

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 \$0.50 Daily and Sunday, Six Months \$2.75 Daily and Sunday, One Year \$5.00

Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn. EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 401, TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.

TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Forecast for Thursday: Minnesota—Fair; colder in southeast portion; northwesterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Sept. 9, 6:38 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. Fall Meridian Time—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 29.52; thermometer, 69; relative humidity, 86; wind, west, clear; maximum thermometer, 68; minimum thermometer, 61; daily range, 4; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading, Line, Water, Change. St. Paul, 14, 1.7, -0.1

PARTISAN, NOT PATRIOT.

National Democrats read with indignation, Bryan Democrats with pleasure and Republicans, intelligent ones, with dismay, the editorial in the Pioneer Press commenting on the elections in Vermont and Arkansas.

ANOTHER ACCEPTANCE SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan accepted yesterday the second instalment of his triple-plated nomination, being that tendered by the Chicago convention.

WITH INTENT TO AMUSE.

What makes you think so? "What makes you think so?" "Mrs. Newbush said they had their monogram blown into every piece of glass in the house."—Detroit Free Press.

the rights of the states should be guarded with jealous care. There is not the remotest danger that the limits will be overstepped. The plank of the Chicago convention to which this refers was understood by everybody to refer, at the instance of Gov. Algrid, to the power of the nation to insist upon non-interference with the carriage of its mails, and to prevent the interruption of interstate commerce after the authorities of a state had refused to do their duty or to call upon the nation for assistance.

There are two portions of the speech, however, in which the most patriotic citizens of the republic will find much that is positively and thoroughly obnoxious. The one covers the subject of the tariff, on which Mr. Bryan avoids declaring himself by saying that nobody must pay any attention to protection or free trade until after we get free coinage of silver. He thus openly plays for both kinds of votes. As to the civil service, he arrays himself, as must be expected, on the side of the spoilsmen.

There is no possible way of protecting them except by an enormous increase of the quantity of money in circulation. If the people have money they are powerless to protect themselves except by brute force. The more money they have the more easy it will be for them to protect themselves against the aggressions of others.

Here we have the programme of the future revealed. What the silver people and all the aggregation behind Mr. Bryan have in view is not merely the free coinage of silver, but an "enormous" increase in the volume of the man than this, and nothing should make his cause more repugnant to the friends of good government. A fixed term of office, with succession on partisan lines, so that all may have a show, is his idea. "It would open the public service to a large number of citizens without impairing its efficiency." This is Mr. Bryan's opinion of the value of a reform that has done more for the betterment of politics and the improvement of the public service than anything else during the last generation.

DO THEY BELIEVE THIS?

The assertion made and repeated ad nauseam by Mr. Groot in his address of notification to Mr. Bryan, at Lincoln, and accepted explicitly by the candidate himself, contains the most monstrous and impossible charge ever made by any political party or its representatives against a large part of the people of the country in which they live, and against human kind.

TOM CARTER IS LEVEL-HEADED.

We are not aware that Tom Carter has put forward any other claim to the title of statesman than may be implied in his acceptance of a seat in the senate of the United States. One looks vainly over his record, since he quit peddling books for politics, to find any evidence of the possession of those qualities that entitle men to be thus classed. It is true he conducted a presidential campaign and showed some of the habits of the statesman in his disregard for money, having left his committee some \$75,000 behind and obliging it to sell the succeeding convention to the highest bidding city to get the wherewithal to square up its accounts. But the similarity here is doubtful, for, if statesmen are indifferent about their own money, they are quite sure to be scrupulous about that of others.

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Silver and Wages..... COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE AUTHOR.

A workman knows better than anyone else that employment is easy to obtain, and that wages are high, when the country is industrially prosperous, and "business is good." On the contrary, he knows only too well that when a commercial crisis arrives, followed by a long depression, men are thrown out of employment, wages are lowered, and a bitter winter struggle with the wolf at the door is sure to come. A chance for employment and good wages, therefore, is inextricably bound up with those conditions which produce general business prosperity. The proposition is so true that it needs no further illustration.

With this understanding let us now examine the effects of free coinage of silver on wages. 1. The first and most conspicuous effect of the free coinage of silver—or even the probability of it—would be a commercial crisis. Why? Because of the extraordinary damage which would ensue from a change of standard in which all agreements are made. Our business men having securities would try to sell them at once, while it was possible to get 100 cent dollars in payment. Foreigners would sell their bonds and stocks to be sold for the same reason. Every one would be rushing to sell before the drop to the 52-cent standard comes. Therefore, the suspicion, or the probability of free coinage would have the effect of the coinage in bringing on a crisis. For if everyone were to sell, prices of securities would fall, no one would buy, the falling market; and men must inevitably fall who had securities behind their loans which had shrunk in value when they could promptly get rid of collateral. But this is not all. The change of standard would strike deeper than this.

A manufacturer has paid for his land and materials in dollars of the existing standard worth 100 cents each in gold. He sold his goods on time, say, for \$10,000. Now see the effect of free coinage of silver and the drop to the 52-cent silver dollar. His \$10,000 of goods were made and sold on the 100 cent basis; on the silver basis he would receive silver dollars in payment worth only \$5,200 relatively to his original expenditure for labor and material. If his returns are thus cut in two, how can he pay his workmen next month? A loss of 48 per cent would ruin any establishment. Then, look at the succeeding results: Every producer is borrowing legitimately from time to time. His notes mature in thirty or ninety days hence. If his sales are paid for in silver, his means for meeting notes drawn on the existing gold basis are halved. If this be general—as of course it must be—and if most of the notes are due, their notes when due, ruin and failure are inevitable. If the establishment fails, where is the operative to get employment? If the establishment fails, every workman to fight against the free coinage of silver and the consequent change of standard, because it will bring crisis, and close the factories of the country. It is to the interest to have regular employment and steady wages.

2. The banks and capitalists are alarmed in a positive manner. A storm is coming and to prepare for danger; but the miserable injustice, in such schemes as free coinage of silver, which change the standard of value, and fall upon the inexperienced poor. Ambitious politicians without monetary training, have brought forward a mere theory, wholly unsupported by facts, on which they hope to ride into power. If they should prove to be mistaken the consequences to the country will be fearful beyond description. The responsibility they assume is enormous. If they find themselves mistaken, these politicians will not have it in their power to repair the ruin they have caused. It is the duty of every citizen to employ to labor. If the producer is ruined by silver legislation, the laborer's chance to earn any kind of dollar, good or bad, is gone. The politicians, however, will have won their game, and gained possession of office and power; but the evil of the whole thing will be done, and explained by the poor and the helpless. What right have any group of politicians to terrorize the world of industry, which they hope to rule, by multiplying distrust, create uncertainty in all dealings, thereby bring all industry to a standstill, and take the bread from the mouths of the people, and his family? The mere possibility of a silver standard—remote as that is—has already paralyzed industry. No one is giving work under the strain. If the condition of industry and employment this summer is the result of the mere possibility of free coinage of silver, no one can picture the result which would follow the reality. No country, not the strongest country, in the world, could stand the strain of a panic which must inevitably follow the change of standard on which every business transaction has been based in the intricate ramifications of past dealings in land and goods. It is arrant folly to talk about this country being able to do what it ple