RAILROAD TIME TABLES

PENN'A R. R.

EAST.	WEST
7.13 A. M.	9.14 A. M.
10.17 "	12.38 P. M.
2.21 P. M.	4.53 "
6.09 "	.51 "
SUNDAYS.	
10.17 A. M.	4.53 P. M.

D. L. & W. R. R.

EAST.	WEST.
6.58 A. M.	9.09 A. M.
10.19 "	12.47 P. M.
2.11 P. M.	4.35 "
6.10 "	8.20 "
SUNDAYS.	
6.58 A. M.	12.47 P. M.
6.10 P. M.	8.20 "

PHIL'A & READING R. R.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7.42 A. M.	11.25 A. M.
4.00 P. M.	6.05 P. M.
BLOOM STREET	
7.44 A. M.	11.23 A. M.
4.02 P. M.	6.04 P. M.

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McKINLEY'S LETTER

Formally Accepting the Renomination For President.

REPUBLICANISM VS. IMPERIALISM

The President Denies the Charges of His Political Opponents, and Declares That the Principal Issue of the Campaign Is the Money Question

Washington, Aug. 10.—The letter of President McKinley accepting the renomination for his high office is in substance as follows:

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman Notification Committee.

My Dear Sir: The notification of the Republican national convention of June 19, 1900, for the office of president of the United States, which, as the official representative of the convention, you have conveyed to me, is accepted. I have carefully examined the platform adopted and give it my hearty approval. Upon the great issue of the last national election it is clear. It upholds the gold standard and endorses the legislation of the present congress, by which that standard has been effectively strengthened. The stability of our national currency is therefore secure so long as those who adhere to this platform are kept in control of the government. In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends of the gold standard and of sound currency were triumphant, and the country is enjoying the fruits of that victory. Our antagonists, however, are not satisfied. They compel us to a second battle upon the same lines on which the first was fought and won. While regretting the reopening of this question, which can only disturb the present satisfactory financial condition of the government and visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprises, we accept the issue and again invite the sound money forces to join in winning another, and we hope a permanent triumph for an honest financial system, which will continue inviolable the public faith.

As in 1896, the silver parties are united, under the same leader who immediately after the election of that year, in an address to the bimetallists, said:

"The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe that the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race, and they will continue the warfare against it."

Silver Still the Real Issue.

The policy thus proclaimed has been accepted and confirmed by these parties. The Silver Democratic platform of 1900 continues the warfare against the so-called gold conspiracy when it expressly says: "we reiterate the demand of that (the Chicago) platform of 1896 for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

So the issue is presented. It will be noted that the demand is for the immediate restoration of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount, this is immediate. It will admit of no delay and will suffer no postponement.

Quoting from the platforms of the Populist and Silver Republicans the letter continues:

In all three platforms these parties announce that their efforts shall be unceasing until the gold act shall be blotted from the statue books and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 shall take its place.

The relative importance of the issues I do not stop to discuss. All of them are important. Whichever party is successful will be bound in conscience to carry into administration and legislation its several declarations and doctrines. One declaration will be as obligatory as another, but all are not immediate. It is not possible that these parties would treat the doctrine of 16 to 1, the immediate realization of which is demanded by their several platforms, as void and inoperative in the event that they should be clothed with power. Otherwise their profession of faith is insincere. It is therefore the imperative business of those opposed to this financial heresy to prevent the triumph of the parties whose union is only assured by adherence to the silver issue. Will the American people, through indifference or fancied security, hazard the overthrow of the wise financial legislation of the past year and revive the danger of the silver standard with all of the inevitable evils of shattered confidence and general disaster which justly alarmed and aroused them in 1896?

* * * * * * *

The Republican party remains faithful to the principle of a tariff which supplies sufficient revenues for the government and adequate protection to our enterprises and producers, and of reciprocity which opens the foreign markets to the fruits of American labor and furnishes new channels through which to market the surplus of American farms. The time honored principles of protection and reciprocity were the first pledges of Republican victory to be written into public law.

Reference is then made to the establishments of governments in Alaska and Hawaii, the liberal pensions provided for soldiers and their widows and orphans, the establishment of banks of issue and the payment of bonds from the surplus revenues. It is declared that our agricultural and industrial conditions are more prosperous than they have been for many years, that prosperity abounds everywhere throughout the republic, that our foreign trade shows a satisfactory and increasing growth, and that while customs and internal revenues receipts have been largely increased our foundry and forges are busy, our factories and mills of every kind are running full time, and there is a general demand for labor at increased wages, which has given to many of our fellow countrymen the means of comfort and independence, that our merchant marine is being rapidly increased, that our farmers are receiving better prices for their products than for many years, that the revenues are ample, and that our credit is unimpaired and that we can borrow money at less than 2 per cent, that our currency is in a safe condition, that our banks are in a sound condition, that there is a general revival of business and industry, that our workshops are busy, that there is unexampled activity in our shipyards, and the promises of continual prosperity in ship building are abundant."

The construction and control by the government of a maritime canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is strongly urged, and on the subject of trusts the president says:

Combinations of capital which control the market in commodities to the general use of the people, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, thus enhancing prices to the general consumer, are obnoxious to the common law and the public welfare. They are dangerous conspiracies against the public good, and should be made the subject of prohibitory or penal legislation. Publicity will be a helpful influence to check this evil. Uniformity of legislation in the several states should be secured. Discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations is essential to the wise and effective treatment of this subject. Honest cooperation of capital is necessary to meet new business conditions and extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, create monopolies and control prices should be effectively restrained.

The best service which can be rendered to labor is to afford it an opportunity for steady and remunerative employment, and give it every encouragement for advancement. The policy that subserves this end is the true American policy. The past three years have been more satisfactory to American workingmen than many preceding years. Any change of the present industrial or financial policy of the government would be disastrous to their highest interests. With prosperity at home and an increasing foreign market for American products, employment should continue to wait upon labor, and with the present gold standard the workingman is secured against payments for his labor in a depreciated currency. For labor a short day is better than a short dollar; one will lighten the burdens; the other lessens the rewards of toil. The one will promote contentment and independence; the other penury and want. The wages of labor should be adequate to keep the home in comfort, educate the children and, with thrift and economy, lay something by for the days of infirmity and old age.

Practical civil service reform has always had the support and encouragement of the Republican party. The future of the merit system is safe in its hands.

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Gratitude to the Soldiers.

The American people are profoundly grateful to the soldiers, sailors and marines who have in every time of conflict fought their country's battles and defended its honor. The survivors and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen are justly entitled to receive the generous and considerate care of the nation. Few are now left of those who fought in the Mexican war, and while many of the veterans of the civil war are still spared to us, their numbers are rapidly diminishing and age and infirmity are increasing their dependence. These, with the soldiers of the Spanish war, will not be neglected by their grateful countrymen.

We have been in possession of Cuba since the first of January, 1899. We have restored order and established domestic tranquility. We have fed the starving, clothed the naked and ministered to the sick. We have improved the sanitary condition of the island. We have stimulated industry, introduced public education, and taken a full and comprehensive enumeration of the inhabitants. The qualification of electors has been settled and under it officers have been chosen for all the municipalities of Cuba. These local governments are now in operation, administered by the people. Our military establishment has been reduced from $43,000 to less than $6,000. An election has been ordered to be held on the 15th of September, under a fair election law already tried in the municipal elections, to choose members of a constitutional convention, and the convention of the same order is to assemble on the first Monday of November to frame a constitution upon which an independent government for the island will rest. All this is a long step in the fulfilment of our sacred guarantees to the people of Cuba.

We hold Porto Rico by the same title as the Philippines. The treaty of peace which ceded us the one conveyed to us the other. Congress has given to this island a government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own legislature, enact their own local laws, provide their own system of taxation, and in these respects have the same power and privileges enjoyed by other territories belonging to the United States, and a much larger measure of self government than was given to the inhabitants of Louisiana under Jefferson.

All of the duties from Nov. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1900, aggregating the sum of $2,250,523.21, paid at the custom houses in the United States upon Porto Rican products, under the laws existing prior to the recent act of congress, have gone into the treasury of Porto Rico to relieve the destitute, and for schools and other public purposes. In addition to this we have expended for relief, education and improvement of roads the sum of $1,513,985.85. The United States military force in the island has been reduced from 11,000 to 1,500, and native Porto Ricans constitute for the most part the local constabulary. Under the new law and the inauguration of civil government there has been a gratifying revival of business.

The president then enters into an exhaustive discussion of the events preceding and during the war with Spain, the appointment of the various commissions, and quotes at length from his instructions to the commissioners and their reports. Addressing the Paris peace commission on Nov. 13, 1898, the president said:

Our Obligations to the Filipinos.

"From the standpoint of indemnity both the archipelagoes (Porto Rico and the Philippines) are insufficient to pay our war expenses, but aside from this do we not owe an obligation to the people of the Philippines which will not permit us to return them to the sovereignty of Spain? Could we justify ourselves in such a course or could we permit their barter to some other power? Willing or not we have the responsibility of duty which we cannot escape. * * * The president cannot believe any division of the archipelago can bring us anything but embarrassment in the future. The trade and commercial side, as well as the indemnity for the cost of the war, are questions we might yield. They might be waived or compromised, but the questions of duty and humanity appeal to the president so strongly that he can find no appropriate answer but the one he has here marked out."

Referring to the commission appointed in January, 1899, consisting of Jacob G. Schurman, Admiral Dewey, Charles Denby, Dean C. Worcester and Major General Otis, the president says:

As early as April, 1899, the Philippine commission, of which Dr. Schurman was president, endeavored to bring about peace in the islands by repeated conferences with leading Talalogs representing the so-called insurgent government, to the end that some general plan of government might be offered them which they would accept. So great was the satisfaction of the insurgent commissioners with the form of government proposed by the American commissioners that the latter submitted the proposed scheme to me for approval, and my action thereon is shown by the following cable message of May 9, 1899:

"You are authorized to propose that under the military power of the president, pending action of congress, government of the Philippine islands shall consist of a governor general appointed by the president; cabinet appointed by the governor general; a general advisory council elected by the people; the qualifications of electors to be carefully considered and determined; and the governor general to have absolute veto; judiciary strong and independent; principal judges appointed by the president; the cabinet and judges to be chosen from natives or Americans, or both, having regard for fitness. The president earnestly desires the cessation of bloodshed, and that the people of the Philippine islands at an early date will have the large measure of local self government consistent with peace and good order."

Cannot Desert the Filipinos.

There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipelago. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired. The contract has not been at all to the one or the other, and the president had no authority to do either, if he had been so inclined, which he was not. So long as the sovereignty remains to us it is the duty of the executive, under the law, to govern, and, if need be, to protect it, and if it be attacked to suppress its assailants. Would our political adversaries do less?

It has been asserted that there would have been no fighting if we had withdrawn our army from the islands at the request of the insurgent leaders, whose purpose to overthrow the government established over them by the United States could not, of course, be permitted, nor could our duty to the people who have put us there be thus evaded and abandoned. On the contrary, it was hoping against hope that the insurgents would accept the generous terms offered by the president through his commission. The president's instructions to his commission were to secure, if possible, a cessation of hostilities and the disbandment of the insurgent army, and to this end he was empowered to use the military forces under his command to aid in the dispersion of the insurgent armies. The commission was also empowered to ascertain and report the character and extent of the aid required for the maintenance of the authority of the United States and the protection of its citizens in the islands, and to report upon the practicability and advisability of extending to the inhabitants of the islands the privilege of self government under the sovereignty of the United States. The president's instructions to the commission were that, in the event of the acceptance by the people of the islands of the government offered them, the commission should report the facts to him for the action of congress, and should aid in the establishment of such government under the military power of the president, pending the action of congress upon the subject. The commission was also instructed to report the character and extent of the aid required for the establishment of such government, and to report the character and extent of the military force required to put down the insurrection and to protect the people of the islands in the exercise of the government established over them by the United States, and to report the character and cost of such a military force and the place at which it should be maintained