MR. BLACK ON THE ISSUES.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE TALKS FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.

Facts For the Farmers to Ponder and For the Workingman to Consider—The Robber of the Laborer Should Never Be Forgiven.

The Republican candidate for governor addressed an immense meeting in Carnegie hall in New York on the evening of Sept. 28. Here are some passages from Mr. Black's speech:

There is less chance to be mistaken this year than ever before. The subjects under discussion are practical rather than political. There are fewer excuses for failure to understand. There is less of tradition, that old fetich from which even the most enlightened people break slowly away. There was never a freer field for the exercise of common sense, unobstructed by the impressions which the associations of many previous years may have created.

And if our fellow citizens will take counsel of their common sense, which is their surest guide it will lead them safely out of their present doubt. It will show them that this silver coinage wave, which arose so strongly in the west and started so bravely toward the east, bore no laboring man upon its crest. If that wave had been strong enough to last and move on, the lot of the laboring man would have been not of it, but under it. When men are frightened, they have no time to reason, and when excited by a desire for gain they are quite as much at sea. To get more than we have and to get it quick and easy is the desire of us all, and this desire will sometimes cloud our judgment, and even the lessons of our experience may go down under its sway. We are under great national excitement and mistakes are likely to be made, and now more than ever is deliberation necessary.

No man has a right to incur a danger simply because he is himself willing to take the risk, for the penalty which he may escape may descend upon his children. He has no right to embark in an enterprise or movement unless he contemplates both the beginning and the end. He knows that not all promises are kept, that not all stories are true, and he knows that every horizon is farther away than it looks, and he is bound as an honest citizen and the honest head of a family to remember these things and to consider what is to be the benefit to him and to his household of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which has now become the great cry of the western end of the Democratic party.

If he is a farmer, it will be as hard for him as it has been for me to understand where his participation in the benefits of free coinage is to be found. The narrower he brings the question down the better he will understand it, for within narrow limits it may be more accurately stated and with less chance of deception than in the glowing and general phraseology of those who hope by cheating others to profit themselves.

You can understand the shape of the earth better by looking at a small globe which represents it than by looking at a green field, which is only a part of it. You can understand this silver question better by bringing it down to your own neighborhood than by looking at that particular green field which is located in the state of Colorado.

When the question is so reduced and applied, I believe there is not a farmer in America who will believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver. If he owned one farm fertile in the growths resulting from his toil and his neighbor owned the one adjoining, rich in mineral resources resulting not from toil, but from discovery, he would never for one moment contemplate the proposition that the mineral lying in the bowels of his neighbor's farm should be coined without limit, without reason, into money which should measure the value of all the products of his labor and even his farm itself, and that this coinage should be done at the joint expense of both, and his neighbor should keep it all. If this is not fair to a single farmer, how can it be fair when the number is increased to thousands? If it is not fair to a neighborhood, how can it be fair to the United States?

And yet this is the meaning of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. You have no bullion to be coined into money; neither have I. New York and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have none, nor any state except a few in the west, and yet this coinage is to be done by the government, and a few states of the Union where it is found, small in population, small in all resources except mineral, may have coined at your expense and mine all the silver bullion which they can dig into money at twice its value and keep the whole of it. Now, where in that business arrangement is your profit and mine?

There is no suggestion that the farmer can have any part of the result unless he pays for it in the products of his farm. The bushels will contain just as many quarts, the pounds just as many ounces, and from sunrise to sundown will be just as long, and there is no way in the world open to him by which he can then secure a dollar with 53 cents for less corn or less labor than he can now secure a dollar worth 100 cents.

And if the farmer is being defrauded how can the laborer hope to profit? Labor is nearer a universal basis of value than any other thing we have to sell, but to make it available to the laborer himself there must be some standard by which to measure it. It cannot be retained. No man's labor of yesterday or last year can be preserved except by some representative or token of it, and money is the almost universally adopted agent for that purpose. Nothing in the world should be so anxious as labor that the token which represents it should be unvarying and reliable. All other properties are tangible and nearer self representative. Lands, railroads, houses and merchandise will serve precisely the same purpose, whether their so called values are high or low. Their usefulness does not depend upon an artificial standard. They represent themselves, but labor is utterly dependent.

Who can preserve until tomorrow the labor of today? It cannot be done, and the only means of preserving its benefits is to receive and preserve some token which shall stand in its stead and which may be used as future needs may require. The poor man on Saturday night distributes in various ways the labor of the preceding week. To every man who supplies his immediate wants he gives a part.

The thrifty laborer may not spend until today the labor of some day last year. He has hoarded it away in the dollar that represents it, and to him more than to any other person is it important that the dollar should be worth as nearly as possible when he spends it as much as it was when he earned it. No value can remain absolutely stable. Commerce, business, production, supply and demand, and all the conditions of existence prevent that, but the money that is least changeable is the best.

These values or accumulations may be destroyed or lost or reduced in various ways—by theft or accident or by failure of a bank. But I never heard until this year a proposal to vote them away. If a man is robbed, it is a crime, and he may have redress. If a bank fails and pays him only 53 cents on a dollar, it is a misfortune, and he is not yet without hope of recovery. But if he votes away 47 cents of every dollar it is his own fault, and he has nothing to condemn but his own folly, which will remain with him much longer than his money. He should strive to establish a value that will be stable, for falling values will not only cut down the power of his labor today and tomorrow, but it will cut down the day's work of last year and the year before which he has laid away in the savings bank to provide against the needs which will surround him when old age and infirmity have pressed him down. For the loss of his savings there is no adequate compensation, for experience has invariably shown that hardships come quickest to labor and remain longest with it. Other commodities may suffer, but not as much. A man who robs a laborer should never be forgiven. How, then, can a laborer forgive himself if by his vote he not only relinquishes a part of his own pay, but compels his neighbor, equally poor, to relinquish a part of his?

We must not deceive ourselves by saying that we in the United States can regulate the standards of value by ourselves and can unaided force silver to a par with gold and maintain it there. We are a strong and resourceful people, but let us not overestimate our strength. We are a part of human society, and we depend upon others, as they must depend upon us. Society is constructed as a whole, and not in parts or sections. We cannot free ourselves from all the nations of the earth and go our way alone without breaking all the chains which nature has imposed, and this we have not the power to do. The laws of human society, which are the laws of nature, cannot be broken, and he who seeks to break or override them will some day see the folly of his undertaking. * * *

An act done in haste is likely to be an act without wisdom. The subject of our currency is too momentous and far-reaching to be mastered or changed in an hour under the guidance of those who do not themselves understand it. The plans of finance are the foundations of government, and unless securely laid the structure may fall. A knowledge of finance lies deeper than speech, and the careful results of the strong and conscientious minds that have studied in earnest should not be ruthlessly torn down by the impromptu statesmanship of a day. Profound subjects are mastered only by profound study, and to those who have not the time or capacity to understand the intricate problem of finance the present system should at least be commended to respect by the great names that have conceived and approved it.

But this free silver proposition, hurtful as it is, does not, in my judgment, express the worst meaning of the Chicago platform. There is behind that platform a direct tendency against every purpose of a republican government. The success of that platform means encouragement to those abhorrent forces which arouse the indignation and hostility of every man who loves his country. Populism is a disease and may be outgrown. Repudiation is an offense against honor and good morals, but anarchy is a crime which threatens the life of the state and the safety of its people. It is to American citizenship what the nightmare is to healthful slumber. * * *

These conditions we cannot change, and there is left to us but one thing which we can largely determine, and that is where we shall stand in the family of nations, whether we will struggle up to the head or relax and go downward; whether we will strive for the best or be contented with the worst. I know what we shall do. We shall struggle until we stand at the head. We shall labor until we have the best. The pride of our people will point us steadily forward. The history of the long years of our labor and success shall not now be obliterated or obscured. We are going up the mountain, and in spite of all obstacles we shall go still nearer to the summit.

THE QUESTION OF WAGES.

There is no silver basis country in the world where workingmen are so well off as they are here.

There is no silver basis country where wages are so high.

There is no silver basis country where the money received for wages will buy so much.

Why should any wage earner vote to make this a silver basis country?—New York World.

HILL AND THE STATE TICKET.

Bryan's New York Organ on the New York Senator—What Do Mr. Hill's Friends Think of It?

The following article appeared in the New York Journal on Wednesday, Sept. 30. It remains to be seen how the friends of the senior New York senator will accept the statements it makes:

"It becomes perfectly apparent that the Democracy of New York must march to the polls in November without the comradeship of that usually self assertive statesman who has substituted for Democratic actions the unsupported statement 'I am a Democrat.' The amended ticket, put in nomination by the state committee Monday night, was not, as has been suggested, dictated by Senator Hill, nor was it, as some have insisted, nominated against his will. A good ticket in every respect, it was made without his aid and in face of his cold indifference. So strong a hold upon the fealty of the party as Senator Hill's is not lightly broken, and it is therefore not surprising that opportunity was given him to identify himself with the formation of the new ticket. That his only response took the form of sullen antagonism only gives new corroboration to the theory, already strenuously advanced by The Journal, that Hill is no longer to be reckoned a Democratic quantity in New York. His silence, persistently maintained since the Chicago convention, need no longer be construed in other than a hostile light. The voters of New York, whatever their politics, will not forget that the only break in that silence was his impassioned defense of a gubernatorial candidate who had repudiated the national platform. There is no longer reason to expect anything of Mr. Hill in this campaign—a fact which is chiefly discreditable to him because, instead of frankly admitting his hostility to the established Democracy, he has persistently concealed his true convictions and has thereby secured a standing in the party councils which this year he does not merit.

As a result of Senator Hill's treachery, the very able and admirable gentlemen now in nomination by the Democracy for state offices will have a hard and a bitter fight to make. Distrust of the party has spread among the voters, proceeding from justifiable distrust of him. If defeat shall be the portion of the party in November, the responsibility will be easily fixed. If, though that is in the highest degree improbable, national defeat should hinge upon defeat in New York, upon Senator Hill the odium must rest. The best chance of victory New York Democrats have seen was discarded at his behest. The rally now, not a hopeless though a desperate one, about the revised state ticket will be made without his assistance and probably despite his covert antagonism.

It is not improbable that Messrs. Porter and Schraub and Titus may find profit in Hill's ill concealed enmity. But he will find in future years that only disaster will come to him from his abandonment of Democracy in this year when its candidates and its principles are of the truly Democratic sort.

THE COUNTRY THAT AMERICANS BUILT.

This is the country the Americans built.

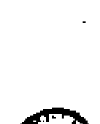
This is the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.

This is the bill to banish the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.

This is the Bill that howled for the bill to banish the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.

This is the Bill that will smother the Bill that howled for the bill to banish the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.

These are the votes that will go for the Bill that will slaughter the Bill that whooped for the bill to knock out the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.



This is the dollar as good as the gold, so kept by the votes that will go for the Bill that will wallop the Bill that yelled for the bill to kill off the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.

This is our uncle, so hardy and bold, who warrants his dollars as good as the gold, for the most of the votes will go for the Bill that will larrup the Bill that legged for the bill to knock out the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.

This is the day, so frosty and cold, when our lean old uncle, so hardy and bold, will make all his dollars as good as the gold, because of the votes that will back up the Bill that will step on the Bill that yelled for the bill to banish the gold that lay in the country the Americans built.

Still That Old Feud.

Tom Watson is willing to go up Salt river, but he won't go with Sewall if he can help it.—Cleveland World.

A Burden [illegible]

The demagogu[illegible] den of the labori[illegible] —Dallas News ([illegible]

MR. M'KINLEY TO RAILROAD MEN.

His Confidence That They Will Vote Right In November.

The farmers of this country must appreciate, and will appreciate if they do not already, that you cannot destroy their competition either at home or abroad by destroying the credit of the country—that you cannot cut down the competition which they have in India and the Argentine Republic and Russia by cutting down the currency of the United States.

The only way the farmer can be benefited is through a larger consuming class. The mints won't furnish him with consumers. The only way in which he can find a profitable market for what he produces, for the greater part, is at home and not abroad. He is not in the markets of the world with the products of other lands beyond the sea. The only market he can rely upon every day of the year is the American market.

And what he wants to know is how to make that American market the best. He can't do it by closing the mills. He can't do it by putting out the fires of our furnaces. He can't do it by taking business away from the great railway lines of the country. He can only improve the American market by favoring policies that will put every man to work who lives beneath our flag and putting them to work at living wages—not the scale of some other nation of the world, but the American scale, the best in the world. And you can't improve that market by destroying the credit of the country, for the credit of the country lies at the foundation of capital and prosperity.

The moment you have destroyed the credit of the country you have taken away from the manufacturers of the country the ability to get money with which to conduct their business. And when they can't conduct their business they can't employ men, and when they don't employ men they don't pay wages to men, and when the men don't receive wages they have no wages to spend, and when they have no wages to spend they are your poorest customers.

The railroads make business, but the farmer can no more increase the value of his wheat by diminishing the value of the American dollar than he can increase the quantity of his hay by diminishing the hay wagon on which he hauls it.

I do not believe the railway men of this country will ever consent to have their savings cut in two or their insurance paid at a rate of 53 cents on the dollar. Nor will they be satisfied to receive their wages in anything but a currency which shall be worth a full 100 cents.

Why, talk about the creditors of this country! Our opponents animadvert against them. Who are the creditors of this country? They are the men who labor in this country.

The greatest creditors of this country are its workingmen. Aside from what is due them on investments and savings, their current wages make them the largest credit class in the United States.

The employers of this country owe their employees every 30 days in good times more than the whole debt of the bonds of the United States, while nearly $500,000,000 are paid out annually to the railroad employees alone.

Does the railroad employee propose to aid any party to enact legislation which will cut his pay roll from 25 to 50 per cent in the name of a cheap dollar?

I have seen it stated somewhere that out of 750,000 railroad employees of the United States about 75 per cent are voters. I cannot be mistaken when I express the belief that these men will not cast their votes in favor of a debased currency and the repudiation of either public or private obligations.

Nothing affects the wonderful progress of the country more than its railroad business. In 1880, 461,000 men were employed in the railroad business; in 1890, 704,000.

It has been stated by some of the leaders of the Democratic party that free coinage of silver would raise the price of silver from 65 cents an ounce, the present market price, to $1.29 per ounce—that the mere fiat of the government would do it—or, in other words, make 53 cents' worth of silver actually worth 100 cents. I do not believe it. Do you?

I do not believe that the free coinage of the silver product of the United States or the free coinage of the silver product of the world—that any fiat of the government of the United States or any other government could make a thing worth 53 cents worth 100.

Such a proposition is contradicted by reason, opposed by common sense and the good, old fashioned principles of honesty.—William McKinley, at Canton, Sept. 28.

HIS FOOT IN IT AGAIN.

Mr. Bryan has put his foot in it again. In one of his recent speeches he quoted the words from Scripture, "The common people heard him gladly," and informed his audience that the common people were those without property. Any Greek scholar would have informed him that the word "common" in the New Testament means "in general" and that the real rendering of the verse is, "all the people heard him gladly." For an ostensible Presbyterian Bryan's ignorance of the Bible is phenomenal. It is almost as conspicuous as what he doesn't know about the silver question. —Chicago Tribune.

Wind Versus Water.

Without any desire to create sectional antagonisms, we will cheerfully back Senator Teller against George Fred Williams in a weep contest for the national championship. — Kansas City Journal.

From the Puzzle Editor.

Bryan's arguments are [illegible]

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