciated gold standard; while the United States is on a gold basis, where the purchasing power of the gold dollar has doubled since 1873, as measured in all other commodities and in the products of labor; and where the standard silver dollar is the equivalent of the gold dollar, because of its legal tender character, and because the law has decreed that our silver dollar shall discharge the same amount of debt as our gold dollar. The same is true of England, France or any other gold standard nation. Their silver coin is made, by law, the equivalent of their gold coin.

You ask further: "If the conferring of the legal tender functions upon any object puts it at par with gold, why should not the government make nickel pieces, copper cents and poker chips legal tender for one dollar, etc.?" I answer that it could, but that it is not policy that it should, unless it could beyond doubt limit such form of money to the actual needs of business. If the legal tender function, or any other magic, including the implied promise of the government (whatever that may mean) to preserve the metals at a parity, does so preserve them that 53 cents' worth of silver, which you say is not redeemable in anything, circulates on a par with gold, why would not a nickel piece, copper cent or poker chip? Why could not the government preserve the parity if the silver dollar were worth only one cent in bullion form? Is the parity maintainable because the bullion value happens to be 53 cents, no more, no less? Even so eminent an authority as Prof. Walker says that paper money would be the ideal money if its issue could be kept within bounds. This could be the only danger with paper money or poker chips, for there is not reason why the material in money should have any commercial value more than should the yard-stick or the pound-weight. But to prevent the undue inflation of money it is sound policy to limit it to the precious metals, such as gold and silver. The silver men claim that by unlimited coinage the commercial value of the metal in the silver and gold dollar will, by natural law, come to a parity. And they deny that it will produce an undue inflation of the currency. Any one advocating international bimetallism is estopped to assert that free coinage of silver by the United States will cause undue inflation of the currency, because the per capita for the world would be the same in either event.

—Voter.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 22.

SOME WHEAT FIGURES.

From Twelve to Thirteen Bushels Seem to Be the Average.

Special to the Globe.

MITCHELL, S. D., Aug. 24.—Late corn has received a decided injury by frost in this and Hansen counties, a great quantity being cut for fodder. Reports as to wheat in South Dakota show that the yield is hardly up to expectations. The average yield in Minnehaha, Duel and Lake counties will be about twelve bushels to the acre. In the vicinity of Milbank some grain goes as high as twenty-four. Farmers near Aberdeen are also disappointed, though the yield will be above twelve bushels to the acre.

BATHGATE, N. D.—An average of all available estimates from different portions of Pembina county places the average yield per acre at between eight and nine bushels.

DEVILS LAKE, N. D.—The total acreage sown to wheat in this county was 80,128. Of this, 2,500 acres in the eastern part of the county was hailed out, leaving the net acreage to be harvested, 77,628. A conservative estimate of the yield is thirteen bushels to the acre, which would be 1,009,164 bushels for the county.

HANKINSON, N. D.—Will yield about fourteen bushels.

ELLENDALE, N. D.—Running from eight to ten bushels to the acre.

STRAUBVILLE, N. D.—From twelve to fifteen bushels per acre.

HAVANA, N. D.—Late grain will be about half a crop.

BIRD ISLAND, Minn.—The wheat average in Renville county is estimated at twelve to fourteen bushels; probably twelve is nearer right.

LUVERNE, Minn.—In the twelve townships of this county there are 46,128 acres of wheat. From the best information the average per acre will be about eighteen bushels, not less than fifteen bushels. Several farmers have threshed who estimated their crop at from twelve to fourteen bushels.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn.—The average yield of wheat in this county is about twelve bushels per acre. The total yield would then be about 960,000 bushels. It is estimated that about 100,000 bushels of old wheat is yet unmarketed.

DONNELLY, Minn.—Yield eight to ten bushels. Oats twenty-five to forty. Wheat grades No. 1 northern.

DE GRAFF, Minn.—Will be about half a crop.

CAMPBELL, Minn.—Late grain ripening very slowly and rusting badly. Will run about seven bushels to the acre.

MARSHALL, Minn.—Average ten to twelve bushels per acre. No. 1 northern.

GLENCOE, Minn.—A conservative estimate would be about fifteen bushels per acre. The local wheat buyers think that about right. The acreage from the auditor is between 74,000 and 75,000 acres.

HUTCHINSON, Minn.—Wheat in the timber regions of McLeod county will average fully sixteen, and on the prairie farms not over ten bushels per acre. It is all greatly shrunken and will not grade above No. 2.

ALBERT LEA, Minn.—The total acreage to wheat in Freeborn county is approximately 42,250 acres, and the yield will not be above eleven or twelve bushels.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn.—Fields which gave forty bushels to the acre last year are yielding but eight to ten this year. The highest yield reported is thirteen bushels.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Funeral of Thomas Curlin—No Trace of the Murderers.

The funeral of Thomas Carlin, the victim of the Lake Elmo tragedy, was held yesterday afternoon from the home of Herman Kunde, father-in-law of the deceased, in this city. It was attended by a large number of friends of the family, Mr