

WHITNEY SPEAKS.

He Would Not Accept the Democratic Nomination.

BUT SOUNDS A NOTE OF WARNING

To His Party, Which Has Gone Mad On the Silver Question.

FREE SILVER MEANS TROUBLE

And Rain, and He Looks to See the Democratic Party Disrupted—His Purpose is Going to Chicago to Try to Stop the Tide in the Direction of Populism—Democrats of the East Will Not Support the Proposed Platform—Free Coinage without International Agreement is Impossible.

NEW YORK, June 21.—William C. Whitney to-day made public a statement in which he defines the political situation, makes his position clear as regards his decision to remain in this country instead of going to Europe, and concludes by saying that he is not a presidential possibility; that he would not run if nominated, and would not serve if elected.

The full text of the statement is as follows: "I find it necessary to make a public statement embodying my views on the situation, to correct misconceptions and save time now occupied in answering questions.



Hon. W. C. Whitney.

"Far too much importance has been attached to my decision to go to the Chicago convention. I have been practically out of politics for four years and there are now many of the eastern Democrats who can do much more than I can for the party. I shall not assume any position of leadership. My decision to stay is simply based on the duty of every person who believes in the party for its principles, to stay by and lend his aid and take his chances when the great crisis is upon the Democratic party. Fundamental differences of principle exist inside the party, marked almost by sectional lines.

"The great question to my mind is whether the party meets in convention now as in 1892 with issues and differences that are for the moment irreconcilable. For the past fifteen years leaders of public opinion in the south and west have been advocating a radical remedy for existing ill of the free coinage of silver, to wit, with or without the co-operation of other nations.

"It has come to be believed in quite generally and conscientiously. A large majority of the delegates to the coming Democratic convention have been elected by the people for the purpose of incorporating that doctrine into the platform of the Democratic party.

"Our people, on the other hand, entirely disagree with these views and believe almost universally that it will bring general ruin to the business and prosperity of the country. It is deemed a new doctrine when proposed to be incorporated into the platform of the national Democracy. It is true that in no previous platform of the party can it specifically be found. Consequently party obligations heretofore assumed oblige them to subscribe to it. Under these circumstances, if the results of the Democratic convention should be to establish as the issue of this campaign the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, independent of other nations, in the intensity of feeling likely to arise it is to be seriously apprehended that a disruption of the Democratic party might occur. Certainly no substantial following could be secured for the doctrine among eastern Democrats. They might not vote the Republican ticket for other reasons (being that the Republican platform is a departure from the Democratic platform in the east would not, in my opinion, vote for it.

"This movement for free coinage purports to have for its object the establishment and maintenance of gold and silver as the money of the country upon equal terms with each other and at a parity of purchasing power, if, by the proposed measure that object could be secured there would be no substantial disagreement in the party. Every national Democratic platform that has heretofore spoken upon the subject has declared that a disruption of policy. But the maintenance of the double standard at the present time is not a questionable desire, it is a question of ability. The commercial value of silver has declined in the markets of the world.

"Whatever the causes are and whoever is to blame, the fact is that silver has declined and free coinage now at 16 to 1 is the same as our offering for all the silver in the world about twice what it is selling for in the market. International exchanges are paid in gold. And it would seem plain that if we, under these conditions, open our mints to the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of comparative value which is largely at variance with the commercial value of the two metals, we must take the entire surplus ourselves, maintain it in the hands of the government, and pay out with gold, or else go to a silver basis. In 1873 closed her mints, and she abandoned the experiment, leaving herself unequal to the task alone, and at that time it was much less difficult for silver was then at par with gold of the ratio in use, and even England's mints in India were open to the free coinage of silver. If the experiment of maintaining the parity of the

two metals at a coinage standard was difficult then, it would seem to be positively hopeless now without international agreement. Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and Austria believe in a double standard, and desire to establish it, but no one, two or three of them does themselves able to maintain the double standard, even with the co-operation of the United States. If the result of the measures proposed would be to carry us to a silver basis, it is not felt here that such a proposition would be in line with the principles of the Democratic party. It is not the joint standard with the purchasing power of the dollars at parity with the gold, but it is changing from one standard to another, and that change being due to a depreciated coin.

"And it is also felt, aside from the absence of any Democratic principle to sustain it, that you cannot have such a disturbance of value as would come from changing from a gold to a silver basis without such a shock to confidence, the hoarding of gold and the contraction of your available circulating medium as would bring, in the opinion of our people, the worst panic and distress we have ever seen in this country. The creditor classes are prepared for it. The obligations, mortgages, railroad, and otherwise, are quite generally payable in gold. Debts would still have to be payable in gold, but wages in silver. The sufferers, as usual, would be the poorer classes.

"This movement, purporting to be in the interest of the joint standard, comes at a most inopportune time, in my opinion.

"There has never been a time when the prospects of international action favorable to the joint standard were at all as promising as at the present moment. But an all-advised, unsuccessful attempt here would discredit the cause of the world over.

"From the discussion of the last twenty years it has come to pass that among the persons in Europe who are trained recognized scientists upon monetary and economic questions, scarcely one is not at the present moment advocating the desirability of the joint standard as the real solution of the monetary difficulties of the world. This includes every professor engaged in teaching or lecturing on these subjects in the universities of Great Britain. They are agreed upon the desirability of it and that it is entirely practicable, if established and maintained by agreement of the principles of the monetary nations. It would be expected that with such a general consensus of scientific opinion as is to be found abroad upon this subject, it would come rapidly to be the generally received opinion of the nations to be effected by a wise settlement of the problem. Such is the case. Of the monetary nations, Germany was the one that in 1882 practically broke up the conference which met at the suggestion of the United States. She instructed her delegates to meet and talk, but to state to the conference that she would not change the imperial standard. As her standard was gold, that announcement ended all possibility of any practical results from that conference. Since that time and within the last year her legislative assemblies have specifically, by votes of instruction to her ministers, changed her attitude upon that point. So that the specific rejection of Germany encountered by the conference of 1882 has been since considered and withdrawn.

"At the present moment Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Holland, Belgium and the United States wish to cooperate for the establishment and maintenance of the joint standard by international agreement and (a most important circumstance) Great Britain has recently, within three months in fact, made a most important concession. She has said: 'We will do for you as much as you can do for yourself. We will make this great contribution to a bi-metallic system. We will go back upon deliberately arranged methods of providing a currency for India. We will reopen a currency for India. We will engage that they shall be kept open, and we shall therefore provide for a free coinage of silver within the limits of the British empire, for a population greater in number than the populations of Germany, France and America put together.'

"Into this long and now just about to be successful struggle for the establishment of the joint standard it is proposed that we should intervene by assuming to establish it alone. Against this proposed action on our part these great believers in and workers for the cause strenuously protest. They say to us: 'You cannot succeed and your failure will discredit the cause.'

"The recent article of Dr. Ahrendt in the North American Review shows very clearly the views taken by our friends abroad upon this subject. He has some much and probably more than any living man to advocate and bring to its dominating position in Germany this cause. One of the original organizers of the Bi-metallic League in Europe and the leader of public opinion in Europe upon this subject, it was upon his motion that the Prussian chamber of deputies within the last year. He expresses the opinion of free coinage undertaken by the United States alone would simply end in silver monometallism and the credit and put back to the very beginning of the world over.

"It is a question not what we wish, but what we are able to do. A strong man may undertake a task too great for his strength and break down.

"It cannot be denied that the feeling among our people is that free coinage by the United States alone will not give us the gold and silver money at a parity with each other (which is the assumption upon which it is taken), but will bring us to silver monometallism and a change in our standard of value and that change, it is believed, cause immediate ruin to our country, and no permanent and intense feeling of a general indignation to be reconciled, it is impossible to anticipate. The Democratic party stands for principles desirable to be maintained for the good of the country. Most any sacrifice might be asked of Democrats for the sake of the party and they would cheerfully make it.

their standard of value as would arise from such action. And it will, in my opinion, overwhelm the persons who undertook it.

"It ought not to be necessary for me to say anything of a personal nature. I find myself, however, spoken of here and there as a possible candidate; not very seriously or prominently, but sufficiently to attract attention, if I should fail to notice it. It sometimes affects one's influence in cases like the present. I have no personal motive in entering this fight. I have said that I would not be a candidate. I will add, copying the emphatic language once used by the late General Sherman (I think you remember it correctly), 'I will not run if nominated, nor serve if elected.'

"I am not foolish enough to suppose that any eastern man could be nominated by this convention, much less that I could sympathize thoroughly with the feeling in the south that has caused the uprising and will find its expression at Chicago, but as to the principle which the uprising has brought forth and the issues being framed, I entirely disagree.

"WILLIAM C. WHITNEY."

The New York Democracy. SARATOGA, N. Y., June 21.—A few politicians have already reached this city and more are expected to-morrow to attend the state Democratic convention called for the purpose of selecting delegates to the national Democratic convention. The state convention will be held in this city next Wednesday.

Senator David B. Hill is not expected here until Tuesday morning and the meeting of the committee on the state will be held on Tuesday night.

The refusal of William C. Whitney to accept a large, has led to a complication and several candidates have sprung up. A line of policy it has been said, has been marked out, so that there will be a united delegation to the national convention. This has led to a proposal of one name from that organization, if Mr. Whitney still refuses to accept. Ex-secretary Charles S. Fairchild is the name mentioned to-night, but no confirmation of the matter has been received. The organization from Kings county, however, are presenting the name of Patrick McCarren, the state senator from that place, for the vacancy. The other names upon the ticket for delegates at large have had no opposition. They are Rowell F. Flower, Edward Murphy, and Senator Hill.

ARE FOR TELLER. But There will be Contesting Democratic Delegations from Texas. AUSTIN, Texas, June 21.—Some of the silver delegates to the state Democratic convention which meets here Tuesday next, arrived in the city to-day and when seen by an Associated Press representative stated that individually they were not at all averse to the endorsement of Teller by the Democrats; that as the issue of the campaign was to be made on silver and gold, they believed that all factions irrespective of party lines would affiliate to win the battle; that Teller would poll a strong Republican following and if the Democrats and Populists endorsed his candidacy and supported him that he would undoubtedly be the next President. The address issued by the Populists in St. Louis yesterday endorsing Teller, it is learned, caused many of the silver Democrats who arrived to-day that they would work in the state convention Tuesday for an endorsement of Teller and that they believed they could secure the Chicago delegation for him.

The sound money convention, which also meets here Tuesday, will, of course, send only gold men to Chicago and will endorse Cleveland and Carlisle.

MRS. FLEMING'S NERVE. She Expects to be Acquitted and Seems Very Confident. NEW YORK, June 21.—Mary Almont Livingston Fleming, confined in the Tombs prison, charged with having poisoned her mother, Mrs. Bliss, expects to be free this week.

"The summing up will probably be tomorrow," and I think that by Tuesday the recorder will charge the jury. I firmly believe I shall be acquitted. I have been confined here ten months, a long time, and although I have kept up well through it all, I have undergone a severe nervous strain.

Mrs. Fleming said if acquitted she would spend the summer at some seaside resort. She then expects to return to her relatives in this city and live down the charges made against her.

THE CUBAN WAR. Insurgents Lose Heavily in Skirmishes. The Government Reports. HAVANA, June 21.—As a result of skirmishes in Pinar del Rio, Havana and Santa Clara provinces, the insurgents have sustained a loss of 19 killed, 11 wounded and 14 missing, while the troops had three killed and five wounded. Forty insurgents have also surrendered to the authorities at various points.

In the districts of Las Minnas, Gallego and Bacuranao, near Havana, the insurgents have committed several outrages committed through the country, many families are moving into the towns.

The insurgents have burned ten thousand cords of wood on the plantation of San Rafael.

To Conquer the United States. MADRID, June 21.—The Liberals have introduced into the senate a motion censuring the United States and its attitude towards Cuba.

Hot at a Butcher's Picnic. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, June 21.—The butchers of Omaha, Kansas City and Sioux City held a competition match here to-day which several thousand people attended. The affair culminated in a riot and the entire police force was required to quell the affair. Thomas Brown was fatally stabbed, Frank Kane dangerously hurt and probably two dozen more or less injured.

CLEAR AS DAY

Is Foraker's Statement of the Republican Position

ON MONEY ISSUE AS ADOPTED.

Shows Teller's Untenable Ground in the Right Light.

THE PARTY HAS NOT CHANGED

One Iota, but Stands Where It Has Always Stood on the Question—Free Coinage Can Only be Gained Through International Agreement, and that is Where the Republican Party Has Always Been. St. Louis Platform Proposes Nothing New—Teller's Excuse for Bolting was Flimsy.

CINCINNATI, O., June 21.—In view of Senator-elect Foraker's relation to the making of the platform at St. Louis, and his relations with Senator Teller four years ago, in a similar capacity, his utterance on the subject of gold and silver last night in his ratification speech becomes of peculiar interest. He said: "I want to take advantage of this opportunity to say a word about the effort now being made to make it appear that the Republican party declared in its money plank for something new at St. Louis. That is not true.

"The declaration of the Republican party, as embodied in its money plank at St. Louis, defines exactly what has been the position of the Republican party through all these years in regard to this silver question. Silver was demonetized in 1873 and ever since that we have been fighting for the gold standard. About the same time several of the leading nations of Europe demonetized silver and ever since that time an effort has been made to go back to bi-metallicism. We have had in that behalf three international monetary conferences, the object of which was to agree with other nations upon an international ratio, according to which we could have the free coinage of silver. But all these efforts have failed.

"It has been constantly and repeatedly declared by both parties that bi-metallicism was desirable in preference to gold. Both parties have agreed that we could maintain the party of the two metals and bring about bi-metallicism again by an international agreement. Some people have insisted in the meantime that if we could not do it that way, we should do it alone without regard to what other nations might say. The Republican party has constantly, consistently and persistently stood up against that idea.

"Four years ago when we held the convention at Minneapolis, it was my fortune to be the chairman of the committee on resolutions. It was at the St. Louis convention, and it was my fortune to be associated with Senator Teller on that committee. He and his associates from the silver states came to the convention and came before that committee asking us to insert a plank pledging the Republican party to the free coinage of silver. We refused to do it. We declared that we were in favor of international bi-metallicism, but that until that was brought about it would be our policy to maintain silver at a parity with gold, but insisting no more of it than could be maintained at a parity with gold.

They Accepted It. "They accepted the result and remained in the Republican party. That declaration was simply a declaration as to the one adopted the other day, that we would stand precisely where we were until we could do better. We were agreed that we could safely undertake to have bi-metallicism by international agreement; we were unwilling and refused to attempt it by free and independent coinage.

"They did not feel called upon to go into the party then; their consciences did not seem to trouble them so much as they do now. They remained in the party four years longer. When the last session of Congress commenced, as a result of this demoralizing free trade experiment, the government was found to have deficient revenues, not enough to meet its current expenses. A bill was prepared in the house and passed that body without partisan division, almost providing for an increase of revenue. That bill was known as the Dingley bill. It went to the senate. The national credit, the national honor, the national life was at stake. These gentlemen said the bill was unconstitutional, but they refused to vote for it (that is, six of these gentlemen from silver states did), unless the great majority who did not agree with them would sacrifice their convictions and vote for the free, unlimited and unrestricted coinage of silver. The great majority in the senate would not be convinced by that minority.

"That action upon the part of these people directed the attention of the country to that subject as it had not been directed before. And, therefore, when we met at St. Louis, conditions were ripe, not for the Republican party, but for more explicit declarations of our principles than we had heretofore made, and, inasmuch as they had thrown down the gauge of battle by demanding free silver and seeking to coerce us to accept, we concluded that was a good time to meet them half way. They appeared before the committee, and were part of the committee, just as they were four years ago. They made the same demand; we made the same answer, but when we came to make it so plain all will understand, and so we declared that we were unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until we can have an international agreement, and in the meantime we will preserve the existing gold standard.

No Cause to Hail. "To conclude with a word, when Senator Teller and his associates bolted the party at the St. Louis convention, they had no cause for it whatever that did not exist four years before, at the Minneapolis convention, and when the Republican party made the declaration it did make at St. Louis, it did not change its position in any particular, or in any way, but it was certain in order that there could be a settlement of that question that the proposition for free, independent and unlimited coinage of silver is a proposition that we will not entertain. We will not entertain it because, in our judgment, it does not, as Senator Teller and his associates claim, mean bi-metallicism, but simply silver monometallism.

"We go into this fight, therefore, with our gallant standard bearer representing to the people of America protection to American industries and American labor, and an absolute sound dollar, which will do our business. An absolutely sound dollar, not simply for the

banker and the merchant, but for the wage-earner as well. When a man does a full day's work, he is entitled to have a full one hundred cents in the dollar with which he is paid, and all propose that the dollar we put into circulation—the metallic dollar—shall be worth one hundred cents in gold all over the world, no matter whether it carries the eagle and superscriptions or not. Take a silver dollar and pound into bullion and it is worth fifty-four cents, take a gold dollar and pound it into bullion and it is worth 100 cents all over the world. Nobody is cheated by that kind of a dollar; nobody is misled by it; no distrust is excited, everybody has confidence in it; and when Governor McKinley shall have been elected prospectively will at once come again, because that will insure a protective tariff, reciprocity and a sound currency."

HANNA'S SUNDAY. McKinley's Manager Has Not Yet Decided Where Headquarters will be. CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 21.—Mr. M. A. Hanna spent Sunday at his home here, enjoying a much needed rest. Among his guests were Colonel Fred. Grant, H. C. Evans, of Tennessee, and General William M. Osborne, of Boston. Mr. Hanna was asked this afternoon where the headquarters of the national committee would be established. He said he had not given the matter much thought as yet. He said, however, that he might spend some time in New York during the campaign. When asked if he knew what Governor McKinley's plans for the campaign were, Mr. Hanna said he had not yet consulted the governor. He did not know whether Mr. McKinley would make any speeches or not. Mr. Hanna will go to Canton to-morrow to see the governor.

THREE KILLED. A Deplorable Grade-Crossing Accident Near Atlantic City. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21.—Three men were instantly killed and a fourth probably fatally injured in a grade crossing accident at Absecon to-day. The dead are: George Huber, aged sixty years; Frederick Huber, his son, aged thirty-two years, of Germania, this county; and Harry Hentler, of Philadelphia. The injured man is Joseph Sabl, of Galloway, a member of the board of freeholders.

The men left Germania about 7 o'clock this morning for a day's pleasure in a top-covered wagon, drawn by a pair of spirited horses. Upon reaching Absecon the animals either became unmanageable, or the driver, young Huber, attempted to turn the wagon around at the crossing, when it struck the tracks. The train was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The wagon partly over the tracks when the train struck it full and threw the men in all directions. The Hubers were caught into the engine, which was running against the station with a horse on top of him. Sabl fell upon his side on the platform, breaking an arm in two places, fracturing three ribs and puncturing a hole in one of his lungs.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION In Canadian Politics—Elections to be Held This Week. TORONTO, Ont., June 21.—The general elections which will take place throughout Canada next Wednesday, upon an issue which has agitated the country for the past five years. The election is in the nature of a plebiscite in which he one question is, shall parliament pass the remedial bill forcing separate schools on the unwilling province of Manitoba, or shall it not?

Separate schools is meant a provision for two systems of schools, one for Roman Catholics alone, and both maintained by public funds, under a double system of taxation. Manitoba in 1890 declared for a single non-sectarian system, for which all were taxed alike, and from which all might derive equal benefit.

Three were Drowned. ZANESVILLE, Ohio, June 21.—Grant Harvey and Miss Emma Collins, of South Zanesville, and Miss Luella Evans, of Maysville, this city, were drowned in the Muskingum, south of the city this afternoon.

After walking down the river on the west side for about two miles they attempted to cross the street in an old skiff, but the skiff filled with water so rapidly that when they were in the middle of the stream Mr. Collins, who accompanied them, jumped out to push the boat while Mr. Harvey who was unable to swim, rowed. The ladies became frightened and rushed to Mr. Harvey, capsizing and unable to lend assistance, swam to shore and called for aid. The three drowned, clinging to each other.

A Trolley Accident. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 21.—More than twenty passengers on two open street cars were injured to-night in a peculiar accident at Frankford, a suburb of this city. One of the cars were returning from and the other going to a nearby pleasure park. They ran on parallel tracks. Both were so crowded that many of the passengers stood on the sidewalk footways and then the cars attempted to pass each other at a rapid rate of speed. A jam resulted. Nine of the passengers were internally injured and were taken to hospitals, but it is not thought that any fatalities will follow.

North American Turnaround. LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 21.—The North American Turnaround society, which met in this city for a three days' session to-day, held their annual business meeting at Turner hall this morning. The National Speaker Bureau, of St. Louis, called the meeting to order and delivered the annual address, in which he stated the number of societies as 505, representing a membership of 38,831. The value of halls owned by the society is estimated at \$3,500,000, and other real estate at \$1,200,000.

Steamship Movements. HAVRE—Arrived, La Touraine, New York. SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed, Saale, New York. QUEENSTOWN—Sailed, Lucania, New York. SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived, Paris, New York. NEW YORK—Arrived, Cufic, Liverpool. BOSTON—Arrived, Cephalonia, Liverpool. BOSTON—Sailed, Peruvian, Glasgow.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, thunder showers, followed by fair at night, brisk southwesterly to westerly winds. For Ohio, thunder showers, followed by fair at night, brisk southwesterly to westerly winds.

Local Temperature. The temperature 82 at 10 a. m. observed by U. S. Weather Bureau at corner Fourth and Market streets, was as follows: 9 a. m. 83; 10 a. m. 82; 11 a. m. 81; 12 m. 80; 1 p. m. 79; 2 p. m. 78; 3 p. m. 77; 4 p. m. 76; 5 p. m. 75; 6 p. m. 74; 7 p. m. 73; 8 p. m. 72; 9 p. m. 71; 10 p. m. 70; 11 p. m. 69; midnight 68.

MCKINLEY'S PASTOR

Preaches From Text, "Make Your Calling and Election Sure."

A VERY HAPPY APPLICATION

Of the Scriptural Injunction is Made.

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS COME

In Every Mail, Supplementing the Thousands of Congratulatory Messages Already Received—A Hearty Nistive From Senator John Sherman—One From Senator Davis and Another from the Son of Stephen A. Douglass—Mark Hanna Expected to Arrive in Canton To-day—A Terrible Storm.

CANTON, June 21.—Sunday has brought temporary peace and quiet to the citizens of Canton. Aside from the profuse decorations that greet the eye on every hand, there has been no sign of the stirring scenes of the past week. It was bright and beautiful this morning when Major McKinley and Mrs. General Russell Hastings, accompanied by Captain Hastings for his text, "Make your calling and election sure." "Make your text, drove to the First M. E. church, a handsome structure two blocks from the public square. Governor McKinley, thirty years ago, was superintendent of the Sunday school of this church, while his wife was Sunday school teacher in the First Presbyterian church, two blocks west, in which they were married twenty-five years ago. The church was crowded and Governor McKinley's fellow church members gave him a warm greeting. Fifty newspaper reporters were present. The pastor Dr. E. P. Edmunds, chose for his text, "Make your text, things ye shall never fail."

Dr. Edmunds made his sermon personally applicable and he referred in a happy manner to the result of the St. Louis convention last week. In his sermon were these thoughts: "We have just passed through a week whose significance none are disposed to underestimate. The highest attainment of free government was illustrated and the sacred privilege of American citizenship exercised in the choice of men and measures representing a vast number of our fellow citizens. Two other conditions of successful Christian candidacy I group under one head. They are caution and enthusiasm. Three reets upon the candidate the responsibility of carelessness, which he is in duty bound to regard. Men put forward as standard bearers by all political parties studied care, run their word and act that their cause may not suffer. What on the part of other men would be inconsequential from him would be startling and disastrous. You have yet in mind a party which attributes its presidential Waterloo to three words untimely spoken"—but the doctor did not utter the words, "rum, Romanism and rebellion."

"A second requirement of a sure election is to have a platform and then stand upon it. It is your privilege, it is your necessity to be absolutely fearless in this world of everything save the favor of God. True courage comes from right belief and right desire. Two other conditions of successful Christian candidacy I group under one head. They are caution and enthusiasm. Three reets upon the candidate the responsibility of carelessness, which he is in duty bound to regard. Men put forward as standard bearers by all political parties studied care, run their word and act that their cause may not suffer. What on the part of other men would be inconsequential from him would be startling and disastrous. You have yet in mind a party which attributes its presidential Waterloo to three words untimely spoken"—but the doctor did not utter the words, "rum, Romanism and rebellion."

At the conclusion of the services Governor McKinley gave his arm to his aged mother, who, at eighty-seven, is a regular church-goer, and escorted her to her modest carriage at the church door. His wife's health does not permit her attendance at church. To-day, however, she listened to the services by telephone.

This afternoon Governor McKinley and wife, accompanied by Gen. and Mrs. Hastings, took a short drive. They just escaped a terrific wind and rain storm, which destroyed many handsome decorations, blew down trees and burned out trolley motors.

Thousands of Others. Postmaster Monot has had a large drawer as large as several ordinary compartments, set aside for the presidential nominee's mail. To-day when Fred, the colored attendant at the Market street home, went for the mail he found more than he could carry and had to haul a carriage to come home and as he undertook to gather the bulky bundles of letters in his arms and step from the carriage to the stone curb, his strength failed him. A thousand of the letters and more went to the pavement and he had to make two trips to carry them into the house, and when they were assorted, and the envelope had opened there, among them was this one from an Ohio statesman, who had been a presidential candidate several times himself, but who is a devoted friend of Governor McKinley, who stood so loyally for him and refused to stand as a candidate to the convention of 1888:

"MANFIELD, Ohio, June 21, 1896. "My Dear Sir—I have not hurried in sending you my congratulations for your nomination as the President of the United States, but they are not less hearty and sincere. I will gladly do all I can to secure your triumphant election. Give to Mrs. McKinley my good wishes, in which Mrs. Sherman joins. "JOHN SHERMAN."

Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, who withdrew as presidential candidate the day of his state's Republican convention, had also written and this is what he said: "ST. PAUL, Minn., June 21. "Hon. William McKinley, Canton, Ohio. "Dear Sir—Permit me to add my congratulations to the many that you are receiving. Your nomination is a fulfillment and realization of Republican principles decreed by the people themselves. I feel sure that history will date from that nomination the greatest epoch of prosperity for the American people that they ever enjoyed."

"C. K. DAVIS."

Other notable congratulatory reads: A. L. Dobbin, President Union Veterans League, Minneapolis, wired: "You comrades of the Union Veterans League of this city tender you their hearty congratulations, pledge their earnest support and say that our North Star flag will give you next November 30, 1896, a victory."

The son of Abraham Lincoln's political opponent in olden days in Illinois, "Stephen A. Douglass, wired: "McKinleyism originated as a term of reproach, has become the only slogan of success."

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