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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. - Forecast for WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. — Forecast for Thursday: Minnesota—Generally fair; northerly winds becoming variable; cooler in southeast and warmer in northwest portion.

Wisconsin — Fair, preceded in the early morning by showers in Eastern portions; fresh northerly winds; cooler in southern portions; The Dakotas-Fair; warmer; winds shifting herly. na-Fair; warmer; westerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Sept. 2, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same mo-ment of time at all stations. TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place. Tem.
St. Paul	62	Winnipeg 52
Duluth	67	20 70
Huron	60	Buffalo68-70
Bismarck	64	Boston 62-72
Williston	66	Bismarck64-70
Havre	64	Cheyenne58-66
Helena	64	Chicago 84-84
Edmonton	64	Cincinnati80-86
Battleford	66	Helena 64-64
Prince Albert .	54	Montreal 60-64
Calgary	70	New Orleans74-84
Medicine Hat .	70	New York66-76
Swift Current .	64	Pittsburg 76-89
Qu'Appelle	58	Winnipeg 52-72
Minnedosa		

DAILY MEANS.

hermometer, 63; daily range, 7; amount of ainfall in last twenty-four hours, .01. RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Danger Height of

-Rise. *Fall. Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

—P. F. Lyons, Observer.

A STRAW.

Vermont is a Republican state. Nobody questions that, and nobody expects it to go Democratic in this or any other year. At the same time the to the unity, the glory and perpetuity vote in any state, whatever be its accustomed political faith, acts to some public opinion by its departure from et decorum est, pro patria mori." the normal. When, for instance, the THE PRICE THEY PAID.

THE PRICE THEY PAID.

THE PRICE THEY PAID.

The pennsylvania rises to a hundred thousand votes above the average, we can be very sure that the tide is setting two marched in the grand parade of toward the Republican or against the Democratic party in other states of the Union. No such vast discrepancy is possible except when there are general causes at work to weaken one side and strengthen the other all over the country. It is from this point of view that the total cost, but they are not the first marched in the total cost, but they are not the first marched in the grand parade of the silver deliate only at their bullion resolutions addressed to the G. A. R. and the same will be formally present. The resolutions are as follows:

The PRICE THEY PAID.

The price those men paid who marched in the grand parade of the sliver dollar and the silver certificate would not circulate in this country at the the dath the opening of the encampment of the sum of the encampment of the sum of the encampment of the solutions are as follows:

The PRICE THEY PAID.

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The price those men paid who marched in the grand parade of the silver dollar and the silver certificate would not circulate in this country at the belief at the opening of the encampment of the sum of the silver dollar and the silver deat the opening of the encampment of the silver dollar and the silver deat the opening of the encampment of the silver dollar and the silver deat the opening of the encampment of the silver dollar and the silver deat the opening of the encampment of the sum of the solutions are as follows:

To the Thittieth National Encampment of the G. A. R.—The National Chearlam price at would not circulate and the silver deat the one at the silver dollar the silver dollar and the silver deat the opening of the encampment of the sum of cago platform. The result of this electheir showing in November can hardly the wind is blowing with cyclonic vio-

have been shown in Vermont. It is the youth of our day are giving to common to talk about "bolters" preparation. and "traitors" and to call names, to place for old-fashioned Democrats in this campaign, except by the nomination of a third ticket, then we can see how serious this matter has become for the Democratic candidates, and can estimate the force of the avalanche that is ready to descend in November and bury forever the cause of currency

is a strange delusion which has taken

be persuaded to take the side of a cause like that. The increase of the majority in Vermont above the nor-COR. FOURTH AND MINNESOTA STS. of a surprise party.

A GREAT DAY.

Yesterday was a day of days for St. conditional success. For more than filed past the various reviewing stands along the route, and thousands upon thousands of eager and enthusiastic spectators were there to welcome them. St. Paul weather was on its good behavior, and the menace of the early morning yielded to a cool cloudiness that made it an ideal day for marching. Down the great avenue and between the triumphal pillars came the seemingly endless ranks of the survivors of the struggle that marks the second crisis of our existence. Everywhere there was such a recep-

tion as stirred the very soul of the most careless onlooker, and moved to deep feeling and even to tears these rugged relics of many a fierce and bloody field. Children strewed flowers in their path, emblematic of the beauty and sweetness of patriotic self-sacrifice. Two thousand other children, formed into the semblance of a national flag and constituting one of the most unique and inspiring spectacles possible to imagine, sent up from childish throats the old war songs, and gray heads were bared as the moving column passed the splendid spectacle. Everywhere youth and innocence were made the symbol of all that these men struggled and suffered to preserve; everywhere the contrast between the fresh fruits of what they won for us and their own lives, passing so swiftly into the sere and yellow leaf, was em-

confined to those who participated actively in its celebration. It was a privilege and a lesson in patriotism to not demand gold in exchange for them move about the streets while the great at the United States treasury. These procession passed; to see the moisture forms of money remain on a par with rise to eyes that are wont to know gold because the government has now only the keen vision of the business standing in its laws two solemn and exchance; to see how all minor and plicit declarations that it will maintain meaner thoughts were sunk for the the metals at a parity, and because the time in the great wave of feeling that swept over this community as it re- ficates now in circulation is not subcalled the daring, the valor, the suffering and the victory of the days gone by. This will be the greatest success of a day of which we all feel proud; if from it we may date a new reverence for our country; a new sense of duty owed to her; a new realization of our common destiny; a new devotion of the republic; a new dawning in our own hearts of the noble sentiment put extent as an indicator and recorder of into words of beauty long ago: "Dulce

the result of the state election held in all, hardly the greatest. Young men Vermont on Tuesday becomes impor- nowadays, in the struggles of our intant and significant. It shows, as we dustrial life, overwork and break expected it to show, the rise of the down and fall out of the ranks, be-Democratic revolt against the action come prematurely old, or sacrifice of the Chicago convention. The largest | health to the demands of business and Republican majority hitherto recorded their ambition to keep at the head. in Vermont is about 28,000. The major- But these are serving themselves, and ity this year rises 11,000 above that the recompense is the stimulus and the banner figure. This does not probably end, while they served their country measure the full extent of Democratic without recompense or thought of it. defection, because it was an election for no one regarded then, nor would for the choice of state officers, and no regard now the pittance of pay redoubt there were many Democrats who | ceived in depreciated money as being voted for the candidates supposed to compensation for the services rendered. be of their party, although standing on | To measure all the factors of the a platform which they could not ac- price they paid, one of this generation cept, because they might naturally hold | must think what it would mean to the that the free silver issue has no rela- young men, the youth of today, should tion to state politics, and so they could | they leave their occupations and give support a state ticket where they could | three or four years to work that was not vote for Mr. Bryan and the Chi- temporary, to be abandoned when accomplished, and the life of the civilian resumed. What are the average boys be expected for the Democrats, and of eighteen now doing? They are in schools, colleges, in offices working be as good. As a straw it shows that their way up into business life, in the shops, learning the trades that are to lence against the strange men and be their life work. More than that they stranger doctrines that found favor in are at the age when character is dethe eyes of the delegates at Chicago. veloping and forming, and when what How, indeed, could it be otherwise? the future man will be is being rapidly There is no Democrat in the United made. That is where these men were States with a prouder record of hon- thirty-five years ago. Their enlistment orable service, and there are few of meant the abandonment for an indefigreater ability than Mr. E. J. Phelps, nite term of all their pursuits. If they of the Green Mountain state. Yet this were students it meant the permanent leader, who was one of our most credit- suspension of their studies, the stopable representatives abroad during the page of the education of the schools, first administration of Mr. Cleveland, for the period of such drill had passed came out boldly in a letter to his fel- when they laid down the musket, low Democrats, announcing that he doffed the blue and resumed the civilcould not and would not advocate the lan's garb. To thousands and thouelection of the Democratic ticket or sands of them it meant a return to vote for it at the polls. It will avail the work of civil life with educations nothing to attempt to disguise or min- incomplete and with the necessity of ify the truth. That truth is that hosts getting into harness and working for of Democrats are in open revolt against | a livelihood pressing sharply on them. the action at Chicago, and that their They came back to the vocations of numbers are great enough to produce peace, obliged to enter them with just such results in other states as the loss of the three or four years that

The young men from the farm and but when we find gathered at Indian- the shops shared the sacrifices of the apolis such men as Palmer and Vilas students. They, too, had to enter the and Morton and Tracey and Eckels and industrial army without the instruc-Bynum and Fellows and Caffery and tion that would have been gained in Bragg and hundreds of others who tes- the years that they were in the army. tify to their Democracy through long They had to begin where they had left and honorable lives, and who can find off, continuing an apprenticeship at an age when they should have been masters of their calling, and going to the learning with habits formed during their service that did not dispose them to be studious. None of these ever came to feel that assurance, that selfconfidence that is the staff of the man whose course of education in his art debasement, the scaling down of just or craft has been uninterruptedly foldebts, the propagation of class hatred, lowed. They were always sensible of and the encouragement of lawlessness the deficiencies caused by the hiatus to rise superior to the rule of law. It of the war.

Then, too, there must be reckoned possession of many of our fellow citi- into the total of the price they paid

changed environment. Every person becomes the product of the development of the germ character under the mal is the answer, and shows what influences of the environment in which is to be expected in every part of this it is developed. The thoughtful parent United States when the people come understands this, and seeks to provide to pass upon the cause of Populism. for the child those surroundings that That result is going to be a good deal will develop the better traits and check the bad ones. But in the army life all the ordinary restraints of home and social life were removed. The environment was never that calculated to Paul. All circumstances combined to bring out the very best traits of charlend attraction to the great feature acter, aside from courage, fortitude of the encampment, and it was an un- and self-reliance. The temptations to evil courses, that find their restraint three hours the procession of veterans in home and society, were there met only by the sense of self-respect, and GREETINGS TO THE COMRADES. that weakened by the force of the example of others. It is impossible that such surroundings should have failed to have had their effect on the young characters developing with great rapidity under them, and whatever effect they had for evil that became permanent is another item to be placed in the column of total cost paid for the right to march in the grand parade of ship and suffering, and who never com the national encampment.

TWO QUERIES ANSWERED.

Two queries answered.

To the Editor of the Globe.

A bet was made here yesterday about the exchange of the American and Mexican silver dollars; one party claiming an American silver dollar in Mexico would only bring one Mexican silver dollar, and the other party that the American silver dollar would bring two Mexican silver dollars. Which one is right?

Again, if I hold United States silver money, either dollars or certificates, cannot they be exchanged for gold coin if desirable? If they cannot, what is the reason they are kept on par with gold?

—Owen Wangensteen.

Lake Park, Minn., Aug. 31, 1896.

The party who claims that the American silver dollar will exchange for two Mexican silver dollars, either in the

United States or in Mexico, is right. That is the fact of the case, although the Mexican dollar is a full legal tender in Mexico, while the American dollar is not. The Mexican dollar contains more grains of silver than the American coin, and the vast disparity in their exchange value represents the difference between a dollar issued on the gold, and one issued on the silver basis.

The holder of American standard silver dollars, or of silver certificates, cannumber of such silver coins and certiject to further increase, and is so limited that the people know that the government will be able to make good its promise. It is exactly the same case as that of an individual who can issue a certain number of promises to pay and have them honored, while if he attempted to put out an indefinite number of them, they would be worth no more than waste paper. Under free coinage, the number of dollars being subject to indefinite increase, they would circulate only at their bullion

HISTORY OF DEMONETIZATION.

To the Editor of the Globe To the Editor of the Globe.

I should like very much to have a concise statement, for use in this campaign, of the causes that led up to the demonetization of silver by France, Germany, the Latin Union and the United States. It would include, of course, the production and price of silver at the time and the part that they played in it. You would oblige

St. Paul, Aug. 28, 1896.

The answer to these questions would involve a long story, including both political and financial history for a term of years in the three countries mentioned. We can scarcely give space to publish this at the present time, and any such summary would necessarily be more or less unsatisfactory. If our correspondent will obtain "Money and Banking," by Horace White, he will find in it an admirable statement of exactly what he wants to know. The whole history and experience of the different countries leading up to their adoption of the gold standard is given, together with ample statistics. This book can be obtained from the publishers, Ginn & Co., of Boston, New York or Chicago, or may be ordered through any bookseller.

lighten the frequent "anxious inquirer," who wanted to know what "par of exchange" means, tells him that "the value of the sovereign, or pound sterling, is \$4.862-3. By adding the cost of transferring the coin or bullion, which includes freight, insurance and commission, we arrive at the "par of exchange." Our contemporary arrived at the "par of exchange" before it added the incidental cost of transmission. It is precisely \$4.8665. The cost of transmission added makes "rate" of exchange. The actual business rate at which gold can be exported to London without loss, on regular business account, is \$4.88 for bars and \$4.89 for coin. It can be imported without loss at \$4.835. tI is well to be accurate even in small matters.

muddles the brains of people so? Here is the artist of the Chicago Times-Herald delineating a merchant stand-ing in front of his price bulletin marking up prices to the silver lasis. The legend runs: "All prices marked up 50 per cent on a free silver basis." Then follow the items, butter with "19 cents a pound" erased and "38" substituted; "eggs, 16 cents a dozen," made to be "32 cents," and so on down the list, doubling the price, increasing it 100 per cent instead of the "50 per cent" bulletined. This is quite as bad as Hansbrough's decrease of 300 per cent in the sheep of Dakota, and far less

dislike for Consuelo Vanderbilt, possibly because she has more money with which to buy diamonds than they. They speak of her as a walking jewelry shop, and say she causes amusement among the friends of the Marlborough family. Suppose she should get angry, get a divorce from the duke and zens, that the American people are to the effect on character of their take an American husband.

FEW BUT FORCEFUL

SUCH ARE THE ARMY CHAPLAINS WHO MET IN CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

THEY ELECT NEW OFFICERS.

CHOSEN AS THE PRESI-DENT.

The Apostles of Peace Send Word of Good Cheer to Men of. War.

A body of men who, during the war, rendered service entailing much hardplained, never shirked, was the National Association of Army chaplains. The association is now in the city, and although not conspicuous, is the recipient of no little attention.

There are a very few surviving army chaplains in the country, fewer probably than in any branch of the war service. The reason for this was that when the chaplians went into the service, they were men of middle age even, while the men to whom they gave their attention were young men. Most of the regular soldiers of the army were very young men. The chaplains who do service are all very elderly, although many of them are very hearty.

The association held its annual meet ing at the House of Hope church yesterday afternoon after the close of the great procession. There were present among others, President Rev. T. H. Haggerty, of St. Louis; Rev. George K. Hoover, of Chicago, national secretary of the association; S. C. Iliff, of Salt Lake, chaplain-in-chief of the Grand Army; Rev. H. H. Hart, of St. Paul; the Rt. Rev. Bishop Samuel Fallows, of Chicago; Rev. J. F. McIntyre, of Spencer, S. D.; Rev. E. M Cravarth, of Nashville, and others.

One of the terms of the by-laws of the order is that the retiring chaplainin-chief of the G. A. R. becomes president of the national association of chaplains upon stepping down out of the former office. In this line of suc-cession, Rev. S. C. Iliff, whose term of office as chaplain-in-chief of the G. A. R. ceases with this week, became president of the association at the meeting yesterday, and was formally installed. He succeeds Rev. T. H. Haggerty, whose term of president expired yesterday. terday. The new president is one of the most noted chaplains in the coun-try, although during the war he was not an ordained minister of the gospe He enlisted in an Ohio regiment as a private and served during the rebelion, acting as chaplain at different times. At the close of the year he studied theology, and for many years was superintendent of the Methodist mission at Salt Lake City. mission at Salt Lake City.

Rev. George K. Hoover was continued as the official secretary of the order. The meeting passed a set of resolutions addressed to the G. A. R. and the same will be formally presented at the opening of the encampment at the auditorium this morning. The

We, as an association, have striven during the year to do what we could to aid you in all the grand work of your various organizations. We wish to assure you that we are with you to the end of the war. We are vividly conscious that time is doing what let den hail and glittering steel failed to do in the war, mustering men out. Soon all will be gone, but as time passes we are desirous of aiding you all we can, to cheer up these men, keep them in the line of all high and useful living, guarding them from that which hurts body or soul and soils the bright record of the memorable past.

Comrades, please count on us all for the services we are able to render to you in caring for those heroic men.

Ing for those heroic men.

Please give us your confidence in the future as in the past and may our days be many and full of all that is ennobling to us as veterage and a citizens of a heavy and

T. H. Hagerty, President, Geo. K. Hoover, Secretary. The session then adjourned until next year. HAD A BLOODY RECORD.

The Third Iowa Has But a Few Left. The Third regiment of Iowa infantry

held an informal reunion at the court house yesterday afternoon, in Court Room No. 1. There are about fifty members of the regiment attending the encampment and all but five or six were present at the reunion. The six were present at the reunion. The Third Iowa had one of the most re-markable histories of the war. When the first call for troops was made Iowa's quota was three regiments. The First enlisted for three months and did not re-enlist as a regiment. The Second and Third enlisted for three years. The Third numbered one thousand men to start and about eight how and men to start, and about eight hundred additional were enlisted from time to time to take the places of those time to time to take the places of those who were killed and wounded, making a total of 1,800 men who first and last served in the regiment. Of these only about 225 now survive, and most of those bear the scars of battle. The regiment was mustered into service at Keokuk, and almost from the start was in the fight, and its history was a continued record of fighting up to was in the fight, and its history was a continued record of fighting up to the battle of Atlanta—the regiment belonging to the army of the Tennessee. The first engagement was at Blue Mills, Mo., Sept. 17, 1861. This battle does not figure very prominently in history, but it was a sharp conflict, and the Third received an awful baptism of blood, the loss being exceedingly heavy. One company I baptism of blood, the loss being exceedingly heavy. One company, I, which went into the fight with forty-eight men, lost in killed just half the number. Of those twenty-four who survived, ten were at yesterday's reunion. After this fight there was a constant succession of skirmishes and less important engagements, up to the battle of Shihoh. The regiment was in both days' fights at that place, and during both, days was constantly in the thickest of the fight. The percentage of loss was the greatest of any regiment in the fight, except only the Ninth Illinois.

regiment in the fight, except only the Ninth Illinois.

After Shilgh, the next important engagement in which the regiment participated was the battle of the Hatchee, and then came Vicksburg. Shortly after the capture of Vicksburg occurred a fearful less at Jackson, Miss. This was July 12, 1863, Vicksburg having surrendered July 4. At Jackson there occurred one of those fatal errors of judgment which officers sometimes display. A brigade of which the Third was a part was ordered to storm a line of strong earthworks, behind which were a whole division of the enemy. They obeyed the order, like the famous Light Brigade at Balaklava, but the carnage was fearful-vastly greater than that of the Light Brigade. In this charge at Jackson Brigade. In this charge at Jackson there were 800 men who started when the order to advance was given, and only 300 ever came back. The Third started with 240 men, and after the contest was over there were only 94

to stack their muskets. After Jack-son the regiment was ordered to Memson the regiment was ordered to Mem-phis, and did not rejoin the portion of the army of the Tenness to Chattanooga, until after the battles about that place were over. It arrived, however, in time to take part in the battle of Rome, and the other engagements leading up to Atlanta. During all this time the regiment had been kept up by constant requiting been kept up by constant recruiting to make up for its severe losses. But the culmination came at Atlanta. In that battle the regiment literally fought itself out of existence, there fought itself out of existence, there being but twenty-six men left after the battle. The regiment was then consolidated with the Second Iowa, and although its members, who were able to fight, stayed in till the close of the way the Third regiment was

of the war, the Third regiment was not longer known.

Since the war the survivors of the regiment have kept up a separate organization, and meet once in two years. There are some notable circumstances connected with individuals of the Third. A mong those present at of the Third. Among those present at yesterday's reunion were A. B. Ecker and John Ecker, brothers. Two more brothers were also in the regiment. All four were in service during the whole war, taking part in every battle in

which the regiment engaged, and not one of them was ever wounded.

Another remarkable instance is that of S. J. McKinley, another member. If it cannot be said of him that he was not born to die, it may truly be said that he was not born to die in battle. He was wounded eleven times, and severely wounded, too. He was present at verterday's require and present at yesterday's reunion, and, although he carries a crutch and a cane, he does not show any signs of immediate dissolution. He exhibited a bullet which he carried in his body twenty-six years and twenty-four days, and which was taken out seventeen inches from where it went in. He had three bullets through his left leg, but the leg is still with him. A shell struck him in the head and broke his jaw and cracked his skull from a point just above and in front of his ear, entirely across to the other side of the head, in three directions. These are some of the eleven wounds Mr. McKinley received, but his time had not come, and he is still with his comrades on earth. Mr. McKinley has a brother living at Osage, Becker county, in this state, who was also a member of the Third.

Quite a number of the survivors have attained more than ordinary success in civil life since the war. Among the number are ex-Gov. Stone, of Iowa; Judge Thompson, of St. Louis, the author of several noted law books; author of several noted law books; Ex-Congressman Lacey, of Iowa; Sever Ellingson, of Hennepin county, Minn., who represented his district two times in the legislature; Maj. Crossby, of Webster City, Io., served six years as warden of the Iowa state penitentiary; Lieut. Col. Wright, of Denison, Io.; Adjt. Sessions, of Cedar Falls, and many others. J. G. Johnson, one of the Republican nominees from Hennepin county for the legislature this year, was a member.

thing remarkable in its history of losses, and this fact tends to draw the bands of comradeship very close among those who escaped the slaughter which overtook their comrades.

SPORTS ON THE RIVER.

The Races Were Witnessed by a Crowd of Enthusiasts. Minnesota Boat club held a club re

The Minnesota Boat club held a club regatta yesterday afternoon on the river course off Raspberry island. A good crowd watched the races, largely composed of club members and their friends, with numerous outside visitors among the G. A. R. The crack band from Duluth, the Duluth City band, were in attendance and furnished a pleasing musical programme before the racing events, and at the finish of each race struck up a stirring air as the shells sped swiftly toward the line.

sculls.

The four-oared race, being of three crews was the best of the afternoon. The crew stroked by Ed Halbert won. They were H. P. Bend, bow; N. P. Langford Jr., two; A. Buffington, three, and Ed Halbert, stroke. The winners of second place were: G. E. Sengler, bow; C. G. Whidden, two; E. Bohland, three, and William Bjornstad, stroke. Bringing up the rear were: C. M. Bend, bow; H. E. Bjornstad, two; J. D. Denegre, three, and H. Blakely, stroke.

Percy Houghton did not appear to take his place in the eight-oared crew, and George Langford rowed in his stead. Langford is a famous oar. He is a Yale man, and stroked the crew in the winning race with Harvard in June. He went to Heniey for the world challenge regatta and pulled in the same position, but his crew was beaten by the winners of the grand challenge cup, the Leanders in a close race.

The crews in the eight-oared shells made a pretty sight, as they pulled with regular strokes up the river. One crew, in white rowing shirts, were: L. Corning, W. Langford, J. D. Denegre, E. Halbert, A. B. McCaughey, William Bjornstad, N. P. Langford and George Langford. C. W. Gordon was coxswain of that crew and steered them to victory. Both crews were abreast until 100 yards from the finish, when the rudder of J. Schwartz's shell broke, and his crew, which were as follows, were out of the race: Theo Griggs, George Senkler, E. Bohland, A. Buffington, H. P. Bend, H. Blakeley, C. M. Bend, C. G. Whidden. No timekeeper had been appointed for the events, and there is no official time to announce.

"SPARKED" THE SAME GIRL. But They Bore No Malice at Yester-

day's Meeting.

day's Meeting.

Some members of the Fourth Wisconsin were talking together yesterday, when a fine, hale, corpulent, gentleman came up and said he belonged to the Wisconsin Fourth. "No man your size belonged to the Fourth," said one, "Yes," said the gentleman, "but I was not so big then when I used to nife the boys to their beens and coffee. "Fifer Stoper! yelled three lusty voices, and they nearly dragged the arm out of the socket of Fifer Stoper, who fairly howled with pleasure, and moisture gathered in his merry gray eyes. "Did you know Isaac Stoper." asked Comrade C. C. Coffey. "Yes; but he was no relation of mine except brother in arms." "Well, he and I were sparking the same girl." said Coffey.
"And he went back and married her," said Stoper.

"Bully for him," cried Coffey, with ennusiasm.

And so hundreds of similar stories could be secounted, and doubtless today at the renion to be held hundreds more can be

VETERANS OF MINNESOTA.

Signal Corps Is Grateful.

The U. S. Veteran Signal Corps association at its meeting in the court house, unanimously voted its hearty thanks to the citizens' committee of St. Paul, to D. Moreland, aide-de-camp for their party in the parade; to S. W. Raudenbush & Co. for the use of a plano at the evening reunion, and to Judge Grier M. Orr, of the municipal court, and to the citizens of St. Paul in general for kind attentions shown and assistance given to make the annual meeting so successful and enjoyable. Special appreciation was expressed of the services of Capt. G. S. Dana, of the St. Paul executive committee of the U. S. Signal Corps, U. S. A., who was unanimously elected to be president of the association for the ensuing year.

Those survivors of the Sixth, Sevenh and Ninth Illinois cavairy will mest with the second lowa cavairy at the senate chamber oday at 9 o'clock.

A Proud Bridegroom's Suicide, A boy bridegroom at Sialkote, India, was so vexed at his being jestingly made to bend his knee to his little bride that he killed timself by jumping into a well.

SILVER and PRICES.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by the Author.)

All the heated discussion about the | August, 1890, the average monthly ratio crime of 1873," and the feeling that men were wronged by being shut out from the use of silver in paying indebtedness, have a foundation only in the idea that it would be today more just to pay in silver; and that silver and extent. But it might be said that gold had gone us and six months, silver less than a silver and extent. But it might be said that gold had gone us and that silver are silver are silver are silver and that silver are silver are silver are silver and that silver are sil just to pay in silver; and that silver now buys the same goods as formerly, while gold has risen away from both goods and silver. It is held that to be obliged to pay in gold is to pay more we have absolutely no reliable data to indicate how much these 233 articles goods than is just, since gold has risen | to indicate how much these 223 relatively to goods, because it is searce, or has been "cornered."

which the regiment engaged, and not that silver buys today the same amount of goods as in 1860, or 1873, or 1879. If silver has kept its value relatively to goods, it is more just to pay in silver, but if silver has moved up and down independently of goods, showing great instability relatively to goods at least 40 per cent relatively to gold. So that silver has changed relatively to goods at least 40 per cent in the last few years. From absolutely reliable figures, taken from official in order to ascertain whether it is true absurd. today than formerly, then it would not be just to pay in silver. And if this last is true, then the act of 1873 has not caused any wrong, and all talk about that "crime" is mistaken. For this purpose I present a table,

dating from 1860, taken from official articles, including all those of common consumption. In 1860 the prices of all these articles when added together were taken as the basis for comparison in other years, and are expressed by 100. As the same 223 articles, in the same quantities, sell for more or less in other years, the difference relatively to the total price of 1860 is expressed in figures greater or less than 100. It will be noted that the highest paper prices were in 1865; but in the next column in which these paper prices are reduced to their gold equivalents, the year of highest gold prices was 1866. In 1869 they were as low as in 1875. The year 1873 does not appear to be the year from which the decline in prices begins. The decline dates from 1866; and 1873 is only on the slope of the hill, not on top. If we are hunting for the cause of the decline, in the year in which the decline begins, then we must logically hunt for the "crime of 1866." Whatever the cause of the decline in American prices, it did not start from 1873, but from 1866,

to Gold can Pr icles Repo

In these same tables let us examine more directly whether silver and goods have varied in a like manner from gold. The column of gold prices show how goods varied relatively to gold; the ratios of silver to gold shows how silver varied relating to gold. Hence, if silver kept with goods--that is if the purchasing power of silver over goods remained the same-we can easily find it out. Take representative years, as follows:

years, as follows:

1860, 1873, 1879, 1891,

Prices of goods. 100 122 96.6 92.2
to gold 15.29 15.92 18.39 20.92
Ratio of silver to

Thus we find that by 1873 goods had risen relatively to gold by 22 per cent, while silver had fallen about 4 per cent. Silver and goods had been separated in 1873 by a difference of 26 per cent, as compared with 1860; that purchasing power over goods. Both gold and silver had lost purchasing power over goods, but silver had lost 4 per cent more. Goods had gone up 22 per cent above gold, but silver had fallen 4 per cent below gold.

By 1879 goods had fallen 3.4 per cent, relatively to gold, while silver had fallen about 16 per cent. Silver and goods were separated in 1879 by 121/2 per cent, as compared with 1860; that is, silver had lost only 121/2 per cent of its purchasing power over goods. Gold had gained 3.4 per cent of purchasing power over goods by 1879; but silver was still 121/2 per cent away from By 1891 (the last year of prices given

by the Aldrich report) goods had fallen relatively to gold by 7.8 per cent, while silver had fallen relatively to gold by 26 per cent. By 1891 silver was separated from goods by 18.2 per cent. Gold had gained 7.8 per cent of purchasing power over goods, as compared with 1860, but silver had lost 18.2 of purchasing power over goods. What is the net resultant of this examina-tion? From the official figures, has gold kept nearer to goods in purchasing power, or has silver? In the years chosen, gold had varied in purchasing power over goods, respectively by minus 22, plus 3.4 and plus 7.8; while silver had varied by minus 26, minus 121/2 and minus 18.2. Gold, therefore, has unmistakably varied relatively to goods in a less extreme way than silver in its relation to goods. The variations of gold have been on both sides. both losing and gaining purchasing power. That is, from 1860 to 1891, if debts had been paid in gold, justice would have been more nearly served than if debts had been paid in silver; for the good reason that gold provided to debtor and creditor at the end of purchasing power over goods than was

The case for silver is stil worse as regards a just standard of payments, if we consider the really phenomenal and startling fall in the value of silver

of silver to gold was 17.26:1. In March, 1894. the ratio was 34.35:1. That is, in just 3 years and six months, silver may have fallen since 1891. Owing to the depression consequent on the crisis of 1893, it is probable that prices in not of opinion. Therefore, it will be possible to calmly examine the facts in order to ascertain whether the facts in the facts since 1890 is quite imaginary and absurd. Therefore, the fall of silver since 1891 has been another fall relareliable figures, taken from official sources, we may now conclude that sliver has varied more and with greater over has varied more and with greater ver has varied more and with greater extremes in purchasing power over goods than has gold. Since 1860, gold has gained only 7.8 per cent of purchasing power over goods, while silver has lost at least 40 or 50 per cent of purchasing power over goods. If goods have fallen in price, silver has fallen so much mere as to carry it out of sight, as a just standard of payments.

It may be objected, however, that

It may be objected, however, that comparison of prices should be made not with 1860, but with 1873, when silver was "demonetized." My answer is that, in surveying, no engineer would think of getting the drainage level of a town by taking that of a neighboring hill. So with prices; the year 1873 showed the effect of a great rise; prices had gone up under speculrise; prices had gone up under speculation following the civil war, and then the bubble burst in a panic. But even so, prices were higher in 1866 than in 1873. But we do not take 1866 as a starting point. It was an abnormal and exceptional year. The year 1860, in justice, is the proper starting place, because it was a year in time of peace, while we were while we were on a gold basis. It is impossible, however, to regard 1873 as a proper year by which to discover a proper year by which to discover whether gold has varied from goods, because no gold or silver were then in circulation. From 1862 to 1879 we were on a standard of inconvertible paper money.

Mr. Brygn, in his greeck, for

money.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech of acceptance, Aug. 13th says: "A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power." And then in order to show what is a just the interval of the purchasing power." standard he quotes from my "History of Bimetallism in the United States," my belief that (under a multiple standard) "a long-time contract would thereby be paid at its maturity by the same purchasing power as was given in the beginning." Mr. Bryan is then committed to this view. Indeed, he said: "It can not be successfully claimed that monometallism metallism, or any other system, gives an absolutely just standard of value." an absolutely just standard of value."
Exactly so, and inasmuch as free coin exactly so, and massinger as free con-age of silver would result in the with-drawal of gold, and the establishment of a single standard, the question for us as voters to decide is, whether in fact the existing gold standard has been, and is, more just to debtor and creditor, than a silver standard would be. It is not claimed that gold has always maintained the same and unchanging purchasing power over goods.
That would be impossible. But it is claimed as a fact that gold has varied less in its purchasing power over goods than has silver. Therefore, gold has proved itself in fact a more just standard for debtor or creditor than eilies. ard for debtor or creditor than silver. facts given in the table above,-facts which no one disputes.

If it be said that since 1873 silver has

been shut out from use as money, in reply that this statement is wholly untrue. More silver is today in circureply that this statement is untrue. More silver is today in circulation in Europe and the United States than in 1873. It is rediculously untrue that one-half the metallic money of the word (i. e. silver) was thrown out of use in 1873. Germany still uses over \$100,000,000 legal tender silver thalers; the Latin union increased their silver \$100,000,000 legal tender silver thalers; the Latin union increased their silver circulation after 1873, not closing their mints entirely until 1878; the United States, after 1878, has added about \$600,000,000 of silver to its currency. And the director of the United States mint reports for 1895 that in the currencies of the world there is \$4,070,500,000 of silver in use, of which \$3,440,700,000 has unlimited legal tender power. if \$4,000,000,000 of silver are today used as money, what nonsense to talk of one half of the metallic money having been legislated out of existence in 1873. It is a pure fable. Some writers, however, in order to

Some writers, however, in order to show that silver has maintained the same level with goods, while gold has gone up from both, quote some statements to show that prices have not gone up in silver-using countries. Without multiplying evidence, note the hard condition in which wage-earners found themselves in India under the rise of silver prices. The civil servants of India presented a petition to the viceroy, Lord Landsdowne, Jan. 31, 1893, and said: "This disastrous fall in the value of the currency in which 31, 1893, and said: "This disastrous fall in the value of the currency in which the officers of the Indian government are paid has affected all branches of the service alike. Since 1836, when the depreciation of silver became acute, there has been a sharp rise in the price of almost all articles produced in India, including food, in the wages of servents, and in house rent. In the same period, the retail price of goods imported from Europe, on which a portion of our salaries is spent, has also risen largely from the same cause; and the prices paid for them increase with the prices paid for them increase with each successive fall in exchange." Indeed the whole petition is a pathetic story of hardship because silver prices had risen, while the government had not raised wages and salaries. This is what other countries may expect when they go to the gliver stand. pect when they go to the silver stand-

ard.

We have seen that while prices of goods have fallen, silver has fallen independently of goods, and not correspondingly with the movement of goods. Silver goes up or down just as copper goes up or down. There is nothing in silver which connects in with the movement of goods. Nor, as I have previously shown, have prices of goods fallen because of a scarcity of gold.

—J Laurence Laughlin.

LIND AND HIS RECORD.

The fact that John Lind has swallowed the Chicago platform with its free trade, free silver, anarchism and all the other "isms," is too much for many of his admirers, and they have decided that they will have 'o part company with him.—Dawson Sentinel. On five different occasions John Lind, whilst a member of congress, had a chance to vote on a free coinage bill; and each time he voted against. Now, has John Lind changed or has the Republican party?—Lakefield Standard.

The Populists are not satisfied with Lind for governor and will put a candidate of their own in the field. If this is done, and it now seems probable, Lind's defeat is a foregone conclusion, as he cannot hope to win without the solid support of the Pops.—Royalton Banner.

passed when the debt was contracted.

The case for silver is still worse as regards a just standard of payments, if we consider the really phenomenal and startling fall in the value of silver which has taken place since 1890. In