REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

A Masterly Declaration of Principles that Will Insure Victory.

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

perience 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 rathlessly 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 en 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, highted 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 from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, themselves incapable to conduct it with out deaster at home and dishonor abroad and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with an equaled success and prosperity, and it this connection we heartly indorse the wisdom, patriotism and success of the administration of President Harrison.

Protection Is Reaffirmed.

We renew and emphasize our allegi-nce to the policy of protection as the ulwark of American industrial inde-ephence and the foundation of Ameribulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American 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 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, denaunce the present Democratic as sectional, injurious to the pubdit and destructive to business ener. We demand such an equitable on foreign imports which come into tition with American products as not only furnish adequate revenue the necessary expenses of the gavament, but will protect American lador 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 uncompromising 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.

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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 renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries and secure calarged 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 necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreemats of mutual interests which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade, and secures our own market for tection builds up domestic industry and frade, and secures our own market for curselves: reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our sur-plus.

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 peo-ple use, and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annual-ly.

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 finished woolens of the mili—we promise the most ample protection.

Merchant Marine Restoration.

Merchant Marine Restoration.

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

For Sound Money.

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

since 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 coinnge of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commerical nations of the world, which we pleige ourselves to promote, and until such agreement van 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 maintained at parity with gold, and in involtably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether oin or paper, at the present standard, standard of the most enlightened nasof the earth.

Matter of Pensions.

they are entitled to the ensement 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 injusty carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and athirarily dropping names from the rules 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 our interests in the Western heavisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawnian ismus should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaraguan cannol should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should seeins a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

To Stop Armenian Massacces.

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

Mouroe Doctrine Reasserted.

Monroe Doctrine Reasserted. 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 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 prethose possessions must not on any pre-text, be extended. We hopefully look 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 in-habitants.

The government of Spain, having lost outrol of Cuba, and being unable to proceed the property and lives of resident

Enlargement of Navv.

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 Lumigration.

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 renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Fair Ballots for Citizens.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to east 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 harbarous practice well known as lynching, or kill-ing 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 inter-

Free Homesteads Favored.

We believe in an immediate return 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 already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate. To Admit Territories.

We favor the admission of the remaining 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 thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

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.

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. 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 presperity to the people of the United States.

Metico's Burden of Free Silver.

Michigan Iron Ore: The Detroit Tribune has a staff correspondent in Mexico. Michigan Iron Ore: The Detroit Tribune has a staff correspondent in Mexico. He describes the population of that country as and all our money, whether a standard of the most calightened nase of the earth.

Matter of Pensions.

Michigan Iron Ore: The Detroit Tribune 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 to do for the success of that country are lies, pure, coid 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 IG to I 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 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 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.

"Great as is the honor conferred, equally ardinous 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 vaim. 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 gov; eromental problems that have confronted us in the last quarter of the century. They command our sober judgment and a settlement free from partisen prejudice and passion, beneficial to ourselves and belitting the honor and grandeur of the republic. They touch every interest of our common country.

Much Is Involved.

Much Is Involved.

"Our industrial supremacy, our pro-ductive capacity, our business and com-mercial prosperity, our mbor and its re-wards, our national credit and currency, our proud financial honor, and our splen-did free citizenship—the birthright of every American—are all involved in the conding campaign, and thus every hom-

"Protection and reciprocity, twin moasures 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 defended against the unequal competition and serious disadvantage with which they are now contending

Must Raise Sufficient Revenue.

"The government of the United States "The government of the United Statesh must raise enough money to meet both its current expenses and increasing reeds. 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

inpon 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 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 executive and legislative branches of our government. The national credit, which has thus far fortunately resisted every assault upon it, must and will be upheld and strengthened. If sufficient revenues are provided for the support of the government trere will be no necessity for borrowing money and increasing the public debt.

Policy Is at Fault.

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 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 inangurated. 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 duty.

which is Republican opportunity and duty.

"During all the years of Republican control following resumption there was a stendy reduction of the public debt, while the gold reserve was sacredly maintained and our currency and cradit preserved, without depreciation, taint, or suspicion. If we would restore this policy, that brought us anexampled 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 iome 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 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.

Our Financial Honor Is Sacred.

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 vigilance. They hold its preservation above party fealty and bave often demonstrated that party ties avail nothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened. The mongy of the United States and every kind of 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.

"The sagacious and far-seeing policy of the great men who founded our government, the teachings and acts of the wisest financiers at every stage in our history, the steadfast failh 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-earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-pay-"The American people hold the finan-

ing power to the dollar paid to any government creditor.
"The contest this year will not be

"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 power means to them. They realize that the Republican party believes that our work should be done at home, and not abroad, and everywhere 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.

"Our appeal, therefore, is not to a false philosophy or vain theorists, but to the masses of the Americau people, the plain, practical people, whom Lineoin 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 anqualified 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 anappreciation by an unsparing devoston 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 nomination are highly appreciated and as fully reciprocated, and I thank you and your associates of the notification committee and the great party and convention at whose instance you come for the high and exceptional distinction bestowed upon me."

Hon, Garrett A. Hobart—His Statesman-

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 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 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 lighest 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. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the

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 nomination tendered 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 overcestimated. 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 Garneter, all business enterprises, all individual or corporate investments are adjusted to it.

An honest dollar, worth 100 cents excrywhere, cannot be coined out of 53

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. hat. Such a debasement of our currency would inevitably produce incalculable loss, appailing disaster, and national dishonor. It is fundamental principle in coinage, recognized and followed by all the statesmen 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 hasis 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 necessarily connected by innumerable 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.

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 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 commercial countries of the world will not only cost us millions of money, but that which, as patriots, we should treasure still more highly—out industrial and commercial supremacy.

My estimate of the value of a protective poincy 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 small beginnings, but the lesson of the small beginnings.

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
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 citizeus, 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
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 carnlags of American workingmen, opens our

ings of American workingmen, opens our

markets to commodities from abrona which we should produce at home, while closing foreign markets against our products, and which, at the same time, steadily 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 popularity elsewhere than among American efficiency.

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 the communicate to the communications of concerning the dominant questions of the hour and the crisis which confronts

we say a nation.

With this brief expression of my appreciation 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 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 cauten, G., 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

ment 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 apon an era of depreciated entrency. Not confent 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 products are paid. (Applause.) Against both of these we shand opposed.

w. revenues for the uses of the government, perfection to labor and industry, preservation of the home market, and reciprocities. Upon this platform we stand, and considerate judgment of the American I thank you again for this call and greeting, and if will give me very great you all personally." (Aplause.)

WORDS OF Live

WORDS OF LIVING TRUTH.

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

The American people hold the financial

Not content with the inauguration of the rumous 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 Couvention 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 chance for doubt or question as to their purport and meaning.

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

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 poller, financial and industrial, which will give cour-

markets to commodities from abroad age and confidence to all, for when is done the money now unempio because of fear for the future and of confidence in investment, will qui appear in the channels of trade.

Our creed embraces an honest lar, an untarnished national credit, i quate revenues for the uses of the sernment, protection to labor and in-try, preservation of the home mar-and reciprocity which will extend foreign markets.

Recent events have imposed upon patriotic people of this country a sponsibility and a duty greater than a since the Civil War. Then it was struggle to preserve the government the United States; now it is a strug to preserve the financial heror of government of the United States. This was a contest to save the Union; a time a contest to save the Union; a time a contest to save spolless its crucial transportation of the united States. The section was arrayed against stion; now men of all sections can un and will unite, to rebuke the repudiat of our obligations and the debasems of our currency.

A SILVER CATECHISM.

The Detroit Free Press publishes

The Detroit Free Press publishes following:

In my judgment an association of a eminent in business and otherw should be formed in this city with delay, whose duty it should be to we procure to be written, a large num of tracts treating solely the question sound money, to contain not more it 1,950 words each, and to be printed large type and upon good paper. The should be distributed, or be ready distribution by the middle of Angard copies should be placed in the ha of every wage-carner and farmer in state of Michigans.

They would best subserve the purification up in the forms of a catechiof which I append a specimen:

Q.—What is the fundamental contion of the free-collage advocates?

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

Q.—Is it true that the money suf-

Is it true that the money su'

in decreasing.
It is not,
What are the facts?
What are the United States is
As far as the United States is,
I there has been an enormous
I in 1860 the money in circ
I smarty was \$442,102,

A.—By dividing the total more circulation at each date by the population of the country at the date, and thus finding the circulation

-But has not the money supplied orld at large been decreasure?
-On the contrary, it has been

nin, which are acknowledged auth how that from 1873 to 1894, include world's total new gold productioneen \$2,526,834,900.

Q.—Is this new product of gold reasing or decreasing?

A.—It is increasing with enormous, diffy.

pidity.
Q.—Give the figures.
A.—In 1873 the world's gold proofs from was \$95,200,000; in 1880 it \$106,426,800. In the year 1890 it \$118,849,000. In 1894 it was \$180,600. For 1895 the exact total is not compiled, but is closely estimate \$190,500,000.
Q.—Wint does this mean?
A.—It means that the amount of old.

Q.—What does this mean?
A.—It means that the amount of olds annually added to the world's math; supply has more than doubled in the adtwenty-three years.
Q.—Part has not the issue of sich foll coipage privileges cut down

At the railway station, in Cantor the July 22d, as Mr. McKinley was a to take the train for Cleveland, at semblage of workingmen called fee to speech. In response Mr. McKinlepubliferred to the object of his visit to all he fee to speech. In response Mr. McKinlepubliferred to the object of his visit to all he fare of our country, because in the Small ance, and said:

All of us are interested in the t is plare of our country is involved the small ance of the country is prosperous, then the text ple are prosperous. What we all g dep—no matter to what political organizons we may have belouged in the past-r bin return to the good times of years. We want good prices and good as we have belouged in the past-r bin return to the good times of years. We want good prices and good as we to be paid in good money. [App the and crice of "You are right."] Why year, our prices be high or whether the whether they be bad, they are all better by being paid in dollars wort! JANH we have good wages they are bord recents each. [Treamendous cheering we have good wages they are bord poor wages, they are made poorer fixed to being paid in gold dollars. If we issue being paid in gold dollars. If we have good wages, they are made poorer fixed to that of the most enlightened tent. The fixed payed in our freedom, greatest in our pottes, greatest country in the world—gin our freedom, greatest in our pottes, greatest to any opportunitie we are too great to taint our colonor or to cast suspicion upon the or obligations of our government. tions of our government, setales

How the Old Thing Workshe head

New York Post: A harber nd 64, city handed a buillon dealer where the peace to be in his shop on Sat Mexican silver dollar, and askember 5.18 what he would give him for it. abis, and that the buillon value was and that he would take the do him at that price, to which the the pied: "You can have it. I customer a hair-cut, shampon an ashingtor equal to 75 cents; he handed dident; I gave him a quarters \$1.00. The buillon dealer answered: seribers on silver basis." The shop of people, who all loudly deel they would vote for McKinley a Laundry is money. A harber ad 64, We New York Post;

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