ACCEPTING THE REFUBLICAN NOMINATION.

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

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

President:

"Hon. John M. Thurston and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Committee:

"Gentleman:—In pursuance of the promise made to your committee, when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for President. I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign.

"Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary in view of my remark; on that occasion and those I have made to delegation; that have visited mediate the St. Louis convention, but in view of the momenton; importance of the proper sattlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our poole, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the which in my opinion vitally affect our arrength and position among the governments of the world, and our morality, integrity and patriotism as citizens of that republic which for a century peat has been the best hopes of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government, nor unmindful of the noble example and was precept of our fathers or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

Free Coinage of Silver.

"For the first time since 1305, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year acteur and direct issue as to our monetary system of vast importance in its affects, and upon the right sett ement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties to insequents the free rest. an! Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of six teen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menac, to our finanan ial and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and but inoss of the country, a peril so gray that bu iness of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic Lational convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the givernment and the we fare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

"The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another, and with the netions of the world, is of such primary importance and so far reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking inyo tigation, and in the end, a so er and un-pripiticed judgment at the pells. We must not be misled by phrases, nor deluted by f. ise theories. Free silver would no mean that sil-ver dollars were to be freely had without cost of labor. It would mean the free use of the min's of the United States for the few who are ow ers of silver bullion, but would make silver coins no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better, it would not make tarming less aborious or more profitably. It would not tast a factory or make a dynamic or an additional addit aborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a domand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the makes, the capital of the people or the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derang all existing values, It would not restore business confilence, but its direct off of would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

"The meaning of the free coinage plank ado ted at Chicago is that any one may take a quant to of a lver bullion now worth 58 cents to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government, and

coined at the expense of the government, and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be lesal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bul-lic and private. The owner of the silver bul-lion would get the silver dollar. It would be-long to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bul-lion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver, and other poole would be re-quired to receive it as a full dollar in the pay-ment of dobte. The government would get nothing for the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver, and the com-munity would suffer loss by its use.

We have coined since 1:58 more than 402-003,013 silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold, and are a full legal teader for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars

public and private How are the silver dollars now in u e different from those which would be in us) under free coivage! They are to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value? Gold and Silver Dollars.

Gold and Silver Dollars.

"I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government and not for private account or gain, and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market va uven I coined it into silver. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit representing the difference between the communical value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people. The government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its contage value. It paid it out to its creditors and put it in circulation among the people at and put it in circulation among the people at its fa evalue of 107 cents, or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal ten-der, and is thus morally bound to maintain it the recognized standard with us and the most onlightened nations of the world. The gov-ornment having i-sued and circulated the sil-ver dollar, it must is honor protect the holder from loss. The obligation that so far sacred-ly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a for ill obligation, expressed in public statute, to maintain the purity

but there is a legil obligation, expressed in public statuta, to maintain the parity.

'These dollars in the particulars I have named are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coining. They would be the same form but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction, except to coin this liver bullion into dollars. It would share in a part of the profit. It would taken as in o part of the profit. It would take upon it elf no obligat on It would not put the dol lars into circulation. It could only get them as any citizen would get them by civing something for them. It would deliver them to the e who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction would end there. is in the highest degree reprehensible.

Protection.

"An issue of supreme importance is that of protect on. The pe il of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted; the other corrected. The Republican party as wedded to the doctrine of protection, and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than new. If argument were needed to strongthen its devotion to the American system, or increase the hold of that aystem upon the party and people, it is found in the lesson and experience of the past three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems, and know what each has done for them.

Question of Parity.

"Such are the silver doll r. which would be buch are the silver dollers which would be issued under free coinage of a lver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Who would, then, maintain the parity? What would keep thum at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the government to do it, and, if there were, it would be powerless to do it. The simple truthis, we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver more neallism.

"These dellars, the effore, would stand upon their real value. If the free and unimited their roal value. It they tree and unimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would assome of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in eilver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates as a constant of the counce of gold would as a constant of the counce of t

money than now and it would be no essier to | exigencias' demand prompt protective legis money than now and it would be no ensier to get.

"But that such would be the result is against reason and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands. It means the deba ement of our currency to the amount of the difference by tween the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, eatail untold financial loss, de troy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts. fur her improverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity, an I inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow.

"Against any such policy, I am una terably opposed.

product of the world, and practically all of this country's product. It was believed by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance is bullion value to its coinage value but this expoctation was not realized. In a f w months notwith tanding the unpracedented market for silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower soint than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purching clause of the Sherman law. We cannot, with safety, enguge in further experiments in this direction

"We have much more silver in use than any country in the world except India or China — \$ 00 00,000 more han Great Britain, \$15/,100,-

3.00 10 1,00 more han Great Britain, \$151,10,-01) more than France \$14,710,101 more than Germany, \$41,00,091 less than India. and \$1.5,0.0,00 less than China.

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

interest requires us to maintain our present

bisis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 13 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation

'Thus, in addition to the free coinage o' the

Sectionalism.

"It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of the country into class a and create distinctions among us, which, in fact, do not exist and are repugnant to our form of government. These annuals to passion and presented.

not exist and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and projudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people and should be mer with spern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I beleive they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, the classes against the masses, section against section, labor against capital, the poor against the rich, or interest against interest in the United States is in the highest degree reprohensible.

ments in this direction

Not Opposed to Silver.

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

"In December, 1891, President Harrison sent
his last message to congress. It was an able opposed.

'Bimetallism cannot be secured by independ-

"In December, 1892, Presisent Harrison sent his last message to congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country. It stated our situation so accurately that I am sure it will not be amiss to relate his official and valuable testimony:

"There never has been a time in our history," said he, "when work was so abundant and wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid, or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The new industrial plants established since Octobe 6, 1890, and up to October 1897, number 34, and the extensions of existing plants 1/8. The new capital invested amounts to \$41,44,000, and the number of additional employes 37,23). During the first six months of the present calendar year, 13) new factories were built, of which forty were cotton mills, forty-night were knitting mills, twenty-six woolen mills, ifteen sitk mills, four plush mills and two linen mills. Of the forty cot on mills, twenty-one have been built in the souttern states." ent action on our part. It cannot by obtained by opening our minus to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the wolld at a ratio of sixte n of the silver of the wold at a ratio of sixte nounces of silver to one ounce of g.ll, when the commercial ratio is more than thirty onness of silver to one ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of sixteen and a half ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined. are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had it is the plain duy of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1805 was with gold standard countries, and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis.

"Chiefly by means of lagislation during and

in the souttern states.
This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in December, 1872. What has it been since and what is it now?
The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to standard countries, and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis.

'Chieffy by means of legislation during and since 1878, there has been put in circulation more than 621, 20,33) of silver, or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time there had been less thin 9,70,00 of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of eight-nine years. This legislation sours the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have to-day more silver than cold. This has been accomplished at times with great peril to the public credit. The so-called Sherman law sought to use all the silver-production of the United States for money at its market value. From 1890 to 1.93 the government purchased 4,5,0,00 ounces of silver a month or \$4.03,19.00 ounces a year. This was one-third the product of the world, and practically all of this country's product. "The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to the present time, abound with descriptions of the deplorable in lustrial and financial situation of the country. While no reserve history or official atatement is required to advise us of the present condition, and that which has prevailed during the past three years I venture to quoe from President Cleveland's first message, August 8, 1833, addressed to the Fifty-third Congress, which he had called together in extraordinary session: The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, said he, 'involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress, to the end that through the wise and p triotic exercise of the logislative duties with which they solely are charged, the presentavies may be mitigated and dangers threat-acage the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources. Nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With pleateous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly, financial disanusul invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly, financial distrust and fears have sprung up on every side. Num. rous moneyed institutions have suspended, because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in logitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no, longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business."

Not Opposed to Silver.

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

"We have much mere silver in use than any and fallure have invaded every branch of basiness."

'What a startling and sudden change within
the short period of eight months, from December, 1392, to August, 1893! What had occurred?
A change of administration; all branches of
the government had been entrusted to the
Democratic party, which was committed
against the protective policy that had prevailed uninter uptedly for more than thirtytwo years and brought unexampled prosperity
to the country, and firmly pledged to its complete overthrow and the substitution of a tariff
for revenue only. The change having been decread by the elections in November, its effects
were at once anticipated and felt. We cannot
close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor
would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot
as a people disregard, and we can only hope to

as a people disregard, and we can only hope to improve our present condition by a study of their causes "In December, 189", we had the same curstandard

"Intependent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least \$00,00,000 of gold which we now have permanently from the trade of the country and greatly decrease our per-capital sizual ties. "In December, 189", we had the same currency and practically the same volume of currency that we have now. It aggregated in 1893 2,372,599,01; in 189. \$2,32,30,009; in 1894, \$2,32,31,12,36; and in December, 1891, \$2,194,00),-210. The per capita of money has been practically the same during this whol; period. The quality of the money has been identical—all kept equal to gold. There is nothing connected with our money, therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial change. Whatever if so be deprecated in our financial system it must everywhere be admitted that our money has been absolutely stable, and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to its holders. A depreciated currency has not existed to further vex the troubled business situation. greatly de rease our per capita circulation.
"It is not proposed by the Republican party to take from the circulating median of the to take from the circulating median of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the government that all of it shall be equal to gold This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1873. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation, and as good as gold, all of the silver and paper which are now included in the cut

and paper which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put this country on a silver the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times and basis. Good money never made times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. times to the fact that all our extremey is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American histor/ aright or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 180 to 1892, during all of which time the country was on a gold casis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than over bafors. We had, too, a pro-The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the government of the United States. This is our paper money snail be issued directly by
the government of the United States. This is
the Chicago Democratic decla-ation.
'The St. L. als People's party declaration is
that 'our national money shall be issued by
the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue be full legal ten
der for the payment of all debts, public and
private,' and be distributed 'direct to the people, and through lawful dissursements of the country was on a gold class and employed more gold money in its fiscal and tunsines; operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues wer; collected for the government and an accumulating surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to that which we know is good. It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the meney we already have at work. Both have alway, been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the year; of protective tariff legislation. When those who have money lack confidence in the stacility of volus and investments, they will not part with their money. Business is stagnated—the lifeblood of trade is checked and congested. We cannot restore public confidence by an act which would revolutionize all statutes, or an act which entails a deficiency in the public revenues. We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or practicing dishonesty. We cannot restore confidence Thus, in addition to the free coinings of the world's silver, we are asked to enter upon an ara of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1865 to 187, is thus to be reopened with all its cheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us. This indicates a most startfoisted upon us. This indicates a most start-ling reactionary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of soun I finance, but the delaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who, by combined action, are contanding for the control of the government. Not satis-fied with the debasement of our coin which inevitably follows the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten the public honor by the nulimited issue of an irredeemable paper cur-rency. A graver menace to our financial stand-ing and credit could hardly be conceived, and every patriotic citizen should be aroused promptly to meet and effectually de-feat it, ing distonesty. We cannot restore confidence either to the treasury or to the people, without a change in our present tariff legislation.

Tariffs of 1890 and 1894.

"The only measure of a general nature that affected the treasury and the employment of our people passed by the Fifty-third Congres was the general tariff act, which did not receive the approval of the president. Whatever virtues may be claimed for that act, thate is confessedly one which it does not possess. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has a sused a constant deficiency in the treasury and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national debt more than \$242,00,000, a sum nearly as great as the debt of the government from Washington to Lincoln, including all our foreign wars, from the revolution to the robbliforeign wars. from the revolution to the rebillion. Since its passage, work at home has been diminished; prices of agricultural products have fallen; confidence has been arrested, and general business demoralization is seen on every hand.

every hand. every hand.

1894 for the first twenty-two months of its enforcement, from Septymber, 1:91, to June, 1591, were 35:7,615,325, and he expenditure: \$1:0,418,313, or a deficiency of: 94,203,035. The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures, during the first fifteen months of the present tariff, as contrasted with the exports of the first fifteen months of the tariff of 189, was \$10,353,20. The excess of exports over imports during the first fifteen months of the tariff of 189 was \$213,972,918, but only \$56,7 8,623 under the first fifteen months of the tariff of 189; a loss under the latter of \$157,216,315. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been \$19,981,637 during the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constant and seady, at the rate of \$11,10,70) per month, or \$30,000 for every business day of the year.

"We have either been sending too much money out of the country, or getting too little in, or both We have lost steadily in both directions. Our fureign trade has been diminished and our dome tie trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression, and indicate its remedy? The loss of earning power alone in this country in the past three years is sufficient to have produced our unfortunate business aituation. If our labor were well employed, and employed at as remunerative wares as in 1894, in a few months every farmer in the land wou of feel the gial change in the increased demand for his products and in the better prices which he would receive.

More Business Needed, Not More Money.

More Business Needed, Not More Money.

More Business Needed, Not More Money.

"It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business; not an increase in the volume of business; not an increase in the volume of business; not an increase of coin, but an increase in confidences; not more coinage, but a more active use of the mency coined; not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen. The employmen of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessaries and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the ma acs, and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy, which shall encourage manufacturing at home.

"Protection has lest none of its virtue and importance. The first duty of the Republican party, if restored to power in the country, will be the chactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money in cassary to conduct the government, economically and housely administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufactures and adequate protection to home labor and the home market. We are not a simmitted to any apperial schedules or rates of duty. They are and always should be always rubject to change to meet now conditions; but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed remains the same. Our duties should always be high enough to measure the difference be, were the ways a pail labor at home and all competing countries, and so adequately protect. American investments and American enterprises. liome and all competing countries, and so adequately protect American invest-ments and American enterprises.

Farmers and the Tariff.

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

Question of Reciprocity

"Another dec aration of the Republican "Another dec aration of the Republican platform that has my m at cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The spiendid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1830 are atriking and suggestive. The brief period they were in force, in most cases only three years, was not long enough to test thoroughly their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to demonstrate conclusively the importance and the wisdom of their adoption.

Foreign Immigration.

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

Soldiers and Sallors.

Soldiers and Sallors

soldiers and sailors of the Union should neither by neglected nor forgotten. The government which they served so well must no: make their lives or condition harder by treatdi t-ess, nor regard wit i disdain or conte npt the earnest in ... est one comrade naturally manifests in the wolfare of a other. Doubless there have been pension abuses and frauds in the numerous claims allowed by the govern-ment, but the policy governing the a iministrament, but the policy governing the alministra-tion of the pension bureau must always be fair and liberal. No deserving applicant should ever suffer bleause of a wrong perpetrated by or for another. Our soldiers and sailors gave the government the best they had. They freely offered health, stringth, limb and life to save the country in the time of its grantest peril, and the government must honor them in the ir need as in their service with the respect and gratitude due to brave, noble and self-sacrifo-ing men, who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increasing necessities

Merchant Marine and Navy. Merchant Marine and Navy.

"The designation of the Republican platform in favor of the upbut ding of our morth and marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our snipping, which prevailed in the carly years of our history, should be again promptly adopted by con resignal vivorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained. We should no longer contributes directly or indirectly, to the maintenance of the colossal marine of foeign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own. Now that the American navy is assuming a position commensurate with our imporown. Now that the American navy is assuming a position commensurate with our importance as a nation, a policy I am glad to observe the Republican platform strengly inderses, we the Republican platform strongly in lorses, we must supplement it with a necchant marine that will give: u: the a vantages in both our constwise and foreign trade that we ought naturally and properly to enjoy. It should be at once a matter of public policy and national pride to repossess this immense and prosper-

Civil Service Reform.

"The ploige of the Republican national con-"The ple ige of the Republican national convention that our civil service laws shall by sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced, and extended whyrever practicable," is in keeping with the position of the party for the past tweaty-four years and will be faithfully obseved. Our opponents decry thesy reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages glined after so many years agitation and effort. They encou age a return to methods of party favoritism, which both parties have often denounced, that experience has condomned, and that the people have repeatedly disapproved. The Republican party sarnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely

partedly di approved. The Republican party sarnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely anjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step upon this question. It will seek to improve, but never degrade, the public service.

There are other important and timely declarations in the platform which I cannot here discuss I must content myself with saying that they have my approval. If, as Republicans, we have lately addressed our attention, with what may seem great stress and earnestness, to the new and unexpected assault upon the financial integrity of the government, we have done it because the menace is so grave as to demand especial consideration, and because we are convinced that if the people are aroused to the true understanding and meaning of this silver and inflation movement, they will avert the danger. In doing this, we feel that we render the best service possible to the country, and we appeal to the intelligence, conscience and patriotism of the people, irrespective of party, or section, for their carnest support.

Law and Order.

"We avoid no issue. We meet the sudden, langerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order, and upon those to whom is confided by the constitution and laws the authority to sphold them, which our opponents have made, with the same souragy that we have faced every emergency since our organisation as a party more than forty years ago. Government by law must first be assured; everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be satinguished by the fires of an unsilfish and to ty patriotism. Every attack upon the public faith, and every suggestion of the repudiation of dishs, public and private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that hencety is the best policy, or who love their country and would preserve unsullied her national honor.

Good Government. Good Government

preserve unsullied her national honor.

Good Government.

"If called by the suffrage of the people to assume the duties of the high office of president of the United States, I shall count it a privilodge to aid, even in the alightest degree, in the promotion of the spirit of fraternal regard which should animate and govern the citizens of every section, state or part of the republic. After the lapse of a century since its utterance, let us at length and forever hereafter, heed the admonition of Washington: There should be no North, no South, no East, no West—but a common country." It shall he my constant aim to improve every opportunity to aivance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and lustice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness, by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which is our early hit tory characterized all the people of all the states. I would be glad to contribute toward binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which indee, now have yvery inducement of sympathy and interest to weld them together more strongly than swer. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the North and the South and the East's of the West are not separated, or in dangy of bocoming separated, because of sectional or party differences. The war is long since over. We are not enemies, but friends, and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of Him who has thus far-so signally sustained and guided us to pesserse inviolate our sountry's name and honor, its peace and good order, and its continued ascondancy among the greatest governments on earth.

William McKinler." greatest governments on earth. WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

A BIG DAY FOR BRYAN.

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

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

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

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

FUSION IN MICHIGAN.

Democrats, Populista and Silverites United Under a Joint Name.

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

Bryan on McKinley's Letter. BROCKTON, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Bryan party left Erie for Buffalo at 12:53 o'clock to-day. There were few

stops on the way, and there was no noteworthy demonstration. Mr. Bryan devoted himself to the Mr. Bryan devoted himself to the perusal of McKinley's letter of acceptance. Asked if he would give his views upon the letter, he said: "I have read the letter. I don't care to make any comments upon it. I suppose it can be considered the golden text of the Republican lesson."

Fatal Collision of Bleyelers.

DANVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—At Junction City last night Oscar Patterson of Ewell, Tenn., and Dr. William B. Hunn of Shelby City, collided while riding their bicycles at a high rate of speed and Patterson received a concussion of the brain, which caused his death at o o'clock this morning. Hunn was knocked senseless, but will recover, Patterson was about 23 years old and a son of William W. Patterson, a railroad man.

Gordon Out of Politics. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27. — General John B. Gordon, United States Senstor from Georgia, declined to-day to talk on politics or on the financial issue now before the people, saying that he was practically out of politics and would absolutely retire from political life at the end of his present CALIFORNIA FUSION

Complete Union on Congressmen P posed-Trouble for the El

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.-Fu committees representing the Demo-crats, Populists and Bimettallists met yesterday and appointed a committee of sixteen to be known as the joint congressional committee, to select congressional candidates. nominate a candidate will require the

nominate a candidate will require the vote of four Democrata, four Populists and two silver men, and the candidate receiving such a vote will be the union nominee of the three parties. Other nominees must then withdraw or depend for their support on personal followers.

Secretary of State Brown says that he will refuse to place upon the tickets the names of the fusion Democratic Populist presidential electors, on the ground that the election law of California requires the names of the electors to be arranged alphabetically in groups under their party designation. He says that as soon as the fusionists present the names to designation. He says that as soon as the fusionists present the names to him he will dictate a letter to the at-torney general saking for his epinion in the matter.

ILLINOIS GOLD MEN.

One Thousand Delegates in Convention General Black Heads the Ticket.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The Democratic pold standard state convention was salled to order this afternoon by Chairman C. A. Ewing of the state sommittee, with about 1,000 delegates

sommittee, with about 1,000 delegates present, representing every county in the state.

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

AN ACCIDENT AT UTICA.

the Platform on Which Bryan War Speaking Gave Way.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 27.-W. J. Bry-an's eventful day ended with an acciin's eventful day ended with an accilent which narrowly missed being a
disaster. One-half of the platfarafrom which he was addressing the
prowd of several thousand persons in
the square in front of the Baggs hotel
in Utica, at midnight, fell to the
ground, and although the presidential
candidate escaped injury, Clinton
Beckwith of Herkimer, a member of
the reception committee, had an ankie
sprained; John T. Teller had a teg
broken and several others were padly broken and several others were pedly bruised and cut, but no one was se

NO CAMPAIGN MONEY.

Federal Officeholders Forbidden to Seet or Make Contributions.

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

Death of J. F. H. McKibbon TOPEKA, Kan., August 27 .- J. F. H. McKibben, suditor of the Atchison, Topeks and Santa Fe Railway com-pany, who was injured while on a hunting trip near New Castle, Col., died at 8:30 o'clock yesterday mora-

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27. - United States Minister Alexander W. Terrell has notified the Turkish government that the latter's answer to the demands of the United States for indem-nity as a result of the burning of the American missions at Kharput and Marash is not satisfactory.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

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

| OMAHA | OMAHA STOCK MARKET Stage Calves Cows Heifers

Washington, Aug. 37. — General John B. Gordon, United States Sena-

tor from Georgia, declined to-day to talk on politics or on the financial issue now before the people, saying that he was practically out of politics and would absolutely retire from political life at the end of his present term.

Cowherd Nominated.

ODESSA, Mo., Aug. 27.—The Demoeratic convention of the Fifth Congressional district nominated one
Mayor W. S. Cowherd of Kansas City
for congress on the first ballot.