

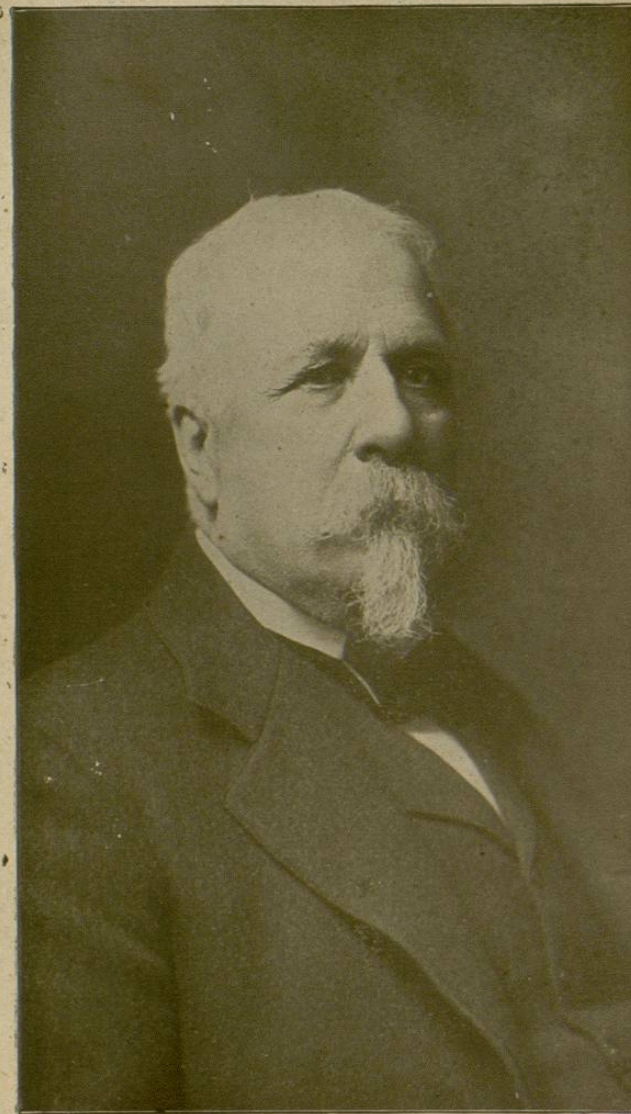
which we had reciprocity agreements was \$3,560,515 over our trade in 1892, and \$16,440,721 over our trade in 1891. The only countries with which the United States traded that showed increased exports in 1893 were practically those with which we had reciprocity arrangements.

The reciprocity treaty between this country and Spain, touching the markets 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 114,441 barrels of flour; in 1892, 366,175; in 1893, 616,406; and in 1894, 622,248.

Here was a growth of nearly 500 per cent. while our exportations of flour to Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1895—the year following the repeal of the reciprocity treaty—fell to 379,896 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 \$12,224,888; in 1892, \$17,953,579; in 1893, \$24,157,698; in 1894, \$20,125,321, but in 1895, after the annulment of the reciprocity agreement, it fell to only \$12,887,661.

Many similar examples might be given of our increased trade under reciprocity with other countries, but enough has been shown of the efficacy of the legislation of 1890 to justify the speedy restoration of its reciprocity provisions.



MURAT HALSTEAD.







THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET

(Photo of Long Copyrighted 1897 by Purdy of Boston.)  
 (Photo of McKinley Copyrighted by Elmer Chickering.)  
 (Photo of Smith Copyrighted by Rockwood.)

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 procure.

The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar importance at this time, when our own laboring people are in such 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 debased 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 does not sympathize with our aims and form of government. We should receive none who comes to make war upon our institu-



tions and profit by public disquiet and turmoil. Against all such our gates must be tightly closed.

The soldiers and sailors of the Union should neither be neglected nor forgotten. The Government which they served so well must not make their lives or condition harder by treating them as suppliants for relief in old age or distress, nor regard with disdain or contempt the earnest interest one comrade naturally manifests 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 Bureau must always be fair 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 freely offered health, strength, limb and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril, and the Government must honor them in their need as in their service 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 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 colossal marine 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 us the advantages, in both our coastwise and foreign trade that we ought naturally and properly to enjoy.

It should be at once 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 past 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 favoritism which both parties have often denounced, that experience has condemned and that the people have repeatedly disapproved.

The Republican party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take



no backward step upon 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 attention 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 menace is so grave as to demand especial consideration, and because we are convinced that if the people are aroused to the true understanding and meaning of this silver 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.

We avoid no issues. 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 faced every emergency since our organization as a party, more than forty years ago.

Government by law must first be assured; everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fires of an unselfish and lofty patriotism.

Every attack upon the public faith and every suggestion of the 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 would preserve unsullied its national honor.

The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the sectional lines which for many years marked 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 era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired by General 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 nation at home than to increase our 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 aid, 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 utterance, let us, at length and forever hereafter, heed the admoni-



tion of Washington, "There should be no North, no 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 respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the States.

I would be glad to contribute toward binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which, indeed, now "have every inducement of 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 becoming 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 cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, of its peace and good order, of its continued ascendancy amongst the greatest governments on earth.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.



## CHAPTER XIX.

### SALIENT EXTRACTS FROM MAJOR McKINLEY'S ADDRESSES TO REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATIONS.

**E**VEN before the date of the publication of his brilliant letter of acceptance, and thence on to the day of his triumphant election, Major McKinley was called upon daily—almost hourly—to address various visiting delegations upon the supreme issue of the campaign. His speeches were always to the point, pungent in phrase, and pregnant with fact. As in his letter of acceptance, so in his speeches, he multiplied the resources of the campaign for sound money, and gave convincing arguments for an honest standard of value.

Three days prior to his acceptance of the nomination, he addressed a body of 500 farmers, and made an earnest appeal for an honest currency. In the course of his address he said:

"Can the farmer be helped by free coinage of silver?

"He cannot be helped because if the nominal price of grain were to rise, through an inflation of the currency, the price of everything else would rise