HOME INTERESTS MUST NOT BE NEGLECIED.

President Harrison Formally Accepts the Tender of the Minneapolis Convention.

Facts and Figures to Show that the Republican Policy Has Brought Prosperity.

DANGEROUS CRISIS AT HAND

Democracy Pledged to Burden the Country With a Demoralizing Currency.

Full Text of the Document. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- The following is President Harrison's letter accepting the republican nomination for the office of president of the United States:

of president of the United States:

Washington, Rept. 3, 1891.—Hon, William Mc-Kinley, ir, and Others, formittee, etc.—Gentisment: I now avail myself of the first period of relief from public duties to respond to the notification, which you brought to me on June 10, of my nomination for the officer of president of the United States by the republican national convention recently 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 or swariness, so far as the direction of public affairs was committed to me, to carry out the piedges made to the people in 1883.

If the policies of the administration have not been distinctively and progressively American and republican policies, the lault has not been in the purpose, but in the execution. I shall speak frankly of the legislation of congress and of the work of the executive departments—for the credit of any successes that have been attained is in such measure dus to others—senators and representatives, and to the efficient heads of the acveral 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 Firty-first congress has been subjected to the revision of a democratic house of representatives, and the scutiny and investigation. A democratic national administration, and the fra shaes of 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 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 democratic party proposes to undo will justify this opinion.

Return to State Bank Issues. Return to State Bank lesues.

Return to State Bank Issues.

The republican party, during the civit 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 directly or indirectly by the United States have been five only on the safe and acceptable paper currency of the people. Bank failures have brought no fright, delay or loss to the bill holders. The note of an insolvent bank is as good and as current as a treasury note, for the oredit of the United States is behind it. Our money is all national money—I might almost say international—for these bills are not only equally and indiscriminatity accepted at part in all the states, but in some foreign countries. 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 circuistion again, under such diverse legislation as the states may adopt, a flood of local bank issues.

Many Evils of This System.

Many Evils of This System. Only those who in the years before the war ex-perienced the inconvenience and losses attendant upon the use of such money can appreciate what teturn to that system involves. The denomi-lation of a bill was then often no ladication of its value. The bank detector of lows was not a afe guide today as to credit or values. Mer-chants deposited several times during the day, est the hour of bank closing should show a dechants deposited several times during the day, leat the bour of bank closing should show a depreciation of the money taken in the morning. The traveller 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 laborer found the money received for their products or their labor depreciated when they came to make their purchases, and the whole business of the country was hindered and burdened. Changes may become necessary, but a national system of currency, safe and acceptable throughout the whole country, is the good fruit of uitter experience, and I am sure our people will not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the democratic party.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE. The United States Must Be as Liberal as Other Great Nations.

Few subjects have elicited more discussion or excited more general interest than that of a re-covery by the United States of its appropriate share of the ceran carrying trade. This subject iches uct only our pockets, but our national ing to Europe the enormous annual supplies of provisions furnished by this country, and for the large return of manufactured products, have for many years been paid to foreign ship owners. ousands of emigrants annually seeking homes der our flag have been denied the sight of it under our flag have been denied the sight of it ann! I they entered Sandy Hook, while for reasing thousands of American citizens, bent on Euro-pean travel, have each year stepped into a for-sign jurisdiction at the New York docks. The zerchandise balance of trade which the treasury books, show is largely reduced by the annual stribute which we pay for freight and passage knoasys.

tril uto 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 warships of the respective governments, and in time of war would, under ratiting contracts with those governments, specific governments, and in time of war would, under ratiting contracts with those governments, specific the state of the secondary prepared and enter with terrible efficiency upon the work of destroying our commerce. The undisputed fact is that the great stemming lines of Europe were built up and are secunishly lines of Europe were built up and are new in part sustained by direct or indirect government aid, the latter taking the form of liberal pay for carrying the mails or of an annual bonus given in consideration of agreements to construct the ships so as to adapt them for carrying an armament and to turn them over to the government on demand, upon specified terms.

Liberal Policy Urggad.

It will be plain to every intelligent American

Liberal Policy Urged.

It will be plain to every intelligent American that if the United States would have such lines, a similar policy must be entered upon. The Effty-first congress enacted such a law, and, under its beneficent influence, sixteen American steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 57,400 tons, and costing \$7,400,000, have been built or contracted to be built in American shippards. In addition to this, it is now practically certain that we shall soon have, under the American fing, one of the finest steamship lines satiling out of New York for any European port. This contract will result in the construction in American yards of four new passenger ships of 10,000 tons each, costing about \$8,000,000, and will add to our naval reserve six steamships, the fastest on

our naval reserve six steamships, the fastest on the sea.

A special interest has been taken by me in the establishment of lines from our South Atlantic and guif ports, and though my expectations have not yet been realized, attention has been called to the advantages possessed by these ports, 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 suable 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 it a hossility to the general policy by refuning to expend an appropriation made during the last administration for ocean mail contracts with American lines. The marriotic

LARGE INCREASE IN TRADE.

Benefits of Reciprocity Made Apparent in More Ways Than One.

Another related measure, as furnishing an in creased crean traffic for our ships, and of great and permanent benefit to the farmers manufacturers as we l, is the reciprocity policy now is practical operation with five of the na-tions of Central and South America: San Domingo, the Spanish and British West India special trade arrangements with each.

The removal of the duty on sugar and the con tinuance of coffee and tee upon the free list, while giving great relief to our own people by cheapening articles used uncessingly in every schold, is also of such enormous advantage to the countries exporting these articles as to sug gest that in consideration therefor reciproca

gest that in consideration therefor reciprocal favors should be shown in their tariffs to articles exported by us to their margets.

Great credit is due Mr. Baine for the vigor with which he pressed this view upon the country. We have only begun to realize the benefits of these trade arrangements. The work of creating new agencies and of adapting our goods to new markets has necessarily taken time; but the results already attained are such, I am sure, as to establish in popular favor the policy of reciprocal trade based upon the free importation of such articles as do not injuriously compete with the products of our farms, mines or factories, in exchange for the free or favored introduction of our products into other countries.

Foreigners, Become Alarmed.

Guction of our products into other countries.

Foreigners Become Alarmed.

The obvious efficacy of this policy in increasing the foreign trade of the United States attracted the slarmed attention of European journals and boards of trade. The British board of trade has presented to that government a mamorial asking for the appointment 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 presidents 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 temporary causes, but directly to the reciprocity policy of the United States. Germany and Fras ce have also shown their startled apprehension 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 tremen-

the markets and has arready security advantages.

The most convincing evidence of 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 important concessions in exchange for the continued free importantion of their beet sugar.

Figures as to Exports,

Figures as to Exports.

A few details only as to the increase of our trade can be given here. Taking all the countries with which such arrangements have been made, our trade to June 39, 1892, had increased 25.78 per cent. With Brezil the increase was nearly if per cent. With Cuba during the first ten months our exports increased 25.772,123, or 34 per cent. The liberal participation of our farmers in the benefits of this policy is shown by the following report from our consulgeneral at Havana, under date of July 25 last:

"During the first half year of 1891 Havana received 14,066 bags of flour from Spain and other ports of the island about an equal amount, or approximately 289,112 bags. During the same period Havana received 18,375 bags of American flour and other ports approximately an equal amount, making about 23,000 bags. But for the first haif of this year Spain has sent less than 1,000 bags to the whole island and the United States has sent to Havana alone 108,487 bags and shout an equal amount to other ports of the island, making approximately 357,000 for the first haif of 1892."

Partly by reason of the reciprocal trade agreement, but more largely by reason of the removed.

and, making approximately 337,000 for the first half of 1892."

Partiv by reason of the reciprocal trade agreement, but more largely by reason of the removal of the sanitary restrictions upon American pork, our export of pork products to Germany increased during the ten months ending June 30 last \$2,025,074, or about 32 per cent.

The British Trade Journal of London, in a recent issue, speaking of the increase of American coal exports and of the falling off of the English coal exports to Cuba, says: "It is another case of American competition. The United States now supplies Cuba with about 159,000 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 plantations is developed. Alabama coal expecially is securing a reputation in the Spanish West Indies, and the river and rail improvements of the southern states will undoubtedly create a strong guif trade. The new reciprocity policy, by which the United States is enabled to import Cuban sugar, will, of course, assist the American coal exporter even more effectively than the lines of railway."

DEFENSE OF PROTECTION.

Democrats Must Not Be Given Power

to Enforce Their Views The domocratic platform promises a repeal of the tariff law containing this provision and especially denounces 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 great grain growing states willing to surrender these new, large and increasing markets for their surplus? Are we to have nothing in execange for the free importation of sugar and coffee, and at the same time destroy the sugar planters of the south and the beet sugar industry of the northwest and of the Pacific industry of the northwest and of the Pacific coast, or are we to have the taxed sugar an i 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 relations in Europe 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 Uncle Sam had abandoned his system of protection and reciprocity. They see very clearly that a restriction of American production and trade and a corresponding increase of European production and trade would follow. And I will not believe that what is so plain to them can be hidden from our own people.

Tariff and Wages and Capital.

them can be hidden from our own people.

Tariff and Wages and Capital.

The declaration of the republican platform in favor of "The American Doctrine of Protection" meets my most hearty approval. The convention did not adopt a schedule, but a principle that is to control all the tariff schedules. There may be differences of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to the same not remote campaigns the issue has been, or, more correctly. has been made to appear to be, between a high and a low protective tariff, both parties expressing some solicitous 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 at the democratic national convention at Chicago contained this clause.

"That when custom house taxation is levied 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 possibly benefits to the laborer, and the enormous a iditional imposition of the existing tariff falls 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 tariff rate equal to the difference between home and foreign wages, and a declaration only agains, the alleged "additional impositions" of the existing tariff law.

Democratic Tariff Doclarations.

Again, this majority report further declared: Tariff and Wages and Capital.

Democratic Tariff Declarations. Democratic Tariff Declarations.
Again, this majority report further declared:
"But, in making a reduction in taxes, it is not
proposed to injure any domestic industries, but
rather to promote their healthy growth. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon
legislation for successful continuance, so that
any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved."

Here we have an admission that many of cur
industries depend upon protective duties for
their successful continuance, and a declaration
that tariff changes should be regardful of the
workmen in such industries and of the invested
capital.

If ave Strayed From Early Teachings. This destructive un American doctrine was not held or taurht by the historic democratic statesmen whose fame as American patriots has reached this generation, certainly not by Jefferson or Jackson. This mnd crusade against American shops, the bitter epithests applied to American manufacturers, the persistent disbelied of every report of the opening of a tia plate mill or of an increase in our foreign trade by reciprocity, are as supprising as they are discreditable. There is no thoughtful business man in the country who does not know that the enactimet into law of the declaration of the Chicago convention upon the subject of tariff would at once younge the country into a business convulsion such as it has never seen. And there is not as thoughtful workingman who does not know that it would at once enormously reduce the amount of work to be done in this country by the increase of importations that would follow and necessitate a reduction of his wares to the European standard. If anyone suggests that this radical policy will not be executed if the democratic party attains power, what shall be thought of a party that is capable of thus trifling with great interests? The threat of such legislation would be only less hurtful than the fact. A distinguished democrat rightly described this movement as a challenge to the protected industries to a 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 views to go into the republican party

M'E INLEY TARIFF LAW.

Indisputable Proofs of the Benefits

Conferred-Tin Plate Industry. 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 market reports. The day of the prophet of calamity has been succeeded by that of the trade 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 sezate committee composed of leading senators of both parties, with the aid of the best statistiof both parties, with the aid of the best statisticians, 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. First—The cost of articles entering into the use of those earning less than \$1,000 per annum has decreased up to May. 1892, 3.4 per cent, while in farm products there has been an increase in prices, owing in 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 advance in the rate of wages of .7 of 1 per cent.

Third—There has been an advance in the price of all farmers' products of 18.67 per cent and of all cereais, 33.09 per cent.

The minth annual report of the chief of the labor bureau of statistics of the state of New York, a democratic officer, very recently issued, strongly corroborates, as to that state, the facts found by the senate committee. His report shows that in the year following the passage of the tariff act of 1800 the aggregate sum paid in wages in that state was \$6.377.325 in excess, and the aggregate production \$31,315,130 in excess of an increase in wages, of a reduction in the cost of articles of common necessity, and of a marked advance in prices of agricultural products, it iplain that this tariff law has not imposed burdend the workingman.

Growth of the Tin Plate Industry. clans, and the report, signed by all the members

Growth of the Tin Plate Industry.

Some 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 tin plate, pearl buttons, silk plush, lineas, 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, again made their own prices. A correspondent of the Industrial World, the official organ of the Welsh tin plate workers, published at Swansea, in the issue of June 10, 1892, advises a new trial of these methods. He says: "Do not be deceived. The victory of the republicans at the polls means the rapidly accruing loss of 89 per cent of the American export trade. Had there been no democratic victory in 1864 the manufacture of tin plate in the United States would have been more rapid. It is not yet too late to do something to reduce the price of plates. Put them down to 11 shillings per box of 10, 1420, full weight basis. Let the workman take half pay for a few months and then turn out more. Then let the masters forego profits for the same time."

And again that paper says: "It is clearly the Growth of the Tin Plate Industry.

And again that paper says: "It is clearly the duce tin plates, tariff or no tariff, at rates will drive all competitors from the field."

will drive all competitors from the field."

Is Here to Stay.

But in spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1890, and the machinations of foreign producers to maintain their monoply, the tin plate industry has been established in the United States and the alliance between the Welsh producers and the democratic party for its destruction will not succeed. The official returns to the treasury department of the production of the and tin plates in the United States during the last fiscal year show a total production of 13, 430, 530 pounds, and a comparison of the first quarter, 586,921 pounds, with the last 8,000,000 pounds, shows the rapid development of the industry. Gver 5,000,000 pounds during the last quarter were made from American block plates, the remainder from foreign plates. Mr. Ayer, the treasury agent in charge, estimates, as the result of careful inquiry, that the production of the current year will be 100,000,000 pounds, and that by the end of the year our production will be at the rate of 200,000,000 pounds per annum. Another industry that has been practically created by the McKinley bill is the making of pearl buttons. Few articles coming to us from abroad were so distinctly the product of starvation wages. But without unduly extending this letter, I cannot follow in detail the influences of the tariff law of 1890. It has transplanted several important industries and established them here and has revived or enlarged all others. The act gives to the miners protection against foreign sliver bearing lead ores, free introduction of which threatened the great mining industries of the Rocky mountain states, and to the wool growers protection for their fleeces and flocks, which has saved them from a further and more disastrous decline. The house of representatives at its last session passed bilis placing these ores and wool upon the free list. The people of the west will know how destructive to their prosperity these measures would be.

This tariff law has given employment to many Is Here to Stay.

reint these measures would be.

Tends to Higher Wages.

This tariff law has given employment to many thousands of American men and women and will each year give employment to increasing thousands. Its repeal would throw thousands out of employment and give work to others only at reduced wages. The appeals of the free trader to the workingmen are largely addressed to his prejudices or to his passions, and not infrequently are pronouncedly communistic. The new democratic leadership rages at the employer and seeks to communicate this rage to the employer. I regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate, and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the proceeds or profits. But I do not see that these evils would be ancellorated by a tariff policy the first necessary effect of which is a severe wage cut, and the second a large diminution of the aggregate amount of work to be done in this country.

If the injustice of his employer tempts the workman to strike back, he should be very sure that his blow does not fall upon his own head, or upon his wife and children. The workmen in our great industries are as a body remarkably intelligent, and are lovers of home and country. They may be roused by injustice, or when the seems to them to be such, or be led for the moment by others into acts of passion, but they will settle their time on the such, or be led for the moment by others into acts of passion, but they will settle their time on the supply of which they are citizens and for the homes they have founded for their wives and children. No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff chirds that it is able of itself to maintain a uniform rate of wages without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the productions of labor. But it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale.

Every Citizen in the Land Benefited. Tends to Higher Wages.

Every Citizen in the Land Benefited. The southern states have had a liberal particle.

The southern states have had a liberal particle pation in the benefits of the tariff law, I am sure, though their representatives have generally opposed the protection policy. I rejoice that their sugar, rice, coal, ores, iron, fruits, cotton cloths and other products have not been left to the fate which the votes of their representatives would have brought upon them. In the construction of the Nicauragua canal, in the new

regreemation at Washington.
Shrewdly, but not quite fairly, our adversaries speak only of the increased duties imposed on ince, pear buttons and other articles by the McKinley bill, and omit any reference to the great-

lines, pearl buttors and other articles by the Mckinley bill and omit any reference to the greatest beneficial epiarpement of the freelet. During the, last fiscal year
\$45,00,722 worth of merchandise, or
\$6.30 per cent of our imports came in freethe largest perocutage in our history, while in
1859 the percentage of importations was only
\$44,00 per cent. The placing of super upon the
free list has saved to the consumer in duties in
fifteen months, after paying the bountles provided for, \$50,00,00. This relief has been substantially felt in every household upon every
Saturday purchase of the working man.

One of the favorite arguments against a protective tariff is that it shuts us out from participation in what is called, withswelling 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
serveity our supposed surrender to them
of "the markets of the world," and
how does it happen that the partial loss of
our narket closes foreign tin plate mills and silk
plush factories that still have all other markets
our insturial advantages, our protective tariff and
the reciprocity policy, make it possible for us to
have a large peritcipation in the "markets of the
world" without opening our own to a competition that would destroy the comfort and independence of our people.

THE COINAGE OUESTION.

THE COINAGE QUESTION.

Good Results Expected From the

Monetary Conference. The resolution of the convention in favor of bimetallism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has, upon these lines, my cordial adarrence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coin-ago of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality in the 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 these dollars shall have and retain an equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions. They are not only a medium of exchange, but a measure of values, and when two 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. dollars would conduce to the prosperity of all the

The true interest of all our people, and espe-cially 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 in all its every dollar, paper or coin, issued or authorized by the government shall at all times and in all its uses be the exact equivalent, not only in debt paying, but in purchasing power, of any other dollar. I am quite sure that if we should now act upon this subject, independently of other nations, we would greatly promote their interests and injure our own. Moretary 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 cordinity, promptness and unanimity with which the invitation of this government for an international conference upon this subject was accepted by all the powers. We may not only hope for, but expect highly beneficial results from this conference, now soon to assemble. When the result of the conference is known we then shall be able intelligently to adjust our financial basis to any new conditions.

FREE BALLOT AND HONEST COUNT. Political Jugglery Demonstrates the Need of New Laws.

In my last annual message to congress I said

and I must yet entertain the idea that it is possible to secure a calm, patriotic consideration of constitutional or statutory changes, as may be necessary, to secure the choice of the officers of the government to the people by fair apportionments and free elections. I believe it would be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan in its membership and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom the consideration of the impartial men, to whom the consideration of the questious of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils. The constitution would permit the selection of a commission to be vested in the supreme court if that method would give the best guaranty of impartiality. This committee should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections as related to the choice of the officers of the national government, with a view to recurring to every elector a free and unmolested exercise of the suffrage and as near an approach to equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable. The demand that the limitations of suffrage shall be found in the law, and there only, is a just demand, and no just man should resent or resist it. It seemed to me that an appeal to our people to consider the question of readjusting our legislation on absolutely fair and impartial lines might find some effective response. Equal Representation Necessary.

Equal Representation Necessary.

Many times I have had occasion to say that laws and election methods designated to give unfair advantages to the party making them would some time be used to perpetuate in power a faction or a party against the will of the majority of people. Of this we seem to have an illustration in the recent state election in Alabama. There was no republican ticket in the field. The centest was between white democrats. The Kolb party say they were refused the representation guaranteed by law upon the election boards, and that when the courts by mandamus attempted to right this wrong an appeal was taken that could not be heard until after the election made the writs ineffectual. Ballot boxes were thrown out for alleged irregularities or destroyed and, it is asserted, on behalf of one-half, at least, of the white voters of Alabama, that the officers to whom certificates have been given were not honestly elected.

There is no security for the personal or political rights of any man in any community where any other man is deprived of his personal or to litical rights. The power of states over the question of the qualifications of electors is ample to protect tuem against the dangers of an ignorant or depraved suffrave, and the demand that every man found to be qualified under the laws shall be made secure in the right to cast a free ballot and to have that ballot honestly counted cannot be abridged. Our old republican battle cry, "A free ballot and a fair count," comes back to us, not only from Alabama, but from other states and from men who, differing with us widely in opinion, have come to see that parties and political debate are but a mockery if, when the debate is ended, the judgment of honest parties and political debate are but a mockery if, when the debate is ended, the judgment of honest of the party or party faction in power.

Unfair A pportformments.

frauds and tally sheet manipulation in the interest of the party or party faction in power.

Unfair Apportionments.

Those new political movements in the states, and the recent decisions of some of the state courts against unfair apportionment laws encourage the hope that the arbitrary and partisan election laws and practices which have prevailed may be corrected by the states, the laws made equal and non-partisan and the elections free and honest. The republican party would rejoice at such a solution as a healthy and patriotic local sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest 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 federal offliers. The civil service system has been extended and the law enforced with vigor and impartiality. There has been no partisan juggling with the law in any of the departments or bureaus as has before happened, but appointments to the classified 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 thereby greatly increased, Freedom of Conscience.

Freedom of Conscience.

The approval so heartily given by the convention to all these agencies which contribute to the education of the children of the land was worthily bestowed and meets my hearty approval, as does also the declaration as to liberty of thought and conscience and the separation of church and state. The safety of the republic lies in intelligent citizenship manifested in the states in education, the cheerfulness with which the necessary taxes are paid by all classes, and the renewed interest manifested by the children in the pational flag, are hopeful indications that the coming generation will direct public affairs with increased prudence and patriotism. Our interest in free public schools, open to all children of suitable age, is supreme and our care for them will be jealous 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. I favored aid by the general government to the public schools, with a special view to the necessities of some of the southern states. But it is gratifying we notice that many of these states are, with commendable liberality, developing their school systems and

creasing their school revenues, to the great as plage of the children of both races.

A WORD TO THE FARMER.

Immense Markets Opened for His Pro ducts in a Short Time.

The considerate attention of the farmers of he whole country is invited to the work done

through the state and agricultural departments in the interest of agriculture. Our pork products had for ten years been nearly excluded by the great continental nations of Europe, but their value discredited by the reasons given for this exclusion. All previous efforts to secure the removal of these restrictions had failed. But the wise legislation of the Fifty-first congress providing for the inspection and official certification of our ment, and giving to the president power to forbid the introduction into this country of selected products of such countries as should continue to rafuse our inspected meats, enable us to open all the markets of Europe to our bog 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 prospect of a further and rapid increase. The agricultural department has maintained in Europe an agent whose special duty it is to introduce there the various preparations of corn as articles of food, and his work has been very successful. The department has also sent skilled veterinarians to Liverpool to examine in connection with Eritish veter narisms, the live cattle from the United States landed at that port and the result, in connection with sanifary methods adopted at home, have been that we hear no more about our cattle being infected with pluropeoumonia. A financious system of quarantine lines has prevented the left ston of northern extite with the Texas fiver.

The tariff bill of 1830 gives better protection to farm products subject to foreign competition than they had before and the home markets for the texture the with the Texas fiver. great continental nations of Europe, but their

farm products subject to foreign competition than they had before and the hom - markets for turn products have been cularyed by the estab-lishment of new industries and the development

lishment of new industries and the development of others.

We may confidently submit to the intelligent and candid judgmeet of the American tarmer whether in any corresponding period so much has been done to promote his interests, and whether in a continuance and extension of these methods there is not a better prospect offered to him than in the invitation of the democratic party to give our home market to foreign manufacturers and to abandon the reciprocity policy, and better also than the radical and turtied methods of relief proposed by other parties which are solic ting his support.

The president strongly urges the necessity to the United States of the Nicaragua ship canal and pays a high tribute to the democratic members of the foreign affairs committee of the last house, confessing his obligations for needed cooperation. He continues:

The Chillenn Trouble.

The Chillean Trouble.

I do not believe that tame submission to insulting outrage by any nation at the hands of another can ever form the basis of a lasting friendship. The necessary element of friendship is wanting. The Chilean incident, now so happing and honorably adjusted, will, I do not doubt, piece our relations with that brave people upon a more friendly basis than ever before. This already appears in the agreement since negotiated by Mr. Egan for the settlement of a commission of the long unsettled ciaims between the two governments. The work of Mr. Egan has been highly advantageous to the United States. The confidence which I refused to withdraw from him has been abundantly justified.

In our relations with the great European powers the rights of the United States and of our citizens have been insisted upon with firmness. The strength of our cause, and not the strength of our adversary, has given tone to our correspondence. The Samoan question and the Berling sea question, which came over from the preceding administration, have been, the one settled and the other submitted to arbitration upon a fair basic. Never before, I think, in a like period have so many important treaties and commercial agreements been concluded, and never before, I am sure, have the honor and influence, national and commercial, of the United States been held in higher estimation in both hemispheres.

A Friend of the Soldier.

A Friend of the Soldier.

A Friend of the Soldier.

The union soldiers and sailors are now veterans of time as well as of war. The parallels of age have approached close to the citadels of life and the end for each of a brave and honorable struggle is not remote. Increasing infirmity and years give the minor tones of sadness and pathos to the mighty appeal of service and suffering. The ear that coes not listen with sympathy and the heart that does not respond with generosity are the ear and heart of an alien and not of an American. Now soon again the surviving veterans are to parade upon the great avenues of the national capital and every tribute of honor end love should attend the march. A comrade in the column of the victors' parade in 1865, I am not less a comrade now.

I have used every suitable occasion to urge upon the people of all sections the consideration that no good cause can be bromoted upon the lines of lawlessness. Mobs do not discriminate and the punishments inflicted by them have no representative or salutary influence. On the contrary, they beget revenges and perpetuate feuds. It is especially the duty of the educated and influential to see that the weak and ignorant, when accused of crime, are fairly tried before lawful tribunes. The moral sentiment of the country should be aroused and brought to bear for the suppression of these of ntiment of the country should be aroused ought to bear for the suppression of these uses against the law and social order.

Restrict Emigration. Restrict Emigration.

The necessity of careful discrimination among the emigrants seeking our shores becomes every day more apparent. We do not want and should not receive those who by reason of bad character or habits are not wanted at home. The industrious and self-respecting, the lovers of law and liberty should be discriminated from the pauper, the criminal and the anarchist who come only to disturb our communities. Every effort has been made to enforce the laws, and some convictions have been secured under the contract law.

An Eng of Prospective.

have been secured under the contract law.

An Ern of Prosperity.

The general condition of our country is one of great prosperity. The blessings of God have rested upon our fields and upon our people. The annual value of our foreign commerce has increased more than \$400,00,000 over the average for the preceding ren years and more than \$210,000,000 over 1890, the last year unaffected by the new tariff. Our exports in 1892 exceeded those of 1890 by more than \$72,000,000, our exports of breadstuffs increased over those of 1890 more than \$140,000, of provisions over \$4,000,000 and of manufactures over \$6,000,000. The merchandise balance of trade in our favor in 1892 was \$202,944,342. No other nation can match the commercial progress, which these figures disidege. Our compassion may well go out to those whose party necessities and habits still compel them to declare that our people are suppressed and our trade restricted by a protective tariff.

It is not possible for me to refer even in the briefest way to many of the topics presented in the resolutions adopted by the convention. Upon all that have not been discussed, I have before publicly expressed my views. The democratic party offers a programme of demolition. The protective poilcy, to which all business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted, the reciprocity pollcy, the new merchant marine, are all to be demolished; not gradually taken down, but blown up. To this programme of destruction it has added one constructive feature, the re-establishment of state banks of issue. The policy of the republican party is on the other hand, distinctively a policy of safe progression and development of new factories, new markets and new sinps. It will subject business to no perilous changes, but offers attractive opportunity for expansion upon familiar lines.

Very respectfully yours, An Era of Prosperity. opportunity for expansion upon Very respectfully yours, [Signed.] BENJ. HARRISON.

Not a Chinese Word.

"Joss," so far from being, as]

among others always imagined, a Chinese word, is merely a mispronunciation of the Spanish dies, God, says a writer in Blackwood's. The discovery of this fell heavily upon me. It reduced my knowledge of Chinese from two words to one. I have learned several since, but will not write them here, as I do not know what they mean. A. and the writer both started with the determination of studying Chinese, and the writer let A. buy a grammar; but on discovering that the single letter I had 145 ways of being pronounced, and that each pronunciation had an entirely different meaning, we said that there was no poetry about the Chinese language, that it was not worth learning, and A.'s grammar was secretly consigned to the river mud by being dropped overcoard.

"August Flower"

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DR. C. GEE WO







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