

M'COOK TRIBUNE.

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M'COOK, NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA.

Democratic State Convention.

Presidential Electors: FRED METZ, Sen. Douglas county; O. W. PALM, Sen. Lancaster county; F. J. HALE, Sen. Madison county; E. PIASECKI, Sen. Howard county; N. O. ALBERTS, Sen. Clay county; S. L. KOZYRA, Sen. Saline county; M. F. HARRINGTON, Sen. Holt county; J. N. CAMPBELL, Sen. Nemaha county; For Governor, SILAS A. HOLCOMB; Lieutenant Governor, J. E. HARRIS; State Secretary, W. F. PUGH; State Auditor, JOHN F. CORNELL; State Treasurer, J. N. SMYTH; Attorney General, W. R. JACKSON; Commissioner, J. V. WOLFE; For Judges Supreme Court, Long Term, WILLIAM NEVILLE; Short Term, J. S. KIRKPATRICK; University Regent, THOMAS RAWLINS.

The state convention of the silver democrats was held in Omaha on the 4th. There was nothing to do except ratify the nominations made by the populists, carry out a pre-arranged compromise on the electoral ticket, and name a state central committee.

The convention named C. J. Smyth of Douglas county as the candidate of the silver democrats for attorney general, and Thomas Rawlins of Dixon county as candidate for regent of the state university, to fill an unexpired term.

The convention voted unanimously to endorse the populist ticket.

The platform adopted congratulates the national party upon the nomination of Bryan and Sewall and the platform; endorses the financial platform; endorses the platform in an unequivocal manner; endorses the constitutional amendments relating to railroad commissioner, supreme court commissioners and public school funds; demands a rigid enforcement of the law relating to the investment of school funds of the state; endorses the action of Gov. Holcomb and condemns the course of the board of public lands and buildings for its action regarding the investment of these funds.

Chancellor Dungan, of Cotner university, has resigned.

James Woodside of Fremont, aged 82 years, died last week.

Fire ruined the stock of furniture of George W. Fell, Harwood.

The county treasurer of Lancaster county shows \$80,117.83 on hand.

Some fatal cases of diphtheria are reported in various parts of the state.

The postoffice at Glen Rock was entered and robbed Saturday night of 300 pennies.

A Bartholomew of Polk county has been declared insane and sent to the asylum at Lincoln.

The hay crop in the vicinity of Beaver Crossing is reported the heaviest it has been in years.

The potato crop in the vicinity of North Loup is not as good as last year under irrigation treatment.

Burglars entered the store of F. W. Smith at Valparaiso and made off with all the jewelry in his store and \$20 in cash.

Gov. Holcomb has appointed James Holland of Broken Bow chief grain inspector. Holland is a populist and a farmer in Custer county.

The house of Philip Asher, who lives a mile southwest of Table Rock, was entered by burglars Sunday while the family were at church and a quantity of jewelry stolen.

Frank Ferguson, a farmer's boy near Litchfield, was run over by a team hitched to a hay rake recently, and seriously bruised, one rake tooth went clear through his leg.

Nannie Graham, who went insane some time since at Nebraska City, and who had been cared for by the county, was removed to the home of her uncle, Jesse Graham, in Nemaha county.

Jonathan Redding closed last week the greatest revival service in the history of Barnston. Nothing like it was ever known. Many of the leading people of the county were converted.

As Daniel Sughrue and wife were going to Chappell their team became frightened and ran away, throwing them out, bruising Mr. Sughrue quite badly, and injuring his wife internally.

The general merchandise store of P. Rawley at Rarneston, was burglarized last week of about \$100 worth of shoes, notions and clothing. Thirty pairs of shoes and eight suits of clothing were taken.

Messrs. Lundeen and Dagry and Snedeker & Pruitt shipped a large collection of York county farm products to Elmwood and Monmouth, Ill., to be placed on exhibition at the county fairs at those places.

Major Clarkson of Omaha, recently chosen at St. Paul as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was given a public reception on his return. There was a great throng and happy congratulations.

William Ernst, who raised the large corn in Rector & Wilhelm's exhibit at the state fair, was offered \$25 per acre for his farm of 350 acres, one-half mile from Duncan, by E. R. Edwards of Omaha, but he refused the bid.

Cornelius Epp, the Russian free silversite of York county, who lost his reason on that question, was declared insane and taken to Lincoln. Too much meditation over free silver arguments is the cause of his mental derangement.

Numerous plumbing and graping parties have been organized recently around Deshler, and they got what they went after in abundance. There is enough of this wild fruit along the Blue to supply a regiment with jelly for years.

A smooth street fakir at Tecumseh last week relieved a few of the citizens of about \$20 for some electric belts, which he sold for a dollar. The fakir won his audience by throwing away some small change to see the boys scramble for it.

Four bad boys at Ansley broke into the building formerly occupied by the Bank of Ansley, taking a number of articles of more or less value and selling them for whatever they could get. The owners of the property have promised to give them the full limit of the law.

Two tramps were taken from a freight car at Table Rock by the city marshal, the third one escaping. They had fifteen or twenty pairs of mixed shoes with them and are being held there for identification of men and goods. Both men are dark and resemble Italians. One has crooked eyes.

MR. BRYAN IN MISSOURI.

ADDRESSES WORKMEN BEFORE 'BREAKFAST IN KANSAS CITY.

HE MAKES TWO SPEECHES.

The Free Coinage Question Alone Discussed—Voters Asked to Study the Matter Thoroughly for Themselves Before Casting Their Ballot—Supply and Demand—50c Dollar.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—William J. Bryan was given an enthusiastic reception in Kansas City this morning, and after a stay of three hours, he left for a daylight trip across Missouri. At 7 he spoke briefly to two thousand workmen in the West bottoms. Two hours later, after breakfast and an informal reception at the Coats, he made a second and longer speech in the open air at Eleventh and Grand avenue before a crowd of at least 10,000 people.

He said in part at the bottoms: "Some of our opponents tell us that the thing to do is to open the mills instead of the mints. That reminds me of the man who said that his horse would go all right if he could just get the wagon started. It is putting the cart before the horse. What use is there for mills unless the people can buy what the mills produce, and how can you start them as long as those who produce the wealth of this country, particularly the farmer, are not able to get enough out of what they raise to pay their taxes and interest? There is no more effective way of destroying the markets for what the mills produce than to lower the price upon the products the farmer has raised, so that they will bring him not enough to pay him for raising them."

It was 8:25 o'clock when he began speaking up town. The jam and the speaking stand was so dense that it was impossible for the Bryan party to get to it, so he stood up in the tall-ho on which he rode from the Coates house, and spoke as follows in part:

"Our opponents tell us that we propose to change the operation of natural law. I assert that the advocates of free coinage are the only people in this campaign who base their arguments on the fundamental principles of natural law. That law is the law of supply and demand; it is the great law of trade. Now we propose to apply that law of supply and demand to the money question, and we say that when you increase the demand for gold by making it the sole standard of values, you raise its price just as you raise the price of anything else by increasing the demand for it, and that when you raise the price of gold in a gold standard country you lower the price of all products which are measured by money. A gold standard then means falling prices, and falling prices means hard times to everybody except the man who owns money or trades in money."

"Now, if the money owner has a right to use the ballot to raise the value of the money which he owns, why have not all the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to keep him from destroying the value of the property which they own?"

"Now another proposition. We believe not only that the free coinage of silver will raise the value of silver bullion as measured by gold, but we believe that the demand created by the United States will be sufficient to take all our surplus silver and there being no silver on the market which cannot be converted into money at our mints and used in the development of our industries. There will be no silver in the world that can be purchased for less than \$1.29 per ounce. But our opponents say: 'Suppose we have more money, what are you going to get any of it?' That, to them, is an argument which answers everything. Let me suggest an argument, or rather a question, which you can ask them: 'Suppose you have something to sell, how can you get anything for it until you find somebody who has money to buy it? Money is the creature of law. There can be no money until the government provides for that money. If you want more of any of the products of labor you can go out and bring them into existence; but if you want more money, because the law imposes a penalty—punishment in the penitentiary—for any man who tries to create money. Therefore, my friends, the only way to bring more money into existence is to take charge of the government, which is the only instrumentality, and by law open the mints and permit the coinage of enough money for the people to do business with."

"Now I am not permitted to talk to you but a short time nor have I strength enough to go through the campaign if I should do otherwise. I want you to take this money question and study it for yourselves. No class of people has the right to decide for you—you have got to do it yourselves, my friends. Remember that your talents were given you for the protection of your rights, and there is nobody to whom you can safely entrust your interests but yourself."

After the speech the tall-ho, with a tumbling mob following it, was driven to the depot, where Mr. Bryan and party boarded a train for the trip across Missouri. The candidate spoke at a number of points along the route to St. Louis, where he was scheduled for three formal speeches.

Albert Bigelow Paine Sends for His Wife.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 14.—Mrs. Minnie Paine, wife of the author, Albert Bigelow Paine, who is now living in New York city, has gone to New York at his request to meet him and try to settle their domestic troubles.

Polk Wells, the Outlaw, Dead.

ANAMOSA, Iowa, Sept. 14.—Polk Wells, the notorious outlaw, who was transferred from Fort Madison to the prison here recently, died yesterday afternoon. The body will be shipped to his wife who lives in Missouri.

WATSON LOSES HIS HEAD

Heated Words Used at Abilene in Regard to Kansas Fusion.

ABILENE, Kan., Sept. 14.—Although Thomas E. Watson did not arrive here until 12:45 o'clock last night, twenty-five members of the Bryan club and some of the Populist county committee met him at the depot. J. F. Willits accompanied him and the Leedy party was at the hotel when the visitors arrived.

W. L. Brown of Kingman, Leedy's lieutenant, and Abe Steinberger, who came with Watson, at once clashed, and for two hours there was an acrimonious discussion in which local Populists sided with Brown, who said: "If Watson has come here to put up a separate ticket, hell is not hot enough for him."

This morning when Watson met Brown in the hotel lobby the former said: "I ask that Kansas put up a separate ticket. If you vote for Sewall, you vote against me. I opposed fusion in the South and I oppose it here."

Brown tried to explain the fusion arrangement in this state, but Watson replied: "The resolution of your convention is not worth the paper it is written on. Kansas wants to eliminate itself from the national fight and sit on the fence and see the procession go by. You can't raise the price of gold and then trade off your national tickets for a little local pie."

Watson became very much excited during the controversy and a crowd gathered. Both men were plainly angry when Reed took Watson's arm and asked him to go up to his room.

After a consultation with the committee to-day, it was decided that Watson should speak in the afternoon and Leedy in the evening. As soon as possible after his speech, he will start for Lincoln, Neb., to consult with the Populist central committee of that state. Then he will go to Colorado for a few speeches.

It was emphatically given out by Mr. Steinberger of Girard, who is Mr. Watson's Kansas spokesman, that there will be no State convention.

But there will be a Watson electoral ticket, he said, "and we will elect it. We have been spat upon and we will not stand it any longer. The ticket will be named by nomination papers as we are well organized already. At least sixty per cent of the Populist party is with Watson."

In answer to a question whether he was an A. P. A., Watson replied: "I am not."

NO TOUR FOR M'KINLEY.

Republican Chairman Hanna Positively Settles Current Reports.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—"Mr. McKinley is not going to take the stump," said Republican National Chairman Mark Hanna. "The Democrats undoubtedly would like to see him chasing over the country in a wild scramble for votes, as Mr. Bryan has insisted upon doing. I have heard this subject discussed, and I think I know what I am talking about when I say Mr. McKinley will continue to address the people who visit him at Canton."

The Colorado Fusion Deal.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 14.—The efforts to consolidate the four silver parties of Colorado in the support of one State ticket in the coming election proved a failure. The Democrats and silver Republicans, however, have combined forces in support of a ticket headed by Alva Adams, Democrat, for governor and the Populists effected a fusion with the silver party, their joint ticket headed by Judge M. S. Bailey, Populist. These four parties, however, have all united in support of the Bryan and Sewall electoral ticket. There remains one State convention yet to be held—that of the McKinley Republicans.

St. Joseph Estates Sued for Big Fee.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 14.—Yesterday Judge Henry Lazarus of New Orleans, La., sued in the United States court the estate and heirs of the late Dudley M. Steele and the estate and heirs of J. W. Walker, who committed suicide at the Midland hotel in Kansas City a year ago, for \$44,500 alleged to be due for professional services rendered in the settlement of litigation incident to the Steele & Walker failure.

The Matabele Trouble Ended.

CAPTOWN, Sept. 14.—Advices received here from the Motop hills are that Wednesday seven chiefs and forty head men of the Matabeles were present at a conference with the British officials. The natives were offered peace on the surrender of their arms and on giving up those who had been guilty of murdering settlers and others in cold blood. The chiefs agreed to this.

Von Der Ahe in Hot Water.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—When Chris Von Der Ahe, president of the St. Louis Browns and Sportsman's park and owner of the night race track, the chutes and various other amusements, returns here with his bride he will be served with papers in a breach of promise and a damage suit, brought by Miss Annie Kaiser, formerly his housekeeper.

Watson Populists May Be Surprised.

EMPORIA, Kan., Sept. 14.—The Populists of Emporia are talking of going to Topeka to the Willits-Rightmire convention to pack it for the Sewall electors. The Emporia Populists say that there will be a concerted movement among Populists all over Kansas to get into the Watson convention and run it.

A Dispensary Investigation Wanted.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 14.—The State Democratic committee late last night adopted a resolution requesting the state board of control, which has charge of the dispensary, to publicly investigate the charges against officers connected with that institution.

Prof. Francis J. Child Dead.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Prof. Francis James Child, Ph.D., LL.D., of Harvard university, died yesterday at the age of 71. Since the death of Prof. James Whitney of the chair of geology last month Prof. Child had been the senior member of the faculty.

MR. HOBART'S LETTER

ACCEPTANCE OF THE ST. LOUIS NOMINATION.

A Discussion of the Issues of the Campaign, Especially the Silver Question—He Points Out the Evils Upon Which the Nation Will Fall if an Unlimited Currency Issue is Made.

Hobart's Acceptance Letter.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 10.—The following is, in part, Garrett A. Hobart's letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for Vice President. It deals almost exclusively with finance and tariff, and makes about 6,000 words:

"Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks and others of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention. Gentlemen: I have already, in accepting the nomination for the office of the Vice Presidency tendered me by the national Republican convention, expressed my approval of the platform adopted by that body as the party basis of doctrine. In accordance with accepted usage I beg now to supplement that brief statement of my views by some additional reflections upon the questions which are in debate before the American people."

"The platform declarations in reference to the money question express clearly and unmistakably the attitude of the Republican party as to this supremely important subject. We stand for the standard of weight and fineness, and the permanent adjustment of our monetary system, in the multifarious activities of trade and commerce, to the existing gold standard of value. We hold that every dollar of currency issued by the United States, whether of gold, silver or paper, must be worth a dollar in gold, whether in the pocket of the man who toils for his daily bread, in the vault of the savings bank, or in the hands of the depositor, or in the exchanges of the world."

"The money standard of a great nation should be as fixed and permanent as the nation itself. To secure and retain the best should be the desire of every right-minded citizen."

"The free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is a policy which no nation has ever before proposed, and it is not today permitted in any mind in the world—not even in Mexico. It is proposed to make the coinage unlimited, at an absolutely fictitious ratio, fixed with no reference to intrinsic value or pledge of ultimate redemption. With silver at its present price of less than seventy cents per ounce in the market, such a policy means an immediate profit to the seller of silver for which there is no return now or hereafter to the people or the government. It means that for each dollar's worth of silver bullion delivered at the mint, practically two dollars of stamped coin will be given in exchange. For \$100 worth of bullion nearly 200 silver dollars will be delivered."

"Let it also be remembered that the consequences of such an act would probably be cumulative in their effects. The crop of silver, unlike that of hay, or wheat, or corn—which, being of yearly production, can be regulated by the law of demand and supply—is fixed once for all. The silver which has not yet been gathered is all in the ground. Death or other accident of the elements cannot augment or diminish it. Is it not more than probable that with the enormous premium offered for its mining the cupidity of man would make an over supply continuous, with the necessary result of a steady depreciation as long as the silver dollar could be kept in circulation at all? Under the laws of finance, which are as fixed as those of any other science, the inevitable result would be a currency flat and absolutely fiat. There is no difference in principle between a dollar half flat and one all flat. The latter, as the cheapest, under the logic of 'cheap money,' would surely drive the other out."

"The proposition for free and unlimited silver coinage, carried to its logical conclusion, and but one is possible, means, as before intimated, legislative warrant for the repudiation of all existing indebtedness, public or private, to the extent of nearly fifty per cent of the face of all such indebtedness. It demands an unlimited volume of fiat currency, irredeemable, and therefore without any standard value in the markets of the world. Every consideration of public interest and public honor demands that this proposition should be rejected by the American people."

THE MONEY STANDARD.

"Resting on stable foundations, continuous and unvarying certainty of value should be its distinguishing characteristic. The experience of all history confirms the truth that every coin, made under any law, however that coin may be stamped, will finally command in the markets of the world the exact value of the metals which compose it. The dollar of our country, whether of gold or silver, should be of full value of 100 cents, and by so much as any dollar is worth less than this in the market, by precisely that sum will some one be defrauded."

"The necessity of a certain and fixed money value between nations as well as individuals has grown out of the interchange of commodities, the trade and business relationships which have arisen among the people of the world, with the enlargement of human wants and the broadening of human interests. This necessity has made gold the final standard of all enlightened nations. Other metals, including silver, have a recognized commercial value, and silver, especially, has a value of great importance for subsidiary coinage. In view of a sedulous effort by the advocates of free coinage to create a contrary impression, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the Republican party in its platform affirms this value in silver, and favors the largest possible use of this metal as actual money that can be maintained with safety. Not only this, it will not authorize, but will gladly assist in promoting a double standard whenever it can be secured by agreement and co-operation among the nations. The bimetallic currency, involving the free use of silver, which we now have, is cordially approved by Republicans. But a standard and a currency are vastly different things."

GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS.

"If we are to continue to hold our

place among the great commercial nations, we must cease juggling with this question, and make our honesty of purpose clear to the world. No room should be left for misconception as to the meaning of the language used in the bonds of the government not yet matured. It should not be possible for any party or individual to raise a question as to the purpose of the country to pay all its obligations in the best form of money recognized by the commercial world. Any nation which is worthy of credit or confidence can afford to say explicitly, on a question so vital to every interest, what it means, when such meaning is challenged or doubted. It is desirable that we should make it known at once and authoritatively, that an 'honest dollar' means any dollar equivalent to a gold dollar of the present standard of weight and fineness. The world should likewise be assured that the standard dollar of America is as inflexible a quantity as the French Napoleon, the British sovereign, or the German twenty mark piece."

"Any attempt on the part of the government to create by fiat money of a fictitious value would dishonor us in the eyes of other peoples, and bring infinite reproach upon the national character. The business and financial consequences of such an immoral act would be world-wide, because our commercial relations are world-wide. All our settlements with other lands must be made, not with the money which may be legally current in our own country, but in gold, the standard of all nations with justice equally entitled, with the silver owner, to sell his products to the United States treasury at a profit fixed by the government—and against all producers of iron, steel, zinc or copper, who might properly claim to have their metals made into current coin. It would, as well, be a fraud upon all persons forced to accept a currency thus stipulated and at the same time degraded."

"Such free coinage legislation, if ever consummated, would discriminate against every producer of wheat, cotton, corn or rice—who should in justice be equally entitled, with the silver owner, to sell his products to the United States treasury at a profit fixed by the government—and against all producers of iron, steel, zinc or copper, who might properly claim to have their metals made into current coin. It would, as well, be a fraud upon all persons forced to accept a currency thus stipulated and at the same time degraded."

THE DOLLAR OF OUR FATHERS.

"The dollar of our fathers, about which so much has been said, was an honest dollar, silver maintaining a full parity of intrinsic value with gold. The fathers would have spurned and ridiculed a proposition to make a silver dollar worth only 53 cents, stand of equal value with a gold one worth 100 cents. The experience of all nations proves that any depreciation, however slight, of another standard, from the parity with gold, has driven the more valuable one out of circulation, and such experience in a matter of this kind is worth much more than mere interested speculative opinion. The fact that few gold coins are seen in ordinary circulation for domestic uses is no proof at all that the metal is not performing a most important function in business affairs. The foundation of the house is not always in sight, but the house would not stand an hour if there were no foundation. The great energy that moves the ocean steamship is not always in view of the passenger, but it is, all the same, the propelling force of the vessel, without which it would soon become a worthless derelict."

"It may be instructive to consider a moment how the free and unlimited coinage of silver would affect a few great interests, and I mention only enough to demonstrate what a calamity may lie before us if the platform formulated at Chicago is permitted to be carried out."

"There are now on deposit in the savings banks of thirty-three states and territories of this Union, the vast sum of \$2,000,000,000. These are the savings of almost 5,000,000 depositors. In many cases they represent the labor and economies of years. Any depreciation in the value of the dollar would defraud every man, woman and child to whom these savings belong. Every dollar of their earnings when deposited was worth 100 cents in gold of the present standard of weight and fineness. Are they not entitled to receive in full, with interest, all they have so deposited? Any legislation that would reduce it by the value of a single dime would be an intolerable wrong to each depositor. Every bank or banker who has accepted the earnings of these millions of dollars to the credit of our citizens must be required to pay them back in money not one whit less valuable than that which these banks and bankers received in trust."

"There are in this country nearly 6,000 building and loan associations, with shareholders to the number of 1,500,000, and with assets amounting to more than \$500,000,000. Their average holdings are nearly \$300 per capita, and in many cases they represent the savings of men and women who have denied themselves the comforts of life in the hope of being able to buy or build homes of their own. They have aided in the erection of over a million of houses, which are now affording comfort and shelter for 5,000,000 of our thirty people."

"Free coinage at the arbitrary rate of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold would be equivalent to the confiscation of nearly half the savings that these people have invested. It would be tantamount to a war upon American homemakers. It would be an invasion of the homes of the provident, and tend directly to 'destroy the stimulus to endeavor and the compulsion of honest toil.' Every owner of the shareholders of these associations is entitled to be repaid in money of the same value which he deposited by weekly payments or otherwise in these companies. No one of them should be made homeless because a political party demands a change in the money standard for our country, as an experiment, or as a concession to selfishness or greed."

THE PENSIONERS.

"One hundred and forty millions of dollars per annum are due to pensioners of the late war. That sum represents blood spilled and suffering endured in order to preserve this nation from disintegration. In many cases the sums so paid in pensions are exceedingly small; in few, if any, are they excessive. The spirit that would deplete these to the extent of a far-

thing is the same that would organize sedition, destroy the peace and security of the country, punish, rather than reward, our veteran soldiers, and is unworthy of the countenance, by thought or vote, of any patriotic citizen of whatever political faith. No party, until that which met in Chicago, has ever ventured to insult the honored survivors of our struggle for the national life by proposing to scale their pensions horizontally, and to pay them hereafter in depreciated dollars worth only 53 cents each in gold.

"The amounts due, in addition to the interests already named, to depositors and trust companies in national, state and private banks, to holders of fire and accident insurance policies, where the money deposited or the premiums have been paid in gold or its equivalent, are so enormous, together with the sums due, for State, municipal, county, or other corporate debts, that if paid in depreciated silver or its equivalent, it would not only entail upon our fellow countrymen a loss in money which has not been equaled in a similar experience since the world began, but it would, at the same time, bring a disgrace to our country such as has never befallen any other nation which had the ability to pay its honest debts. In our condition, and considering our magnificent capacity for raising revenue, such wholesale repudiation is without necessity or excuse. No political expediency or party exigency, however pressing, could justify so monstrous an act."

The Tariff.

"While the financial issue which has been thus considered, and which has come, as the result of the agitation of recent years, to occupy a peculiar conspicuousness, is admittedly of primary importance, there is another question which must command careful and serious attention. Our financial and business condition at this moment one of almost unprecedented depression. Our great industrial system is seriously paralyzed. Production in many of the important branches of manufacture has altogether ceased. Capital is without remunerative employment. Labor is idle. The revenues of the government are insufficient to meet its ordinary and necessary expenses. These conditions are not the result of accident. They are the outcome of a mistaken economic policy deliberately enacted and applied. It would not be difficult, and would not involve any violent disturbance of our existing commercial system, to enact necessary tariff modifications along the lines of experience."

"Our party holds that by a wise adjustment of the tariff, conceived in moderation, and with a view to stability, we may secure all needed revenue, and it declares that in the event of its restoration to power it will seek to accomplish that result. It holds, too, that it is the duty of the government to protect and encourage in all practical ways the development of domestic industries, the elevation of home labor, and the enlargement of the prosperity of the people. It does not favor any form of legislation which would lodge in the government the power to do what the people ought to do for themselves, but it believes that it is both wise and patriotic to discriminate in favor of our own material resources, and the utilization, under the best attainable conditions, of our own capital and our own available skill and industry. The Republican party, in its first successful contest under Abraham Lincoln, declared in favor of 'that policy of national exchange which secures to the workingman living wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the national commercial prosperity and independence.' The principles thus enunciated has never been abandoned. In the crisis now upon us it must be tenaciously adhered to. While we must insist that our monetary standard shall be maintained in harmony with that of the civilized world, that our currency must be sound and honest; we must also remember that unless we make it possible for capital to find employment and for labor to earn ample and remunerative wages, it will be impossible to attain that degree of prosperity which, with sound monetary policy buttressed by a sound tariff policy, will be assured."

"In 1892, when by universal consent we touched the high water mark of our national prosperity, we were under the same financial system that we have today. Gold was then the same standard, and silver and paper were freely used as the currency. We had a tariff framed by Republican hands under the direction of the great statesman who now logically leads the contest for a restoration of the policy whose reversal brought paralysis to so many of our industries and distress upon so large a body of our people. We were under the policy of reciprocity, formulated by another illustrious statesman of the genuine American type. We may, if we choose to do so, return to the same conditions which existed before the present administration came into power."

"The Republican party has always stood for the protection of the American home. It has aimed to secure it in the enjoyment of all the blessings of remunerative industry, of moral culture, and of favorable physical environment. It was the party which instituted the policy of free homesteads, and which holds now that this policy should be re-established, and that the public lands yet vacant and subject to entry in any part of our national territory should be preserved against corporate aggression as homes for the people. It realizes that the safety of the state lies in the multiplication of households, and the strengthening of that sentiment which the virtuous home is the best and the truest embodiment; and it will aim to dignify and enlarge by all proper legislation this element of security."

WHEEL WISDOM.

A punctured bicycle tire is a flat failure.

Is a lantern-jawed man light complexioned?

The in-come-tacks is or are what the wheelmen dread most.

This is good advice for everybody in general and for bicycle riders in particular.

The man with a broken bicycle chain regrets, with Darwin, that he cannot supply the missing link.