Supplement {

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

A Masterly Declaration of Principles that Will Insure Victory.

The Republicans of the United States, 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 experience of their country. perience and conscience of their country men 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 destricted Democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incrpacity, 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 redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted publican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued that the government shall be rescued 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 inde-pendence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. true American policy taxes foreign prod-ucts 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 fac-tory by the side of the farm, and makes tory 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 terprise. 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 la-bor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and unand of production; the raining and un-compromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

Protection and Reciprocity.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their re-newal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now sale of American products in the ports of other countries and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what We produce: free admission for the nec-essaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreemnts of mutual interests gain open markets for us in turn for our open market to others. Pro-tection builds up domestic industry and trade, and secures our own market for ourselves: reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our sur-

Sugar Attitude Stated.

We condemn the precent administra-tion for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Repub-lican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annual-

American Products Favored.

To all our products—to those of the mine and the field, as well as to those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill-we promise the most ample protection.

Merchant Marine Restoration.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the for: eign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of cans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

For Sound Money.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the en ment of the law providing for the tion of specie payment in 1879, then every dollar has been as good

as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commerical nations of the world, which we

merical nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and unfil such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain invollably the obligations of the United States and all our materials. ed States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Matter of Pensions.

The veterans of the Union army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the pref-grence in the matter of employment, and 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. Vigorous Foreign Polley.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified and all our interests in the Western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicarnguan 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 West Indies.

To Stop Armenian Managers.

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 destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazard and at any cost.

Monroe Doctrine Reasserted. We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine efthe United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

Independence for Cuba.

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 liberty.

The government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to pro-tect the property and lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

Eulargement of Navy.

The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful in-fluence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlarge-ment of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

Limitation of Immigration.

For the protection of the quality of our citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal com-petition 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 civl service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it 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 ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

Lynching is Condemned. We proclaim our unqualified condemna-

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 em-ployers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

Free Homesteads Favored.

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Repub-lican 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 officers appointed for the Territories should be elected from bona-fide residents therefor and the right of self-covernment. of, 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 Con-gress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

Stand for Temperance.

We sympathize 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. Pro-tection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equa work, and protection to the home. W work, and protection to the nome. We 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 misrule.

Appeal to Voters.

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 justice 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 Tribnne has a staff correspondent in Mexico. He describes the population of that country as being half beggars, and the balance doing poorly. He says everything is impoverished, and that the tales being told of the success of that country are is impoverished, and that the tales being told of the success of that country are lies, pure, cold and simple. And the correspondent is right, and truly describes the condition. The reason that we refer to this is that certain free silver champions delight in calling attention to the wonderful strides being made by Mexico under the 16 to 1 plan.

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 Repub-lican National Convention: To be select-ed as their Presidential candidate by a ed as their Presidential candidate by a great party convention, representing so vast a number of the people of the United States, is a most distinguished honor, for which I would not conceal my high appreciation, although deeply sensible of the great responsibilities of the trust and my inability to bear them without the generous and constant support of my fellow countrymen.

ow countrymen.
"Great as is the honor conferred, equal-"Great as is the honor conferred, equally arduous and important is the duty imposed, and in accepting the one I assume the other, relying upon the patriotic devotion of the people to the best interests 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

ber, 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 indement and a They command our sober judgment and a settlement free from partisan 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 productive capacity, our business and com-mercial prosperity, our tabor and its re-wards, our national credit and currency, our proud financial honor, and our splen did free citizenship—the birthright of did free citizenship—the birthright of every American—are all involved in the 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-ing election, and eager and earnest are the people for their right determination domestic trade must be won back our idle workingmen employed in Our gainful occupations at American wages. Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world, and our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by adverse national legislation, reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products.
"Protection and reciprocity, twin meas-

ures of a true American policy, should again command the earnest encouragement of the government at Washington. Public confidence must be resumed and the skill, the energy and the capital of our country find ample employment at home, sustained, encouraged and defend-ed 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 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 coma failure to pursue this policy has com-pelled the government to borrow money in a time of peace, to sustain its credit, and pay its daily expenses. This policy 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 government 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 expentitive and legislating nately resisted every assault upon it, must and will be upheld and strength-ened. 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 necessary. It is but an incident, and a necessary one to the policy which has been essary one, to the policy which has been inaugurated. The inevitable effect of such a policy is seen in the deficiency of the United States treasury except as it is replenished by loans, and in the distress of the people, who are suffering because of the scant demand for either their labor or the products of their labor. Here is the fundamental trouble, the remedy for which is Republican opportunity and

"During all the years of Republican control following resumption there was a steady reduction of the public debt, while the gold reserve was sacredly maintained and our currency and credit maintained and our currency and credit preserved without depreciation, taint, or suspicion. If we would restore this pol-icy, that brought us unexampled pros-perity 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, and gold would come to us and not go from us in the settlement of all such balances in the future. The party that supplied by legislation the vast revenues for the conduct of our greatest war, and promptly restored the credit of the country at its close, and that from its aband try at its close, and that from its abundant revenues paid off a large share of the debt 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. honor, stability, and inviolability.

Our Financial Honor Is Sacred.

"The American people hold the finan-"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. They hold its preservation above party fealty and have often demonstrated that party ties avail nothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened. The money of the United States and every kind of form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must whether of paper, silver or gold, be as good as the best in the work be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at par in any and center of the globe. and every commercial

"The sagacious and far-seeing poilcy of the great men who founded our gov-ernment, the teachings and acts of the wisest financiers at every stage in history, the steadfast faith and sple history, the steadfast faith and splendid achievements of the great party to which we belong, and the genius and integrity of our people have always demanded this, and will ever maintain it. The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage-earn-er and the pensioner must continue for-ever equal in purchasing and debt-pay-

ing power to the dollar paid to any gov-

ing power to the dollar paid to any government creditor.

"The contest this year will not be waged upon lines of theory and speculation, but in the light of severe practical experience and new and dearly acquired knowledge. The great body of our citizens know what they want, and that they intend to have. They know for what the Republican party stands, and what its return to nower means to and what its return to power means to them. They realize that the Republican party believes that our work should be done at home, and not abroad, and ev-erywhere proclaim their devotion to the principles of a protective tariff, which, while supplying adequate revenues for while supplying adequate revenues for 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 a false philosophy or vain theorists, but to the masses of the American people, the olain, practical people, whom Lincoln false philosophy or vain theorists, but to the masses of the American people, the plain, practical people, whom Lincoln 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 uniqualified 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. But you will not expect me to discuss its provisions at 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 be more profoundly grateful than I for manifestations of public confidence of which you have so eloquently spoken.

"It shall be my aim to attest this apappreciation by an unsparing devotion to what I esteem the best interests of the people, and in this work I ask the counsel 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

"The generous expressions with which you, sir, convey the official notice of my nomination are highly appreciated and as fully reciprocated, and I thank you and your associates of the notification committee and the great party and con-vention at whose instance you come for the high and exceptional distinction be-stowed upon me."

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

Chairman and Gentlemen of the Ar. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I beg to extend to you my grateful acknowledgments for the very kind and flattering terms in which you 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 foundly 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 afford a guaranty of perfect accord in the work of the campaign which is before us.

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 platform. I accept the pomination tendered form, I accept the nomination tendered to me with a full appreciation of its responsibilities and with an honest pur-pose, in the event that the people shall ratify the choices made by the national convention, to discharge any which may devolve upon me wi reference to the public good. duties with sole

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 cess 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 se-rious consequences to every interest and to every citizen of the country. The power in the executive and legislative to every citizen of the country. The branches of our government. The national credit, which has thus far fortusestimated. There can be no financial estimated. 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 conterprises all individual or corporate in enterprises, all individual or corporate investments are adjusted to it.

An honest dollar, worth 100 cents everywhere, cannot be coined out of 53 cents' worth of silver, plus a legislative flat. Such a debasement of our currency would inevitably produce incalculable loss, appelling disapter, and national dishoust. appalling disaster, and national dishonor. It is fundamental principle in coinage, recognized and followed by all the statesrecognized and followed by all the states-men of America in the past, and never yet safely departed from, that there can be only one basis upon which gold and silver may be concurrently coined as money, and that basis is equality, not in weight, but in the commercial value of the metal contained in the respective coins. This commercial value is fixed by the markets of the world, with which the great interests of our country are necesgreat interests of our country are neces-sarily connected by innumerable business ties which cannot be severed or ignored. Great and self-reliant as our country treat and seit-reliant as our country is, it is great not alone within its own horders and upon its own resources, but because it also reaches out to the ends of the earth in all manifold departments of business avalance and of business, exchange and commerce and must maintain with honor its stand ing and credit among the nations of the

The question admits of no compromise The question admits of no compromise. It is a vital principle at stake, but it is in no sense partisan or sectional. It concerns all people. Ours, as one of the foremost nations, must have a monetary 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 in the integrity of our purpose. A doubt of that integrity among the other great 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 treas³ ure still more highly—our industrial and commercial supremacy.

My estimate of the value of a pro-tective 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 only builds up important industries from only builds up important industries from small beginnings, but that those and all other industries flourish or languish in proportion as protection is maintained or withdrawn. I have seen it indisputably proved that the prosperity of the farmer, merchant, and all other classes of citizens, goes hand in hand with that of the manufacturer and mechanic. I am firmly persuaded that what we need most of all to remove the business paralysis that afflicts this country is the restoration of a policy which, while affording ample revenue to meet the expense of the government, will reopen American workshops on full time and full-handed, with their operatives paid good wages with their operatives paid good wages in honest dollars. And this can only come under a tariff which will hold the interests of our own people paramount in our political and commercial systems. The opposite policy, which discourages

American enterprises, reduces American labor to idleness, diminishes the earnings of American workingmen, opens our

markets to commodities from abroad which we should produce at home, while closing foreign markets against our products, and which, at the same time, stendily augments the public debt, increasing the public burdens, while diminishing the ability of the people to meet them, is a policy which must find its chief popuelsewhere than among American

I shall take an early opportunity, gen tlemen of the committee, through you, to communicate to my fellow citizens with somewhat more of detail my views concerning the dominant questions of the hour and the crisis which confronts

us as a nation.

With this brief expression of my appreciation of the distinguished honor that has been bestowed upon me, and the 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 Chi-cago 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 pre-sentation address Governor McKinley said:

said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and My Fellow Citizens: It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you to my home city and to my home, and I appreciate more than I can find words to express the honor and the compliment of this call. I thank you for your congratulations and the assurances of support which you make for the great principles for which this year the Republican party stands. (Appliause.) I congratulate you upon having for your name one of the most illustrious of our statesmen in Ohlo, Joseph Benson Foraker. (Applause.)

"My fellow citizens, recent events have 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-dess its credit. (Great applause.) 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. (Applause.)
"In this contest patriotism is above party and national honor is dearer than party and national honor 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 1892, 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 apployment to American labor. (Great ap-

This is impossible with the distrust "This is impossible with the distrust that hangs 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 sound policy, financial and industrial, which will give courage and confidence 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

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 pursuits 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 laborar tion of the runous 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 which wages and products are paid. (Applause.) Against both of these we stand opposed. "Our creed embraces an honest dollar.

stand opposed.

"Our creed embraces an honest dollar, an untarnished national credit, adequate revenues for the uses of the government, protection to labor and industry, preserprotection to labor and industry, preservation of the home market, and reciprocity which will extend our foreign markets. Upon this platform we stand, and submit its declarations to the sober and considerate judgment of the American 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.)

WORDS OF LIVING TRUTH.

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 the value of the money in which wages 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 unquestioned by any people. Then, too, we had unexampled credit and prosperity.

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 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 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 The employment of the idle money we already have, in gainful pursuits, 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.

The money of the United States, and every kind and form of it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the best in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be counted at par in any and every commercial center of the globe.

What we want is a sound policy, finan-cial and industrial, which will give cour-

age and confidence to all, for when that is done the money now memployed, because of fear for the future and lack of confidence in investment, will quickly appear in the channels of trade.

Our creed embraces an honest dollar, an untarnished national credit, adequate 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 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 struggle to preserve the government of the United States; now it is a struggle 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 sec-Then section was arrayed against sec-tion; 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 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 distribution by the middle of August, and copies should be placed in the hands of every wage-earner and farmer in the

and copies should be placed in the hands of every wage-earner and farmer in the state of Michigan.

They would best subserve the purpose if drawn up in the form of a catechism, of which I append a specimen:

Q.—What is the fundamental contention of the free-coinage advocates?

A.—That the amount of money in circulation has been decreasing since the demonetization of silver, and that this decrease has caused a general fall in prices.

Q.-Is it true that the money supply

Q.—Is it true that the money supply 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; in 1872 it was \$738,300,549; by the treasury bulletin at the beginning of the present month of July it was \$1,509,725,-200.
Q.—What does this show?

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.

Here the money supply increased

pared 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 capita.

Capita.

Q.—What does such a process show?

A.—The per capita circulation of the United States on July 1, 1860, was \$14.06; on July 1, 1872, it was \$18.70; at the beginning of July in 1896 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 production.
Q.—How large has this production

-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.

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 \$106,436,800. 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.
Q.—What does this mean? Q .- What does this mean?

A.—It means that the amount of gold annually added to the world's money supply has more than doubled in the last twenty-three years. -But has not the issue of silver with full coinage privileges cut down the total annual addition to the world's me-

total annual addition to the world's metallic money supply?

A.—It has not.

Q.—Why?

A.—In 1873 the world's gold production was \$96,200,000; its silver production, \$81,800,000; total, \$178,000,000.

Last year the production of gold alone was \$190,500,000.

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. McKinley referred to the object of his visit to Alli-

ferred to the object of ance, 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 he are prosperous, welltign organization ple 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, 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."] Whether 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 being 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 taint our country honor or to cast suspicion upon the credit or obligations of our government. [Appliause.]

How the Old Thing Works.

New York Post: A barber in this city handed a bullion dealer who happened to be in his shop on Saturday a Mexican silver dollar, and asked him what he would give him for it. He replied that the bullion value was 53 cents, and 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, equal to 75 cents; he hauded me this dollar; I gave him a quarter change; so I am out 47 cents on the transaction." The bullion dealer answered: "That is 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 money.