ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Discussion of the Financial Issue-He Says All Other Reforms Must Wait Upon the Settlement of the Currency Question—Free Coinage Held to be the Sole Remedy for Existing Evils.

Sewall's Letter of Acceptance BATH, Me., Oct. 8.-Hon. Arthur

Sewall, Democratic candidate for Vice President of the United States, has made public his letter of acceptance. It is as follows:
"Hon. Stephen B. White, Chairman,

and Members of the Notification Committee: Gentlemen-I have the donor to accept in writing, as I have already verbally done, the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, as its candidate for Vice President of the United States. And in so doing, I am glad, first, to express my satisfaction that the platform of our party, which has com-manded my life-long allegiance, is honestly and fully declaratory of all the principles, and especially of the absorbing financial issue, upon which, as you say. I took my stand when the when arrogan money-changers throughout the country boasted that the conquest of the American masses

was completed.
"These principles have been of late in abeyance, but only because those whom we trusted to maintain them have failed to do so. These principles can never die. We have rescued our party from those who, under the induence of the money power, have controlled and debased it. Our mission now is to rescue from this same power and its foreign allies our own beloved country. This is the first and highest duty imposed by our party's platform; until the performance of this duty all other reforms must wait.

"The test of party principles is the government they assure. The proof of good government is a contented and happy people, and the supreme test of poth is the ability to guide the country through crises, as well as to administer the government in ordinary times. Our people now face a crisis; a crisis more serious than any

ince the war.
"The best money in the world is sone too good for those who have got it, but how is it with the 90 per cent of our people who have got it to get?

'How is it with those who must buy this 'best money in the world' with the products of their own labor? These are the people for whom the Democratic party would legislate. What is the best money for these is the question for all to ask who really love this land How else can you increase labor's purchasing power, but by increasing the price of labor's pro-duct. Is it a fair measure of values that in our great producing section ten bushels of potatoes must be paid for a dollar, ten bushels of oats for a dollar, six bushels of corn for a dollar, three bushels of wheat, and all other products of the soil and mines and the labor of all wage earners at the same ratio?
"It has brought as at last to the

parting of the ways. Whither shall the people go—in the way that has led to their enslavement, or into that which offers them their only chance to begin individual liberty, lasting prosperity and happiness?

"Let not our opponents charge us with creating class distinctions. Alas for the republic, they are already here, created by the Republican policy of the last thirty years, created by the very system we would now overthrow and destroy.

"Behind the strong those favored classes it has fostered, the only dangerous class of the land, avarice and unholy greed are there, avery trust and combination are there. Every monopoly is there, led by the reatest monopoly of all, the monopoly of the power of gold.
"With us in our assault upon these

entrenchments are all these unselfish men who not now suffering themand selfish class who now resist their attempts to regain their ancient eights and liberties

These are the patriots of 1896; the foes of a 'dishonest dollar,' which enriches 10 per cent of our people and robs the rest. the defenders of the homes of the land, the public morals and the public faith, both of which alike forbid the payment of government obligations in a coin costlier to those who have to nay it then that those who have to pay it, than that that the contract calls for, the defenders of the nation, whose most sacred charge is to care for the welfare

of all its citizens. The free and unlimited coinage of silver is the sole remedy with which to check the wrongs of to-day, to undo the ruin of the past, and for our inspiration we have the justice of our cause and those cherishod principles of Jefferson and Jackson, which shall be our guide on our return to power. Equal and exact justice to all men, absolute acquiescence in decisions of the majority, the vital principles of republics, the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith.

, "ARTHUR SEWALL."

McKinley on the Money Question. CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 8. - Shortly atter 6 o'clock this -sorning a small but enthusiastic delegation arrived in a special car attached to the regular train from Goodale, Ind. To them McKinley said in part: "We are engaged this year in a great national contest, the result of which will determine for years to come the public policies which shall govern this country. Government is always an interesting study. There is a good deal of misunderstanding as to how the government gets its money and how it pays it out. There are some people who seem to believe that the way the government gets its money is to make it. The government gets its money by taxation and can get it in no other way. There are three or four sources from which the government of the United States gets money The chief sources of revenue are through

tariffs and internal taxation. Then

the government gets some money from the sale of its public lands and from its postal service- and from these several sources there comes the money that is annually recomes the money that is annually required to meet and discharge the public expenses. It takes about \$450,000,000 a year to conduct this government. A million and one third dollars for every day are required to keep its wheels in operation. Now, if the government had the power to make money, as some people seem to believe, or had the power to double the value of a thing by its stamp or the value of a thing by its stamp or flat, it would not need to resort to taxation-it would simply set its mints to work and make the necessary amount of money to pay its running expenses. It would have paid off the national debt long years ago in this way. There is another thing I would have you all know, that the gevernment cannot get gold or silver except through the custom houses or the in-ternal revenue offices without giving something for it just as you and I have to give something for it if we want gold or silver.

"Now, how does the government distribute this money? Somehold

distribute this money? Semebody asked me this question the other day. The government distributes its annual receipts under appropriations of Congress to its creditors. That is the way the money of the government is distributed. It is distributed to the army and the navy, for public improvements, for rivers and harbors, for the great postal service of the for the great postal service of the country, for the expenses of Congress, for sustaining the judiciary, to pay the principal and interest of the publie debt and to pay pensions of sel-diers and the other creditors of the government, and there is no other ay for the government to distribute any money except pay it to the peo-ple to whom it owes money. There is no such thing as a general distri-bution of money by the government of the United States. The point I want to make in the little talk I am giving to you this morning is this that the to you this morning is this-that the government does not create money, that it cannot create money, and that whatever money it needs it has to collect from taxes, either by a system of direct taxation or by a system of indi-rect taxation known as a tariff; and that if the government wants to have any gold and silver minted for its own uses it has to pay for that gold and silver just as you and I would have to pay for it if we wanted it for cur purpose. The idea that the government can create wealth is a mere myth. There is nothing that can create wealth except labor, as my friend to the right puts it."

Mr. McKinley then briefly advocated the protective tariff system of raising revenue and said: "If we could create money by merely starting our mints running, then there would be no ne-cessity of taxes. Now, there is another thing I want to talk to you about for a moment. We want our money good. I do not care what emproyment we may be engaged in-whether we work in the shop or on the farm, or in a profession -we want the dollar we have in circulation as good as our flag and as unquestioned as the currency of any country in the world; and that is the purpose of the Republican party to

URGED TO FUSION.

Mr. Bryan Confers With Indiana Populist Candidates and Leaders.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 8.-The only delegation Mr. Bryan received while in the city was one which called upon him at 10 o'clock last evening, after he had gone to bed. It was composed of the candidates upon the Populist state ticket and a few members of the Populist state committee. He had consented to see them, because the Populist state ticket stands in the way of complete fusion in Indiana. He shook of the gold standard are gathered all hands with each one of them and said that the work of fusion between the two great parties was begun at St. Louis and had been completed satisfactorily in every state where it was a matter of importance except in Indiana. While he did not know anything of the details of the situation in this state, he sincerely hoped that nothing would be permitted to stand in the way of complete unity and harselves, can not rest content with conditions so full of sufferings for others, and that vaster number of our people who have been sacrificed to the small and selfish class who now resist their street

The conference only lasted fifteen minutes, and Mr. Bryan was left to sleep while the Populists retired for brief conference with Chairman Martin of the Silver Democratic State committee. They made Mr. Martin no further promises than that they would confer among themselves and then say definitely whether they would withdraw the State ticket.

THE FLORIDA ELECTION.

The Count Exceedingly Slow-Democrats

Elect the Entire Ticket. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 8.-The counting of the vote of Florida's election is progressing exceedingly slow and unsatisfactorily because it was the first under the new Australian ballot law. Returns are greatly delayed and thus far are so meager that no more can be said than that the Democrats claim a plurality of 20,000, while the Republicans claim that Bloxham, the Democratic candidate for governor, will not have more than 12,000 plurality and that Sheats, who is running for superintendent of in-struction on the same ticket, will have even less. Both claims are guesses.

The vote was light, especially in the storm-stricken section, and the Aus tralian ballot law further reduced the As to the legislature, it is believed that United States Senator Call secured thirty-five of the 100 members The election was quiet.

No Pusion in West Virginia. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 8. -Colonel N. W. Fitzgerald, Populist candidate for governor; I. H. Olfner, Populist candidate for auditor; "Cyclone" Davis, I. C. Ralphsnyder and other Populist leaders, met John T. Degraw, Democratic national committeeman; Andrew Edmiston, chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, and other leaders last night and they conferred in secret session and adjourned without agreeing upon a fusion. It is rumored that the Democrats made generous offers, all of which were rejected by the Populista

CZAR'S VISIT UNLUCKY.

Minor Mishaps in France Cause Super

stitious Comment Paris, Oct. 8. - A series of unpleas ant incidents has marked the visit of the czar of Russia to France and superstitious people are busy comment ing on the matter. First came the gale in which he crossed the channel. and which nearly wrecked the decorations at Cherbourg, as well as caused a slight mishap at the landing. Then came several slight misadventures at Cherbourg and on the way here. These were followed by the backing of the imperial carriage against the curbstone by restive horses, during which the czarina was struck in the face by a shrub and ferced to abandon her visit to the Elysse. Finally the performance at the operalist night was terminated abruptly in the middle of the ballet owing to the illness of the czar, which, it is sand, was eccasioned by the bad cooking at the Elysee palace. What effect these various mishaps will have on the czar's feelings no one can asy but there are feelings no one can say, but there are many who fear that he will remember these more strongly than the enthusiasm of the million people who greeted him yesterday and the reception given by the President and statesmen. He is known to be very superstitious and it is feared that the untoward incidents will affect him people who have been superstitionally and it is feared that the untoward incidents will affect him people will affect him the superstitution of the supers incidents will affect him unfavorably to France.

NO AMERICAN GUARDSHIP.

Turkey Refuses to Allow The Banereft

to Enter the Bosphorus. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8. -It is semiofficially announced that the Turkish government has decided not to admit the United States cruiser Bancroft through the Dardanelles, and therefore it will not be able to act as the guardship of the United States legation. The ports has also decided not to admit guardships of Greece and Holland. The exact ground for the refusal is not stated, but it is known in official circles here that Russia has a bioxed to the result of t objected to the presence in the Bos-phorus of United States, Grecian or Dutch guardships because the Berlin agreement excludes from naval rep-resentation in the Bosphorus any powers that were not parties to that agreement

New Points About Planets.

Boston, Oct. 8. - A dispatch received here from Lowell observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., announces that the astronomers of the observatory have discovered that each of the planets Mercury and Venus turns once on its axis during one revolution about the sun, making the day just equal to the year on these planets. They find fur-ther that Venus is not cloud-covered. as has been reported, but has about it a thick atmosphere, while Mercury has none.

Bryan at Indianapolis.

INDIVNAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 8 .- The reteption accorded William Jennings Bryan on his arrival in Indianapolis yesterday was nearly as great as any he has received during his entire trip. He made five speeches here, two in the afternoon and three at night, and at each meeting he addressed immense audiences, one of which was nearly as large as that addressed by him on Boston Common, the largest of the

IOWA PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

DES MOINES, Oct. 5.-A copyright has been granted to Perry Perkins, of Des Moines, for a wark of art, an engraving entitled "Anchor, Cross and Heart." A patent has been allewed to the Ellshunt Medicine Co., of Des Moines, for a trade mark consisting of the word symbol "Ellshunt," as applied to protect cough mixtures, blood purifier powders, liniment, pills, syrups, extracts, tonics and bitters. Dr. J. T. Robbins, of Newton, has been granted a Canada nater, for his been granted a Canada patent for his hot water furnace for heating buildings, for which a United States patent was issued heretofore. The invention is in successful operation in Jasper county court house and other places A patent has been allowed to W. E. Edwards, of Wapello, for a wheel cultivator that can be successfully used with or without a tengue. It has had a successful introduction and practical test and is favorably known where it has been used by the unique name of "T" e Grass Hopper." Valnable information about obtaining, raluing and selling patents sent free coany address.

THOMAS G. AND J. RALPH ORWIG, Solicitors of Patents.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere OMAHA. Butter-Creamery separator.

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Eggs-Fresh		400	14
Poultry-Live hens, per b		40	6
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Potatoes	30	0	40
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HOW WILL FREE SILVER AFFECT THE WORKIN

motto, and workingmen may confidently apply it to the situation in which -all of the vast army of wage earners here in the United States-must work inflation and repudiation. if we expect to get money. Labor is the only thing that most of us have to give for money, and if we do not sell our labor we have no income.

What does it mean, then, when some that we shall get more money-if a great many more silver dollars are coined for mine owners who take their silver to the mints? Is it meant that we shall be able to get some of these new silver dollars without working for have to work, whoever is elected president."

Perhaps it is meant that workingmen will get more of the silver dollars for the same amount of work which now brings them dollars as good as gold.

One of the mottoes carried in the La- | for the Chicago platform and Mr. Brybor Day parade ran in this way: "Who- an; indeed they had all to do with ever is elected, we shall have to work." drafting the one and naming the oth-There was sound philosophy in that er. Since this information has become er. Since this information has become general we hear less from Mr. Bryan's side of the house of the eastern milthey find themselves to-day. All of us lionaire and his preference for sound and honest money as opposed to silver But the free silver agitator is much

disturbed just now because the eastern manufacturer and the railroad officer are telling their employees that the factory and mill cannot run and people tell us that we shall grow rich- the railroad be operated profitably under a free silver monetary system. They say the employer has no right to intimate to his employee what conditions are favorable to his industry or enterprise and what not. Why gerous rivals. Give the wheat-raiser hasn't he? Are not the interests of them? Surely not this; for we "shall employer and employee largely identical? Is it possible for the employer to be hurt without the employee feeling it? Should an employer allow his employee to be misled into doing what will result in loss of work or wages without saying a word by way of cau-But who is to guarantee this to the tion to put him on his guard? Is the workingmen? They do not get more in right of free speech to be denied the Japan, surely, or in Mexico, or in Ar- employer? And is a word well meant

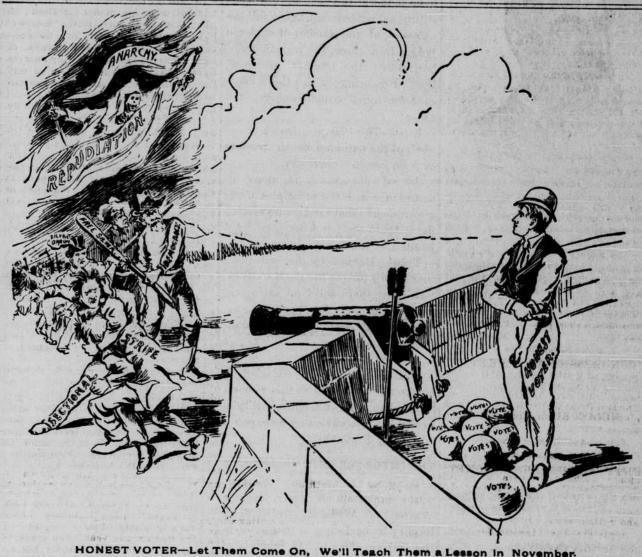
Another strong rival referred to else where in the report is Argentina, whose farmers have cheaper and fresher lands and whose labor expenses are much less than those of their American competitors.

Cheap land or cheap labor, or both combined, are what the American wheat-raiser has to contend against and not the gold standard. The Argentine farmer can get fresh government land for a song, and hence does not have to put as much capital inte his farm as the Minnesota or Dakota farmer does. He pays less for farm labor, and his transportation facilities are often better. Hence he can sell his grain more cheaply.

The moment the Suez canal was opened the wheat-raisers of India, who already had cheap labor, got quick and cheap transportation, and became formidable competitors. Fill up the Suez canal and force them to send their wheat around the Cape of Good Hope, and they would cease to be such danof the northwest deep-water transportation from Duluth to Liverpool, and he would get more for his wheat than he does now.

The American wheat-raiser has got to deal with the fact stated by Senator Peffer that wheat costs about 13 cents a bushel on the India farm, largely because labor is so poorly paid there.

It is estimated that it costs 65 cents to raise a bushel in New York or Penn-



HONEST VOTER-Let Them Come On, We'll Teach Them a Lesson in November.

gentina, or in any silver country. The they will receive more so-called dol- sylvania, and about 50 cents in Kansa workingmen in those countries get about enough wages in silver to pay for the food which the American workingmen's children give to the r pet dog United States, where the employee done away with by free coinage? Does which there is no dispute, it is that the in the silver country.—Zanesville (0.) lowest wages and the poorest living are those of the workingmen in countries where the silver standard prevails.

Now, one of two things must happen if the United States undertakes to coin 53 cents' worth of silver into a legal tender dollar for everyone who has the silver and asks to have it made into a dollar. Either the new silver dollars will be worth as much as gold dollars, or they will be worth less. If they hold the same value that our dollars have to-day, how are workingmen to get any more of them for the same amount of labor? If they do not hold that value but depreciate, in what way are the workingmen going to make up the defi-

cit in the value of their wages? No one now seriously contends that silver dollars, or the treasury certificates representing such dollars, could be maintained at a parity with gold under free and unlimited coinage. That job is too big for even Uncle Sam to handle. The value of the dollar, and so the value of wages, would inevitably fail, and it would fall badly. But, we are told, there is the poor farmer who has a mortgage overdue and could pay it off so much more easily with this cheap kind of dollars. True enough; he could pay off his mortgage with the money which the workingmen lose in wages. This might be pleasant for the farmer, but is it exactly cheerful for the workingmen?-Boston Post

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE. 30000000000000000000000

When the free silver agitation was young; while yet the theories of the white metal doctrinaries were plausible and their arguments specious, it was a clever trick with which to catch unthinking voters to harp upon the fact that the capitalists and millionaires of the east were opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the cooperation of other first class powers. But it was soon learned by the public the free silver idea. And it was learned, too, that these millionaires had about as many millions as the same number of eastern rich men. Twenty-two silver kings represent an aggregate wealth of \$547,000,000, and about 13 cents per bushel on the farm every single solitary one of them is there"

lars even if it will take two of them to purchase as much as one will buy must vote to please his employer it is Courier.

WHY WHEAT IS LOW.

Two years ago Senator Peffer made a report to the senate on the cause of the fall in agricultural prices. In that report he declares that-

"Our home prices for wheat are largely controlled by the foreign wheat market, and that is regulated by those who supply the greater part of the demand. The effect on our wheat market is to bring down prices. Our strongest rival is now India, whose farmers during the last seven years furnished nearly onehalf as much as we did of the wheat from him and for the employees' best interest to be tortured into intimidation? The truth is the natural relation between employer and employee is a close one. It has been widened by the politician and walking delegate until in many cases emnity has supplanted the good feeling which should be fostered.

Let us see the inconsistency of the free silver people. Have you ever been in the silver mining states since the Stewarts, Tellers, Newlands, and that class of men have been making sentiment for the cause of the white metal? Have they enlisted the silver miner who works for them? Have they? Why, he is rampant. If he were not he could not only not hold his job or not hope for one when Bryan gets to be president, if he is out of employment now, but it would be too uncomfortable for him to live out there.

Bulldozing, do you call this thing of employer enlisting employees in behalf of what will benefit the former? Well, then, you should go into the silver mining districts and behold it flourishing with vigor and luxuriance. The silver miner is told, with free silver, wages will go up. It is not explained to him that they will 994 which have been sent abroad to pay go up as measured by a silver stan- for the sugar which we imported durthat the capitalists and millionaires of dard. It is enough for him to know the far west, the silver states, were for and for the purposes of such skinflints as Senator Stewart that requirements of our best customer— England. • • Wages of India farm hands run from 6 to 10 cents of our money per day, and wheat costs

How does the free silver farmer think this difference in the cost of production

he think the cost of labor will be increased in India, and not increased here? Or does he think the cost of labor will be decreased here and not increased in India? Does he expect to see the American farm laborer injured er the laborer in India benefited? Free coinage will not increase the yield to the acre. It will not add to

the number of wheat consumers. It will do nothing to aid the farmer. By creating a panic, by disorganizing all branches of business, by reducing the city consumption of wheat and all other farm products free coinage will do the farmer indescribable injury. It will damage his home market, which is his main-stay.-Chicago Tribune.

Opposed to Mr. Bryan.

Among other things to which Mr. Bryan has declared himself to be opposed is national protection to the beetsugar industry. This man, who pretends to be the friend of the American people, does not want to see American industries developed, for he knows that with the revival and development of commerce and industry and consequent return of prosperity the opportunity of the demagogue passes away. A contended, prosperous people has no inclination to listen to his rant. Had not the tariff policy of the present administration brought on financial depression and consequent hard times the silverlies would not have been able to spread their fallacious doctrines, for none would have listened.

But to return to the protection of American sugar. During the fiscal year ended in 1895 this country imported 3 .-516,158,168 pounds of sugar valued at \$74,829,794. During the latest fiscal year the amount of imported sugar was 3,-708,874,766 pounds, valued at \$83,866,-200.

There is no reason why all the sugar that is consumed in this country should not be made from cane or beets raised in this country. The \$158,695,ing two years should have been distributed among American farmers and manufacturers of sugar, and they. would have been if the Republican policy had been permitted to remain in force. And to the restoration of that policy Mr. Bryan, the pretended friend of the masses, is bitterly opposed .-Albany, New York, Express,