PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

DENJAMIN HARRISON ON THU ISSUES OF THE OAY.

Advantages of Reciprocity and Protection Shows - Parrible Discussion of the Turis"-A Pirm Strud Against Pres Calmage.

TABILINGTON, B. C., Sept. 4, 1892 -Hon. William McKinley, Jr., and Others Committee, Etc.-GENTLEMEN: I now avait myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification which you brought to me on June 20 on the nomination of President of the United States by the Republican National convention held at Minneapolis. I accept the nomination and am grateful for the approval expressed by the convention of the acts of the administration. I have endeavored without wavering, so far as the direction of public attains was commuted to me, to carry out the pleages made to the people in 1888. If the palicies of the administration have not been distinctively and progressively American and Republican policies, the fault has not been in the purpose but in the execution. I shall speak frackly of the legislation of congress and the work of the executive departments, for the credit of any successes that have been attained is in such measure due to others, senators and representatives and to the efficient heads of the several executive departments, that I may do so without impropriety. A vote of want of confidence is asked by our adversaries, and this challenge to a review of what has been done we promptly and gladly accept.

The great work of the l'ifty-first congress has been subjected to the revision of a Democratic house of representatives and the acts of the executive department to its scrutiny and investigation. A Democratic national administration was succeeded by a Republican administration and the fresh ness of the events gives unusual facilities for fair comparison and judgment. There has seldom been a time, I think, when a change from the declared policies of the Republican to the declared policies of the Democratic party involved such serious results to the business interests of the country. A brief review of what has been done and of what the Democractic party proposes to undo will justify this opinion

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Republican party, during the civil war, devised a national currency consisting of United States notes, issued and redeemable by the government, and of national bank notes based upon the security of United States bonds. A tax was levied upon the issues of state banks and the intended result that all such issues should be withdrawn was realized. There are men among us now who never saw a state bank note. The notes furnished dr rectly or indirectly by the United States have been the only and the safe and acceptable paper currency of the people. Eank failures have brought no fright, delay or loss to the billhoiders. The note of an insolvent bank 5 is good and as current as a trensury note, for the credit of the United States is behind it. Our money is all national money, I might almost say international, for these bitls are not only equally and indiscriminately accepted at par in all states but in some foreign coun-

The Democratic party, if entrusted with the control of the government, is now pledged to repeal the tax on state bank issues, with a view to putting into circulation again, under such legislation as the state may adopt, a flood of local bank is sues. Only those who in the years before the war experienced the meonvenience and losses attendant upon the use of such money can appreciate what a return to that system involves. The denomination of a bill was then often no indication of its value. The Bank Detector of yesterday was not a safe guide to day as to credit or values. Merchants deposted several times during the day—lost the hour of bank closing should show a depreciation of the money taken in the morning. The traveler could not use in a journey to the East the issues of the most solvent banks of the West; and in consequence a money changer's office was the familiar neighbor of the ticket office and the lunch counter. The farmer and the laborer found the money received for the products of their jabor deof a bill was then often no indication of its farmer and the laborer found the money received for the products of their labor de-preciated when they came to make their purchases, and the whole business of the country was bindered and bardened. Changes may become necessary, but a Xattonal system of currency—safe and acceptable throughout the whole country, is the good fruit of bitter experiences, and I am sure our people will not consent to the peactionary proposal made by the Democratic party

OCEAN COMMERCE.

Few subjects have elicited more discussion or excited more general interest than that of a recovery by the United States of its appropriate share of the ocean carry-ing trade. This subject touches not only our pockets but our national pride. Practically all charges for transporting to Europe the enormous annual supplies of provisions furnished by this country and for the large return of manufactured proprovisions furnished by this country and or the large return of manufactured products have for many years been paid to foreign shipowhers. Thousands of immigrants annually, seeking homes under our hag, have been denied the sight of it until they entered Sandy Hook, while increasing thousand of American citizens, bent upon European travel, have each year scepped into a foreign jurisdiction at the New York docks. The merchandise balance of trade which the treasury books show, is largely reduced by the annual tribute which we pay for freight and passage moneys. The great ships—the fastest upon the sea—which are now in peace profiting by our trade, are in a secondary sense war ships of their respective governments and in time of war would, under existing contracts with those governments, speedily take on the guns for which their docks are already prepared and enter with terrible efficiency upon the work of destroying our commerce. The undisputed fact is that the great steamship lines of Europe were built up and are now in part sustained by direct or indirect government nich the latter taking the form of liberal pay for carrying the inails or of a nanual notice given in consideration or agreements to construct ships so as to adapt them for earrying an armament and to turn them pay for carrying the mails or of an annual nonus given in consideration or agreements to construct ships so as to adapt them for carrying an armament and to turn them over to the government on demand upon specified terms.

It was plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would have such lines, a similar poley must be entered upon. The fifty-first congress enacted such a law, and under its beneficent increases sixteen American steamships of an

exteen American steamships of an age tonings of \$7.00 tons and costoned have been built or contracted of it in American shippards. In additionally is now practically certains about 15 and 15

sailing out of New York for any European port. This contract will result in the con-struction in American yards of four new passenger steamships of 10,000 tons each passenger steamships of 10,000 tons card costing about \$8,000,0000, and will add to our naval reserve six steamships, the fastest upon the sea. A special interest has been taken by me in the establishment of lines from our South Atlantic and gulf ports; and thouth my expectations have not yet been realized, aftention has been called to the advantages possessed by these called to the advantages posts, and when their people are more fully alive to their interests I do not doubt that they will be able to secure the capital needed to enable them to profit by their ereat natural advantages. The Demograph needed to enable them to profit by their great natural advantages. The Democratic party has found no place in its platform for any reference to this subject and has shown its hestility to the general policy by refusing to expend an appropriation made during the last administration for occan mail contracts with American lines. The patriotic people, the workmen in our shops, the capital seeking new enterprises, must decide whether the great ships owned by Americans which have sought American registry shall again humily ask a place in the English hava reserve the great ships now on the designers' tables go to foreign shipwards for construction and the United States lose the new brightening opportunity of recevering a place commensurate with its wealth, the skill of its constructors and the courage of its sallors in the carrying trade of the seas. RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Another related measure, as forcishing an increased ocean traffic for our ships, and of great and permanent benefit to the farmers and manufacturers as well is the reciprocity policy declared by section 3 of the tariff act of 1890 and now in practical conception with five of the nations. heal operation with five of the nations of Central and South America, with San Domingo, the Spanish and Brilish West India Islands, and with Germany and Aus-India islands, and with Germany and Austria, under special trade arrangements with each. The removal of the duty on sugar and the continuance of coffee and tea upon the free list, while giving great relief to our own people by cheapening articles used increasingly in overy household, was also of such enormous advantage to the countries exporting these articles as the accessory that in consuleration thereof reto suggest that in consueration thereof re-correcal favors should be shown in their lar-fuls to articles exported by us to their mar-kets. Great credit is due to Mr. plaine for kets. Great creant is due to Mr. blame for the vigor with which he pressed this view upon the country. We have only begun to realize the benefit of those trade arrange-ments. The work of creating new agen-cies and of adapting our goods to new inst-kets has necessarily taken time, but the results already attained are such, I am sure, as to establish in popular firror the policy of reciprocal trade, based upon the tree importation of such articles as do not intarionsily compete with the products of free importation of such attretes as do not impariously compete with the products of our own farms, mines or factories, in ex-change for the free or favored introduction of our produce in other countries.

EUROPE FEARS OUR RECIPROCITY. The obvious efficacy of this policy in in-erensing the foreign trade of the United States at once attracted the alarmed at-tention of European trade journals and boards of trade. The British board of trade has presented to that government a memorial asking for the appointment of a commission to consider the best means of memorial asking for the apportaneous of a commission to consider the best means of counteracting what is called the commercial crusade of the United States. At a meeting held in March last of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain, the president reported that the exports from Great Britain to the Latin American countries during the last year had decreased \$23,750,000, and that this was not due to temperary causes but directly to the recuprocity policy of the United States. Germany and France have also snown their startled appreciation of the fact that a new and vigorous contestant has appeared in the battle for the markets and has already secured important advantages. The most convincing evidence of the tremendous commercial strength of our position is found in the fact that Great the tremendous commercial strength of our position is found in the fact that Great Britain and Spain have found it necessary to make reciprocal trade agreements with us for their West India colonies and that Germany and Austria have given us im-portant concessions in exchange for the continued free importation of their beet

have been made, our trade to June 30, 1892, had increased 23.78 per cent. With Brazii the increase was nearly 11 per cent.; with Cuba, during the first ten months, our ex-ports increased \$5,702,193 or 54.85 per cent, and with Porto Rico \$590,599 or 34 per cent. The liberal participation of our far cent. The liberal participation of our farmers in the benefits of this policy is shown by the following report from our consuigeneral at Havana under date of July 26 last: "During the first haif year of '91 Havana received 140,056 bags of flour frem Spain and other ports of the island about an equal amount, or approximately 280,112 bags. During the same period Havana received 12,976 bags of American flour and other ports approximately an equal amount, making about 28,096 bags. But for the first half of this year Spain has sent less than 1,000 bags to the whole island and the United States has sent to Havana alone 168,487 bags and about an equal amount to other ports of the island, making approximately 337,000 for the first half of 1892."

AMERICAN PORE.

AMERICAN PORK.

Partiy by reason of the reciprocal trade agreement but more largely by reason of the removal of the sanitary restrictions upon American perk, our export of perk pro-ducts to Germany increased during the ten-months ending June 30 last \$2,025,071 or about \$2 per cent. The British Trade Jourabout Expercent. The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, speaking of the increase of the American coal exports and of the failing off of the English coal exports, says: "It is another case of American competition. The United States now supplies Cuba with about 150,000 tons of coal annually, and there is every prospect of this trade increasing as the forests of the island become exhausted and the use of steam machinery on the sugar estates is developed. Alabama coal especially is securing a reputation in the Spanish West Indies and the river and rail improvements of the Southern states will undoubtedly make an important guif trade. The new reciprocity policy by which the The new reciprocity policy by which the United States is enabled to import Cuban sugar will, of course, assist the American coal exporters even more effectively than the new lines of railway."

the new lines of rathway."

DEMOCEATS PROMISE NO PROTECTION.

The Democratic platforn promises a repeal of the tariff law containing this provision and especially denounce as a sham reciprocity that section of the law under which these trade arrangements have been made. If no other issue were involved in the campaign, this alone would give it momentous importance. Are the farmers of the areat grain growing states willing to surrender these new, large and increasing markets for their surplus? Are we to have nothing in exchange for the free importation of sugar and coffee and at the same time to destroy the sugar planters of the South and the ocet sugar industry of the Northwest and of the Pacific coast; or are we to have the taxed sugar and coffee, which a "tariff for revenue only" necessarily involves, with the added loss of the new markets which have been opened? As I have shown, our commercial rivals in Ex-rope do not regard this reciprocity policy as a sham, but as a serious threat to a trade supremacy they have long enjoyed. They would rejoice, and if prudence did not restrain, would illuminate their depressed manufacturing cities over the news that the United States had abandoned its system of protection and reciprocity. They see very clearly that if American products and trade be restricted, a corresponding increase of European production and trade will follow, and they will not believe that what is no plain to them can be hidden from our own people. DEMOCRATS PROMISE NO PROTECTION.

meets my most hearty approvat. The convention did not adopt a schedule out a principle that is to control all tauff schedules. There may be differences of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to affect an equalization between wages abroad and at home. In some not remote national campaigns the usue has been or more correctly, has been made to appear to be between a high and a low protective tariff, both parties expressing solicitious regard for the wages of our working people and for the prosperity of our domestic industries. But under a more courageous leadership, the Democratic party has now practically declared that, if given power, it will enact a tariff law without any regard to its effect upon wages or upon the capital invested in our great industries. The majority report of the Committee on Platform to the Democratic National Convention of Cheago, contained this clause: "That when custom house taxation is evicel upon articles of any kind produced in this country the difference between the cost of labor here and abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to insert and the commons additional immeets my most hearty approval. The conhere and abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tarrif fail with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen." Here we have a distinct admission of the Republican contention that American workingmen are advantaged by a turiff rate equal to the difference between home and foreign wages, and a declaration only against the alteged "additional impositions" of the existing tarrif law, Again, this majority report further declared. "But in making a reduction in Again, this majority report nurther de-clared: But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any do-mestic industries, but rather to promote their locality growth. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legisla-tion for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step-regardful of the labor and capital in-volved. Here we have an admission that many of our industries depend upon pro-tective duties "for their successful con-tinuance" and a declaration that the tariff-changes should be regardful of such industinuance" and a declaration that the tariff changes should be regardful of such industries and of the myosted capital. The overwheiming rejection of these propositions, which has before received the sanction of Democratic National conventions was not more indicative of the new and more courageous leadership to which the party has now committed itself than the substitute which was adopted. This substitute declares that protective duties are inconstitutional—high protection, low protection, all anconstitutional. A Bemocratic congress holding this view cannot enact. the congress holding this view cannot enact, nor a Democratic president approve, any tariff schemile, the purpose or effect of which is to limit importations or to give any advantage to an American workman or producer. A bounty might, I judge, be given to the importer under this view of the constitution, in order to increase im-portant importations, and so the revenue-for "revenue only" is the limitation.

RECIPROCITY WOULD GO TOO. Reciprocity of course fails under this de-nunciation, for its object and effect are not revenue but the promotion of councircual exchanges the profits of which go wholly to our producers. The doctrine was not field or taught by the historic Democratic visits and the profits of the processing of the prostatesmen whose fame as American pa-triots has reached this generation eer-tainty not by Jefferson or Jackson. This mad crusade against American shops, the bitter epithets applied to American manufacturers, the persistent disbelief of every report of the opening of a fin plate mill or of an increase of our foreign trade mill of of an increase of our foreign trace by reciprocity are as surprising as they are discred table. There is not a thoughtful business man in the country who does not know that the enactment into law of the declaration of the Chicago convention on the subject of the tariff would at once plunge the country into a business conven-sion such as it has never seen; and there is not a toweldful working man who does not a thoughtful working man who does not know that it would at one; enormously reduce the amount of work to be done in this country by the increase of importa-tions that would follow and necessitate a reduction of wages to the European stand-ard. If any one suggests that this radical policy will not be executed if the Demoas for their West India colonies and that germany and Austria have given us important concessions in exchange for the continued free importation of their bectsught. A few details only as to the increase of our trade can be given here. Taking all the countries with which arrangements have been made, our trade to June 20, 1822. fight of extermination; and another such rightly expressed the logic of the situation when he interpreted the Chicago platform to be an invitation to all Democrats holding even the most moderate protection riews to go into the Republican party

THE PRESENT TARRES LAW. And now a few words in regard to the existing tariff law. We are fortunately able to judge of its influence upon production and prices by the market reports. The day of the prophet of calamity has been succeeded by that of the trace reporter. An examination into the effect of the law upon the prices of protected products and of the cost of such articles as enter into the living of people of small means has been made by a senate committee composed of leading senators of both parties, with the aid of the best statisticians, and the report, sgned by all the parties, with the aid of the best statisti-cians, and the report, signed by all the members of the committee, has been given to the public. No such wide and careful inquiry has ever before been made. These facts appear from the report:

inquiry has ever herore been made. These facts appear from the report:

First—The cost of articles entering into the use of those earning less than \$1.03 per annum, has decreased to May, 1892, 34 per coat, while in farm products there has been an increase in prices, owing in part to an increased foreign demand and the contract of th part to an increased foreign demand and the opening of new markets. In England during the same period the cost of living increased 1.9 per cent. Tested by their power to purchase articles of necessity the earnings of our working people have never been as great as they are now. Second—There has been an average ad-

vance in the rate of wages of .75 of 1 per ent. Third—There has been an advance in the

Third—There has been an advance in the price of all farm products of 18,67 per cent., and of all cereais \$3.59 per cent.

The ninth annual report of the chief of the bureau of labor statistics of the State of New York, a Demogratic officer, very recently issued, corroborates as to that state the facts found by the senate committee. His extended inquiry shows that in the year immediately following the passage of the tariff act of 1890 the aggregate of \$86,377,925 in excess of the aggregate production, \$31,315,130 in excess of the preceding year. In view of this showing of an increase in wages, of a reduction in the cost of articles, of common necessity and of a marked advance in the prices of agricultural products, it is plain that this tariff of a marked advance in the prices of agri-cultural products, it is plain that this tariff law has not imposed burdens but has con-ferred benefits upon the farmer and the

workingman. special effects of the act should be noticed. It was a courageous attempt to rid our people of a long maintained foreign monopoly in the production of tia plate, pearl buttons, silk pluth, linens, lace, etc. Once or twice in our history the production of tin plate had been attempted and the prices obtained by the Welsh makers would have enabled our makers to produce it at a profit. But the Welsh makers at once cut prices to a point that drove the American beginners out of the business; and when this was accomplished made their own prices. A correspondent of the Industrial World, the official organ of the Welsh in plate workers, published at Swansen. In the issue of June 10, 1892, advised a new trial of these methods. He says: "Do not be deceived. The victory of the Republicans at the polish means the retention of the McKinley bill and means the rapidly accruing loss of 80 per cent. of the export American trade. Had there been no Democratic victory in 1890, the spread of the tin plate manufacture in the United States would have been both rapid and bong Ade. It is not to the total control of the correct of the of the corre SPECIAL EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF ACT.

nlates. Put them down to its per box of 100, 14 by 20, full weight basis. Let the working the half pay for a few months and turn out more, then let the master foreco profits for the same time." And again that paper says: "It is clearly the interest of both compositors from the produce tin plates, tariff or no tariff, at a price that will dryte all competitors from the field." But in spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1880 and of the machinations of foreign producers to maintim their monopoly, the tin plate industry has been established in the 1 mitel States, and the alliance between the Weish producers and the Hemocratic party for its destruction will not succeed. The official returns to the Treasury Department of the production of tin and terms plates in the I mitel States during the fast issual year show a total production of '13,20,800 pounds, and a comparison of the first quarter, 825,922 pounds, with the last 18,000,000 pounds during the last quarter were made from American block plates, the remainder from foreign plates. Mr. Aver the treasure again in charge, estimates, as the result of carroid impury, that the production of the fessal year will be payoned by pounds and the fessal year will be payoned on the face of proposition will be at the rate of 20,00,000 pounds and that by the end of the year our provincion will be at the rate of 20,00,000 pounds per minam. Put them down to ils per box of by 20, full weight basis. Let the

a con, not peaneds and that by the end of is year our production will be at the rate respectively county per annual. Another intristry that has been practi-ity created by the McKinicy bill is the saing of pearl buttons. Few articles using to as from abroad were so distinct the product of starvation wages.

BERALF CAN THE TOLD IN ONE LETTER. But without unfully extending this letter, learned follow in ideal) the influence of the uniffluence is the uniffluence in the uniffluence is the uniffluence in the uniffluence is the uniffluence in the uniffluence is the uniform the wers projection for their flexces and his which have savid them from a first disastrous decline. The house of creentatives at its last session passed splacing these oresand wools upon the list. The people of the West will whow destructive to their prosperity se mensures would be. This tathff law given coupleyment to many thousands. American men and women, and will vear give employment to increasing usands. Its rep al would throw thous sout of employment and give work to ers only at reduced wares. The apis of the free trader to the workingmentargely addressed to the workingmentargely addressed to the prejudices or als of the free trader to the workingmen e largely addressed to his prejudices or mes passions, and not intrequently are onouncedly communistic. The new emocratic leadership rages at the emoyer and seeks to communicate his rage the employe. I greatly regret that all uplovers of labor are not just and conderate and that capital sometimes takes o large a share of the profits. But I do a see that these evils will be americated a tariff policy the first necessary effect which is a severe wage cut and the second a large diminution of the aggregate mount of work to be done in this country, the injustice of his employer Lempts the I the injustice of his employer tempts the consuman to strike back he should be very are that his blow does not fall upon his ean or upon his wife and children.

WORKMEN WILL SETTLE IT INTELLI

GENTLY The workmen in our great reductives are as a body remarkably intelligent, and are overs of home and country. They may be roused by injustice, or what seems to hem to be such; or to be lead by the others into acts of passion; but they will settle he tariff question in the calculator of their the tariff question in the cale light of their bresides and with sole reference to the prosperity of the country of which they are citizens and of the homes they have founded for their wives and children. No intelligent advocate of a protective fariff ciaims that it is able of itself to maintain a uniform rate of wages—without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand of the products of labor—but it is confidently claimed that productive duties strongly tend to hold up wages, and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European

other products have not been left to the fate which the votes of their representatives would have brought upon them.

In the question of the Nicaragua canal, in the new trade with the South and Central America, in the establishment of American steamship lines, these states have also special interests, and all these interest will not always consent to be without representation at Washington.

Shrewdly, but not quite fairly, our adversaries speak only of the increased duties imposed upon tim, pearl buttons and other managements.

versaries speak only of the increased duties imposed upon tim, pearl buttons and other articles. By the McKinley bill, and omit altogether any reference to the great and beneficial enlargement of the free list. During the last fiscal year \$158,000,772 worth of merchantise, or 55.55 per cent, of our total importations came in free the largest percentage in our history, while in 1889 the percentage of free importations was only 34.42. The placing of sugar upon the free list has saved to the consumer in duties in fifteen amonths, after paying the bounties provided for, \$87,000,000. This reflict has been substantially feit in every household, upon every Saturday's parchase of the workingman. of the workingman.

One of the favorite arguments against a protective tariff is that it shots us out

a protective furill is that it shuts us out from a position in what is called with swelling emphasis "the markets of the world." If this view is not a false one, how does it happen that our commercial competitors are not able to bear with more screnity our supposed surrender to them of the "markets of the world?" and how coes it happen that the partial loss of our market closes foreign to passe and how coes it bappen that the partial loss of our market closes foreign tru plate mills and plush factories that still have all other markets. Our natural advantages, our protective tauff and the reciprosity policy, make it rossible for us to have a tariff participation in the "market of the world" without opening our own to a com-petition that would destroy the comfort and independence of our neonic. and independence of our people.

BEMETALLISM.

The resolution of the convention in favor of bimetalism acciares. I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has, upon these lines, my cordial adherence and support. I am thoroughly confident that the free coinage of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in their commercial uses of the two coined dollars, would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial nations of the world. The one essential condition is that those dollars shall have and retain an equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions. essential condition is that those dollars shall have and retain an equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions. They are not only medium of exchange but a measure of values; and, when unequal measures are called in law by the same name, commerce is unsettled and confused and the unwary and ignorant are cheated. Dollars of unequal commercial value will not circulate together. The better dollar is withdrawn and becomes merchandise. The true interest of all our people and especially of the farmers and working people, who cannot closely observe the money market, is that every dollar, paper or coin, issued or authorized by the government, shall at all times and it all its uses be the exact equivalent, not only in debt paying but in purenasing power, of any other dollar. I am quite sure that if we should act now upon this subject independently of other nations we would greatly promote their interests and injure our own. The monetary conditions in Europe within the last two years have, I think, tended very much to develop a sentiment in favor of a larger use of silver, and I was much pleased and encouraged by the cordiality, prompiness and unanimity with which the invitation of this government for an international conference upon this subject was accessed by all the powers. We may not only hope for but expect highly beneficial

results from this conference, which will now soon assemble. When the result of the conference is known we shall then be able, intelligently to readjust our financial legiclation to any new conditions.

THE GERRYMANDER.

THE GERRYMANDER.

In the fast annual message to congress 1 said that I must yet entertain the hope that it is postable to secure a calin, patrotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of the others of the government to the people by fair apportionments and free elections. I believe that it would be possible to constitute a commission non-partisan in its membership and composed of pariotic, wise and impartial men to which the consideration of the question systems and methods might be committed with a good prospect of semi-circum unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The constitution would permit the selection of the countries and permit the selection of the countries of the co mission to be vested in the Superme court if that method would give the test grarianty of rearrianty. This commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of electrons as related to the choice of officers of the national government, with a view to securing to every elector a free and us molested exercise of the natural and every elector a free and us molested exercise of the natural of value in each bailot cast as is after while. The demand that the immitations of infrare shall be found in the law and only there is a just demand, and no just man should resisent to come begin to our begin to our begin to enter the question of readjusting our legislation upon absolutely fair non-partician times might find some effective response.

1 SPAIR ELECTION METHODS. A STAIR CLEATERS METHODS

Many times I have had occasion to say that have and election methods designed to give amount advantage to the party making trem world some time he doed to perpetuate in power a facture of a party against the will of the majority or a party against the will of the majority or a needed. Of this we seem to nave an illustration in the recent state election in Anoman. There was no Repartican tasket in the field. The conton was between white Democrats. The Koto party say they were refused the representation guaranteed by aw upon the election hearth; and when the courts by manufamus attempted to right this wrong, an appeal that could not refused the representation guaranteer of aw upon the election nearlist and when the courts by manutimus attempted to right this wrong, an aspect that could not be heard until after the election made the writs ineffectual, builds to see thrown out for alleged regulatines or destroyed, and it is asserted on behalf of one naif, at least of the wide voters of Alabama, that the others to whom criticiates have been given were not homestly elected. There is no security for personal or pointed rights. The power of the states over the question of the quantification of electors is ample to protect them against the danger of an ignorant or ac praced suffrage, and the demand that very man found to be qualified under the law shall be made secure in the right to east a free bailot and to have that build homestly counted cannot be abased. Our old Republican balle erg, to free bailot and a fair count, comes back to us not only from Alabama but from other states and men who differ with a widery in agencian have come to sectuat paries and pointers debate are but a nawkery, it, when the debate is ended, indiquent of houses major thesis to be reversed by bailot box frants and tally sheet manipulations in the interest of the parity or party faction in nower. These new political movements in the states and the action of some of the state courts against unfair apportionment laws encourage the hone that the arbitrary and partisan election bews and practices which encourage the none that the arbitrary and partisan election I was and practices which have prevailed may be corrected by the states, the law made equal and non-parti-san and the elections free and honest. The Bepublican party would rejuce at such a solution, as a healthy and patrione such a solution, as a heathy and parriotic local sentiment is the best assurance of tree and himsel elections. I shall again urge upon congress that provision be made for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to consider the subject of apportionments and elections in their relation to the choice of a federal officer.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. The civil service system has been ex-tended and the law enforced with vigor and importality. There has been no partisan jugging with the law in any of the departments of ourcaus as had before happened, but appointments to the clasfied service have been made impartially from the eligible lists. The system now in force in all the departments has for the first time placed promotions strictly upon the basis of merit, as ascertained by a daily record and the efficiency of the force is thereby greatly mereased.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Approval was heartily given by the cor vention to all whose agencies which con tribute to the education of the children of the initial, and meets my hearty approval as does also the declaration as to the liberty of thought and conscience and separation of church and stare. The safety separation of church in istate. The safety of the republic is in intelligent intrested in the states in education, the cheerfulness with when the necessary taxes are paid by all classes and the renewed interest manufactual to the control of the national language to be a control of the control of the national language. manifested by the consister in the national flag are hyperial indications that the coming generation will direct public affairs with increased prudence and patriotism. Our interest in tree public schools open to all enderen of surable age is supreme and our care for them will be leafous and constant. The public school system, however, was not intended to restrain the natural right of the parent, after contributing to the public school fund, to choose other educational agencies for his children.

PEDERAL AID TO SCHOOLS,

I favor aid by the general government I have aid by the general government to the public schools, with a special view to the necessites of some of the Southern states. But it is gratifying to notice that many of these states are, with commendable fluctainty, developing their school revenues to the great advantage of the dublice of both races. children of both races.

WORK FOR THE PARMERS

The considerate attention of the farmers of the whole country is invited to the work done through the State and Agricultural departments in the interest of agriculture. done through the State and Agricultural departments in the interest of agricultural department of Europe. All efforts to secure the removal of those restrictions had failed, but the wise legislation of the Fifty-first congress, providing for the inspection and official certification of our meals and giving to the president power to forbid the introduction into this country of selected products of such countries as should continue to refuse our inspected meats enabled us to open all the markets of Europe to our products. The result has been not only to sustain prices by providing new markets for our surplus, but to add 50 cents per hundred pounds to the market value of the inspected meats. Under the reciprocity agreements, special favors have been secured for agricultural products, and our exports of such products have been greatly increased with a sure prospect of a further and rapid increase.

The Agricultural department has maintained in Europe an agent whose special duty it is to introduce various preparations of corn as an article of food, and nis work has been very successful. The department has also sent skilled veterinarians to Liverpool to examine in connection with the British veterinarian, the live cattle from the United States landed at that port, and the result, in connection with the sanitary methods adopted at home, has been that we hear no more about our cattle bebeing infected with pleuropneumonia. The judicious system of quarantine lines has prevented the infection of Northern cattle with Texas fever. The tariff bill of 1890 gives better projection to farm products subject to foreix competition than they ever had before, and the home markets for such products have been enlarged by the establishment of new industries me

the development of others. We indentify submit to the intelligent did judgment of the American whether in any corresponding much has been done to promote easts and whether in a continuant tension of these methods there has ter prospect of food to him the invitation of the Democratic persons the out home market to foreign asset. our home market to foreign and to shandon the reciprocals to better also than the radical a methods of refler proposed parties which are soliciting his a

NICARAGUA CANA Thave often expressed my viction of the value of the slap canal to our commerce many. The project is not on ience, but of necessity. It is but, I believe, if the United Staport the enterprise, lo secure completion of the canal and the treasury for any constitution. the treasury for any our and at the same time t United States that indicen-ment which is imporable.

It has been the purpose tration to make its force matter of portisan points ism assa national be creat gratification in that the Democratic entice of Foreign A. true American spirit, to consult freely with con sent mi and co rankly confess m o peration. The ghis and upon imma nury for our citarer in justs as a per-meter. They did there seem to believe rations must take the mational question ennistration is cone e. 1 do not belo seen to insult and at the hands of

to the long mis I mited States. cused to withdray, combantly justified.

in our relations with d not the strengt amoun question and estion, which care n upon a fair basi isk, in a like period ata been constuded. cles been held an hugher soll hemispheres.

VETERANS OF THE WAL

The Union soldiers and saile terans of time as we a brave and honorogapte the highty appeal of crice and a The ear that does no response to the ear and the heart that does no response to the ear and bear also, and tot an American. Not again the surviving currans are to a user the great are not of the unless a court of the surviving currans are to a user the great are not of the unless a court of the surviving currans are to a user the great are not of the unless as the court of the surviving currant for (a) and every tribute of honor in should attend the match. A coun-ac column of the victors' parade in I am not less a comcade now.

MORS SHOULD BE SUPPRESSE I have used every suitable occ orge upon the people of all consideration that no good can promoted upon the lines Mobs do not discriminate ments inflicted by them b or saluary influence. On they beget revenge and per It is especially the daty of the and influential to see that the s ignorant, when accused of crimes tried before lawful tribunals. B sentiment of the country should a and brought to bear for the sup these oftenses against the law a order.

CARE IN ADMITTING DUMBE Tue necessity for a careful di tion among the emigrants shores becomes every day h We do not want and shoul those who by reason of our habit are not wanted at trious and self-respect law and liberty should distura our community been made to enforce convictions have been contract labor law.

PROSPERITY OF T The general condition one of great prosper t our people. The annough commerce has to over the average for years and more than sour exports in 1892 exc by more than \$172.00 k verage for ten years by sports of breadstuffs i or 1849 more than \$114,000, stons over \$4,000,000; and of over \$8,000,000. The merchan of trade in our favor in 1852. No other nation can mainerial progress which those close. Our compassion may those whose party necessates stall compet them to deed people are oppressed and tricted by a protective tariif.

EFFECT OF A CHANGE OF

It is not possible for me to reso the briefest way, to many of presented in the resolutions at the convention. Upon aff that been discussed I have before expressed my views. A characteristic of a national administration of the convention of the property of of comparatively little in exercising public function est, diligent and faithful. est, diligent and faithful ollowal these qualities may be taken their places. But changes at in administrative policy moment. When public given a direction and busined their provides a stoppage and adjustments. If the change dies so radical as to bring the solution of the programms of demolities and atructions. The Democratical atructions of demolities of policy—to which all begins to policy—to which all begins define importer, is now a merchan