

HARRISON'S LETTER.

THE PRESIDENT'S ABLE DOCUMENT ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION.

A Powerful Review of the Work of the Republican Party During the Past Four Years—Results of the Policy—Reciprocity—Other Matters.

President Harrison has issued a message to the American people. In dignity and elevation of tone, in breadth of statesmanship, in deliberation and care of statement it is worthy of a place with the ablest state papers of the nation's history. His letter of acceptance, in form addressed to the committee from the Republican national convention, is in substance a powerful review of the work which has been done for the country by the administration and by congress since power was intrusted to the Republican party four years ago. It directly appeals to the people to decide whether this work merits a vote of want of confidence. The appeal is not personal. Modestly the president attributes to others a great share of the credit for grand accomplishments.

To the leaders and members of the Republican congress he gives high praise, nor does he hesitate to honor Democratic members who have faithfully guarded the honor of the country in foreign affairs. More than once a tribute is paid to Mr. Blaine, whose zealous services, the president says, deserve the nation's thanks. The appeal is on behalf of the principles and measures which the president so ably represents.

President Harrison devotes much of his space to a most convincing statement of the results attained by the policy of reciprocity. He shows how it has alarmed Great Britain and other nations; how anxiously European traders are appealing to their governments in some way to resist what they call "the commercial crusade of the United States;" how British exports to Latin American countries have declined \$22,750,000, while our own exports to countries with which treaties have been made have increased 33.7 per cent.; how great are the benefits already secured for American farmers and workmen; and he then appeals with great power to the people to decide whether the party which styles this "sham reciprocity," and proposes to abolish it, shall be preferred.

The review of the results of protection, and particularly of the new tariff, would gladden the heart of every American citizen if the minds of some were not darkened by partisan prejudice. After showing that prices have been lowered and wages advanced; that new industries transplanted and established here and the revival or enlargement of others "have given employment to many thousands of American men and women, and will each year give employment to increasing thousands," the president urges that its repeal "would throw thousands out of employment and give work to others only at reduced wages." Yet nothing else than repeal can be expected from the party which declares all protection unconstitutional.

This new departure of the Democratic party, the president well says, if executed "would at once plunge the country into a business convulsion such as it has never seen." But if it be said that this radical policy will not be executed if Democracy gains power, the president asks, "What shall be thought of a party that is capable of trifling with great interests?" It is with the dignity of true statesmanship and the earnestness of strong patriotism that the president says, "This mad crusade against American shops, the bitter epithets applied to American manufacturers, the persistent disbelief of every report of the opening of a tin plate mill or of an increase of our foreign trade by reciprocity, are as surprising as they are discreditable."

Not less strong and clear is the treatment of monetary questions. At the very outset the Democratic demand for a revival of the old state bank system, or want of system, is met with an impressive picture of the conditions resulting from the use of such currency, and in contrast the splendid results of Republican legislation are submitted. Regarding the coinage, President Harrison could not have spoken more distinctly or candidly. He declares that the free coinage of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain their equality in purchasing power would conduce to the prosperity of all nations; that "the one essential

condition" is that this equality shall be maintained, and declares, "I am quite sure that if we should now act upon this subject independently of other nations, we should greatly promote their interests and injure our own." The bright prospect of good results from the conference of nations on this subject gives the president much gratification.

In treating of the freedom of elections, President Harrison quotes from his last annual message the proposal that a nonpartisan commission should be created to consider the evils of election laws and apportionments, and to suggest some remedy. He describes with great clearness and force the operations in Alabama, and urges that "parties and political debate are but a mockery if the judgment of honest majorities is to be reversed." He advocates no law, and says with truth that the Republican party would rejoice if existing evils could be met and corrected by action in the several states. But such a commission as he suggests would surely do much to prepare public opinion for necessary action.

On many other topics President Harrison speaks in this remarkable letter with a power which men of all parties will recognize and with a spirit which every true American must admire. It is not the letter of a narrow partisan. Broad and lofty patriotism inspires it throughout. It appeals to whatever is best and most worthy of honor in American character and to the noblest motives that can actuate American citizens. It would not be creditable to the people to suppose that such an appeal will fail to have a powerful and lasting effect.—New York Tribune.

THE HARRISON CURRENT.

Murat Halstead Proves That It Is Flowing Stronger Than Ever.

Stronger than ever the constant current for Harrison flows. There has not been for more than a year an obstruction or an eddy in the steady stream of events providing commanding forces for a second term of national administration by Harrison.

The nomination of Mr. Cleveland was a bid by Democrats for conservative support, and it has aroused the Alliance in the south to opposition, seriously threatening the solidity of that section for the Democracy.

The strike agitations in this country are as much exaggerated abroad as the European cholera is sensationalized here, but they have gone far enough with us to show that the Democratic partisans had greater reason than the Republicans to be alarmed about their political influence. The strikes have testified to our industrial and commercial prosperity under the protective system, and it is prevalent public opinion that there can be no safer, no stronger administration than Harrison's.

There has been a Democratic effort to change the scene and the issue of the national political contest—to locate the decision in the northwest and insist upon fighting the force bill. But it is the tariff issue that rises up incessantly, and the state of New York that draws with the attraction of gravitation. Democratic concern as to the purposes of Senator Hill amounts to dismay. Tammany is unequivocally for Cleveland, but Hill has not taken his place at the head of the procession. His vote on the silver bill for free silver after the Chicago platform was the party law has been a deep mystery. There has been added to it the publication of state statistics showing officially, on Democratic authority, the increase of wages of workmen in New York since the McKinley law took effect. Labor Commissioner Peck, who makes the report, is a close friend of Hill, and had just seen him before giving out the figures so fatal to his party. Does this candor amount to treason? Can it show that Hill means to strike Cleveland? That a cruel knocking down and out blow has been delivered there is no doubt.

Coincident with the statistics, which are a deadly dose for the Democracy, comes the home speech of Mr. Stevenson, which unreservedly places the tariff and involved labor and wages questions in the first place, and then aggressively includes a subject so tremendous that others cease to be distinguishable. This does not obscure the consideration of the tariff, for it at once supplements and magnifies that issue.

Stevenson's point is, it would be "the essence of justice" to restore the internal revenue war tax on our home manufactures that one year yielded \$127,000,000, and other war taxes of the same character, the income tax among them. This is adding the platform of Omaha to that of Chicago, and would grind the manufacturing industries between the

upper and nether millstones of free trade and special war taxation and grind them very fine.

The speech of Stevenson making this shocking suggestion was delivered immediately after he had been in consultation with the Democratic managers in this city, and gains significance from that fact.

Taken in connection with the labor commissioner's report of the information gathered from manufacturers in New York, its influence upon business men on the deciding questions in the decisive state, and indeed all the manufacturing states, must be considerable if not conclusive.

Republicans greet President Harrison with cheerful confidence and warranted assurances that matters and things are going his way with accelerated velocity.—Murat Halstead in New York Herald.

In a Peck of Trouble.



D. B. H. (part)—I thought I heard a bull, sickening thud.—New York Press.

Let Him Try It.

If any American workingman, even in "protected Pennsylvania," thinks the British workingman is better off than himself he should go over to the old country and try it. It is a strange fact that though the free traders claim that the tariff does not affect wages, workmen are continually emigrating from free trade England to seek the higher compensation of labor in protected America.—Kansas City Journal.

Democrats as Crow Eaters.

It is an unfortunate turn of affairs for Democratic newspapers when they are compelled just now to praise President Harrison for his ringing American retaliatory proclamation. But, alas there is no escape but silence, and Democrats know nothing of that method of expression.—Omaha Bee.

Stevenson's Silence Is Natural.

We are not surprised that Copperhead Candidate Stevenson had so little to say about the force bill in his Bloomington speech. The subject of force naturally suggests unpleasant memories to him in connection with his record in the early sixties.—Cleveland Leader.

Dairying in the United States.

The men employed in the business number 750,000 and the horses are over 1,000,000. There are over 15,000,000 horses all told.

The cows and horses annually consume 30,000,000 tons of hay and nearly 90,000,000 bushels of cornmeal, about the same amount of oatmeal, 275,000,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushel of bran and 80,000,000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of the brewery grains, sprouts and other questionable feed of various kinds that are used to a great extent. It costs \$450,000,000 to feed these cows and horses. The average price paid to the laborers necessary in the dairy business is probably twenty dollars a month, amounting to \$180,000,000 a year.

The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, which gives a total product of 6,750,000,000 gallons. Twelve cents a gallon is a fair price to estimate the value of milk at, a total return to the dairy farmers of \$810,000,000, if they sold all the milk as milk. But 50 per cent. of their milk is made into cheese and butter. It takes twenty-seven pounds of milk to make one pound of butter, and about ten pounds to make one pound of cheese. There is the same amount of albuminoids in 84 pounds of milk as there is in one pound of beef. A fat steer furnishes 50 per cent. of boneless beef, but it would require 24,000,000 steers weighing 1,500 pounds each, to produce the same amount of nutrition as the annual milk product does.—American Analyst.

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