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TUESDAY OCTOBER 13, 1896

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

A Masterly Declaration of Principles that Will Insure Victory.

The Republicans of the United States, usembled by their representatives in bational convention, appending for the opular and historical justification of heir claims to the matchless achieve-ments of thirty years of Republican rule, errors of inity years of Republican rule, enrorsity and confidently address them-selves to the awakened intelligence, ex-perience and conscience of their country-men in the following declaration of facts and minimum.

and principles: For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and un-destricted Democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sucrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with eked out ordinary current expenses borrowed money, piled up the public debt by \$262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a peran adverse balance of trade, kept a per-petial menace hanging over the redemp-tion fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the mensures and results of successful Re-publican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged deindustry and trade with prolonged de-pression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, inited 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 from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it with-out dispater at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unfor thirty years administered it with an equaled success and prosperity, and in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism and success of the administration of President Harrison.

Protection Is Reathrined.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the palicy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of Ameri-can development and prosperity. This can development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign prod-ucts and encourages home industry; it puts the lurden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for 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 firm, 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 reasonapplication it is just, fair and im-ial, equally opposed to foreign conpartial. trol and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic inriff na sectional, injurious to the publie credit and destructive to husiness We demand such an equitable terprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on forsize imports which come into competition with American products as will not only turnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the gov-ernment, but will protect American la ernment, but year protect American la-bor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular measures. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and un-compremising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

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 on justly carried on by the present adminis-tration, of reducing pensions and arbi-trarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American seconds 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 our interests in the Western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaian islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power whether the states and the states with the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicariguan canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Dan-ish islands we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

To Stop Armenian Massacres.

To Stop Armenian Masserres. The massacres in Armenia have nroused the dece sympathy and just in-dignation 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 exercises to an end. exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and 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 effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention American sints for interforment. We in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not inter-fere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those neuronances must not on any unuse possessions must not, on any st, be extended. We hopefully text. forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemis-sphere and to the ultimate union of all the English-speaking part of the con-tinent by the free consent of its inhubitants.

Indepen 'ence for Cuba

From the hour of achieving their own 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 domina-tion. 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 liberts. 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.

Enlargement 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 American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor we demand that the immigration laws he thoroughly unforced 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 tatute book by the Republican party, 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 Citleens.

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 Unit-ed 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 hear them without the generous and constant support of my fel-low countrymen. low countrymen. "Great as is the honor conferred, equal-

"Great as is the honor conferred, equal-ly arduous and important is the duty im-posed, and in accepting the one I assume the other, relying upon the patriotic devotion of the people to the best inter-ests of our beloved country, and the sus-taining 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 pro-mote the public good, which in America is always the good of the greatest num-ber, the honor of our country, and the is always the good of the greatest num-ber, the honor of our country, and the welfare of the people. "The questions to be settled in the na-tional

tional 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 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 o every American-are all involved in the pending campaign, and thus every home in the land is directly and intimately con nected 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. Our domestic trade must be won back and our idle workingmen employed in gainful occupations at American wages Our home market must be restored to it 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 me ures of a true American policy, should again command the carnest 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 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 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 com-A failure to pursue this poncy has com-pelled the government to horrow 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

ing power to the dollar paid to any gov-erument creditor. "The contest this year will not be waged upon lines of theory and specula-tion, but in the light of severe practical experience and new and dearly ac-quired 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 sbroad, and ererywhere proclaim their devotion to the principles of a protective tariff, which. 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 to the Flain Feeple." "Our appeal, therefore, is not to a 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 Repub-lican party has always faithfully striven to serve. The platform adopted by the Republican national convention has re-ceived 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 ex-pressions of its declaration of principles are too plain and positive to leave any chance for doubt or question as to their purport and meaning. But you will not 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

at some future day to make to you and through you to the great party you rep-resent 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 ap-appreciation 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 "The generous expressions with "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-stored upon we"

Hon. Garrett A. Hobart-His Statesman like Reply to the Notification

stowed upon me

Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Mr. 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 nation-al convention at St. Louis. I am pro-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 be-cause it associates me, in a contest which cause 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

116. It is sufficient for me to say at this time that, concurring without other serv-ices in all the declarations of principle and poller embodied in the St. Louis platand policy embedded in the St. Louis pint-form, I second the nomination tendered to me with a full appreciation of its re-sponsibilities and with an honest pur-pose, 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 "It must be apparent to all, regardless of past party ties or affiliations, that it is our paramount duty to provide adequate cess of the party which we represent and which to the important issues of the time stands for the best interests 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 cliner of the country. The gravity of this question cannot be ever-estimated. There can be no financial security, no husiness stability, no real prosperity where the policy of the govprosperity where the policy of the gov-erament as to that question is at all a matter of doubt. Gold is the one stan-dard of ralne among all collightened com-mercial nations. All financial transac-tions of whatever character, all business enterprises, all individual or corporate investments are adjusted to it. An honest dollar, worth 100 cents er-erywhere, cannot be coined out of 53 cents worth of silver, pins a legislative fat. Such a debasement of our currency would inevitably produce inculentable loss, would inevitably produce incalculable loss, appalling disaster, and national diabonor. It is fundamental principle in coinage, recognized 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 neces-sarily connected by immuerable business ties which cannot be severed or ignored. ies which cannot be severed or ignored. Freat and self-reliant as our country is, is great not alone within its own boy the state of a sole within the own be-ders 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 autions of surth. The question admits of no compromise It is a vital principle at stake, h in no sense partians or sectional. terns all people. Ours, as one of the foremost nations, must have a momentary standard equal to the hest. It is of vita consequence that this question should be actiled 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 commercial countries of the world will not only cost its millions of money, but that which, as patriois, we should treastre still neuro highly—out industrial and commercial subtremercy. By estimate of the value of a pro-textre pailor has been formed by the industrial state extending over a period of inity years. It is that protection not only builds up important industries from anal beginnings, but that those and all properties as protection is maintained by investigation of the protection is maintained by proved that the provereity of the farmer, investigation of the protection is maintained by proved that the proverity of the farmer, is an interval of the protection is an interval proved that the proverity of the farmer, is an interval of the protection is an interval proved that the prover the expense of the maintain of the business particular is a filler this country is the restore is a filler this country is the restore of the protection is maintained by interval of a policy while response of the descent to more the expense of the descent to more the expense of the descent of the state of the farmer is policies and interval farmer is and the protection of the state of the farmer is policies and the farmer is the state of the state of a policy while response to a sec-tion of a policy while the expense of the descent of the state of the state of the state of the policy while the state of the stat ure still more highly-our industrial and commercial supremury. inher in idisersa, diminishes the sara-ings of American workingmen, opens our cial and industrial, which will give super moner.

markets to commodities from abroad which we should produce at home, while closing foreign markets against our prod-ucts, and which, at the same time, steadily sugments 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 popu

larity elsewhere than among Americau I shall take an early opportunity, gen themen 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

s as a nation. With this brief expression of my preciation of the distinguished honor that has been bestowed upon me, and this signification of my acceptance of the trust to which I have been summoned, I place myself at the service of the Re-publican 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 ward Foraker Gillo of Coverand Marived 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: "Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen" "Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and My Fellow Citizens: It gives ne very great pleasure to welcome you to my home city and to my home, and I ap-preciate more than I can find words to express the honor and the compliment of this call. I thank you for your conof this call. I thank you for your con-gratulations and the assurances of sup-port which you make for the great prin-ciples for which this year the Republican party stands. (Applause.) I congratu-late you upon having for your name one of the most illustrious of our statesmen in Ohio, Joseph Benson Foraker. (Ap-

'My fellow citizens, recent events have any tenow citizens, recent events have imposed upon the patriotic people of this country a responsibility greater than the Civil war. Then it was a straggle to pre-serve the government of the United States; now it is a struggle to preserve the honor of the government. (Crizs of

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-less its credit. (Great applause.) Then section was arrayed against section: now men of all sections can units, and will units, to rebuke the repudiation of our obligations and the debasement of our obligations and the debasement of

our obligations and the debasement of our currency. (Applause.) "In this contest patriotism is above party and national honor is dearer than any party name. The currency and cred-it 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 de-base it. We have the same currency that we have in 1892, good the world over and unquestioned by any people. Then, and unquestioned by any people. Then too, we had unexampled credit and pros Then. nd unquestioned by any people. Then, oo, we had unexampled credit and pros-erity. Our difficulty now is to get that noney in circulation and invested in reductive enterprises which furnish em-degment to American labor. (Great ap-anuse.) "This is impossible with the distrint perity. Our difficulty now is to get that money in circulation and invested in productive enterprises which furnish em-

"This is impossible with the distrust that hangs over the country at the pres-ent time, and every effort to make our dollars or any one of them worth less than 100 cents each only serves to in-crease 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 invest-ment will grickly appear in the channels at will quickly appear in the channels trade. (Cries of You are right, ma-

of trade. (Cries of "rou are right, and jor," and appliause.) "Gentlemen, the employment of our fills money, the idis money that we shi ready have, in goinful pursuits will put every kille man in the constry at work, and when there is work there is wages, and when there are work and 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 could dence by a free-trade policy, it is now proposed to make things still worse by entering upon an era of depreciated cur-rency. Not content with the imagura-tion of the ruinous policy which has brought down the wages of the inhorer brought down the wages of the inhorer and the price of farm products, its advo-cates 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

age 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 of trade.

Our creed embraces an honest dol-lar, an untarnished national credit, ade-quate revenues for the uses of the gov-ernment, protection to labor and indus-try, preservation of the home market, and reciprocity which will extend our forains markets foreign markets.

Recent events have imposed upon the Recent events have imposed upon the patriotic people of this country a re-sponsibility 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 t was a contest to save the Union; now t is a contest to save spotless its credit. 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 conten-tion of the free-coinage advocates? A.--That the amount of money in cir-culation has been decreasing since the demonstration of silver, and that this decrease has caused a general fall in decrease has caused a general fall in

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 con-cerned there has been an enormous in-crease. In 1360 the money in circula-tion in this country was \$442,102,477; in 1872 it was \$738,309,549; by the treasury bullatin at the beginning of the present month of July it was \$1,509,725,-200. 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 1850, and 194 per cent. as compared with 1852.
Q.-Has the money supply increased faster than the papalation?
A.-Very much faster.
Q.-How do you prove this?
A.-Ey 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 date. date, and thus finding the circulation per

Q .- But has not the money supply of the world at large been decreasing? A.--th the contrary, it has been in-creasing mpidle. Q.--How is this prored? A.--Try the sortiscies of new gold pro-

duction, Q.-How large has this production

Leen? A .- The reports of the director of the

mint, which are achieve to gold authority, show that from 1873 in 1804, inclusive, the world's terrify any gold production has

A .- In 1873 the world's gold production was \$181,290,000; in 1880 it was gravity \$20,800. In the year 1800 it was \$118,810,000. In 1804 it was \$180,600. I'ver 1855 the exact total is not ret 100. complied, but is closely estimated at \$10,399,000.

Protection and Reciprocity.

We believe the repeat of the reciprociarrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a nationcalamity, and we domand their renewal and extension on such terms as equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other cumuries 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. L'emocratic rule has reck-lessly 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 agreements of mutual interests which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Pro-tection builds up domestic industry and trade, and secures our own market for surselves; reciprovity builds up foreign trade and finis an outlet for our sur plus.

Sugar Attitude Stated.

We could us the present administra-tion for not heeping faith with the sugar preducers of this country. The Repub-lican party favors such protection as will the moduction out American and of all the sugar which the American peo-ple use, and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annualplo; mac, and for whi

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 injustry of sheep hashandry, as well as to the finished woolcas of the mill—we promise the mean and restartion. the most ample protection.

Morchant Marine Restoration.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating dulies for the upbuilding of our more bant matine and the protection of our shipping in the for-sign carrying trade, so that American the protection of our shipping in the for-rign carrying traits, as that American ships—the profit of American labor, employed in American shipsrade, sail-ing under the Stars and Stripses and manned, officered and ewned by Ameri-cans—may regain the carrying of surforeign commerce.

For Sound Manay.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound names. It caused the enact-ment of the law providing for the re-sumption of space payment in 1879, show then every dollar has been as good

we gold. We are mentionally apposed to every measure enjoying the credit of our conn-try. We are, therefore, apposed to the free coinnage of solver, everyt by interna-tional agreement with the leading com-merceal various of the world, which we piedge outscives so premote, and until nets agreement can be obtained the ex-tering gold standard must be preserved. All our eliver and paper currency must

be maintained at parity with good, and we favor all measures designed to main-tain investably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether enin or party, at the present standard, the standard of the most sulightened astions of the earth.

Matter of Pensions.

veterons of the Union army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they abouild be given the prefsence in the matter of employment, and

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-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 em ployers and employed engaged in later state commerce.

Free Homesteads Favored.

We believe in an immediate return to We believe in an infinite data from to the free homestead policy of the Repub-lican party and urge the passage by Con-gress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has airendy passed the House anders now pending in the Senate.

To Admit Territories.

We favor the admission of the remain-ing territories at the earliest practicable ing territories at the carinest 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 there-of, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practica-ble ble.

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 fatelligently cuncted.

Mand for Temperance.

We sympathize with all wise and legit-invate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote moral

Welcome to Woman,

115.

The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Pro-tection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their comperation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule,

Appeal to Voters.

Appeal in Voters. Buch 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 Ameri-can people. Confident alike in the his-tory of our great party and in the jus-tice of our canas, we present our plat-form and our candidates in the full as-surances that the election will bring the tory to the Republican party and pros-perity to the people of the United States.

Manico's Hurdan of Fros Silver.

Michigan Iron Ore: The Detroit Trib-Michigan Iron Ore: The Detroit Trib-me has a staff correspondent in Mexico. He denorihes the population of that coun-try as hoing half beggars, and the bal-ance doing poorly. He says everything is importentiated for the table being told of the sources of that country are the condition. The reason that we re-fer to this that certain free silves for the great mers who founded one gen-ersment, the teachings and acts of the statest fundamiers at every stage in our bistory, the stondist faith and epicudis achievements of the great mers and integrity the condition. The reason that we re-fer to this that certain free silves champions delight in calling attention to the wonderful strides being made for Mexico under the 16 to 1 plan.

revenue for the expenditures of the 12158 ernment economically and prudently ad-ministered. The Republican party has heretofore done, this, and this I cotti-dently believe it will do in the future, when the party is again intrasted with power in the executive and legislative branches of our government. The nabranches of our government. The na-tional credit, which has thus far fortn-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.

Folicy 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 rainons policy which has made this nec-essary. It is but an incident, and a necessary. It is but an incident, and a nec-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 frouble, the remedy for which is Republican opportunity duty. and

"During all the years of Republican control following resumption there was a steady reduction of the public debt, while the gold reserve was sacrodly maintained and our currency and credit preserved without depreciation, taint, or suspicion. If we would restore this polsuspleion. 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 hought 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 settlement of all such balances in the future. The party that supplied by legislation the vast rerenues for the conduct of our greatest war, and promptly restored the credit of the coun-try at its close, and that from its abroadtry at its close, and that from its abond ant revenues paid off a large share of the debt incurred in this war, and that re-sumed specie payments and placed our paper currency upon a sound and endur-ing basis, can be asfely trusted to pre-serve both our credit and currency with

honor, stability, and inviolability.

Our Financial Honor Is Sacrad.

"The American people hold the finan-cial honor of our government as sacred as our flag, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same slowplens vigil-ance. They hold its preservation above party feality and have often demonstrat-ed that party ties avail mothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened. The money of the United States and every hild of form af it, whether of paper, silver or gold, must be as good as the heat in the world. It must not only be current at its full face value at home, but it must be constant at par in any sub avery commercial center of the globe. "The sagacisms and far-seeing policy "The American people hold the finan-

(Applanse.) Against both of these we 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, preser-vation of the home market, and reciproci-ity which will extend our foreign mar-kets. Upon this platform we stand, and submit its declarations to the sober and considerate indgment of the American neode. (Great applause.)

reconservice increases in 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 funncial honor of our government as encred as our fing, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless rigilance.

Not content with the inauguration of the roinces polley 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 pald.

One trouble is not with the character Our trouble is not with the character of the maney that we have, but with the threat to dobase it. We have the same enrrency that we had in 1892, good the world over, and magnetioned by any propie, Then, too, we had unexampled propie, Then, ton, a credit and prosperity.

The platform adopted by the Repub-lican National Convention has received any caveful consideration, and has my un-qualified approval. It is a matter of gratification to the as I am sure it must be to you and Republicans every-where and to all our propie that the ex-pensions of its declaration of principles are so direct, clear and emphatic. They are ton plain and positive to heave any chance for denist 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 gut 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 concenters who coust-ing these are concenters who cousttute the heat market for the products of WAT MILL

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

Q .- What does this mean?

A .- It means that the amount of pld summily added to the world's many suboly has more than doubled in the ast Isconty-three years.

O.-But has not the issue of sizer with full colonge privileges cut downline total armost addition to the world's ne-tribe money supply?

A.-It has not. Q.-Why? A.-In 1873 the worki's gold prese-A.-IB bass the works gold pres-tion was \$25,200,020; its eliver prior-tion, \$\$1,520,000; total, \$178,00300, Last year the production of gold one was \$199,500,000.

Speech to the Laboring Men.

At the railway station, in Cant, on July 22.1, as Mr. McKinicy was bout to take the train for Cleveland, as-semblage of workingneen called a se-speech. In requiring Mr. McKin re-ferred to the object of his visit fAlli-ance, and said:

All of ms are interested in thwel-fare at any confirm, because in flwel-face of our country is involved thinds-

Free all any country is involved thad free of our country is involved thad is adout suffare of every others. Of great country is prospersus, then theo-ple are prospersus. What we address on matter to when political argantion we may have belonged in the posts a great suffare when political argantion we may have belonged in the posts a great when we have them we wanter and sties of "You are right."] Where any prove he high or whather Y be house they he had, they are the house they he had, they are the house the base good ways they are the house the water, for are made porce be-held public in good dollars. If there have also a base they are have be have also be base or and water to the enth in what we want as that any thing whet we want as that any there of the mean colligivenedies. If there enth and maintain the cir and function of the covernment of the interest (Great applanes). We the function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function of the covernment of the start is the set in a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start and maintain the set and function for a start

States, [Great applanes.] We the government country in the inordiantest in our freedom, government in surplimitthese dreatest in our appartum and we are the great to failed our article from at in cast samplions span predi-er obligations of our governman [Ap-Distant .

How the Old Thing Was

New York Post: A burbs this every invasient a builting denier i hap-perced to be in his shop on blay a Measure aliver collise, and a him Measurn aliver coller, and a him what is would give blue for the replusi that the buildon value introits, and that he would take the d from and that he would take the of from him at that price, he which theser re-plied: "You can have it, we my customer a half-cut, sharpoor have equilated to the center he handle this duitart I gave this a consistence to I am out 62 events on the totion." The building dealer answerred had is has a silver basis." The share full of pacebe, who all builty del that they would rate for Mckinle some they would rate for Mckinle some