PRESIDENT HARRISON.

He Gives the Democrats Valuable Education.

SOME FACTS AND HISTORY

The President Covers all the Ground and Does It Effectually—Honest Elections and Honest Money the Platform

After the usual thanking of the committee, as the representative of the National republicans in convention assembled, President Harrison, in the acknowledgement of the honor conferred by his nomination, has made one of the strongest, plainest and matter-of-fact statements to the American public which has been penned. THE HERALD does not ask its readers to take its word for it. This newspaper is genuinely and earnestly in favor of a campaign of education THE HERALD desires specifications, not theories, and in pursuance of that policy it advocates the publication—in cold type—of the arguments made by both sides. Here is where the democrats—managers and office hunters only—make objection. Can not the honest and patriotic American not see the point? We believe they can and they will vote in accordance with their information. This means a victory for progress, liberality and honesty. Mr. Harrison talks as follows:

A National Currency.

The Republican party during the civil war, devised a national currency, consisting of United States notes, issued and redeemable by the government and of national bank notes, based upon the security of the United States bonds. A tax was levied upon the issues of the state banks and the intended result, that all such issues should be withdrawn, was realized.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 the only and 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 credit 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 indiscriminately accepted at par 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 of putting into circulation again under such diverse legislation as the states may adopt, a flood of local bank issues. Only those who in the years before the war experienced the inconveniences and losses attendant upon the use of such money can appreciate what a return to that system involves. The denomination of a bill was then often no indication of its value. The bank detector of yesterday was not a safe guide today as to credit or values. Merchants deposited several times during the day lest the hour of bank closing should show a depreciation of the money taken in the morning. The traveler could not use in a journey to the east the most solvent banks of the west; in consequence a money changer's office was the familiar neighbor of the ticket office and 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 bitter experience, and I am sure our people will not consent to the reactionary proposal made by the Democratic party.

Our Merchant Marine.

Few subjects have elicited more discussion or excited more general interest than that of a recovery by the United States of its appropriate share of the ocean carrying trade. This subject touched not only our pockets, but our national pride. Practically, all the freights for transporting 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. Thousands of emigrants annually seeking homes under our flag have been denied the sight of it until they entered Sandy Hook; while increasing thousands of American citizens, bent on European travel, have each year stepped into a foreign jurisdiction at the New York docks. The merchandise balance of trade, which the treasury books show, is largely reduced by the annual tribute which we pay for freight and passage moneys. The great ships—the fastest upon the sea—which are now in peace profiting by our trade, are, in a secondary sense, warships of their respective governments and in time of war would under existing contracts with these governments speedily take on the guns for which their decks are already prepared, and enter with terrible efficiency upon the work of destroying our commerce. The undisputed fact is that the great steamship lines of Europe were built up and are now part of the navy, 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. 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 Fifty-first congress enacted such a law and under its beneficient influence [illegible] American ships of an aggregate tonnage of [illegible] tons and costing [illegible], having been built or contracted to be built in American ship yards. In addition to this it is now practically certain that we shall soon have under the American flag one of the finest steamship lines sailing 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 [illegible] and will add to our naval reserve six steamships—the fastest upon the sea.

A special interest has been taken in the establishment of lines from our south Atlantic and gulf 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 enable them to profit by their great natural advantages. The Democratic party has found no place in its platform for any reference to this subject and has shown its hostility to the general policy by refusing to expend an appropriation made during the last administration for ocean mail contracts with American lines. The patriotic people, the workingmen in our shops, the capitalists seeking new enterprises, must decide whether the great ships owned by Americans which have sought American registry shall again humbly ask a place in the English naval reserve; the great ships now on the designers' tables go to foreign shops for construction and the United States lose the now brightening opportunity of recovering a place commensurate with its wealth, the skill of its constructors and the courage of its sailors, in the carrying trade of all the seas.

Another related measure as furnishing an increased ocean traffic for our ships and of great and permanent benefit to the farmers and manufacturers as well, is

The Reciprocity Policy

declared by section 3 of the tariff act of 1890 and now in practical operation with five of the nations of Central and South America, San Domingo, the Spanish and British West Indies islands and with Germany and Austria, under special trade arrangements with each. The revision of the duty on sugar and the continuance of coffee and tea upon the free list, while giving great relief to our own people by cheapening articles used increasingly in every household, was also of such enormous advantage to the countries exporting these articles as to suggest that in consideration thereof reciprocal favors should be shown in their tariffs to articles exported by us to their markets.

Great Credit Is Due Mr. Blaine

for the vigor with which he pressed this view upon the country. We have only begun to realize the benefit 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. The obvious efficacy of this policy in increasing the foreign trade of the United States at once attracted and alarmed the attention of European trade journals and boards of trade.

The British board of trade has presented to that government a memorial asking for the appointment of a commission to consider the best means of 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 France has also shown their startled appreciation of the fact that a new and vigorous contestant has appeared in the battles of the markets, and has already secured important advantages. The most convincing evidence of the tremendous strength of our opposition is as follows: 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 importation of their beet sugar. 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 30, 1892, had increased 23.78 per cent.; with Brazil the increase was nearly 11 per cent.; with Cuba during the first ten months our exports increased $5,720,193, or 54.86 per cent., and with Porto Rico $590,959, or 34 per cent. The liberal participation of our farmers in the benefits of this policy is shown by the following report from our consul general at Havana under date of July 26 last:

> During the first half of the year of 1891, Havana received 140,056 bags of flour from Spain, and other ports of the Island about an equal amount, or approximately 280,112 bags. During the same period Havana received 15,976 bags of American flour, and other ports approximately an equal amount, making about 22,000 bags. But for the first half of this year Spain has sent less than 1,000 bags to the whole Island and the United States has sent to Havana alone 168,487 bags and about an equal amount to other ports of the Island, making approximately 337,000 for the last half of 1892.

Partly by reason of 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 exports to Cuba, says:

> It is another case of American competition. The United States now supply Cuba with about 150,000 tons of coal annually and there is every prospect of this trade increasing as the forests of the island become exhausted and the use of steam machinery is developed. Alabama coal especially is securing a reputation in the Spanish West Indies, and river and rail improvements of the southern states will undoubtedly create an important gulf trade. The new reciprocity policy by which the United States are enabled to import Cuban sugar will, of course, assist the American coal exporter even more effectively than the new lines of railway.

The Democratic 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 exchange 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 coast, or are we to have the taxed sugar and coffee which a "tariff for revenue only" necessarily involves with the added loss of the new markets which have been opened? As I have shown, our commercial rivals in 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 the United States had abandoned this system of protection and reciprocity. They see very clearly that a restriction of American productions 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. The declaration of the 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 tariff schedules. There may be differences of opinion among protectionists as to the rate upon particular articles necessary to effect an equalization between wages abroad and at home. In some not remote national campaign 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 capital invested in our great industries. The majority report of the committee on platform to 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 it fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional imposts of existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen.

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 laws must be at every step regardful of labor and the capital thus involved.

Here we have an admission that of our 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 money invested.

The overwhelming rejection of these propositions, which had before received the sanction of the Democratic national conventions, was not more indicative of the new and more courageous leadership to which the party has now committed itself, than the substitute which was adopted. This substitute declares that protective duties are unconstitutional; high protection, low protection—all unconstitutional. A Democratic congress holding this view cannot enact, nor a Democratic president approve, any tariff schedule the purpose or effect of which is to admit importations or give any advantage to an American workman or producer. A bounty, might, I judge, be given to the importer in this view of the constitution, in order to increase importations and so the revenue—for "revenue only" is the limitation.

Reciprocity, of course, falls under this denunciation, for its object and effect are not revenue but the promotion of commercial exchanges, the profits of which go wholly to our producers. This destructive un-American doctrine was not held or taught by the historic Democratic statesmen whose names as American patriots have reached this generation. Certainly not by

Jefferson or Jackson.

This mad crusade against American shops, the bitter epithets applied to American manufacturers, the persistent efforts to suppress every report of the opening of tin plate mills or of an increase of our foreign trade by reciprocity, are as surprising as they are discreditable. There is not a thoughtful business man in this country that does not know that the enactment into law of the declaration of the Chicago convention upon this subject would at once plunge the country into a business convulsion such as it has never seen. And there is not a 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 wages to the European standard. If any one 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 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. 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 effects of the law on prices of protected products and of the cost of such articles as enter into the wants of the people of small means has been made by a senate committee composed of leading senators of both parties with the aid of the best statisticians, and the report 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 average advance in the rate of wages of .75 of 1 per cent.

Third—There has been an advance in the price of all farm products of 18.67 per cent., and of all cereals, 33.59 per cent. The ninth annual report of the chief of the bureau of labor 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 extended inquiry shows that in the year following the passage of the tariff act of 1890 the aggregate sum paid in wages in that state was $6,377,925 in excess, and the aggregate production $31,315,130 in excess of the preceding year.

In view of this showing of an increase of wages, of a reduction in the cost of articles of common necessity, and of a marked advance in the prices of agricultural products, it is plain that this tariff law has not imposed burdens, but has conferred benefits upon the farmer and the workingman.

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, linens, lace, etc. Once or twice in our history the production of tin plate had been attempted and the prices obtained by the Welsh makers would have enabled our makers to produce it at a profit. But the Welsh makers at once cut prices to a point that drove the American beginners out of business and, when this was accomplished again made their own prices. A correspondent of The Industrial World, the official organ of 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 retention of the McKinley bill, and means the rapidly accruing loss of 80 per cent. of export American trade. Had there been no Democratic victory in 1890, the spread of tin plate manufacture in the United states would have been both rapid and beneficial.
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> It is not too late to do something to reduce the prices. Put them down to 11 shillings per box, 14x20 weight basis. Let the workmen take half pay for a few months and turn out more of them. Then let the master forego profits for the same time.

And again that paper says:

> It is clearly the interest of both employers and workmen to produce tin plate, tariff or no tariff, at a price that will drive all competitors from the field.

But, in spite of the doubts raised by the elections of 1890 and of the machinations of foreign producers to maintain their monopoly, 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 tin and terne plates in the United States during the last fiscal year show a total production of [illegible] pounds and a comparison of the first quarter, [illegible] pounds, with the last, 8,000,000 pounds, shows the rapid development of the industry. Over 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 of estimates, states after 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 [illegible] 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 silver bearing lead ores, the free introduction of which threatened the great mining industries of the Rocky mountains, and to the wool growers protection for their fleece and flocks which has saved them from a further and disastrous decline. The house of representatives at its last session passed bills placing these ores and wool on the free list. The people of the west well know how destructive to their property these measures would be. 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 employe. I regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the profits. But I do not see that these evils will be ameliorated 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. They may be roused by injustice, or what seems to them to be such, or be led by others to acts of passion, but they will settle the tariff contest in the calm light of their November firesides and with reference to the prosperity of the country of which they are citizens and of the homes they have founded for their wives and children.

No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims 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 products 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.

The Southern States

have had a liberal participation in the benefits of the tariff law, and, though their representatives have generally opposed the protection policy, I rejoice that their sugar, rice, coal, ores, iron, fruits, cotton cloth and other products have not been left to the fate which the vote of their representatives would have brought upon them. In the construction of the Nicaragua canal, in the new trade with South and Central America, in the establishment of American steamship lines, these states have also special interests and all these interests will not always consent to be without representation at Washington.

Shrewdly but not quite fairly our adversaries speak on finances, duties put on buttons and other articles by the McKinley bill, and omit altogether any reference to the great and beneficial enlargement of the free list. During the last fiscal year $458,000,772 worth of merchandise, or 55.35 per cent. of our total imports, came in free (the largest percentage in our history) while in 1890 the percentage of importation was 34.42 per cent. The placing of sugar upon the free list has saved to the consumer in duties in fifteen months, after paying the bounties provided for, $87,000,000.

This relief has been substantially felt in every household upon every Saturday purchase of the workingman. One of the favorite arguments against a protective tariff is that it shuts us out from a participation in what is called, with swelling emphasis,

"The Markets of the World."

If this view in not a false one, how does it happen that our commercial competitors are not able to bear with more serenity our supposed surrender to them of "the market, of the world," and how does it happen that the partial loss of our market closes foreign tin plate mills and silk plush factories that still have all other markets? Our advantages, our protective tariff and the reciprocity policy make it possible for us to have a large participation in "the markets of the world" without opening our own competition that would destroy the comfort and independence of our people.

Bimetallism.

The resolution of the convention in favor of bi-metallism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of a movement that has upon these lines my cordial adherence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain the equality of 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. The true interest of all our people and especially of the farmers and working people who cannot closely observe the money market, is that every dollar, paper or coin, issued or authorized by the government shall at all times and 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. Monetary conditions in Europe within the last two years have, I think, tended very much to develop a sentiment in favor of a larger use of silver and I was much pleased and encouraged by the cordiality, promptness and unanimity with which the invitations of this government for an international conference upon this subject were accepted by all the powers. We may not only hope for, but expect highly beneficial results from this conference, which will now soon assemble. When the result of the conference is known we then shall be able intelligently to adjust our financial basis to any new conditions.

Free Ballot, Fair Count.

In my last message to congress I said: "I must yet entertain the hope that it is possible to secure a calm, patriotic consideration of such 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 a consideration of the questions 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 legislation would permit the selection of a commission to be vested in the supreme court if that method would give the best guarantee of impartiality. The demand that the limitation 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, non-partisan lines, might find some effective response. 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 of a party against the will of the majority of the 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 contest 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 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 at least half 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 community where a man is deprived of his personal or political rights.

The power of the states over questions of qualification of electors is ample to protect them against the dangers of an ignorant or depraved suffrage and the demand that every man found to be qualified under the law shall be made secure in the right to cast a free ballot and to have that ballot honestly counted cannot be denied. 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 those who differ from 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 majorities is to be reversed by ballot box frauds and tally sheet manipulations in the interest of the party or party faction in power. These 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 and 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 a free and honest election, 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 officers.

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 had 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, ascertained by a daily record, and the efficiency of the force thereby greatly increased.

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 the liberty of thought. The safety of the republic lies in intelligent citizenship and the increased interest 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 national 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 right of parent 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 to notice that many of these states are with commendable liberality developing their school systems and increasing their school revenues, to the great advantage of the children of both races.

The Attention of the Farmers

of the whole country is invited to the work done through the state and agriculture departments in the interests of agriculture. Our pork products had for ten years been nearly excluded by the great continental nations of Europe, and 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 meat, and giving to the president power to forbid the introduction into this country of selected products of such countries as should continue to refuse our inspected meats, enabled us to open all the markets of Europe to our pork products. The result has been not only to sustain prices by providing new markets for our surplus but to add 50 cents per 100 pounds to the market value of inspected meats.

Under reciprocity agreements, special favors have been secured for agricultural products and our exports of such products have been greatly increased with a prospect of 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 the British surgeons the live cattle from the United States landed at that port and the results in connection with sanitary methods adopted at home have been that we hear of no more cattle being affected with pleuro-pneumonia. A judicious system of quarantine lines has prevented the infection of northern cattle with the Texas fever.

The tariff bill of 1890 gives better protection to farm products subject to foreign competition than they had before, and the home markets for such products have been enlarged by the establishment of new industries and development.

We may confidently submit to the intelligent and candid judgment of the American farmer 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 untried methods of relief proposed by other parties which are soliciting 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 co-operation. He continues:

The Chilean Incident.

I do not believe tame submission to insulting outrage by any nation at the hands of another country forms the basis of lasting friendship. The necessary element of respect will be wanting. The Chilean incident, now so happily and honorably adjusted, will, I do not doubt, place our relations with that brave people upon a more friendly basis than ever before. 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 has 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 Behring sea question which came over from the preceding administration have been the one settled and the other submitted to arbitration upon a fair basis. Never, I think, in a like period has 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.

The Union Soldiers and Sailors

are now veterans, of time as well as of war. The parallels of age have approached to close their 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 services and suffering. The ear that does 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 and love should attend the march. A comrade in the column of the victors' parade in 1865, I am not less a comrade now.

Law and Order.

I have used every suitable occasion to urge upon the people of all sections the consideration that no good cause can be promoted 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. The moral sentiment of the country should be aroused and brought to bear for the suppression of these offenses against the law and social order.

Immigration.

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 burden or disturb our communities. Every effort has been made to enforce the laws and some convictions have been secured under the contract labor law.

The General Conditon

of our country is one of great prosperity. The blessing of God has rested upon our fields and upon our people. The annual value of our foreign commerce has increased more than [illegible] over the average for the preceding ten 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 $172,000,000 and the annual average for ten years by $265,000,000. Our exports of breadstuffs increased over those of 1890 more than $144,000,000, of provisions over $4,000,000 and of manufactures over $8,000,000. 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 disclose. Our compassion may well go out to those whose party necessities and habits still compel them to declare that our people are oppressed and our trade restricted by protective tariff.

In Conclusion.

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. A change in the personnel of a national administration is of comparatively little moment. If those exercising public functions are able, honest, diligent and faithful, others possessing all these qualities may be found to take their places. But changes in the laws and in administrative policies are of great moment. When public affairs have been given a direction and business has adjusted itself to those lines, any sudden change involves a stoppage and new business adjustments. If the change of direction is so radical as to bring the commercial turntable into use, the business changes involved are not readjustments, but reconstructions. The Democratic party offers a programme of demolition. The protective policy, to which all business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted, the reciprocity policy, the new merchant marine, are all to be demolished, not gradually, not taken down, but blown up. To this program 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 marines and new ships. It will subject business to no perilous changes, but offers attractive opportunities for expansion upon familiar lines.

Very respectfully,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE GERRYMANDER.

Suits Begun to Overthrow the Apportionment Law in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.—Suit was filed in Henry county for the purpose of overthrowing the gerrymanders of 1891 and 1885 and reviving the law of 1879, which gives Republicans more of a fighting chance to win the legislature. The complaint asks for an injunction to restrain the sheriff and auditor of the county from issuing election notices under the present law and a mandamus compelling them to proceed in accordance with the act of 1879. It sets out in detail the inequalities of the laws of 1891 and 1885. The present law gives the Democrats a sure thing of majority on joint ballot. As nearly as can be estimated they would still have ten majority if the old law is revived. All the defendants and the judge are Republicans and no impediment will be thrown by them in the way of getting the suit to the supreme court as quickly as possible. The suit is brought in the name of S. T. Powell. C. W. Fairbanks, a millionaire aspirant for the senate, is backing it. Some of the most prominent attorneys have been retained.

An Old Suit Revived.

NEVADA, Mo., Sept. 7.—Papers were filed with the circuit clerk here in the suit brought by William T. McGinnis against Vernon county for the sum of $235,000. The suit is for judgment against the old Laclede and Fort Scott railway subsequently known as the St. Louis and Western railway, in favor of the contractors, and based upon the allegation that Vernon county subscribed for 2,500 shares of the stock in the Laclede and Ft. Scott road.

Killed by a Bull.

OMAHA, Sept. 7.—Betlin Rix, a prominent farmer residing near Bennington, was torn to pieces by a fierce bull on his premises. The farmer was literally torn to pieces. The body had been gored and torn so terribly by the feet of the ferocious animal that it could only be identified by the fragments of clothing scattered around the scene.

Missouri Pacific to Cut Rates.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.—The Missouri Pacific, in handling east-bound business, will hereafter sell tickets to points beyond St. Louis or Chicago, via St. Louis, at the lowest rate that can be used by using existing cut rates and basing on either Chicago or St. Louis.

Bailey Renominated.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 7.—The Fifth district Democrats have renominated Congressman J. W. Bailey.