McKINLEY ACCEPTS.

(Continued From Page Three.)

should always be high enough to neutralize the difference between the wages paid labor at home and in competing countries, and to adequately protect American institutions and American enterprises.

OUR FARMING HOME.

Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers, and manufacturers as badly as they have suffered. The Republican party platform declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use. It promises to our wool and woolen interests "the most ample protection," a guarantee that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen. Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unfairly inflicted during the past three years upon the woolgrowers of America. Although among our most industrious and useful citizens, their interests have been practically disregarded and our woolen manufacturers involved in similar disaster. At no time in the past thirty-six years, and perhaps never during any previous period, have so many of our woolen factories been suspended as now. The Republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs if again intrusted with the control of Congress.

Reciprocity.

Another declaration of the Republican platform that has my most cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1890 are striking and suggestive. The brief period they were in force, in most cases only three years, was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the importance and the wisdom of their adoption. In 1892 the export trade of the United States attained the highest point in our history. The aggregate of our exports that year reached the immense sum of $1,030,278,148, a sum greater by $230,000,000 than the exports of any previous year. In 1893, owing to the threat of mischievous legislation, the total dropped to $947,665,194. Our exports of domestic merchandise decreased $103,700,000, but twenty-six record as a large trade in Central and South America, and a larger trade with the West Indies than we had ever before enjoyed. The increase of trade with the countries with which we had reciprocity agreements was $5,500,618 over our trade in 1892, and $40,440,723 over our trade in 1891. The only countries with which the United States traded which showed increased exports in 1893 were practically those with which we had reciprocity agreements. The reciprocity treaty between this country and Spain, touching the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, was announced September 1, 1891. The growth of our trade with Cuba was phenomenal. In 1891 we sold that country but 116,441 barrels of flour; in 1892, 308,179; in 1893, 616,403; in 1894, 886,246.

Here was a growth of nearly 500 per cent, while our exportations of it to Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1895, the year following the report of the reciprocity treaty, fell to 276,556 barrels, a loss of nearly half our trade with that country. The value of our total exports of merchandise from the United States to Cuba in 1891, the year prior to the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty, was $12,524,985; in 1892, $17,855,479; in 1893, $23,157,099; in 1894, $20,128,823; but in 1895, after the announcement of the reciprocity agreement, it fell to only $12,857,661. Many similar examples might be given of our increased trade under reciprocity with other countries, but enough has been shown of the efficiency of the legislation of 1890 to justify the speedy declaration of its reciprocity provisions. In my judgment Congress should immediately restore the reciprocity section of the old law, with such amendments, if any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying principle of this legislation must, however, be strictly observed. It is to afford new markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products without loss to the American laborer of a single day's work that he might otherwise produce.

Foreign Immigration.

The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar importance at this time, when our own laboring people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restricting foreign immigration, and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debarred and criminal classes of the old world. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received great bodies of honest, industrious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well disposed and industrious immigrant who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we want no immigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens. We should permit none to participate in the advantages of our civilization who do not sympathize with our aims and form of government. We should receive none who come to make war upon our institutions and profit by their bounty and turmoil. Against all such our gates must be tightly closed.

Other Subjects.

The soldiers and sailors of the Union should neither be neglected nor forgotten. The government which they served so well must not make their little or condition burdensome by treating them as supplicants for relief in old age or distress, nor regard with disdain or contempt the earnest interest we consider naturally manifest in the welfare of another. Doubtless there have been pension abuses and frauds in the numerous claims allowed by the government, but the policy governing the administration of the pension laws must always be liberal and liberal. No deserving applicant should ever suffer because of a wrong perpetrated by or for another. Our soldiers and sailors gave the government the best they had. They risked life, strength, limb and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril, and the government must honor them in their need with the respect and gratitude due to brave, noble and self-sacrificing men, who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increasing necessities.

The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our shipping which prevailed in the early years of our history should be again promptly adopted by Congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained. We should no longer contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the colonial marines of foreign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own. Now that the American navy is assuming a position commensurate with our importance as a nation, a policy I am glad to observe the Republican platform strongly indorses, we must supplement it with a merchant marine that will give to the advantages in both our coastwise and foreign trade that we are entitled to and properly to enjoy. It should be no more a matter of public policy and national pride to repossess this immense and prosperous trade.

The pledge of the Republican national convention that our civil service laws shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced, and extended wherever practicable, is in keeping with the position of the party for the last twenty-four years and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents decry these reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages gained after so many years of agitation and effort. They encourage a return to methods of party juggling in which both parties have often denounced, that experience has condemned, and that the people have repeatedly disapproved. The Republican party especially opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step on this question. It will seek to improve but never degrade the public service.

There are other important and timely declarations in the platform which I cannot here discuss. I must content myself with saying that they have my approval.

If, as Republicans, we have lately addressed our situation with what may seem great stress and earnestness to the new and unexpected assault upon the financial integrity of the government, we have done it because the occasion is so grave as to demand special consideration, and because we are convinced that if the people are assured to the true understanding and meaning of this silver and inflation movement, they will avert the danger. In doing this we feel that we render the best service possible to the country, and we appeal to the intelligence, conscience and patriotism of the people, irrespective of party or section, for their earnest support.

It will maintain law and order. We avoid no issue. We meet the sudden, dangerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order and upon those to whom is confided by the Constitution and laws the authority to uphold and maintain them, which our opponents have made, with the same courage that we have been every emergency since our organization as a party, more than forty years ago. Government by law must first be secured, everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fires of an unselfish and lofty patriotism. Every citizen upon the public faith and every suggestion of repudiation of debts, public or private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that honesty is the best policy, or who love their country and wish to preserve unsullied its national honor.

The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the sectionalism which for many years marred the division of the United States into slave and free territory, and finally threatened its partition into two separate governments by the dread ordeal of civil war. The end of reconciliation so long and earnestly desired by Gen. Grant and many other great leaders, North and South, has happily come, and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, let us hope, never to return. Nothing is better calculated to give strength to the national honor and increase our power and influence abroad and add to the permanency and security of our free institutions, than the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of our beloved country. If called by the suffrages of the people to assume the duties of the high office of President of the United States, I shall count it a privilege to serve, even in the slightest degree, in the promotion of the spirit of fraternal regard which should animate and govern the citizens of every section, state or part of the Republic. After the lapse of a century since its uncertain, let us, at length and forever hereafter, heed the admonition of Washington: "There should be no North or South, no East, no West, but a common country." It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness, by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly regard and affection which in our early history manifested all the people of all the states. I would be glad to contribute toward blending in indivisible union the diversified divisions of the country, which, instead, "now have every to mutual sympathy and interest," to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the North and the South and the East and the West are not separated, or in danger of being separated, because of sectional or party differences. The war is long since over; "we are not enemies but friends," and as friends we will faithfully and cheerfully cooperate under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us to preserve inviolable our country's name and honor, its peace and good order, and its continued secondary among the greatest governments on earth.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Riot in 1000 Antiocha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—At 1:30 this afternoon a score of men armed with revolvers and bombs invaded the Ottoman bank, killing a number of the guards who were on guard. Closing the doors of the bank to prevent the advance of the mob, the employes fled to the quarters in the back building so-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

cupied by the tobacco syndicate, which has control of the collection of the taxes on tobacco throughout the Turkish empire. The invaders mounted the roof of the building and from the windows fired at the police in the street below, the police returned the fire in a vigorous fashion, and several were killed and wounded. The riot then became general, shops were looted and houses invaded and the wildest excitement prevailed throughout certain quarters in Constantinople. At 5 o'clock the bank was reported still in the hands of the invaders.

A later report says that there is no doubt but the movement is revolutionary in plan and scope, and that it had its origin at the secret meetings of the Hintchaks Armenians. About forty of the rioters were still in possession of the Ottoman bank at a late hour this evening, despite all efforts of the government forces to remove them from the building. Advices from the disorderly sections of the city late tonight were to the effect that the riots still continue and that the mobs are constantly increasing.

A bomb exploded in Constantinople near the guard house. Many soldiers were killed and wounded.

Her majesty's ship Dryad at once proceeded to this city. It is now expected that the French and Italian guardships will reach Constantinople at an early hour in the morning.

The Fortes Condemned to Death.

New York, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama, Colombia, says:

The Herald correspondent in San Salvador sends word that a court martial was recently held in that city and Carlos Ezeta, formerly president, and Antonio Ezeta, formerly vice president, were condemned to death after being found guilty of treason, rebellion and sedition, committed on June 22, 1894, when Francisco Menéndez was president. It will be remembered that during a ball the palace was attacked by Carlos Ezeta. The president was assassinated by order of Ezeta and Carlos was proclaimed president.

Aldgeld Returns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Governor Altgeld has returned from a two weeks trip to Colorado health resorts. He immediately held a conference with National Committeeman Gahan, Secretary Nelson and other prominent Democratic leaders, looking toward an immediate opening of the campaign in Illinois.

Throw Out of Work.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Workmen employed in the Illinois Steel company's plant at Hammond, Ind., have been informed that the furnace fires will be drawn on Saturday afternoon when the firm will close for an indefinite period. This will throw 400 men out of employment. Depression in business is one of the causes assigned. The Lakeside Nail company also will close its mill at Hammond. This will throw nearly 200 men and boys out of work.

Not Caused By Cholera.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—After a thorough investigation of the reported case of cholera in this city Health Officer Riley has decided that James McFarland's death was not caused by that dread disease. The health department was induced to their belief by the alleged suddenness of the victim's death, but it has been learned that McFarland had been ailing for a month.

Turks the Losers in Crete.

ATHENS, August 27.—A dispatch received here from the island of Crete says that the Turks have attacked the Cretan insurgents near Malevyzi and have been defeated with the loss of forty killed and twenty-one wounded.

Errors for the Railroads.

CHICAGO, August 27.—It is understood at Republican headquarters that Colonel R. C. Kerens, national committeeman from Missouri, would be requested by Mr. Hanna to look after Republican interests in railroad circles throughout the country. Mr. Kerens has extensive railroad interests of his own, east, west and south, and is very generally known and stands well with railroad men everywhere.

Philadelphia and Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The statement of the business of the Philadelphia & Reading company for the month of July, 1896, compared with the same month of 1895 is as follows:

1896—Profit for the month $804,881.59; total charges, $794,027.89; surplus, $9,853.70.

1895—Profit for the month, $599,010.02; total charges, $510,236.18; surplus, $88,173.84.

Statement of the business of the coal and iron company for the same period:

1896—Gross receipts, $2,028,436.10; gross expenses, $1,941,659.13; profit from mining, 86,776.97; unwelcome current year's fixed charges, $95,000; leaving a deficit of $28,224.30.

1895—Gross receipts, $1,908,605.05; gross expenses, $1,857,253.46; profit from mining, $51,077.59; unwelcome current fixed charges, $95,000; total deficit of, $43,922.41.

The Secret of a Beautiful Skin

Soft, white hands, shapely arms, and blemishless but healthy skin are indispensable to beauty in the political action of the Queen, produced by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifier and beautifier in the world.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Sole Proprietors, Boston.

MUTINY ON BOARD A SHIP.

The Captain and Mate Attacked and the Steward Killed.

A Struggle for Life with Four Colored Sailors—The Murderers Arrested.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—A dispatch to the World from Boston says: The crew of the Portland brig Henry B. Cleaves mutinied in the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, attacked the captain, overpowered the mate and killed him, and inflicted injuries on the steward which caused his death. The steward, Antonio F. Berra, was struck over the head by a belaying pin and thrown head foremost into the hold. In wantonness the murder compares with the trippic murder on the Harriet Fuller.

The Cleaves sailed from Baltimore on June 3, coal laden, for Puerto Rico. She was commanded by Captain Thomas C. Walters, Mate Chris. Wagner, and carried a crew of four colored men, shipped at Baltimore, and three white men, Berra. When at San Juan she reached the coal had heated badly and carried things their own way in port.

On Sunday, July 12, they came aboard and one of them named Williams demanded his wages from the captain, which was refused. The other three went forward, quarreling with the steward and the mate had them to stop their noise. Williams hit the mate when his back was turned and knocked him to the deck on the edge of the hatchway.

Here Steward says: "It was his intention to throw me down the hatchway. Three men jumped on me and one struck at the captain, striking him by the throat. The steward ran to aid the mate and took Williams down to his with a belaying pin. They then threw him down the hatchway. I managed to struggle to my feet, threw a stool at one of the men, breaking the stool, and then fired a shot from my revolver to secure aid, and the fight was over. Berra had a few cuts later. The crew was arrested and the Spanish authorities wanted to string them up, but the consul interfered, and said he would send them to the States.

The supercargo of the crew is well known in the United States authorities and no advice have been received from Washington beyond the statements forwarded by the consul.

The Michigan Freeze.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—A special to the Republic from Fort Wayne, Ind., says:

At Mr. Ingersoll, the Michigan farmer, who said Saturday, she will have lost 20 lbs. She now weighs 200 lbs. The presence of unmistakable marks on the face which show she was in dire affliction. The belief is based by her physicians, professional men are not willing to a question, but a few days, though she may rally.

This is the very best Smoking Tobacco made.

Blackwell's Genuine

BULL DURHAM

"HE THAT WORKS EASILY, WORKS SUCCESSFULLY." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO

R. K. THOMAS DRY GOODS COMPANY

48 and 50 MAIN STREET.

25c

1,200 Waists.

While on his way to New York, Mr. Thomas picked up this snap in Shirt Waists. They will be here Saturday, and will be sold as here stated.

25c

It's seldom you get values such as these will be.

Don't Miss It!

25c

One Hundred Dozen Ladies'

Shirt Waists

On Sale Saturday, August 29th, At

25 Cents

25c

1,200 Waists.

Rather late in the season to buy so largely of Shirt Waists. But it's a snap, and you are to have the benefit of it.

25c

Will be the price of any Waist in the lot for one day only, Saturday, Aug. 29th.

THE BEST VALUES EVER GIVEN IN SHIRT WAISTS.

25c

FREE ICE CREAM SODA WATER TO EVERY CUSTOMER ON THIS DAY, AUGUST 29th.

R. K. THOMAS.

The Art of Designing

Is of great importance to the manufacturer. Design pleases the eye, where quality gives only a personal satisfaction.

Design and Quality

Is a happy combination found in the famous "COLONIAL" pattern of Sterling Silverware. If an article is of fine quality but poor design we can always sell it. If it is pretty in design but inferior in quality, we can frequently sell it; but if it is elegant in design and choice in quality, it always sells.

The "COLONIAL"

Spoons, Knives, Forks and Fancy Pieces eclipse all former attempts in designing. It is something new, practical and up-to-date. Don't fail to send a "COLONIAL" spoon or fork to that September wedding, you get it at Leyson's.

J. H. LEYSON CO.,

128 Main Street. SILVERSMITHS.