ACCEPTING THE REFUBLICAN NOMINATION.

A Review of All the Issues Before the People in This Campaign-Sound Money and Protection Panaceas for the Distress That Prevails-Meaning of the Chicago Declaration on Money.

Mr. McKinley's Acceptance Letter.

CANTON, O., Aug. 27 .- Following is Major McKinley's letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for President:

Hon. John M. Thurston and Others, Members

of the Notification Committee of the Repub-lican National Committee: "Gentlemen:—In pursuance of the promise made to your committee, when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for President. I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor and to consider in de-tail questions at issue in the peading cam-

"Perhaps this might be considered unneces-"Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion and those I have made to delegations that have vise ed me since the St. Louis convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper sattlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our peole, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world, and our morality, integrity and pitriotism as citizens of that republic which for a century past has been the best hopes of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government, nor unmindful of the boble example and wise pracept; of our fathers or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

Free Coinage of Silver. Free Coinage of Silver.

"For the first time since 1868, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year aclear and direct issue as to our monetary system of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties to inaugurate the free and Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States, at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menacy to our finanan fal and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic pational convention as an assault upon the faith and known of the government. Democratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus pre-

sented.
"The character of the money which shall "The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another, and with the netions of the world, is of such primary importance and so far reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and in the end, a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases, nor deluied by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost of labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silmints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coins no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor essier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less aborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the compet of the measure the capital of the people of cupations. It would add nothing to the com-fort of the masses, the capital of the people or the nation. It seeks to introduce a new meas-ure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business con-fidence, but its direct off ct would be to de-stroy the little which yet remains.

values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

"The meaning of the free coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of siver bullion now worth 53 cents to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government, and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of dobts. The government would get nothing for the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver, and the community would suffer loss by its use.

"We have coined since 1578 more than 400,000,000 silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold, and are a full legal teader for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and flueness; they are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value?

Gold and Silver Dollars.

"I answer: The silver dollars now in use."

Gold and Silver Dollars.

"I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government and not for private account or gain, and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market with a state of the silver bullion at its market. watur and coined it into silver. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face representing the difference between the commission is value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people. The government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its cottage value. It paid it out to its creditors and put it in circulation among the people at its face value of 190 cents, or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a logal tender, and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us and the most enlightened nations of the world. The government having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must is honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, expressed in public statute, to maintain the parity.

These dollars in the particulars I have named ore not the same as the dol are which would be the same form but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction, except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would take upon it self no obligation. It could only get them as any cilizen would get them he gives means the dollars in the obligation. It could only get them as any cilizen would get them he gives means which deposited the silver and its connection with the transaction would eather them to the each of position with the transaction would eather them to the who deposited the silver and its connection with the transaction would eather them to the each of the profit.

Question of Parity.

Question of Parity.

"Such are the silver deliars which would be issued under from coinage of allows at a ratio of to b. Who would, then, maintain the parity? What would knop thou at par with gold? There would knop thou at par with gold? There would is no obligation reating upon the gavecament to do it, and, if there were, it would be primerican to do it. The simple truthfor, we would be deliven to a silver beatents of silver monometallism.

"These deliars therefore, would stand upon their real value. If the free and untimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen connect of silver to can conce of gold would as come of its edvocates ascert, make 28 cents in silver worth 100 cents, and the silver deliar squal to the gold deliar, then we would have no obseque

money than now and it would be no easier to

But that such would be the result is against "But that such would be the result is against reason and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands. It means the debacement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, de-troy confidence, impair the chilistics of activities of dence, impair the obligations of existing con-tracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of un-paralleled severity, an I inflict upon trade and

ommerce a deadly blow.
"Against any such policy, I am una torably

opposed.
"Bimetallism cannot be secured by independ ent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world at a ratio of sixte n by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than thirty ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of sixteen and a half ounces of rilver to one ounce of gold and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dellar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had, it is the plain duy of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1835 was with gold standard countries, and our trade with other countries was sottled on a gold basis.

"Chiefly by means of legislation during and

standard countries, and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis.

'Chiefly by means of legislation during and since 1878, there has been put in circulation more than \$62,000,000 of silver, or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value, and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time there had been loss than \$9,00,000 of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of eighty-nine years. This legislation secures the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have to-day more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with great peril to the public credit. The so-called Sherman law sought to use all the silver-production of the United States for money at its market value. From 1890 to 1993 the government purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month or 54,000,000 ounces a year. This was one-third the product of the world, and practically all of this country's product. It was believed by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bullion value to its coinage value but this expectation was not realized. In a few months, not withstanding the unprecedented market for silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cloveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purch ing clause of the Sherman law. We cannot, with safety, engage in further experiments in this direction.

Not Opposed to Silver. ments in this direction

Not Opposed to Silver. 'The Republican party has not been, and is not now, opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows it has done all that could be done for it, increased use, with safety and honor, by the United States acting safety and honor, by the United States acting apart from other governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line.

"We have much more silver in use than any country in the world except India or China—\$.00,00,000 more than Great Britain, \$159,700,000 more than France, \$190,000,000 more than

\$.00,007,000 more than Great Britain, \$157,000,070 more than France \$120,007,000 more than
Germany, \$217,000,009 less than India, and
\$125,000,000 less than China.

"The Republican party has declared in favor
of an international agreement, and if elected
president it will be my duty to employ all
proper means to promote it. The free coinage
of silver in this country would defer, if not
defeat, international bimetallism, and until
an international agreement can be had every
interest requires up to maintain our present
standard.

"Independent free coinage of silver at a

to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the government that all of it shall be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1873. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation, and as good as gold, all of the silver and paper which are now included in the cus rancy of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put this country on a silver basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 15 to 1. It will ent free coinage at a ratio of 15 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

'The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the government of the United States. This is the Chicago Democratic declaration.

'The St Louis People's party declaration is that 'our national money shall be issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue be full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private,' and be distributed 'direct to the people, and through lawful discursements of the government.'

"Thus, in addition to the free coinage of the world's silver, we are asked to enter upon an ara of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1865 to 1875 is thus to be reopened with all itscheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us. This indicates a most startling reactionary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance, but the delaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who, by combined action, are contending for the control of the government. Not satisfied with the debassment of our coin which insvitably follows the free coinage of silver at 18 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency. A graver menace to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived, and every patriotic citizen should be aroused promptly to meet and effectually defeat it. Thus, in addition to the free coinage of the

Tit is a cause for painful regret and acticitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of the counter into classes and create distinctions among us, which, in fact, do not exist and are repognant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people and should be met with abore rebuies by those they are sought'to influence, and I believe they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, the classes against the masses, section against section, labor against expital, the poor against the rich, or interest against interest in the United States is in the highest degree reprobration.

Protection.

"An incur of super to importance is that of protection. The pe the free silver is a mean ace to be feared; we are aboudy experiencing the offset of partial free trade. The our must be averted; the other corrected. The four must be arested; the other corrected. The four must be arested; the other corrected in the superience and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen in devotion to the American spatem, or increases the hadd of that against much the baseon and experience of the past three pears. Mor realize in their own daily lives what was to many of them outs report, history or tradition. They have bad a trial of both spatemen, and inow what each has done for them.

"The people of the counter must now face."

"The people of the country must now foce the conditions which been them. The public

exigencies' demand prompt protective legislation which will avoid the accumulation of further debt by providing adequate revenues for the expenses of the government. This is manifestly the requirement of duty. If elected president of the United States it will be my aim vigorously to promote this object and give that ample encouragement to the occupations of the American records. tions of the American people which, above all ele, is so imperatively demanded at this junc-ture of our national affairs.

'In December, 1891, President Harrison sont his last message to congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and re-

and exhaustive roview of the condition and resources of the country. It stated our situation so accurately that I am sure it will not be amiss to revite bis official and variable testimony:

"There never has been a time in our history," said be, 'when work was so abundant and wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid, or by their power rency in which they are paid, or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The new industrial planta established since Octobe: 6, 1890, and up to Octobe: 1, 1832, number 343, and the extensions of existing plants 1:8. The new capital invested amounts to \$10,41,000, and the number of additional amplayers 37,281. During the ber of additional employes 37,231. During the first six months of the present calendar year, 135 new factories were built, of which forty were cotton mills, forty-eight were knitting mills, twenty-six woolen mills, fifteen silk mills, four plush mills and two linen mills. Of the forty cut on mills tweaty can have be a built.

four plush mills and two lines mills. Of the forry cot on mills, twenty-one have been built in the southern states.

'This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in December, 1892. What has it been since, and what is it now?

"The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to the present time, abound with descriptions of the deplorable minastrial and financial situathe deplorable in lustrial and financial situa-tion of the constry. While no resort to history or official statement is required to advise us of the present condition, and that which has pre-vailed during the past three years. I venture to quote from President Cleveland's first message, August 8, 1893, addressed to the Fifty-third. Congress, which he had called together in ex-traordinary session: The existence of an alarm-ing and extraordinary business situation, said he, 'iavolving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together he, havelving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra asssion the people's representatives in Congress, to the end that through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duties with which they solely are charged, the presentavis may be mitigated and dangers threat-saing the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources. Nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With pleateous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly, financial distrust and fears have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have sustrust and fears have sprung up on every side. Num-rous moneyed institutions have suspended, because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business."

What a startling and sudden change within "What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months, from Decem-ber, 1892, to August, 1893; What had occurred? A change of administration; all branches of the government had been entrusted to the Democratic party, which was committed against the protective polly that had pro-vailed uninter-uptedly for more than thirty-two years and brought unexampled prosperity to the country, and firmly pledged to its com-plete everthrow and the substitution of a tariff Size 500,000 less than China.

"The Republican party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and if elected president it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defor, if not defeat, international bimetallism, and until an international agreement can be had every interest requires u, to maintain our present standard.

"Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least \$100,000,000 of gold which we now have permanently from the trade of the country and greatly decrease our per capita circulation.

"It is not proposed by the Republican party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the country any of the silver we now have. On the country any of the silver we now have. On the country any of the silver we now have. On the country any of the silver we now have. On the country any of the silver we now have. On the country any of the silver we now have. On the country any of the silver we now have. On the country any of the silver we now have. On the country and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the cleations in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt. We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot as a people disregard. and we can only hope to improve our present conditions, nor duced them. They are facts which we cannot as a people disregard. The causes.

"In December, 1891, we had the same currency and practically the same volume of the country any of the silver we now have. On the country and specified them. They are facts which we canno

quality of the money has been identical—all kept equal to gold. There is nothing connected with our money, therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial shange. Whatever is to be deprecated in our financial system, it must everywhere be admitted that our money has been absolutely stable, and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to its holders. A depreciated currency has not existed to further vex the troubled business situation.

Gold Basis and Hard Times.

'It is a mere pretense to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prospority in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 188) to 1892, during all of which time the country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues were collected for the government and an accumulating surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to that which we know is good. It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we already have at work. Both have always been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the years of protective tariff legislation. When those who have money lack confidence in the stability of volues and investments, they will not part with their money. Business is stagnated—the lifeblood of trade is checked and congested. We cannot restore public confidence by an act which entaits a deficiency in the public revenues. We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or practicing dishonesty. We cannot restore confidence either to the treasury or to the people, without a change in our present tariff legislation.

Tariffs of 1800 and 1894. Tariffs of 1890 and 1894.

Tariffs of 1890 and 1894.

"The only measure of a goveral nature that affected the treasury and the employment of our people passed by the Frity-third Congress was the general tariff ant, which did not receive the approval of the president. Whatever virtues may be claimed for that act, there is confessedly one which it does not possess. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national debt more than \$233, 600,000, a sum nearly as great as the dabt of the government from Washington to Lincoln, including all our foreign wars from the revolution to the rebailton. Since its passage, work at home has been diminished, prices of agricultural products have fallon; confidence has been arrested, and general business democrativation is seen on every band.

"The total security makes the trail act of 1994 fact the first twenty-two ments to the results of the energy to the first twenty-two ments of its energy to the products of the the first twenty-two ments of its energy to the contribute of the contributed to the contribute of the contributed to the contrib

"The total section and a the trail act of 1924 for the first twenty-two months of its enforcement, from September, 193, to June, 193, were \$1.7,425,237, and the expeditures \$5.0,435, and the expeditures \$5.0,435, and the expeditures \$5.0,435, and the expeditures \$5.0,435, and the expeditures and outside the first fitteen months of the present hards as contrasted with the experts of the first fitteen months of the trail of 180, was \$1.0,435, 120. The assess of experis ever to ports during the first fitteen months of the trail of 180; was \$15.05, 193, but only \$16.7 %. Sit under the first fitteen months of the trail of 180; was \$15.05, 193, but only \$16.7 %. Sit under the first fitteen months of the trail of 180; a lease under the latter of \$10.7, 18, has nother operation of the trail of 180, as compared with the first fitteen months of the trail of 180. The first between months of the tariff of 180. The first of \$10.00 per months of the trail of 180, as compared with the first fitteen months of the tariff of 180. The first rate of \$11.00 per month, or \$10.100 for very physican day of the year.

"We have either been sending too much "We have either been sending too much money out of the country, or getting too little in, or both We have lost steadily in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression, and indicate its remedy? The loss of earning power alone in this country in the past three years is sufficient to have preduced our unfortunate business. ficient to have produced our unfortunate busi-ness situation. If our labor were well employed, and employed at as remunerative wages as in 1892, in a few months every farmer in the land would feel the glad change in the remunerative increased domand for his products and in the better prices which he would receive.

More Business Needed, Not More Money. "It is not an increase in the volume of money "It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of businsas; not an increase of coin, but an increase in confidence; not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined; not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American for the full and unrestricted hoof of american workingmen. The employment of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessariss and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such em-ployment is certain to follow the re-establish-

ment of a wise protective policy, which shall encourage manufacturing at homa.

'Protection has lost none of its virtue and importance. The first duty of the Republican party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money n cossary to conduct the government, economically and houestly ad-ministered, and so adjusted as to give preferministered, and so adjusted as to give proference to home manufactures and adequate protection to home labor and the home market. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are and always should be always subject to change to meet new conditions; but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed remains the same. Our duties should always be high enough to measure the difference, believen the wayers paid labor at should always be high enough to measure the difference between the wages pail labor at home and all competing countries, and so adequately protect American invest-ments and American enterprises.

Farmers and the Tariff. "Our farmers have been burt by the changes "Our farmers have been burt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered. The Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use." It promises to our American people usa' It promises to our wool and woolen interests 'the most ample protection;' a guaranty that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen. Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool growers of America. Although among our most industrious and useful citizens, their interests have been practically destroyed, and our woolen manufacturers involved in similar diesets. At no time in the past thirty-siz disaster. At no time in the past thirty-six year, and porhaps during any previous period, have so many of our woolen manufactories been suspended as now. The Republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs, if again intrusted with the control of

Question of Reciprocity.

Another declaration of the Republican plat-"Another declaration of the Republican platform that has my most cordial support is that
which favors reciprocity. The splendid results
of the reciprocity arrangements that were
made under authority of the tariff law of 1891
are striking and suggestive. The brief
period they were in force, in most cases only
three years, was not long enough to test thoroughly their great value, but sufficient was
shown by the trial to demonstrate conclusively
the importance and the wisdom of their adoption.

Foreign Immigration.

"The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar impor-tance at this time, when our own laboring pectance at this time, when our own laboring people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restraining foreign immigration and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the Old World. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received great bodies of honest, industrious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well disposed and industrious immigrant who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we want no immigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens. We should permit none to participate in the advantages of our civilzation who pate in the advantages of our divilization who do not sympathize with our aims and form of government. We should receive none who come to make war upon our institutions and profit by public disquiet and turmoil. Against all such, our gates must be tightly closed.

Soldiers and Sallors. "The soldiers and sailors of the Union should neither be neglected nor forgotten. The gov-ernment which they served so well must not ernment which they served so well must not make their lives or condition harder by treating them as supplicants for relisf in old age or distress, nor regard with disdain or contempt the earnest interest one comrade naturally manifests in the welfare of another. Doubtless there have been pension abuses and frands in the numerous claims allowed by the government, but the policy governing the administration of the pension bureau must always be fair and liberal. No deserving applicant should ever suffer because of a wrong perpetrated by or for another. Our soldiers and sailors gave the government the best they had. They freely offered health, strength, limb and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril, the country in the time of its greatest peril, an i the government must honor them in their need as in their service with the respect and gratitude due to brave, noble and self-sacrific-ing men, who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increasing necessities.

Merchant Marine and Navy.

"The designation of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our shipping, which prevailed in the early years of our history, should be again promptly adopted by congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained. We should no longer contributes directly or indirectly, to the maintenancy of the colossal marine of foeign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own. Now that the American navy is assuming a position commensurate with our importance as a nation, a policy I am giad to observe the Republican platform strongly inderses, we must supplement it with a merchant marine that will gives us the aivantages in both our coastwise and foreign trade that we ought naturally and properly to cajoy. It should be at once a matter of public policy and national pride to reposses this immense and prosperous trade. Merchant Marine and Navy. Civil Service Reform.

"The plotge of the Republican national convention that our civil service laws shall be austained and thoroughly and honestry metored, and extended wherever practicable," is in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four year, and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents deery those reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages gained after so many year, agitation and effort. They concertage a return to methods of party favoritism, which both parties have often denounced, that apperience has conformed, and that the people have repeatedly disapproved. The Republican party samestly appeared they upon this question. It will need to improve, but more degra to the public service.

There are other important and timels duclations in the platform which I cannot here issues I must content against timels duclations in the platform which I cannot here issues I must content against timels duclations in the platform which I cannot here issues I must content against timels duclated that they have my appeared. If, as Republicant we have lately adjuncted assault upon the financial integrity of the generalisation, with what may seem great stress and agreement, we have done it because the memore is so grave as a domant expectal consideration and because as are sometimed that if the people are avoited to the true understanding and thousains of this diver and inflation more mental that we made the best service possible to the consider, and we appeal to the intelligence, conscious and patchettem of the people, irrespective of a service possible to the consider, and we appeal to the intelligence, conscious and patchettem of the people, irrespective of a service possible to the consider.

Law and Order.

"We avoid no issue. We meet the sudden, langerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order, and upon those to whom is confided by the constitution and laws the authority to aphold them, which our opponents have made, with the same courage that we have faced every emergency since our organization as party more than forty years ago. Government by law must first be assured; ererything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessnoss must be extinguished by the fires of an unselfish and loty patriotism. Every attack upon the public faith, and every suggestion of the repudiation of dobts, public and private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that honesty is the bes policy, or who love their country and would preserve unsullied her national honor.

Good Government.

"If called by the suffrage of the people to assume the duties of the high office of president of the United States, I shall count it a privil adge to aid, even in the slightest degree, in th promotion of the spirit of fraternal regard which should animate and govern the citizens of every section, state or part of the republic. After the lapse of a century since its utterance let us, at length and forever heroafter, heed the admonition of Washington: There should be no North, no South, no East, no West-but a common country.' It shall my constant aim to improve every opportu by to a vance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbarance and instice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness, by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of broth proper efforts to restors the relations of broth-wiy respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the states. I would be glad to contribute toward binding in indivisible union the different divis-ions of the country, which, indee it, now have svery inducement of sympathy and interest to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see dem-onstrated to the world that the North and the South and the East and the West are not separated, or in danger of becoming separated, the South and the East and the West are not separated, or in danger of becoming separated, because of sectional or party differences. The war is long since over. 'We are not enemies, but friends,' and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, its peace and good order, and its continued ascendancy among the greatest governments on earth.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEE."

A BIG DAY FOR BRYAN.

Made Speeches in Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y., and in Erie, Pa-

Erie, Pa., Aug. 27.—William J. Bryan made speeches yesterday in three cities of two states-Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y., and Erie, Pa. and incidently traveled several hundred miles to meet the thousands who gathered from the surrounding country to hear him at each place. The day's demonstration culminated in Erie, where the meeting of 350 delegates of the Democratic societies of Pennsylvania made the presence of the candidate particularly opportune. Here Mr. Bryan made three stirring speeches to as many different audiences in the evening being driven quickly from one half to another. quickly from one hall to another. The first meeting was at Maennerchor hall, which held 2,500 persons, to whom Mr. Bryan appealed to study the issue of the campaign and vote their convictions. His second appearance was on the stage of the Auditorium, where he faced an audience of equal training and the second speech was like size, and the second speech was, like the first, brief but stirring. Outside of the Eric opera house thousands more had waited for a glimpse of the candidate, and inside were assembled the delegates to the meeting of the Democratic societies. When the people were admitted they filled the house in five minutes and the doors were closed upon hundreds.

NO ANARCHY FOR HIM. Candidate Bryan Talks About Some Epi-

thets That Are Hurled at Him. ROME, N. Y., Aug. 26.-In Hanover square 5,000 people gathered to hear Mr. Bryan. Mrs. Bryan, exhausted by the exciting journey of the previous day, remained in her room at the Yates, for almost the first time in the campaign failing to hear her husband speak. Mr. bryan said: "I thought it might be well for one who is accused of being a candidate of a body of Anarchists to show himself in order that you may judge whether he looks like one who is bent upon destroying the zovernment under which he lives. I believe, my friends, that there is no Mr. Bryan. Mrs. Bryan, believe, my friends, that there is no one in all this land who is more in love with our institutions than I. glory in the liberty of our people and I glory in the opportunities which our nation presents to every citizen and to the children of all who live beneath the flag".

FUSION IN MICHIGAN.

Democrats, Populists and Silverites United Under a Joint Name.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 26,—The conferees appointed by the three conventions yesterday reached an agreement at 11 o'clock this morning. They decided that the name at the head of the ticket should be the "Democratic People's Upion Silver carty." that the Populists should be "Democratic People's Upion Silver party;" that the Populists should be accorded three electors and have the acmination sor auditor general, and that the three conventions should meet in joint session to pominate the state ticket, the Populists and silver men together to have a representation equal to that of the Democrats.

Bryan on McKinley's Letter. BROCKTON, N. Y., Aug. \$8.- The Bryan party left Erie for Buffalo at 12:33 o'clock to-day. There were few stops on the way, and there was no noteworthy demonstration.

Mr. liryan devoted himself to the perusal of McKinley's letter of acceptance. Asked if he would give his views upon the letter, he said: "I have read the letter. I don't care to make any comments upon it. I suppose it can be considered the golden text of the Republican lesson."

DANVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—At June tion City last night Oscar Patterson of Ewell, Tenn. and Dr. William of Ewell, Tenn., and Dr. William B. Hunn of Shelby City, collided while riding their bicycles at a high rate of speed and Patterson received a concussion of the brain, which caused his death at a o'clock this morning. Hunn was knocked senseless, but will recover. Patterson was about 23 years old and a son of William W. Patterson, a railroad man.

Washington, Aug. 27. — General John & Gordon, United States Sanaior from Georgia, declined to-day to
haik on politics or on the fluancial
saue now before the people, saying
that he was practically out of politics
and would absolutely retire from
political life at the end of his present Gordon Out of Politics

CALIFORNIA FUSION.

Complete Union on Congressmen Pro-

posed-Trouble for the Electors. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27 .- Fusion committees representing the Democrats. Populists and Bimettallists met yesterday and appointed a committee of sixteen to be known as the joint congressional committee, to select congressional candidates. To vote of four Democrats, four Populists and two silver men, and the candidate receiving such a vote will be the union nominee of the three parties. Other nominees must then with-draw or depend for their support on personal followers.

Secretary of State Brown says that he will refuse to place upon the tickets the names of the fusion Dem-

tickets the names of the fusion Democratic Populist presidential electors, on the ground that the election law of California requires the names of the electors to be arranged alphabetically in groups under their party designation. He says that as soon as the fusionists present the names to him he will dictate a letter to the attended to the says that are consequently as the fusion of the says that are consequently as the says that are says to the says that are says to the says that are says that a torney general asking for his opinion in the matter.

ILLINOIS GOLD MEN.

One Thousand Delegates in Convention-

General Black Heads the Ticket CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Democratic gold standard state convention was called to order this afternoon by Chairman C. A. Ewing of the state committee, with about 1,000 delegates

present, representing every county in the state.

The following ticket was unanimously nominated: Governor, General John C. Black; lieutenant governor, Chester Babcock; attorney general, William S. Forman; state treassrer, Edward Ridgely; secretary of tate, L. J. Kakeski; auditor, F. E. W. Brink; university trustees, A. C. Bab-cock and Clara Bourland.

AN ACCIDENT AT UTICA

The Platform on Which Bryan Was

Speaking Gave Way. UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 27.-W. J. Bry-an's eventful day ended with an accident which narrowly missed being a disaster. One-half of the platform from which he was addressing the crowd of several thousand persons in the square in front of the Baggs hotel the square in front of the Baggs hotel in Utica, at midnight, fell to the ground, and although the presidential candidate escaped injury, Clinton Beckwith of Herkimer, a member of the reception committee, had an ankle sprained; John T. Teller had a leg broken and several others were badly bruised and cut, but no one was se iously injured.

NO CAMPAIGN MONEY. Federal Officeholders Forbidden to Se

or Make Contributions. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The civil service commission has issued an order to federal officholders warning all employes against seeking or making contributions for campaign purposes. The order is sweeping in its character and affects all branches of the government service. Violators of the law will be prosecuted.

Death of J. F. H. McKibben TOPEKA, Kan., August 27 .- J. F. H. McKibben, auditor of the Atchison, Topeks and Santa Fe Railway company, who was injured while hunting trip near New Castle. lied at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morn-

Turkey Must Do Retter.

Constantinople, Aug. 27.— United States Minister Alexander W. Terrell has notified the Turkish government that the latter's answer to the demands of the United States for indemnity as a result of the burning of the American missions at Kharput and Marash is not satisfactory. Marash is not satisfactory. LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

ö	OMAHA.	1000	15	2000
5	Butter—Creamery separator Butter—Fair to good country. Egg-Fresh	14	8 1	6
ì		8	8	816
l	Spring Chickens Lemons—Choice Messinas Honey—Fancy White Potatoes—New	6 00	870	8
ì	Potatoes-New	20	8 2	5
9	Hay-Upland, per ton	4 00	865	10
į	Potatoes—New	1 50	6 20	00
3	SOUTH OMAHA STOCK N		ET.	250
į	Hogs-Light Mixed	2 60	999	6
9	Bulls	2 40	933	15
i	Milkers and springers	2 60	G 3 1	a.
ğ	CalvesCows	3 00		00
ı	Stockers and Feeders	1 80 2 75	6 3 2	50
8	Sheep-Native Feeders	2 65		70
g	Sheep-Lambs	3 00	0	No.
1	Wheat-No. 2 Spring	56	0 1	MM
ı	Corn-Per bu	S1 151	3	in.
9	Pork	5 60		75
9	Cattle Stockers and Feeders	1 15 6 00	911	15
i	Hogs-Medlum mixed	100	91	25
ğ	Sheep-Lambs	2 40	21	10
ı	Wheat-No. 2, Red Winter			
ı	Corn No. 2	-	9	
į	Pork	115	4:	6
i	Lard ST. LOUIS.	• 10	-	*
ì	Wheat-No. 2 red, cash	40	2	214
9	Corn—Per bu	3 (0)	Ž.	1854
ı	Cattle-Native Ship'ng Steers.	2.00	61	ñ
ı	Wheat-No. 2 hard			**
	Corn-No. L.	19	9	NA.
ı	Cattle Stockers and feeders	3.50	91	-
ı	Hoge-Mixed	S 048	12.0	200

Gordon Out of Politice
Washington, Aug. 27. — General
John R Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia, declined to-day to
talk on politics or on the flusticial
issue now before the people, saling
that he was practically out of folicies
and would absolutely retire from
political life at the end of his present
term.

Counter Nominated.

Counter, Mo., Aug. 21.—The leratic convention of the Fifth gressonal district numinate Mayor W. S. Cowherd of Katifator congress on the Grat ballot.