



**Cleveland's Letter.**

**The Ex-President Accepts the Democratic Nomination.**

**Issues of the Campaign.**

**A CLEAR AND CONCISE EXPOSITION OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.**

**Tariff Reform and Other Questions.**

On Monday Ex-President Cleveland issued his letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for President. It is addressed to William L. Wilson, chairman of the nomination committee, and is as follows:

**GENTLEMEN:** In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the Presidency by the national Democracy, I hope I may be permitted to say at the outset that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions, which I have heretofore plainly and publicly declared, touching the questions involved in the canvass.

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

The protection of the people in the exclusive use and employment of their property and earnings, concededly constitutes the special purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule that failure to protect the citizen in such use or enjoyment, or their unjustifiable diminution by the government itself, is a betrayal of the people's trust.

**TARIFF LEGISLATION.**  
 We have, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain it and to furnish through its agency the means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing, through Federal taxation, to surrender a part of their earnings and income.

Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of Federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hands of the tax-gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist, or are paid by foreigners.

Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are only justifiable when laid and collected for the purpose of maintaining our government and furnishing the means for the accomplishment of its legitimate purposes and functions. This is taxation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the professions of American free institutions, and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these institutions rest.

This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses, inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion any exaction, by way of taxation, from the substance of the people, beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of government.

**THE REPUBLICAN DOGMA.**  
 Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented, that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting special interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and so directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment that its statement would rudely shock our people if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle.

Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country and sincere regard for those who toil been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its behalf the plea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the experience of a terrible war, which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior schemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that high wages may be paid to our workmen and a home market be provided for our farm products.

**HOW LABOR IS AFFECTED.**  
 These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are pre-eminently proud. It is also true that while our workmen and farmers can, the least of all our people defend themselves against the harder home life which such tariff taxation decrees, the workingman, suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interests in organized cooperation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages, while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition invited and built up by the system he is asked to support.

The struggle for unearned advantage at

the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon the assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle patriotism and weaken popular confidence in the rectitude of Republican institutions.

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

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair government aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw materials should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade.

We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes, instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fellow-countrymen to reject the charge that a party, comprising a majority of our people, is planning the destruction or injury of American interests, and we know they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible free trade.

**FOR AND WITH THE PEOPLE.**  
 The administration and management of our government depend upon popular will. Federal power is the instrument of that will, not its master. Therefore, the attempt of the opponents of Democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the States through general agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a bold determination to secure the ascendancy of a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist such a scheme is an impulse of Democracy. At all times and in all places we trust the people. As against a disposition to force the way to Federal power we present to them as our claim to their confidence and support a steady championship of their rights.

The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or State, whether gold, silver or paper, it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency.

**NO DOUBTFUL EXPEDIENTS.**  
 In dealing with this subject no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

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

The American people are generous and grateful, and they have impressed these characteristics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service.

**SHOULD BE A ROLL OF HONOR.**  
 But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill-desert and unvitiated by demagogic uses. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn it, and to all our people who delight to honor the brave and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should be allowed to hear, reverently and lovingly, the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employment should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy their claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungrudgingly acknowledged.

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

**THE QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION.**

Our people, still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belonged to our beginning as a nation, require their government to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours.

A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics, prompts us to welcome the worthy and industrious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is not violated, however, by careful and reasonable regulations for the protection of the public health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a menace to peace and good order.

The importance of the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal as a means of promoting commerce between our States and with foreign countries, and also as a contribution by Americans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to government approval and endorsement.

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

**SOME PERSONAL REMARKS.**

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

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence less than ever effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility.

If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the Divine Being, infinite in power to aid and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours very truly,  
 GROVER CLEVELAND.  
 GRAY GABLES, September 26, 1892.

**McClure Answers McKinley.**

Last week Friday night Governor McKinley spoke at the Philadelphia Academy of Music ostensibly at the invitation of the Manufacturers' Club. He discussed the tariff from the republican stand point as exemplified in the McKinley tariff bill. On Monday night Col. A. K. McClure answered Major McKinley, and when he got through there was nothing left of McKinley or his bill. Col McClure's speech is long, but convincing and entertaining throughout. Here is a brief extract.

"There were good reasons why Mr. McKinley could not be permitted to open the Pandora box of tariff taxes in Philadelphia and before the Manufacturers' Club. They had contracted by purchase for increased taxes upon the people, and McKinley, as Chairman of Ways and Means, was made the auditor to apportion the tariff-tax raiment of the people among its purchasers. [Laughter.] President Dolan lit up his exquisite college-professor face with its most fascinating smile as he planked down his \$10,000 to help Quay get an honest election in New York in 1888 (Shouts of laughter), and he made his fellow woolen manufacturers follow his example. He promptly appeared before Auditor McKinley when sitting for distribution of the plunder, and was awarded the increased taxes on woolen he demanded. He had paid spot cash for it, and McKinley like an honest Auditor, gave him what he had paid for. [Laughter.] Mr. Dobson cheerfully gave his \$10,000 to help Quay purify elections, and he and his fellow carpet contributors pleaded their contract before Auditor McKinley and were awarded their claim. [Laughter.] The Harrisons, the Spreckels and the Knights chipped in with their thousands and Auditor McKinley gave them free raw sugar and continued the tax on refined sugar. All have since sold out to the Sugar Trust because Auditor McKinley protected it, and Spreckels waded us a grateful farewell as he shook the dust of Philadelphia from his feet and hastened toward the setting sun with three millions or so as his award. Ex-Mayor Fidler gave his elegant John Hancock signature to his \$10,000 check to make sure that Quay could maintain the integrity of the ballot (laughter), as did Mr. Disston, and they, like Jeff Davis only asked to be let alone. [Shouts of laughter.] The hayseeds of the farms were murmuring against high taxes on binder twine and American mechanics were inclined to revolt against paying more for Disston's saw and tools than foreign mechanics pay for them, and Auditor McKinley awarded them what they had paid for. He did shave Fidler down a little (laughter), but the Western hayseeds became so obstreperous that he had to bend or be broken, and

binding twine was lowered. The only contract that Auditor McKinley had to reject was that of the Cattle Trust, headed by Armour, of Chicago. It had paid in heavily to back Quay in his battle for pure politics (laughter) and was promised a tax on hides that would have given the monopoly a clear \$250,000 per year while the people paid the piper. Auditor McKinley recognized the claim as clearly just and he put it in his bill; but while our Philadelphia Congressmen were dumb as oysters although representing the largest shoe industry in the world Massachusetts and other New England Representatives served notice on Auditor McKinley that they would knock his whole tariff to kingdom come if he did not strike out the tax on hides. [Laughter.] He struck it out, as he is an obliging man and amiable gentleman, but when the representatives of the Cattle Trust came and said: "We paid for this in cold cash, and we're going to get it, see!" (laughter) Auditor McKinley promptly restored the tax on hides. Again New England revolted, and again he struck it out, and he was finally compelled much against his stubborn sense of justice, to report his final distribution of tariff tax favors to contract purchasers with the Cattle Trust claim rejected. [Applause.] The McKinley tariff was thus made chiefly a jumble of contract taxes upon the people for the benefit of contributors to political debauchery, and it is not surprising that the contractors muzzled their champion when there was danger to their cause. [Applause.]

**WASHINGTON LETTER**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1892.

Who will Mr. Harrison name to take his place as Czar of the republican campaign machine? is a question that is daily becoming more important to republicans. The condition of Mrs. Harrison is such that Mr. Harrison will not leave her long enough to hear and familiarize himself with the reports of those who have come here to inform him of the perilous condition of his campaign and to receive his orders, and there is little prospect of Mrs. Harrison becoming well enough to permit him to resume control of the campaign. He has so far absolutely refused to talk politics with those who have tried to impress upon him the necessity for an immediate delegation of his power to some one else.

Steve Elkins has been sent for and he will try to get Mr. Harrison to name a new boss, and it is possible, indeed, would be probable, that Elkins would be the man if it were not that Mr. Harrison has always regarded Elkins as being tarred with the Blaine stick, and feared to trust him in matters affecting his own political welfare. He may have to do so now. There is no other member of the cabinet, excepting Charlie Foster, who has sufficient political sagacity and experience to do the work; so, unless he goes outside of the cabinet, one of these two men will probably be selected to wear the republican crown during the remainder of the campaign.

General disappointment has taken command of the republicans hereabouts. The first disappointment was caused by the flat failure to make the G. A. R. encampment a republican campaign gathering, and by the upsetting of all the plans that had been made with that end in view. Vice President Morton was approached and asked to lend his aid to carrying out those plans; he positively refused, and also informed those who broached the subject that if any attempt was made to bring politics into the encampment he would at once return to New York. It mattered not whether Mr. Morton acted as he felt about this or was actuated by a feeling of revenge and a desire to "get even" with those who kept him out of the Vice-President nomination at Minneapolis; it is enough to know that he helped to disarrange plans that would have been a disgrace both to the administration and to the G. A. R. had they been carried out. Another disappointment, and a big one it is too, is that caused by the knowledge that Senator Hill has gone actively to work to help carry New York for Cleveland and Stevenson just as those who know him best have maintained that he would at the proper time.

Great was the success of the G. A. R. encampment, in point of attendance and in the enjoyment of the enormous crowd of visitors, it did not escape the baleful shadow of the "nigger"—few things in this country do. It has just leaked out that the reception in the rotunda of the Capital building, which Congress by special act authorized Mrs. Gen. Logan and her lady associates to hold, and which so mysteriously came to an end almost before it had fairly got started" was spoilt by the aforesaid baleful shadow of the "nigger". It was stated at the time that the doors were closed in the faces of the thousands standing in line waiting their turn to pass through the rotunda, and reiterated in the local press next day, that Mrs. Logan and her lady assistants had become so fatigued that it was physically impossible to continue the reception.

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

The ladies may have been quite as near prostrated as they wish the public to believe they were, but it was not caused by the fatigue of standing to shake hands with those who got in before the doors were closed. Among those who accepted invitations to assist Mrs. Logan in receiving were the wives of three cabinet officials and a number of ladies prominent in the social circles of Washington, while a number of young army officials volunteered to make the presentations. When they arrived at the Capitol and proceeded to the rotunda they were surprised, and some of them shocked, to find that one of the receiving party was a "nigger", the wife of ex Senator Bruce. There was immediate rumpus, and as it could not be quieted, some of the ladies refusing to stand with her and some of the officials refusing to make presentations to her, the reception was brought to a close at the earliest possible moment, and to avoid a scandal during the encampment the story about the ladies being so much prostrated as to be unable to continue it was conceived and given out. Mrs. Logan has not improved her social status by inviting Bruce's wife to assist her at that reception, nor has she heard the last of it.



**Willie Tillbrook**  
 Son of  
**Mayor Tillbrook**  
 of McKeesport, Pa., had a Scrofula bunch under one ear which the physician lanced and then it became a running sore, and was followed by erysipelas. Mrs. Tillbrook gave him **Hood's Sarsaparilla** the sore healed up, he became perfectly well and is now a lively, robust boy. Other parents whose children suffer from impure blood should profit by this example.

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