# GROVER ACCEPTS.

The Mx-President's Letter to His Supporters.

#### THE QUESTIONS IN CONTROVERSY.

His Conservative Position on the Tariff-Money to He Sound and Abundant-The Pensioners-Immigration -Duty of Officials.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- Grover Cleveland yesterday gave out his letter accepting the presidential nomination by the democratic party. It is as follows: Hon. William L. Wilson and others, commit-

Gentlemen: In responding to your formal otification of my nomination to the presi-ency by the national democracy, I hope I may e permitted to say at the outset that contin ed reflection and observation have confirme me in my adherence to the opinions which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared

touching the questions involved in the canvass.

This is a time above all others when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposal time. the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and administration of our government can be ascertained and by which the jus-tice and honesty of every political question can be judged. If dectrines or theories are pre-sented which do not satisfy this test loyal Americans must pronounce them false and mis-

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earn-ings concededly constitutes the special purpose and mission of our free government. This de-sign is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment or its unjustifiable diminution by the government itself is a be-trayal of the people's trust.

THE TARIFF.

We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing through federal taxation to surrender a part of their carnings and income. Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of federal taxation. Such legislation results assuredly in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hand of the tax gatherer. We

directly into the hand of the tax gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpabily to be persuaded by any sophigary that they do not exist, or are paid by foreigners. Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It necords with the professions of American free institutions and its justice and honesty answer the total supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rost. This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expendi-tures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, insamuch as it exhibits as absolute ex-burtion and exaction by way of taxation from the substance of the people beyond the necessi-ties of a careful and proper administration of reversment.

covernment.

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly constitution and so trary to the spirit of our constitution and so irery to the spirit of our constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by solish-cess and greed of patriotic sentiment that its statement would rudely shock our people if they had not aiready been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Nover-have honest desire for national growth, patri-otic devotion to country and sincere regard for those who toil been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its schalf, the pien that our infant industries support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf, the plea that our infant industries should be fostered, did service until discredsxigencies of a terrible war, which ma people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our over-burdened countrymen ask for a relief and a estoration to a fuller enjoyment of their inthat tariff taxation is an American system. the continuance of which is necessary in order that aigh wages may be paid to our working men

These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and tairness of which Americans are pre-eminently groud. It is also true that while our working men and farmers can the least of all our people defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the work-ingman suffering from the importation and emnt of pauper labor instigated by his pro-friends and seeking security for his in terests in organized co-operation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his em-player under cover of a generous solicitude for als wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign mar-kets, where he suffers from a competition in-vited and built up by the system he is asked to

The struggle for uncarned advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corrup-tion in political affairs by encouraging the ex-penditure of money to debauen suffrage in sapport of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangl patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions.

Though the subject of tariff legislation in-volves a question of markets it also involves a question of morals. We cannot with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity, which is the life of our republic, and we

equity, which is the life of our republic, and we shall fail to reach our national destiny if greed and selfishness lead the way.

Recognizing these truths the national democracy will seek by the application of just and sound principles to equalize to our people the blessings due them from the government they support; to promote among our countrymen a closer community of interests cemented by patriotism and national pride and to point out a fair field, where prosperous and diversified patriotism and national pride and to point out a fair field, where prosperous and diversified American enterprise may grow and thrive in the wholesome atmosphere of American industry, ingenuity and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair government aid to discriminating and unfair government aid to

private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in ac-cordance with the principles we profess without disaster or demolition. We believe that the ges of freer raw material should be no corded to our manufacturers and we conte

We anticipate with calmness the misrepre-scription of our motives and purposes, insti-gated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the in-telligence of our fellow countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or in-jury of American interests, and we know they uannot be frightened by the specter of impos-iethic free trade.

The administration and management of our government depends upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will—not its master. Therefore the attempts of the opponents of democracy to interfere with and The minting will be rushed.

control the suffrage of the states through federal agencies develops a design, which no explanation can miligate to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fall to be regarded by faithful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to federal power we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support a steady championship of their rights. port a steady championship of their rights.

MONEY.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state—whether gold, silver or paper—is should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value, or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safety utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency. MONEY. equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.
In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the succeivenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited cur-

CIVIL SERVICE. Public officials are the agents of the people Public officials are the agents of the propie.
It is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainty can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of government employes. These considerations alone are sufficient justilication for an adversarial property. honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, how ever, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of employment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoils hunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason

and argument. PENSIONS. The American people are generous and grate-ful; and they have impressed these character-istics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert

and unvitated by demagoric use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come shall be allowed to hear reverently and lovingity the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion and when capable and worthy, their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

EDUCATION. EDUCATION.

The assurance to the people of the utmost in-dividual liberty consistent with peace and good order is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexatious sumptuary This gives no sanction to vexatious sumptuary laws which unaccessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our people as are not offensive to a just moral sense and are not inconsistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within governmental control and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship, should not involve the impairment of wholesome parental authority, nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of democracy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it racy. It is a symptom of misrule, whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control of personal and family

IMMIGRATION Our people, still herishing the feeling of hu-mane fellowship which belongs to our beginning as a nation, require their government to exwho are oppressed under any rule less frethan ours. A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the presecution of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

THE CANAL The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal as a means of promoting commerce between our states and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Amer-icans to the enterprises which advance the in-terests of the world of civilization, should comnend the project to governmental approval and

WORLD'S FAIR.

Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a sodulous care for things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their or. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian exposition, and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of effort on the part of their government to insure in the grandour of this event a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a spien-did demonstration of American patriotism.

CONCLUSION. In an imperfect and incomplete manner have endeavored to state some of the things which accord with the creed and intention of the party to which I have given my lifelong allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my countrymen nor my party, but to remind both that democratic doctrine lies near the prin ciples of our government and tends to promote the people's good I am willing to be accused or addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashion, for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position on the questions which are now presented to the vot-ers of the land for their decision.

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence less than ever effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility. If the action of the convention your represent shall be indersed by the suffrages of my countrymen I will assume the luties of the great office for which I have been duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, with humble reliance upon the Divine Heing, infinite in power to aid shd constant in a watchful care over our favored nation Yours very truly. GROVER CLEVELAND. Gray Gables, Sept. 26, 1891

Mrs. Anna Hallock, of Wayne, N. Y., has been in bed and unwashed for ten years until a few days ago. Again she has gone to bed to stay until her death. She is a spiritualist and says she is obeying the commands of God.

The design for the world's fair half dollars will be modeled on the Latte head of Columbus on the obverse and a caravel and two globes on the reverse

SURRENDERED TO TAMMANY. The Free-Trade Prophet Pays Some At-tention to Machine Methods.

The same trouble is just now brood ing over Mr. Cleveland that made the last days of his administration unhappy. Between 1884 and 1888 he had devoted himself to courting mugwump favor, and had turned his back in the most positive and offensive way on the leaders of his own party. It was not until about the time of his renomination that it began to dawn upon him that his coddling of the mugwumps and toploftical treatment of the partyworkers had alienated the men whose support he most needed in the campaign, while bringing him nothing in return but the sweetened wind of a small contingent of pompous persons, who strutted round as best thinkers and leaders of public opinion. When he saw the true situation he began to hedge. The crowd that had been clamoring for offices, but had been put off with civil-service reform excuses, got a hearing. The barriers were thrown down, and, to the horror of the mugwumps, the offices were distributed upon the old plan of spoils to the victors. It was too late to remedy the mistake already made. The mugwumps were disgusted, and the old leaders and political workers were not won. So that at the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration the cloud rested on it of having thrown overboard all its professions in favor of civil-service reform without profiting at all by the transaction. The leaders did not trust him. Being defeated, he fell again into the

is very certain, will be cast for the republican ticket. With the democrats the situation is different. The loss of New York is tantamount to the final collapse of their party and its candidates. Unless Cleveland carries New York, he will not stand a ghost of a chance of election. Accordingly, his party is preparing to make the utmost efforts to secure the vote of the Empire state. Against the loss of voters who abandon free trade and join the ranks for protection, against the thousands of new voters, now come of age, mostly native born and for protection, the democrats count upon the courts as naturalization mills to grind out foters from the immigrant class now pouring in from the slums of Europe. It is to be hoped that the cholera regulations excluding immigrants may last until after the election. If they do, it will result in a large diminution of the democratic vote in New York .- San Francisco Argonaut.

#### OPINION OF THE PRESS.

13 The democratic fight is to be made in Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey. New York is gone, and all conservative democrats admit that it will east its vote for Harrison .- Tole-

Under protection the United States manufactures its own phosphorus. That may be one reason why the country has been able to get so much light on the democracy of late .-

They do say that Cleveland will repudiate Col. Watterson's free trade

Cleveland Leader.

## FOR THE SAKE OF HARMONY.



A Terrible Shock to the Old Lady .- N. Y. Advertiser.

embraces of the mugwumps, and for plank. Doubtless he would like to rethe last four years has turned his back on the leaders and workers.

And now it appears that he is about to repeat the experiment of 1889 and undertake to conciliate the men who hate him and whom he despises. There is no patronage in hand to be divided, but there are lots of federal offices in the distance which democratic success will put at his disposal. He knows well-knows it better now than une. ever before-that Messrs. Murphy and Sheehan and Croker and the rest Cleveland gang for telling the truth are not so madly in love with him or so ardently devoted to the principles of be awarded the labor commissioners the cause he represents as to roll up their sleeves and go to work for his election unless they have some positive assurances concerning the distribution of patronage in the event of his success. For these gentlemen make polities a business, and it is business with them all the time. Nothing is more notorious than that the democratic canvass has larged, and the whole party in the state has been listless and apathetic simply because the Tammany leaders had not come to an understanding with Mr. Cleveland as to the distribution of the offices. It has been said by some prominent ones that there would have to be a definite arrangement, not merely a verbal promise, but a written contract, with Mr. Cleveland on this subject before the Tammany organization would exert itself effectively in his behalf. But it is dangerous to put such things in writing, and there is no doubt that the dinner given by Mr. Cleveland to leading democrats the other night was a device, suggested perhaps by Mr. Whitney, to avoid this difficulty.

There have been no disclosures as yet of what took place at this consulation, but one thing is certain: that the dinner meant business, and that the business was to reach an understanding by which Tammany Hall, in consideration of the federal patronage, is to take hold and whoop up the presidential ticket. When Mr. Cleveland sent out his invitations to the Tammany leaders it was a surrender on his part to the machine. Talk as he may about his aversion to machine methods, he knows they are necessary to his success, and if he should be elected it will be, as The Sun says, "because he represents the methods of Senator Hill, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Croker and the democracy of the state of New York." It is his second surrender to the machine. Whether clinched by written documents or not has not yet appeared. It might as well be, for the conviction that a bargain was made amounts, with or without written proofs, to a certainty in the public mind. And this, we take it, eliminates the civil service plank from the Chicago platform .-N. Y. Tribune.

### A FORLORN HOPE.

How the Democrats Expect to Carry New York. A prominent Cleveland democrat of York, in stating his reasons for the belief that the Empire state will cast its vote for Cleveland, confidently reckons upon the thousands of votes of newly naturalized aliens, freshly made voters for the occasion, who are sure to put in bal'ots for the democratic ticket; and he significantly adds: "As they always do." It is of the utmost imporance to the demograts to carry New York. Harrison can be elected with the thirty-six electoral votes of New York against him; but these votes, it I dustries."-N. Y. Press.

pudiate Col. Watterson's Adlai Stevenson, too, but it is forever too late to do that. - Minneapolis Tribune

13"A veteran leader of the Boston democracy is quoted as frankly confessing: "We are handleapped by the general prosperity of the country." in these words! And yet it fits the democratic party like a glove -N. Y. Trib-

If Peck is to be destroyed by the about labor, the same treatment must of Indiana and Massachusetts. have both testified that business is steadily improving under the new tariff law. -N. Y. Advertiser.

We don't hear anything more about that "billion dollar congress?" 'the bankrupt United States treasury:' 'those pauper pensioners;" "the poor man's little dinner pail." What are democrats going to place on their banners this year, anyway? Will they just go in with Cleve and Steve and the iger?-Chicago Inter Ocean.

Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, whose report concerning the increase of wages in New York under the McKinley law has thrown the Cleveland men into spasms of rage. was not an appointee of Gov. Hill, as has been stated, but of Mr. Cleveland himself, in 1883. The reason why he is detested by the Cleveland idolaters is that he failed either to suppress or to manipulate the statistics which were reported in his bureau. - Boston Jour-

The democrats and magwamps have exhausted vituperations in their denunciations of Labor Commissioner Peck. Now they are resorting to the courts to force him to do that which, as a gentleman and an official, he is in honor bound not to do. There is no likelihood that the courts will compel him to violate the confidence of the men from whom he has precured information that is not palatable to the men of his own party.-N. Y. Tribune.

#### McKinley Wages. The annual statistics of manufactures

published by the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor have always borne the best reputation for accuracy, for the effort has been to get as full returns as possible. Chief Horace G. Wadlin and his predecessors have done their part every year and have succeeded each year in getting an increased number of manufacturers to do theirs. They heard from 1,027 establishments in 1887, 1,140 in 1888, 1,384 in 1889, 3,041 in 1s00, and 3,745 in 1804. We presume the report for 1801, just published, will be denounced as a republican campaign document, for it shows that the average industrial wages in Massachusetts rose from 8437.93 in 1890 to \$441.90 in 1891an advance of 0.91 per cent. It was facts of this sort, as shown by the United States census, the unanimous report of the United States senate committee, the official reports of the labor commissioners of New York and Indiana, and now by the report of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics. which induced Gen. Francis A. Walker, of the Massachusetts institute of technology, himself a free trader in theory, to admit in his advanced course on "Political Economy" that pretective duties tend "to create and maintain high rates of wages in the factory in

#### PLATT IN LINE.

Great Speech of the New York Republican Leader.

He is no Prodigal But a True Republicas -His Ringing Words in Favor of the Republican Candidates and Republican Principles.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29. - The first repubican mass meeting of the present presidential campaign in this city was held last night in Cooper union. There were fully 3,000 persons inside the hall-all it could possibly hold-and twice that number without, vainly seeking admis-The hall itself was profusely decor-

ated with American flags and on either side of the speakers' stand were the German and Irish flags. Back of the platform hung the portraits of Harrison and Reid, draped with flags. Long before the meeting began the enthusiasm manifested itself. It was music by the band, songs by the Protection quartette, and the audience went wild over the entrance of Thomas C. Platt, Warner Miller and Chauncey M. Depew.

When some degree of silence had returned, Chairman Brookfield, of the republican county committee, advanced to the speaker's platform and announced that he had been charged with the pleasant duty of introducing the chairman of the evening, the distinguished, the aggressive, the loyal republican, Thomas C. Platt.

Mr. Platt's name was received with cheers, increasing in volume as he himself stepped forward to the speaker's desk. When the subsidence of the applause permitted him to do so, Mr. Platt said:

Mr. Chairman: I thank you and the commit tee for this high honor, and, fellow republicans. I thank you for this warm greating. Its cordiality and generosity suggest the suspicion that I may be regarded by you in the light of a prodigal son. Surely I could lay no claim to the title of "favorite son," and I must protest against being stigmatized as a prodigal. The modern David takes frequent occasion to as-sure the public of the imperishability of his democracy. My past record renders it unneces-sary for me to impress upon you the fact that I am a republican. I have been a republican ever since the old party was organized, and never expect to be anything but a republican. [Ap-

plause.]
There can be no prodigal sons this year. The great fundamental principles of the party are

at stake. [Applicase] Our friends, the enemy, and our enemies claiming to be friends [laughter] have mani-fested much anxiety over the great contest which took place at the last rational convenwhich took piace at the lists instronds conven-tion between the friends of the different as-pirants for the presidential nomination. Only two conventions have occurred since the repub-lic was founded in which the flerwest strife has not been engendered, and those were the con-ventions which nominated for the second time the father of his country. George Washington, and the savior of his country, Ulysses S. Grant

[Applause.]
It is right. The high office of president of this great republic should be the crowning reward of a noble ambition; the reward for distinguished service and a successful public life; the great seal of a nation's trust and the recognition. nition of its tried and faithful servants. The republicans who supported the different caudi-dates have nothing for which to apologize. Any one of them is qualified to rule this nation in the darkest hours of trial or in the golden days general prosperity of the country. of its prosperity. [Applause ] Contemplate What an awful indictment is conveyed the illustrious trio and mark well these remarkable men:

There was the champion of the great principle of protection to American industries, an who has been weighed in the balance and never found wanting: a republican tried by every test and true as the steel of a Damascus blade, Ohio's favorite son and gowernor, William McKinley, Jr. [Applause.]

wart form of the man whose name has stirred the hearts of millions of republicars throughman of his generation. You anticipate his e, and I hardly need mindon James G.

Blaine, of Maine [Appleuse.]
But a majority of the convention decided that he who, four years ago, rescued the nation from democratic misrule: who during the years of his incumbency had so faithfully borne the re-publican standard and whose administration had signally promoted national prosperity, should lead us again to victory, and Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, became the republican nominee. [Great applause.] He stands to-day as the representative of the

grand old republican party, the bearer of the flag of protection, reciprocity and honest money; and as such regardless of all former preferences, we pledge him a united party with unwavering loyalty and faith and from this night we march forward: till the 5th of Novem-ber, a solid phalanx, bearing banners illumi-nated with the inspiring inscription: "Harrison, Reid and Victory." [Prolongedappiause.] The democratic party can boast of two hor

and consistent statesmen, Larry O'Neil, of Ohio, and Henry Watterson, of Kentucky [Laughter.] They, like John the Baptist of old, have prepared the way for us and made success straight. Despite the frantic efforts of Mr. Cleveland and Senator Hill, the democratic party cannot go into this campaign under the lying banner of "tariff reform."

The democratic convention at Chicago would have no such milk-and-water principle, so it denounced the McKinley tariff as a cheat and a fraud, denied the government the right to proect the workingman, threw the plant of tariff reform overboard to the fishes and substituted another plank sawed out long age by the late Samuel J. Tilden, viz. "Tariff for revenue only," and on that planic the republican parts joins issue with the democracy. [Applause.] The republican party believes that the most The republican party beneves that the measured function of generalment is the protecting of the workmen, and the noblest work to which any party can dedicate itself is in, the building up and fostering of those great industries by which the progress and prosperity of the nation are assured. [Applause] Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill both

claring that protection is a cheat, but neither of them dares indorse absolute free trade, so of them dares indorse absolute free trade, so, they are both competied to reputiate the plat-form and to struckle the issues. They prac-tically declare that we cannot afford labor full protection, but may give it just a little. In his letter of acceptance, Mr. Cleveland has been forced to wrestle with a condition, not atheory, viz., he has undertaken to spit on the platform and to appeat to rate as a consistent democrat. [Laurher.] [Laughter.]
There are other conditions that are not these

There are other conditions that are not theories, which he neglects to address himself. For instance, one of the vital questions which can not be ignored and which is very deeply agitating the democratic "mackine politicina" of the state and mation is whether it is ordained that the ranguamp tail shall, was the domocratic dog. [Laughter.] This cause is said to have been defined at a dinner where the mugwump was excluded and in favor of the mack\_s. but the great democratic musses at this moment have no reliable information on this momentous question.

Again, he overlooked that embarrassing con dition which was embodied in the recent report of that excellent democratic official known as of that excellent democratic concial known as the commissioner of statistics of labor. Fashould have definitely sattled the questler, whether Peck should be crucified to appease the wrath of the free trade magwamp, and thus be put on the list of martyrs to the holy muse of protection: also that other burning question, whether the tariff should be made a local issue, and Peck faces. Peck figures and Peck measures should be excluded from the canvass by the democratic courts.

the democratic courts.

He has been driven to embrace the tariff as of his arch enemy, and to humiliatingly

adopt the imaginary issue of the journalist statesman who has stigmatized him as a "stuffed prophet." In the expressive language of that same democratic oracle, "the tariff part of Mr. Cleveland's letter is full of carefully selected maxims and is as clastic as a caout-

chouc." [Laughter and applause.]
For the future the party of Andrew Jackson,
John C. Calhous. James Buchanan and David
B. Hill may be considered as relieved from the
necessity and trouble of holding national conventions. A self-constituted committee of all-wise
magaziness can be relied upon to furnish the mugwumps can be relied upon to furnish the candidate, and their candidate will never fall to be a platform unto him-self [Laughter.] The masses must be content if they are still permitted to exercise their old prerogative of voting early and often.
The republican party believes in honest money: no juggling with or debasing the namoney: no jugging with or debasing the na-tional currency. [Applause.] It wants a silver dollar the equal of a gold dollar, and it wants a paper dollar backe. By the honor of the repub-lic a representative of value as precious as either silver or gold. [Applause.] In the dark-est hour this nation ever saw, when gold was worth \$2.50, the republican party. True to its principles, refused to compromise the nation's honor by paying the interest on its public debt

In greenbacks. [Applause.]
What was the result? The United States bonds became the gilt-edged investment of the financial world. It hastened the resumption of specie payments, and to-day the commercial and financial credit of the United States is equaled by but one other nation on the face of the earth, its 3 and 3% per cent bonds standing at the head of all other financial securities on all the great money markets of the plause 1 No greater financial crimes have been attempted in this country than that of the Demperats in their attempt to substitute the issues of irresponsible state banks for our present na tional currency.

Who looks at a greenback now with the properly authentiested stamp of the United States upon it to ask whether it is good or not? The na-tion's faith is pleaged for its redemption and the golden eagle, fresh from the mint, has no more value than that symbol of the nation's promise. [Applause ] No. no. gentlemen. no more wildcat democratic money. We stopped that kind of banking when Lee laid down his sword at Appenratox, and we furnished our English cousins with enough democratic shimplasters to redeem the confederate bonds and notes, which, unfortunately for them, they had invested in a lost cause.

The republican party believes in commercial reciprocity. (Applause) If we grant a special favor to any nation for the introduction of its products or manufactures within our borders. we demand a return in the right to enter free the products of manufacturers of the United States. The result of this item of international exchange has helped to bring us to the close of the fiscal year of 1891 and 1892 the exports of the United States to \$1,003,000,000, leaving a balance in gold against our imports of 223,000. 60) on the right side of the nation's ledger. Applause 1

And now one word about the so-called 'force bill." Democratic papers have persisten ly for months spread through their columns all sorts of incendiary appeals and boyus inform ation in regard to this alleged force bill. There never as been a force bill that was indorsed by the republican party and the information fur-nished on that subject is of the same character as the cable dispatches of interviews with His-marck, and imaginary discoveries in the reography of Mars. The issue is forced, fictiious and rotten

The republican party, however, believes in a free ballot and a fair count, and that we will have [Applause] We fought for that right from Bull Run to Appamaton we paid for the blessed privilege five thousand millions of doilars and over half a million precious lives, and in God's name we will fight for it as long as a single republican remains alive within the limits of the American union, be it in the state of Alabama or in the state of New York.

The democratic party has robbed us of an inpector in every election district in this city to make their contemplated frauds easier of per-petration; but ourifriends above Harlem river need not fear. On election day we shall have republicans enough to guard the beliet boxes nd we will have a fair count for the candidates of the republican party or we will know the

reason why. [Cheers.]

No cries of "Stop, thief!" no wild catcalls against Quay and Martin: no frantic denunciations of Davenport will prevent the republican party from having a fair registration and an honest count, even in the city of Tweed and ammany. [Prolonged applause

Again, the republican party will not condone political fraul and theft, no matter by whom committed, whatsoever his name and howso ver high sounding his title

The senate of New York has been stolen from the electors of this state by those who commanded high official station. Denied jusdee where the numblest citizen has a right expect it, in the court of last resort, the repubilean party appeals to the people, and has no fear the the verdict will render such a crime n this state possible again. [Applause ] Fellow-republicans, we are now on the eve of

battle: the enemy in frontioffus is bold and unscrimulous. Organize, organize, organize throughout the city and throughout the state and throughout the land. No mere enthusiasm and hurrah will compensate for your thorough and perfect work. Work, work, work and join your ward association, help to get up meetings, talk to your neighbors-cacourage your friends, turn out your clubs, and above all help with all your might to get every republican voter on deatton day. New York sends greeting and appeals to

every county in the rural districts of this state. Get out the voters, poll overy republican vote. Each republican ballot will offset a democrat ballot in this Tammany rotten, city: we need them all See that they are all registered and cast. Do this, and when the sun goes down on the 8th of November next it will be upon one of the most glorious victories that has ever crowned the efforts of the republican party since the election of Abraham Lincoln. [Great cheering ] At the conclusion of Mr. Platt's

speech, the prepared list of vice presidents and secretaries was presented and then Mr. Platt introduced "the next. wice president of the United States," Whitelaw Rold, who spoke encouragingly of the prospects of the party in state and nation. .....

### Autuma Coats.

The cloth acouts most largely imports ad are of three-quarter length, and have very; large sleeves. Some araclosely fitted and have lapped fronts, while many are fitted in the back only. the front falling straight and opening on a vest. The latter plan is adopted by Pingat for some handsome jackets. of gree brown and tan closhs, the colors that prevail in such garments. Large directoire revers and berthalike frills of cloth or of velvet are features of new garmants. Another fancy is that of using two kinds of fur on one coat, the revers and collar being of a flat for, to which is added a paperow fleecy fur to serve as a border. Thus Pingat makes a dark green cloth coat with long revers of black Astrakhan of very fine quality edged with an inchwile border of brown Labrador fur with long soft pile. The high collar and flaring cuffs are also combinations of these two furs. This handsome coat a fitted in the back, but has straight roose fronts falling open on a deep continensal vest of velvet, which has pin dots all over its surface and a wide printed border of rich colors down each ide of the middle. —Harper's Bazar.

In a speech at Mansfield, O., Senator John Sherman declared that Mr. Cleveland did not dare to mention the section of the Chicago platform declaring the protective tariff unconstitution.