The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.......... September 2, 1896

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

President,
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio.
Vice President,
GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Congressmen-at-Large.
GALUSHA A GROW, of Susquehanna.
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, of Erie.

Electors-at-Large.
Joseph Wharton, Philadelphia.
Alexander E. Patton, Clearfield.
William Witherow, Allegheny.
Peter L. Kimberly, Mercer.

District Electors.

1. Dr. J. S. Pearson	15. Henry C. Prevost.
2. Allen B. Rorke.	16. J. B. Brown.
3. Frank R. Hendley.	17. Fred. H. Eaton.
4. Leonidas I. Meyers.	18. C. Brown Miller.
5. Wm. M. Taggart.	19. R. H. Shindell.
6. Joseph H. Huddell.	20. George T. Swank.
7. William F. Soley.	21. A. C. White.
8. John Fritz.	22. Wm. N. Randolph.
9. Henry L. Johnson.	23. E. Wertheimer.
10. John H. Landis.	24. Josiah Speer.
11. Everett Warren.	25. Edw'd E. Abrams.
12. B. W. Wilde.	26. Isador Sobel.
13. Harrison Ball.	27. William Schnur.
14. D. W. Miller.	28. Jos. C. Campbell.

CONGRESS.
F. J. KOOSER, of Somerset Bor.
Subject to decision of the District Conference.

ASSEMBLY.
WM. H. MILLER, of Quemahoning Twp.
W. H. SANNER, of Somerset Bor.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
GEO. J. BLACK, of Meyersdale Bor.

SHERIFF.
M. H. Hartzell, of Rockwood Bor.

PROTHONOTARY.
H. F. BARRON, of Somerset Bor.

REGISTER & RECORDER.
J. M. COVER, of Jenner Twp.

TREASURER.
WM. WINTERS, of Somerset Twp.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
GEO. F. KIMMEL, of Milford Twp.
GABRIEL GOOD, of Somerset Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JACOB W. PECK, of Summit Twp.

AUDITORS.
JEREMIAH RHOADS, of Somerset Bor.
B. J. BOWMAN, of Brothersvalley Twp.

OPEN the workshops and factories. The mints will care for themselves.

"THE Republican party stands for honest money and the chance to earn it by honest toil."—William McKinley.

THE sound money bolt has alarmed the Democrats of Kentucky, and the chances are strongly in favor of McKinley's carrying the State.

MEANTIME, when is Tom Watson to to be notified? The Pops and the Popocrats are rather rubbing it in on the aforesaid Thomas. He is still hanging in the air, waiting for somebody to cut the string.

A WALL street man has invested $53,000 in silver bullion, and in case of Bryan's election will have the metal turned into 100,000 American legal tender silver dollars. Yet there are people who say that the talk of a fifty-three-cent dollar is mere nonsense.

THE Cleveland Plaindealer says:—"The movement for Bryan and free silver is sweeping the Keystone State." This is the kind of lying that the Bryan party are living on just now. Such a statement simply exposes the emptiness of that party's claims.

CLEVELAND, it is said, will write a letter after the meeting of the Indianapolis sound money convention, urging Democrats to support the ticket nominated there. He had better urge them to vote for McKinley, and then their votes will count.

IN A SPEECH delivered in the House, July 13, 1876, Garfield said of the free silver doctrine: "I have never known any proposition that contained so many elements of vast rascality, of colossal swindling;" and it is far worse now than it was then.

THE failure of candidate Bryan to visit Maine will be a great disappointment to Speaker Reed, who has been counting upon an opportunity to promote the gayety of the people of his State by "showing up" the orator from Nebraska at short range.

ALL the currency of the country, now as good as gold, would drop to a silver valuation under a Bryan administration. It is not easy to turn 53 into 100, but Bryan's inverted alchemy would turn 100 into 53, and be brags in advance of the achievement.

"I BELIEVE it is a good deal better," says McKinley, "to open the mills of the United States to the labor of America, than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world." One sentence of this kind counts for more than the whole 14,000 words of Bryan's New York speech.

BLAND says that silver will "sweep Ohio." It will sweep Ohio just as it did in 1894, when young Thurman and a few others forced a free coinage platform on the Democrats and started out to "redeem" the State. The net result of their work was that the Republican candidate for Secretary of State got a plurality of 137,000.

"NOTICES to come to work would be better," says one free trade organ. It said in 1892 that the "poor would be made richer, and the rich poorer," under the "better times" of Clevelandism. But the poor have not become rich, and the mints have no work to offer to the man who wants work. And the man who is out of work and is in want, has nothing to offer the mints.

THIS is not bad as an article of faith: "We endorse the Republican party in its policy of unwavering financial honor, and we favor the maintenance of the existing monetary standard, without asking the consent of any semi-civilized nation on earth." The Republicans of Manitou, Col., who met to the number of 150 last week to organize a McKinley club, have the credit for this neat expression of honesty and fidelity.

IT is stated by a Toledo paper that when the silver leaders were drawing up the platform for the Chicago convention Senator Vest suggested a ratio more nearly representing the market value of the metals, but Senator Tillman insisted that the cheaper the legal tender could be made the more popular it would be with debtors. The lead of South Carolina was followed and again, as in 1860, the result is two Democratic conventions.

UP TO 1893 there was a free coinage silver law in operation in India, a part of the world which is a great user and consumer of silver. How is it, if Mr. Bryan's theory is correct, that free coinage did not prevent a decline in the value of silver? Mr. Bryan holds that free coinage in this country will not only prevent a decline, but will actually double the present value of silver. The proposition is absurd, and the failure of the Indian mints to hold up the price of silver is one of the proofs of it.

IN Argentina a skilled workman now gets $60 a month, where he got $40 before the depreciation of the currency; but the money in which he is paid has fallen 66 per cent., which means a net loss to him of 16 per cent. The same object lesson is presented in Colombia, where wages have increased 50 per cent., and the prices of food and clothing have advanced 180 per cent. These recent examples of the effect of cheap money on the interests of wage-earners should be carefully studied by the laborers of the United States, whose votes are being solicited for free silver.

TO THE exclusion of other valuable and important matter, we to-day lay before our readers the letter of William McKinley, accepting the nomination tendered him for President of the United States, by the Republican party. The letter is of considerable length and covers all important matters laid down in the platform of the party. It should be carefully read by every citizen who cares to understand the great and vital issues that now confront the American people. Mr. McKinley has elaborated these carefully and made them so plain that no one who reads his letter can fail to understand them. We recommend it as a carefully prepared and most instructive paper.

A DEMOCRATIC convention of nine hundred delegates, comprising many of the foremost leaders of the party, will meet in the city of Indianapolis today for the purpose of adopting a platform in harmony with their views on the money question, and of nominating candidates for President and Vice President, Every State excepting Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada will be represented. Ex-Governor Flower, the chairman of the New York delegation in the Chicago convention, and who announced that the Empire State declined to vote on every ballot for President and Vice President, will be the temporary presiding officer. It is very evident that the best sentiment among the Democrats is unwilling to follow the banner of Populism and Repudiation.

Who Li Hung Chang Is.

This Li Hung Chang. His name means "Plum Blooming Literary Ability."

He is 74, and was born the same year as General Grant.

He is senior guardian of the heir apparent, Ambassador Extraordinary to Russia, Chief Minister of State and Earl of the First Class, of the Order of Suh Gni.

He is more than six feet tall.

He is worth more than $50,000,000.

Born of poor and obscure parents, he passed examinations that threw some of the stiffest scholars in the Empire. He sided with the Tartar dynasty and crushed the insurgents, and won undying honors as a general and a statesman. In 1871 he became Viceroy of a province. For a time he was in disfavor during the war with Japan, but he has regained his former position and punished those who would have dragged him down. The office of Prime Minister was created for him.

He worships the names and reputations of General Grant and Chinese Gordon. He is that greatest of paradoxes, a progressive Chinaman.

Among Some of the Fairest Scenes

On this continent and in the tropics, malaria poisons the atmosphere with its pestilential breath, sowing the seeds of disease and death in every direction. It is in such localities that the preventive and remedial qualities of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are most conspicuously shown. For every form of malaria it is a signally efficacious remedy, and conquers disorder of the stomach, liver and bowels, remedies inactivity of the kidneys, and counteracts the weakness and lack of stamina which invite disease by levelling the barrier which a vigorous operation of the digestive and secretive organs opposes to it. No defensive medicine in use has stronger commendations in professional quarters both for purity and remedial qualities.

Cameron Not a Candidate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—United States Senator J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, is in the city on private business. He was asked if there was any truth in the published statement that he has reconsidered his announcement, made a year ago, that he would not again be a candidate for United States Senator.

"There is absolutely no truth in this report," said Senator Cameron. "I am still firm in my intention not to be a candidate for re-election. I have not nor will I reconsider my determination. You may say most postively that I am not a candidate. All the stories that I am still in the field are simply nonsense. There is not an honest man in the State who does not know that I am not a candidate. A man must be taken at his word. I announced to my friends several years ago that I would not stand for re-election in 1897, and that should settle it. I have had enough. Any report that I am still in the field is false. You can not make this statement too emphatic on this point."

Day of Judgment Predicted.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The 100 members in this city of the Apostolic Christian congregation held a meeting to-day. They believe that the world will come to an end on Wednesday, in accordance with the prophecy of Julius Stangnowski, a German Baptist preacher, made on September 2, 1863. These people believe that on Wednesday next the north pole will turn toward the sun and that torrents of water from the melting mountains of ice will bring a second deluge, the like of which Noah never saw. The Apostolic congregation think that the Lord will appear at sunrise in New York, and will pick up the congregation and take them into the clouds. The rest of the people will perish miserably. The 100 or more faithful of this city will probably gather in some secluded nook Wednesday and watch the sun rise. They have made no calculations for a cloudy day.

German Refused Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—Judge Cole, of the District Court, who a few weeks ago refused to naturalize an Italian because the man admitted that he did not understand the Constitution and was unable to comprehend the form of government existing here, made another ruling to-day in the matter of an application by a German for admission to citizenship. The applicant demonstrated that he was unable to read English, whereupon Judge Cole rejected his application, saying that no one was entitled to the right of suffrage who could not read the language of the country.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I can not say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at J. N. Snyder's drug store, Somerset, or at Brallier's drug store, Berlin.

Does your head feel as though some one was hammering it; as though a million sparks were flying out of the eyes? have you horrible sickness of the stomach? Burdock Blood Bitters will cure you.

M'KINLEY'S SUPERB LETTER.

Continued from 1st page.

that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law of nations to reinstate and sustain it."

FAVORS THE USE OF SILVER MONEY.

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 its increased use, with safety and honor, by the United States acting apart from other governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line.

We have much more silver in use than any country in the world except India or China—$500,000,000 more than Great Britain; $150,000,000 more than France; $400,000,000 more than Germany; $325,000,000 less than India, and $125,000,000 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 silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetallism, and until an international agreement can be had every interest requires us to maintain our present standard.

Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least 500,000,000 of gold dollars, which we now have, permanently from the trade of the country and greatly decrease our per capita circulation.

It is not proposed by the Republican party to take from the circulating medium 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 1878. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money 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 basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

FARMERS AND LABORERS SUFFER MOST.

If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products, or our property we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries and here, as elsewhere, the poor, and not the rich, are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made; upon insurance companies and their policy holders; upon the savings banks and associations and their members; upon the savings of thrift; upon pensioners and their families; and upon wage earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

UNLIMITED IRREDEEMABLE PAPER MONEY.

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 the Chicago Democratic declaration. The St. Louis Peoples' declaration is that 'Our national money shall be issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, be full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private,' and be distributed 'direct to the people and through lawful disbursements of the government.'

Thus, in addition to the free coinage of the world's silver, we are asked to enter upon an era of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1865 to 1879 is thus to be reopened, with all its uncertainties and cheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us. This indicates a most startling reactionary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance; but the declaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who by combined action are contending for the control of the government. Not satisfied with the debasement of our coinage which would inevitably follow the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency. A graver menace to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived and every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it.

IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE REPREHENSIBLE.

It is cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the councils of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us, which in fact, do not exist, and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people, and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I believe 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," interest against interest, in the United States, is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the national instinct and interest and should be resisted by every citizen. We are not a Nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent and honorable people, despising the demagogue and never capitulating to dishonor. This ever-recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to our liberties. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men, but it was never more untimely and unfortunate than now. Washington warned us against it, and Webster said in the Senate, in words which I feel are singularly appropriate at this time:

"I admonish the people against the object of outcries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer of this country to be on his guard against such delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play off his passions against his interest, and to prevail on him, in the name of liberty, to destroy all the fruits of liberty."

PROTECTION OF SUPREME IMPORTANCE.

Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril 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 is wedded to the doctrine of protection, and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its devotion to the American system, or increase the hold of that system on 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 before 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.

Washington in his farewell address, September 17, 1796, 100 years ago, said: "As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear."

To facilitate the enforcement of the maxims which he announced, he declared: "It is essential that you should particularly bear in mind that toward the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient or unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects, which is always a choice of difficulties, ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it; and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate."

Animated by like sentiments the people of the country must now face the conditions which beset them. The public exigences demand prompt protective legislation which will avoid the accumulation of further 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 to vigorously promote this object and give that ample encouragement to the occupations of the American people, which, above all else, is so imperatively demanded at this juncture of our national affairs.

OUR CONDITION IN DECEMBER, 1892.

In December, 1892, President 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 recite his official and valuable testimony.

"There never has been a time in our history," said he, "when work was so abandant, or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid, or by their power to supply the necessities and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been such as to give agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1890, and up to October 22, 1892, number 345, and the extensions of existing plants, 108. The new capital invested amounts to $40,446,060, and the number of additional employes 37,285. During the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which 40 were cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 25 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills and two linen mills. Of the 40 cotton mills, 21 have been built in the southern states."

This fully describes the happy condition of the country in December, 1892. What has it been since and what is it now?

OUR CONDITION EIGHT MONTHS LATER.

The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable industrial and financial situation of the country. While no resort to history or official statement is required to advise us of the present condition and that which has prevailed during the past three years, I venture to quote from President Cleveland's first message, August 8, 1893, 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 patriotic exercise of the legislative duties with which they are solely charged, the present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening 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 plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous 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 legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offered for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed, are fast becoming conjectural, and failures have invaded every branch of business."

THE CAUSE OF THE CHANGE.

What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months from December, 1892, 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 uninterruptedly for more than 32 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 decreed 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 that we can not, as a people, disregard, and we can only hope to improve our present condition by a study of their causes.

In December, 1892, we had the same currency and practically the same volume of currency that we have now. It aggregated in 1892, $2,372,599,501; in 1893, $2,323,000,000; in 1894 $2,323,442,362; and in December 1895, $2,194,900,230. The per capita of money, too, has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of 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 is to be deprecated in our financial system, it must everywhere be admitted that our money has been absolutely good, and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to its holders. A depreciated currency has not existed to further vex the troubled business situation.

GOOD MONEY NEVER MADE TIMES HARD.

It is a mere pretense to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency 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 history 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 1880 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues were 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 money we already have at work. When money is employed men are employed. Both have always been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the years of protective tariff legislation. When those who have money lack confidence in the stability of values and investments, they will not part with their money. Business is stagnated—the life-blood of trade is checked and congested. We can not restore the public confidence by an act which would revolutionize all values, or an act which entails a deficiency in the public revenues. We can not inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or practicing dishonesty. We can not restore confidence either to the treasury or to the people without a change in our present tariff legislation.

THE TARIFF OF 1894.

The only measure of a general nature that affected the treasury and the employments of our people passed by the Fifty-third Congress was the general tariff act which did not receive the approval of the President. Whatever virtues may be claimed for that act, there 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 caused a constant deficiency in the treasury and a sad depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national debt more than $262,000,000, 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 rebellion. 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.

TARIFFS OF 1890 AND 1894 CONTRASTED.

The total receipts under the tariff act of 1894 for the first 22 months of its enforcement from September 1894, to June, 1896, were $557,615,328 and the expenditures $640,418,363 or a deficiency of $82,803,035. The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures during the first 15 months of the present tariff, as constrasted with the exports of the first 15 months of the tariff of 1890, was $220,853,320. The excess of exports over imports during the first 15 months of the tariff of 1890 was $213,972,968, but only $56,758,623 under the first 15 months of the tariff of 1894, a loss under the latter of $157,214,345. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been $196,963,607 during the first 15 months' operation of the tariff of 1894, as compared with the first 15 months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constant and steady, at the rate of $13,130,000 per month or $500,000 for every business day of this year.

LOSING IN BOTH DIRECTIONS.

We have been either sending too much money out of the country or getting too little in, or both. We have lost steadily in both directions. Our foreign trade has diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression, and indicate its remedy?

Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared. Our shops are closed, or running on half time at reduced wages and small profit, if not actual loss. Our men at home are idle, and while they are idle men abroad are occupied in supplying us with goods. Our unrivaled home market for the farmer has also greatly suffered because those who constitute it—the great army of American wage earners—are without the work and wages they formerly had. If they can not earn wages, they can not buy products. They can not earn if they have not employment, and when they do not earn, the farmer's home market is lessened and impaired, and the loss is felt by both producer and consumer.

The loss of earning power alone in this country in the past three years is sufficient to have produced our unfortunate business situation. If our labor was well employed, and employed at as remunerative wages as in 1892, in a few months every farmer in the land would feel the glad change in the increased demand for his products and in the better prices which he would receive.

NOT OPEN MINTS BUT OPEN MILLS.

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 of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined. Not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestrained labor of American workingmen.

The employment 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. These will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of a wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. Protection has lost none of its virtue and importance.

The first duty of the Republican party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the government, economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufacturers and adequate protection to home labor and the home market. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are and should be always subject to change to meet new 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 between the wages paid at home and in competing countries, and to adequately protect American investments and American enterprises.

OUR 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 Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use. It promises to our wool and woolen interests the most ample protection. A guaranty that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen.

Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool growers of America. Although among our most industrious and useful citizens, their interests have been practically destroyed and our woolen manufacturers involved in similiar disaster. At no time within the past 36 years, and perhaps never during any previous period, have so many of our woolen factories been suspended as now. The Republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs if again intrusted with the control of Congress.

RECIPROCITY.

Another declaration of the Republican platform that has my most cordial support, is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1890, are striking and suggestive. The brief period they were in force, in most cases, only three years, was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the importance and the wisdom of their adoption.

In 1892, the export trade of the United States attained the highest point in our history. The aggregate of our exports that year reached the immense sum of $1,030,278,148, a sum greater by $100,000,000 than the exports of any previous year. In 1893, owing to the threat of unfriendly tariff legislation, the total dropped to $847,665,194. Our exports of domestic merchandise decreased $189,000,000, but reciprocity still secured us a large trade in Central and South America, and a larger trade with the West Indies than we have ever before enjoyed. The increase of trade with the countries with which we had reciprocity agreements was $3,560,515 over our trade in 1892, and $16,440,721 over our trade in 1891. The only countries with which the United States traded that showed increased exports in 1893 were practically those with which we had reciprocity arrangements.

The reciprocity treaty between this country and Spain, touching the markets of Cuba and Puerto Rico, was announced September 1, 1891. The growth of our trade with Cuba was phenomenal. In 1891 we sold that country but 114,441 barrels of flour; in 1892, 366,175; in 1893, 616,406; and in 1894, 662,248. Here was a growth of nearly 500 per cent., while our exportations of flour to Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1895—the year following the repeal of the reciprocity treaty—fell to 379,856 barrels, a loss of nearly half our trade with that country. The value of our total exports of merchandise from the United States to Cuba in 1891—the year prior to the negotiations of the reciprocity treaty—was $12,224,888; in 1892, $17,953,579; in 1893, $24,157,698; in 1894, $20,125,321; but in 1895, after the annulment of the reciprocity agreement, it fell to only $12,887,661.

Many similar examples might be given of our increased trade under reciprocity with other countries, but enough has been shown of the efficacy of the legislation of 1890 to justify the speedy restoration of its reciprocity provisions. In my judgment, Congress should immediately restore the reciprocity sections of the old law, with such amendments, if any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying principle of this legislation must, however, be strictly observed. It is to afford new markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products, without loss to the American laborer of a single day's work that he might otherwise procure.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar importance at this time, when our own laboring people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restricting 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 wealth, progress and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well-disposed and industrious immigrant who contributes with 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 sympathize with our aims and form of government. We should receive none who make war upon our institutions and profit by public disquiet and turmoil. Against all such our gates must be tightly closed.

OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The soldiers and sailors of the Union should neither be neglected nor forgotten The government which they served so well must not make their lives or condition harder by treating them as supplicants for relief in old age or distress, nor regard with disdain or contempt the earnest interest one comrade naturally maifests in the welfare of another. Doubtless, there have been pension abuses and frauds in the numerous claims allowed by the government, but the policy governing the administration of the pension bureau must always be fair and liberal. No deserving applicant should ever suffer because of wrong perpetrated by or for another. Our soldiers and sailors gave the government the best they had. They freely offered health, strength, limb and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril, and the government must honor them in their need, as in their service, with the respect and gratitude due to brave, noble and self-sacrificing men who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increasing necessities.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE AND NAVY.

The declaration of the Republican platform in the upholding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our shipping, which prevailed in the early years of our history, should be again promptly adopted by Congress, and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained. We should no longer contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the colossal marine of foreign countries but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own, 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 strongly indorses. We must supplement it with a merchant marine that will give us the advantages in both our coastwise and foreign trade that we ought naturally and properly to enjoy. It should be at once a matter of policy and national pride to re-posses this immense and prosperous trade.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The pledge of the Republican National convention that our civil service laws shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable, is in keeping with the position of the party for the past 24 years, and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents decry these reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages gained after so many years of agitation and effort. They encourage a return to methods of party favoritism which both parties have often denounced, that experience has condemned, and that the people have repeatedly disapproved. The Republican party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable 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 can not 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 earnest support.

IT WILL MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER.

We avoid no issues. We meet the sudden, dangerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order and upon those to whom is confided by the Constitution and laws the authority to uphold and maintain them, which our opponents have made, with the same courage with which we have faced every emergency since our organization 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 extinguished by the fires of an unselfish and lofty patriotism. Every attack upon the public faith, and even suggestion of the repudiation of debts, public or private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that honesty is the best policy, or who love their country and would preserve unsullied its national honor.

SECTIONALISM ALMOST OBLITERATED.

The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the sectional lines which for so many years marked the division of the United States into slave and free territory, and finally threatened its partition into two separate governments by the dread ordeal of civil war. The era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired by General Grant and many other great leaders, North and South, has happily come, and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, let us hope, never to return. Nothing is better calculated to give strength to the nation at home, increase our power and influence abroad, and add to the permanency and security of our free institutions, than the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of our beloved country. If called by the suffrages of the people to assume the duties of the high office of President of the United States, I shall count it a privilege to aid, even in the slightest 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 be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice 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 in our early history characterized all the people of the States. I would be glad to contribute toward binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which, indeed, now "have every inducement of sympathy and interest" to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the North and the South, and the East and the West are not 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 signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, its peace and good order, and its continued ascendency among the greatest governments on earth.

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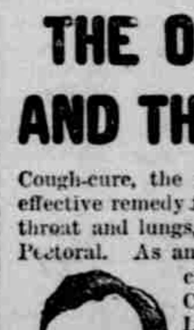

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