## REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

#### A Masterly Declaration of Principles that Will Insure Victory.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and undestricted Democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by \$262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemp- the United States to give the doctrine eftion fund, pawned American credit to fect by responding to the appeals of any alien syndicates and reversed all the American state for friendly intervention measures and results of successful Re- in case of European encroachment. We publican rule. In the broad effect of its have not interfered and shall not interpolicy it has precipitated panic, blighted | fere with the existing possessions of any industry and trade with prolonged de- European power in this hemisphere, but pression, closed factories, reduced work | those possessions must not, on any preand wages, halted enterprise and crippled | text, be extended. We hopefully look | ductive capacity, our business and com-American production, while stimulating forward to the eventual withdrawal of mercial prosperity, our tabor and its reforeign production for the American the European powers from this hemis- wards, our national credit and currency, market. Every consideration of public sphere and to the ultimate union of all our proud financial honor, and our splensafety and individual interest demands the English-speaking part of the cou- did free citizenship-the birthright of that the government shall be rescued tinent by the free consent of its in every American—are all involved in the from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequaled success and prosperity, and in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism and success of the administration of President Harrison. Protection Is Reaffirmed.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of ...merican development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the-American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional

discrimination and individual favoritism. We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question frates is a practical question, to be overned by the conditions of the time nd of production; the ruling and unompromising principle is the protection d development of American labor and dustry. The country demands a right

#### ttlement and then it wants rest. Protection and Reciprocity.

We believe the repeal of the reciprociarrangements negotiated by the last publican administration was a nationcalamity, and we demand their reval and extension on such terms as equalize our trade with other na a remove the restrictions which now truct the sale of American products be ports of other countries and secure reed markets for the products of our m, forests and factories.

no reciprocity are twin tures of Republican policy and go in hand. Democratic rule has reckstruck down both, and both must established. Protection for what roduce; free admission for the neces of life which we do not produce; seal agreemnts of mutual interests gain open markets for us in reor our open market to others. Probuilds up domestic industry and and secures our own market for es; reciprocity builds up foreign and finds an outlet for our sur-

## Sugar Attitude Stated.

ondernn the present administranot keeping faith with the sugar of this country. The Repubrty favors such protection as will the production on American soil sugar which the American peoand for which they pay other more than \$100,000,000 annual-

## erfean Products Favored.

products-to those of the the field, as well as to those of and the factory-to hemp, to product of the great industry gently enacted. usbandry, as well as to the olens of the mill-we promise

## mple protection.

ant Marine Restoration. restoring the early American iscriminating duties for the our merchant marine and n of our shipping in the fortrade, so that American roduct of American labor. American shippards, saile Stars and Stripes and ered and owned by Ameriegain the carrying of our

## r Sound Money.

can party is unreservedly It caused the enactaw providing for the ree payment in 1879 dollar has been as good

terably opposed to every ted to debase our curthe credit of our counserefore, opposed to the silver, except by internawith the leading comof the world, which we romote, and until be obtained the exard must be preserved es designed to main-digations of the Unit-our money, whether to present standard, most enlightened na-

they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

Vigorous Foreign Policy. Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified and all carefully watched and guarded. Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power them; the Nicaraguan canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the posed, and in accepting the one I assume West Indies.

To Stop Armenian Massacres. The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There

American property must be absolutely protected at all hazard and at any cost.

and everywhere American citizens and

Monroe Doctrine Reasserted. We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent and we reaffirm the right of habitants.

#### Independence for Cubs.

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full | success of their determined contest for our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off liberty.

The government of Spain, baving lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property and lives of resident products. American citizens, or to comply with its to the island.

#### Enlargement of Navy.

The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system

#### of harbor and seacoast defenses. Limitation of Immigration.

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

Civil Service Enforcement. The civi service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we shall be thoroughly and honestly en-

# forced and extended wherever practica-

Fair Ballots for Citizens. We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such hallot shall be counted and

#### Lynching is Condemned. We proclaim our unqualified condemna-

refurned as cast.

tion of the uncivilized and barbarous practice well known as lynching, or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime, without process of law,

## National Arbitration Board.

We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

## Free Homesteads Favored,

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

## To Admit Territories,

We favor the admission of the remain ing territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal of ficers appointed for the Territories should be elected from bona-fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practica-

## Representation for Alaska.

We believe the citzens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelli-

## Stand for Temperance.

We armpathize with all wise and legit imate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote moral

Welcome to Women. The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and mistule.

## Appeal to Voters.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the instice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

## Mexico's Burden of Free Silver.

Michigan Iron Ore: The Detroit Tribne has a staff correspondent in Mexico. | center of the globe. the describes the population of that country as being half beggars, and the half ance doing poorly. He says everything told of the success of that country are lies, pure, cold and simple. And the correspondent in right, and truly describes the condition. The reason that we respondent in the condition are proposed by the condition of the great party to which will be condition. The reason that we respondent in the condition of the great party to which will hold the interests of our own people paramount the condition. The reason that we respondent in the condition of the great party to which we belong, and the great party to which we belong, and the great party to which will hold the interests of our own people paramount to our political and commercial systems. The bull interests of our own people paramount to our political and commercial systems. The bull interests of our own people paramount to our political and commercial systems. The bull interests of our own people paramount to our political and commercial systems. The bull interests of our own people paramount to our political and commercial systems. The bull the globe.

The money of the United States, and the every kind and form of it, whether of the government, will reopen American as the every kind and form of it, whether of the government, will reopen American and full-handed, with their operatives paid good wages in honest dollars. And this can only as the best in the world. It must be counted at part in our political and commercial systems. The bull the proposite policy, which discourages are the government, will reopen American and form of il, whether of the government, will reopen American and form of ill the every kind and form of il, whether of the great party in the condition. The money of the United States, and the every kind and form of il, which will have every kind and form of il, which will have every

#### OUR NATIONAL HONOR.

Mr. McKinley, in His Speech to the Notification Committee, Says It is involved in the Currency Question.

"Senator Thurston and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention: To be selected as their Presidential candidate by a great party convention, representing so vast a number of the people of the Unitour interests in the Western hemisphere | ed States, is a most distinguished honor, The for which I would not conceal my high appreciation, although deeply sensible of the great responsibilities of the trust and should be permitted to interfere with my inability to bear them without the generous and constant support of my fel-

low countrymen. "Great as is the honor conferred, equally arduous and important is the duty imthe other, relying upon the patriotic devotion of the people to the best inter-ests of our beloved country, and the sustaining care and aid of him without whose support all we do is empty and vain. Should the people ratify the choice of the great convention for which you speak, my only aim will be to promote the public good, which in America is always the good of the greatest number, the honor of our country, and the welfare of the people.

"The questions to be settled in the national contest this year are as serious and important as any of the great governmental problems that have confronted us in the last quarter of the century. They command our sober judgment and a settlement free from partisau prejudice and passion, beneficial to ourselves and befitting the honor and grandeur of the republic. They touch every interest of our common country.

#### Much Is Involved.

"Our industrial supremacy, our pro pending campaign, and thus every home in the land is directly and intimately connected with their proper settlement. Great are the issues involved in the com-Our domestic trade must be won back gainful occupations at American wages. Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world, and by adverse national legislation, reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing

"Protection and reciprocity, twin meastreaty obligations, we believe that the ures of a true American policy, should kind and flattering terms in which you government of the United States should | again command the earnest encourageactively use its influence and good offices | ment of the government at Washington. to restore peace and give independence | Public confidence must be resumed and the skill, the energy and the capital of our country find ample employment at home, sustained, encouraged and defended against the unequal competition and serious disadvantage with which they are now contending.

#### Must Raise Sufficient Revenue.

"The government of the United States must raise enough money to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs. Its revenues should be so raised as to protect the material interests of our people, with the lightest possible drain | us. upon their resources, and maintain that high standard of civilization which has distinguished our country for more than a century of its existence. The income of the government, I repeat, should equal its necessary and proper expenditures. A failure to pursue this policy has compelled the government to borrow money in a time of peace, to sustain its credit, and pay its daily expenses. This policy renew our repeated declarations that it should be reversed, and that, too, as speedily as possible.

"It must be apparent to all, regardless of past party ties or affiliations, that it is our paramount duty to provide adequate revenue for the expenditures of the govcrament economically and prudently administered. The Republican party has heretofore done, this, and this I confidently believe it will do in the future, when the party is again intrusted with power in the executive and legislative branches of our government. The national credit, which has thus far fortunately resisted every assault apon it. must and will be upheld and strengthened. If sufficient revenues are provided for the support of the government there will be no necessity for borrowing money and increasing the public debt.

## Policy Is at Fault.

"The complaint of the people is not against the administration for borrowing money and issuing bonds to preserve the credit of the country, but against the ruinous policy which has made this necnangurated. The inevitable effect of such a policy is seen in the deficiency of replenished by loans, and in the distress! "During all the years of Republican

control following resumption there was steady reduction of the public debt. while the gold reserve was sacredly maintained and our currency and credit preserved without depreciation, taint, or suspicion. If we would restore this policy, that brought us unexampled prosperity for more than thirty years, under the most trying conditions ever known in this country, the policy by which we made and bought more goods at home and sold more abroad, the trade balance would be quickly turned in our favor. balances in the future. The party that for the conduct of our greatest war, and promptly restored the credit of the country at its close, and that from its abanddebt incurred in this war, and that resumed specie payments and placed our paper currency upon a sound and enduring basis, can be safely trusted to preserve both our credit and currency with honor, stability, and inviolability.

## Our Financial Honor Is Sacred.

"The American people hold the financial honor of our government as sacred as our flag, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigil- only builds up important industries from ance. They hold its preservation above party fealty and have often demonstrat- other industries flourish or languish in ed that party ties avail nothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened. The money of the United proved that the prosperity of the farmer. States and every kind of form of it, merchant, and all other classes of citiat par in any and every commercial

## erument creditor.

for what the Republican party stands, citizens. while supplying adequate revenues for us as a nation. the government, will restore American production and serve the best interests of American labor and development.

Appeal to the Plain People. "Our appeal, therefore, is not to false philosophy or vain theorists, but to the masses of the American people, the plain, practical people, whom Liucoln loved and trusted and whom the Republican party has always faithfully striven to serve. The platform adopted by the Republican national convention has received my careful consideration, and has my unqualified approval. It is a matter of gratification to me, as I am sure it must be to you, and Republicans every where, and to all our people that the expressions of its declaration of principles are so direct, clear and emphatic. They are too plain and positive to leave any chance for doubt or question as to their purport and meaning. But you will not expect me to discuss its provisions a length, or in any detail, at this time. It will however, be my duty and pleasure at some future day to make to you and through you to the great party you represent a more formal acceptance of the nomination tendered me. No one could manifestations of public confidence of which you have so eloquently spoken.

"It shall be my aim to attest this apcounsel and support of you gentlemen and of every other friend of the country. "The generous expressions with which you, sir, convey the official notice of my plause.) nomination are highly appreciated and as fully reciprocated, and I thank you ing election, and eager and earnest are and your associates of the notification the people for their right determination. | committee and the great party and couvention at whose instance you come for and our idle workingmen employed in the high and exceptional distinction bestowed upon me.

#### Hon. Garrett A. Hobart-His Statesmanlike Reply to the Notification Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I beg to extend to you my grateful acknowledgments for the very convey the formal announcement of my nomination for Vice-President of the United States by the Republican national convention at St. Louis, I am profoundly sensible of the honor which has been done me and through me to the state in which all my life has been spent, in my selection as a candidate for this high office. I appreciate it the more because it associates me, in a contest which involves the gravest issues, with one who represents in his private character and public career the highest intelligence and best spirit of his party and with whom my personal relations are such as to af ford a guaranty of perfect accord in the work of the campaign which is before

It is sufficient for me to say at this time that, concurring without other services in all the declarations of principle and policy embodied in the St. Louis plat- | sound policy, financial and industrial, form, I accept the nomination tendered which will give courage and confidence to me with a full appreciation of its responsibilities and with an honest purpose, in the event that the people shall ratify the choices made by the national convention, to discharge any duties which may devolve upon me with sole reference to the public good,

Let me add that it will be my earnest effort in the coming campaign to contribute in every way possible to the success of the party which we represent and which to the important issues of the time stands for the best interests of the people. Uncertainty and instability as to the money question involves most serious consequences to every interest and to every citizen of the country. The gravity of this question cannot be overestimated. There can be no financial security, no business stability, no real prosperity where the policy of the government as to that question is at all a matter of doubt. Gold is the one standard of value among all enlightened commercial nations. All financial transactions of whatever character, all business enterprises, all individual or corporate inrestments are adjusted to it.

An honest dollar, worth 100 cents ererywhere, cannot be coined out of 53 cents' worth of silver, plus a legislative hat. Such a debasement of our currency would inevitably produce incalculable loss, essary. It is but an incident, and a nec- appalling disaster, and national dishoner. essary one, to the policy which has been It is fundamental principle in coinage, recognized and followed by all the statesmen of America in the past, and never the United States treasury except as it is | yet safely departed from, that there can be only one basis upon which gold and of the people, who are suffering because silver may be concurrently coined as of the scant demand for either their labor | money, and that basis is equality, not in or the products of their labor. Here is weight, but in the commercial value of the fundamental trouble, the remedy for the metal contained in the respective which is Republican opportunity and coins. This commercial value is fixed by the markets of the world, with which the great interests of our country are necessarily connected by incomerable business ties which cannot be severed or ignored. Great and self-reliant as our country is, it is great not alone within its own borders and upon its own resources, but because it also reaches out to the ends of the earth in all manifold departments of business, exchange and commerce, and must maintain with honor its standing and credit among the nations of the

earth. The question admits of no compromise. It is a vital principle at stake, but it is and gold would come to us and not go in no sense partisan or sectional. It confrom us in the settlement of all such cerns all people. Ours, as one of the the value of the money in which wages foremost nations, must have a monetary supplied by legislation the vast revenues | standard equal to the best. It is of vital consequence that this question should be settled now in such a way as to restore public confidence here and everywhere ant revenues paid off a large share of the in the integrity of our purpose. A doubt of that integrity among the other great commercial countries of the world will not only cost us millions of money, but that which, as patriots, we should treasure still more highly-our industrial and commercial supremacy.

My estimate of the value of a protective policy has been formed by the study of the object lesson of a great industrial state extending over a period of thirty years. It is that protection not small beginnings, but that those and all proportion as protection is maintained or withdrawn. I have seen it indisputably tion of a policy which, while affording our soil.

tion, but in the light of severe practical ply augments the public debt, increasing appear in the channels of trade. experience, and new and dearly ac- the public burdens, while diminishing the quired knowledge. The great body of ability of the people to meet them, is a

and what its return to power means to | I shall take an early opportunity, genthem. They realize that the Republican I tlemen of the committee, through you, party believes that our work should be to communicate to my fellow citizens done at home, and not abroad, and ev- with somewhat more of detail my views crywhere proclaim their devotion to the | concerning the dominant questions of principles of a protective tariff, which, the hour and the crisis which confronts

With this brief expression of my appreciation of the distinguished honor that struggle to preserve the government of has been bestowed upon me, and this the United States; now it is a struggle signification of my acceptance of the trust to which I have been summoned, I place myself at the service of the Republican party and of the country.

#### SOUND MONEY.

#### McKinley's Speech to the Foraker Club Giving a Resume of the Issues of the Campaign.

Canton, O., July 11.-It was less than an hour after adjournment of the Chicago convention when the Thirty-second Ward Foraker Club of Cleveland arrived in Canton 300 strong, with their wives and daughters. They marched at once to Governor McKinley's residence. After President D. H. Lucas had made a presentation address Governor McKinley

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and My Fellow Citizens: It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you to distribution by the middle of August, my home city and to my home, and I apbe more profoundly grateful than I for preciate more than I can find words to of every wage-earner and farmer in the express the honor and the compliment | state of Michigan. of this call. I thank you for your congratulations and the assurances of supappreciation by an unsparing devotion port which you make for the great prin- of which I append a specimen: to what I esteem the best interests of ciples for which this year the Republican | Q.-What is the fundamental contenthe people, and in this work I ask the party stands. (Applause.) I congratu- tion of the free-coinage advocates? late you upon having for your name one A.—That the amount of money in cirof the most illustrious of our statesmen | culation has been decreasing since the in Ohio, Joseph Benson Foraker. (Ap- demonetization of silver, and that this

> "My fellow citizens, recent events have imposed upon the patriotic people of this country a responsibility greater than the Civil war. Then it was a struggle to preserve the government of the United States; now it is a struggle to preserve the honor of the government. (Criss of 'Yes" and applause.)

"Then it was a contest to save the Union; now it is a contest to save spot- in 1872 it was \$738,300,549; by the less its credit. (Great applause.) Then I treasury bulletin at the beginning of the section was arrayed against section; now men of all sections can unite, and i will unite, to rebuke the repudiation of our obligations and the debasement of

our currency. (Applause.) "In this contest patriotism is above party and national bonor is dearer than any party name. The currency and credit of the government are good now, and must be kept good forever. Our trouble is not with the character of the money that we have, but with the threat to debase it. We have the same currency that we had in 1802, good the world over and unquestioned by any people. Then, too, we had unexampled credit and prosperity. Our difficulty now is to get that money in circulation and invested in productive enterprises which furnish employment to American labor. (Great appinuse.)

"This is impossible with the distrust that haugs over the country at the present time, and every effort to make our dollars or any one of them worth less than 100 cents each only serves to increase the distrust. What we want is a to all, for when that is done the money now unemployed because of fear for the future and lack of confidence in investment will quickly appear in the channels of trade. (Cries of "You are right, major," and applause.)

"Gentlemen, the employment of our idle money, the idle money that we already have, in gainful puranits will put every idle man in the country at work, and when there is work there is wages, and when there are work and wages there are consumers, who constitute the best market for the products of our soil. Having destroyed business and confidence by a free-trade policy, it is now proposed to make things still worse by entering upon an era of depreciated currency. Not content with the inauguration of the ruinous policy which has brought down the wages of the laborer and the price of farm products, its advocates now offer a new policy, which will diminish the value of the money in supply has more than doubled in the last which wages and products are paid. twenty-three years, (Applause.) Against both of these we stand opposed.

"Our creed embraces an honest dollar, total annual addition to the world's mean untarnished national credit, adequate tallic mober supply? revenues for the uses of the government, protection to labor and industry, preservation of the home market, and reciprocity which will extend our foreign markets. Upon this platform we stand, and tion, \$81,800,000; total, \$178,000,000, submit its declarations to the sober and Last year the production of gold alone considerate judgment of the American was \$199,500,000.

people. (Great applause.) I thank you again for this call and greeting, and it will give me very great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, to meet you all personally." (Aplause.)

#### Patriotic Wisdom Culled from Mr McKinley's Speeches Upon Questions of the Day.

The American people hold the financial honor of our government as sacred as our flag, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigilance.

Not content with the inauguration of the ruinous policy which has brought down the wages of the laborer and the price of farm products, its advocates now offer a new policy which will diminish and prices are paid.

Our trouble is not with the character of the money that we have, but with the threat to debase it. We have the same currency that we had in 1892, good the world over, and nuquestioned by any people. Then, too, we had unexampled credit and prosperity. The platform adopted by the Repub-

lican National Convention has received my careful consideration, and has my unanalified approval. It is a matter of gratification to me, as I am sure it must be to you and Republicans everywhere and to all our people, that the expressions of its declaration of principles are so direct, clear and emphatic. They are too plain and positive to leave any chance for doubt or question as to their purport and meaning.

The employment of the idle money we already have, in gainful pursuits, will whether of paper, silver or gold, must zens, goes hand in hand with that of put every idle man in the country at be as good as the best in the world. It the manufacturer and mechanic. I am work, and when there is work there is must not only be current at its full face firmly persuaded that what we need most | wages, and when there are work and value at home, but it must be counted of all to remove the business paralysis wages there are consumers who constithat afflicts this country is the restorn- tute the best market for the products of

with their operatives paid good wages paper, silver or gold, must be as good cqual to 75 cents; he handed me this in honest dollars. And this can only as the best in the world. It must not dollar; I gave him a quarter change; come under a tariff which will hold the only be current at its full face value so I am out 47 cents on the transaction."

ing power to the dollar paid to any gov- | markets to commodities from abroad | age and confidence to all, for when that which we should produce at home, while is done the money now unemployed, "The contest this year will not be closing foreign markets against our prod- because of fear for the future and lack waged upon lines of theory and specula- ucts, and which, at the same time, stead- of confidence in investment, will quickly

Our creed embraces an bonest dolour citizens know what they want, and policy which must find its chief popu- lar, an untarnished national credit, adethat they intend to have. They know larity elsewhere than among American quate revenues for the uses of the government, protection to labor and industry, preservation of the home market, and reciprocity which will extend our foreign markets.

Recent events have imposed upon the patriotic people of this country a responsibility and a duty greater than any since the Civil War. Then it was a to preserve the financial honor of the government of the United States. Then it was a contest to save the Union; now it is a contest to save spotless its credit. Then section was arrayed against section; now men of all sections can unite, and will unite, to rebuke the repudiation of our obligations and the debasement of our currency.

#### A SILVER CATECHISM.

The Detroit Free Press publishes the following:

In my judgment an association of men eminent in business and otherwise should be formed in this city without delay, whose duty it should be to write or procure to be written, a large number of tracts treating solely the question of sound money, to contain not more than 1,000 words each, and to be printed in large type and upon good paper. These should be distributed, or be ready for and copies should be placed in the hands

They would best subserve the purpose if drawn up in the form of a catechism,

Q.—Is it true that the money supply

decrease has caused a general fall in

has been decreasing? A .- It is not. Q .- What are the facts? A .- As far as the United States is concerned there has been an enormous increase. In 1860 the money in circulation in this country was \$442,102,477;

present month of July it was \$1,509,725,-Q .- What does this show? A .- It shows that our money supply has increased 240 per cent, as compared with 1860, and 104 per cent, as compared with 1872.

Q.—Has the money supply increased faster than the population? A .- Very much faster. Q.-How do you prove this? A .- By dividing the total money in circulation at each date by the total population of the country at the same

date, and thus finding the circulation per Q.—What does such a process show? A.-The per capita circulation of the Inited States on July 1, 1860, was \$14.06; on July 1, 1872, it was \$18.70; at the beginning of July in 1806 it was \$21.15.

Q.—But has not the money supply of the world at large been decreasing? A .- On the contrary, it has been increasing rapidly. Q .- How is this proved?

A .- By the statistics of new gold pro-

duction

Q.-How large has this production A .- The reports of the director of the mint, which are acknowledged authority, show that from 1873 to 1894, inclusive, the world's total new gold production has

been \$2,526,834,900, Q.—Is this new product of gold increasing or decreasing? A .- It is increasing with enormous rapidity.

Q.-Give the figures. A.-In 1873 the world's gold production was \$96,200,000; in 1880 it was \$100,430,800. In the year 1890 it was \$118.849.000. In 1894 it was \$180.626. 100. For 1895 the exact total is not yet compiled, but is closely estimated at \$199,500,000.

Franch

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C. C.

OWBECK

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-W. B.

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Q .- What does this mean? A .- It means that the amount of gold annually added to the world's money Q .- But has not the issue of silver with full coinage privileges cut down the

A .- It has not. Q .- Why A.-In 1873 the world's gold production was \$96,200,000; its silver produc-

## speech to the Laboring Men.

At the railway station, in Canton, on July 22d, as Mr. McKinley was about to take the train for Cleveland, an assemblage of workingmen called for a speech. In response Mr. McKinter referred to the object of his visit to Alliance, and said:

All of us are interested in the welfare of our country, because in the welfare of our country is involved the individual welfare of every citizen. If our great country is prosperous, then the people are prosperous. What we all want -no matter to what political organization we may have belonged in the past-is a return to the good times of years ago. We want good prices and good wages, and when we have them we want them to be paid in good money. [Applause and cries of "You are right."] our prices be high or whether they be low, whether our wages be good or whether they be bad, they are all the better by being paid in dollars worth 100 cents each. [Tremendous cheering.] If we have good wages they are better by being paid in gold dollars. If we have poor wages, they are made poorer by bebeing paid in gold dollars. If we have low citizens, what we want more than anything else is to keep our money equal to that of the most enlightened nations of the earth and maintain the credit and honor of the government of the United States. [Great applause.] We are the greatest country in the world-greatest in our freedom, greatest in our possibilities, greatest in our opportunities, and we are too great to faint our country's honor or to cast suspicion upon the credit or obligations of our government. [Ap-

## How the Old Thing Works.

plause.

New York Post: A barber in this ity handed a bullion dealer who happened to be in his shop on Saturday a Mexican silver dollar, and asked him ided that the bullion value was 53 cents end that he would take the dollar from him at that price, to which the barber replied: "You can have it. I gave my customer a hair-cut, shampoo and shave. The bullion dealer answered: "That is in any and every commercial center of just what will happen every day if we go on a silver basis. The shop was full of people, who all loudly declared that they would vote for McKinley and sound