ACCEPTING THE REFUBLICAN NOMINATION.

A Review of All the Issues Before the People in This Campaign-Sound Money and Protection Panaceas for the Distress That Prevails-Meaning of the Chicago Declaration on Money.

Mr. McKinley's Acceptance Letter.

CANTON, O., Aug. 27 .- Following is Major McKinley's letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for President:

"Hon. John M. Thurston and Others. Members of the Notification Committee of the Repub-

li-an National Committee: "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 an I to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending cam-

"Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion and those I have made to delegation, that have visi ed me-ince the St Louis convent on, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper sett'ement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our prole, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world, and our morality, integrity and patriotism as citizens of that republic which for a century past has been the best hopes of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government, nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precept. of our fathers or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

Free Coinage of Silver.

"For the first time since 1865, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year acle ir and direct issue as to our monetary system of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right sett ement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's an I Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of sisteen ounces of silver to one ounce ot gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menac to our finanan ial and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm It involves great peril to the credit and bu-iness of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old part: ass ciations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the p'atfor'n of the Democratic Lational convention as an assault upon the faith and h mor of the government and the we fare of the people. We have had few quartions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus pre-

"The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another, and with the nations of the world, is of such primary importance and so far reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking inve tigation, and, in the end a so er and unnot be misle i by phrases, nor delu led by f Ise theories. Free silver would no mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost of labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are ow ers of silver bullion, but would make sitver coins no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less aborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measure ! It would not conserve values On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct off co would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

"The meaning of the free coinage plank ado ted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion now worth 58 cents to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the e :pen e of the government, and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be le ral tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him an I to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents worth of silver, and other proble would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would get nothing for the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver, and the community would suffer loss by its use.

"We have coined since 1 78 more than 40), (030,01) silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the payment of all debts. public and private How are the silver dellars now in nee different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness; ther are to bear the same stamp o the government. Why would they not be of the same value?

Gold and Silver Dollars.

"I answer: The silver dollars now in uso were coined on account of the government and not for private account or gain, and the gavernment has selemnly agreed to keep them as goo I as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market va'u' and coined it into silver. Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit representing the difference between the commor ial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people. The govorn ment bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its corrage value It paid it out to its creditors and put it in circulation among the people at its fa e value of 130 cents, or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender, and is thus morally bound to mainta n it at a parity with gold, which was than, as now. the recognized standard with us and the most enlightened nations of the world. The government having i sued and circulated the silver dollar, it must is honor protest the holder from loss Th's obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legil obligation, expressed in public statute, to maintain the parity.

. These dollars in the particulars I have named are not the same as the dol ars waich would by issued under free coinige. They would be the same form but dif firent in value. The government would have no part in the transaction. except to coin the silver bullion iuto dollars. It would share in so part of the profit. It would take upon it elf no obligation. It would not put the dol lars into ci culation. It could only got them as any citizen would get them by giring something for them. It would deliver them to tho e who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction would end there.

Question of Parity.

"Such are the silver doll rs which would be fasned under free coinage of silver at a ratio of be averted; the other corrected. The Republi-16 to 1. Who would, then, maintain the parity? can party :s wedded to the doctrine of protec-What would keep tham at par with gold? tion, and was never more earnest in its support There would be no obligation resting upon the and advocacy than now. If argument were it would be powerless to do it. The \*imp'e ican system' or increase the hold of that systruthlis, we would be driven to a silver basis - tem upon the party and people, it is found in

to silver monometallism. their real value. If the free and unlimited what was to many of them only report, history coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of or tradition. They have had a trial of both silver to one ounce of gold would as some of systems, and know what each has done for its advocates assert, make 58 cents in silver trem. worth 100 cents, and the silver dollar equal to | "The people of the country must now face the gold do lar, then we would have no cheaper the conditions which beset them. The public

money than now and it would be no ensier to

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 deba ement of our cur ency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dotlar, which is ever charging, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, de tray confidence, impair the oblig tions of exist ng contracts, fur her impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of urparalleled reverity, an I inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow.

"Against any such policy, I am una terably

opposed. Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obta ned by opening our min s to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the wo'ld at a ratio of sixte n ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than thirty unces of silver to one ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of sixteen and a half ounces of silver to one ounce of gold and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had it is the plain du y 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 oth r. Eighty four per cent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1895 was with gold standard countries, and our trade with other countries was solded on a gold basis.

"Chiefly by me ins of legislation during and

since 1878, there has been put in circulation more than 624, 00,000 of silver, or its rapres ntative. This has been done in the honest effort to give silver, if possible, the same bullion and comage value and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time there had been less than 9,7 0,900 of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the Unite! States, a period of eighty-nine years. This legis ation secures the larg st use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have to-la, more silver than gold. This peril to the public credit. The so-called Sherman law sought to use all the silver-production of the Unsted Stat's for money at its market value. From 1890 to 1.93 the government purchased 4,5 C,0 0 ounces of silver a month or 54,911,010 ounces a year. This was one-third the product of the world, and practically all of this country's product. It was believed by these who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance i s bullion value to its coinage value but this expectation was not realized. In a f w months, notwith-tanding the unpracedented market for silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower , oint than ever b fore. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purch ing clause of the Sherman law. We cannot, with safety, engage in further experiments in this direction

Not Opposed to Silver.

'The Republican party has not been and is not now opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows it has done all that could be done for it increased use, with safety and houo; by the United States acting apart from other governments. There are those who think that it has all eady gone beyoud the limit of financial prudence Surely we can go no further, and we must not permit false lights to lure us a ross the danger line.

"We have much more silver in use than any country in the world except India or China -\$ 00 00 ,000 more han Great Britain, \$151, 100,projudiced judgment at the polls. We must 000 more than France \$1,0,000,000 more than Germany, \$5: ,11),091 less than India. and \$1.5.1.0.100 less than China.

"The Rapublican party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and if -le-ted president it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetallism, and until an international agreement can be had every interest requires us to maintain our present

standard "Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 6 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least \$ 00,000,000 of gold which we now have permanently from the trade of the country and greatly de rease our per capita circulation.

"It is not proposed by the Republican party to take from the circulating median of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the covernment that all of it shall be equal to gold This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1874. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will beep in circulation, and as good as gold, all of the silver and paper which are now included in the cuf rancy of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put this country on a silver basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 15 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circa-

Fiat Money.

'The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the government of the United States. This is the Chicago Domocratic decla-ation.

'The St L uis People's party declaration is that 'our national money shall be issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue be full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private,' and be distribute l'di.ect to the people, and through lawful dis , ursements of the government.

'Thus, in addition to the free coinage o' the world's silver, we are asked to enter upon an ara of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1865 to 187, is thus to be reopened with all itscheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us. This indicates a most startling reutionary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of soun! flaance, but the delaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who, by combined action, are contanding for the control of the government. Not satisfied with the debasement of our coin which inevitably follows the fras coinage of silver at 16 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threat in the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper curreacy. A graver menace to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived, and every patriotic citizen should be arou-ed promptly to meet and effectually de-

Sectionalism. "It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of the country into class a and create distinctions among us, which, in fact, do not exist and are repugnant to our form of government These appeals to passion and pre-judice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people and should be met with seen rebuke by those they are sought to influence. and I beleive they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, 'the classes egainst the masses,' secti n against section. leftor against capital, 'the poor against the rich,' or interest against interest in the United States is in the highest degree reprehensible. Protection.

"An issue of supreme importance is that of protect on. The pe il of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must government to do it, and, if there were, needed to strengthen its devotion to the Amerthe lesson and experience of the past three "These dollars, therefore, would stand upon years. Men realize in their own daily lives

exigencies' demand prompt protective legislaion which will avoid the accumulation of fur her debt by providing adequate revenues for the expenses of the government. This is manifestly the requirement of duty. If elec'ed president of the United States it will be my aim vigorously to promote this object and give that ample encouragement to the occupations of the American people which, above all ele, is so imperatively demanded at this juncture of our national affairs.

"In Desember, 1891, President Harrison sont his last message to congress. I: was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resource) of the country. It stated our situation so accurately that I am sure it will not be amiss

to re ite his official and valuable testimony: "There never has been a time in our history." said he, 'when work was so abundant and wages were so high whether measured by the curreney in which they are paid, or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been such as to giv to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1890, and up to Ostober , 1802, number 34 , and the extensions of existing plants 1 & The new capital invested amounts to \$1),41,900, and the number of additional employes 37,28). During the first six mon he of the present calendar year, 13) new factories were built, of which forty were cotton mills, forty-eight were knitting mills, twenty-six woolen mills, tifteen silk mills, four plush mills and two linen mills. Of the for y cot on mills, twenty-one have been built in the souti orn states."

'This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in D-cember, 1892. What has it been since and what is it now?

"The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to the present time, abound with descriptions of the deplorable in just-ial and financial situation of the country. While no resort to history or officia statement is required to advise us of the present condition and that which has prevailed during the past three years I venture to quo e from Presid at Cleveland's first message, August 8, 1594, addressed to the Fifty-third Congress, which he had called together in extraordinary session: The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, 'said he, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives has been accomplished at times with great in Congress, to the end that through the wise and p triotic exercise of the legi-lative duties with which they solely are charged, the present evi s may be mitigated and dangers threataging the future may be averted Our unfortunate mancial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources Nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly, financial trust and fears have sprung up on every side. Num rous moneyed institutions have suspended, because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan. and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer acceptad. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectur I, and loss and fulure have invaded every branch of bust-

> 'What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months, from December, 1597, to August, 1893! What had occurred? A ch nge of administration; all branches of the government had been entrusted to the Democratic party, which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed uninter uptedly for more than thirtytwo years and brought unexample i prosperity to the country, and firmly pledged to its complete overthrow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the elections in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt. We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot as a people disregard, and we can only hope to improve our present condition by a study of

their causes "In December, 189; we had the same currency and practically the same volume of curreacy that we have now. It aggregated in 1892 \$2,372,590,001; in 189; \$2,3 3,010,090; in 1891, \$2.3:3,442,35; and in December. 189, \$2.194,00).-21). The per capita of money has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of the money has been identical-all kept equal to gold. There is nothing connected with our money, therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deprecated in our financial system it must everywhere be admitted that our money has been absolutely stable, and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to its holders. A depreciated currency has not existed to further vex the troubled business situ-

Gold Basis and Hard Times.

'It is a mere pretense to attribute the hard time; to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and mancial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American histor; aright, or been careful students of the events of recent years We niver had greater prosperity in this country, on every field of employment and industry, than in the busy years from 188) to 1892, during all of which time the country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues wer, collected for the government and an accumulating surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the publie debt Let us hold fast to that which we know is good It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the meney we already have at work. Both have always been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the year of protective tariff legislation When those who have money lack confidence in the statility of volues and investments, they will not part with their money. Business is stag-nated—the lifeblood of trade is checked and congested We cannot restore public confidence by an act which would revolutionize all statutes, or an act which entails a deficiency in the public revenues We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or practicing dishonesty. We cannot restore confidence either to the treasury or to the people, without a change in our present tariff legislation.

Tariffs of 1890 and 1894. "The only measure of a general nature that affected the treasury and the employment of our people passed by the Fifty-third Congre # was the general tariff a:t, which did not receive the approval of the president. Whatever virtues may be claimed for that act, there is confess dly one which it does not possess. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation-the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it bas : aused a constant deficiency in the treasury and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national debt more than \$212, (0), (0), a sum nearly as great as the debt of the government from Washington to Lincoln, including all our foreign wars, from the revolution to the rebillion. Since its passage, work at home has been diminished; prices of agricultural products have fallen; confidence has been arrested, and general business demoralization is seen on

total receipts under the tariff act of 1894 for the first twenty-two months of its enforcement, from September, 1 91, to June, 1891, were \$5.7,615,328, and -he extenditure- \$6.0,418. 313, or a deficiency of 19:804,935. The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures, during the first fifteen months of the present tariff, as contrasted with the exports of the first fifteen months of the tariff of 189), was \$: 0,353, 20. The excess of exports over imports during the first fifteen months of the tariff of 159) was \$213.974.948, but only \$36.7 8,-623 under the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1891, a loss under the latter of \$157,214.345. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been \$19 ,98',6)7 during the first fifteen months' operation of the tariff of 1834, as compared with the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890. The loss bas been large, constant and steady, at the rate of \$1 (10,00) per month, or \$10,000 for every business day of the year.

"We have either been sending too much money out of the country, or getting too little in, or both We have lost steadily in both directions Our foreign trade has been diminished and our dome tic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression, and indicate its remedy? The loss of earning power alone in this country in the past three years is sufficient to have produced our unfortunate business situation. If our labor wers well employed, and employed at as remunerative wages as in 1802, in a few months every farmer in the land wou d feel the glad change in the increased demand for his products and in the better prices which he would receive.

More Business Needed, Not More Movey. "It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business; not an increase of coin, but an increase in confidence; not more coin ige, but a more active use of the money coined not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen. The employmen of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessaries and comforts of life bick to our people. This will only come with the employment of the ma ses, an I such em-

ployment is certain to follow the re-establish-

ment of a wise protective policy, which shall encourage manufacturing at home. "Protection has lost none of its virtue and importance The first duty of the Republican party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law waich will raise all the money n cessary to conduct the government, economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufactures and adequate protection to home labor and the home market. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are and always should be always subject to change to meet new conditions; but the principle up in which rates of duty are imposed remains the same. Our duties should always be high enough to measure the difference be ween the wages pail labor at home and all competing countries, and so adequately protect American invest-

ments and American enterprises.

Farmers and the Tariff. "Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, badl/ as they have suffered The Republican patform wisely doclares in favor of such encourage nent 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 guaranty that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen. Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool growers of America. Although among our most in lustrious and useful citizens their interests have been practically destroyed, and our woolen manu acturers involved in similar disaster. At no time in the past thirty-six year , and perhaps during any previous perio l. have so many of our woolen manufactories been suspended as now. The Republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs, if again intrusted with the control of

Question of Reciprocity.

"Another dec aration of the Republican platform that has my m st cordial supp rt is that which favors reciprocity. The spiendid results of the reciprociy arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1893 are striking and suggestive. The brief period they were in force, in most cases only three years, was not long enough to test thoroughly their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to demonstrate conclusively the importance and the wisdom of their adop-

"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 restraining foreign immigration and favor such extensi n of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the Old World. While we adhereto 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 civilzation 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 public disquiet and turmoil. Against all such, our gates must be tightly closed.

Soldiers and Sallors.

"The so'diers 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 supplicants for relief in old age or di tress, nor regar l wit : disdain or conte npt the enriest in ... est one comrade naturally manifests in the welfare of a wither Doub less there have been pension abuses and francis in the numerous claim; allowed by the government, but the policy governing the a iministration 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, strangth, limb and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril. an ! the government must honor them in th ir need as in their service with the respect and gratitude due to brave, noble an i self-sacrificing men, who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increasing necessities

Merchant Marine and Navy. "The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbui ding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our saipping, which prevailed in the early years of our h story, should be again promptly adopted by con re s and vigorously supported until our prictize and supremacy on the seas is fully attained We should no longer contributes directly or indirectly, to the maintenance of the colossal marine of fo eign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own Now that the American navy is as-uming a positi in commen-urate with our importance as a nation, a policy I am giad to observe the Republican platform strongly in lorses, we must supplement it with a merchant marine that will gives us the a wantages to both our coastwise and foreign trade that we ought naturalit and properly to enjoy. It should be at once a matter of public policy an I national pridy to repossess this immense and presperous trade.

Civil Service Reform-

"The ple ige of the Republic in national con-

rention that our civil service laws shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enfirced, and extended wherever practicable,' is in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four years and will be fai hfully obse ved Our opponents decry those reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages gained after so many years' agitation and effort. They encou age a return to methods of party favoritism which both parties have often denounced, that experience his condemnal, and that the poonle have ropeatedly disapproved. The Republican party sarnestly epposes this reactionary and entirely anjustifiable 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 declaations in the platform which I cannot here iiscuss 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 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.

Law and Order.

"We avo'd no issue. We meet the sudden, langerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order, and upon those to whom is coufided by the constitution and laws the authority to sphold 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 by assured; everything elso can wait. The spirit of lawrenness must be sxtinguished by the fires of an unselfish and lo ty patriotism. Every attack upon the public faith, and every suggestion of the repudiation of dabts public and private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that honesty is the best policy, or who love their country and would preserve unsullied her national honor.

Good Government

"If called by the suffrage of the people to assume the duties of the high office of president of the United States. I shall count it a priviledge 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, heer the admonition of Washington: There should be no North, no South, no East. West-but a common country' It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to a ivance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and Justice . which is so essentia! to our prosperity and happiness, by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restor; the relations of brothorly respect and affection which in our early hi tory 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, wh ch, indee I, 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, its peace and good order, and its continued ascendancy among the greatest governments on earth.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY"

A BIG DAY FOR BRYAN.

Made Speeches in Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y., and in Erie, Pa.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 27.-William J. Bryan made speeches yesterday in three cities of two states-Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y., and Erie, Pa .and incidently traveled several hundred miles to meet the thousands who gathered from the surrounding country to hear him at each place. The day's demonstration culminated in Erie, where the meeting of 350 delegates of the Democratic societies of Pennsylvania made the presence of the canaidate particularly opportune. Here Mr. Bryan made three stirring speeches to as many different audiences in the evening being driven quickly from one hall to another. The first meeting was at Maennerchor hall, which held 2,500 persons, to whom Mr. Bryan appealed to study the issue of the campaign and appearance was on the stage of the Auditorium, where he faced an audience of equal size, and the second speech was, like the first, brief but stirring. Outside of the Erie opera house thousands more had waited for a glimpse of the candidate, and inside were assembled the delegates to the meeting of the Democratic societies. When the people were admitted they filled the house in five minutes and the doors were closed upon hundreds.

NO ANARCHY FOR HIM.

Candidate Bryan Talks About Some Epithets That Are Hurled at Him.

Rome, N. Y., Aug. 26.--In Hanover square 5,000 people gathered to hear Mr. Bryan. Mrs. Bryan, exhausted by the exciting jou: ney of the previous day, remained in her room at the Yates, for almost the first time in the campaign failing to hear her husband speak. Mr. bryen said: "I thought it might be well for one who is accused of being a candidate of a body of Anarchists to show himself in order that you may judge whether he looks like one who is bent upon destroying the zovernment under which he lives. I believe, my friends, that there is no one in all this land who is more in love with our institutions than I. I glory in the liberty of our people and glory in the opportunities which our nation presents to every citizen and to the children of all who live beneath the flag".

FUSION IN MICHIGAN.

Democrats, Populists and Silverites United Under a Joint Name.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 26 .- The conferees appointed by the three conventions yesterday reached an agreement at 11 o'clock this morning. They decided that the name at the head of the ticket should be the "Democratic People's Union Silver party:" that the Populists should be accorded three electors and have the nomination sor auditor general, and that the three conventions should meet in joint session to pominate the state ticket, the Populists and silver men together to have a representation equal to that of the Democrats.

Bryan on McKinley's Letter.

BROCKTON, N. Y., Aug. 28 .- The Bryan party left Erie for Buffalo at 12:33 o'clock to-day. There were few stops on the way, and there was no noteworthy demonstration.

Mr. Bryan devoted himself to the perusal of McKinley's letter of acceptance. Asked if he would give his views upon the letter, he said: "I have read the letter. I don't care to make any comments upon it. I suppose it can be considered the golden text of the Republican lesson.

Fatal Collision of Bicyclers. DANVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28 .- At Junetion City last night Oscar Patterson of Ewell, Tenn., and Dr. William B. Hunn of Shelby City, collided while riding their bicycles at a high rate of speed and Patterson received a concussion of the brain, which caused his death at a o'clock this morning. Hunn was knocked senseless, but will recover. Patterson was about 23 years old and a son of William W. Patterson, a railroad man.

Gordon Out of Politics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27. - General John B. Gordon, United States Senafrom Georgia, declined to-day to talk on politics or on the financial issue now before the people, saying that he was practically out of politics and would absolutely retire from political life at the end of his present Rest for Children.

It is far better not to allow a child to be out of doors at all in the middle of the day, when the sun is hottest, and always to insist that it lie down for an hour after dinner. Whether the child sleeps or not does not matter; it is resting and that is what is required; and unless this is a rule rigidly enforced, it will not be carried out, most children, after the days of their infancy have passed away, being very disinclined to be compelled to lie down, except at such times as when they wish to sleep.

Dishonored Drafts.

When the stomach dishonors the drafts made upon it by the rest of the system, it is necessarily because its fund of strength is very low. Toned with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it soon begins to pay out vigor in the shape of pure, rich blood, containing the elements of muscle, bone and brain. As a sequence of the new vigor afforded the stomach, the bowels perform their functions fegularly, and the liver works like clock-wo k. Malaria has no effect upon a system thus reinforced.

They Study Great Speeches.

A feature of the work arranged for a class of women who are studying American history will be a study of the speeches of American orators who represented different schools of thought and different sections of the country. Another class of women interested in the same subject is studying the history of the forts of their state.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a God-send to me. Wm. B. McClellan, Chester, Florida, Sept. 17, 1895.

A Real Mrs. Partington. An English paper tells of a real Mrs. Partington. She walked into the office of the Judge of probate and asked, "Are you the judge of probates?" "I am the judge of probate," was the reply. "Well, that's it, I expect. You see, my husband died detested and left me several little infidels, and I want to be appointed their executioner."

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