

is not my purpose to address you on political questions."

To Indiana railroad men: "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 thirty days in good times more than the whole debt of the bonds of the United States, while nearly five hundred millions of dollars are paid out annually to the railroad employees alone."

To a delegation from Centre county, Pa.: "I have often wondered if Pennsylvania's powerful influence for stability, conservatism and prosperity in the Union and its great strength and self-supporting capacity as a Commonwealth in that Union were properly appreciated. Her agriculture, commerce and manufacturing, while independent in one sense, have always been mutually inter-dependent, beneficial and helpful. The whole community has profited by each and all of them.

"This has been the case ever since its settlement in pioneer days, and under its wise system of political economy, not created or fostered by the creed of visionaries, but that of plain, sensible, practical men.

"No other similar reward of husbandry is presented anywhere, and I make no apology, my fellow-citizens, for your getting a like policy everywhere or for having always endeavored to the extent of my efforts to continue this wise system under which you have such splendid results in the State of Pennsylvania.

"Call it the Pennsylvania system, if you will; it only does honor to Pennsylvania and her statesmanship, for it benefits all our laborers and farmers in all parts of the American Union. Why should we not do all our work and spend all our own wages at home, giving to both farmers and workingmen the richest rewards for their labor of any country under the sun? Answer that, my fellow-citizens."

To miners from Clarion county, Pa.: "There is one thing which I think we are sometimes too apt to forget. We are too apt to forget what is behind us, and too apt to be heedless of our own experience. We can hardly realize that from 1873 to 1893 we reduced the public debt from \$2,333,331,308 in 1866 to \$570,000,000. We paid off during those twenty years \$1,623,581,673 of the public debt. And we were under a protective and sound money system when we were making the large payments. Two-thirds of that great debt has disappeared, and while we were paying it off we were building in this country the most splendid industrial enterprises, giving ready employment to American labor at fair wages, and giving to the farmers of the country a just reward



for their toil and labor. During the period, for the greater part of the time, we were selling more gold abroad than we were buying abroad. And the balance of trade was, therefore, in our favor, and the balance of trade, settled as it was in gold, gave us the good yellow money from the other side of the ocean. No, my fellow-citizens, four years ago the people of this country determined to change that policy, and they did change it."

To the McKinley Club, of Goodland, Ind.: "The idea that the Government can create wealth is a mere myth. There is nothing that can create wealth except labor.

"Now the best way to get this money is one of the questions in this campaign. Is it easier to raise it by direct taxation, by taxing the people in their occupations, on their property and on their lands, or is it not better to raise it by putting the tax upon the foreign products that come into this country to seek a market in the United States?

"The latter is the policy and purpose of the Republican party. The Republican party believes that the great bulk of the money required to pay the expenses of the Government should be raised by putting a tax upon the foreign products that come into this country to compete with American products. If we could create money by merely starting our mints running, then there would be no necessity of taxes."

To the United Italian Republican Club, of Pittsburg: "We are a nation of working people; we rec-

ognize no caste and will tolerate none beneath our flag. (A voice: 'We know it,' and great applause.) The voice of one citizen is as potent as the voice of another, and the united voice when constitutionally expressed is the law of the land. The great English statistician, Mr. Mulhall, declares that no other civilized country but the United States could boast of 41,000,000 instructed citizens in a total population of less than 70,000,000, all of whom are equal beneficiaries of the advantages and blessings and opportunities of free government.

"The issues of this campaign cannot be overstated in their importance. What are they? First, shall we sustain law and order and uphold the tribunals of justice, which in all the trying times of the past have been our greatest safety and our pride? Shall we do this, men of Italian birth and descent? Shall we continue a financial policy which is safe and sound, and gives to us a money with which to do a business that is stable in value and which commands respect, not only at home, but in every commercial nation of the world?

"Shall we restore the industrial policy by which this nation has become mightier than all the other great commercial, manufacturing, mining and farming nations of the world?

"On these questions there should be no two opinions; and I believe this year the people of this country of every nationality, of every race and clan, loyal as they are to this Government of their adoption,



will unitedly sustain the authority of law and the Constitution. Continue an honest financial system which will share work and wages and employment and comforts for labor, good markets for the farmers, in which all the people will participate."

To miners and oil men of McDonald, Pa.: "We can truthfully claim as Americans that our national administrations in all the years of the past, whether Federal or Democratic or Whig or Republican, have for the most part conducted the Government with credit, honor and efficiency. To our credit, be it said, that not one of these administrations, whatever may have been their mistakes and failures, ever suggested, much less attempted, the repudiation, directly or indirectly, of a single dollar, or cent, honestly due to a citizen of this or any other country of the globe, nor counseled the establishment of a money for the uses of the people tainted with the slightest dishonor.

"Shall we now consent or seem to consent by our votes to lower that high standard or reverse the proud policy which this Government has pursued from its beginning? Shall we tolerate now a policy that would cheat any of our creditors, whoever or wherever they may be?

"Shall we tolerate a policy that would deprive the brave men living, or their widows or orphans, of a farthing in the pensions that a grateful Government has granted them? How could we recall their patriotic services, or the heroic services of

Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant, if we were to stoop to shave one dollar either from the money credit of the Government, or those of her creditors of the Government who were willing to give their lives to save the Union?"

To a Tennessee delegation: "Tennessee can justly boast that she has been the birthplace and home of many of the eminent men of our country. She has given to the Presidency three of her distinguished citizens—Jackson, Polk and Johnson. She gave to the Lone Star Republic of Texas that sturdy old patriot, Sam Houston, one of its early Presidents. She has given to the nation such splendid patriots, statesmen and upright public servants, among whom are Hugh L. White, John Bell, Felix Grundy, David Crockett, Admiral Farragut, David Givin, of California, and that distinguished journalist of Kentucky, Henry Watterson.

"The record this year of Tennessee should be in keeping with the principles emblazoned on her State seal, Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce. With prosperity in these fields of human activity, she can always advance; without it, she must inevitably recede and decline.

"Men of Tennessee, do you stand by the principles enunciated by the immortal Jackson? Do you favor a protective tariff and honest money? I am glad to be assured by your voices that you do, and that you have not forgotten the force and merit of his great example. Do you believe in his decla-



ration for the enforcement and the majesty of public law? Are you willing to 'compromise' the great principles he so steadfastly upholds in defense of the Constitution, the courts and the citizen?"

To the thousands of visitors on "Illinois Day" (Oct. 21st): "You have the immortal Lincoln. That's enough for one State. You have the mighty Grant, who filled the world with his fame as he journeyed in the pathway of the sun. Then you had Logan. Then you have Oglesby—grand old Dick Oglesby, and you have Tanner.

"Your farm products have reached \$270,000,000 in a single year, and some people seem to think you would produce more if you had free silver; or more than \$5 an acre for every acre of land. Now that the price of wheat is going up and silver is going down, and your crops have been exceptionally good, I cannot see how even the most pessimistic can convince you, or themselves, that our present gold standard, which we have had since 1879, can be of the least possible detriment to you.

"It was announced from this platform that you had made the largest registration of any State in the American Union; and that ought to mean the largest majority of any State in the American Union for sound money and protection. What will be your answer to the open challenges to be made for public honesty and public morals?

"You can never permanently advance or prosper under any system of false finance or false political

economy that was ever devised by the will of man. You can only prosper upon honest principles, honest purposes, honest laws, public and private honor.

"Agriculture will be prostrated, commerce will languish, mining will decrease and manufactures diminish, if, to the misery of partial free trade, you add the heresy of free silver, which in this contest means the violation of the existing contracts and the utter disregard of good faith and the absolute repudiation in whole or in part of our public or private obligations. Disguise the issues as you may, the bold, cold, hard facts remain, and no amount of chicanery or sophistry will hide them."

To his neighbors and fellow-citizens of Canton: "The American people will never take so rash and wicked a step as to invalidate or impair the value of their own government obligations. They will never consent by popular vote or otherwise to the repudiation of one farthing of their national debt. They will never brook the thought of not looking the whole world in the face and challenging any nation to point to a more honorable or creditable record than ours."

To some 150 or more college students coming from over thirty institutions in couples and trios: "'Study the Constitution of the United States thoroughly; contrast its teachings with the doctrines of the political parties of the day, and vote with the one you then believe will do the most for your country.'"

"The Republican party can well afford to submit



to that test; it never has shrunk from the severest tests of the past and has never suffered thereby. But in the alignment of parties to-day and in the vital questions at issue between them, it especially and cheerfully invites comparison and contrast. It has no aim but the public good and the honor of the American name, and confidently submits its contention, not to a class or a section, but to the whole American people.

"Daniel Webster always stood for America, and I can recall no grander words in any oration than the ringing, truthful and touching sentences in which, after paying his own State grand and well-deserved tribute, he in terms of endearment claimed Washington, Henry, Marshall, Jefferson, Madison and other distinguished Southerners as just as much his countrymen as any of the noble patriots of New England.

"He expressed in that wonderful speech the true sentiment of this campaign, the dominant, moving force of the present national contest. This is the spirit that should animate every young man in the country, in college and out, everywhere to-day—a national spirit—a broad and comprehensive patriotism, a genuine Americanism.

"If I could give the young men of the United States a message that I would have them hear and heed, it would be 'Stand up for America; devote your life to its cause; love your own homes and prove as worthy of our cherished free institutions as they are worthy of your allegiance and services.'

"Let not the high standard of national honor raised by the fathers be lowered by their sons. Let learning, liberty and law be exalted and enthroned.

"You come from the great educational institutions of the land, and I dare say love to contemplate with me their great and increasing importance. Each is for his own, but proud of all, and there are none but would give honor to the great public school system of the country.

"In addition to the great outlay by the nation upon common schools, America has just reason to be proud of the private benefactions which our philanthropic citizens are constantly making to our colleges and universities. They have fallen off, it is true, in the last three years, and they will be still more reduced if we are ever so unwise as to enter upon the project of free silver as now proposed, or any other scheme of false finance."