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TOM WATSON ON BRYAN.

He Analyses The New York Speech and Tells Why Some Planks in The Platform Were Ignored.

NEW YORK TRIP A MISTAKE.

More Expenditure of Money and Work Should Be Given To The South and West—The North and East Will Be Controlled By The Goldbugs—Sewall's Nomination Intended As a Balm For The Monopolies and Trusts.

New York World.]

THOMASON, Ga., Aug. 17.—Mr. Sewall's speech of acceptance was a modest echo of Mr. Bryan's, and Mr. Bryan's dwelt upon one topic alone—the silver question. It is true that he made a few general references to trusts and devoted a paragraph to the income tax, but the one subject which he dwelt upon was silver.

Upon this issue Mr. Bryan spoke at length and with great power of statement and reasoning. He himself would hardly claim that he has originated any new argument upon a question which has been so thoroughly handled in speeches, books and editorials during the last ten or fifteen years.

His presentation of silver claims was not so comprehensive as that made in the elaborate speech of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, in 1890; his arraignment of the evils of contraction was not so graphic as that made by Congressman Charles Towne in 1895, or that made by Congressman William H. Felton of 1876, nor were his answers to the objections made to free coinage so ample as those made in the recent speech of Senator Daniel.

But we think that never before have the merits of the case against the single gold standard been better stated in the same number of words than Mr. Bryan stated them in his Madison Square address.

WAS THE NEW YORK TRIP A SUCCESS?

This much being said, the question still remains: "Was the trip to New York a success?" Did the invasion of the enemy's country result in a triumph? We think not. Mr Bryan wrote his speech at his home in Nebraska and went to New York for the express purpose of winning a great personal victory by delivering it. He hoped to electrify his hearers and put his campaign on a boom. It was said confidently that he would go right on from New York and "invade" New England. The Gulf Stream of the Bryan oratory was relied upon to roll genially through those chilly regions and to warm the icebergs of Maine itself into a thaw.

The results have been quite different. Mr. Bryan on his way to New York spoke so often and so much that when the time came for him to make the great speech he could not make it. He was worn out. His throat was sore and his voice husky, and when the audience saw that they must sit in the sweltering heat for two hours while an exhausted orator read a speech they could not hear, they very naturally began to walk out, knowing that the newspapers would all have the speech the next morning.

LOST HIS AUDIENCE.

The people went away by thousands while the plucky but tired out orator painfully plodded through his manuscript. No man living under these circumstances have done better than Mr. Bryan, possibly no other man could have done so well. As an essay on the silver question his paper was a success. It will live and it will convince thousands of readers and make thousands of votes. But as a speech it was a failure.

The success of an essay is judged by its influence upon those who read, but the success of a speech must ever be judged by its effect upon the audience.

It is remarkable that in his speech of acceptance Mr. Bryan should have completely ignored those planks in his platform relating to national banks, to railroads, and to the tariff. To each of these planks the people who will follow Mr. Bryan's future attach vast importance. Upon no subject did Mr. Jefferson, so often quoted by Mr. Bryan, express himself more forcibly or more frequently than on that of national banks of issue. He hated them, feared them and fought them with all the zeal of a fanatic, yet his brilliant young disciple is forced to keep silent upon that issue, although it is inseparably connected with the money question, which he so ably discussed.

WHY HE IGNORED THE TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS.

Why did Mr. Bryan have to keep mum on that topic? Because of the fact that Arthur Sewall, his running mate, is a national banker. Again, there was the question of the tariff. The last legacy which the patient public received from a Democratic Congress was a tariff bill which even Cleveland would not sign. A Democratic President indicted it as being the offspring of "party perfidy and party dishonor." Its sugar schedule was sold in advance to the Sugar Trust and was written as Havemeyer wanted it by a Cabinet officer. Its eight-year Government loan of more than a hundred million every year to the Whiskey Trust was a Democratic surrender to a grasping syndicate. All through this unsigned tariff bill ran the protective feature, illustrating class legislation in its most impudent and oppressive form, and yet Mr. Bryan, who first won fame by his tariff-reform speech, utters no protest against this protective tariff.

A POOR WAY TO BEAT MCKINLEY.

To expect to defeat McKinley without saying a word against McKinley is something new under the sun, but Mr. Bryan's silence was proper and necessary. He could not afford to denounce protection while Mr. Sewall, his running mate, is so well known as a protectionist. Mr. Sewall is even now acting in league with the Republicans to secure legislation which will levy tribute upon every American consumer of foreign goods in the selfish interest of the New England shipbuilders, of whom he is one, and just as Mr. Sewall's presence on the ticket prevented Mr. Bryan from assailing national banks of issue and the Republican doctrine of protection, so the same baneful influence prevented him from denouncing railroad monopoly and extortion. Mr. Sewall being a corporationist of lusty proportions himself.

In fact, it seems the mission of Mr. Sewall in the campaign to act as a contradiction to Mr. Bryan and to the Chicago platform. For instance, Mr. Bryan said in one of his speeches the other day that if he should be elected the people who elected him would not be found asking favors of the Government.

SEWALL THE SOOTHING SYRUP OF THE CAMPAIGN.

We had not quite finished clapping hands over this statement before it was made clear to us that the men who are backing the ticket in New England will demand that the Government levy a fine upon every citizen who dares to buy foreign goods which are not brought to this country in the ships of Sewall and his Republican colleagues.

Mr. Sewall's presence on the ticket was meant to say to the privileged classes of the North and East:

"Don't get scared at Bryan's speeches. I will see to it that the present state of things is not disturbed."

In other words, Sewall is the soothing syrup of the campaign for the monopolists, and as he is relied upon to keep Northern and Eastern Democrats from wailing too much under the infliction of Bryan's Populistic proclivities.

BRYAN'S EASTERN INVASION CALLED OFF.

The fact that Mr. Bryan's Eastern invasion is called off shows that his managers are disappointed with the New York trip. It was a mistake. The same expenditure of money and work in the West and South would have harvested results four times as great. The North and East will almost surely be controlled by the gold standard men. The crack of the job-lash will compel the reluctant votes of the very laborers who have been cheering Bryan on his way to New York. Free silver votes would be given over to the North and East if there were free voters to give them, but a man whose life depends on his job cannot lightly indulge his choice when the giver of the job has a preference the other way which he is willing to pitilessly enforce upon the employee.

If the free silver fight is to be won, the sooner the attention of the managers is given to those two sections from which the votes must come the better. Much precious time has already been lost. Let Mr. Arthur Sewall retire from the ticket, join his son Harold and make McKinley speeches all over New England and let Bryan and Watson join hands and solidify the West and South. In no other way can the free silver foes be whipped.

T. E. WATSON.

Guilford County Convention.

The county convention of the Peoples party of Guilford was called to order by chairman W. O. Stratford, as per call. While the convention was not large, yet there were present representative members of the party.

Mr. Giles F. Glascock was called to the chair by the ex-chairman to act as temporary chairman and Mr. Will Montgomery was named as temporary chairman. The ex-chairman just before calling Mr. Glascock to preside, made a very brief speech somewhat blazing the way and was followed by Prof. Woody in some pleasant words and explanation. Then an advisory board of eight of the most conservative men in the party was elected whose function is to act in conjunction with the executive committee of the county, the two with full powers to do whatever a convention might do, and after this committee had retired and carefully canvassed every point and available men as candidates, elected as nominees by written ballot the following ticket:

For Senate—W. O. Stratford.
For House of Representatives—Prof. John W. Woody.
For Treasurer—Julius M. Dick.
For County Commissioner—Lovick L. Kernodle.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

W. O. STRATFORD, Ch'rm Ex. Com.
WILL. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

Wage-Earners For Silver.

Washington Post.]

"The wage-earners of New England are on the side of silver," said Mr. George F. Washburn, of Boston, a member of the Populist National Executive Committee, at the Shoreham.

"In Massachusetts daily meetings are being held, where the silver cause is explained and defended and the halls are never large enough to hold the audiences. Popular interest is at fever heat. In organized labor circles the discussion of this question has been going on for years, and nearly all Knights of Labor and Trades Unions men are sincere believers in free and unlimited coinage.

"My belief is that the working men of this country, the mechanics and laborers in the cities, and the men whose labor feeds the nation are going to stand up for what they believe is right. An immense amount of money will be used, but there can be no such thing as wholesale corruption, and the effort to buy up voters en masse will be a failure. If the election were to be held tomorrow, Bryan would win; I am sure that most of the Republicans concede that, and although stupendous efforts will be put forth by the Republicans they will not be able to stop the movement of the masses against the millionaires."

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BRYAN DENIES THE CHARGE.

SAYS THAT HE NEVER WAS IN THE EMPLOY OF ANY MINE OWNERS DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.

Senator Thurston Retracts and Accepts the Candidate's Denial—Ready to Make a Statement Showing in Detail all Money Received For Speech Making.

In an address delivered by Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, at the Chatauqua Assembly, at Madison, Wis., on July 31st, he read portions of an editorial published in the Chicago Chronicle on the 11th of July, charging Mr. Bryan as being in the employ of the silver mine owners. The editorial, as read, is as follows:

"There was a time when the owners of the big bonanzas of the far West were glad to occupy, by purchase, seats in the United States Senate.

"Sharon, Stanford, Fair, Jones, Stewart, and others gratified their fancy in this manner until the novelty wore off, and then they deputized attorneys and other employees to take their places and vote for protective tariff and free silver.

"Of late years, owing to the encouragement that they have received from the Republican party, which always does something for silver when it passes a tariff bill, the proprietors of the big bonanzas have found it profitable to keep a large number of editors, lecturers, and other spokesmen on the road, preaching to the people, already limping as a result of the bites of the free silver cur, the sovereign remedy of applying the hair of the dog to the wound.

"Among the many who have thus been employed, and carried on the pay rolls of the big bonanzas for a number of years, is William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. The paid agent and spokesman for the free silver combine has not, since retirement from Congress, had any other visible means of support."

MR. BRYAN'S DENIAL.

UPPER RED HOOK, Aug. 18.—Mr. Bryan gave out the following statement relative to Senator Thurston's charge that he was employed by mine owners to work for free silver:

"I have already denied this charge on several occasions, but the reiteration of it by Senator Thurston, a distinguished resident of my own State, justifies me in answering it again.

"I HAVE NEVER AT ANY TIME OR UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, BEEN IN THE EMPLOY OF ANY MINE-OWNERS INDIVIDUALLY OR COLLECTIVELY, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, NOR HAVE I EVER BEEN IN THE EMPLOY OF OR BEEN PAID BY ANY BIMETALLIC LEAGUE OR ASSOCIATION.

"Aside from my editorial services of about $150 per month paid by the Omaha World-Herald, and a small amount derived from the legal profession, my income since my retirement from Congress has been derived entirely from lectures before Chautauqua lyceums and lecture bureaus (which have usually paid me a fixed sum), and from contributions made by the people of the localities where I have spoken. In some instances I have derived nothing at all. In most cases I have received more than enough to pay traveling expenses. In only two instances, I think, has my compensation exceeded $100, and in those instances it was about $200 at one place and about $300 at another.

"The first platform on which I ran for Congress in 1890, before I was known politically outside of my State, contained a free coinage plank. My Republican opponent that year was an advocate of free coinage. In the campaign of 1892 I also ran on a free coinage platform. In 1894 I again ran on a free coinage platform, and my opponent for the Senate, Mr. Thurston, while opposing unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, insisted that he favored bimetallism.

"I wrote the free coinage plank on which I ran in 1890 and the free coinage planks in the Nebraska State platform in 1891, 1894 and 1896, and I tried to secure the adoption of free coinage planks in the State platforms of 1892 and 1893. I only mention this to show that my advocacy of free silver is not of recent date.

"Having made this answer to Mr. Thurston's letter I shall hereafter take no notice of individual newspaper comment on this subject. If the Republican National Committee will say officially that I have ever been employed to deliver speeches by any mine owner or group of mine owners, or by any association supported by mine owners, I am ready to make a statement showing in detail all money received by me for speechmaking."

SENATOR THURSTON RETRACTS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—"Mr. Bryan's word goes with me and I shall be glad to say so to the people of this country," said Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, here to-day, after reading the flat-footed denial on the part of W. J. Bryan that he was or had been in the employ of the silver mine owners.

"Mr. Bryan has denied the charge, which was made by a Democratic newspaper, and I have no hesitation in declaring that I believe him," added Mr. Thurston.

Senator Thurston gave to the Associated Press to-night the following card, addressed to the public.

"On July 11 the Chicago Chronicle charged W. J. Bryan with being a salaried employee of the silver bonanza interests. "On July 31, at Madison, Wis., I read the editorial of the Chronicle, and insisted that Mr. Bryan owed it as a duty to the American people to answer the charge.

"His explicit denial appears in the press this morning. I stated in Nebraska that Mr. Bryan's denial would be accepted by me, and that I would so notify the country, which I take this immediate and public manner of doing.

"JOHN M. THURSTON."

LINCOLN BANKERS EXONERATE MR. BRYAN FROM THE CHARGE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 19.—A careful investigation among all of the banks of this city has resulted in a failure to find any evidences of Mr. Bryan's having been at any time in receipt of sums of money for services rendered to the Bimetalic League.

A canvas of those persons here who have been most energetic in circulating the report against Mr. Bryan has resulted in an acknowledgement of their inability to reproduce any proof of the statement. They say that their reasons for believing it true were that it had not been denied.

No checks nor drafts that could be supposed to come from any one connected with the silver interests have ever come to Mr. Bryan through the Lincoln banks nor have been cashed or deposited by him.

An officer of the Columbia National bank, where Mr. Bryan has kept his active account, says that Mr. Bryan's bank account never amounted to more than a few hundreds of dollars. This man has always been opposed to Mr. Bryan politically.

BRYAN AND WATSON.

The Ticket Nominated at St. Louis to Stick—The Candidates Will Not Be Formally Notified.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 18.—THE PEOPLE'S PARTY TICKET AS NAMED BY THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION IS BRYAN AND WATSON, AND THAT WILL BE THE PEOPLES PARTY TICKET UNTIL THE POLLS ARE CLOSED IN NOVEMBER. MR. BRYAN IS AS MUCH OUR CANDIDATE AS MR. WATSON IS. AS FAR AS THIS COMMITTEE HAS POWER IT WILL STRIVE JUST AS HARD TO ELECT ONE AS TO ELECT THE OTHER, AND WILL LEAVE NOTHING IN ITS POWER UNDONE TO HELP EITHER OR BOTH. BUT IT WILL NOT SACRIFICE ONE IN THE INTEREST OF THE OTHER."

The foregoing announcement was made by Senator Marion Butler to-night to some newspaper correspondents. During the day Mr. Butler, who is Chairman of the Populist National Committee, had had conferences with Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and with Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and a correspoddent has asked him whether the Populist Executive Committee now meeting in this city would take action towards withdrawing the name of either Bryan or Watson from the Populist National ticket.

This declaration was made in the presence of George F. Washburn, of Massachusetts, a member of the Populist Executive Committee, and Chairman Butler turned to him, saying:

"I believe that represents the unanimous opinion of the committee does it not?"

"That is perfectly correct," replied Mr. Washburn, "and so far as we are advised it represents the unanimous sentiment of our National Committee as well." Mr. Washburn was so much pleased with the directness of the statement that he insisted upon having a copy of the words taken down for his own use.

NOT TO NOTIFY CANDIDATES.

In answer to the question as to whether Messrs. Bryan and Watson would be notified of their nomination by the Populist convention, Senator Butler said:

"It has never been the custom of the Populist Party to notify their Presidential candidates. Weaver and Field were not formally notified of their nomination, and all the precedents of the party are against this practice. In fact, it seems to be the unwritten law of the Peoples Party to refrain from these formal notifications."

"Was the determination not to notify Messrs. Bryan and Watson of their nomination reached after your conference with Senator Jones today?" asked the correspondent.

"No; it was determined upon before," was Chairman Butler's reply.

To-night Senator Jones had another long conference with Chairman Butler. Senator Butler, when asked about this, said that the interview was very satisfactory.

National Headquarters Selected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Chairman Butler this afternoon annonnced the appointment of the following Populists finance committee for the campaign: H. W. Reed, of Georgia, chairman; Dr. C. F. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, and M. C. Rankin, of Indiana.

Geo. F. Washburn, of Massachusetts, has been appointed to take charge of the headquarters at Chicago. After going to his home and getting business affairs in shape Mr. Washburn will go to Chicago. Chairman Butler says that headquarters will be opened up tomorrow or next day, probably in the Wormley building, under the same roof with the Democratic committee. The latter committee holds an option upon the proposed rooms and Chairman Faulkner has offered them to Chairman Butler.

Butler is favorably impressed with the location, and in view of the fact that there will be more or less of unity of action between the Democrats and Populists, it is believed that he will accept the offer. Butler denied that any pooling arrangement for the circulation of literature had been or would be arranged between the Democrats and Populists, but admitted that they would work together in the utmost harmony. "You cannot send out too much literature in a campaign like this," said he, "for the people are crying for light and knowledge upon the one question of finance. The two committees will not interfere, for while we may send out largely the same class of material, it will reach different voters even in the same town."

Later to-night Chairman Butler, of the Populist national committee, and Vice Chairman Stevens, of the Silverites, signed a contract for the rental of this portion of the old Wormley Hotel now occupied by the Democratic committee, and preparations will be made to move in at once, and take possession of their new quarters. The three headquarters will, by this arrangement, be under one roof, and in the dissemination of literature they will all work together.

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THE COMMITTEE ADJOURNED

Chairman Butler Will Give His Whole Time to the Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The executive committee of the Populist party has adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman. It has accomplished all that could be done at the present time in arranging for headquarters in Chicago. It was decided that J. R. Sovereign should be assigned to the Chicago headquarters which will be under the management of Mr. Warshburn, of Massachusetts.

Chairman Butler, of course, will be in charge here and will give his whole attention to the campaign. Mr. Butler will be assisted by Secretary Edgerton, who will be here during most of the campaign C. H. Pirtle, chief of the Senate document room, will be in charge of the sending out of documents. Mr. Butler said to-day that the class of literature which was to be sent out had not been decided upon. As far as possible documents which can be franked will be sent out. These will include speeches by Populists in Congress and some of Tom Watson's will be among the number selected. Some of the literature being sent out by the Democratic committee and also by the Silver committee will be distributed. Chairman Butler said this morning that the committee was of course embarrassed for want of funds and Secretary Edgerton said that the committee must rely upon voluntary subscriptions as much as possible.

"We have chipped in," said Chairman Butler, "to pay our expenses thus far. We have no rich men to make large contributions for campaign expenses. I expect we will have to make a campaign like others we have made in the South, where we have managed with very little money."

Chairman Butler will enter into correspondence with Populist leaders and with free silver leaders in various parts of the country at once, and endeavor to effect an adjustment of all existing difficulties which will bring the supporters of silver and Bryan in harmonious action.

The Silver party and the Populist party to day moved into headquarters with the Democratic party in the Wimley building. Vice-Chairman Stevens, of the Silver party, said to-day that the silver branch headquarters in Chicago would be every bit as important as the headquarters here and would have charge of the campaign in the Western States.

Mr. Daniels' Mission.

Washington Post.]

Josephus Daniels, member of the Democratic national committee from North Carolina, came here to try to patch up party difficulties in that State. He was in conference with Senators Jones and Butler yesterday, but without much result, as Senator Butler seems entirely satisfied with the political situation in his own State. He says the eleven electoral votes of North Carolina will be cast for Watson. Mr. Daniels left for home last night. Nothing, he said, has been accomplished thus far. He said that the Democrats had offered the Populists five electors out of the eleven. He thinks Mr. Butler's statement will prevent the possibility of a Populist-Republican fusion such as was feared, but that it may result in placing three electoral tickets in the field.

When Senator Butler was informed that Mr. Daniels had stated that the Democratic vote in that State is 125,000, the Populist vote 50,000, and the Republicon 110,000, he said: "Did you ask him why it is that a party with 125,000 votes wants to fuse with a party having 50,000? It is generally admitted that the party polling 100,000 votes in a three-cornered fight in North Carolina will carry the State. The only inference is that Mr. Daniels knows as well as anybody that the last vote in North Carolina is something that his party cannot afford to rely on, as there has been a new election law enacted since then."

Mr. Butler added that his party would undoubtedly put up Bryan and Watson electors, which of itself insured there being three tickets in the field.

LEADERS AGREE ON FUSION.

Silver Forces in Missouri Will Probably Support One Ticket.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—Events are so shaping themselves that a fusion on State electoral and Congressional tickets in Missouri may be agreed upon by the Populist and Democratic State committees, whose headquarters are in this city. A. H. Livingstone, Populist candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth Missouri district, in a letter to Prof. W. S. Vandiver, the Democratic candidate, has made a novel proposition, which is embodied in the following paragraph:

"I hereby agree that the State committee of the Democratic party and the Peoples Party be convened promptly, and that they determine by a majority vote of each committee whether you or I should make the race in this district, and, should they determine in your favor, I will withdraw and support you, and if they decide in my favor, then you withdraw and support me."

The Evening Journal of this city, the leading labor and Populist daily in the Southwest, will say to-morrow: "That which has been waited and looked for ever since the Populist national convention, has come to pass, the leaders of the two silver forces in Missouri, the Populists and Democrats have come together in a conference, looking to a fusion of State, electoral, and Congressional tickets."

Samuel J. Pemberton Nominated in the Seventh District.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 18.—The Seventh Congressional District Democratic convention convened here to-day. It was largely attended. Samuel J. Pemberton, of Albemarle, was nominated for Congress, and Theodore F. Kluttz, of Salisbury, for elector. The Chicago platform was endorsed.

A PLEA FOR A CHANGE.

THE GOLD STANDARD CAUSES HARD TIMES—FREE COINAGE WILL INSURE PROSPERITY.

It Must Be a United Fight Against Goldbugism—Put Principle Above Party—And Restore Silver to Its Proper Function as a Money Metal.

For The Caucasian.]

MT. HOLLY, N. C. Aug. 21.—Will you allow me space in your valuable paper to make one earnest appeal to the honest voters of our grand old State of North Carolina? My friends, we have to-day one of the worst panics known to the human races. Cotton mills running on half time, hundreds and hundreds of people out of employment, and this very thing is making tramps out of some of the best men in our land. Tramping and hunting for work, and none to be found. Now, I ask every honest man, regardless of his political belief, don't you think it is time to call a halt and make a change? I think every one will say yes. Well, now the question is: what kind of a change should we make? What is the remedy for these hard times? We have tried a gold standard system and times are getting worse every day. We all know this is true. Then we see that goldbugism will not do. Will the Republican party give us the relief we ask for? Let us examine the platform of this party on the money question and see what it has promised to do for us, for we claim the money question is the foremost of the day. Here is what it says: "We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations (England) of the world which we pledge ourselves to promote and until (England says so) such agreement (now listen) the gold standard must be preserved."

How does that sound to you? Do you see any relief in their platform? Listen for a moment: Every man who votes the Republican ticket this year will be voting for the same gold standard that now exists, only the name will be changed and not the policy. My friends, I want you to distinctly understand that if the Republican party is victorious this fall that the EXISTING GOLD STANDARD WILL BE PRESERVED. I WANT TO IMPRESS THIS ON YOUR MINDS. Is their remedy all right? Does it suit you? Can you stop one evil with another of the same kind? Will you, as honest men, who love your country, your home and your family, vote for this existing gold standard? I think not. I think there is too much manhood in this country for this thing to continue.

Now for the remedy. What is it and how can we obtain it? The remedy is simple and easily obtained. Here it is: The free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1—more money here and less for England. Let us put silver where it belongs; poor silver has been kept down by that cowardly cur, gold, and oh, what have been the results? It is an old saying that when people can't see or hear, they have to feel. Are you feeling to-day, my brother? If not, where is your feelings? Have you any? Is your conscience dead? Have you given up in despair? Oh, my fellow man! let us rise up as one man in next November and crush this mighty monster, the gold standard, and bury it so deep that no resurrection will ever be possible. LET US PUT PRINCIPLE ABOVE PARTY AND VOTE FOR HELP—vote this gold standard out of existence.

In conclusion, I ask you, will you put principle above party and vote for silver, vote for home, for country, for family, and for your fellow man? Will you still continue to vote for your party and let your wife and children starve and go naked? Will you vote for YOUR PARTY AND LET YOUR COUNTRY GO TO THE DOGS? Will you do this, my friends? Do you love a happy home; or do you want to make your home miserable? A vote for Bryan and free silver will make a happy home; a vote for McKinley and the gold standard will make a miserable home.

Choose you this day whom you will serve. Let us make the free silver cause so plain that others seeing our good works may be constrained to follow us.

W. R. HARRIS.

THE MEXICAN DOLLAR.

The Condition of Labor and the Cost of Living in Our Sister Republic.

The New York Journal.]

The impetinence of those employers of labor who are striving to discredit the movement in favor of the free coinage of silver by paying off their men in Mexican dollars is only equaled by the shallowness of their argument. With silver demonetized in the United States, with the silver dollar as now coined, standing not as a dollar at all, but as a promise to pay a dollar—a mere certificate of indebtedness, in which there is no more need to put a dollar's worth of silver than it is necessary to put a dollar's worth of paper in a greenback—in such a situation it is inevitable that the silver coins of foreign countries should have here no more than their bullion value.

The Mexican dollar is coined for use in Mexico, and has shown itself a thoroughly serviceable instrument for the purposes for which it is designed. In Mexico it buys just as much produce, just as much labor, as it did thirty years ago. And what is more important, the Mexican farmer can buy his dollar with just the same quantity of wheat or produce, the laborer gives only the same number af hours' work for it as thirty years ago. Mexico has kept the purchasing value of her currency stable by free coinage. Her people enjoy a truly "honest dollar," because its measuring capacity, when applied to labor or its products, does not vary.

But, people will say, in Mexico wages are low, the standard of living is not high. The nation is not great and powerful and wealthy like the United States. All true, but more than one factor enters into this situation. It is not the use of silver which makes Mexican wages less than those in the United States, for wages in Germany, France, and Italy, gold standard countries all, also are lower. The character of the workingman, the efficiency of his labor, his personal ambition, all are factions in fixing the rate of wages. Mexican labor is not energetic. Mexican dollars are many, and hours of work brief. Yet there is among the working classes of our southwestern neighbor a general diffusion of comfort and independence scarcely excelled in the United States. The peon labor, of which returning travelers tell tales to show Mexico's degradation, is not free labor, and the wages paid to peons are not a legitimate part of the discussion.

With the use of silver as money, Mexico has progressed marvelously since swift justice was meted out to Maximilian for his effort to destroy her liberties. A great war debt has been funded and reduced. Public works have been undertaken. Domestic and foreign commerce have wonderfully expended. The silver dollar which the "goldbug" employers ridicule has paid for all, and with its aid Mexico, despite the obstacles of a tropical climate and an enervated people, has prospered and grown strong.

PRESIDENT TO RECEIVE LI HUNG CHANG.

Mr. Cleveland Will Meet and Greet Him in New York—Gen. Ruggles to take Charge of the Arrangements.

President Cleveland has indicated officially that Earl Li Hung Chang will be the nation's gust during his forthcoming visit to this country, and Gen. Ruggles, stationed at Governor's Island, has been designated to take charge of the details of the reception.

Thus far it is settled only that the President's reception of Li will occur at New York and not in Washington. The proposed visit of Earl Li to Boston has been abandoned also the present plan being to extend the stay in New York because of the President's presence there and to shorten it elsewhere. Under these circumstances no arrangements have been made for entertaining the distinguished Chinese guest at Washington.

DETAILS OF HIS RECEPTION.

The Ambassador Extraordinary, with his suite, will arrive in New York on Friday, the 28th instant, and he will be received on the following day at Governor's Island by President Cleveland. There will be a naval review and a great showing of pomp. On Sunday Li will visit the tomb of Gen. Grant, and in the evening will dine with John Russell Young, George F. Seward, John E. Ward, and other Americans, with whom he became acquainted in China.

On Monday, the 31st instant, the party will be taken to West Point, where a military review will be held. Tuesday, September 1, the Chamber of Commerce of New York will give a reception and dinner in honor of the great man, and on Wednesday he will visit the city of Brooklyn.

John Russell Young will entertain Li as his guest in Philadelphia on Thursday, September 3. He will arrive there in the morning and spend several hours in as pleasant a manner as can be arranged.

On the evening of Thursday Li will leave for Washington, where he will spend two days, and from there he will go to Niagara Falls, afterward traveling by Canadian Pacific Railroad to Vancouver, where he will embark for China. It is likely that President Cleveland may endeavor to enduce Li to travel to the Pacific Slope on one of the American transcontinental railroads and visit Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and Minneapolis.

YOUR DUTY AS A CITIZEN.

Every Voter Should be Interested in Politics—Study Men and Principles.

LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C., Aug. 21.—It seems to me that I am not doing my duty to the Peoples Party. While I have done much in the past I desire to do more in the future. I read THE CAUCASIAN every week and then pass it to my neighbors who are also eager to read the best reform paper published.

This county will go about one-half for the Populist ticket and the Republicans will poll a majority of the other half, leaving the Democrats the minority vote.

I think every citizen should be interested in the coming campaign. It is the duty of every free man to vote.

I have heard certain ones say: "I don't care who gets elected; it don't affect me no way. I get only what I work for." Those kind of people are too ignorant to live. The election franchise is a great right and should be handled carefully, not indifferently. One vote counts just as much as an other and when added up serves either for good or bad. Every man ought to vote. The men and principles should be carefully studied and then vote the way your conscience says is right. We want to put men in the public offices of this great and glorious country, who are honest and who will serve the people faithfully and who will carry out the principles upon which they were elected.

You need not say politics don't affect you, for it does. Politics run this government and the government is the people. Men have been elected and gone into office who were only fit to serve the devil and who would sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage; who are utterly deveid of principles and honor. We want to keep such cattle out. Therefore it behooves you to vote and not with indifference. We have a glorious, beautiful country, a land of never failing resources and it is the land of the pure and the home of the brave. We should be patriotic; we should always be for its aggrandizement. We want this country to lead and not to follow other nations. Therefore every free man should vote and not be unconcerned about the welfare of his country.

D. M. OWEN.

RAILROAD RATES ARE EXCESSIVE.

The Exorbitant Charges For Transportation Impoverishing The South and West.

PUBLIC DEMANDS RELIEF.

The People Should Elect Representatives to The Legislature and Congress Who Will Look After Their Welfare—No Protection From The Railroad Commissions—The Evils of Free Passes.

RALEIGH, N. C. Aug. 11.—The question has been often asked whether the coinage of silver would be a panacea for the depression under which the country now drags out a lingering life. The friends of free coinage do not consider it a universal remedy, but an indispensable one. The single gold standard is the rock which has been placed against the door where our hopes have been buried, and until it is rolled away there can be no resurrection of our prosperity. Doves is urgently opposed to the removal of the stone, but certainly Lazarus cannot come forth until it has been taken away.

Among the many oppressions visited upon the masses by their present masters who have "laden the people with burdens grievous to be borne, but which they will not touch with so much as one of their little fingers" are the freight rates and passenger rates which have not decreased with the decrease in the value of our products, but have enhanced with the enhanced value of the dollar, the owners of the great railway lines being among the most active agents in procuring the adoption of the gold standard and they are the largest contributors to the campaign fund to be used against the restoration of silver to free coinage.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who was conspicuous in procuring Mr. Cleveland to issue the $262,000,000 of bonds, and whose firm shared largely in the $18,000,000 of profits the syndicate made by handling that issue, is the principal owner of the Southern Railway Company's lines. When cotton was 15 cents a pound (as it still remains in Mexico) one pound of cotton would pay for five miles of passenger fare on his railroads; now, though he and his combination have increased the value of money till cotton brings only 6 to 7 cents a pound, he has not reduced his fares nor freights and a pound of cotton will only carry its producer two miles instead of five, as formerly. Freights remain as high as ever and trucking, which should be a very profitable business, has been reduced to the same level as other farming business, and in both alike all the profit is absorbed by the transportation charges.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

Is there no protection for the people? Certainly there is, but it is in their own hands. It cannot be found in the railroad commissions. The Inter-state Commission has proved so utterly inefficient that two of the great parties have put into their platforms demands for its being made really efficient. In fact, the Inter-state Commission has practically restricted itself to protecting the corporations against hurting each other by reducing rates, with no protection to the people against exorbitant rates, nor against secret rebates to large or favored shippers which were the objects in view in creating the commission. Whenever that commission has shown any disposition to serve the object of its creation it has been promptly shackled by injunctions, or highly technical rulings, by the Federal Judges, holding their positions for life, and a large proportion of them having secured their appointments by the influence of the corporations in whose behalf they extend their powers by every possible construction. Besides, it is not certain that all the appointments to the Inter-state Commission itself have been made without the influence more or less active of great railroad systems interested in the future action of such appointees.

STATE R. R. COMMISSIONS.

After this result with the Inter-state Commission could the record of the State Commission be other than disappointing? In some cases, as a Western railroad president cynically and openly declared, the railroads have "simply added the railroad commissions to their assets." In the majority of instances, however, the members of the State Railroad Commissions have been gentlemen of unimpeachable character, but elected by legislatures instead of the people (a radical defect which the corporations carefully looked to) they have in rare instances had a majority of progressive members in close sympathy with the people. They have been intensely conservative, listening to the assertions of impending ruin, liberally made by railroad managers if rates were reduced, and not seeing the patent ruin to the people if they were not. As a rule railroad commissions have limited themselves to a cheese paring reduction of one-fourth or one-eighth of a cent per mile on passenger fares, and a similar microscopic reduction on freight rates, and with ordering a few railroad stations built, where the corporations were not over much disposed to build them. Some times they have somewhat raised the valuation of railroad property for taxation over which those corporations have raised a sham battle knowing that the extra taxation would really be paid by the people, by quietly raising the freight rates on certain articles. When the Standard Oil Company was assessed for part of the taxes it justly owed, Rockefeller said "add one-fourth of a cent to the price of oil till the people have paid our taxes."

The only way to reduce the burden on the people is by a *bona fide* genuine cut in passenger and freight rates. It may be said of more than one railroad commission that at a respectful distance they imitate the ways of Providence in one particular. It has been said "He takes a step—and ages have rolled away." All railroad commissions probably when first appointed have made a show of reform by cutting off some infinitesimal amount from railroad charges as an one-eighth or one-fourth of a cent from passenger fares and then—two or three generations hence, if the people wait so long, they may possibly cut off another one-eighth of a cent. In the mean time, the multi-millionaires who own these roads, living in their marble palaces in London and New York, with their yachts, fast women and fast horses, have gone on with their fellow conspirators enhancing the value of the dollar, reducing the value of produce and there by more than doubling their passenger and freight rates.

EFFECT OF EXCESSIVE RATES.

It is in this way that Ireland naturally one of the foremost countries on

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