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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 226 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1891. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXIV

PRESIDENT HARRISON

Goes to Bennington, Vermont, to Take Part in the Centennial Festivities.

SPEECHES AND HANDSHAKING ON THE ROAD.

Sympathy for the Workingmen They Should be Intelligent and Contented.

By Telegraph to the News.

ON THE ROAD.

President Harrison Delivers a Speech at Albany.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—The Presidential party arrived promptly at 9 and took breakfast in Jersey City, where a stop of only a few minutes was made on to Albany. There was no demonstration here, as it seemed that the party would stop but a few minutes.

Russell Harrison and a number of reporters joined the party here.

The Presidential train arrived at Newburg at 11 o'clock this afternoon. There were 8000 people at the station, despite the early hour of the arrival. The President made a brief address, comparatively to Newburg, its citizens and surroundings, which was frequently interrupted with cheers. The party were hearty cheered as the train left the station.

BENNINGTON.

The market promptly on schedule time. Here several hundred people were present. A few shaking hands for two minutes the President made a brief speech.

THE TRAIN REACHED ALBANY

shortly before 6 o'clock. A Presidential salute greeted the party. They were driven to the Delavan House where reporters waited about the platform, at which were seated Mayor Manning, Governor Hill and the State officers. The President received an ovation as he approached the front of the platform. Mayor Manning welcomed the President on behalf of the city, after which Governor Hill welcomed the President on behalf of the State, saying in part: "The citizens of the Empire State recent you with profound interest, and greet you with the greatest pleasure on this occasion; not only because you are the honored chief magistrate of the Nation, but because of their appreciation of your high character and eminent public service. They are delighted that you have some time to spend with your presence today. They recall with interest your many patriotic speeches during your great memorable tour in the South and West, and their desire to see and learn to you has been intensified."

PRESIDENT HARRISON REPLIES

Governor Hill, Mr. Mayor and fellow citizens: I receive with profound gratitude the very cordial expressions which have fallen from the lips of his Excellency the Governor of this great State, and in behalf of the Mayor of this great municipality. It is very gratifying to me to be thus assured that, as an American citizen, as a public officer administering each of the different functions in connection with the government of the Nation, State and municipality, we are in sympathy with this great body of citizens, whose servants we all are, have that common love for our institutions, and that common respect for those who, by approved Constitutional methods, have chosen to administer them, on such an occasion as this entirely obliterates all differences and bring us together in a great and enduring brotherhood of American citizens. [Cheers.] You have accomplished here great wealth and great productive capacity for increased wealth, great financial institutions that reach out in their influence and effects over the whole land. The general government is charged with certain functions in which the people have a general interest, among them the duty of providing for our people the money with which to business transactions are conducted. There misunderstanding has been in some of the regions of the great West a thought that New York, being largely a creditor State was disposed to be a little hard with the debtor communities of the great West, but narrow views ought not to prevail with them or with you, and will not in the light of friendly discussion. The law of economics may be selfishness, but the law of Christianity should be broader and more liberal. [Applause.] I think the time has come when we should not be afraid to enter upon any subject that may create dissension, but I do believe the people, government is intimately charged with the duty of seeing that the money issued by it is always and everywhere maintained, at par. (Applause.) I believe I speak that which is the common thought of all when I say that every dollar, paper or coin, issued or stamped by the general government, should always and everywhere be as good as any other dollar. (Applause.) I am sure we would all show that condition of things indeed which many people in the past have drifted, and of which we have seen in parts of great South American country a recent example of the distressed and hopeless condition into which all business enterprises fall when a nation issues irredeemable or depreciated money. The money of a great war can excuse that. I am one who believes these men from your state, these farmers, remote from the money centers, have the largest interest of all the people in the world in having a dollar that is worth one hundred cents every day in the year and every each. [Applause.] If by any chance we would fall into the condition where one dollar is not as good as another, I venture the assertion that the poorer dollar will do its first errand by paying some poor laborer for his work. Therefore in the consideration of your public affairs I feel pledged for me that all the influences of the government should be on the side of giving the people only good money, and just as much of that kind as we can get. [Applause.] We have the year a most abundant, yes, an extraordinary grain crop.

President Harrison then referred to the French Russian chase and the enormous sales of grain in France and England, saying that all this country's surplus would find a ready market abroad, and that not only would the gold therefore deported in returns but bring with it much of its third. After dwelling the exception that the American should be a happy people with such prosperity, he urged upon them the necessity for exercising the virtues of patience, fraternity, love of order, and, to crown all, a great patriotism and devotion to the Constitution and law.

Prolonged applause greeted the close of his address, which was renewed as the train left the city.

Large crowds were at Schenectady when the train reached the President's arrival at the station at Troy. In a brief speech he said:

"I am sure you realize in a large degree the benefit of the policy that keeps an American market for American workmen. [Applause.] I try to be broad in my thoughts about the human race, but the American workman has a stronger claim on my sympathy and health than any other workman. [Applause.] I believe our institutions are only safe when the working classes are intelligent and contented. I should think a man who would put a wedge between the American workmen and any substantial method that would prevent this country from the condition of cross others, where a hard day's work does not bring sustenance for the workman and his family." [Applause.]

AT BENNINGTON.

BENNINGTON, Vt., August 18.—The President arrived at North Bennington about 8:15. Secretary Proctor, General Carr and Postmaster Edward Warner of Albany accompanying him. The party was met by G. J. H. McLallough and driven to his residence, where they dined. Among those at the dinner were Governor Fuller, John King of New York and ex-Minister Phelps.

The C. P. Special Directors' Meeting.

NEW YORK, August 18.—After the meeting adjourned the following statement was issued: "The holders of more than half of the floating debt on the Colorado Pacific have assented to the plan for extending the debt by the issue of notes for three years, and the board of directors of the company have by day passed the necessary resolution to put that into effect. It is proposed to issue sufficient three-year 6 per cent. notes to retire the entire floating debt of the company."

J. Pierrepont Morgan, Edward King, John A. Stewart, Alexander Orr and Frederick L. Ames were appointed a committee to represent the creditors in the settlement of the matter.

Lee Hom Bow to Be Sent to Canada

SEATTLE, Wash., August 18.—United States Judge Sanford, in the case of Lee Hom Bow, recently brought over the Canadian line in violation of the Chinese exclusion act, today interpreted that act as meaning that Chinese illegally entering this country must be sent to the country from which they came instead of to China. Bow will be sent back over the line.

A Terrific Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 19.—The steamer "Newburg," from Mexican ports, reports a tremendous storm in the Gulf of California and along the coast of Mexico. The wind effects were felt at San Jose del Cabo, in Lower California, where the storm took place for three days. Two persons were killed, many injured, and hundreds rendered homeless. When the storm subsided and the water in the streets receded, the scene presented was one of desolation and ruin. Every small house in the town had been destroyed and many cattle killed. The damage to crops is no shipping is great.

Three Artists Drowned.

CINCINNATI, August 18.—This afternoon a boat containing a party of four artists, sketching on the river opposite this city, capsized near the Kentucky shore and three were drowned. Those who perished were Clara Pochtenet, aged 19, daughter of a leading shoe manufacturer of this city; Miss Bannberger of Chicago, and Emil Block, cousin of the president of the Block Printing Company of this city.

The Davis Will Case.

BUTTE, August 18.—D. N. Carvalho, a New York photographer, accepted the stand this afternoon in the case of the heirs of the great West a thought that New York, being largely a creditor State was disposed to be a little hard with the debtor communities of the great West, but narrow views ought not to prevail with them or with you, and will not in the light of friendly discussion. The law of economics may be selfishness, but the law of Christianity should be broader and more liberal. [Applause.] I think the time has come when we should not be afraid to enter upon any subject that may create dissension, but I do believe the people, government,