PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY AND POINTEDLY PARAGRAPHED

ROSES WILL BE FREE—
As usual during our regular Saturday reception we will give roses away to the lady patrons of our soda fountain—the new drink—the "Frozen Fosfate"—is all the go now—music and bulletins from St. Louis—music anyway—bulletins as long as the convention holds out—Castoria 22c—Hood's Sarsaparilla 65c—Any physician's prescription filled at the lowest price.

Kuhn's Drug Store,
Really the only Cut Price Drug Store **15th & Douglas**

GOT TO REDUCE STOCK—
We invoice July 1—and in order to save the expense of taking account of all odds and ends—left over from a season's busy selling—we are offering special inducements in the way of prices—everything in the store is reduced—but the odd curtains—odd carpets—odd rugs—have been cut 'way—'way down—to be sure to have none left by July 1.

Omaha Carpet Co.,
Only exclusive Carpet House here. **1515 Dodge**

A GOOD, HEALTHY CHILD—
Is one of the greatest pleasures of life—and now science has made it so easy to reconstruct a child deformed that there should be none but perfectly constituted children—our deformity appliances are always made to order after measurements to insure perfect work—and physicians send us children to be fitted with braces—because we give it our personal attention.

Aloe & Penfold Co.
Sign of Big Lion Front of store **1408 Farnam**

IF YOU TURN THIS WAY—
You will notice one of the most phenomenal piano sales ever held in the United States—phenomenal because it's genuine—brand new pianos being closed out for less than you can buy them second hand—they were in the room that was wrecked by the smokestack but we guarantee them to be in perfect condition now—Kimballs for $165—Hallet & Davis for $245—and so on.

A. Hospe, Jr.
Music and Art. **1513 Douglas**

BOYS' SHOES FOR $1.00—
That's the name of our regular Saturday drawing card—draws like a house a-fire—because the shoes are the regular $1.75 quality that sell for $1.75 every day in the week—except Saturday—good—sound—solid—substantial boys' shoes—the best in Omaha—make us new friends every day—they look as well and last longer than anybody's $2.00 shoe—price $1.00.

Drexel Shoe Co.
Send for our illustrated Catalogue. **1419 Farnam**

ICE CREAM IN POCKETS—
Balduff's new ice cream roll—a large quart of tri-flavored ice cream frozen into a solid roll that you can carry in your pocket for hours on the hottest day—and the ice cream will not melt—price 40c—ice ream served at the lunch rooms 10c—charlottes 5c—ices 10c—all kinds of cheese and the most delightfully fine luncheon in the west is served daily at Balduff's.

Balduff, Caterer,
The finest lunch in the west. **1520 Farnam.**

HE IS FOR PROTECTION—
That's why we have just got in another new line of high collared "Monarch" negligee shirts—the kind that have attached and detached collars—pretty patterns—all of them—we are also offering some extra good values in French balbriggan underwear at 50c a garment that's usually 75c—and our $1 quality for 75c—we're overstocked—that's the reason.

Williams & Smith, Tailors
Opp. Paxton Hotel. Best for the Least. **1404 Farnam**

MAKES A SOLID PLATFORM

Democracy Arraigned for Its Record of Incompetency.

DEVOTION TO PROTECTION REAFFIRMED

Unequivocal Declaration in Regard to the Money System—Sympathy with the Struggling Insurgents of Cuba Expressed.

CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The platform adopted by the convention upon which the republican party will make the campaign of the present year was finally ratified by an overwhelming majority shortly after noon today. The silver men made an emphatic but useless protest against the gold standard plank and have given to the press an address in which their views are expressed at length.

The platform is, if anything, longer than usual. It arraigns the democratic administration of the past four years for its inefficient policy and holds it responsible for the demoralized condition of American industry, for the panic-stricken condition of commercial interests and for the large increase in the interest-bearing debt. Protection and reciprocity are affirmed at length, the Monroe doctrine extolled, and a firm foreign policy advocated. Sympathy with the Cubans is expressed in a guarded manner.

The most interesting feature of the platform is the gold standard plank. The hostility of the party to the free coinage of silver is pledged, but at the same time the platform commits the party to an earnest effort to bring about a recognition of silver by an international agreement.

The full text of the platform follows:

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the civil war the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled dishonesty, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market.

Every consideration of public safety and private interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequaled prosperity and safety. And in this connection we heartily endorse the wisdom, patriotism and the success of the administration of President Harrison.

PROTECTION AND RECIPROCITY.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry and it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift, and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly; to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production, the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of those countries and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interests which gain open markets for us in return for our open markets to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade, and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

HELPS NEBRASKA SUGAR.

We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use and for which they pay other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

To all our products, to those of the mine and the field as well as those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry, sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping interests in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American ship yards, sailing under the stars and stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

SOUND MONEY PLANK.

The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

The veterans of the union army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable, they should be given the preference in the matter of employment and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the pensions bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Our foreign policy should be at all times vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure the proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey, American residents have been exposed to the greatest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere, American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its fullest extent and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not on any pretext be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all English speaking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

CUBA AND THE NAVY.

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression and our best hopes go with them for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We, therefore, favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced, and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

The civil service law was placed on the statute book by the republican party, which has always sustained it and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice, well known as lynching, or killing of human beings suspected of charged with crime, without process of law.

FAVOR NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

We favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the republican party; and urge the passage by congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure, which has already passed the house and is now pending in the senate.

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be elected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable. We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation should be enacted. We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

The republican party is mindful of the rights of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from democratic and populistic mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the republican party. By these policies we will abide and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

EMINENT TESTIMONY.

Regarding the New Discovery for Curing Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Dr. Hartzman, who has made many tests of the new dyspepsia cure, is very enthusiastic in his praise of this excellent preparation. It is not a secret patent medicine, but is composed of pure pepsin, bismuth, fruit salts and vegetable essences, made into pleasant tasting tablets or lozenges and sold by druggists at 50 cents per package, under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Hartzman states that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure dyspepsia and weak stomachs, because they possess the peculiar power of digesting whatever wholesome food is taken into the stomach. They do not act on the bowels like cathartics, but act entirely on the food, digesting it thoroughly and quickly, giving the stomach a chance to rest and recover its natural strength, which it invariably will do after a course of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. If your druggist hasn't them in stock ask him to order a small quantity from his wholesaler.

Circulars and testimonials sent free by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

M'KINLEY'S LIFE HISTORY

Sketch of His Services in Behalf of the Party.

HIS EARLY STRUGGLE AND LATER SUCCESS

Splendid Illustration of the Wonderful Possibilities of the American Republican—Soldier Record and Other Features.

William McKinley, selected by the national convention at St. Louis to stand in the pending campaign as the leading representative and chief exponent of the political principles of the republican party, is not an unfamiliar figure in the recent history of his country. Few men in public life are better known. Few of the great republican leaders of the past decade have presented themselves face to face with the people of so many states, and few have been heard so frequently upon the public rostrums. The great masses of the republican leaders have known him—not by the cartoons in illustrated papers—not by the well phrased tributes of newspaper comment—but by actual, personal contact. They know him face to face, know the sound and intonation of his voice, know the characteristics of his pose and gestures. They have seen him, heard him, shaken hands with him. Thus, they wanted him for president—not because they doubted the strength, availability, ability and patriotism of his opponents less, but because they knew the man of their own choice better.

The life of William McKinley, like that of the martyred presidents, Lincoln and Garfield, and like those of many other men whose voices have been heard in the councils of the nation, characteristically illustrates the possibilities of our free institutions. Given an ancestry combining the hardy north-of-Ireland stock on his father's side and the tenacious, still harder characteristics of the Scotch on his mother's side, supplemented by the educational advantages offered by his native state four decades ago, William McKinley became soldier, lawyer, congressman and governor, and today the political party of his faith has elevated him to the highest position of honor within its bestowal. His career is matched by that of Hayes, Garfield and Harrison, all of the records of these men bearing a marked similarity of circumstances.

HIS EARLY ANCESTRY.

William McKinley was born in Niles, O., February 26, 1844, and he is therefore a few months past the prime age of 52. His father was am an of character and integrity, a hard and constant worker and of frugal and regular habits. His mother was one of those sweet, simple pioneer women whose worth a half century ago contributed so much to the intellectual development of the men of the present generation. This mother is still Mr. McKinley's daily companion at his home in Canton, and although she has reached the advanced age of 87, is still able to take a lively interest in the career of her son. As McKinley advanced in boyhood years his parents removed to Poland, O., in order that he might have the advantages of an academic education. His school days were uneventful, but were marked by energy and painstaking application. Completing his course at the little Poland academy, he started a more ambitious line of studies at Allegheny college, but was compelled to desist on account of sickness. Before he was able to return to college the civil war was a fact, and McKinley enlisted.

As a soldier McKinley was first a private in the ranks of company E, Twenty-third Ohio infantry. He was then but 17 years of age and his regiment was the first to enlist for the three years' service. Twenty-two regiments had preceded it, but they were all enlisted for only three months. The Twenty-third regiment was singularly fortunate in its officers. Its colonel was W. S. Rosecrans, who rose to the rank of major general. Its first lieutenant colonel was Stanley Matthews, afterward United States senator from Ohio and justice of the supreme court of the United States. Its first major was Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward thrice governor of Ohio and then president of the United States.

It will not be compatable within the limits of a brief biographical sketch to give a detailed account of McKinley's services to his country during the war. He enlisted June 11, 1861. A year later he was commissary sergeant. His promotion to the second lieutenancy was made on September 23, 1862. A few months later, on February 7, 1863, he was made first lieutenant of company E. On July 25, 1864, he was named as captain of company G, and on March 13, 1865, he was breveted major for gallant and efficient services. He was finally mustered out of service July 26, 1865, having served entirely through the war. During his term of service he acted as acting assistant adjutant general of the first division, First army corps, on General Carroll's staff and he also served on the staffs of General Hayes, General Crook and General Hazen.

WHEN HE LEFT THE WAR.

After receiving his mustering-out papers at the close of the war, McKinley, at the age of 22, returned to the private walks of life. He could have entered the regular army, but the influence of his father deterred him. He at once took up the study of law in the office of Judge Charles E. Glidden. Afterward he rounded out his studies by a course at the Albany, N. Y., law school. He was admitted to practice at the bar in 1867 at Canton, O., and from that time down to the present he has made that city his home. In the course of events his practice grew and he soon enjoyed a business which, to him at least, afforded a lucrative recompense. He was an excellent advocate, even in the early years of his law career. His work as a lawyer was marked by a thoroughness and carefulness of preparation and this, with his growing ability as an advocate, soon gained him the confidence of the people of his own district.

It was during those uneventful years of his law career in Canton that McKinley first turned his attention to politics. His political career had its beginning in a small way. He took a leading part in the local campaigns, and his services as a speaker were in demand in the legislative and judicial canvasses of his own district. He himself never stood as a candidate for a local office; but as his participation in successive campaigns gradually occupied a widening political circle his name soon became frequently mentioned in connection with a congressional career. It was not until 1876, nine years after he entered the legal profession, that his entry into the arena of national politics took place.

In the summer of 1876 McKinley announced himself as a candidate for congress to succeed L. D. Woodworth, who was himself a candidate for renomination. He also had three opponents from his own—Stark—county. In those days delegates to the congressional convention were elected by popular vote. McKinley made a vigorous personal canvass of his district. He carried every township of his own county but one, and he was almost equally successful in the other counties of the district. When the congressional convention met McKinley was nominated on the first ballot and his election was accomplished as a matter of course.

AS A CONGRESSMAN.

For fourteen consecutive years McKinley represented the congressional district of which Stark county was a part. His popularity rendered him practically invincible as a candidate, and three times a democratic legislature gerrymandered his district in the hope of accomplishing his defeat. The first time, in 1878, his county was transferred to a district that had always been democratic by 1,800 majority. McKinley carried the new district by 1,300 votes. In 1882 the democrats tried it again and McKinley was elected by a bare plurality of eight votes. In 1884 the third attempt to gerrymander McKinley out of congress was made, and he was re-elected by 1,500 majority.

In 1890 the democrats, having control of the legislature, made their fourth gerrymander of the McKinley district. His county was put in a district with Wayne, Medina and Holmes counties, and the four counties thus ded together had the year before given a democratic majority of 2,900. Despite the heavy odds against him McKinley made a spirited contest. He was defeated, but he had cut the democratic majority down to 363 votes, and that on the fullest vote ever cast in the district. This defeat ended his career as a congressman, but a year later it made him governor of Ohio.

McKinley's career as a congressman was rounded out by the passage of the tariff law which will ever be recorded in the history of his country inseparably connected with his name. He had served many years as an active member of the ways and means committee and had made the tariff his especial study. The election of President Harrison in 1888 brought the republican party into power in all three branches of the government. Congress convened for the long session in 1889 and Thomas B. Reed was elected speaker of the house, McKinley being his leading opponent in the republican caucus. In making up the list of standing committees Speaker Reed recognized the fitness of Mr McKinley to deal with the tariff question and appointed him chairman of the committee on ways and means.

AS TO THE M'KINLEY BILL.

The republican party had regained control of the government through its pledges to revise the tariff along protection lines, and the ways and means committee began the task with all the earnestness and industry at its command. The "McKinley tariff law" of 1890 was the result of the labors of that committee. The long and exciting debate which immediately preceded the "McKinley bill" is still fresh in the minds of the people of the country. The bill was finally passed by the house and sent to the senate, where it was amended by the addition of the reciprocity clause, originated and advocated with so much spirit by the late James G. Blaine, then secretary of state.

McKinley's part in the famous tariff debate is now a part of the legislative history of the government. He made his last speech on the subject on the day that the bill passed the house. Adroit parliamentary generalship had prevented the bill from being weighted down by amendments not acceptable to the committee on ways and means, and the measure was up for its final consideration. McKinley made his final appeal for the bill, and his culminating effort has been admirably pictured by a writer in the Washington Post, who the next day wrote the following:

"The occasion, thoroughly advertised, attracted to the capitol an immense throng. The galleries were one mass of humanity and the anticipation of the vote had compelled the attendance of every member. As usual, Mr. McKinley spoke without notes. His voice, penetrating, but not harsh, filled the chamber and was modulated with all the art of an elocutionist. His gestures were those of a man who might have been educated for the stage, graceful and appropriate. His well rounded figure, not above the medium height, was enveloped in a close fitting Prince Albert coat, which in the sedateness of its cut was thoroughly in keeping with the serious and earnest tones of the speaker. His face, paler than usual, was nevertheless lightened by the inspiration of the occasion and as it was turned upward to the galleries revealed the lines which reminded the spectator so forcibly of the countenance of Napoleon. His forehead was broad and high and his eyes were dark and deep set. The gravity of his bearing, the sincerity of his sentiments and the sympathetic quality of his voice impressed the eye, the intelligence and the ear.

CLOSE OF THE PEN PICTURE.

"There were no meretricious, glittering phrases to tickle the fancy. Every sentence was as solid as the granite in the eternal hills. Never was an orator more free from the ordinary clap-trap than McKinley."

Twice has Mr. McKinley figured prominently in the national conventions of his party. In 1888, at Chicago, he was chairman of the committee on resolutions and his appearance upon the platform was the signal for an outbreak of enthusiastic applause, which demonstrated his popularity as a national figure, even eight years ago.

He received another ovation when he read the plank of the platform which pledged the republican party anew to the cardinal doctrine of protection to American industry. Still later in the same convention, when some of the delegates had cast their votes for him for president, he mounted a chair and in a few determined words insisted upon a withdrawal of the votes, asserting at the same time that the Ohio delegation had come to the convention pledged to the support of Sherman.

Four years later, at Minneapolis, he was selected as permanent chairman of the national convention. He went there favoring the renomination of General Harrison. He was under no pledges to Harrison, but he protested just as firmly when many delegates cast their votes for him. He received 178 votes for the nomination at this convention.

In 1891 Mr. McKinley was nominated for governor of Ohio, and was elected by a majority of 21,000 votes. In 1893 he was renominated and re-elected by the almost unprecedented majority of 80,000 votes. Since the expiration of his second term as governor he has lived quietly at his home at Canton.

Persons who have a coughing spell every night on account of a tickling sensation in the throat may overcome it at once by a dose of One Minute Cough Cure.

CRACK OF CANNON AT CANTON

News of the Nomination is Celebrated at McKinley's Home.

CITIZENS PARADE TO THE MAJOR'S HOME

Brief Address of Congratulation is Replied to in a Few Well Chosen Words by the Candidate for the Presidency.

CANTON, O., June 18.—It was a few seconds after the city alarm bell had begun clanging that a huge parade of fellow soldiers and fellow citizens formed, by prearrangement, in front of the court house, and, escorted by three companies of militia under command of Captain Harry Freiz and with several bands and drum corps, paraded up North Market street to Governor McKinley's home on the hill. The same tick that notified Governor McKinley of his nomination over the Associated press wire had set the fire alarm gong going. A score of the governor's and Mrs. McKinley's personal friends had extended their congratulations before the parade reached the house.

The scene on the parade to the McKinley home was one of wildest enthusiasm. Batteries of artillery started with the nomination signal to fire 100 rounds. When the nominating speeches began the blare of trumpets was heard, signaling the coming of the militia, and old soldiers began to fall in line ready for the march. Mayor Rice had ordered the police patrol to report, so as to avoid confusion as much as possible. Before the parade had covered a half dozen blocks to the McKinley home, as if by magic, the center of the city and line of march was a panorama of flags, festooning and decorations of all kinds.

Mr. F. E. Case, a lawyer and prominent manufacturer, who had been chosen by the citizens' committee to deliver a congratulatory address, spoke as follows:

Major McKinley: Your neighbors and townsmen wish to be the first to congratulate you upon your nomination to the highest office within the gift of the people. None know better than these neighbors here assembled how well you have earned it, and how well you have merited. These were the first to witness the beginning of your public career. They saw you quit your academic studies with the ardor of youth and bravery beyond your years to devote your services to your country. The courage and ability you then displayed, a promise of what followed in later years, won for you that rank and title by which we have so long and familiarly addressed you. A few of your veteran comrades have again formed in line and, joining the citizens of Canton, take this opportunity to make their high regard for you. The ability and fidelity with which you have discharged great public trusts and the recognition of your countrymen of long and useful service to the state and nation are exceedingly gratifying to your Canton and Clark county friends.

But we come to you as neighbors, without distinction of party, bearing in mind that while you have acted in a broader field you have not lost sight of the duties and obligations of the citizens and with your many cares and responsibilities you have always found time and opportunity to lend your valuable assistance to all that makes for good in your community. We all unite in extending to you our hearty congratulations and good wishes.

M'KINLEY'S BRIEF REPLY.

There was a sea of faces for blocks about and after a whirlwind of applause had greeted him, ex-Governor McKinley responded as follows:

My Friends and Fellow Citizens: I am greatly honored by this demonstration. Its nonpartisan character forbids political discussion and I appear only to make grateful acknowledgment to your address and congratulations. I am not indifferent to the pleasure which you exhibit at the news just received from the republican national convention. For days your interest has been centered upon St. Louis and your presence in such vast numbers testifies to your personal good-will as well as your gratification with the work there done. Your cordial assurance are all the more appreciated by me because they come from my fellow citizens, men of all parties, my neighbors, my former constituents and my old army comrades with whom I have lived almost a lifetime and who have honored me over and over again with important public trusts.

Your warm words are reciprocated and will be long remembered. Many of those around me have not always agreed with me nor I with them touching political questions. But it is pleasant as I look into your faces to recall that in all the years of the past there has never been a moment of time when you have withheld from me your friendship, your encouragement and your confidence. You have always been most generously loyal, and my heart is full of gratitude to you all. There is nothing more gratifying to any man than to have the regard and esteem of his fellow townsmen, and in this I have been particularly blessed. Never were neighbors more devoted or unfaltering in their support than you have been to me. You have always made my cause your cause, and my home among you has been an increasing pleasure. This county and city are very dear to me. Here I have spent all of my young manhood, and I have been identified with this magnificent county for nearly a third of a century.

I am glad to greet you here. You have never failed to greet me with your best wishes and congratulations upon every occasion of my nomination to a public office, commencing twenty years ago, when I was first named by my party for congress.

I cannot undertake to estimate the value of these many friendly demonstrations, so helpful, so stimulating, more than you could have anticipated or believed at the time. Your call today is warmly appreciated and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for what you have said, as expressive of the feelings of those for whom you speak. This latest evidence of your esteem makes me more than ever indebted to you and the happy memory of your kindness and confidence will abide with me forever.

Inside the McKinley home, whose chief charm is its refreshing simplicity, crowded upon the stairways, sitting and standing in the various parlors, were Major McKinley's most intimate friends. Many shed tears of joy when the news was received that McKinley's nomination had been made unanimous.

Lincoln Well Pleased.

LINCOLN, June 18.—(Special Telegram.)—There was but very little business transacted at the state capitol today, the tension of awaiting news from St. Louis preventing close application to routine duties. Quite a number of officials assembled in the auditor's office in the afternoon and received bulletins by telephone. The news of McKinley's nomination was received with great enthusiasm in the city, which was intensified by the subsequent nomination of Hobart as the vice presidential candidate. He appeared to be first choice of a large number of Lincoln republicans, while Morton appeared to have but few friends in the city. No public attempt at a ratification was made tonight, but the Young Men's Republican club is preparing for a demonstration on the return of the delegation from St. Louis.

SILVER MEN BOLT

(Continued from Ninth Page.)

twenty-three delegates who withdrew from the convention had final jurisdiction on the course to be pursued. Senator Cannon led those who held that the convention that selected them as delegates gave them the power to do as was done in withdrawing from the convention and proceed in accordance with the well known wishes of their constituents. Others argued that they should not proceed to nominate an independent ticket till they had made the proposition to the people by calling another state convention. An exception was conceded by all in the case of Colorado, where the state convention instructed its delegates to be governed by the views and actions of Senator Teller. While this action gave the Colorado delegates final jurisdiction as to their course, there was a hitch because Senator Teller had been requested not to be present, owing to the desire of his associates to make him their presidential candidate.

It was stated in the conference that there were about 100 other delegates in the convention who wanted to co-operate with the silver men, but who did not believe in openly bolting, and that they would co-operate in the independent movement on the plan of resubmission to the people.

It is expected that the address will be signed by about twenty-five or thirty delegates. After discussing the issue as to the form of proceedings and other minor differences, it was decided not to make public the official declarations of the silver men till tomorrow. The leaders will meantime draft a declaration for bimetallism that will meet the views of all and at the same time outline an agreed statement in justification of those who withdrew from the convention. During the conference all those delegates who had withdrawn from the convention took off their badges. These badges and the delegate tickets were taken up by passing around the hat and ordered returned to the national committeemen or the sergeant-at-arms of the convention. There was then reference again to this day being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

During the informal talk the work in both the subcommittees and the full committee on resolutions, as well as the action of the convention, were reviewed. There was regret that Senator Carter, the retiring chairman of the national committee, had not withdrawn. There was also comment on the three alternates going into the Utah delegation and filling it up. It was stated that Mr. Matthews, while remaining in the convention, announced that Montana could not be carried on a gold plank.

RETURNS HIS CREDENTIALS.

Mr. O. J. Salsbury, who has been a member of the national committee from Utah and had just been re-elected, announced that he had declined to serve, and returned his credentials. He is a gold miner and a banker, and was one of the delegates who walked out. Mr. Salsbury endorsed the action of the delegates who withdrew, but he differed from Senator Cannon on one point of expediency. Mr. Salsbury thought they should resubmit their case to the people before proceeding further. He said: "I believe we, as delegates, were acting only as agents, and that we are not here in any independent capacity to do as we think best after the withdrawal, without consulting our constituents. I do not propose to support the nominee or the platform the republican party today decided on. I regard the financial question as paramount to protection, or any other question, and I shall support the candidate for president who is most in accord with my convictions on the financial question."

Senators Mantle, Carter and Hon. T. C. Marshall of the Montana delegation, jointly stated, after the convention, that their refusal to walk out of the convention should not be construed as in any manner constituting an acceptance of the terms of the platform on the financial question. They further stated that the entire delegation was united in unalterable and unqualified opposition to the platform adopted insofar as the financial question is concerned. They disagreed with their colleague, Mr. Hartman, only as to the extent of their authority to act for the republicans of their state. Five of the delegation felt that they would be most effectively and directly discharging their trust by entering their protest against the platform and reserving the right unto themselves and the republicans they represented to either accept or repudiate the candidate and the platform after full and complete reference in such time and manner as the party of the state of Montana might choose to assemble, to confer and act. Mr. Hartman felt that he could properly walk out of the convention, notwithstanding his representative capacity.

No criticism was offered by any member of the delegation. Staying or going was regarded as a matter of personal judgment of the members on a question of ethics. The five who remained would, as a personal matter, have gone out. As representatives of their state they felt that they were not authorized to leave the convention if the convention would permit them to reserve the right to stand mute on the question, while renouncing the platform and reserving for the republicans of the state the right to act as they pleased. All of the three gentlemen named agreed that Montana would not approve or countenance the gold standard plank in the republican platform. They all expressed the belief that Henry M. Teller would be in and of himself a candidate and platform on which the republican and other parties in Montana would, with scarcely a dissenting voice, agree. Neither of the gentlemen indicated any disposition to counsel the republican party of Montana or any member of the party to accept the platform. They remained in the convention merely in conformity with their view of representative duty, reserving unto the people who sent them to the convention the right to ultimately determine what should be done in view of the convention's action.

SOLID WEST AND SOUTH.

The gentlemen were without exception outspoken in the opinion that there was no hope whatever for the ticket in the west. It is the joint belief of the gentleman and all others who have been consulted in the west that there will not be a successful republican elector west of the Mississippi river outside of Iowa, and perhaps Montana. These gentlemen further believe that there will not be a republican elected south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. A member of the Montana delegation suggested that the battle ground would be in Indiana and Illinois. Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Connecticut were doubtful states, and the republican party had to carry all of them in order to succeed.

Governor Rickard of Montana was present when the above was given out. He concurred in the views expressed, approved the independent attitude taken, said Senator Teller would get practically the solid vote of Montana, and that McKinley would not secure 3,000 votes in the state.

TWO NOT ENDORSED AT HOME.

Dubois and Pettigrew Repudiated at Boise and Sioux Falls.

BOISE, Idaho, June 18.—(Special Telegram.)—The Statesman, leading republican paper of Idaho, will say editorially tomorrow, with reference to the financial plank of the St. Louis convention: "The plank is not what western republicans could have wished. It is not what the Statesman could have wished, but this paper yields to it cheerfully and gives its unqualified support to the ticket. It has made the contest within party lines, and will not go outside the party in pursuit of any will-o-the wisp, dangled by the enemy before the eyes of the people."

With reference to the bolt of Dubois and others it says: "The action of the Idaho delegation in walking out of the convention does not commit the party to such suicidal policy."

The Statesman has been a strong silver paper and its utterances are taken as representing the views of the republicans of the state. Dubois will organize a silver party here, but the republicans will have nothing to do with him as he will endeavor to control the republican state nominating convention to advance his senatorial asperations. Republicans will openly repudiate him, and if necessary reorganize, taking the party machinery out of his hands. A monster ratification meeting is in progress tonight. Republicans of Idaho's capital are wild with enthusiasm. Some of the leading republicans of the state are speaking, reiterating their fealty to the party.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., June 18.—(Special Telegram.)—A dispatch received by the Press from St. Louis says that Senator Pettigrew will walk out of the convention, and the republican party today. The Press states that while it grieves it deeply to part with the senator it will remain a republican newspaper.

COLORADO APPROVES THE BOLT.

Governor McIntyre Sends Congratulations to Teller.

DENVER, June 18.—Governor McIntyre this afternoon sent the following message:

"To Hon. Henry M. Teller, St. Louis: A national salute, with eight guns to follow, being fired at the state capitol in honor of yourself and the other Colorado delegates for your brave and patriotic stand and loyalty to the people you represent. We are proud of the delegation and delighted.

"ALBERT W. M'INTYRE."

Salutes were also fired in Pueblo, Leadville and Aspen.

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