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## WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN AND ARTHUR SEWALL

### Notified of Their Choice by the Democratic Party

### For President and Vice-President of the United States.

### A Tremendous Crowd of People Gathered at Madison Square Garden, Who Gave Vent to Their Pent-Up Enthusiasm When the Nominee Was Introduced.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall were formally notified to-night that they were the choice of the Democratic party for the highest offices in the gift of the people of the United States. Whatever might be the political inclinations of any person who attended this meeting in the spacious Madison Square Garden, he must have been permeated with the blindest prejudice not to have been thrilled by the excitement and the enthusiasm which prevailed during the entire time the notification ceremonies lasted. The presence of so stupendous a crowd of human beings was in itself an eloquent tribute to the importance attached to the occasion.

Outside the garden the wildest excitement had been prevailing. At 6 o'clock Inspector Cortright, who had been placed in charge of the police arrangements, established his post at the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and began the work of detaining his assistants and their commands. In a very short time a perfect cordon of police had been perfected on the four sides of the building, and none were permitted to cross the line until the time advertised for the opening of the doors. Over 1,000 policemen were stationed in and about the hall.

At 7 o'clock the doors were thrown open, and despite the efforts of the police to restrain them, the crowds on every side made desperate rushes for the entrances. A wild scene of turmoil ensued at the entrance. Men, women and policemen were jumbled together in an indiscriminate mob. Men tore each other's and their own clothes in their frantic endeavor to gain admission, and matters looked serious for some moments. Shriek after shriek came from the women in the struggling mass, and several fainted. Then the police rallied, and with a vigorous use of their clubs formed a line, and thereafter there was a semblance of order.

Seats on the platform immediately in the rear of the rostrum had been reserved for members of the National Committee, members of the Notification Committee and a few distinguished Democrats. Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Committee, was an early comer. Senator Stewart of Nevada, a pioneer in the silver cause, was conspicuous. Many of his colleagues in the Federal Senate were near at hand.

It was when the young wife of the young Nebraska nominee entered the box reserved for the use of herself and her friends that the assemblage let itself loose for the first time. Mrs. Bryan rose to bow her thanks. The cheering became more intense. She bowed again and again, and still they cheered. Finally the cheering ceased, and Mrs. Bryan began wielding a broad palm leaf and surveyed the audience.

In the box with Mrs. Bryan were Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Macey of New York and Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta "Constitution."

It was just 8 o'clock when Mr. Bryan entered. When he stepped on the stand and was recognized by many in the audience a great cheer went up. "Bryan! Bryan! Bryan!" was the shout of those who knew him, and as others in the crowd realized that the hero of the evening had come, the cheering became louder and louder, and threatened not to stop. But it did stop at last after it had lasted six minutes.

Hon. Elliott Danforth was announced as the Chairman of the meeting. He was cheered with hearty good-will. He presented Governor William A. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Notification. There was more cheering as Missouri's Chief Executive gave formal notification to Messrs. Bryan and Sewall of their nomination by the Democratic convention. There were hisses when he spoke of the British gold standard in force in America and more hisses when he spoke of Marcus A. Hanna. Toward the end of his speech the multitude began to grow impatient and cried for Bryan.

### STONE'S SPEECH.

Governor Stone spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Chairman: We are here this evening to give formal notice of their selection to the gentlemen nominated by the National Democratic Convention as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. Hitherto, by immemorial custom, the pleasing duty of delivering notifications of this character has devolved upon the Permanent Chairman of the National Convention, acting by virtue of his office, as Chairman of the Notification Committee. Except for unfortunate circumstances, unexpected and unavoidable, the usual custom would not be departed from in the present instance. I regret to say, however, that unforeseen events of a personal nature have arisen which make it practically impossible for the Hon. Stephen M. White of California, to be in New York at this time. A few days since he telegraphed me to the effect and did me the honor to request me to represent him on this occasion. While I greatly appreciate the compliment conferred by this designation, I cannot but deplore the enforced absence of the distinguished orator from California, and I am directed by him to express his sincere regret at his inability to be present and

participate in the interesting ceremonies of this hour.

Mr. Chairman, the convention which assembled at Chicago on the 7th day of July last was convened in the usual way, under a call issued in due form, by the National Democratic Committee. There has been nothing out of the ordinary in the matter of its assembling, and nothing in the action of the committee under whose authority it was convened to distinguish it from its predecessors. It was in all respects a regular National Convention of the Democratic party. Every State and Territory of the Union, from Maine to Alaska, was represented by a full quota of delegates, and I may add with perfect truth that a more intelligent and thoroughly representative body of American Democrats was never assembled on the American continent.

"The convention was called for two purposes: First, to formulate a platform declaratory of party principles, and, secondly, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. Both these purposes were fully accomplished according to the usages that have been recognized and the methods of procedure which have obtained in Democratic conventions for fifty years. The acts of the convention there were the acts of the Democratic party. Its work was done under the sovereign authority of the national organization, and the work was the direct outgrowth of calm, well-matured judgment of the people themselves, deliberately expressed through their representatives, chosen from among the wisest, most trusted and patriotic of their citizens in all the States.

"Certainly there are many things of moment in which the people feel profound concern, but of all questions in the current political affairs of this day and generation the financial question rises to such supreme importance that all other subjects are practically excluded from present consideration. The Chicago Convention declared, in so many words, that until this great, paramount issue was definitely settled, and settled right, the consideration of all other important questions, upon which the people are seriously divided, should be postponed, or at least not pressed upon public or legislative attention. Around this one supreme issue the great battle of 1896 is to be fought. For the first time it has been fairly presented without evasion or disguise. Both parties have taken position boldly. Both are confident and defiant. Between them the American people are arbiters, and as such they are to pass judgment upon the most important question presented to them since the storm of civil war wrecked happy homes and left its bloody trail upon the land. They are to pass judgment upon a question which I profoundly believe affects, as no other question can, not only the present happiness and prosperity of the people, but the felicity of their children, the perpetuity of American institutions, the well-being of mankind.

"Mr. Chairman, in all the real movements, in all concerted efforts, when well directed, there must be leadership. A leader should be representative of the cause he champions. He should be more than that—he should be in all essential qualities and in the highest degree typical of those who invest him with the dignity and responsibility of leadership. For a leader the Democratic Convention chose one of their own—a plain man of the people. His whole life and life-work identifies him, in sympathy and interest with those who represent the great industrial forces of the country. Among them he was born and reared, and has lived and wrought all the days of his life. To their cause he has devoted all the splendid powers which God endowed him. He has been their constant and fearless champion. They know him and they trust him. Save, yet firm; gentle, yet dauntless; warm-hearted, yet deliberate; confident and self-poised, but without vanity; learned in books and statecraft, but without pedantry or pretense; a superb orator, yet a man of the greatest caution and method; equipped with experience with public affairs, true to his convictions, true to himself and false to no man, William J. Bryan is a model American gentleman and a peerless of the people.

"This man is our leader. Under his banner and guided by his wisdom, we will go forth to conquer. Let us rally everywhere, on hilltops and in the valleys and strike for homes and loved ones and our native land. I have no doubt of victory. It is as sure to come as the rising of the sun, and it will come like a sunburst, scattering the mists, and the nation exultant and happy will leap forward by a giant refreshed to that high destiny it was designed to accomplish. This man will be President. His administration will be a shining epoch in our history, for he will leave behind him a name made illustrious by great achievements, by deeds that will embalm him forever in the hearts and memory of his countrymen.

"Mr. Bryan, I esteem it a great honor, as it is most certainly a pleasure, to be made the instrument of informing you, as I now do, that you were nominated for the office of President of the United States by the Democratic National Convention which assembled in Chicago in July last. I hand you this formal notice of your nomination, accompanied by a copy of the platform adopted by the convention, and upon that platform I have the honor to request your acceptance of the nomination tendered. You are the candidate of the Democratic party, but you are more than that—you are the candidate of all the people, without regard to party, who believe in the purposes your election is intended to accomplish. This battle must be fought upon ground high above the level of partisanship. I hope to see you unfurl the flag in the name of America and American manhood. In saying this I but repeat the expressed wish of the convention which nominated you. Do this, and though you will not have millions of money at your command, you will have millions of sturdy Americans at your back. Lead on, and we will follow. Who will not follow here is unworthy to lead in any cause; lead on with unfaltering step, and may God's blessing attend you and His omnipotent hand crown you with success." When Governor Stone concluded a man began to wave a big flag over Bryan's head. The crowd went wild, and rose as a man when Chairman Danforth

stepped forward and introduced Mr. Bryan. There was a demonstration that far exceeded anything before it. The scene presented was strongly reminiscent of the tumult that raged in the Coliseum at Chicago when Bryan flashed the effort preceding his nomination. Men and women rose to their feet and cheered. On the platform, in the boxes, up in the galleries, people were shouting like mad. Men waved their coats and their hats, while women fluttered fans and handkerchiefs. The band struck up a lively air and added to the din.

Mr. Bryan held up his hand for silence. It was like an incentive to yell louder. The crowd would not be thwarted. Finally Mr. Bryan sat down wearily, but in a second jumped up again with hand upraised for silence. The shouters were getting weary by this time, but the restraining hand made them take a last leap on their efforts.

Senator Jones shouted: "I appeal to this crowd to be in order." But he was not listened to, and the crowd did not cease until it felt like it. Mr. Bryan rose and stepped to the front and center of the speaker's platform. In his hand he had a manuscript copy of his speech. His face was pale, but he was cool and calm. After several attempts, interrupted by spasms of enthusiasm on the part of the audience, Mr. Bryan began in earnest. His voice was firm, but showed signs of hoarseness. He read from manuscript, but occasionally dropped the sheets of paper and spoke earnestly and vehemently without looking at them.

During Mr. Bryan's speech he was frequently interrupted by cheers and applause. His reference to the income tax was loudly cheered, as also was his reference to the sale of bonds. The audience also manifested its approval at various stages of the free silver argument. When some of the more telling points in this discussion were reached the audience yelled with all its might and the speaker was compelled to stop until order was restored. When in conclusion Mr. Bryan said he expected the co-operation of all present a voice cried: "We have it." And the audience again roared in unison.

### BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Committee and Fellow-Citizens: I shall, at a future day and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the Notification Committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering.

"We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but, relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of the evidence of those here assembled, betters, but they may rest assured that no language however violent, no invectives however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hair's-breadth from the course marked out by the national convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention, assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised.

"It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety, and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor for the time being to represent not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the warts of social order and national honor.

"Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which influences them, every purpose which animates them, and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions; they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they believe in the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue; every man is equally entitled to protection by law.

"We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot inure to the virtuous fruits of a virtuous life; we would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of indolence. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal; but that does not mean that all men are or can be equal in possessions, in ability or in merit; it simply means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that Government officials shall not, in making, constraining or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens. I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people. Abraham Lincoln, in his message sent to Congress in December, 1861, said: 'No man living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or

estly earned.' I repeat his language with unqualified approval.

"We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of Government favoritism; they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition. It is the highest endorsement which could be bestowed upon us. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the Government should not only avoid wrong doing, but that it should also prevent wrong doing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal.

"The Chicago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the Supreme Court declaring the income tax unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name of anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as the part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the Supreme Court. The party is simply pledged to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come after its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted. Is there any disloyalty in that pledge? For a hundred years the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the principle which underlies the income tax. Some twenty years ago this same court sustained without a dissenting voice an income tax almost identical with the one recently overthrown. Has not a future court as much right to return to the judicial precedents of a century as the present court had to depart from them? When courts hold rehearings, they admit that error is possible. The late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing.

"While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance, I desire it distinctly understood that I



ARTHUR J. SEWALL.

shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. The last income tax law sought to apportion the burdens of Government more equitably among those who enjoy the protection of the Government. At present the expenses of the Federal Government are collected through internal revenue taxes and import duties, and are especially burdensome upon the poorer classes of society. A law which collects from some citizens more than protection of the Government. At present other citizens less than their share, is simply an indirect means of transferring one man's property to another man's pocket, and while the process may be quite satisfactory to the men who escape just taxation, it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened. The last income law, with its exemption provisions, when considered in connection with other methods of taxation in force, was not unjust to the possessors of large incomes, because they were not compelled to pay a total Federal tax greater than their share.

"Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise of it of the right to dissent from a decision of the Supreme Court. In a Government like ours every public official is a public servant, whether he holds office by election or by appointment; whether he serves for a term of years, or during good behavior, and the people have a right to criticize his official acts. Confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism; free government exists in jealousy, and not in confidence. These are the words of Thomas Jefferson, and I submit that they present a truer conception of popular government than that entertained by those who would prohibit an unfavorable comment upon a court decision. Truth will vindicate itself; only error fears free speech. No public official who conscientiously discharges his duty as he sees it will desire to deny to the citizen who serves to right to discuss his official conduct.

"Now, let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallicism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign had the temerity to do so. Three parties, the Democrats, Populist and Silver parties not only declared for bimetallicism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bimetallicism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represent the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action, on the ground that in their judgment it would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallicism, which the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallicism they condemned monometallicism.

"The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money-owning and the money-changing classes, and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States by the efforts of the money-owners and their friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters on that issue. There can be no sym-

metry or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallicism. Between bimetallicism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadrennial agitation in favor of international bimetallicism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are in fact desirous of securing bimetallicism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallicism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bent upon their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallicism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

"What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. Professor Laughlin, now of the University of Chicago, and one of the highest gold standard authorities, in his work on bimetallicism not only admits that gold does not remain absolutely stable in value, but expressly asserts 'that there is no such thing as a standard of value for future payments, either gold or silver, which remains absolutely invariable.' He even suggests that a multiple standard, wherein the unit is based upon the selling prices of a number of articles of general consumption, would be a more just standard than either gold or silver, or both, because a long-time contract would thereby be paid at its maturity by the same purchasing power as was given in its inception."

"It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallicism, or bimetallicism, or any other system, gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallicism and bimetallicism the Government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities, and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of a dollar to be determined by the number of dollars in circulation. Under monometallicism, not prepared to accept a perfect dollar—that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can.

"Prior to 1873, when there were enough open mints to permit all the gold and silver available for coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of circulation, the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the people of this country; but now, when each step toward a universal gold standard enhances the purchasing power of gold, depresses prices and transfers to the pockets of the creditor class an unearned increment, the influence of this standard money, the same influence as gold, unless we are prepared to accept the natural and legitimate consequences of such an act. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore, the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property.

"Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit conditions, rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver-using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues, prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times. While claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, while appealing to the selfishness of nearly every class of society, recognizing the disposition of the individual voter, to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself. We present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

"The farmers are opposed to the gold standard, because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and, besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed \$1,000 is still compelled to pay \$1,000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollars with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with the falling prices, and besides these items, there are many more. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. Has he not a just complaint against the gold standard?

"The wage earners have been injured by a gold standard, and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1 was signed by the representatives of all, or nearly all, the leading labor organizations and presented to Congress. Wage earners knew that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they knew the employment of less permanent, less work more probable and re-employment less certain. A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money, because money is raising; it also discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry. On the other hand, the restoration of bimetallicism will discourage hoarding, because when prices are steady for rising, money cannot afford to lie idle in the bank vaults.

"Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life

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## VETERANS OF THE WAR CALL UPON M'KINLEY.

Were Members of Twenty-Third Ohio  
Infantry, the Major's Old Regiment.

Assure the Nominee of Their Good  
Will and Support.

McKinley Responds to Their Address,  
Paying High Tribute to General  
Rosecrans and Rutherford B. Hayes,  
Who Served as Colonels of the  
Regiment, and Also Those Who  
Served in the Ranks.

CANTON (O.), Aug. 12.—Regardless of the awful heat, about 100 of the surviving members of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, McKinley's old regiment, to-day marched up to the house of the Republican candidate for the Presidency to assure him of their good will and support. The veterans stood on the lawn under the trees with uncovered heads while Major McKinley spoke to them eloquently and with deep feeling from the veranda. No word that was uttered escaped them and the applause which burst from them with frequency was sincere and hearty. When Major McKinley said: "I believe that it is a good deal better to open up the mints of the United States to the labor of America than to the silver of the world," there was a storm of cheers and applause which continued several minutes.

Captain J. S. Allen was spokesman for the veterans, and in response to his speech Major McKinley said in part:

"Those surviving members of the regiment with which I served for more than four years brings to me peculiar and special gratification. After I look upon this little body of men assembled about me I am vividly reminded how rapidly the years are passing, and with them are passing our old associates of the war.

"We had a great regiment; great in its field officers; great in the character of the rank and file that constituted it. Our hearts go out with tenderness and love. I am sure, to the first Colonel of our regiment, General William S. Rosecrans, in his distant home in California. (Great applause.) We all remember his splendid discipline and gentle qualities, and we remember with what pride we marched under his command in West Virginia in 1861. Nor can we assemble here as we have to-day without recalling the late Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, who was the longest lived of us, Rutherford B. Hayes." (Great cheering.)

Major McKinley also recalled several other field officers, and spoke of the kind deeds of Mrs. Hayes, the mention of each name calling forth loud cheers. He continued:

"I was glad to note in the eloquent speech of my comrade, Captain Allen, that the old Twenty-third Ohio stands in 1896 as the country's flag, (Great applause and cries, 'McKinley, too,') No body could have doubted that the metal from which this old regiment was made. You stand to-day just as unitedly for the honor of the Government and the preservation of its credit and currency. (Cheers.) I do not know what you think about it, but I believe it is a good deal better to open up the mints of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world. (Great cheering and cries of 'You are right,') Washington told us over and over again that there was nothing so important to preserve as the nation's honor. He said that the most important source of strength was the public credit, and that the best method of preserving it was to use it as sparingly as possible."

Major McKinley spoke of the raising of money by Robert Morris for the continental army on his personal honor and credit, and added: "From that hour until now the country's honor has been our sheet anchor in every storm. Lincoln pledged it when in time of war we issued money. He said: 'Every dollar of that money shall be made as good as gold,' and it was left to Rutherford B. Hayes, your old Colonel, as President of the United States, to execute that promise in the resumption of specie payments in 1879. (Cheering and applause.) When Robert Morris said that they had nothing to give but their honor, there was behind his words three millions of struggling patriots. To-day behind the nation's honor are seventy millions of free men, who mean to keep this Government and its honor and integrity and credit unquestioned." (Great applause.)

A large bouquet of handsome flowers was presented to Mrs. McKinley after the speaking. A number of telegrams were read.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Volunteers in reunion sent greeting, and wished Major McKinley success.

These were also read: Grand Island, Neb. Eight hundred members of the McKinley and Hobart Clubs of Grand Island send greetings and pledge you our active support. Fremont, Neb. McKinley and Hobart Club of Fremont, 700 greetings to the standard bearer of the Republican hosts whose battle cry is 'Protection and sound money,' and pledge to him their earnest support and assure him that the 'Prettiest City' will give him a large majority for the Republican candidate in November.

Two hundred members of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteers will call on Major McKinley to-morrow.

### The Cleveland Strike.

CLEVELAND (O.), Aug. 12.—Judge Noble to-day denied the application of the Brown Hoisting Company's locked-out employes for an injunction to restrain Mayor McKisson from calling additional militia into service, to restrain the Brown Company from arming its employes and to compel the company to carry out the agreement made with the locked-out men on July 27th.