The government having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must in honor protect the holder from loss. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation but there is a legal obligation expressed in public statute, to maintain the parity.

COULD NOT BE KEPT AT PAR.

"These dollars in the particulars I have named are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The government would have no part in the transactions, except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit, it would take upon itself no obligations, it would put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them as any citizen would, by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction there end. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Who would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the government to do it, and if there were it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is, we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. If the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold could, as some of its advocates assert, make 53 cents in silver worth 100 cents, and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now, and it would be no easier to 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 debasement 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 values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborers and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalelled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed.

ABOUT BIMETALLISM.

"Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than thirty ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio slightly in excess of sixteen and one-half ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four per cent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1895 was with gold standard countries, and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis.

"Chiefly by means of legislation during and since 1878 there has been put in circulation more than $624,000,000 of silver or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give to silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time there had been less than $9,000,000 of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of eighty-nine years. This legislation secures the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have today more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with grave peril to the public credit. The so-called Sherman law sought to use all the silver production of the United States for money at its market value. From 1889 to 1893 the government purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year. This was one-third of the product of the world and practically all of this country's product. It was believed by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bullion value to its coinage value, but this expectation was not realized. In a few months, notwithstanding the unprecedented market for the silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. We cannot with safety engage in further experiments in this direction.

ON THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

"On the 23d of August, 1891, in a public address I said: 'If we could have an international ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt and the true relation be fixed between the two metals, and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage as gold is today. But that we have not been able to secure and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States, at the present ratio, we would be still further removed from any international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver. The double standard implies equality at a ratio and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard: it will require the concurrent law of nations to reinstate and sustain it.'

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

"We have much more silver in use than any other country in the world, except India or China—$500,000,000 more than Great Britain, $150,000,000 more than France, $400,000,000 more than Germany, $325,000,000 less than India and $125,000,000 less than China.

"The republican party has declared in favor of an international agreement, and, if elected president, it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, international bimetallism, and, until an international agreement can be had, every interest requires us to maintain our present standard. Independent free coinage of silver, at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, would insure a speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least 500,000,000 of gold dollars which we now have permanently from the trade of the country and greatly decrease our per capita circulation.

OFFERS NO NEW POLICY.

"It is not proposed by the republican party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contrary, it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the government that all of it shall be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the republican party since 1878. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future, as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put this country on a silver basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

"If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products, or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffer so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborer. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries and here, as elsewhere, the poor and not the rich are the greater sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made; upon insurance companies and their policy holders; upon savings banks and their depositors; upon building and loan associations and their members; upon the savings of thrift; upon pensioners and their families, and upon wage earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT PHASE.

"The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the government of the United States. This is the chief democratic declaration. The St. Louis people's 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 distributed 'direct to the people and through lawful disbursements of the government.' Thus, in addition to the free coinage of the world's silver, we are asked to enter upon an era of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1865 to 1875 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 with every requirement of sound finance; but the declaration 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 coinage of silver at 16 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredeemable paper currency. A graver menace to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived and every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it.

"It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us which in fact, do not exist and in fact are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence and I believe they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, 'the classes against the masses' section against section, labor against capital, 'the poor against the rich' or interest against interest in the United States is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the national instinct and interest and should be resisted by every citizen. We are not a nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent and honorable people, despising the dehagogue and never capitulating to dishonor. This ever-recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to our liberties. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men, but was never more untimely and unfortunate than now.

"Washington warned us against it and Webster said in the senate in words which I feel are singularly appropriate at this time: 'I admonish the people against the object of outcries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer of this country to be on his guard against such delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play off his passion against his interest and to prevail on him, in the name of liberty, to destroy all the fruits of liberty.'

PROTECTION OF SUPREME IMPORTANCE

"An issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted; the other corrected. The republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its devotion to 'the American system' or increase the hold of that system upon the party and people it is found in the lesson and experience of the past three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what before 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 them.

"Washington, in his farewell address, September 17, 1796, 100 years ago, said: 'As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear.' To facilitate the enforcement of the maxims which he announced, he declares: 'It is essential that you should practically bear in mind that toward the payment of debts there must be revenues; that to have revenues there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient or unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it; and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.'

"Animated by like sentiments, the people of the country must now face the conditions which beset them. 'The public exigencies' demand prompt protective legislation, which will avoid the accumulation of further 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 to vigorously promote this object and give that ample encouragement to the occupations of the American people, which above all else is so imperatively demanded at this juncture of our national affairs.

CONDITION IN DECEMBER, 1892.

"In December, 1892, President Harrison sent his last message to congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country. It stated our situation so accurately that I am sure it will not be amiss to recite his official and valuable testimony. 'There never has been a time in our history,' said he, 'when work was so abundant, or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1890, and up to October 22, 1892, number 345, and the extensions of existing plants 103. The new capital invested amounts to $40,446,080 and the number of additional employes 37,385. During the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which forty were cotton mills, forty-eight knitting mills, twenty-six woolen mills, fifteen silk mills, four plush mills and two linen mills. Of the forty cotton mills twenty-one have been built in the southern states.'

"This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in December, 1892. What has it been since? And what is it now?

"The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable industrial 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 quote from President Cleveland's first message, August 8, 1893, addressed to the Fifty-third congress, which he had called together in extraordinary session:

"'The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation,' said he, 'involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress to the end that through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duties with which they solely are charged the present evils 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 prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fears have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.'

CAUSE OF THE CHANGE.

"What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months, from December, 1892, to August, 1893. What had occurred? 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 prevailed uninterruptedly for more than thirty-two years and brought unexampled prosperity to the country, and firmly pledges to its complete overthrow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the election in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt. We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot as a people disregard and we can only hope to improve our present condition by a study of their causes. In December, 1892, we had the same currency and practically the same volume of currency that we have now. It aggregated in 1892, $2,372,599,501; in 1893, $2,323,000,000; in 1894, $2,323,442,362; and in December 1895 $2,194,000,250. The per capita of money has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of the money has been identical—all kept equal to gold. There is nothing connected with our money, therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deprecated in our finances, it must be everywhere admitted that our money has been absolute and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to its holders. A depreciated currency has not existed to further vex the troubled business situation.

"It is a mere pretence to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made times hard. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright, or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country in every field of employment and industry than in the busy years from 1880 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff, under which ample revenues were collected for the government and an accumulating surplus which was constantly applied to the payment of the public 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 already have at work. When money is employed, men are employed. Both have always been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the years of protective tariff legislation. When those who have money lack confidence in the stability of values and investments, they will not part with their money. Business is stagnated—the life-blood of trade is checked and congested. We cannot restore public confidence by an act which would revolutionize all statutes, or an act which entails a deficiency in the public revenues. We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or practicing dishonesty. We cannot restore confidence, either to the treasury or to the people without a change in our present tariff legislation.

TWO TARIFF LAWS.

"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 act, which did not receive the approval of the president. Whatever virtues 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 revenues sufficient to supply the needs of the government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the treasury and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national debt more than $262,000,000, 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 rebellion. Since its passage, work at home has been diminished; prices of agricultural products have fallen; confidence has been arrested, and general business demoralization is seen on every hand.

"The total receipts under the tariff act of 1894 for the first twenty-two months of its enforcement, from September, 1894, to June, 1896, were $557,615,328, and the expenditures $640,418,363, or a deficiency of $82,803,035. The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures during the first fifteen months of the present tariff, as contrasted with the exports of the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890, was $220,353,320. The excess of exports over imports during the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890 was $213,972,968, but only $56,758,623 under the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1894, a loss under the latter of $157,214,345. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been $196,983,607 during the first fifteen months' operation of the tariff of 1894, as compared with the first fifteen months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constant and steady, at the rate of $13,130,000 per month, or $500,000 for every business day of the year.

LOSING IN BOTH DIRECTIONS.

"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 domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression and indicate its remedy? Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared. Our shops are closed, or running on half time at reduced wages and small profit, if not actual loss. Our men at home are idle, and while they are idle men abroad are occupied in supplying us with goods. Our unrivaled home market for the farmer has also greatly suffered because those who constitute it—the great army of American wage-earners—are without the work and wages they formerly had. If they cannot earn wages they cannot buy products. They cannot earn it they have no employment, and when they do not earn, the farmers' home market is lessened and impaired, and the loss is felt by both producer and consumer. The loss of earning power alone in this country in the past three years is sufficient to have produced our unfortunate business situation. If our labor was well employed and employed at remunerative wages as in 1892, in a few months every farmer in the land would feel the glad change in the increased demand for his products and in the better prices which he would receive.

"It is not in increasing the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business. Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined. Not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen. The employment of our mints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessaries and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employment 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 necessary to conduct the government, economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufactures and adequate protection to home labor and the home market. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are and should be always subject to change to meet new conditions, but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed remains the same. Our duties should always be high enough to measure the difference between wages paid labor at home and in competing countries, and to adequately protect American investments and American enterprises.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

"Our farmers have been hurt by the changes in our tariff legislation as severely as our laborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered. The republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar interests as will 'lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use.' It promises to our wool and woolen interests 'the most ample protection,' a guaranty that ought to commend itself to every patriotic citizen. Never was a more grievous wrong done the farmers of our country than that so unjustly inflicted during the past three years upon the wool growers of America. Although among our most industrious and useful citizens their interests have been practically destroyed and our woolen manufacturers involved in similar disaster. At no time in the past thirty-six years, and perhaps never during any previous period, have so many of our woolen factories been suspended as now. The republican party can be relied upon to correct these great wrongs if again entrusted with the control of congress.

"Another declaration of the republican platform that has my most cordial support is that which favors reciprocity. The splendid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1890 are striking and suggestive. The brief period they were in force, in most cases only three years, was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the importance and the wisdom of their adoption. In 1892 the export trade of the United States attained the highest point in our history. The aggregate of our exports that year reached the immense sum of $1,030,278,148, a sum greater by $100,000,000 than the exports of any previous year. In 1893, owing to the threat of unfriendly tariff legislation, the total dropped to $847,665,194. Our exports of domestic merchandise decreased $139,000,000, but reciprocity still secured us a large trade in Central and South America and a larger trade with the West Indies than we had ever before enjoyed.

INCREASE DUE TO RECIPROCITY.

"The increase of trade with the countries with which we had reciprocity agreements was $3,560,515 over our trade in 1892 and $16,440,721 over our trade in 1891. The only countries with which the United States traded that showed increased exports in 1893 were practically those with which we had reciprocity arrangements. The reciprocity treaty between this country and Spain, touching the markets of Cuba and Puerto Rico, was announced September 1, 1891. The growth of our trade with Cuba was phenomenal. In 1891 we sold that country but 114,441 barrels of flour; in 1892, 366,175; in 1893, 616,406, and in 1894, 662,248. Here was a growth of nearly 500 per cent, while our exportations of flour to Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1895, the year following the repeal of the reciprocity treaty, fell to 379,856 barrels, a loss of nearly half our trade with that country. The value of our total exports or merchandise from the United States to Cuba in 1891—the year prior to the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty—was $12,224,888; in 1892, $17,953,579; in 1893, 24,157,698; in 1894, $20,125,321; but in 1895, after the annulment of the reciprocity agreement, it fell to only $12,887,661. Many similar examples might be given of our increased trade under reciprocity with other countries, but enough has been shown of the efficacy of the legislation of 1890 to justify the speedy restoration of its reciprocity provisions. In my judgment congress should immediately restore the reciprocity section of the old law, with such amendments, if any, as time and experience sanction as wise and proper. The underlying principle of this legislation must, however, be strictly observed. It is to afford new markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products without loss to the American laborer of a single day's work that he might otherwise procure.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

"The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar importance at this time, when our own laboring people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restraining foreign immigration, and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debarred and criminal 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 wealth, progress and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well disposed and industrious immigrant, who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we want no immigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens. We should permit none to participate in the advantages of our civilization who do not sympathize with our aims and forms of government. We should receive none who come to make war upon our institutions and profit by public disquiet and turmoil. Against all such our gates must be tightly closed.

"The soldiers and sailors of the union should neither be neglected nor forgotten. The government which they served so well must not make their lives or condition harder by treating them as suppliants for relief in old age or distress, nor regard with disdain or contempt the earnest interest one comrade naturally manifests in the welfare of another. Doubtless there have been pension abuses and frauds in the numerous claims allowed by the government, but the policy governing the administration of the pension bureau must always be fair and liberal. No deserving applicant should ever suffer because of a wrong perpetrated by or for another. Our soldiers and sailors gave the government the best they had. They freely offered health, strength, limb and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril, and the government must honor them in their need and in their service with the respect and gratitude due to brave, noble and self-sacrificing men who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increasing necessities.

MERCHANT MARINE AND NAVY.

"The declaration of the republican platform in favor of the 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 again promptly adopted by congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained. We should no longer contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the colossal marines of foreign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own. Now that the American navy is assuming a position commensurate with our importance as a nation, a policy I am glad to observe the republican platform strongly endorses, we must supplement it with a merchant marine that will give us the advantages in both our coastwise 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 repossess this immense and prosperous trade.

"The pledge 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 descry 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 earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step upon this question. It will seek to improve, but never degrade the public service.

DEMANDS ESPECIAL ATTENTION.

"There are other important and timely declarations in the platform which I cannot here discuss. I must content myself with saying that they have my approval. If, as republicans, we have lately addressed our attention with what may seem great stress and earnestness to the new and unexpected assault upon the financial integrity of the government, we have done it because the menace is so grave as to demand especial consideration, and because we are convinced that if the people are aroused to the true understanding and meaning of this silver and inflation movement they will avert the danger. In doing this we feel that we render the best service possible to the country, and we appeal to the intelligence, conscience and patriotism of the people, irrespective of party or section, for their earnest support.

"We avoid no issue. We meet the sudden, dangerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order, and upon those to whom is confided by the constitution and laws the authority to uphold and maintain them, which our opponents have made, with the same courage that we have faced every emergency since our organization as a party more than forty years ago. Government by law must first be assured; everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fires of an unselfish and lofty patriotism. Every attack upon the public faith and every suggestion of the repudiation of debts, public or private must be rebuked by all men who believe that honesty is the best policy, or who love their country and would preserve unsullied its national honor.

SECTIONALISM ALMOST OBLITERATED.

"The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the sectionalism which for many years marked the division of the United States into slave and free territory and finally threatened its partition into two separate governments by the dread ordeal of civil war. The era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired by General Grant and many other great leaders, north and south, has happily come, and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, let us hope, never to return. Nothing is better calculated to give strength to the national home, increase our power and influence abroad and add to the permanency and security of our free institutions than the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of our beloved country.

"If called by the suffrages of the people to assume the duties of the high office of president of the United States, I shall count it a privilege, even in the slightest degree, in the promotion of the spirit of fraternal regard which should animate and govern the citizens of every section, state or part of the republic. After the lapse of a century since its utterance, let us, at length and forever hereafter, heed the admonition of Washington: 'There should be no north, no south, no east, no west—but a common country.' It shall be my constant aim to prove every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly 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 divisions of the country, which, indeed, now 'have every inducement of sympathy and interest,' to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the north and the south and the east and the west are not separated or in danger of becoming separated because of sectional or party differences. The war is long since over. 'We are not enemies, but friends,' and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of Him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, its peace and good order and its continued ascendency among the greatest governments on earth.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

PROHIBITIONISTS NAME A TICKET.

Straight-Outs Take Their Place in the Nebraska Field.

LINCOLN, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—The thirteenth Nebraska state prohibition convention (Levering followers) was called to order at 2 p. m. at Grand Army hall by Joel Warner, chairman of the state central committee. There was an attendance of over 100, making a rather better showing than the Bentley wing, which recently assembled in state convention under the name of the national party. Twenty-three of these were, however, claimed as nationals.

Under the leadership of Prof. A. B. Huckins the convention joined in the anthem, "America." Rev. Mr. Parker of Raymond offered divine invocation. S. O. Jones of Lincoln made the address of welcome. John Dale of Omaha responded to the address of welcome. Today he stood for the same grand principle for which he stood in 1890, at the period of the amendment fight.

Chairman Warner said that no prohibitionist should vote for any candidate for president who stood upon a platform without a prohibition plank. In asking a prohibitionist to vote for Bryan he was requested to cast his vote for the old time whisky party of the nation.

The chairman named Mr. B. Blaine of Holt county as temporary chairman and C. R. Lawson of Knox county as temporary secretary.

During the absence of the committee on credentials Hale Johnson, candidate for vice president, was introduced and made a short speech.

J. T. Roberts of University Place was reported by the committee as permanent chairman and C. R. Lawson was retained as permanent secretary.

George D. Pitch of Merrick county, chairman of the committee on platform, reported the following:

The committee on resolutions recommends that this convention reaffirm the national platform of the prohibition party as the platform of the Nebraska prohibitionists.

The convention nominated the following ticket: Governor, John Dale of Douglas; lieutenant governor, L. O. Jones, Lancaster; secretary of state, Albert Pitch, Merrick; auditor, C. C. Crowell, Washington; treasurer, S. T. Davies, Otoe; attorney general, D. M. Strong, Dodge; state superintendent, W. E. A. Whitman, Madison; land commissioner, John E. Hopper, Clay; judges supreme court, Ada M. Bittenbender, George F. Whitman; regent, Charles R. Lawson, Knox; electors-at-large, D. W. C. Huntington, Lancaster; Mary E. Rockwell, Cass; First district, C. Lowenstein of Otoe; Second, John F. Helin of Douglas; Third, C. L. Carpenter of Knox; Fourth, S. M. Cozad of Seward; Fifth, O. R. Beebe of Kearney; Sixth, N. D. Lowry of Holt.

Mr. Dale wanted to decline the nomination for governor, but he was overriden and gracefully accepted the situation.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Dale and unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the prohibitionists of Nebraska in convention assembled, That we hereby heartily approve of and commend the great project of holding the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898, and that this exposition should be closed on Sunday.

After a short time spent in canvassing financial matters for the campaign the convention adjourned.

The Lancaster county prohibition convention was held this morning and the following ticket nominated: County commissioner, M. Caldwell; county attorney, H. C. Bittenbender; state senators, W. A. Loder, James Kilburn; representatives, Thomas E. Doubt, George Shuss, A. N. Wycoff, W. F. Hillman, E. White; county treasurer, Hiram Polly.

The executive committee was empowered to fill any and all vacancies that might occur on the county ticket.

This evening Hon. Hale Johnson, candidate for vice president on the ticket, with Joshua Levering, addressed a large audience, talking straight prohibition.

ENTHUSIASM IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

McKinley Club Rallies Quite Popular with the Farmers.

WAYNE, Neb. Aug. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—The McKinley club of Carroll, a village of less than two hundred inhabitants in Wayne county, held one of the most enthusiastic republican rallies last night ever held in the county outside of Wayne. A torchlight demonstration with nearly 200 in line, headed by the Wayne band, created much enthusiasm. The Welsh glee club and the Wayne glee club furnished music. An audience of 500 people listened to able discourses of the political issues by Anson A. Welch and Frank M. Northrop. The Carroll club has 101 members. Delegates from Winside and Wayne were in attendance.

WINSIDE, Neb., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—A large delegation from Winside attended the republican rally held at Carroll last night. The rally was a success in every particular and the issues of the day were ably expounded by A. A. Welch, county attorney, Hon. J. R. Manning and others. The music was especially fine.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—The regular weekly meeting of the republican club was held at the court house last night. There was a good crowd in attendance and the interest and enthusiasm are not lagging. County Chairman George E. French, who had just returned from Colorado, made an enthusiastic speech.

UNADILLA, Neb., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—The McKinley club held its first meeting Saturday night.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—Congressman W. E. Andrews of the Fifth district addressed the veterans of this city yesterady afternoon. Last evening, accompanied by thirty-five wheelmen, twenty of the mounted club and about a hundred citizens in carriages, Mr. Andrews went to Alda where he addressed about 250 citizens at that village and vicinity, the school house being crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Andrews confined himself almost exclusively to a discussion of the money question, stating that the republican party had been challenged upon this question by its opponents. He would accept the challenge and later in the campaign would expect the political adversary to extend to its opponent the same courtesy and fairness and answer the challenge which would greet it to discuss the tariff question. Congressman Andrews will speak in this city next Friday night and a big meeting and rally are being arranged.

EMERSON, Neb., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—The Masonic hall was packed to the doors last evening to listen to a discussion of the political issues of the day by Attorney General Churchill. It was an able address and held the closest attention of the audience for over two hours. At the close a McKinley club of over 100 was organized, many former democrats being among its members. The following officers were elected: William Warnock, president; A. A. Davis, S. E. Cobb and J. L. Davis, vice presidents, and C. C. King, secretary and treasurer.

EMERSON, Neb., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—Attorney General Churchill delivered a logical address on the political issues here last evening to a large audience. His speech was considered one of the best ever heard in Emerson. The organization of a McKinley club was perfected, with William Warnock president; A. A. Davis, S. E. Cobb and J. L. Davis, vice presidents, and C. C. King, secretary and treasurer. F. D. Foler, E. L. Ross and George H. Haase were appointed a committee to draft by-laws and constitution.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—The McKinley club held its second meeting at the opera house last night. F. W. Samuelson made an appropriate address. The reports of the various committees were received and showed thorough work throughout.

BEATRICE, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—Over 100 wheelmen have signed the roll of membership of the Beatrice Wheelmen's McKinley Sound Money and Protection club to be organized at republican headquarters tomorrow evening.

GRETNA, Neb., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—The interest manifested in the campaign was illustrated here last night, when Treckel's opera house was filled to overflowing to participate in the opening campaign rally by the local McKinley club. Hon. P. O. Hedlund, candidate for state auditor, and H. M. Bushnell of Lincoln addressed the audience. The precinct is overwhelmingly democratic, but everybody turned out to hear the speeches, regardless of politics. Mr. Hedlund opened the meeting with a short talk on the issues of the day, and was followed by Mr. Bushnell, who was fortified with figures and facts, which he jotted down on a blackboard as he progressed.

WOOD RIVER, Neb., Aug. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Hon. T. L. Mathews of Fremont spoke here this evening to an audience of about 600. His "chart talk" was very interesting and instructive. The audience was enthusiastic and the points well received.

A McKinley club of 200 members was organized here this evening with W. W. Mitchell, president; J. P. Riddile, vice president; G. W. Miller, secretary, and W. T. Speltz, treasurer. Many more joined after the meeting.

Amused at Altgeld's Prediction.

Chairman John Lewis of the republican county central committee is somewhat amused at Governor Altgeld's statement that 90 per cent of the vote of Colorado will be cast for Bryan. Mr. Lewis has just returned from a week's stay in Denver and other Colorado points and he declares that the Illinois governor is off in his reckoning. "There will be a vote cast for McKinley in Colorado," he said, "that will surprise the country. It is true that most of the curbstone talk is for Bryan, but there are thousands of McKinley men who are not saying anything, but will quietly vote for the republican candidate. It will take the official returns to show just how far wrong Altgeld's calculation is."

AMUSEMENTS.

Murray and Murphy's comedians will open a three-night engagement at the Creighton, with a performance tonight supporting the well known Irish comedian, Mark Murphy, in his successful comedy, "O'Dowd's Neighbors." This production, which has won popular favor during former visits, it is said, will come in a new dress, replete with catchy songs, attractive dances and bright dialogue, and will make a strong bid for the approbation of the large attendance anticipated. The company is announced to be a large and competent one, and includes Messrs. Cole, Moreland, Roberts, Williams, Semonds and Misses Reynolds, Thompson, Mahler and others. A uniformed band of juvenile colored musicians will render popular and classical music during the daily street parades at noon. A popular priced matinee will be given Saturday at 2:30. The Creighton has taken on a holiday attire and is resplendent with the bright and attractive colors of good Mondamin. The new season opens with brilliant prospects, and the management assure their patrons that the attractions which will be offered during the year will be of the best only.

Brilliant ideas, pleasantly placed before the public, are essential to popular success. These attributes are said to be embodied in the new farce comedy, "McSorley's Twins," which will be presented by Ferguson and Emerick at the Creighton during fair week, opening a seven-night engagement with a matinee Sunday, August 30. The plot of this new production is promised to be replete with amusing absurdities, and the musical numbers to be pleasing both for merit and originality. Matinees will be given daily during the engagement.

The Woodward Theater company will play three days at Boyd's theater, opening with a matinee Saturday, August 29. This company has been specially engaged to fill cancelled dates and will play only three nights, giving matinees Saturday and Sunday. New plays will be presented and new specialties added. No changes have been made in the company, and the same excellent class of productions will be given as has been the rule with this company during former visits. The box office will be open for the sale of seats Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

FORECAST OF TODAY'S WEATHER.

It Will Be Fair and Warmer in All Parts of the Central West.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The forecast for Thursday is:

For Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas—Fair; warmer; light, variable winds.

For Wyoming—Fair; warmer; southerly to westerly winds.

For Montana—Generally fair; winds generally shifting to westerly; cooler in the western portion.

For South Dakota—Fair; warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Aug. 26.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with the corresponding day of the past four years:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Maximum temperature	78	88	87	66
Min