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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Forecast for Friday:

Minnesota: Fair; warmer in east portion; southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

Wisconsin: Fair; warmer; light to fresh southerly winds.

The Dakotas and Montana: Fair; southwesterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Oct. 1, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time. —Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	60	Boston	58-70
Duluth	46	Buffalo	53-54
Huron	68	Cheyenne	64-72
Bismarck	68	Chicago	53-54
Williston	62	Cincinnati	62-66
Havre	70	Helena	72-74
Helena	72	Montreal	50-54
Minnedosa	62	New Orleans	78-84
Winnipeg	54	New York	60-63
		Pittsburg	54-60
Bismarck	68-76	Winnipeg	64-66

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.17; thermometer, 55; relative humidity, 62; wind, southeast; weather, partly cloudy; maximum thermometer, 67; minimum thermometer, 43; daily range, 24; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change
St. Paul	14	2.1	*0.1
La Crosse	10	1.5	0.0
Davenport	15	1.8	0.0
St. Louis	30	7.6	—0.4

*Rise. —Fall.

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

TAKING THEIR OWN MEDICINE.

Amid all the seriousness of the issues of this campaign there are glints of humor, perceptible, however, only to National Democrats. Why, by the way, "National" Democrats? The elections held would seem to indicate that the Bryanites are also national in extent. "Anchor" Democracy would be a truer designation. But that is an aside. It starts an amused smile to see Republicans pointing to the stability of English currency under a gold standard as something to be imitated by this country, and the smile broadens as one sees the Bryanites taking up the old English bugaboo, discarded for the nonce by the Republicans, and shaking it in the scared faces of the populace. One satisfaction comes in the thought that there will be no more left of the English scarecrow after this double service than there is of the old bloody shirt.

Then there is Bismarck. How the opinions of the old composite of blood and iron as to the necessity and benefaction of protection were printed and repeated and lauded by the Republicans in the tariff campaigns. What a sound statesman he was; what true conception he had of the great American system of building everybody and everything up. How the German-American citizen was coddled by the exploitation of the example and policy of their great countryman. And now Bismarck serves the same noble end for the Bryanites. His letter to Culberson, in several translations, is bandied about on the stump and in print as confirming the Chicago policy, and the Republicans are as busy belittling the ex-chancellor as they once were in magnifying him. Very funny to us Democrats of the anchor brand is this turning of the tables, this flagellation of the Republicans with the same cat-o'-nine-tails with which they once belabored us.

WORDS FITLY CHOSEN.

A correspondent, whose letter appears elsewhere, objects to the use, in an editorial in these columns, of the words "ruin, riot and repudiation," as applying to the possible consequences of the adoption of the Chicago platform as the political rule of action for this country's future. These words were not used in an outburst of passion, but were weighed carefully. It is not the habit of the Globe to abuse anybody, and it abuses no one in this description of the danger with which our country is threatened. It does not accuse the supporters of the Chicago platform and candidates with trying deliberately to bring "ruin, riot and repudiation," any or all of them, upon this country. Having a firm faith in the high patriotism of the American people, it believes that all of them, except a very small set of men engaged in upholding monopolies, and another very small set of men engaged in seeking office for themselves at any price, desire, first of all, the public good. Those of them who are honestly and sincerely supporting Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform, and there are many such, do so, we have no doubt, with the idea that the country will be benefited rather than injured thereby. What we believe, and what we have said because we believe it and because we consider it of the utmost importance that everybody should understand it, is that the inevitable consequence, however little now understood or accepted, would be expressed in the words that we used as quoted above.

Our correspondent, in our opinion, does not make out any case to the contrary. He confuses in the most singular way the "power" to do a thing with the "right" to do a thing. He says: "If congress has the right to say how many grains of gold shall constitute the dollar has it not a perfect right to say how many grains of silver shall pass as its equal?" It has no more right to do anything of the kind than it has to pass a bill confiscating his property or mine. Congress has the "power," under the legal tender decision, to stamp an ounce of copper with the words "twenty dollars," and to force it upon creditors in payment of debts. It has no "right" to do anything of the kind. When our correspondent admits that both the gold and the silver dollars are commodities and that "their values will be regulated by the supply and demand" he admits everything. Under free coinage, such being the case, the value of the silver dollar would be the value of the bullion within it, whatever that may be. To declare that debts contracted when all money was worth its full face can be satisfied in money worth less than its face may be within the power of congress, as it is within the power of James J. Corbett to pound a smaller man to a jelly, but the element of right in the two cases is about equal.

It is not true, we believe, that this government was obliged at any time to issue legal tender paper. On the contrary, we think it has been established completely that we would have saved hundreds of millions of dollars without the greenback. A convincing statement of this side of the case will be found in Mr. Stickney's little pamphlet on the economic problems involved in this election. The most remarkable argument of our correspondent is that, after the government had issued inconvertible paper money and forced it upon the public by legal tender acts, until its value so far depreciated that it took $2.80 of it to equal a dollar of gold, therefore the holders of this paper who had been compelled to accept it as legal tender paid for their bonds in cheap money, and the owners of gold were the persons to blame. Had there been no greenbacks issued there would have been no premium on gold. We are obliged to our correspondent for mentioning the nickel, because his illustration obliges him either to urge the free coinage of nickel at a fictitious value, or to consent that the silver dollar be made a legal tender only to a limited amount, as nickels now are. Under free coinage we would have a dollar for debt-paying purposes not worth a dollar in the markets of the world. We do not know and nobody knows what its actual value would be. It is most amusing to observe, however, that the best offer which the Montana banker quoted in this letter makes to the paralyzing amount of $100,000 is to buy silver at $1.10 per ounce after free coinage. Inasmuch as the free coinage ratio requires the ounce of silver to be worth $1.29, and Mr. Bryan and his supporters vociferously declare that free silver would establish and maintain the parity at that figure, either this Montana gentleman wants a very neat thing in the way of profit, 19 cents per ounce, or he is making a big bluff.

Coming back to the expression first quoted, we say that free coinage, as contemplated by the Chicago platform, means repudiation to the extent of the depreciation of the silver dollar. Whether that would be 47 cents, as one side declares, or more or less, we do not pretend to know. We do not believe, however, that free coinage by the United States alone would materially change the market price of silver bullion. In this contention we are borne out by the fact that the purchase of the entire American product for three years did not prevent a heavy fall in silver prices. A depreciated dollar means repudiation, and we are against that. Repudiation of our debts involves the revolution of our entire financial system and the destruction of national credit. This certainly means business ruin, and we are against that. That plank of the Chicago platform which declares that the federal government has no right to prevent the nullification of its own laws by mob force unless requested by the governor of a state means riot, and we are against that. A great number of well-meaning people blink at the facts. We are not charging evil intentions or a realization of what their action implies upon them. We do say, for the reasons given above, that if the Chicago platform could be embodied in the law and the administration of the law in this country, it would mean, as we have shown that it would, "ruin, riot and repudiation."

A PETTY BUSINESS.

It really seems to us that the city comptroller might get into better business than that of continually harrying the school board, keeping them in the dark as to their financial condition, and attempting to saddle upon the funds assigned to them all sorts of charges that do not belong to them. The latest attempt in that direction, in which Mayor Doran has joined with Mr. McCardy, is especially reprehensible. An order has been put through, it is said, against the rental and repair fund of the school board, calling for $1,500 to pay for expenses incurred during the encampment of the G. A. R. Now, this whole question was fought out and settled in advance. It was proposed originally, when this use of the school buildings was agreed upon, that the board of education should pay from its funds the cost of the necessary insurance. The president and other members of the board strenuously resisted and declared that no such order would be approved. The matter was brought before the legal department of the city, which sustained the position of the school board. It was therefore agreed that the board's funds should not be drawn upon for any charges arising from occupancy of school buildings by veterans, and with that understanding the matter was dropped. Now comes the city comptroller, aided by the mayor, in an attempt to fasten this charge upon the already insufficient resources of the school board, in defiance of everything that has gone before. It is a petty business at best, and one which these gentlemen should be ashamed to engage in.

This is not, apparently, the whole story. Employes were engaged to do work about the buildings at the expense of the citizens' committee. Their bills for such services have not been paid, in an evident attempt either to force the payment of such charges also from the school funds, or to keep up the annoyance until other charges are agreed to. These employes, we are informed, are selling their orders for what they can get for them, because they are poor men and must have the money for the support of their families. The whole business stops little short of being disgraceful, and it all rests, as far as we can learn, upon the persistent, repeated and determined effort to compel the board of education to meet out of its restricted funds a charge which there is no more reason why it should pay than why it should purchase a trousseau for Mr. Henry C. Whitney's bride. The school funds have suffered in the past more than most people are aware from just such incursions as this. It seems to most people, who do not consider a public school system a luxury to be cut off, or a trifling feature of the public service to be kicked and buffeted whenever opportunity arises, that it is about time to cease these attacks upon the financial resources of the schools, and this series of petty encroachments and annoyances which make a large part of the burden that the school inspectors have to bear.

WHENCE THIS UNWISDOM.

Wise old Solomon adjured his people to get wisdom because it is the principal thing, and especially that "with all thy getting get understanding," and Kant defines understanding as the faculty of judging. Wisdom is largely acquired by knowing what men have done and succeeded in, and what they have tried and failed in, and understanding judges whether, in the light of this experience, any proposed like measure of human action, whether individual or aggregated, can be successful. Men have acquired a store of homely wisdom by their own personal experiences. They do not thrust their hands into the fire, or try to lift themselves over fences by their boot straps, or try to grasp soap bubbles. They have learned by experience that there are some things they cannot do, and they do not try to do them. They have also learned that there are certain natural laws that they must respect, if they would avoid injury. All this is wisdom, and they have the faculty of understanding that enables them to judge of the results of disobedience of these laws.

Just now there is a recrudescence in a virulent form of the notion that money is not synonymous with value; that it is a creation of legislation, and that, therefore, whatever is decreed by government to be money is, ipso facto, money. This runs counter to the experience of mankind. Nation after nation has attempted it, and not only failed but the failure has brought disaster upon the people thus experimented with. Nowhere, in any time or place, has man or men, empire or republic, succeeded in doing what those whom Mr. Bryan leads propose to have done in this country. Why is it, then, that we see so many men, aside from those whose self-interest sufficiently accounts for their support, honestly asserting that the United States can do what every other nation that ever tried it disastrously failed in doing? Whence this unwisdom?

The stream has many sources. Probably the chief of these is ignorance of what has been attempted in this direction by nations. Without mentioning the experiments of foreign nations, how many men are at all familiar with the efforts made by the colonies of this country, and by the young states after the formation of the Union? How many know of the Rhode Island effort, the Virginia tobacco experiment? How many grasp the significance of the greenback and the gold room and the legal tender acts? Where in the curriculum of our schools, high and low, are these essentials of self-government by the people taught? Then it must be remembered how large is the element in our population that comes from countries where people are born and nurtured in an implicit belief in the omniscience of government. To it they have been trained to look, on it to lean, to it to go for everything. Such minds are peculiarly open to sophisms of government and finance.

Then who can measure the expansion and effect of self-confidence, the sense of power, the capacity for doing, among a people thus uninformed, that comes from witnessing the conquests of mind over matter as displayed in the marvelous discoveries and inventions of the last half of this century? What unsound conclusions of human capacity must come to the man who merely sees the heavily laden street car driven along, up a grade no locomotive could mount by steam, by an invisible current running along a wire half an inch in diameter? What cannot man do when he can send his voice over a thousand miles of wire and hold converse with one at the other end? With arc light turning night into day, with the wonderful phonograph catching and reproducing at will the human voice, what marvel is it that men who look only on the surface come to believe that we can do what we will with so simple a thing as money? Why in finance can there be nothing new as well as in science? Add to this the example of our own government in "making money," the greenbacks, the silver purchases and notes issued on them, and is it sprprising, is it not inevitable, that we should find so many people believing that money is merely a matter of legislative will?

THE WRECK OF THE STORM.

It has happened again, as it so often does, that, while Minnesota has been enjoying weather beautiful almost beyond description, the whole country to the east and south of us has been swept by one of the most serious storms on record. It appears to have been in this instance one of those mighty hurricanes peculiar to the West Indies, whose tropical fury is as resistless, while their ravages are far more widely spread than the tornadoes of the treeless plains of the great West. Its wonderful violence is exhibited in the fact that, while it practically swept out of existence those places which it first struck on the American coast, its force was not exhausted there, but it went on its devastating way as far north as New York. In Savannah the visitation is as serious as that of the so-called cyclone. Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia were swept in their turn; while all the eastern part of Pennsylvania as far west as the Lebanon valley suffered great destruction of property and a heavy loss of life. Even the Great Lakes were swept by severe gales, and large damage was done on Lake Michigan in the vicinity of Chicago.

A storm so wide spread as this in its disastrous results has not been known for several years. Through it all the people of Minnesota have been basking in the sunlight of these still Indian summer days, and commenting upon the gorgeous weather with which October is ushered in. It is certainly a wonderful climate, this of ours, and its not least remarkable feature is the certainty with which we seem to enjoy the best that nature has to give, while other sections are suffering from the tornado, the cloudburst and the blizzard.

A GOOD IDEA.

We are glad to see preparations under way thus early for a renewal this year of the winter carnival that was so successful last season. We are still better pleased to understand that the project is to rest upon a business basis, and not to wear a semblance of a public or semi-public affair. There is good money to be made by instituting and carrying through a winter carnival on a grand scale between these two cities.

Our winter season is long and is unbroken by those relaxations which are permissible at a time of year when people can get out of doors. More than ever, we think, will the confinement of the winter months be realized now that so many people have become accustomed by the use of the wheel to spending hours each day in exercise in the open air. They will pine for their wonted outings, and will patronize liberally a form of amusement which gives them what they need, together with something of the spectacular. We believe that a big winter park furnished with skating rinks, toboggan slides and all the accessories of out-door enjoyment, supplied with unique carnival attractions and employing the fine effects that can be produced by combinations of colored lights through iced walls, will prove a drawing attraction and a paying enterprise.

It ought not to be and is not necessary to go around among our people for large subscriptions for the purpose; but, just as ball games and other summer amusements are now profitable undertakings, so can the winter carnival easily be made to pay its own way and earn dividends on the investment. The carrying out of this enterprise will attract many people to St. Paul during the winter, in addition to the benefit that it will offer to our own citizens. It is a capital idea, and we hope to see the most made of it.

There is an unaccountable disappearance in this campaign of familiar voices. Where is now the belligerent Vest? Where is the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash? Where now the statistical Bland? Where is the voluminous Jones, of Nevada? What is the rampageous Blackburn doing? Under what orange tree is Pugh resting, and is Money lost in the mazes of the Yazoo? Morgan, the senate's Podsnap, came out of the solitudes long enough to tell the country what a bad man Cleveland is and then subsided into this awful silence that engulfs the voices that were strenuous and incessant when the battle of silver was on in the house and senate. Now that the real fight is on the hustings know them not. Have they fought in the senate and run away that they may live to fight another day in the senate? All the hosts of valiant defenders of the assaulted metal are voiceless, except Tillman and Peffer. They stand staunchly by Bryan, but no new Thermopylae can be made of these three.

The New York Tribune is as loony on the tariff question as Bryan is on silver. All topics lead to it. Even so gruesome a subject as suicide in Japan ends in McKinleyism. There are more suicides when rice is scarce and dear. The margin between wages and cost of sustenance is narrow. As rice goes up suicides increase. "The lesson in political economy," concludes the Tribune, "is also evident." It does not mention it; probably it would have a stiff protective duty on rice. It wants one on everything labor has to buy in this country, and, with McKinley, it doubtless regards cheap rice as something nasty because cheap.

SIX TRAMPS KILLED.

As Many More Injured in a B. & O. Wreck.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 1.—Two freight trains collided at Philson, on the Baltimore & Ohio, 124 miles east of Pittsburg, making one of the worst wrecks in the history of the road. The grade at Philson is very heavy, the line descending at the rate of over 100 feet to the mile. Fast freight, east, No. 74, was scheduled to meet westbound Freight No. 95, at Philson. The latter train reached the siding and waited on the main track for the eastbound train. Shortly after starting down the grade, Train No. 74 lost control. Instantly it was going at express speed, and the crew decided to take chances by staying aboard rather than jumping. As the train shot around the curve at Philson, the eastbound train struck the other train, and every car of the former was thrown to the common center of the collision and ground to atoms. The engines were smashed to scrap iron. The other train was also badly wrecked, and debris was piled as high as the telegraph poles.

A Cumberland dispatch says: Twelve tramps have been taken from the wreck, six of whom were dead. The remaining number were brought to this city and placed in the hospital, and are in a serious condition. One of the tramps stated that in the car in which he was riding there were ten companions, while another says that his car was occupied by eight others.

Trainmen say that a number of men who had been attending the Bryan speaking yesterday, and who were on their way to their homes in Myersdale, Pa., were riding on the bumpers, so it is thought that there are many still under the wreck. It is thought by the officials here that some of the men riding the bumpers cut off the air, thus causing the wreck.

Among the trainmen injured were the following: Engineer Zane, of Train No. 74, perhaps fatally; John Cornell, front brakeman, seriously injured; Fireman Owen, seriously injured; Fireman Shaw, bruised very badly. Other trainmen were cut and bruised.

LAW-MADE DOLLARS

BOY ORATOR SAYS THEY ARE WHAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT.

SCIENCE OF MONEY SIMPLE.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN IT BY LISTENING TO ONE ADDRESS.

SO BRYAN SAID AT WHEELING.

More Information of the Same Kind Scattered Along the Line in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 1.—The greatest demonstration given Wm. J. Bryan in the state of West Virginia was tonight paid him in this city. At the fair grounds tonight he spoke to a crowd, the size of which was only limited by the space in front of the speaker's stand and the distance the nominee's voice could be heard. Many uniformed marching clubs, bands of music and citizens in carriages and mounted horses made up a procession, the equal of which the triple nominee has not encountered in many a long day.

The train bearing the Bryan party arrived at the Twenty-third street station of the Ohio River railroad at 7:30, and here it was left and the procession formed. In front was a platoon of police, and following this were members of the reception committee mounted on spirited horses. Then came a band playing "Hail to the Chief." The W. J. Bryan Silver club, dressed in spotless white, with Capt. George Wisberger at its front, came next and acted as an escort of honor to the candidate. Then came the Young Men's Marching club, and following that organization were citizens in carriages forming the rest of the procession. Between roads of shouting humanity the procession moved to the fair grounds, a distance of a mile and a half. There were cheers for Bryan every where, but here and there little knots of admirers of his opponent had clustered wearing in their hats yellow badges on which were printed the name of their standard bearers, and as Mr. Bryan passed the people cheered the Republican nominee.

At the grounds a stand in front of the platform erected for the speaker was packed, the racing track, eighty feet wide, was crowded as far as the candidate could be heard, and the speaker's stand itself was surrounded with the admirers of the Democratic nominee. He was cheered and applauded liberally, and on account of the vast throng had to speak from three sides of the stand. Attorney General Riley introduced Mr. Bryan, who spoke in part as follows:

We are engaged in a campaign on which much depends. I have heard, since I came into this state, that a prominent member of a corporation had boasted that they had $300,000 to spend in this single state to prevent the electoral vote being cast for the Chicago ticket. (Cries of "They won't do it," and applause.) My friends, in times of quiet, in times when people feel no deep interest, money may possibly be expended in such a way as to effect the result of an election, but in times like these, when the people are in earnest, money cannot change the result of an election. (Great applause.) As against a corruption fund, however much, we place the manhood of the voters of the United States. (Great applause.) If they are allowed to intimidate the voters then the people in this country are helpless to secure a remedy through legislation, because every time intimidation is successful it encourages them to try intimidation again (applause.) Every time corruption is successful, it encourages them to try corruption again, and when they win by corrupt means they then enact legislation which secures for them out of the pockets of the people of the country vastly more than they expended in securing the election. (Applause.)

Ordinary questions may be settled at any time, but we have reached a crisis in our financial affairs where it becomes necessary for the United States to take a decided stand and what that stand shall be must be determined, not by a few financiers, but by the American people. This money question is not a complicated question. It requires no extended study to understand the principles which underlie money. It is so simple that not one person in all this audience need go away without a clear understanding of what the question is. (Applause.) A dollar is a question of law and if you have more dollars than are necessary to keep pace with the demand for money then the dollars will fall in purchasing power. (Great applause.)

The Bryan party left Grafton at 8:30 this morning and arrived at Clarksburg an hour later. Mr. Bryan came near being held at Grafton by a subpoena until this afternoon. When that place was reached after 11 o'clock last night, the newspaper correspondents caused the arrest of two alleged pickpockets who had been following the train for some weeks, and they asked for a subpoena to be issued for the nominee's retention, claiming he was an important witness for the defense. The proceedings before the magistrate lasted until 4:30 this morning, and resulted in the refusal to issue the subpoena, and consequently Mr. Bryan was not detained.

The trip this morning was continued in the special car chartered by John T. McGraw, national committeeman of this state. Mr. Bryan spoke at Clarksburg at 10 o'clock to a few hundred people from the balcony of the Traders' hotel. In the crowd were Bryan and Sewall clubs. A larger crowd listened to him at the fair grounds, and he was cheered and applauded enthusiastically.

The big show of the day's trip was at Parkersburg. The streets were crowded with people for many miles around. Excursion trains from all the outlying towns had contributed to swell the crowds. At the grove where Mr. Bryan spoke he received an enthusiastic reception. He was cheered and applauded wildly when he was introduced: He said in part:

Let me state two or three propositions for you to consider in the discussion of the money question. The value of a dollar may be increased by legislation. If you want money dear you can make it dear by making it scarce. If you want money to keep pace with prosperity, if you want an average to be maintained, you can maintain it only by increasing the amount of money as rapidly as the demand for money increases. Suppose a man has a hundred thousand dollars invested in four per cent bonds running for thirty years, and draws a thousand dollars every three months. Now if in value the dollar rises and doubles, it means that prices fall one-half and that thereafter when he receives $1,000 every quarter, he can buy twice as much with the thousand dollars as he could before. It is virtually doubling the interest which he receives. It is virtually doubling the value of the bonds which the holder has. Are you surprised that such a man be unable to understand how there is any suffering in the country?

I have so much faith in the better nature of some people that I believe that many who are now against bimetallism are against it because of absolute ignorance of the misery which their conduct is causing. (Applause.)

Mr. Bryan then cited again John G. Carlisle in relation to the domination of corporations, and continued:

My friends, you must not believe what you see sometimes in the newspapers to the effect that I am about to give up. I am not, if you will let me do this work by degrees and not compel me to attempt too much I will promise to keep it up until the evening before election and on the last day in Nebraska, the only meeting that I expect to have in that state before election day.

The trip from Parkersburg to Wheeling was resumed at 4:45 o'clock. On board the special car the nominee was the guest of the governor of West Virginia. At New Martinsville a reception committee met the party and escorted Mr. Bryan to Wheeling. At Sistersville a great crowd of oil drillers had assembled at the depot, and Mr. Bryan said a fw words to them. He also had a word to say to the people of New Martinsville, asking them to make their silver speech on election day. At 7:30 the party arrived in Wheeling.

BREAKS ALL RECORDS.

Bryan Has Traveled Over 8,000 Miles Making Speeches.

The New York World has undertaken to compute the number of speeches made by each of the presidential candidates in recent years and the number of miles each has traveled. It finds that William Jennings Bryan has broken all records, and yet has thirty days of speechmaking before him. The complete record is as follows:

Candidate for President and Year.	No. of Speeches.	Miles of Travel
Bryan (up to date)	205	8,022
McKinley (up to date)	73	80
Cleveland, in 1892	4	none
Harrison, in 1892	2	none
Cleveland, in 1888	1	none
Harrison, in 1888	56	200
Cleveland, in 1884	3	312
Blaine, in 1884	195	4,750
Garfield, in 1880	97	2,300
Hancock, in 1880	2	none
Tilden, in 1876	2	none
Hayes, in 1876	6	1,400
Grant, in 1872	none	none
Greeley, in 1872	79	2,234
Grant, in 1868	3	3,100
Seymour, in 1868	8	1,100
Lincoln, in 1864	8	450
McClellan, in 1864	2	none
Lincoln, in 1860	1	none
Douglas, in 1860	65	2,750

RUIN, RIOT, REPUDIATION.

Solid Silver Gets in a Tangle Attempting a Denial.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In an editorial of the Globe of Sept. 28, under the caption "Making National Democrats," you say: "By no possibility can they be induced to support the cause of free silver, ruin, riot and repudiation." Now, Mr. Editor, is not this a reckless use of the words, ruin, riot and repudiation? I give you credit for not believing what you would have others believe. You know very well that the election of Mr. Bryan will not result in "ruin, riot, nor repudiation." If we should pay our foreign debt in depdeciated silver dollars it would be practically repudiation of a portion of our indebtedness, provided the dollars were not at par with gold; but as our coins, both gold and silver, are received at their bullion value, should we take a tender in silver dollars and their bullion value was worth less than 100 cents it will require more of them to fully meet our obligations. In this case there can be no repudiation, no ruin. What obligations will be repudiated among ourselves? Has not congress the right "to coin money and regulate the value thereof?" If congress has the right to say how many grains of gold shall constitute the dollar, has it not a perfect right to say how many grains of silver shall pass as its equal? If so, will not both dollars have the same purchasing and debt-paying power? I do not wish to be understood as affirming that the value of the gold and silver dollars will not fluctuate. Both are commodities, and their values will be regulated by the supply and demand. It will be remembered that at the beginning of the war between the sections the government did not have money to prosecute it and could not borrow it from any nation on the face of the earth, so it was compelled to issue paper money. The supreme court decided that under the constitution paper money could not be considered coined money. We were at the end of our rope and we could not proceed except in one way, viz., reorganize that august tribunal by adding two more judges. The law was passed and Mr. Lincoln appointed Justices Bradley and Strong, who were known to favor paper money under the circumstances. Soon after the United States currency was thrown upon the market a few men cornered all the gold of the country, organized the gold board, and to give it the appearance of respectability elected a Presbyterian preacher as its president. The gold dollar began to go up in value. It made no difference whether our armies were victorious or defeated, gold continued to rise, until, at one time, it took $2.80 of United States government money to purchase a single gold dollar. This rise in gold made millions for these men, and by discrediting the government to maintain itself it was required to pay two or three times the worth of anything they purchased. The cost of that war was in round numbers $4,000,000,000, whereas, had it not been for the pirates of the gold board, half that sum, or less, would have been sufficient. The men who fattened upon the necessities of the government were enemies only second to those who bore arms against it, and I am enough of an anarchist to say that each and all of them should have expiated their crimes at the end of a rope. Let me refer again to the term repudiation. The nickel has not one cent's worth of metal in it, yet it passes along side by side with the silver 5-cent piece, simply because congress has so provided. If one man owes another $1 and pays him twenty nickels, worth less than twenty cents, does he repudiate to the extent of a little more than 80 cents. No, Mr. Editor, there is no repudiation in store for us. And now what about ruin and riot? If no repudiation, there can be no ruin, and if we are to have riots, who will instigate them? Certainly not Mr. Bryan, for he is, and always has been, a peaceable, law-abiding man. His bitterest enemy cannot accuse him of ever "cutting a throat or scuttling a ship," neither has he been in the habit of carrying around with him the deadly bomb nor the dangerous dagger. If we are to have riots, may it not be possible that Herr Most, the most outspoken anarchist and one of the leading men in the crusade against silver, may originate them? No, there will be no riots, and if Bryan is elected, and I hope and believe he will be, the only change noticeable will be prosperity will take the place of stagnation. Mills will be opened, our idle men will have employment at good wages, and many families now on the verge of starvation will be provided for.

As a business proposition, why adopt the gold standard, which cannot be maintained except we can borrow foreign gold when we can coin the silver God has so richly lavished upon us and use that to start the wheels of industry all over the land? A rich banker, R. H. Kleinschmidt, of Helena, Mont., offers to pay in gold $1.10 an ounce for $100,000 worth of silver the day after the free coinage bill is signed, and says that $20,000,000 can be raised in Montana for a like investment, a million a month for twenty months. Here is an opportunity of the gold men to more than double their stock of gold.

—Solid Silver.

HAS FAITH IN WABASHA.

Voter Criticises the Globe Correspondent's Estimate.

To the Editor of the Globe.

On the first page of your paper of Sept. 28, under heading "What of the Night," appears a quite lengthy statement in regard to the political outlook of Wabasha county. Whoever furnished you the information must have but little faith in Wabasha county from a gold point of view, as they have certainly made it appear that Wabasha should appear among the doubtful counties, or what is worse yet, among the Bryan or silver counties. I wish to state that I do not believe she should be classed with either of the above. The voters of Wabasha county have not all gone crazy by any means, and I want you to tell your correspondent that one of his neighbors requests him to mark the following down somewhere and refer to it the day after election:

Wabasha County—McKinley's majority over Bryan, 500; Tawney's majority, about the same; Clough badly disfigured, but still in the ring.

Of course there may be a wonderful change before the 3d of November, and the above figures may be changed either way, but the man that thinks this county is going for Bryan Nov. 3d is as far out of the way as the fellow that figured on Bryan carrying every state except "New England," or he that prophesied that Lind would carry Minnesota by 60,000 votes. To be sure the city of Wabasha and the village of Millville may be classed as solid for silver, but there are other parts of the county that are just as solid for gold, and among them is Lake City.

And what about the German farmer vote? The German vote put the county into the Republican column two years ago and it won't take it out of it this year. The Germans know where they are at and the vote of November 3d will substantiate this statement.

—Fair Wabasha.

Hammond, Minn., Sept. 30.

ALL MAY GO OUT.

General Strike on the C. P. R. Threatened.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 1. — Unless the Canadian Pacific railroad executive officials recognize the operator's grievance committee before 12 o'clock tomorrow a general strike of trainmen is looked for.

CANTON'S OHIO DAY

ALL THE VISITING DELEGATIONS CAME FROM THE BUCKEYE STATE.

POVERTY NOW PRESIDES.

WHILE CAPITAL WAITS ON SOUND FINANCE, LABOR IS IN DESPAIR.

THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Illustrated, Says McKinley, by the Complex Interdependence of Every Phase of Activity

CANTON, O., Oct. 1.—Four trains brought delegations from Portage county, Ohio, today, with greetings to Maj. McKinley. The first brought a party from the southern part of the county, coming over the Pennsylvania lines on regular trains. Three were specials of nine coaches each over the C. C. & S. No demonstration was made till the last arrived, when a parade was organized. After a short parade a meeting was held in the Tabernacle. The introductory address was made by S. P. Wolcott, state senator from the Kent, O., district. A delegation from Springfield, O., arrived on a special train of seven coaches at 1:45 this afternoon. It brought the "heavyweight" McKinley and Hobart club, other clubs and citizens generally under the caption "The Clark County Brigade." After a short parade in the business portion of the city the crowd assembled in the Tabernacle, where an address was made by Judge C. Miller. Maj. McKinley said in reply:

The manufacturer does not know how to plan for next year's business because of the financial uncertainty, created by the attitude of one of the great political parties of the country, in combination with two other parties. If free silver is to be inaugurated in this country it will change all values, disarrange the relation of labor to the production of raw material and unsettle all conditions of existing business and prosperity. This uncertainty makes every business man pause; makes every business enterprise halt, and while they pause and halt the home of every workingman is filled with despair. Capital hesitates to invest because it sees danger ahead and is unable to count with certainty upon either the safety of its principal or the return of profits, and while capital waits outside the factory, the machinery is silent. Labor is unemployed and poverty presides about the firesides of the men who toil.

Take your own city, which has heretofore been one of the busiest centers in the manufacture of agricultural implements, employing 5,000 laborers, or once did; (great laughter and applause); to cut that employment in two would be not only a calamity to labor, but would be a calamity to every interest in your city and to every farmer in your county. Your business fairly illustrates the close relation between the manufacturer and the agricultural producer. When you are prosperous, the farmer is prosperous. When the farmer is prosperous, you have your most profitable trade. If your pay-roll should be reduced one-half, its effect would be injuriously felt by every farmer in your county, and the injury thus inflicted upon the farmers would affect the machine works, because your customers who are farmers would suffer from the diminished labor you would employ in the loss of a part of their home market. Isn't that true, my fellow citizens of Springfield? (Loud cries of "Yes! Yes!")

Business of every character is so interwoven, so dependent and independent upon every other business that hurt to the one is hurt to the other. In 1892 people used to think you could hurt the manufacturer and help the rest of mankind. They labor under no such delusion now. Demand is what makes business activity. You make agricultural implements because the farmer wants them, but when he does not want them you will not make them, and when he wants fewer of them you will not make as many, and when that time comes and you diminish your output you do not require so much labor, and that is what makes poverty and idleness.

STABILITY IN VALUES.

My fellow citizens, we must have stability in values and confidence in national and individual integrity before we can have real and permanent prosperity. We must have confidence that our revenue legislation will supply adequate money for the public treasury and protect American labor and American interests in every part of the country. Alexander Hamilton once said: "There is scarcely any point in the economy of national affairs of greater moment than the uniform preservation of the intrinsic value of the money unit. On this the security and steady value of property essentially depends." We must get over the idea, my fellow citizens, if we ever had it, that there is any legerdemain in finances; that congress by its mere breath can make something out of nothing; that it can decree that 52 cents worth of silver shall be worth 100 cents. Congress can do much; it can protect the lives and property of citizens, as it should do; it can provide revenue laws which will make the treasury easy and protect American producers from the unrestrained competition of the old world. It can do that, and it must do that. (Tremendous cheering.) But it cannot, by its mere stamp, make a dollor worth 100 cents out of a piece of coin which sells in every market of the world for 52 cents.

We want for our country a dollar worth a dollar. The great senator from New York, Roscoe Conkling, once said: "I do not believe that you can legislate up the value of anything any more than I believe you can make all generals heroes by legislation. The continental congress tried legislating values up by resort to penalties, but the inexorable laws of trade, as independent as the laws of gravitation, kept them down." (Applause.) Good credit and good currency are as indispensable to labor as to capital, and he who teaches any other doctrine is an enemy of our country's prosperity. Good currency gives protection to labor and to every American interest, as a wise protective tariff gives protection to American workshops and to the American farmer.

We have good money now. There is no better to be found anywhere in the world. The Republican party since 1879 has made every dollar of our currency as good as gold, and for seventeen years that party has kept it so, and it means to keep it so, if the people of this country restore it to power again. We will not consent to the contraction of the currency of the country by putting ourselves upon a silver basis and driving from the channels of trade and the currents of business the good gold dollars and the good paper dollars which this country has today. We do not propose to have the United States confined to the use of silver alone. We mean to keep our gold, our silver and our paper and to keep each and every form of American money worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

Judge Miller spoke of the veterans of the war who are here to testify their devotion to the Republican cause. I am glad to meet them. Listen to what your old commander, Gen. Grant, said in his inaugural address, March 4, 1869. I wish the words might be carried away in the heart of every man in this audience, and that they might be heard and heeded by every patriot in the land. This is the language: "To protect the national honor, every dollar of government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly provided for. Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in a public place, and it will go far toward strengthening a credit that should be the best in the world."

That is where the Republican party put our credit and that is where the Republican party means to keep it. (Great cheering.) Having settled the currency question on the side of honesty, as we will settle it this year, we will then make a tariff, an American tariff, which will provide against deficiencies in the public treasury, and strong enough to uphold the American factory and preserve the American market for the American people. (Tremendous cheering and three cheers for McKinley.)

STRIKE TO GO ON.

Leadville Miners Will Keep Up the Battle.

LEADVILLE, Col., Oct. 1.—Every possibility of ending the strike by arbitration or other amicable means has disappeared for the time being at least, the Cloud City miners' union having voted in regular meeting last night to continue indefinitely its fight for uniform wages of $3