great principle has been estab-ed in New York. It is that women have equal rights with men in the matter of smoking on street cars. The other evening a woman boarded one of the smoking ears on a Broadway cable line, and, after she had paid her fare, abe lit a cigar and began pulling like a veteran. One of the men on the car who wasn't willing to concede to the fair sex privileges which he claimed for himself, made an objection to the conductor. That official returned the woman's nickel and insisted that she leave the car. She was not to be beaten so easily, however, but appealed the case to Superintendent Vreeland. The latter reproved the conductor for his course in compelling the woman to leave the car and fisued a general order that women be accorded the same privileges as men, and that they smoke in smoking cars without melestation.

The man who should pass through life without experiencing twinge of indigestion, might be fitly regarded as a wonderful phenomenca. We doubt if such a privileged mortal has ever existed. If so, we have never seen him. But thousands are known to be daily relieved of dyspepsia by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the popular remedy for that truly national complaint, as well as for fever and ague, debility, constipation, rheumatism and kidney troubles.

In a herdic the other day a manly little fellow got up from his seat by the door and moved down to the other end, to make a place for a one-legged old gentleman, whose crutch would have made havoc of the dainty dresses. "Thank you, my son," said the old fellow. "You have a good mother."
"Best ever was," was the smiling remark of the little fellow, as he raised his hat and then took the fare to put in the box. That was a boy in a thousand, and his stockings were darned at the knee, and the hem let out of his short knee pants, so that riches had nothing to do with it. One must think sometimes, when riding in public conveyances, that "good mothers" are a scarce article, or "better boys," with improved manners, would be more frequently met with.-Washington Star.

Two bottles of Piso's Cure for Consump tion cured me of a bad lung trouble.—Mrs. J. Nichols, Princeton, Ind., March 26, 1895.

A Census Experience. In the recent census of the county of London, the occupier of a tenement handed back a blank paper to the collector with a confused statement that it did not apply to her. "And where do you live then?" asked the bemuddled enumerator, after a long struggle to disentangle witness. "Where do I live? W'y, w'ere should I live but in my own 'ome?" "Well, where is your home?" "This is my 'ome, of course it is." "But you just now said that you did not sleep here last night." "No more did I. I never slept a minute all night long, and my 'usband 'll tell 'e the same."—Household Words.

Hail's Catarrh Cure Is a constitutional cure. Price. 75c

What a Broken Chain Did. A broken bicycle chain stopped the operation of an entire street railway system in Chicago recently. The chain parted and fell from a wheel with one end in the slot of an underground trolley line. One end of the chain touched the trolley wire, and the other remained outside, forming a short cir-cuit. All the cars suddenly refused to work. The trouble was finally discovered by a track-walker, who saw a blue flame where the chain and track were crossed. When the chain was removed the operation of the cars was resumed. - Exchange.

Hogoman's Camphor Ico with Glycorino, Cares Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilbians, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct. "What, no more tongue?" asked the

talkative matron of an old acquaintance. "Why, you used to be very fond "Yes, I know, replied the absentminded man. "And I like it still."— Washington Times.

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THE MAJOR'S LETTER

ACCEPTING THE REPUBLICAN

NOMINATION. People in This Chappings-Sound Money and Protection Panacons for the

trees That Prevails-Meening of the Chicago Declaration be Money.

Mr. McKinley's Acceptance Letter. CASTON, O., Aug. 27.-Following is Major McKinley's letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for

Hos. John M. Thurston and Others, Mambers of the Notification Committee of the Republemen:-In pursuance of the promade to your committee, when notified of my homination as the Republican candidate for President. I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor an I to consider in de-tail questions at issue in the pending cam-

tary in view of my remark; on that occasion and those I have made to delegation; that bave visi ed me since the St Louis convention. but in view of the momentou. importance of the proper sett'ement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a na-tion, and considering only the welfare and hap-biness 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 patriot-ism 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 siace 1865, if ever before. there is presented to the American people this year ac'ear and direct issue as to our mone tar/ system of vast importance in its effects and upon the right s tt 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 sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpost is a menac, to our finanan ial and industria interests and has already created universal alarm It involves great poril to the credit and business 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'atform of the Democratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the we fare of the people. We have had few questions 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 netions of the world, is of such primary importance and so far reaching in its consoquences as to call for the most painstaking inve tigation, and. in the end, a so er and unprijuliced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases, nor deluted by f. lee ver dollars were to be freely hat without cost of labor. It would mean the free use of the min's 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 en gaged 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 maio a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no ne s occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the marses, the capital of the people of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measnee of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values On the contrary, it would derange all existing values, It would not restore business confidence, but its direst off co would be to de

stroy 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 s lver bullion now worth 58 cents o the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the governme receive for it a silver dollar which shall be le ral tender for the payment of all debts, pubic and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would be-long to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bul-lion owner, on the basis of present values, wou'd receive the silver dollar for 33 cents worth of silver, and other pro, le would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of dibt. The government would get nothin; for the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the elver, and the com-munity would enfer loss by its use. "We have coined since 1.75 more than 40),-

030,010 silver do'lars, witch a c maintained by the government at parity with go'd, an I are a full legal teader for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the air or dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coleage? They are to be of the same weight and flueness; they are to bear the same stamp o' tie govirnment. Why would they not be of the same value?

Gold and Silver Dollars. "I answer: The silver do'lars now in us; were coined on account of the government an i not for private account or gain, and the garernment has solemnl agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market va us and coincil it into silver. Having exclu sive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit m r ial value of the silver bullion and the face val :e of :h si'ver dollar, g es to the gover.sment for the benefit of the people. The g vorn nent bought the silver bullion contains i in the silver dollar at very much less than its cot rege value It paid it out to its cretitors and put it in circulation among the people at its fa e value of 13) cents, or a full dol at. It required the people to accept it as a legal ten-der and is thus merally bound to mainta a it at a parity with gold which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us and the most enlightened nations of the world. The government having i-suod and circulated the silver do'lar, it must in honor protest the holler from loss This obligation it has so far sacred-ly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation, but there is a legal obligation, expressed in public statute, to maintain the pirit/. "These dollars in the particulars I have named are not the same as the dol are waich would be issued under free coining. They would be the same form but dif freat to value. The government would have no part in the transaction. except to con the silver bullion is to 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 circulation. It could only get them as

thing for them. It would deliver them to the e who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction would end there. "Such are the suver doll rs which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Who would, then, maintain the parity There would be no obligation resting upon the overnment to do it and, if there were, woult be powerless to do it. The simple athlia, we would be driven to a silver basisto silver mono netallism.
"These dollers, the efore, would stand upon value. If the free and untimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold would as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in rilver worth 100 cents, and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper

any citizen would get them by civing some-

get.
"But that such would be the result is against reason and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands. It means the deba ement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property val-ues, entail untold frame in loss, de troy confidenote impair the oblig tions of existing con-tracts, fur her impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of un-paralleled severity, an I inflict upon trade and

ommercs a deadily blow.

"Against any such policy, I am una terably posed.
*Bimetallism cannot be secured by independ ent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our min's to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world at a ratio of sixte n cas of silver to one ounce of gol !, when the cial ratio is more than thirty . unres of silver to one ounce of gold. Mexico and Chin have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinege of silver and gold at a ratio slight-ly in excess of sixteen and a half ounces of silver to one ounce of gold and while her mints are fracily open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold ballion is coined and circulated as many 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 duy of the United Status to maintain the gold standard of this the macanized and not extended of the United States to maintain the gold stand-fard. It is the reacquized and so'c standard of the great commercial nations of the world. with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1825 was with gold standard countries, and our trade with other punities was settled on a gold besig.

"Chiefly by means of legislation during and since 1974, there has been put in circulation more than stil, of all) of aliver, or its repose at a party. This has been done in the houset effort to give aliver, if possible, the same bullion and to mage value, if possible, the same bullion and to mage value, and encourage the encourant use of both gold and aliver as money. Prior to that time there had been last thun 5,7 0, 100 of aliver dollars coined in the entere history of the Unite! States, a period of eighty-aine years. This legis-ation sautres the larg at use of aliver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have to-day more sliver than sold. This has been accomplished at times with great peril to the public credit. The so-called Sherman law sought to use all the silver-producket value. From 1899 to 1.9s the government tion and investigation the causes which propurchased 4.5 0.0 0 ounces of silver a mouth or 24,01,930 cances a year. This was one-third the product of the word and practically all of this country's project. It was believed by these who then and now favor free coinage in December, 189; we had the game enveloped the control of the causes.

ments in this dir ct on Not Opposed to Sliver. 'The Republi:an party has not been and is not now opposed to the us, of silver mozey, as its record abundantly shows it has done all that could be don; for it- increased use, with safety and hono:, by the United States acting apart from other governments. There are those who think that it has already gone be-youd 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 mu h m .ra silver in use than any \$.00 10 ,930 more han Great Britsin, \$15', 130,-O) more than France \$10,111,111 more than Germany, \$1:,00,001 less than India. and \$1 5, 1 0, 1)v less than China.

"The Republican party has declared in fav of an international agreement, and if ele ted president it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would dafe; if not defeat, international bimetallism, and until an international agree neut can be had every

"Independent free coinage of silver at ratio of 6 ounces of silver to i ounce of gold would insure the speely contraction of the volum of our currency. It would drive at least \$ 00, (0,10) of gold which we now have permanently from the trade of the country and greatly do rease our per capita circulation. to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary, it is propered to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parit, with gold by maintaining the pledge of the government that all of it shall be equal to gold This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1874. It has in-augurated no new policy. It will keep in cir-culation, and as good as gold, all of the silver rency 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 oppose the or pulsion of gold from our circu-lation ent free coinage at a ratio of 11 to 1. It will

'The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of our pape: money shall be issued directly by the government of the United States. This is the Chicago Democratic doclaration.

'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 I di set to the people, and through lawful discursements of the

'Thus, in addition to the free coin use of the world's silver, we are asked to enter upon an ara of unlimited irradoemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1365 to 187. is thus to be reopened with all its cheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us. This indicates a most startling reactionary policy, strangely at variance the delaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who, by combined action, are contending for the control of the government. Not satisfied with the debasement of our coin which inevitably follows the free coinage of silver at is to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredcemable paper curreacy. A graver menace to our financial stand-ing an I credit could hardly be conceived, and

'It is a cause for painful re ret and so'iti-tude that an effort is bein; made by those high in the councels of the all cd parties to divide the people of the country into class and creare 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 soirit and intelligence of a free people and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I beleive they will by Every attrupt to array class against class, 'the classes against the massas, secti n against section. labor against capital, 'the poor against the rich,' or interest against interest in the United States is in the highest degree reprehensible.

"An is-ue of supreme importance is that of protect on. The po tl of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are afre uly experiencius the effect of partial free trade Tue one must be averted; the other corrected. The Republin party is wedde I to the doctrine of protecion, and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy that now. If argument were n ede I to s'rengthen its devotion to the Amerran system 'or incre so the hold of that system upon the party and people, it is found in the lesson and experience of the past three years. Mea realize in their own daily lives what was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems, and know what each has done for

'The people of the country must now face the conditions which beset them. The public exigencies' demand prompt protective legisla-tion 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 elected president of the United States it will be my aim vigor usly 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 December, 13", President Harrison sont his last message to congress It was an able

sources of the country. It stated our situation so accurately that I am sure it will not be amiss to re its 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 cur-rency in which they are paid, or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. The general average of prices has be n such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general presperity. The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1590, and up to Ostober , 182, number 31 , and the extensions of existing plants 1 & The new capital invested amounts to \$1,41,70, and the number of additional employes 37,25. During the first six mon he of the present calendar year, 13 new factories were built, of which forty were cotton mills, forty-eight we e knitti g mills, twenty-six woolen mills. tifteen silk mills, four plush mills and two lines mills. Of the torry cot on mills, twanty in the southern states." 'This fa rly describes the happy condition of the country in December, 14-2. What has it

been since and what is it now? "The massages of President Claveland from the baginning of his second administration to the present time, abound with descriptions of the deplorable in Justrial and financial situation of the country. While no resort to history or official 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 of Cleveland's first message, August 8, 1881, addressed to the Frity-third Congress, which he had called together in extraordinary session : The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, said be, lavelying the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress, to the end that through the wise and putriotic exercise of the legislative duties with which they solely are charged, the presenter is may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial 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 presperity. With pleatous crops, with abundant promise of remonerative projection and manufacture, with unusu I invitation to safe inv stment and with extisfactory assurances to business ex-terprises, suddenly, financial distrust and fear: have sprung up on every side. Num.rous moneyed institutions have sus-pended, because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositions. Surviving corporations and individu he are content to keep it hand the money they are usually anxion; to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surpried to find that the securities they offer for loans, though herstefore anti-factory, are no longer acceptal. Values empreed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss examples with our aims and form of government. We should receive none who came to make war upon our institutions and profit by public disquist and turnoil. Against all each, our gates must be tightly closed.

*The so diers and sallors.

The so diers and sallors.

The so diers and sallors.

The so diers and sallors.

and failure have invaded every branch of both

"What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight mouths, from Description and ber, 192, to August, 1937 What had conserved? A change of administration; all branches of the government had been entrusted to the Democratic party, which was committed against the protective policy that had provailed uninter uptedly for more than thirty-two years and brought unexampled prospectly to the country, and firmly piedged to its complete overthrow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreased by the elections in November, its effects were at one anticipated and felt. We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor would it by wise to exclude the from contemplation and investigation the causes which pro-

this country's project. It was believed by three who then and now favor free coinage that such ase of silver would advance is bullion value to its coinage value but this expectation was not realized. In a f w months, not with-tanding the unprecedented market for silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a clower; oint than every b fore. This, up in he recommendation of President Cleveland, both collision parties up test in the rescal of the with our money, therefore, to account for this political parties un ted in the repeal of the with our money, therefore, to account for this purch ing clause of the Sherman law. We sudden and aggravated industrial change, cannot, with safety, engage in further experisystem it must everywhere be admitted that our money has been absolutely stable, and has brought seither loss nor inconvenience to its holders. A depreciated currency has not ex-isted to further yex the troubled business sixu-

> "It is a mero pretone; to attribute the hard time: to the fact that all our correspy is on a gold basis. Good money nove made times hard. Those who assert that our present indestrial and in an ial depression is the ment of the gold standard hav, not road American hi-tor; aright or been cureful students of the prosperit, in this country, in every field of emproperty and industry, than in the busy years-from 1:6) to 192, during all of which time the country was ma gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal an I business op-erations than over before. We had, too, a pro-tective tariff under which ample revenues wer collected for the government and an accumulating surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the publis 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 money we alread; have at work. Both have always been steadily an I remun ratively engaged during all the year of protective tariff legislation When those who have money lack confidence in the statility of volus and investments, they will not part with their monay. Business is stag-nated—the lifeblood of trade is checked and congested We cannot restore public con-fid nee by an act which would revolutionize all statutes, or an act which entails a deficiency in the public revenue: We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or practicing dishonesty. We cannot restore con either to the treasury or to the people, withou

> 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 Congress was the general tariff art, which did not re-ceive the approval of the president. Whatever virtue may be claimed for that act there is confessedly 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 provide I enough revenue for such needs, but it bas saused a constant deficiency in the treasury and a steady depletion in the earnings of our national debt more than \$242,960,000, 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 agricu tural products have fallen; confidence has been arrested, and general business demoralization is seen or

"The total receipts under the tariff act of 1994 for the first twenty-two months of its enforcement, from September, 19:, to June, 1891, were \$1:7,611,123, and the expenditure \$6.448.
\$13, or a deficiency of \$51,801,035. The decrease in our exports of American products an I manufactures, during the first fifteen mouths of the present tariff, as contrasted with the espects of the first fifteen months of the t-riff of 15% was \$. 0,751 30. The exce s of exports over imports during the first fifteen months of the tariff of 159; was \$213,9749 a but only \$16,7 8.-\$23 under the first fifteen winths of the tariff of 189', a loss under the latter of \$157,214.815. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been \$19,981,6)7 during the first fifteen months' operati n of the tariff of 1891, as compared with the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constan and steady, at the rate of \$1 (1 0,00) per month, or \$50,00) 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 incause of our present depression, and indicate its remedy? The loss of earning power alone in this country in the past three years is suf-ficient to have produced our unfortunate business situation. If our labor wer, well employed, and employed at as remunerative wages as in 1994, in a few months every farmer in the land wou'd feel the glad change in the ncreased 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 inc east of coin, but an increase in confidence; not more 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 employment of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessaries and comforts of life b.ck to our people. This will only come with the employment of the mases, and such em-plo, ment is certain to follow the re-establishment 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 which will raise all the money n cessary to conduct the nistered, and so adjusted as to give profereace 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 condi-tions; but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed remains the same. Our duties should always be h gi enough to measure the difference be ween the wages pail labor at home and all competing countries, and so adequately protect American invest-

ments an I American enterprises. Farmers and the Tariff. "Our farmers have been burt by the changes la our tariff legislation as siverely as our laborers and minifacturers, badly as they have suffered The Republican patform wisely doclares in favor of suca encourage next 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 m re grievous wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the pas: three years upon the well growers of America. Although among our most in lustrous and useful citizens: their int-rests have been practically destroyed, and our woolen manu'acturers involve l in similar disasty At no time in the past thirty-six year , and perhaps during any previous perio L have so many of our woolen manufactories can be relied upon to cornet these great band speak. Mr. bryen said:

"Another dec aration of the Republican platform that has my m st cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The sp endid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1891 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 adep-

"The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar impor-tance at this time, when our owa laboring pootance at this time, when our own laboring peo-ple are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restrain-ing foreign immigration and favor such exten-si n of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and crim-inal classes of the Old World. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received great bodies of honest, industrious citizens, who have added to the industrions fitisens. Who have added to the wealth, progress and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well disposed and industrious ammigrant 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 per nit none to partici-pate in the advantages of our civilization who do not sympathize with our aim: and form of

Merchant Marine and Ravy.

"The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our shipping, which prevailed in the early years of our history, should be spain promptly adopted by congress and vicerously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained. We should no longer contributes directly or indirectly, to the maintenance of the coloural marine of fo.eign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own. Now that the American navy is assuming a position commensurate with our imporing a position commensurate with our impor-tance as a nation, a policy I am glad to observe the Republican platform strongly inderses, we constwise and foreign trade that we ought naturally and properly to enjoy. It should be at once a matter of public policy and national pride to reposees this immense and presper-

Merchant Marine and Ravy.

Civil Service Reform "The ple ige of the Republican national convention that our civil service laws shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced, and extended wherever practicable, is in keeping with the position of the party for the past twenty-four years and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents decry those reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages gained after so many years' agitation and effort. They encourage a return to methods of party favoritism, which both parties have often denounced, that experience has condemned, and that the people have repeatedly disapproved. The Republican party samestly apposes this reactionary and entirely "The ple ige of the Republican national conpeatedly disapproved. The Republican party sernestly apposes this reactionary and entirely sajustifiable policy. It will take no backward step upon this question. It will seek to improve, but never degrale, the public service.

There are other important and timely declarations in the platform which I cannot here liseuss. 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 cornect. with what may seem great strees and carnestsees, to the new and unexpected assault upon the financial integrity of the government, we have done it because the menace is so grave as 'o demand especial consideration and becau e 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 avoid no issue. We must the sudden, fangerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order, and upon those to whom is confided by the constitution and laws the autho ity to aphold them, which our opponents have made, with the same courage that we have faced every emergency since our organization as party more than forty years ago. Governm nt by law must first be assured; everything else san wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be ofty patriotism. Every attack upon the public faith, and every suggestion of the repudiation of debts, public and private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that hencety 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

tesume the duties of the high office of president of the United States, I shall count it a privil-edge 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 sine its utter ince, tot us at length and forever hereafter, heel the admonition of Washington: The e should be no North, no South, no East. no West-but a common country' It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbarance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness, by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restors the relations of brothrip respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the states. I would be glad to contribute toward binding in indivisible union the different divislons of the country, which, indee !, now have svery inducement of sympathy and interest to wald them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see dem-onstrated 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 wo will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approvin; smile of Him who has thus far so signally suained and guided us to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, its prace and good order, and its continued escendancy among the greatest governments on earth.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY" A BIG DAY FOR BRYAN.

Made Speeches in Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y., and in Erie, P. ERIE, Pa., Aug. 27.-William J. Bryan made speeches vesterday 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 candidate particularly opportune. Here Mr. Bryan made three stirring speeches to as many different audiences in the evening being driven quickly from one ha'l 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 vote their convictions. His second appearance was on the stage 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 Estthets 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: new of the prethe Yates, for almost the first time in been suspended as now. The Republican party | the campaign failing to hear her huswrongs, if again intrusted with the control of thought it might be well for one who is accused of being a sandidate of a body of Auarchists to show himself in order that you may judge whether he looks like one who is bent upon destroying the government 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 I glory in the opportunities which our nation presents to every citizen and to the children of all who live beneath the flag".

Bryan on McKinley's Letter. BROCKTON, N. Y., Aug. 28.- The Bryan party left Erie for Buffalo at 12:53 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 accept-ance. 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 sup-pose it can be considered the golder text of the Republican lesson."

Gordon Out of Politics Washington, Aug. 27. — General John B. Gordon, United States Senaionn is Gordon, United States Sena-ior from 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 REATEST SIGHT IN OMAH

A Single Store That Is a City in Itself.

THE BOSTON STORE

over a Million Deliars Worth of Goods Extra Special Sale During Fair Week-Most Wonderful Bargains-Most Won-derful Attractions-A Most Wonderful, Brilliant, Dazzling and Gorgeous Elec-tric Illumination Display at Night—This Electrical Display Alone is Worth Com-ing Miles to Sec.

The very first place that Omaha people take their friends to visit is the Boston tore; by all odds the greatest mercantile

they make. Boston Store, therefore, invites you to risit the store early and often-in fact every day of your stay in Omaha We have fitted up special reception, waiting, reading and tollet rooms in our store for the especial comfort of our out-of-town customers, all absolutely free and without charge of any both gas and electric light very hard. written a popular account of these kind to any body. You can write your letters, meet your friends, wash up and make yourselves generally at home in our visiors' rooms, and we will take care of your satchels and packages, give you a check for this lamp, it is declared, generates its mals as they probably appeared in life own gas. The substance employed is in their natural surroundings. Then when you are ready to do your shopat present a secret, jealously guarded ing, we will offer you

A Chain of Bargains o great, so astonishing, so really wonderful of that of ordinary gas, and the refo great, so astonishing, so really wonderful that you will hardly be able to realize that you are buying goods; it will seem to you as though they are being given to you as a present. Never, so long as we have been doing business, have our buyers been able around nearly as easily as a candle-around nearly as easily values, as they have during the past sixty days. Our immense building, with its four stories and basemen covering a block, is one mass of bargains n justice to yourself you must visit Bosto tore and do your trading and shopping Boston Store practically sells everything

We sell dry goods, silks, satins, velvets cloaks, jackets, capes, wraps, millinery, boots, shoes, rubber boots, rubber shoes, aces, embroidery, corsets, linens, ribbons hosiery, blankets, comforts, bed-spreads, tapestry, draperies, fancy goods, carpets rugs, oil cloth, matting, muslin, sheeting, trunks, valises, umbrellas, fans, men's furnishing goods, women's underwear, drugs, hats and caps, notions, crockery, glassware still be far short of the required numinware, cutlery, jewelry, candles, teas offees and spices, stationery, books and oys and a fine restaurant in basement. BOSTON STORE, 16th and Douglas.

What to Do With Hard-Boiled Eggs A man sent his daughter to buy four eggs. She bought them and he put them in a sauce pan to boil, saying to wideawake farmer. Send 4-cent stamp The revivalists and the sweet singer his wife: "Just look at those eggs, will you grains and grasses for fall sowing. to explain that they sing in a Pickand take them out when they are John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, wickian sense. - Literary Digest. done."

He went away and came back in half an hour. Finding the eggs still boiling, he cooly took them off, put them cold water, dried them and said to his daughter: "Take those eggs back and say you "Take those eggs back and say you wanted ducks' eggs, and if they have the other a very striking paper on "The Problem of the West" by Professor no ducks' eggs, bring the money

ern sectionalism and maintains that Iowa farms for sale on crop pay ments. 10 per cent cash, balance Middle West. The economic reasons crop yearly until paid for. J. MULfor a divergence of opinion, on the cur-

HALL, Waukegan, Ill. A Vegetable Rennet. The common butterworth (Pinguileula vulgaris), a plant indigenous to Europe and America, has the property paign. of giving consistence to milk. Linnaeus says that the solid milk of the Laplanders is prepared by pouring it warm and fresh from the cow over a strainer upon which fresh leaves of the butterworth have been laid. The milk, efter passing among them, is allowed to stand for a day or two until it begins to turn sour. It throws up no cream but becomes compact and tenacious and most delicious in taste. It is not necessary that fresh leaves should be used after the milk has once turned, on the contrary, a small portion of this milk will act upon that which is fresh, in the manner of yeast. -Boston Evening Transcript.

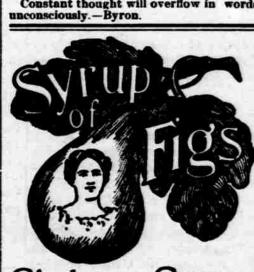
If the Baby is Cutting Teetn. Se sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mas. Winslow's Scothing Strup for Children Teething-

A Hint About Showing Off. A young contralto who is already known for her glorious voice was engaged at a Handel concert which Sir Joseph Barnby was conducting. At the end of a solo she put in a high note instead of the less effective note usually sung. This innovation shocked the conductor, and he immediately asked whether Miss — thought she was right in trying to improve upon Handel. "Well, Sir Joseph," said she, "I've got an E and I don't see why I shouldn't show is off." "Miss --rejoined Barnby, "I believe you have two knees, but I hope you won't show them off here."—Weekly Telegraph. McClure's Magazine for September

will contain a paper on Dr. W. T. G. Morton, the discoverer of anæsthesia. by his wife. Dr. Morton's discovers stablished painless surgery, and Mrs. Morton's paper is the intimate personal history of a heroic battle for a new idea. It has special interest at this time, because in October there is to be a public jubilee in honor of Dr. Morton's priceless service to humanity. The paper will be fully illustrated. S. S. McClure, & Co., New York.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. Se its after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Ecstorer, Free Strial bottle and treatise. Send to Dn. Kling, 221 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. There are altogether over 113,000,000

Constant thought will overflow in words



Gladness Comes With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many phys-VV transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effecte, to note when you pur-chase, that you have the genuine arti-cle, which is manufactured by the Cali-

cle, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Its "sun cure," which is rather heroic treatment in this kind of weather, is
what a prominent physician recommends for women who spend most of
their time indoors. "A window sun

"I shall never forget my first visit
to Madrid," said a woman to the Now
York Sun reporter. "I was the only
member of our party who knew any
Spanish, and I knew but one werd, that Its "sun cure," which is rather herobath is better than nothing," he says, "but having made up your mind to try the sun cure, do it with a will. Walk breakfast was served. Then, as luck the sunny side of the street, choose the sunny side of the street cars and trains and sit, stand, walk or lie in the sun at all possible times and seasons. If you can get only one hand or foot in the sunshine, do that much, and whenever possible let the sun rest on your hair. The hair is a wonderful conductor of the health-giving currents, and when you take your sun bath let it hang loose in the brightest rays you can find. Do as the ancient Grecian with three tickets to the bull fight.

A Billion of Coins.

and pile upon it as many as will reach

parallel to each other and forming a

long street. It would be necessary to

keep on extending these walls for

miles-nay, hundreds of miles-and

ber, and not until we had extended

2.2861/4 miles that we shall have pre-

How to Grow 40c Wheat.

waistcoats for tailor gowns.

Canada in twenty years.

lia are made of cowhide.

Only 116 divorces have been granted in

women did; Lie in the sunshine with concern in the West. The immense crowds which throng the place all day long are in themselves a most interesting sight; but still more interesting, to those who come from out of town, are the Really Wenderfal Bargains Which astonish everybody at every turn they make.

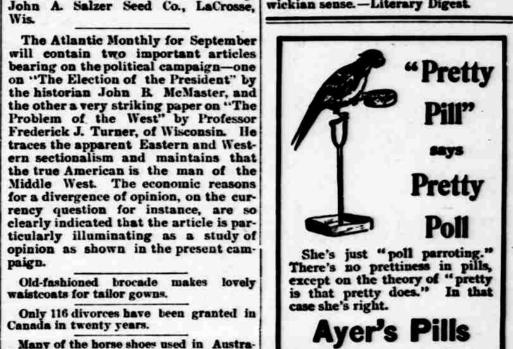
Really Menderfal Bargains State of this treatment directly. The unpleasant dryness which always follows winter weather and furnace or steam heat will disappear, and it will grow glossy and strong again.

In October a remarkable collection of giant fossil remains of prehistoric antimals, found in the Rockies during the pleasant dryness which always follows winter weather and furnace or steam heat will disappear, and it will grow it is first time to the public at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. These include animals of a kind not popularly supposed to be in-digenous to this country, such as an A London correspondent of the Man-chester Courier publishes a remarkable account of a new illuminant, which, if all that is said of it is true, will push Oaborn, curator of the museum, has

quired save that contained in a portable lamp neither larger nor heavier than is used with coal oil or paraffin. by some inventive Italians. The cost is declared to be at most only one-fifth An English invention which is dee-

stick and seems both clean and odordemonstration from the cradle, and the owner of the voice cannot be satisfied by any suitable form of nourishment, the victim may, by an arrange ment of wires, set the figure in motion To gain an idea of a billion of coins place a \$5 gold piece upon the ground so that it leans down over the cradle, lifts up the nuisance, and walks up twenty feet in height. Then place and down the room rocking it gently numbers of single columns in close conbackward and forward, and softly tact, forming a straight line and makhums one of those pacifying melodies never heard outside of a nursery. ing a sort of wall twenty feet high. showing only the thin edges of the coin. Imagine two such walls running

It is now asserted that Moody and Sankey's hymns caused the persecution of the Armenians by the Turks. "On-ward, Christian Soldiers," read in the Turkish language, breaths a martial spirit and is apt to be taken in a literal our imaginative street to a distance of sense as an exhortation to fight the Turk. It is suggested as a possible sented for inspection a billion of coins. explanation of the charges against Prof. Troumaian that what was sup-Salzer's Fall Seed Catalogue tells posed to be his revolutionary language you. It's worth thousands to the was the quotation of some such hymn. for catalogue and free samples of in Israel should be sent to Yildiz Kiosk



and all liver troubles.



You Know Columbias

manufacture, the result going to the con-

sumer in the shape of a larger piece, for

less money, than was ever before possible.

You think you'll save a few dollars at the start in cheaper bicycle buying-perhaps you get what you pay for, but you don't get a hundred dollars' worth—the real value is in the cost at the end of the year-the best costs less, lasts longer, doesn't bother you while it lasts-certainty is always worth its price.

Columbia Catalogue, free at our agencies-by mail for two 2-cent stamps. Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.