# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1877. VOL XXXVI—NUMBER 200


**CLOSING RATES**

*Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 5 15-16d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-2c. New Orleans cotton, 10 3-8c. New York cotton, 11c. New York gold, 104 3-8.*

**WEATHER INDICATIONS.**

WAR DEPT., OFFICE OF SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, August 24, 1 a.m.

*For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rising barometer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and cooler northwest winds, possibly backing to southwest and southeast.*

**OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.**

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, THURSDAY, August 23, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

| Place of Observation. | Bar. | Ther. | Wind. Dir. | Wind. Force. | Weath |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 29.97 | 88 | S.E. | Light. | Fair. |
| Indianola | 29.97 | 82 | S.E. | Fresh. | Fair. |
| Louisville | 29.88 | 67 | W. | Fresh. | Cloudy. |
| Memphis | 30.00 | 69 | N.W. | Light. | Clear. |
| Nashville | 29.98 | 70 | S.W. | Light. | Fair. |
| New Orleans | 29.98 | 79 | S.E. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Shreveport | 29.96 | 74 | N. | Light. | Clear. |
| Vicksburg | 30.00 | 75 | E. | Gentle. | Clear. |

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

READ PENDLETON'S speech.

THE "lost cause" is the name they give the Republican campaign in Ohio now.

SERVIA'S proclamation of independence has been postponed in consequence of remonstrance by diplomatic agents.

THE Chatauqua scientific congress, which has been in session the past several days at Fairpoint, New York, adjourned yesterday.

THE San Domingo government is negotiating for the coinage of one hundred thousand dollars in nickel currency in the United States.

IS NOT Commissioner Garrett's conduct in remanding Mr. Alexander for trial on so flimsy a pretext something in the shape of persecution?

PRESIDENT BAEZ, of San Domingo, boasts that he has spent four million dollars during his administration in suppressing insurrections.

THE attorney-general of Mississippi, in a published opinion, says that banking and insurance companies in that State are liable to be taxed on privileges.

THE meeting at Nashville on the twenty-ninth of the American association for the advancement of science will, we feel sure, be a credit to our State capital.

"A TELEGRAM from the seat of war seems to show that the Turks have at last commenced a series of operations against the Russian position from three sides simultaneously.

GARFIELD is not quite sure that he stands any chance for the senate, between Matthews, the Hayes candidate, and John Sherman, who feels that his days in the cabinet are numbered.

THE sensible old gentleman who presides over the navy department, has ordered the Plymouth to cruise close "to hum," for fear something in the way of trouble may occur with Mexico.

RICHARD SHUCK, who was hung in Overton, Kentucky, for murder, proves to have been innocent of the crime for which he was executed. It is said, however, that he has been implicated in many kuklux outrages.

THE reunion of the Seventh Tennessee cavalry, on the thirty-first, promises to be the most interesting of the meetings of the survivors of one of the most gallant regiments our State furnished to the Confederate service.

THE treasury department has issued a circular to all customs collectors relative to frauds in coloring sugar, directing them, after October 1st next, to seize and prosecute for forfeiture all importations of that character.

THE important business before the National board of trade, in session at Milwaukee yesterday, was the report of the committee on the subject urging the re-enactment of the reciprocity treaty between this country and Canada.

AN insurrection has broken out in Crete. Two engagements have been fought, in which thirty-six Turks and seventeen christians were killed. Thessaly is reported in a state of brigandage, which must end in insurrection.

"IT SEEMS that Postmaster-General Key, whenever he starts toward New England, like the well-meaning old dame of unlucky tongue, can never open his mouth without putting his foot in it." So says the Knoxville *Tribune*.

THE Methodist ministers of Philadelphia are hurling their thunders against the opening of the exhibition on Sunday; but, says the New York *Herald*, as there is no other way to save the show from bankruptcy, the managers will probably risk the consequences.

HERE'S comfort for Dr. Watson. It is reported in London that Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Argyle are all investigators of spiritualistic phenomena; and furthermore it is said that "Princess Beatrice is a very fine medium."

IT IS very pleasant to learn, as we do from the Nashville *American*, that within the past month one hundred car-loads of Tennesseee and Kentucky wheat have been sent through to Charleston for the Liverpool market. One cargo of thirty thousand bushels of this wheat is now in transit *via* an ocean steamer.

WE LEARN from the Jackson *Clarion* that in consequence of ill health, the able senator from the Hinds county district, Hon. Amos R. Johnson, has resigned. It has already been announced that Hon. T. C. Catchings, of Warren, has resigned, owing to his nomination for attorney-general. Their successors will be chosen at the general election in November.

THE Holly Springs *South* takes time by the forelock, and says that "with Lamar and "George as her United States senators, Mis-"sissippi might well be proud of her repre-"sentatives in the most august body known "to the world." This is in reply to the Vicksburg *Commercial*, which mentioned Lowry, George, Hooker, and A. G. Brown as candidates for Bruce's place.

AT a meeting in New York yesterday of the executive committee of the Cuban league, an address to the people of the United States was adopted, together with resolutions that the inhabitants of large cities form Cuban leagues for the purpose of exerting a moral influence upon our own and other civilized governments in favor of the suppression of the inhuman war waged against Cuba for the last eight years, and invoking the aid of the press to demand her recognition as a belligerent.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL-DEMOCRAT-FROM-THE-SOUTH KEY has distinguished himself by removing a worthy lady who had pleased the citizens of Westerville, Ohio, as postmistress, to make a place for another lady, a personal friend of President and Mrs. Hayes. The feeling in Westerville is intense over the matter.

DETAILS received in London regarding the battle in Shipka pass state that the Russians successively repulsed ten vigorous attacks made by the Turks, the positions of the Russians being very strong. It is not true that the forces of Lieutenant-General Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha have effected a junction. The Russians are preparing to attack several Turkish positions.

THE Presidential party, on their rounds through New Hampshire, yesterday, were much ovated at Nashua and Manchester. At both places the usual hand-shaking and speech-making being indulged in, the Key being as prominent as at all the other places visited. It will be hard on this people if Mr. Key be taken as an example of southern dignity and statesmanship in that quarter of the Union.

SAYS the Chattanooga *Times*, the home organ of the postmaster-general, in reference to the "erring brethren" speech:

Reporters are as liable to mistakes as others. The telegraph company enjoys no immunity from them. We noticed the word *erring* and *erroneously* believing at the time, and still believing, that Judge Key did not use it. Here, where Judge Key is known, he needs no defense.

Now how much better that, says the Knoxville *Tribune*, than all the spiteful or apologetic articles and paragraphs with which the papers abound?

A CORRESPONDENT at the Russian headquarters telegraphs as follows: "It is a nervous time for the Russians. Until their strength increases sufficiently to put them comparatively at ease, any day the blow may fall and strain their resources to the utmost. The Turks are actively menacing the Russian position all around, and they by no means swallow the Russians to build an assurance that there will be no hard fighting until Grand Duke Nicholas give the signal to commence."

KELLOGG, of Louisiana, who has been fishing in Minnesota, says he will go back to New Orleans when the weather gets a little cooler. About his seat in the senate he has not a bit of anxiety, and is ready to abide by any decision the Republican senators may reach. He states, casually, that he was the father of the Texas Pacific railroad bill when he was in the senate before, and also served as chairman on Mississippi levees. These things, says the New York *Tribune*, ought to soften the southern heart toward him.

ACCORDING to the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, "a member of the Forty-fourth congress, who is an aspirant for position under the next congress, says that he has reason to believe that not more than fifty of the one hundred and fifty-three Democratic members of the house have actually pledged their votes for speakership, and that the result will be determined by caucus when the members arrive in Washington. There are strong influences against Randall that center on Sayler, but which could be given to Cox. The latter has said but very little about his canvass, but has been unceasing in his efforts to secure a controlling influence in the caucus. He does not claim success on the number of votes pledged, but upon the labor of his friends when the caucus meets, and is ready with his slate of chairmanships."

## A BOND FORGER

**Successfully Entrapped by a Shrewd New York Banker—He Proves to be an Old Offender.**

NEW YORK, August 23.—On Tuesday last a man entered a broker's office here and represented that he had ten thousand dollars worth of St. Louis county bonds for sale, which he was willing to dispose of at a considerable reduction. After a close scrutiny the bonds were pronounced genuine, and a check for ten thousand dollars was filled out, to be handed to the man, when Detectives Pinkerton and Connor entered the office and arrested the seller of the bonds, who was recognized by them as a prominent member of a gang of bank forgers who had been successful in various swindling operations. The bonds proved to be skillfully executed counterfeits of the issue of St. Louis county bonds of twenty-five thousand dollars, of the year 1853, and to run for twenty-five years. The man gave the name of Husted, and said he and an associate named Colonel William Currier had within the last few weeks obtained a loan of fifteen per cent. on twenty-five thousand dollars worth of bonds of the city of Quincy, Illinois. Acting on information given by him, the detectives arrested the colonel, who was found negotiating the sale of some more counterfeits, under circumstances which promised a favorable result. The men were arraigned at the Tombs police court this morning, and, on the application of Detective Tucker, of St. Louis, were remanded. John Cannon was also arraigned in court at the same time, charged with complicity in these forgeries. He was committed for examination. He bears the reputation of being a skillful craftsman in the art of forging. Other arrests are expected to-day.

**A Russian Confesses to Murder.**

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Adolf Strepolchy, a Russian, who was arrested in this city Friday as an accomplice of Whalen for the murder of Max Hoehne, at Elm station, has made a full confession to Detective Abrams, by whom he was captured at No. 531 North Front street, where he lodged. A coat, vest, razor-strap and two handkerchiefs which belonged to the murdered man were found, and a pair of pants found on Strepolchy belonged to Hoehne. A pawn-ticket was found in his pocket that called for the hammer with which Hoehne was knocked on the head and killed.

**Children in a Tight Place.**

The Bangor (Maine) *Whig*, of the thirteenth instant, says: "On Saturday morning a strange accident happened at a small boarding-house at the foot of Union street. A little boy, a year and a half old, named Jimmie Russell, walked out of the rear door of the house and went in between two buildings, which are only about nine inches apart at one end and very much less at the other, until he wedged himself in so that he could not move either way. His mother discovered where he was, but could not get to him. His sister, about twelve years old, went up-stairs and attempted to go down to his assistance; she got down so she could reach him, but at this point she slipped, and was so fastened that it was impossible for her to move. A large crowd congregated, but it was found impossible for any one to get in between the buildings, and the children were obliged to remain in their uncomfortable quarters until a place about three feet square had been sawed out of the side of the house, when they were released."

Berlin, August 23: Prince Bismarck left to-day for Gastein. It is arranged that the prince and Count Andrassy shall meet there.

## PENDLETON

**Strikes the Key-Note of the Ohio Canvass for the Democracy—A Speech that Exhaustively Reviews the Position and Purposes of the Republicans.**

**Why Men are Idle, Women are Suffering, and Children are Hungry—Resumption and the Ten Thousand Failures and Starvation it has Induced.**

**The Proposed National Bureau of Industry—Labor and Capital—The Strikes and the Strikers—Sherman Literally "Chawed Up," Body, Bones, Boots, and All.**

**The Misery and Wretchedness Occasioned by Republican Blundering, Pillage, Pilfering, and Bad Government—A Scathing, but Just and Fair, Review of Radicalism.**

COLUMBUS, August 23.—The campaign for the Democracy was opened in this city tonight. A large audience congregated in Capital square, and was addressed by Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati, and General Thomas Ewing, of Lancaster. Mr. Pendleton spoke for upward of an hour.

**The Speech.**

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS—I speak to you tonight because our country suffers; because honest, industrious men seek employment in vain, and their families want food. *Harpers Weekly* says: "It is computed that there are three millions of people in the country idle who would gladly work. Those who three or four years ago received two and three dollars a day now eagerly accept fifty cents. All labor has been forced to submit to reduced wages." We ought, in a candid spirit, to search the cause. If the government, either in its legislation or administration, is at fault, we ought to apply the remedy. This work concerns us all equally. Therefore, I speak to you, Republicans and Democrats alike. If I do not convince your judgment, I will not wound your just susceptibilities. I criticise politics, not motives.

OHIO IS A FORTUNATE STATE.

Its soil is fertile, its climate is healthful, its mines are rich, its population is hardy, enterprising, intelligent. The lake, the river, the Mariette, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, the Pittsburg and St. Louis, the Atlantic and Great Western, the Lake Shore railroads, the intersecting canals and railroads from north and south, bring all its parts into easy communication. Nature, always bountiful, has given it an unexceptionably abundant harvest. Neither plague nor pestilence has visited it. And yet the highways and byways are filled with tramps; the cities and villages are filled with deeds of violence against person and property; the stationhouses and workhouses are filled with the poor and hungry and miserable, as well as with criminals; labor is discontented, and the discontent utters ominous threats, and is occasionally tempted to wicked deeds. In a word

MEN ARE IDLE, WOMEN ARE SUFFERING, CHILDREN ARE HUNGRY,

all are unhappy; our industries are all deranged, business is stagnant, enterprise and energy sit with folded hands, and all men look with anxiety for that which shall come to pass. I speak of affairs in Ohio because I know them. I speak what you know, I testify that which you have seen. Now, why is this? There must be a cause. What is it? One fact confronts us in this inquiry. The laws of taxation, the laws of the tariff, the commercial system, the financial system—these touch the very life and being of the whole social and industrial fabric. The Republican party has established and administered these laws and these systems. It has had power for half a generation. Even since the war it has had absolute sway—for twelve years. Once only in all that time has there been an adverse house of representatives. It has used this power without stint. The internal revenue system, even what is left of it, bears almost entirely and very heavily upon western industries and the product of western lands.

THE TARIFF IS AN ILL-ADJUSTED TAX.

It produces little revenue; is extremely onerous on those who import and pay duties; extorts large subsidies for private interests, and saps the prosperity of every industry, even those it affects to protect. Scarcely a ship navigates the ocean under the flag of the United States, and the few which do are built on the Clyde and belong to foreign owners. The financial system may be briefly stated. An immense public indebtedness, payable in paper, has, by the effect of two laws, been made payable in gold only, and thereby been increased thirty per cent. Silver has been demonetized, and gold, the only remaining legal-tender for the bonds, has been enhanced accordingly.

RESUMPTION

of specie payments has been ordained for January, 1879, and within eighteen months. They have no plan, except the illegal contraction of greenbacks or the impossible hoarding of gold. The first measure largely increased the indebtedness; the second diminished the currency in which that indebtedness can be paid; the third effectually and necessarily destroys the industries and energies by which the means of pay can be earned. The Egyptian policy of requiring bricks, and not furnishing straw, was mercy in comparison. I state facts only. I pass for the present a closer examination of the effect of these various laws. An Ohio audience understands them well. The great campaign of 1875 was fought upon these laws; their effect was foreseen, examined, predicted with unerring accuracy. The resumption act was analyzed, and its furthest consequences were pointed out. The demonetization of silver was not then appreciated; it has only increased the momentum of the general movement. Prophecy has become accomplished in history, and, this night,

THE TEN THOUSAND FAILURES

of the last twelve months, the weary footsteps of the innumerable multitude seeking work, the strikes of unpaid laborers, the bloody and disgraceful riots in our cities, the roads filled with tramps and stationhouses filled with homeless paupers, indict the Republican policy as the cause of this condition of affairs. On the first of August it chose to answer the indictment. Fresh from the achievements of last spring; fresh from the rape of the Presidency; crowned with the laurel befitting a party which had just counted in and inaugurated a President who had received a minority of the popular and of the electoral vote, the Republican party called upon its most trusted counselors and advocates to plead to this indictment. The meeting was worthy the occasion. It was a representative Republican convention. Its wisest men were present. A leading member declared it was historic in the eminence of its respectability. Another declared that it uttered the best thoughts of the Republican intellect; and a third asserted it was worthy of the instant on which hung the best hopes of a christian civilization. This convention plead to the charges, and it plea was in

CONFESSION AND AVOIDANCE.

It dare not say "not guilty;" it could not say "guilty." It did say, in many phrases and crooked words, "we confess the charge, and will tell you how it all happened." Read the declaration. You will find no condemnation of the resumption policy, no demand for the remonetization of the silver dollar, nothing in approval of the President's adoption of the Democratic plan for the pacification of the States, nothing in approval of his measures of civil service reform. Read the declaration:

"The Republicans of Ohio congratulate the people that their management of local affairs has been true to the moral and industrial interests of the people, and that in national affairs they have exhibited the same fidelity to right principles and practices."

Congratulate you, my fellow-citizens! felicitate you! rejoice with you, and ask you to rejoice with them at this wonderful achievement of Republican policy!!—"true to the moral and industrial interests!!" Do you not feel that your moral nature has been elevated and your pockets filled to plethora by this fidelity? And this boast—no, this taunt—in Ohio, at the very moment when troops were needed to move the accumulated trains, and the workmen in the mines of the Hocking and Mahoning, and in the

WORKSHOPS

of your city were demanding more wages, that they might have more bread!! We reaffirm the national platform of 1876!" Indeed! Not a Republican of you here tonight, not ten men in that convention could tell what that platform contained. "We have confidence in Rutherford B. Hayes as a statesman, patriot and Republican." Not a word in favor of his administration, of his specific acts, of his withdrawal of troops from the Statehouses of South Carolina and Louisiana, of his declaration that officeholders should not "run the machine" of partisan organization. On the contrary, the nominee for governor in accepting before the convention the result of the ballot, "damned it with faint praise" by saying he would give "our administration a fair trial and a thorough test." "We reaffirm our unalterable purpose to maintain and enforce the amendments to the Federal constitution." Good!

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION,

a week before, had affirmed the same unalterable purpose. On this point we may have peace, provided they can persuade Packard and Chamberlain and Blaine and Beatty.

"We are in favor of both silver and gold as money; that both shall be a legal-tender in the payment of all debts, except as otherwise provided by law, with coining and valuation so regulated that our people shall not be put at disadvantage in our trade with foreign nations, and that both metals shall be kept in circulation as the money of the nation, as contemplated by the constitution; and we therefore demand the remonetization of silver."

Wonderful! No restoration of the silver dollar! No unlimited legal-tenders! No righting the wrong of 1873! A new coinage! a new valuation! and even that remonetization only on conditions which cannot be determined in advance. "Legal-tender except where otherwise provided by law." Silver is legal-tender now except as otherwise provided by law! and this declaration through all its jugglery of words demands nothing else. "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" even the "Heathen Chinee" would be put to the blush.

"We view with alarm the present disturbed condition of the country."

"DISTURBED CONDITION!!"

Disturbed by what? Their policy, they say, "has always been true to the industrial interests of the people." "Disturbed condition!" The country has been rent by discord; the railroads have been prevented running; the mines and shops have been closed; three millions of men are out of employment; life and property have been destroyed, and this declaration delicately speaks of a "disturbed condition." Read on the seventh, eighth, and ninth:

"We earnestly sympathize with the honest and industrious laborers who are willing to work, and remain unemployed." Sympathize with them? Why not relieve them? Why depress all industries? Why persist in this resumption policy, which has, in fact, as was foretold and predicted, destroyed all business and

DEPRIVED LABOR OF ALL EMPLOYMENT.

Their policy has increased all public as well as private indebtedness; it has reduced the currency; it threatens to reduce it still more; it has made all the future uncertain; it proclaims as its avowed purpose that all debts now incurred shall, within eighteen months, be increased five per cent., and, if they persist in hoarding gold, perhaps fifty per cent.; that all the circulating money shall be increased in value in the same proportion; that all the products of labor shall be depreciated to the same extent; and in the face of the inevitable paralysis of enterprise, and the idleness of laborers, they refuse to change this policy, and yet express sympathy for unemployed workmen! And as an earnest of this sympathy, as a remedy for these evils, as a preventive of all strikes and a cure for the causes which produce them, the Republican convention demands a "Bureau of industry"—congressional interfere to secure fair return on capital, fair wages to laborers, to prevent mismanagement, wrong discriminations and dishonesty in officials, and to establish statutory arbitration between employers and employes.

"A NATIONAL BUREAU OF INDUSTRY,"

to be of the least use, must be much better managed than any bureau we have ever had. We have had a bureau of agriculture, and the chief good it has done has been to distribute dried seeds, sometimes weavil wheat, and to publish a report, which attentive members of congress may send as a compliment to their susceptible constituents.

It is in the power of congress to effect all this relief to labor, but not according to this Republican plan. I will point out the Democratic plan hereafter. Congressional intervention to secure "fair returns on capital, fair wages to laborers, good management of railroads!" Whence does congress derive this power? Where is the grant in the constitution? It is nowhere to be found; this action is utterly beyond the scope of the powers or the functions of the Federal government. "All powers not granted are reserved." No man can point out this grant. If congress may intervene to this extent in the case of a railroad, it may intervene also in the case of every machine-shop, and foundry, and manufacturing establishment in the land. If it may secure fair wages to laborers—that is, more wages than employers are willing to give—so it may secure, nay, must secure fair services to the employers; that is, more service, or different service, than workmen are willing to render. Is it part of the duty of any government—is it within the limited and delegated powers of our government—to secure

"FAIR RETURNS FOR CAPITAL INVESTED?"

And if it were within the legal powers, how shall it be accomplished? By what process can governments decide what private speculations shall be made, and provide that all speculations which are legal shall be profitable? The courts are open "to adjust controversies, reconcile interests and establish justice and equality between employers and employes." If their process is slow, it should be made speedy; if their machinery is cumbrous, it should be made simple. What other tribunals are needed? What other functions could be performed unless, indeed it be intended to deprive both employer and employe of all free agency, and to require them to submit to all things—the giving employment, the rendering service, the rate of wages, the quantum of labor—to the arbitrary dictation of this "statutory arbitration." This declaration either means nothing or it means greatly too much. It is either a cunningly devised phrase, meaning nothing and intended to deceive the workingmen, or it is a revolution in our government fraught with the worst evils to the workingmen themselves. Capital and labor! the fair and honest adjustment of profits between them! This has been the problem of the ages—it will be the problem until men shall become perfect, or government shall be able to make them do the deeds meet for perfection. Good government may secure their exemption from the legal control of each other—may enforce their contracts—but it cannot say to capital, "You shall employ so many men and shall pay them these wages—or to laborers, you shall work for this employer, and shall work for these wages."

"SHALL I NOT DO WHAT I WILL WITH MINE OWN?"

and the labor of the one is as much his own as the money of the other, and must not be interfered with more lightly. It is more his own, for it is his sweat, his blood, his life. Men may work or not, as they please. The wages which shall be given and received are a matter of contract on which both shall agree, and the government has done all that it beneficially can when it secures to all respectively this freedom, and when it fairly and fully and speedily enforces this contract. The Republican candidate for governor has made his own commentary on the platform. He would provide by law that railroad companies should pay a fixed rate of wages to the employes, a fixed rate of dividend to the capital, and should divide the residue of the profits between the stockholders and the laborers. What rate of wages? What dividend? Who shall decide? By what rule shall it be ascertained? But suppose the railroad is unfortunate, and there are no profits; shall the wages then be reduced below the rate in order to make a dividend? Capital being invested in an unprofitable or unfortunate road cannot be taken out; it must remain.

LABOR,

having no such tie, may turn elsewhere. Shall it be forced to remain? Shall it be compelled to work at the diminished wages? If not, what possibility is there for a fair return for the capital invested? What would the "statutory arbitration" do in this case? If the scheme is so beneficent, why confine it to railroads? Why not apply it to manufactories, to husbandry, to the household? Nay, why not to the law office of the candidate himself, and make semi-annually a division of the surplus profits with the woman who sweeps it and the boy who carries his books to the courthouse!

No, gentlemen, these are all devices to the detriment of labor. Government may establish police regulations and sanitary regulations; it may provide for safety in the construction of factories and mines; it may regulate the employment of children of tender years, or persons of feeble and unsound mind; it may appoint inspectors and other officers to secure these ends; it may, perhaps, exercise still other powers, in the case of common carriers, and of railroads, which extend from one end of the continent to the other, in which it is part owner, by subscription or donation; but when it goes further and assumes to take laborers under its especial and paternal care, to make them the wards of the nation it belittles and injures them.

LABOR SHOULD BE FREE

untrammeled, left to itself. Its contracts should be speedily enforced; its injuries should be speedily redressed. The burdens imposed upon it should be made as light as possible; the advantages of education furnished by the State should be made equal to all its children; an enlightened public opinion should award honor to the highest self-respect and honorable self-assertion. Under these conditions it can best fight the hard battle of life and most successfully overcome the disadvantages of the daily struggle for the daily bread. If government shall undertake its special care and management, its fostering and protection, securing to it fair wages and to capital fair returns, it must also impose duties and obligations, and exact their performance. If government shall undertake to establish a partnership between capital and labor, and to distribute the profits according to law, or to establish special boards of arbitration to which labor must submit its demands for the future, as well as its complaints for the past, it requires no prophet to foresee that labor will be enveloped in meshes through which capital will easily escape. Capital will control the government; capital will make the laws; capital will interpret them; capital will select the arbitrators; capital will enforce their award. If any interest should dread a parental government; if any interest should dread "entangling alliances" and demand a fair field, it is labor. And I say this with an anxiety greater than I care to express to-night, that labor should be relieved of its care and suffering; with a heart touched to the quick by

THE MISERY AND WRETCHEDNESS,

the weary life, the breaking human hearts which I see around me, and the heroic fortitude with which men and women and children encounter them. If these weary ones—some struggling for bread alone, some straining every aching nerve for a higher moral and mental life—could be lifted up, and every obstacle to their progress could be removed; if every one being could be elevated and made to take his proper station as man, above forms, above property, above capital, I would welcome the means whatever they might be; revolution in government, revolution in society, the subversion of every cherished theory, the abasement of every cherished idol—and thank God that I had lived to see them successfully employed.

The question has been brought into special prominence just now by the strikes and subsequent riots. No man approves, every right-thinking man condemns and deprecates lawless attempts to secure their concessions by guerilla warfare against individual employers. Yet, let us not deceive ourselves or do wrong to others. Strikes are the loud mutterings, the open acts which sufferings produce.

STRIKES ARE THE PROTEST WHICH SCANT FOOD AND SCANT CLOTHING, AND POOR HOMES, MAKE AGAINST GREATER REDUCTION.

Strikes are the voice of discontent, and discontent, restless as it is, for a long time, aye! so long as possible, bears "the ills we have." Happy men do not strike. Prosperous men do not strike. The smiling faces of well-fed wife and children do not permit men to strike. There were bad men, and wicked men, and ill-advised men, who wilfully did wrong and committed crime, but at the bottom of this great upheaval there was a cause, and that cause was the inability of willing, honest, industrious men to obtain work and earn wages for wife and children. Wages were low, men were working on short time; wages were long unpaid, families were buying on credit at the retail shops; wages were to be reduced still lower, and no prospect of prompter payment. You might as well try to check the thunder in the sky, as to suppress the wail of human anguish extorted by these conditions. Unless the cause shall be removed, strikes will be made and violence and crimes will ensue.

We have heard much in this connection, and at this time of the conflict of labor and capital. Undoubtedly this was a most unnatural conflict between the men who work and the capital which was seeking to give them employment. The railroads and their employes should be allies and friends. Without labor the capital invested is wholly unproductive. Without human labor employed directly on them, the rails and engines and cars are wholly useless, and daily depreciating. This capital and this labor supplement each other. They should always co-operate. They should never antagonize. There has been gross mismanagement of railroads. Rates have been cut, ruinous competition has been carried on, compacts have been made with insincerity, to be broken with dishonor. But business has been stagnated, the bulk carried has fallen off enormously and been subdivided. Receipts have been correspondingly diminished, dividends have been passed, and expenses necessarily must be reduced; and so the conflict came between the labor and the capital, which were closely interdependent. But down at the bottom, underlying this conflict, which is but an incident and symptom, there is a

GRAVER CONFLICT AND A MIGHTIER STRUGGLE,

arraying greater forces, and stimulating more gigantic efforts. It is the conflict between that capital which employs no human labor, which works with no human hands, which never pauses by night or by day, in winter-snows or summer-heat, or autumn-rains, which never wearies, never rests, never loses, but ever gathers in its increase and its interest—and that capital which employs labor, feeds enterprise, stimulates industry and brings into activity and co-operation the hand, the head, the busy brain, the cunning ingenuity, the productive energies of all the forces of accumulated wealth and human vigor. It is the conflict between that power which seizes the production of others and that power which itself produces. It is the conflict between the money power and the industries of the country.

By the money power I mean those whose aim, and object, and purpose in life is not by energy, and enterprise, and industry, and the co-operation of capital and labor to add to the aggregate wealth of the world, but by legislation, interpretation and combination to add to the value of accumulated money. Every man knows that this can be done only by decreasing the value of every product of labor and skill, destroying or making doubtful the profits of all enterprise, discouraging all business. In this struggle the money power has been successful. Energy, enterprise, business lie prostrate before it. The great crime of the Republican party is that its whole history marks one long, prolonged, painful sacrifice of the interests of every industry in the land to the greed of this relentless money power. Need I repeat the proof to you? The law authorizing

THE ISSUE OF GREENBACKS

provided that whenever they were presented by any individual in sums of fifty dollars they might be converted into five-twenty bonds. Two years afterward this provision was repealed. Greenbacks depreciated immediately in the hands of the people, and the sale of bonds was monopolized by the capitalists. The five-twenty bonds were by law of their issue payable in greenbacks. There can be no question of that fact. Thaddeus Stevens asserted it when the law passed. The Republican conventions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Michigan declared it. Secretary Sherman, in his place in the senate, six years after the passage of the law, asserted it. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, within two months, has admitted that it never doubted that interpretation of the law. Yet a Republican congress passed the law of 1869, whereby it was declared they should be paid in coin. This single act added eight hundred million of dollars to the value of the bonds in the hands of the bondholders, and added that much to the burdens already imposed upon labor. The currency has been steadily and mercilessly contracted. In this policy there has been neither deviation nor cessation. This confessedly adds value to money, and subtracts value from everything else.

SILVER HAS BEEN DEMONETIZED

for the express purpose of contracting the currency and increasing the value of gold. Millions were deducted from the coin currency, and bonds were increased largely in value. The threat of resumption in 1879 hangs like a pall over the country, and shrouds every industry in mourning. The banks are contracting their issues, the treasury is contracting the greenbacks, the secretary is hoarding gold. Every Republican paper in Ohio, the chamber of commerce of every city in Ohio, every enterprise dependent on labor and capital combined, in all the land, declare that resumption cannot be effected in 1879 without utter ruin; and yet the money power mercilessly, brutally, even in these "days of anguish," demands contraction and resumption. The law of 1870 declares that the bonds authorized by it shall be paid in coin of the standard value of July 14, 1870. Coin! Gold and silver coin! And yet the secretary of the treasury has, within sixty days, written a letter to the syndicate, saying they will be paid in gold. The law is its own interpreter. It prescribes the obligation of the government. The secretary cannot add to that obligation. The law says the bonds shall be paid in silver and gold. The secretary says they will be paid in gold only. I know that he uses language guardedly, but his letter is so understood. I think it was intended to be so understood. If the people do not signally rebuke him, and repudiate this effort, it will be claimed that the faith of the government has been pledged by him, and the money power will achieve another victory over labor. Do not be deceived, my fellow-citizens. Chase permitted Jay Cooke to publish that the five-twenties were payable in coin, and thereupon it was claimed that the public faith was pledged, and the law of 1869 was passed. I have read with care

THE SPEECH OF SECRETARY SHERMAN AT MANSFIELD.

I appeal to it for proof of every statement I have made. There is not one word in it in favor of the restoration of the old silver dollar, not one word in favor of the remonetization of silver according to the weak and watery plan of the Republican convention. Mr. Sherman says there are two million five hundred thousand dollars of greenbacks have been withdrawn, and twenty-nine million dollars of bank currency have been issued. I said they were increasing the interest-bearing debt. Mr. Sherman says that since May he has bought twenty million dollars gold with bonds. I said they were contracting greenbacks and compelling banks to retire their circulation.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Sherman says the banks have retired | $36,624,000 |
| The banks have deposited in the treasury to cover outstanding circulation | 44,450,000 |
| The banks have been driven by the threat of resumption to retain beyond reserves required by law | 42,500,000 |
| Showing an actual contraction within less than three years of | $123,574,000 |

I said they were hoarding gold. Mr. Sherman says that in five months Hayes's administration they have accumulated in the treasury forty-four million three hundred and forty thousand dollars in coin and greenbacks. I said the money power demanded and would coerce from the Republicans contraction and resumption. Mr. Sherman says the retirement of the 1869 issue of greenbacks depend entirely on the amount necessary to be withdrawn to advance, within the limited time, the residue to par in coin. I said the money power demanded the sacrifice of every industrial interest. Mr. Sherman says if he is left undisturbed, with or without change in the law, he will, before the time fixed for resumption, either by contraction or hoarding, advance every dollar to its par in gold. "The power can be, ought to be, and will be executed, unless repealed." Thus has

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY GIVEN THE VICTORY TO THE MONEY POWER.

And that victory has resulted thus, to use the striking language of another: "There is no mill, or shop, or store, or mine, or farm, or home in the land untouched by this dread calamity which men call hard times. Hundreds of millions of almost omnipotent dollars are forced to phase in their tracks till the rage of a single class of laborers is exhausted. Sovereign States are frightened into an appeal to the Federal government to take care of them. Executive and cabinet and congress of great concourse tremble with a common alarm. Commerce is mute and moveless. And in the presence of this great calamity will the Republicans abandon and reverse this policy? Not at all. They affirm their adherence to it. Sherman and Hayes require that they shall enforce it, and they call for an army to prevent and punish strikes and coerce laborers, and on congress to adjust "fair wages," secure good dividends and apportion property. The Democratic party proposes the exact opposite of this. Tracing the pauperism and discontent of the people, and the prostration of all prosperity to the vicious policy which I have described,

IT DEMANDS THE REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT,

the restoration of the old silver dollar, the retention of greenbacks, the cessation of their contraction, and finally, the issue of all circulating medium by the government, making it all a legal-tender, and the paper and the coin interconvertible at par. This will give us a stable currency; a sound currency, and a safe currency. This will start the wheels of industry, give sails to our commerce, and labor to our artisans. This will lift from our enterprise and energy the weight which has has long oppressed them. This will revive hope, renew confidence, and by removing the uncertainty as to the future, stimulate the activities so long dormant. It will act just contrariwise to the Republican policy. All business will instantly feel its influence, and within a year after its adoption it will rebuild the places which have been made waste for ten years. I commend it to your thoughtful consideration. I commend it to you, laborers, whose brave hearts have asked nothing more for your independence than as much work as your strong and willing arms can do. I commend it to you of the Workingmen's party, the foundation of whose theory is that no capital should be idle, but that it should all combine with labor. I commend it to all good citizens, whose highest aim is their country's welfare.

Mr. Pendleton was followed by General Ewing.

**The Keely Motor.**

Mr. Keely says that he has just about completed his new machine, which is made of wrought iron and cast-steel, cost sixty thousand dollars, and weighs twenty tons. He says that he has obtained a pressure of eleven thousand pounds to the inch, and then stopped because the gauge would not stand more, and that if the metal would hold he could work his present engine up to ten thousand horse-power. "It is," he told a reporter, "a quart machine—that is to say, it uses only a quart of water. With the condenser that I have now nearly complete, I will make that quart of water produce one thousand horse-power motion of sufficient duration to run a steamship across the ocean."

San Francisco, August 23: The steamship City of Hobart, employed in the trade between Sydney and Tasmania, foundered on July 24th. Captain Lowrie and all hands escaped, and were picked up and brought to Sydney. The steamer was owned by William Summerbell, the unfortunate owner of the Yarragarra.

Cincinnati, August 23: The M'Cook monument in Washington park, this city, was unveiled to-day.

## THE NEZ PERCES

**Are Not in Any Hurry, Neither are they Anxious to Avoid a Fight—They are Leisurely Marching Along, Regardless of Brother Howard,**

**Who has been Reinforced by Captain Bainbridge and Colonel Miller, and yet has no More Idea of Where Old Joe is than he has of the Freedman's Bank Funds.**

CHICAGO, August 23.—General Howard telegraphs from his camp on Shotgun creek, Idaho, August 22d, as follows:

To General Crook:

I am operating in your department near Henry's lake. Bainbridge, with the scouts, arrived last night by stage, and will be of material service. The hostiles are just now aiming toward the Crow country.

VIRGINIA CITY, MONT., August 23.—Two scouts from Fort Ellis, who got here at six o'clock this morning, report a squaw camp on Henry's lake, but they are breaking camp and moving toward Greyer basin, whence they left yesterday morning. Lieutenant Leary, Howard's commissary, says when he left the front the Indians were fortifying at a place called the Lava Beds. He thinks General Howard struck them yesterday.

The *Independent's* special from Fort Shaw, Montana, August 20th, states that news from Fort Benton states that there are indications of an outbreak among the Gros-Ventres, Assiniboins and Piegans. Sitting-Bull is at Fort Peck. Nez Perces scouts are on Marias river. Sixty horses were stolen from Twenty-Eight-Mile springs and Blackfoot agency.

SALT LAKE, August 23.—General Howard's force, in pursuit of the hostile Indians, passed Pleasant Valley, Idaho, on the ninetieth, on their way south, and went as far south on the stage road as Dry Creek stage station, eight miles south, then turned eastward toward the head of Camas creek. The hostile Indians had crossed the range some fifty or sixty miles to the westward, and had arrived upon the stage road on the sixteenth, taking possession of Hole-in-the-Rock stage station, twenty-six miles south from Pleasant Valley. The Indians destroyed the telegraph line in that vicinity, and stop