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FRIDAY OCTOBER 16 1896.



REPUBLICAN TICKET

For President:

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Of Ohio

For Vice-President:

GARRET A. HOBART.

Of New Jersey.

27 Years of Protection (1865 to 1893) decreased our public debt \$1,747,301,878.

8 Years of Free Trade (1893 to 1896) increased our public debt \$262,329,630.

It is immaterial in my judgment whether the wool grower receives any benefit from the tariff on wool or not; whether he does or does not, it is all the same to me.—Extract from William J. Bryan's speech in congress, January 27th, 1894; Congressional Record Fifty-third Congress, second session, Vol. 26, No. 36, p. 1534.

The Czar and Czarina of Russia are on an extended visit to France. It seems that visits from the high officials to other countries have become more frequent of late and shows a spirit of desired friendliness among the nations; China even coming out of her ancient seclusion to join in this official pastime. But the visit of the Czar and Czarina to France may assume a definite purpose when the powers of Europe come to the division of the Turkish spoils, and France and Russia step in and give England and Germany to understand that they are not "in it."

Another stock argument of the poperatic adherents is that there has been too much class legislation, and they still insist on the free coinage of silver when as a matter of fact all the legislation ever done for silver was what they call "class legislation." The few silver mining states by their representatives in congress secured the passage of the Bland-Allison Act in 1878, and the Sherman Law in 1890, which were nothing more or less than compelling the government to purchase what was then nearly the entire output of silver of the United States, for the benefit of a few silver mine owners who through a liberal use of their wealth and their pull on their representatives in congress, secured its passage.

One of Mr. Bryan's strong points in his appeal to the western farmer is that the low price of wheat is caused by the demonitization of silver. To be sure wheat was higher in 1875 or 1881 than it had been in 1870 but facts are unimportant in connection with "the crime of 1873." Wheat has unquestionably fallen in price, and so has silver; therefore, if we inflate the price of silver the price of wheat must rise. If the decline of wheat has been due to the decline of silver, how does it happen that the price of wheat is rising, while that of silver is still going down? In the last week of August the price of December wheat in Chicago was 53 cents a bushel. On Saturday last it was 67 cents, an advance of 14 cents, or more than 25 per cent in five weeks. At the former date the price of bar silver in New York was 67½ cent an ounce and on Saturday it was 65½ cents, a decline of 2 per cent. Clearly the price of both commodities is regulated in the same way by the world's supply and demand. We produce in this country more wheat than we can consume, at the price at which we can sell the surplus abroad determines the price it will command at home. When the foreign demand is small—or the supply from other countries abundant—wheat declines; when exports increase prices rise again. Even the most confiding populist must perceive that the recent upward movement in the grain market has not been brought about by free-coinage or by the promise of it. Silver has not shared in the advance, as it should have done by the populist theory, because there has no increased demand for it, and a bushel of wheat will buy actually more silver today—as well as more iron, steel or aluminium—than when it was selling at a dollar. And with the rise in wheat the quotations of Bryan stock decline.—Philadelphia Times.

The republican party has not been nor is not now, opposed to the use of silver money as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use with safety and honor to the United States acting apart from other nations. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no farther, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line.—William McKinley.

The strike of the Telegraphers on the Canadian Pacific which has been causing a great deal of trouble lately has been declared off. The company agrees to take back all employees except those who have willfully destroyed property or jeopardized life, and no prosecutions are to be made by the company and future differences to be settled by arbitration.

Every agricultural product or manufactured article represents a certain amount of labor; and every load of hides or ton of hay or bale of goods landed on our shores from foreign countries represents the employment of just so much foreign labor for work which should have been done at home. Vote for the American market for the American laborers.

The Curry county circuit court brought the judgeship election contest to an abrupt close last week by a thorough examination of the returns, declaring M. Kiley, defendant duly elected county judge.

So great is the demand for Senator Mitchell from all parts of the state that the state central committee finds it hard to meet all calls.

The most enthusiastic demonstration and to McKinley perhaps the most gratifying, was that made by 1800 Virginians, many of them old Confederate soldiers. They visited his home to tender their respect to the next President of the United States. "The Rebel yell" so often heard when a boy, fighting these same people who now come to do him honor, was given and heard with no bitterness, for each visitor carried a badge bearing the inscription, "No north, no south, no east, no west, but one undivided country." Old soldiers, in blue, marched arm in arm with their old enemies, but now closely united in a common cause. The bands played the old army airs of both armies as well as the national airs, dear to all Americans and a perfect reunion was established that never will be broken. McKinley closed his speech in the following words:

"I am honored to have witnessed this scene and day, and I bid you soldiers of Grant and soldiers of Lee at the shrine of this reunion dedicate your lives anew. Rejoice all of you, and thank God that the cause of truth and human weal is transferred from the sword's appeal to peace and love." (Vociferous cheering.)

"No longer from its brazen portals the blast of war's great organs shake the skies, but beautiful as the songs of the immortals, the holy memories of love arise. Let no discord grate on this melody; let it go forth; let it everywhere be proclaimed that the men of the North, the men of the South together stand for the enthronement of justice and the supremacy of law."

Attorney General Harmon is right. The issue of superlative importance in this campaign is that of social order, the maintenance of constitutional law, the protection of society against mob violence. All other issues are of minor consequence so long as this one remains undecided. If the tariff question and the coinage question are merely incidental, our government can survive the disasters of a mistaken financial policy, of a mistaken tariff policy. But it could not long survive a wrong interpretation of the constitution and the law as regards the preservation of peace and the protection of society against mobocracy.

Industry must come first. Labor precedes all else. It is the foundation of all wealth. Its active employment puts money into circulation and sends it coursing through every artery of trade. The mints don't distribute it in that way. Start the factories in full blast and the money will flow from bank and vault. The lender will seek the borrower—not as now, the borrower the lender. Start the factories and put American machinery in operation, and there will not be an idle man who is able and willing to work; there will not be an American home where want and hunger will not disappear at once—and there will not be a farmer who will not be cheered and benefitted by his improved home markets and by the better and steadier prices for his products.—William McKinley

The demand for a return to reciprocity is as universal and vigorous as is the demand for a restoration of other features of the McKinley tariff. This combination will form the basis for the construction of a protective tariff that will, we trust, be enacted by a special session of congress in less than a year from now and without any suggestions from Bermuda potato growers, Australian sheep farmers, French chambers of commerce, Australian manufacturers or Bill Edozers.

AS TO MARKET.

Speaking in the house Aug. 16, 1893, Mr. Bryan gave an extraordinary reason for our going upon the silver standard. "A silver standard too, would make us the trading center of all the silver-using countries of the world, and those countries contain far more than one-half of the world's population." If these words were not of record it would be difficult to believe that any intelligent and rational American uttered them.

The Asiatic countries Russia and the South and Central American States on the silver basis, would prove a wretched substitute for Europe as a customer of the United States. Last year the total of our exports to Mexico was \$15,005,903; to the whole of Central America, \$6,629,369; to European Russia, \$5,759,900; to Argentina, \$4,455,600; to China \$3,603,365; to Chile, \$2,791,099. To the United Kingdom alone the value of our exports was \$387,170,655; to Germany, \$92,053,953; to Canada \$52,894,916; to France, \$45,034,781; to the Netherlands, \$31,011,775; to Belgium, \$25,356,956. Passing by other countries, whether on gold or silver basis, it needs but these so illustrate the colossal absurdity of Mr. Bryan's suggestion.

As Mr. Bryan professes to be seeking a market for the American farmer, his proposal is the substitution of Asia and the silver standard countries of this continent for Europe as our customer carries with it an appearance of cruelty. The silver standard countries of both hemispheres are able to feed themselves and some of them to compete with the United States in the food markets of the world. Indeed, the American farmer has in them his enemy, if we have an enemy in the world. Of our entire export trade, the whole of Asia represents only 2.15 per cent. Our entire trade with Asia in 1895, reaching the highest mark ever attained by it, was only 6.17 per cent of our whole foreign trade. A serious consideration of Mr. Bryan's proposal that we should go to the silver standard in order that we might become, as he says, the trading center of all the silver-using countries, would appear to indicate that Mr. Bryan, if voluble in speech, is sadly deficient in the rudiments of state-manship, or in plainer language, as a politician, he appears to be lacking in common sense. When Mr. Bryan delivered such verbiage as this on the floor of the house nobody paid any attention to him. When he seeks however to become president of the United States the country must scrutinize his verbiage to find out what he would seek to do if he acquired the power to do anything.—Chicago Times—Herald.

"We are not here tonight to ratify the platform adopted by the Indianapolis Convention. We are Democrats not Populists. We believe in liberty regulated by law. We believe in maintaining our form of government, the legislative department to make the law and the executive to execute it. We believe in law and order. We believe in dollars measured by the intrinsic value of the world's market. We are not fifty-cent Democrats."—Ex-Governor Flower, at Madison Square Garden.

One of the shrewdest and best informed men on the wheat market in Portland said yesterday "that the conditions were favorable for the farmers and wheat-growers just now, and he stated it as his opinion that but for the disturbed financial condition of the country, wheat would be worth in all likelihood 10 cents more per bushel."

Formation of Character.

(An essay read before the last teacher's institute by Miss Cora Vaughn.)

Besides advancement of pupils in knowledge teacher's motives should be promotion of their growth in character. To accomplish this it is necessary to carefully observe the disposition of pupils and traits that retard the development of a high character must be eradicated, while others that will aid in the furtherance of this purpose should be nurtured and assisted to expand to their fullest extent. Too, during the years of school life, minds are most susceptible to influence, therefore it is important where so many different natures are brought together that the utmost vigilance be employed to prevent the evil overcoming the good.

In the schoolroom opportunities are frequently given to help pupils form habits of punctuality, orderliness and often politeness, and the development of the qualities, kindness, self control, generosity, self-reliance, patience and modesty can be effected in connection with every day school work. There are often occasions which afford chances to arouse ambition and occurrences which render it easy to instill the principle of honesty.

Requiring pupil to be punctual and regular in attendance at school and prompt in the performance of duties at the appointed time will prevent their becoming addicted to procrastination. Obliging them to be orderly in the arrangement of their school-room property will be of aid in instilling in them, for this habit once formed will cling to them and obviate the disorderly disposition of things over which they have charge, and lead to the doing of their work systematically.

To impel them to diligence they must be supplied with sufficient work and required to do it so accurately that their time will be fully occupied and not admit of idleness. Constant employment is the surest remedy for hindering the perpetration of mischievous pranks. Pupils who are busy while at school will form a dislike for idleness, and lead active useful lives, possess an earnestness of purpose which will cause them to refrain from spending time unprofitably, and make them realize there are other things than the frivolities of life which need their attention.

They should be induced to keep their person, clothing, books and other articles in use scrupulously clean and neat. In consequence, through life they will be particular in regard to their appearance, and at whatever work it will be done with nicety.

Instructing pupils in politeness and insisting upon their treating each other with courtesy will so accustom them to this manner of doing they will continue in it and show respect and consideration to all with whom they come in contact.

The law of kindness should be continually observed. If a reproach is necessary it will be received in a much better spirit and do more good if administered mildly, than in a harsh discordant tone. Pupils should be directed to be kindly toward each other, avoid giving pain by word or deed and ready to render assistance without demurring and thus lay the foundation of characters and will, not only when occasion demands, but at all times to do all the kindness possible to all persons with whom they meet.

Teachers should not indulge in scolding and fault finding for pupils will be apt to form the same unkind habits; neither should there be exhibitions of anger on the teacher's part, for if they lose control of their temper those under their control will do the same.

(continued next week)

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