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LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

McKinley Covers the Entire Field.

And Even Sweeps Around the Corners.

Deals Out Death and Destruction to 53-Cent Dollars—Insists Upon Present Gold Standard.

CANTON, Aug. 27.—Major McKinley's letter of acceptance of the nomination for president of the Republican party is as follows:

"Hon. John M. Thurston and Other Members of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention:

"Gentlemen: In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for president, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor and to consider in detail the questions at issue in the pending campaign.

"For the first time since 1868, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of our country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's Party and silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at the ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold.

"The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests, and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic National convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus presented.

"Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without the cost of labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for a few who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, nor hours of labor shorter, or pay better. The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion now worth 53 cents to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government, and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for payment of all debts public and private. The owner of the bullion would get a silver dollar. It belongs to him and nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their labor and something of value. The bullion owner on the basis of present values would receive a dollar for 53 cents' worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in payment of debts.

"The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government and not for private account or gain, and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought silver at its market value and coined it, having the exclusive control of the mint and it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit representing the difference between the commercial value of silver bullion and the face value of a silver dollar goes to the government for the benefit of the people. The government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors and put it in circulation among the people at its face value of 100 cents, or a full dollar. It required people to accept it as legal tender and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then as now the recognized standard with us and the most enlightened nations of the world.

"The government having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legal obligation expressed in public statute to maintain the parity.

"These dollars are not the same as dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction except to coin silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligations. It would not put dollars into circulation. It could only get them as any citizen would get them, by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited silver, and its connection with the transaction would there end. Such are the silver dollars

which would be issued under free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. "Who would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting on the government to do it, and if there were, it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is, there would be no silver basis—callism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value if free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, would, as some of its advocates assert, make 53 cents in silver worth 100 cents, and silver dollars equal to gold dollars.

"Then we would have no cheaper money than now, and it would be no easier to get, but that such would be the result is against reason and is contradicted by experience, in all times and in all lands. It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to property values to entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity and inflict on trade and commerce a deadly blow.

"To any such policy I am unalterably opposed. Until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year of 1895 was with gold standard countries, and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis."

Major McKinley considers the declaration of the Democratic and People's Party for unlimited, irredeemable paper money as the most serious menace to our financial standing and credit that could be conceived, and appeals to every patriotic citizen to promptly meet and defeat it.

He condemns in the highest degree reprehensible "all efforts to array class against class. The classes against the masses, section against section, labor against capital, the poor against the rich, or interest against interest."

He considers protection as an issue of supreme importance and observes that while "the peril of free silver is a menace to be feared, we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade." The one he would avert, the other correct.

He recommends the immediate restoration by congress of the reciprocity sections of the tariff law of 1890, with such amendments, if any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying principle of this legislation, he declares, should be strictly observed. This, he explains, 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.

He discusses foreign immigration briefly, but forcibly, and commends legislation that will prevent the coming here of all who make war on our institutions or profit by public disgust and turmoil.

He favors liberal pensions for the soldiers and sailors.

NO PARTING THERE.

The Girls at Narragansett Pier Object to Male Exclusion.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 27.—The separate bathing proposition—that is, to keep the sexes apart while in the water, on moral grounds alone—is not meeting with any favor here, as one after another of the belles, when interviewed today, declared themselves as wholly opposed to any change of custom and dividing line as between the sexes. They had, they declared, when under the care of parent, brother, husband or sweetheart, been perfectly safe from intrusion from the overtures of those who might prove objectionable. There was an added feeling of safety when venturing a swim to the rafts and greater security when diving in deep water when a strong, cool-headed man was nearby.

No scandals had resulted from the intermingling of the sexes. At every bath house the ladies were properly protected and improper conduct had not been complained of to any of the bathing masters. Bathing alone would, in the minds of the ladies interviewed, be like another Adamless Eden, an uncalled for edict, a senseless, irrational decree, worthy only of the boss of a home for aged and infirm old maids.

THISTLE CAUSED DEATH.

Mrs. Charles Kandt, Near Hope, Died From a Slight Wound.

HOPE, Kan., Aug. 27.—About ten days ago Mrs. Chas. Kandt, living in Lyons Creek township, was in the yard barefooted and stepped on a thistle, one of the thorns entering the second toe on the left foot.

An effort was made to remove the thistle and from some cause, whether from the picking of the wound or the presence of the thistle in the flesh, blood poisoning resulted and despite the best efforts of her physicians, spread rapidly and resulted in her death yesterday.

THE PALACE BOMBARDED

British Warships at Zanzibar.

Sultan's Palace Fired Upon and Burned.

The Usurper Ignored the Ultimatum of the British—The Fire Returned.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 27.—The palace of the sultan of Zanzibar was bombarded this morning and at noon was a mass of blazing ruins. The usurping chieftan, Said Khalid, and the commander of his forces, Said Sales, escaped to the German consulate, where they will remain under the protection of the German flag. As cabled exclusively to the Associated Press, Rear Admiral Henry Rawson, C. B., who is in command of the British Cape of Good Hope and West Coast Africa stations, and the British consul general, Mr. A. H. Harding, after holding a conference yesterday, communicated by cable to the government of Great Britain that Said Khalid, who had seized the palace and proclaimed himself the sultan on the death, apparently by poison, of Sultan Hamid Bin Twain Bin Said, has been strongly reinforced and positively refused to surrender.

Said Khalid had with him about 2,500 well armed and well disciplined men, including 900 Askiras, trained under British officers, plenty of ammunition, field guns and other pieces of artillery, which were trained on the British warships, Flagship St. George, third class cruiser Philomet, third class cruiser Racoon, first class gunboats Sparrow and Thrush.

Later in the day cable instructions were received from London and the ultimatum was sent to Said Khalid, ordering him to haul down his flag and surrender with his forces not later than 9 o'clock this morning. At the same time the British residents of Zanzibar were notified to be on board of Admiral Rawson's ships by 8 o'clock. During the past night the disturbances among the natives in the outskirts were promptly suppressed by 350 British marines and sailors, who were landed to protect property and guard the consulate of Great Britain. It is understood that Said Khalid received further reinforcements from the slave dealers who flocked to his support, as the formal hoisting of the British flag over Zanzibar would mean the liberation of about 250,000 slaves and be a death blow to slavery in this part of east Africa.

By 8 a. m. today over a hundred British subjects and some other foreigners had embarked on the warships, the Italians going on board of the Italian gunboat Volturmo and the Germans seeking safety at the German consulate. A naval officer was sent to the palace square with another message for Said Khalid, asking him if he was prepared to surrender and again notifying him that the palace would be shelled by 9 o'clock promptly if he failed to haul down his flag. Said Khalid replied that he would die sooner than surrender. His answer was conveyed to Admiral Rawson. At 9 o'clock the flagship signalled the Racoon, Thrush and Sparrow and they commenced firing. A moment later a cruiser and two gunboats opened fire with their heaviest guns. Ten minutes later they had sent storm shell and shot into the palace, tearing great gaps in it, causing death and confusion among its defenders.

A few minutes later the palace was tumbling in ruins and large rents had been made in the barricade of the Said's followers, who answered the fire of the warships with persistence and gallantry, and did not stop firing until in response to the flagship's signal of "cease firing." Then the guns on the warships stopped showering shot and shell on the shore. The losses of the besieged are not known, but must have been heavy, especially among the defenders of the palace proper.

During the bombardment the sultan's armed steamer Glasgow opened fire on the British warships. A few well aimed shells from the heavy guns of the Racoon, and a shot or two from the four inch guns of the Sparrow, which crashed through and through her, silenced her fire in short order. Ultimately she sank at her moorings. Soon after that the palace caught fire and the walls and roof were sent flying here and there by the exploding shells. Said Khalid and Said Sales, commander of the usurping sultan's army, escaped with some of their followers through the back part of the palace and hurried to the German consulate, where protection was accorded them.

BOTTOM FALLS OUT.

A Russell County Man Can't Find the Water in His Well.

RUSSELL, Kan., Aug. 27.—The bottom has dropped out of the well of J. T. Hastings on whose land the zinc mine was recently discovered.

Mr. Hastings had difficulty in pumping water from his well, and in an attempt to locate the cause of the diffi-

culty he took the pipe out, which measured 175 feet, disjointed and overhauled it. When he was putting the first 100 feet of the pipe, which measured three inches in diameter, back into the well it slipped from his grasp and went down. Thinking that it couldn't go any further than the bottom, which was supposed to be about 200 feet, Mr. Hastings attached a grappling hook to 100 feet of rope and began grappling. He failed to reach the pipe and increased the length of the rope. Mr. Hastings then lengthened the rope to 300 feet and grappled some more, but still he was unable to touch the pipe. Another peculiar fact is that the water has also disappeared.

ARE SURROUNDED.

Nogales Bank Robbers Almost Run to Earth by Troopers.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 27.—(Special Dispatch to The Republican.)—News was received here this afternoon from Silver City that the gang of desperadoes that robbed the bank and the Separ stage and who are responsible for the killing of Line Rider Robson in Skeleton canyon, are now surrounded there by a posse under United States Marshal Hall of New Mexico and two companies of troops from Forts Bayard and Grant. There are nine in the party of robbers and among their number are the three that ambushed Sheriff Leatherwood's posse.

A later dispatch says that the robbers replied to a request to surrender by a volley of shots which was returned by the troopers. The desperadoes are being hard pressed and a running fire is kept up.

They will either be captured or killed tonight as escape is cut off. The robbers have separated and will make an attempt to escape in the darkness. One of the robber's horses was reported shot under him, but the rider escaped.

MINISTER WILLIS.

The Plenipotentiary Resumes the Duties of His Office.

HONOLULU, Aug. 20.—(Via San Francisco, Aug. 27, per steamer Alameda to San Francisco.)—Minister Willis has resumed the duties of his office. It is rumored his recent visit to Washington was for a conference with President Cleveland on annexation policy. It is said President Cleveland empowered Willis to enter into negotiations for either annexation, or a monarchical form of government with Kalulani on the throne, or an American protectorate, the choice of either form of government to be left to the people to settle by vote. Willis refuses to disclose President Cleveland's intentions till the return of President Dole, who is now absent on the island of Maui.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Pouring in on McKinley on His Letter of Acceptance.

CANTON, Aug. 27.—Major McKinley today received the following telegraphic greetings from the Republican state convention at Tacoma, Wash.:

"Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 27, 1896.

"Hon. Wm. McKinley, Canton: The Republicans of the state of Washington in state convention assembled, have rejoiced the fires of 1861-65 on the mountains and in the forest of the Evergreen state. The tide of protection is at its flood and on the 3d of November next the Republican party like 'Moses of old,' will march between the sea of Populism on one side, and of Democracy on the other, straight to the promised land of honest money, protection and prosperity.

"ALBERT S. COLE, "Chairman."

Major McKinley is substantially buried in the avalanche of telegrams congratulating him on his letter of acceptance.

PEAK OF MARBLE.

Sir Martin Conway Returns From Spitzbergen Reporting Discoveries.

TROMSOE, Norway, Aug. 27.—Messrs. Trevor, Battaye and Graywood, the last two being members of the Arctic expedition headed by Sir Martin Conway, have returned in a little steam launch.

It is announced that the results to geology and geography will be very valuable. Sir Martin Conway's expedition was the first to cross the Spitzbergen from east to west. In the central portion of the island was found a vast system of glaciers and a magnificent ice plateau.

Sir Martin Conway's expedition also made a complete exploration of the Horn sound Tynd, a mountain in the southern part of Spitzbergen, nearly 5,000 feet high. They report that it is a peak composed almost entirely of marble.

Don't suffer. Get a bottle of our prickly heat killer. Price, 25 cents. The Phoenix Drug Co., 15 W. Washington.

THE GIRLS DUCKED HIM

Then He Got a Horse-Whipping.

Peeping Tom Taught a Severe Lesson.

The Girls Showed Him that They Could Fight as Well as They Could Swim.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 27.—Five young women were caught in a rather embarrassing position near Old Bridge yesterday afternoon. They proved equal to the occasion, and the man who embarrassed them wishes he hadn't.

The young women were Marthy Robbins, Agnes Thayer and Sadie Hackett, daughters of farmers living in the vicinity, and Madge and Jennie Hackett, two sisters, who live in New York and are stopping with relatives in the country for the summer. The five went swimming in Manalapan creek near Old Bridge yesterday afternoon. The city girls had bathing suits, but the farmers' daughters had none.

They were having a good time in the water when they heard a noise in a clump of bushes beside which they had disrobed, and, investigating, found Samuel Budlong, a young farm hand employed by Farmer Hickman, watching them. The three farmers' daughters retreated to the water, and all five joined in begging the man to go away. Instead he came from his place of concealment and began to taunt them.

The Hackett girls planned retribution and carried it into effect. They executed a flank movement, and while Budlong was chaffing the girls in the water the Hackett sisters sprang upon him from the rear. There was a struggle, but the three girls in the water saw the plan and rushed out to aid the sisters.

The five girls soon had the young fellow in the water, and from their accounts of what happened he must have wished he had never been anywhere within a hundred miles of Old Bridge. The girls say they pounded their victim, all five at once. They soused him under water until he breathed they sent him below again to take a few more mouthfuls of water. Budlong begged for mercy, and when the girls thought they had him about exhausted, they allowed him to go. When he reached the bank he took to his heels. The girls dressed, hurried home and told what had happened.

Word was sent at once to Farmer Hickman. He went to Budlong's room and found the young man finishing a change of attire. His water-soaked garments lay on the floor. His face was scratched and his eyes were red where the girls had struck him. Hickman told Budlong to pack up his effects and get out. Then the farmer went down stairs and procured a whip. When Budlong started to leave the house his late employer was waiting for him.

The whip caught Budlong across the back and he started to run. So did the farmer. For a hundred yards it was a close race. The farmer kept right behind the young man, and at every few steps the whip was brought down on some part of Budlong's person. Mr. Hickman's wind gave out after a while, and he had to desist, but the last he saw of Budlong he was disappearing in the distance, still on the run.

THE COMMANDER.

Rear Admiral Meade Pushed for Grand Army Honors.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—A special from Washington says: Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, U. S. N., retired, will be a candidate for commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the St. Paul encampment in September. He is a member of Lafayette post of New York and will be supported by that post and several other posts in the east. Admiral Meade has a record of forty-five years' service in the navy of the United States and his comrades of Lafayette post urge it as a strong reason why he should be elected commander-in-chief. Another reason urged by Lafayette post is that although it has on its roll of membership the names of more prominent men than any other similar organization, it has never before sought office for one of its members.

TO SING HERE.

The Stockwell Orphanage Choir of London Will Visit Us.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Stockwell Orphanage, conducted by the Tabernacle founded by the late Dr. Spurgeon, last night held a meeting and arranged for an American tour of the members of the choir.

Rev. Dr. Lorimer of Boston spoke and promised that the choir would be accorded a hearty reception in America. Rev. Dr. Eaton of Toronto spoke and made similar promises for the people of Canada.