

GEN. HARRISON'S VOICE

It is Heard in New York on the Vital Issues of the Great Campaign.

PERILS OF POPOCRAT SUCCESS.

A Stirring Address in Which All Questions Are Handled in a Masterly Way.

New York, Aug. 28.—At Carnegie hall, Thursday night, an immense and enthusiastic audience gathered to hear the issues of the campaign discussed by ex-President Benjamin Harrison. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew presided over the meeting. Both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Depew were the recipients of ovations when they entered the hall. Upon calling the gathering to order, Mr. Depew delivered an address on campaign issues, at the close of which he introduced ex-President Harrison, who at once entered into a discussion of the issues. He spoke at considerable length, being very frequently interrupted by applause. Referring to his appearance as a campaign speaker he said it was due to his sense of the duty he owed to the country to combat the fallacies sought to be foisted upon the people by the Democratic party and its allies. He acknowledged his real gold Democrats, who occupied the position they do, but said they must not expect the Republican party to reorganize itself because the Democratic party has disorganized itself. The Democratic party had once more exhibited its weakness by capturing and a party that cannot be split by a public menace. When the leaders of a party meet in a convention to depart from its traditional principles and advocate doctrines that threaten the integrity of the government, the social order of our communities and the security and soundness of our finance, it ought to be split, and it dignifies itself when it does not. A bolt from any party is now and then most reassuring incident and was never more reassuring and never had better cause than now. The Republican party fronts the destructionists and trumpets its defiance to the enemies of the nation. It will fight, however, without conceding any of the glorious mottoes and inscriptions that are upon its banner. Continuing Mr. Harrison said:

"This is a leading issue of a campaign which most agitates the people. In my opinion there is no issue presented by the Chicago convention more important or vital than the question they have raised of prostituting the power and duty of the national courts and national executive. The defense of the constitution of the Supreme court of the United States and of the President's power and duty to enforce all laws of the United States without awaiting the call or consent of the governor of any state is an important and living issue in this campaign. Tariff and coinage will be of little moment if our constitutional government is overthrown. When we have a President who believes that it is neither his right nor his duty to see that the mail trains are not obstructed and that interstate commerce lines and state, irrespective of state lines and state boundaries, who fears to use our ancient and familiar power to restrain and punish lawbreakers, free trade and free silver will be appropriate accompaniments of such an administration and cannot add appreciably to the national glory or the national dishonor. (Applause.)

"The atmosphere of the Chicago convention was surcharged with the spirit of revolution. Its platform was carried and its nominations made with accompanying incidents of frenzy that startled the onlookers and amazed the country. The courts and the President were arraigned for enforcing the laws and government by the mob was given preference over government by law enforced by the court decrees and by executive orders. There was no calm deliberation; there was frenzy. There was no thoughtful searching for the man who from experience was most able to direct public affairs. There was an impulsive response to an impassioned speech that selected the nominee. Not amid such surroundings as that, not under such influences, are these calm, discreet things done that will commend themselves to the judgment of the American people. (Applause.)

"They denounce in their platform interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions. Mr. Tilden in his speech approved this declaration. It was intended to be in words a direct condemnation of Mr. Cleveland as President of the United States for using the power of the executive to brush out of the way every obstacle to the free passage of the mail trains of the United States and the interstate commerce, and, my friends, whenever our people appear before a President who believes he must at once, Alford or any other state permission to enforce the laws of the United States, we have surrendered the victory the boys won in 1860. (Applause.)

"My friends, this constitutional question, this division between the general and local authorities is a plain and easy one. A disturbance which is purely local in a state is a state affair. The President cannot send troops or lend any aid, unless the Legislature calls upon him for help, or the governor, if the Legislature is not in session. But when a law of the United States is violated by a President, it is the sworn duty of the President to arrest him, and this convention arraigns the President for doing what his oath compelled him to do. Comrades for the great war for the Union, sons of those who went out to battle the flag might not lose itsuster, will we consent after these years (cries of 'No!') that the great war which was shot to death in the great war be revived and made victorious in a civil campaign? (Cries of 'No!')

"But the assault does not end there. The Supreme court of the United States and the federal lower courts are arraigned because they used the familiar writ of injunction to suppress violence, and that plain men breaking the law, and that plain men breaking the law, will show you that it was no mistake when the convention and in the committee on resolutions—that the Democratic policy was that when the Supreme court, exercising its constitutional power and duty, gave an injunction to a law of the United States that was not pleasing to Congress they would increase the number

HIS CURIOUS WAY OF SHOWING IT.



Mr. Bryan asserts that he is opposed to foreign domination in our affairs.

of judges and pack the court to get a decision to please them. (Applause.)

"My friends, our fathers who framed this government divided its great powers between three great departments—the legislative, executive and the judicial. The one of these independent, the one of the other, so that neither might overshadow or destroy the other. The Supreme court, the most dignified judicial body in the world, was appointed to interpret the laws and the constitution, and when that court pronounced a decree as to the powers of Congress or as to any other constitutional question, there is but one right method if we disagree, and that is the method pointed out by the constitution—to amend it to conform with our views. That is the position today. (Applause.)

"You are to answer, then, my fellow citizens, in all the gravity of a great crisis, whether you will sustain a party who propose to destroy the balance which our fathers instituted in our system of government, and whenever a tumultuous Congress disagrees with the Supreme court and a subservient President is in the white house, that the judgment of the court shall be reconsidered and reversed a time, except the number of judges and packing the court with men who will decide as Congress wants them to. (Applause.) I cannot exaggerate the gravity and the importance and the danger of this assault upon our constitutional form of government. (Applause.)

"I do not intend to spend any time in the discussion of the tariff question. That debate has been won, and need not be protracted. It might run on eternally upon theoretical lines. We had had some experiences, but they were historical and remote, and not very instructive to the generation. We needed an experience of our own, and we have had it. It has been a hard lesson, but a very convincing one, and everybody was in the school when it was given him. A panic in 1857 of most extraordinary character had been succeeded by a gradual drying up, less and less, until universal business distraction and anxiety prevails over all of our community. I do not believe there has been a time, except perhaps, in the very best of some active panics, of such universal fear and anxiety and watchfulness, even to the point of desperation, as has characterized this great metropolis since today. (Applause.) Men have been afraid to go away for a vacation. They have felt that they must stay in this burning heat come to the city and watch their business. That is the situation. (Applause.)

"What has brought it about? Gentleman, who is here to defend the Wilson tariff bill? Who is here to defend the Wilson measure? (A voice: "No one.") I don't believe a candidate can be found to say that it is. Mr. Cleveland repudiated it. It was so bad that he could not attach his official signature to it, and it became a law without it. He said it was full of incongruities and inequalities. What has been the result of this measure? It has failed to produce revenue enough, supplemented by our internal taxes, to maintain the government. There has been an annual deficit approaching \$60,000,000 every year, and our national treasury has been continually in a state of embarrassment. Our manufacturers, left without adequate protection, have been successively and gradually closing up and putting out their fires. But not only has this produced such an effect, but it has practically contributed to the financial depression that we are in. The maintenance of the gold reserve up to \$100,000,000 by the government for the redemption of our notes was essential to confidence in the stability of our finances. When the government reserve runs down people naturally have a right to say: We may come to a silver basis if gold is run out. The reserve is generally down and our fear is greatly increased, but how can you keep a gold reserve of \$100,000,000 when you have not got \$100,000,000 in the treasury all told? How can you maintain this gold reserve for redemption of notes when you have an annual and continuous deficit and your income is equaling your deficit? So that, my friends, this tariff bill has not only contributed, by increasing importations, by taking away the needful support for our own manufacturers, but it has contributed in the way of increasing the silver scare to bring us into the present condition of distrust and dismay which now prevails. (Applause.)

"But I do not intend to follow that question further. I am quite as much opposed to cheapening the American workingman and working woman as I am to cheapening our dollars. (Applause.) I am quite as strongly in favor of keeping days' work at home as I am gold dollars. (Applause.)

"My friends, as a Republican, I am proud of many things, but I can sum up as the highest satisfaction I have had in the party and its career that the prospect of Republican success never did disturb business. (Applause.) In connection with this financial matter, do we all realize how important the choice of a president is? Do you know that, as the law is now, without the passage of any free coinage of silver at all, it is in the power of the President of the United States to bring the business of the country to a silver basis? All he has to do is to let the gold reserve go, to pay out silver when men ask for gold, and we are there already. It is only because the presidents of the United States that we have had, and the laws we have now, have regarded it under the law as his public duty to maintain the gold basis, maintaining

that parity between our silver and gold coins which the law declares is the policy of the government, and because he has the courage to execute the powers given to him by the resumption act to carry out that declaration of public law. I undertake, therefore, to say that if Mr. Bryan, or a man holding his views in the presidential chair, without any legislative aid, were to be elected on a silver basis in a week's time. (Applause.)

"The silver question—what is it? Do you want silver because you want more money, a larger circulating medium? I don't think anybody says so, Mr. Bryan is not urging it upon any basis. If anybody were to seek to give that as a reason for wanting free silver he would be very soon confounded by the statement that free silver would put more gold out of circulation than mints of the United States could possibly bring in in years of silver, and that instead of having more money we would have less. (Applause.) With our six hundred and odd million of gold driven out of circulation we will reduce our eight and nine dollar gold into not for more money. We have an abundant supply of circulating medium—gold, silver, national bank notes, treasury notes, fractional silver. We have something like \$23 per capita of our population. What is it, then, that creates this demand for silver? It is openly avowed. It is not more dollars, but cheaper dollars that are wanted. We are demanding a standard of value that is not until it has ceased to be a proper standard of value, and they want silver. But how do they want it.

"Now, my friends, there is a great deal of talk about bimetalism and the gold standard and a great deal of confusion in the mind of some of our people as to the use of the term. Bimetalism is the use of both metals as money where they are both equal. By a double standard they mean that we shall have a gold dollar and a silver dollar, which will be a unit of value, but which will not be measured. Now, my friends, when we have a silver dollar, our fathers thought that they were using two metals in coinage they must determine the intrinsic relative value of the two, so that a comparison of the markets of the world would show just to one ounce of silver or one ounce of silver it took to be equal in value to gold in the markets of the world where gold and silver were sold, and they carefully went about ascertaining the relative value of the two metals. Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton gave their great powers to the determination of all that question, and they collected the market prices of their metals with all their power that question, and when they found that appeared to be the general and average value of these two metals they fixed up the value of the two metals. Now, what was the object of all that? Why did they lump it all? Because they fully understood that unless these dollars were of the same intrinsic value that both of them could not be standards of value, and both could not circulate. (Applause.)

"As things are now the silver dollars that we have are supported by the government, and the government supports this silver dollar with the gold dollars on its own account—not for the mine owner—and it has pledged its sacred honor it would make every one of these silver dollars as good as a gold dollar. (Great applause.) And that is a powerful support. Our Populist friends propose that the man who digs silver out of the mine may bring it to the mint and have it stamped and handed back to him as a dollar, the government having no responsibility about it. These men would reject with contempt the proposition that free coinage should be a pledge on behalf of the government to maintain the parity of the two dollars. (Applause.) But this feeling is well adapted to touch the prevailing American timidity and well adapted to touch that silver scare against England which many have, but can't get around this thing ourselves? Is it a question whether we will do it, or ask anybody's consent whether we may, or ask the co-operation of somebody? Not at all. I tell you what this government can do alone. It can fix its money unit. It can declare by law what shall be the relative value of an ounce of gold and an ounce of silver, but it cannot make that last declaration good. (Applause.) It is unquestionably fully within the power of this government to bring this country to a silver basis by coining silver dollars and making them legal tender. They can do that.

"This government might say you shall take one of these dollars, but it cannot say and enforce its decree—if you should call out the regular army or navy and muster our great modern ships and the militia, and out William J. Bryan in command of them—it cannot enforce the decree that one ounce of gold is the equivalent of sixteen ounces of silver. (Great applause and cheers.) Not only that, but France and England and Germany can do that unless the markets respond. (Applause.) We can of ourselves, of our own wisdom, declare the unit of value. We can coin silver freely, but we cannot make sixteen ounces of silver equal to one ounce of gold unless it is. (Applause.) And it is not unless the merchants take it at that rate.

"What is the next suggestion. It is, my friends, in the case of free silver, what is the financial and moral equivalent

of the laborer's wages went up 42 per cent., and the price of goods fell 40 per cent. Now, the statistics are the result of a scientific inquiry made by men of both parties to determine what the truth was, and the truth they found that the enormous disparity between the advance of the cost of living and the advance in wages falls exactly with what we would conclude to advance. Laborers, men who work whether with head or hand in salaried positions, would do well to take these facts to heart and settle the question after that broad deep inquiry which Mr. Bryan invites you, as to whether you want to enter into another experience such as you had during the war, when wages advanced so slowly and wretchedly and the cost of your living moved on so swiftly.

"I have sketched very hastily some of the evils that will result from this change to a debased dollar—a contraction of our currency by the exporting of our gold and a readjustment of everything. Now, who will not conclude? Well, the man who owes a debt that he contracted upon a gold basis and is able to pay it with a 50-cent dollar. He and the mine owner who gets an exaggerated price for the products of his mine are the only two people, or classes of people, that I can see that would have any benefit out of it. They make a strong appeal to the farmer. They say it will cut up prices, well in a sense, yes. Nominally, yes. Really, no. It will go from 50 cents to \$1.20 the price has been increased, you will say, but if the price of everything else has gone up in the same proportion, a bushel of wheat won't buy for the farmer any more sugar or coffee or farming implements, or anything else that he has to purchase.

"It invokes the idea that this government of ours shall pay not only its debt of honor but that they pay the interest on its bonds and its circulating media in a debased currency. My countrymen, this country of ours, during the troublous times of the war may have had severe trials, but these financial questions are scarcely less troublous than those. Does not every instinct of pride, does not every instinct of self-interest, does not every thoughtful, affectionate interest in others, does not our sense of justice and honor rise up to rebuke the infamous proposition that this government and its people shall become a people of rogues? (Prolonged applause and cheers.)

of bread and meat? The debt Western food must originate in. If the West unites with the farmers upon this country a bold fight is the East, how will it be employed and how will Western food? "It is because it is," says Whoever heard a statesman's words? That was a very adroit campaign Chairman Jones issued for fun silver kings will see to it that J all the money he needs, but he c it strategy to make "a poor me the same.

Rev. Dr. McArthur of Nei sweetly says that the free silver mont consists solely of "lungs, and larceny."

When Bryan had a chance to farmer he did what he could t him. He voted in Congress s word. That alone hit over 2,000 American silver voters. It is an insult to the poor man that silver is the poor man's m poor man is entitled to as good n the rich man.

The old soldiers will rally onc It will be on November 3, and M will be the color bearer.

Every President of the United has been either a lawyer or a so hohly.

The people are swarming to h Kinley. Bryan travels about the to find audiences.

The duty of every man is to u income equal to his expenditures: i the same with a nation.

And the Democrats are now ec ing that the Republican plan of c educates too much.

The Humorous Side.

In storming the citadel it be look as if Tom Watson was to "outside the breastworks."

Bryan has been fishing too. I all what an inferior politician De and Popocrats have for fishing.

It is safe to say that what Mrs. and Helen Gougar advocate, t of the country better steer clear.

The managers don't seem to where to place Bryan so as to most good. He might take a sea y

Bryan is quite a talker. He ca up his vocal organs and go off an them and no stoppage will be a Bourke Cockran is also somethin talker himself.—Dixon Star.

The Badge of Free Trade.

Oh, times they are hard, and no scarce. We're viewing the future a skance; And thousands of workmen, all id head. Wear a patch on the seat of their pants, pants. Wear a patch on the seat of their pants. Abandon protection and hard time stay. Our troubles will only enhance; And millions of people will wear it badge. A patch on the seat of their pants. A patch on the seat of their pants. There's many a man who wanted a c You can spot him the very first place There's a look that implies when yo Kick the patch on the seat of my pants, pants. Kick the patch on the seat of my pants.—Beranton (Pa.) Tab.

A Populist Belief.

A resident of Poughkeepsie a few ago received a letter from a free Nebraska in which it is shown the mental caliber is of some of t levers in free silver. A Nebraska who wrote the letter heard a P explain the meaning of 16 to 1 goup of attentive listeners.

He said that if Bryan should be ed by some of his very first place demand payment of \$100 in gold, ver for each \$100 in gold, and with silver he would pay off the mortga his farm. He admitted that son his neighbors did not explain the ing of 16 to 1 in the same way, b was quite sure he had the right a standing of it.

Such a story seems almost too al to be true, but it may be assumed, ially, that a man who thoroughly honestly believes that the carrying of the financial policy laid out at enzo will be to any thing else would reveal itself to normal mind once as nonsense.—Albany Express.

Not in a Hundred.

Bill Bryan fooled the voters in eighteen ninety-two. The promises he made us. Brought soap to me and you, Again he would enchain us; He fed us soap too often— He cannot feed us princes.

Another.

The original and picturesque re given by a slooper to Popocratic sion, residing in this country, is that price of steers went down while Joh Stull was a state senator."—Warren Chronicle.

Danger in the Other Foot.

Syracuse Standard: Bryan is tru to the left hind foot of a rabbit. Let look out for the right fore foot of a phant.

The Real Thing.

If it is true, as reported, that Uncle Benjamin Harrison is going make a Pullman tour, the country soon be trifled to an exhibition of platform work from a real artist.



HE CAN'T GET AROUND IT.