

CLEVELAND ACCEPTS.

HE STANDS TO HIS GUNS—A STATES-MANLIKE DOCUMENT.

In Accepting the Nomination the President Indorses the National Platform—Again Declares Against War Taxes and Attacks Trusts and Free Whisky.

(Washington special.)
The President's letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency by the St. Louis convention is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1893.
"The Hon. Patrick A. Collins and Others, Committee, E. C.:

"GENTLEMEN—In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy. The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrate and bid one of their number find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission to their will. It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the tumult and the strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more, there must be in the calm which follows, a complete and solemn self-consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of freemen. These thoughts are intensified by the light of duty in the Presidential office, which has so soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen.

Home Interests of Americans.

"It is of the highest importance that those who administer our government should jealously protect and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth, but there is no people whose home interests are so great and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care. Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defense to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the posterity of the nation; the recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died in the service of their country; the maintenance of the principles of civil-service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of business methods in the operations of their government; the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient, and humane Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the Government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted, with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontier; and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the Government.

"The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the national Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government—the aspiration of every true American citizen and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I indorse the platform thus presented with the declaration that, if I am again elected to the chief magistracy, there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

Federal Taxation.

"Our scale of federal taxation, and its consequences, largely engross the attention of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief. Our Government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded in justice and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free Government because it guarantees to every American citizen the untrammelled personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil and of all his income, except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore, it is not only the right but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of this guaranty, to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the Government, this instrumentality created and established by the people to do the bidding, turns upon them and through an utter perversion of its powers extracts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator, and the masters are robbed by their servants.

"The cost of the Government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our custom houses upon imported goods and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirits, wine, malt liquors, tobacco, and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied and thus become a tax upon all those who use the articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but the duties imposed on such articles pervade the entire domestic market, for the price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hands of the tax-gatherer.

"These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury represent many millions more which, though never reaching the national treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

Unnecessary Taxation Is Unjust.

"In these circumstances and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of the fiscal and economical administration of the government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs is surely something which under a government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated. While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the government are uncomplainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities.

"Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the national treasury a surplus of more than \$100,000,000. No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed than the fact that the superfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation against

gregating more than \$100,000 in a county containing 5,000 inhabitants.

"Taxation has always been the feature of organized government the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form no thing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers, and all our citizens closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property, and demand good reasons for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected in some quarters to regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference if not with favor.

The Surplus a Menace.

"The surplus revenue now remaining in the Treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. The vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much in may drawn from the circulation; medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business. It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequences which follow the continual withdrawal and hoarding by the Government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concerns those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces is found that opportunity for labor and employment and that impetus to business and production which bring in their train prosperity to our citizens in every station and vocation. New ventures, new investments in business and manufacture, the construction of new and important works, and the enlargement of enterprises already established depend largely upon obtaining money upon easy terms with fair security, and all these things are stultified by an abundant volume of circulating medium.



THE GREATER THE AMOUNT OF "PROTECTION" OR TARIFF, THE HIGHER BECOME THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE, WHILE THE BURDEN FALLS ON THE WORKMAN.

Even the harvested grain of the farmer remains without a market unless money is forthcoming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard.

"The first result of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks and decline all securities, and in a general fright, the money is in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded. It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural and inevitable stage is reached, depression in all business and enterprise will as a necessary consequence lessen the opportunity for work and employment, and reduce salaries and the wages of labor. Instead then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of an immense surplus lying idle in the National Treasury, our wage-earners and others who rely upon their labor for support are most directly and severely affected by the depression. Others seeing the approach of danger may provide against it, but it will find those depending upon their daily toil for bread unprepared, helpless, and defenseless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring man and his employer, but it produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of employment and wages.

"In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendency toward gross and scandalous public extravagance which a congested treasury induces nor the fact that we are maintaining, without excuse, in a time of profound peace, substantially the rate of tariff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the Government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people.

Plans for Reducing the Surplus.

"Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with all rules of good finance; some are delusive, some are absurd, and some betray their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgments of individuals. While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgment to avoid danger by the useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the Treasury, it is evident that if its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place if the constant flow of redundant income was not checked at its source by a reform in our present tariff laws.

"We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrine. We present to them the propositions that they are unjustly taxed in the extent of present Federal taxation; that as a result, a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy and that defense and safety promised in the guaranties of their free government. We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the Treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrence should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying

their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessities of life.

"We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprise. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes, which might engender such enterprises and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance, are not contemplated or intended. But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that, confined to a home market, our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular, and the rate of wages paid uncertain.

The Democratic Proposition.

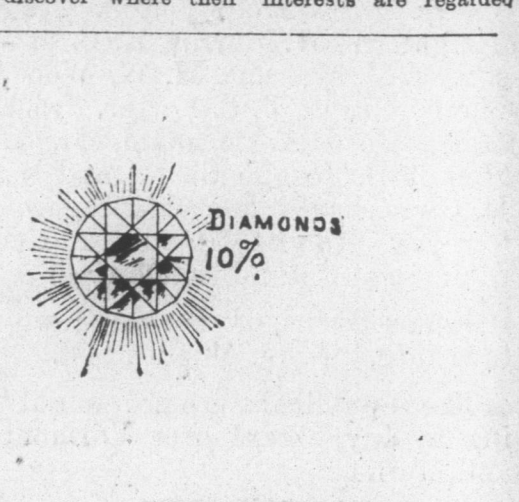
"We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprise by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which, by the employment of labor, are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits. True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party we will not neglect the interests of labor and our workmen. In all efforts to remedy existing evils we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wages of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose, in any adjustment of our revenue laws, to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which

must originate, the Democratic majority were assembling with strict moderation to release the pledge common to both parties, they were met by a determined opposition and obstruction; and the minority, refusing to co-operate in the House of Representatives or propose another remedy, have remitted the reclamation of the party pledge to the doubtful power of the Senate.

The Republican Plan.

"The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legislative action to meet in political convention and flippantly declare in their party platform that our conservative and careful effort to relieve the situation is destructive to the American system of protection. Nor will the people be misled by the appeal to prejudices contained in this absurd allegation that we serve the interests of Europe while they will support the interests of America. This revision of our tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced here. Thus, in proposing to increase the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibitory point, they confess themselves willing to travel backward in the road of civilization and to deprive our people of the markets for their goods, which can only be gained and kept by the semblance, at least, of an interchange of business, while they abandon our consumers to the unrestrained oppression of domestic trusts and combinations which are in the same platform perpetually condemned.

"They propose further to release entirely from import duties all articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced in this country. The plain people of the land and the poor, who scarcely use articles of any description produced excessively abroad, are not hardly free, will find it difficult to discover where their interests are regarded



in this proposition. They need in their homes cheaper domestic necessities, and this seems to be entirely unprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country. Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here announced and covered by the declaration that if, after the changes already mentioned, there still remains a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, the entire internal taxation should be repealed, rather than surrender any part of our protective system. Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered—free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for bread and they are given a stone.

"The Protective System Not in Danger.
"The implication contained in this party declaration that desperate measures are justified or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is termed our protective system should confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely consistent with the regulation of the extent to which it should be applied and the correction of its abuses. Of course in a country as great as this, with such a wonderful variety of interests, often leading in entirely different directions, it is difficult if not impossible to set up a perfect tariff plan. But, in accomplishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious, I believe we should not be content with a reduction of revenue involving the prohibition of the regulation of the removal of the internal tax on whisky. It can be better and more safely done within the lines of granting actual relief to the people in their means of living and, at the same time, giving an impetus to the domestic enterprises and furthering our national welfare.

"If misrepresentations of our purposes and motives are to gain credence and defeat our present effort in this direction, there seems to be no reason why every effort in the future to accomplish revenue reform should not be likewise attacked and with like result. And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burdens of the people and the abstraction by the Government of the currency of the country inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty of applying the remedy will never be less and the blame should not be laid at the door of the Democratic party if it is applied too late.

"With firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, that prejudice will not cloud their understanding, and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficent reform.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

"THE porcupine is probably the best informed of all the animals. He can give you more points than you will know what to do with in a week.—*Burlington Free Press.*

HONORS TO THURMAN.

NEW YORK'S GRAND OVATION TO THE OLD ROMAN.

Tens of Thousands of Enthusiastic Democrats Assembled in Madison Square Garden—The Veterans Insists Upon Showing Himself, but Is Compelled to Leave.

(New York special.)

Madison Square Garden, the great building which covers an entire block between Fourth and Madison avenues, contained a mighty swarm of people Thursday night upon the occasion of the Democracy's reception to Allen G. Thurman, and when its holding capacity was exhausted it served as a center to many thousands of people who were addressed by speakers upon stands at each corner of the building. When the entrances to the building were opened the people poured into the building with a mighty rush until it was completely packed. At precisely 8 o'clock Calvin S. Brice, Chairman of the National Campaign Committee, appeared on the speakers' stand, gave in hand, and rapped for order. Mr. Flower was in reduced and tried to make a speech. While he was speaking the crowd near the Madison Square entrance began to cheer. The cheer swelled and ran to the body of the hall, down to the Fourth avenue wall, completely drowning the voice of speakers as they announced the coming of Mr. Thurman. As he made his way to the platform the cheers were redoubled, bandanas were waved, and the hand struck up "Star to the Chief." At the same time there reached the platform Gov. D. B. Hill, who took a seat beside Mayor Hewitt, Congressman McMillan, Patrick A. Collins, and ex-Gov. Leon Abbott of New Jersey. This greeting in form of a resolution was read and adopted.

"The Democrats of the city of New York in mass meeting assembled greet the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Democratic nominee for Vice President, with hearty welcome and applause, and hail his presence in the metropolis of the Union as the harbinger of victory, and, renewing their pledges of loyal devotion to the national Democratic ticket and the national Democratic platform, they especially declare their approval of the recent message of the President as a timely vindication of the honor of the nation and the manhood of the people."

Mr. Thurman was at once introduced. As he stepped forward to the speakers' stand and stood erect there, wiping the perspiration from his face with the famed bandana, his wildest excitement followed. Every one having a seat stood upon it. Bandanas and flags were waved, and the crowd cheered and cheered again, drowning into a muffled sound the strains of the band. The cheering continued for fully five minutes, and then Mr. Thurman said, in a voice so feeble that only those within a few feet of him could hear, except by the motion of his lips, that he was speaking.

"Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It has been said by the Republican papers since I was nominated for the Vice Presidency, that Allen G. Thurman is an old, frail, decrepit and broken-down man. I do not know what I should reply to this, although I well know that I am in no condition to-night to speak to an immense audience such as this. However, I want to speak, and, in spite of illness, I am almost induced to make the attempt. I beg leave, however, to withdraw, and thank you for your kind reception."

A hush fell upon the assemblage, as all saw that the hero of the evening was trying to speak to them but was unable to do so. Gov. Brice and Mr. Flower stepped forward and, each taking Mr. Thurman by the arm, assisted him back from the speakers' stand. He was almost fainting, and for a few minutes was too sick to be removed from the building. When he had recovered sufficiently Judge Thurman was taken in a carriage direct to the ladies' entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, accompanied by Messrs. Brice and Barnum and his son, Allen W. Thurman. The judge was conducted to his room, and he was attended by Dr. Goldthwaite, the hotel physician. The latter applied remedies, and later it was said that the distinguished patient would be all right in an hour or two. Dr. Goldthwaite said the judge had been attacked with cholera morbus at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and he had advised his patient to not exert himself by attending the big meeting. Judge Thurman insisted upon going to Madison Square Garden, notwithstanding the advice of his physician.

Meanwhile, in Madison Square Garden the throng called for Gov. Hill when Mr. Thurman had gone. He was presented, and at once referred to Judge Thurman's sudden illness, saying that it was an illness which had come upon him but an hour before. The Governor said he took great pleasure in announcing that the illness was not serious, and that Judge Thurman would be able to proceed with the work laid out for him in the campaign. He eulogized Mr. Thurman and said:

"Upon his return to the West he may tell our gallant friends of that section that there are no divisions among the Democracy of this State this year. We are united, enthusiastic, and confident. At the outset there were a few who were startled at the President's bold message on the tariff question and who wavered somewhat, but his recent still bolder message upon the fisheries question has brought all the wanderers back to the fold again."

Of the tariff he said:
"Let me clearly illustrate the Democratic position. If the value of labor involved in the production of a certain manufactured article is, for instance, \$5 in a foreign country, and to produce the same article here costs \$8 for labor, then a tariff of \$3 upon such article equalizes the difference. We favor just such a tariff. The tariff, to that extent, may be claimed to protect the labor which produces the article, but no other or additional tariff is required. Any greater sum which may be imposed cannot be said to be for the benefit of labor, but is solely to increase the profits of the manufacturer at the expense of his fellow-citizens in his own country."

Governor Green of New Jersey, Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, the Hon. P. A. Collins of Boston, the Hon. John McSweney of Ohio, and local speakers followed. The Governor said of Senator Voorhees was read.

TRAINED IN THE DUST.

Knights of Labor Greet a Harrison Banner with a Funeral Dirge and Lowered Flags.

(Cincinnati special.)
There was a sensational feature of the labor parade in this city, on Labor Day, which has a startling political significance. Three assemblies of Knights of Labor, who were marching down Elm street and came in sight of the headquarters of the Tenth Ward Harrison and Morton Club, where a banner with portraits of the Republican candidates was stretched across the street, they were near it the men stopped. There were queer gestures, and rather exorbitant antics on the part of some of the men. It developed that they refused to pass under the banner and were debating what to do. The command of the division, Captain C. C. Rouse, an old cavalry soldier, said it would be cowardice to run away from the banner, and they could show their disapproval in some other way. Finally, the band was instructed to play a funeral dirge, the command was given to lower flags, and, to the music of a dirge, with the star spangled banner trailing in the dust, the division marched under the portraits. One of the color bearers was a laborer, and he had a year ago on the labor ticket for State Senator. Until he joined the labor party he was a Republican. Another flag bearer was Albert Lee, prominent in labor circles. The men are mostly rolling-mill employees. They say they took the action they did because Gen. Harrison has been a consistent foe of organized labor and has been hostile to their interests on the Chinese question.

Slippery Jim Caught Again.

Mr. Blaine has been caught again. In his "Twenty Years of Congress" referring to the Walker tariff, he writes: "Moreover, the tariff of 1845 was yielding abundant revenue and the business of the country was in a flourishing condition at the time this administration was organized. Money became very abundant after the year 1849, larger enterprises were undertaken, speculation was prevalent, and for a considerable period the prosperity of the country was general and apparently genuine." This Walker tariff levied a thirty per cent. duty. The Mills bill provides a duty of forty-two per cent. Why should Mr. Blaine praise a thirty per cent. duty and denounce a forty-two per cent. duty? This looks a little odd. If Mr. Blaine is a protectionist, as he claims to be, one would think that he would favor the tariff fixing the higher rate. Perhaps Mr. Blaine's objection to the Mills bill is because it is a Democratic measure. As they say, it is a fair inference from his position in his book.