Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and all complaints prevalent in the Summer, are quickly cured with

PAIN-KILLER

This good old remedy, if kept in the house, will save many sleepless nights, many dollars in doctor's bills, and no end of suffering. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

MINNEAPOLIS.

OFFICE 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Schedules filed in the insolvency of Johnsen & Peterson show assets amounting to $339.73 and liabilities amounting to $177.82.

The championship in the tennis singles for the Northwest will be decided Saturday afternoon at the Park avenue tennis courts. Among the players will be Carr B. Neel, who will compete with George K. Belden. The match will be called at 3 o'clock.

Letters of administration were granted yesterday to Judge Charles B. Elliott in the estate of his brother, the late Joseph R. Elliott, his bond in the sum of $3,000 being approved by the court and filed.

Judge Jamison has filed an order granting a new trial in the suit brought by J. P. Rea, as receiver of the Bank of New England, against George A. & W. M. Brackett to recover on a $2,500 judgment.

The two-story frame dwelling belonging to a Miss Will at Forty-third street and Thirty-fourth avenue south was burned to the ground at an early hour yesterday morning. The fire started from a defective chimney. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,000.

Judge Belden yesterday morning granted Jessie P. Riordan a divorce from John P. Riordan. Martha J. Wheeler proved the desertion of Edwin Wheeler and was given a bill of divorce. The case of Walter F. B. Starrett against Mary E. Starrett was continued for further evidence.

The Great Northern Railroad company will build a grain elevator on the site of the burned "A," near the Lyndale avenue crossing, of 1,500,000 bushels capacity. The permit was issued to Samuel Hill. The elevator is expected to be ready for use by Dec. 1.

Julia Marlowe-Taber and Robert Taber, who each season bring us something entirely new in the Shakespearean or standard drama, will appear at the Metropolitan next Monday evening in "Romola." In addition to "Romola," the Tabers will present "As You Like It," "Much Ado About Nothing" and "Romeo and Juliet." The sale of seats will commence this morning.

Next week the Bijou will witness the first farce comedy of the season and it is safe to predict a strong welcome, owing to the immense popularity of this style of play in this city. "Town Topics" is a new skit and has never been seen in this district. It is described as a laughable concoction, not heavily burdened with a plot, but contining sufficient connection to hang together a host of laughable scenes, incidents and climaxes.

Schdules filed yesterday morning in the assignment of J. A. Shea show the liabilities to be $31,900.67, of which $21,120.58 are in the accounts and bills payable. The assets are nominally placed at $61,111.30, of which the larger part is in accounts receivable, and $9,511.32 in claims against various railways and express companies. The stock of merchandise is placed at $2,846.57.

SIX YEARS FOR VAIL.

He Tells a Sensational Story of His Attempt to Escape.

The federal court room was well filled yesterday when Judge Lochren called the first case, that of Owen E. Vail. Vail had plead guilty some time ago to an indictment charging him with counterfeiting, and was before the court for sentence. In a somewhat lengthy statement to the court, Vail said that he was not guilty of passing, nor of having any part in the manufacturing of the counterfeit money found by police authorities in his house on Tenth avenue south.

He created something of a sensation by claiming that he did not escape from the United States marshal on the train coming from Chicago. His version of the affair was that when the train was going through Wisconsin, the marshal said to him, "Vail, I think the commissioner will not hold you, are you anxious to have your liberty?" Vail claims to have replied, "I am getting old, and I do not care to be confined. I have some friends in Wisconsin."

The marshal then said, according to Vail: "Well, I'm going to take a sleep."

After the marshal had gone to sleep and the train made the next stop Vail left it.

After hearing Vail's statement Judge Lochren sentenced him to six years in the state prison and imposed a fine of $100.

REDS CHOOSE CHIEFS.

Judge Daniel, of Georgia, Named for Great Insohonee.

The session of the Red Men yesterday afternoon was devoted almost entirely to the election of officers. Judge Robert T. Daniel, of Griffin, Ga., the present Great Senior Sagamore, was the unanimous choice of the council for Great Incohonee. Major George E. Green, of Binghamton, N. Y., the present Great Junior Sagamore, was elevated to fill the office of Great Senior Sagamore. Although several Red Men had announced themselves as candidates for the office of Great Junior Sagamore, at the last moment they all withdrew in favor of E. D. Wiley, of Des Moines, who was the unanimous choice of the council. By virtue of his past office, Great Incohonee Paton was named to fill the office of Great Phophet. C. Conley, of Philadelphia, who has been acting Great Chief of Records for some months past, was elected to that position. Wm. Provin will continue as Great Keeper of Wampum for the next two years. The appointive offices, of which there are several, will be filled by Great Incohonee-elect Daniel this morning. Considerable routine business was disposed of during the afternoon, prior to the election, of importance only to the Red Men themselves.

In the evening at the Lyceum theatre the great pale faces of the state of Minnesota bade a kindly welcome to the visiting Red Men. Gov. Clough and Mayor Pratt delivered the speeches of welcome.

FUSION BECOMES CONFUSION.

Two Candidates Have Withdrawn From the Ticket.

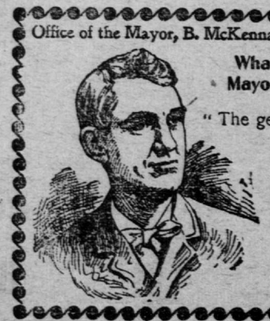
The candidates on the Democratic county ticket met in the rooms of the Hennepin league to name a member of the joint committee of seven, who will manage the campaign for the fusionists. Michael Breslauer was named as their choice. The fusionists are not making much headway, owing to disagreements among themselves. The Democrats are suspicious of the Populists; and the Pops of their fellow workers, the Democrats. All agree that the fusion scheme was bad politics, and neither side will exert themselves to see it win at the polls in November. Two of the candidates have withdrawn from the ticket, J. S. Ingalls, nominee for probate judge, and H. D. Stocker, nominee for the legislature in the Thirty-fourth district. Democrats are criticising the action of their candidates in agreeing to the plan of having the campaign managed by a committee of seven, of which they have but three members.

Old Newspaper Man Gone.

One of the old settlers of Minneapolis, who at one time was prominent in every public enterprise of the city, but who, in recent years has been in comparative retirement, died last evening. It was W. A. Miller. Death came at 8:30 o'clock, after a lingering illness, extending over four years, but which had practically run its course four weeks ago, when he was compelled to take to his bed. Mr. Miller came to Minneapolis in 1875 to become the manager of the Minneapolis end of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Pioneer Press. It was in this capacity that Mr. Miller had much to do with public matters in Minneapolis.

Office of the Mayor, B. McKenna, Pittsburgh

What Mayor **McKenna** Says:



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Bernard McKenna

"Mayor of Pittsburgh, Pa."

Avoid substitutes. Ask for the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York

WEDDED TO ANGELS

MESSIAH SCHWEINFURTH AND TWO FOLLOWERS TAKE UNTO THEMSELVES WIVES.

SENSATION AT THE ALTAR.

THE CULMINATION OF THE ROMANTIC CAREER OF THE CHURCH TRIUMPHANT.

'HAHA PEOPLE IN A FLURRY

Over the Rumor That the Earthly Heaven Is to Be Transferred From Rockford.

George Jacob Schweinfurth, the so-called Messiah of Rockford, Ill., the founder and leader of the Church Triumphant, whose chief tabernacle is a farm house on what is known as Mount Zion, near the above named city, a man whose fame has spread throughout the length and breadth of the land for his religious teachings and alleged irregular practices, was quietly married last evening in Minneapolis to Mrs. Aurora I. Tuttle, his leading angel. The ceremony was performed at the Church of the Redeemer, Eighth street and Second avenue south, by Dr. Marion D. Shutter, and was in every sense a solemn and impressive scene.

The marriage is of especial interest from the fact that for the first time the Church Triumphant recognizes in a public manner the desires of the flesh, and admits the authority of state and church in the union of man and woman. Although the Rockford heaven has been open to repentant sinners for the past ten years or more, during which time branch heavens have been established in Kansas City, Chicago, Buena Vista, St. Charles City and Minneapolis and several other places, in none of these has the rite of legal marriage been celebrated, and Minneapolis is favored with the distinction of the first union of saints and apostles.

The marriage of the founder of the strange order is graced by the marriage of two couples of his followers, and Rev. Marion Shutter is selected of all the divine representatives in the city to tie the knot.

The auditorium of the church was lighted, and at a quarter before 8 o'clock the few invited guests began to arrive. They included the brother of the leading character, Nicholas Schweinfurth, of Jackson, Mich.; Chas. C. Whitney, his wife, daughter and son, and several friends of the contracting parties, a dozen in all, without the brides and grooms.

At 8 o'clock the side doors of the church were opened, and the three couples entered the church, Mr. Schweinfurth and Mrs. Tuttle taking the lead, Albert L. Teft and Miss A'Mari Schweinfurth following, and W. G. Weldon and Miss Bertha I. Olson bringing up the rear. They marched slowly about the altar, and stood facing the pastor, with the guests immediately behind them. Without loss of time the

CEREMONY WAS BEGUN.

"My friends," began Dr. Shutter, with open prayer book, in which was a written copy of the service which Mr. Schweinfurth and composed for the occasion, "we are met to celebrate the marriage of the men and women before us." He paused, and Mr. Schweinfurth pronounced the following words:

"We, in the name of Emanuel, and in the adorable presence of God, and in the presence of this representative of church and state, do promise to be to each other all that pure love can make us forever and forever and forever." Hhere he paused, and his voice was joined by that of the bride in the words:

"This is our troth given and pledged each to the other."

The preacher then asked, "Do you make any visible pledge that you will fulfill these vows?" and a heavy gold band passed from the groom to the preacher. Miss Mary Whitney stepped up and removed the white glove from the hand of the bride, and the ring was placed upon the fourth finger of the left hand. "In the name of God, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me by the state, I now pronounce you husband and wife."

The bride stood straight and appeared collected, while a hectic flush redened the fair complexion of the groom, it being his first experience.

The same formula was gone through with for each of the other marriages, except that the preacher was obliged to dictate to them the words to be repeated. They however, did their parts well, and the earnestness with which the words were spoken indicated that it was much more than a mere repetition of words. The three knots tied, the preacher prayed for the blessing of God upon the marriages, during which the couples stood with low bowed heads. They then faced about and were congratulated by their friends.

Taken as a whole the service was simple and impressive. At its conclusion, the couples and their friends repaired to the Whitney residence, 3114 Fifteenth avenue south, where a reception was held in their honor to all members of the church and their friends in the city. As the bridal carriages drove up to the house, carpets were extended to the street, and they were admitted to the house in the greatest splendor.

The bride of Mr. Schweinfurth was dressed in a gown of heavy black, with white ruffle and lace at the neck and shoulders. Her hair was done up high on her head, and she stood erect in her place. The other two ladies were dressed in plain white, with cream colored sashes and gloves. The gentlemen were dressed in black cut-away suits, with no attempt on the part of any at ostentation.

A HEAVEN FOR 'HAHA.

There are indications that Messiah Schweinfurth is about to make Minneapolis his headquarters and transfer his heaven from Rockford to this place. The leader does not himself explicitly deny the rumor but is rather non-committal. He has been spending the summer here. He brought a little boy with him and soon after Mary Ann Tuttle appeared with a little girl. The children appear to be brother and sister. They call Schweinfurth "papa" and Mrs. Tuttle "mamma," lately two more children came who also address the Messiah as papa, though it is not known who are their mothers. Having apparently collected all the sections of his family here, the Messiah seemed to pass a very pleasant summer. Recently the angels and disciples from Rockford and Chicago have been arriving. There were about ten new arrivals in the last two weeks and the amount of baggage they carried indicated that they came to stay.

The neighborhood firmly believes that Schweinfirth is going to make his headquarters here, and they are very much agitated over the matter. While they admit that the conduct of the colony is outwardly decorous and gives no scandal, yet it is generally understood that the inmates do not assume the marriage bond. Some of the property holders employed a detective for a time to watch the place, but no evidence of immorality could be collected. The triple marriage tends to straighten matters somewhat.

THE SCHWEINFURTH COLONY

is domesticated at the residence of C. C. Whitney, 3114 Fifteenth avenue south. That is, it is supposed to belong to that gentleman. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Thrall do most of the housework and chores. The property formerly belonged to the Thralls, who are a thrifty Norwegian couple, but their little son, says Mr. Whitney, bought it from his father.

As one of the cardinal articles of the Schweinfurth creed demands that the members give up all their worldly goods for the benefit of the movement and always thereafter live in strict obedience to the leader, it is thought by the neighbors that Thrall gave the residence as a contribution to the cause.

The house is a handsome, modern one, and has just been newly painted a light fawn color with green trimmings. The lawn in front is well kept and a spacious barn at the rear shelters a number of horses and several carriages.

Within, the house has lately been handsomely furnished. Dainty lace curtains hang at the windows. The parlors and halls are carpeted and the furniture is in the latest style of upholstery. In the dining room the fine china and silverware indicate anything but ascetic tastes on the part of the inmates. The whole house is modern in construction, and is kept scrupously clean.

The Thrall family, who do the heavy work about the place, were among the first disciples to the creed in Minneapolis.

They gave Mr. Whitney and his few disciples a home six years ago on Seventeenth avenue and Thirty-Fourth street. They are devout believers in the creed and feel honored to have Messiah Schweinfurth with them. One of their sons, however, ran away from home last spring because he did not like the customs of the heavenly people.

Mr. Whitney with his wife and grown son and daughter may be seen at the place constantly and the colony, until recently, numbered ten people at the house and five or six on a truck farm managed by Mr. Whitney.

Although all outside the colony were strictly barred from the Whitney residence, yet two callers came yesterday morning and were admitted. They were an old lady and a young and comely girl, who seemed to be her daughter. They were both very much agitated and neither the efforts of Schweinfurth nor Mr. Whitney calmed them. After leaving the house they held a long conference on the porch and the younger woman came again in the afternoon. It was whispered that both ladies had formerly been inmates of the heaven at Rockford, and were making a protest against the wedding. If so, it was unavailing, and they departed and preparations went on just the same.

Home From England.

Mrs. Frank W. Mies and Miss May Walshie, of Prospect Hill, returned yesterday morning from a three months' visit in England, Ireland and Wales. They were accompanied on the return trip by Master Thomas Walshie, a bright young Britisher, who will at once go into active training for American citizenship. Mrs. Mies will have as a guest for the next three weeks her sister, Mrs. A. Singer (nee Edith Flower), of Harvey, N. D.

Fair Ones Greet the Braves.

Yesterday afternoon, at the West hotel, the ladies of the degree of Pochontas of Minneapolis tendered a reception to the delegates to the Great Sun council. The affair was of a formal nature and continued from 3 o'clock until 5. During the two hours nearly all of the Red Men at present in the city, paid their respects to the several ladies receiving, and a most pleasant afternoon was enjoyed by all.

HOLT HAS RESIGNED.

Indiana Democratic Chairman Has Deserted Mr. Bryan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 9.—Sterling R. Holt has resigned as chairman of the Democratic state central committee. The thirteen members of the committeee have been wired to meet here tomorrow at 11 o'clock, to receive the resignation, which will be in writing. Rufus Magee, member of the committee from the eleventh district, has also resigned, and other resignations of members of the committee, who feel that they cannot endorse the Chicago platform and ticket, are looked for. The resignation of the chairman is the direct result of a quarrel between himself and Gov. Mathews over the appointment of J. E. McCullough, of this city, as a member of the state board of election commissioners. Two weeks ago, Mr. Holt, in accordance with the authority vested in him as chairman of the state committee, named Mr. McCullough as the Democratic representative in the election board. It is said that the governor hesitated to approve the appointment, because Mr. McCullough had been recognized as a gold Democrat. It is believed that the resignation of the chairman will result in some of the county chairmen throughout the state retiring.

COL. RAKE LEADING.

Will Be Chosen Commander by the Sons of Veterans.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 9.—The exercises of the annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans were continued today. The parade took place this morning with 2,000 in line. This afternoon at the business session Commander-in-Chief Russell submitted his annual report showing a satisfactory condition of the order. Despite the hard times an increase of 456 in membership is reported. Pennsylvania shows the largest number of recruits, Vermont, Maine, South Dakota, Missouri, Michigan, Colorado, Washington, Kansas, Connecticut and West Virginia following in the order named. Thirteen states show a decrease in membership, Ohio heading the list with 603. Five-eighths of the total decrease was in the states of Indiana and Ohio. Commander Russell reports a surplus of $3,605, against $2,653 when he was elected. The remainder of the session was devoted to the reading of committee reports.

The prospect of a lively fight for the commandership disappeared tonight when Col. George Hurlbut, of Illinois, who had been assured of the support of Illinois, New York and Massachusetts, announced his withdrawal. This leaves practically no opposition to the election of Col. James Rake, of Pennsylvania. Boston and Indianapolis are leading in the contest for the next encampment, Denver's chances having been lessened by the distance to that point, and the fact that it is desired to hold the annual gatherings as near as possible to the center of membership. The camp fire at Phoenix Hill park this evening was an enjoyable affair.

Forman Follows Black.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Gen. Black formally declined the nomination of the gold standard Democrats for governor today, and W. S. Forman, of St. Clair county, was put on the ticket in his place. The vacancy caused by the shifting of Mr. Forman from the foot to the head of the ticket was filled by the nomination of D. V. Samuels, of Chicago, for the office of attorney general.

"Mabel is dreadfully vexed."
"What is the matter?"
"Somebody asked her to read a paper at an old settlers' meeting."

BRYAN'S DAILY DUTY

ANOTHER ACCEPTANCE FROM THE OMNIVOROUS CANDIDATE OF LINCOLN, NEB.

THIS TIME TO DEMOCRATS.

FORMAL LETTER TO NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

PARAMOUNT AND OTHER ISSUES.

Whole Platform Gulped Down by the Boy Orator Without the Aid of a Capsule.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 9.—His formal letter, accepting the nomination of the Democratic party, was given out today by William J. Bryan. The letter is much more brief than the speech of acceptance delivered at Madison Square garden in New York, but goes over the same ground. The letter is as follows:

Hon. Stephen M. White and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention—

Gentlemen: I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the democratic party, and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such a nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany the election to the presidency of the United States. So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from every personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election if this campaign results in my election. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the democratic national convention and unqualifiedly indorse each plank thereof.

Our institutions rest upon the proposition that all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Because all men are created equal it follows that no citizen has a natural right to injure any other citizen. The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government, first to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, and second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the rights of any other citizen.

A democratic form of government is conducive to the highest civilization, because it opens before each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of all the rewards of toil, except such contribution as is necessary to support the government, which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth—neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed—recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, it welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church, or through what forms they commune with their Creator.

Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption and again when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects embraced in the party's declaration.

PUBLIC PEACE.

Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing domestic tranquility, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours law is but the crystallization of the will of the people, without it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life and liberty nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law government is impossible. The democratic party is pledged to defend the constitution and enforce the law of the United States, and it is also pledged to respect and preserve the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the republic. The name, United States, was happily chosen. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self-government and suggests "an indissoluble union of indestructible states." Our revolutionary fathers, fearing the tendencies toward centralization, as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both, and national safety, as well as domestic security, is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose. It will be noticed that while the United States guarantees to every state a republican form of government, and is empowered to protect each state against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the domestic affairs of any state except upon application of the legislature of the state, or upon the application of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened.

This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the state, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are, because of their more intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the president to judge of the necessity for federal assistance. Those who framed our constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principles of local self-government as circumstances would permit, and we cannot dispute the correctness of the position taken by them, without expressing a distrust of the people themselves.

TAX PAYERS' RIGHTS.

Since governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoliation no expenditures of public money can be justified unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical and efficient administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necessary the interest of those who pay the taxes should be consulted, rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public moneys.

BOND ISSUES.

An increase in the bonded debt of the United States at this time is entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and treasury notes, but this necessity as imaginary rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its coin in either gold or silver the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the treasury according to their changing whims, shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence of the treasury department. The government of the United States when administered in the interests of the people will establish and enforce a financial policy only without the aid of syndicates but in spite of any opposition which syndicates may present. To assert that the government is dependent upon the good will or assistance of any portion of the people other than a constitutional majority is to assert that we have a government in form but without vital force.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by national banks is supported by the highest democratic authority, as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the national banks to force the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes, illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The national bank notes, being redeemable in lawful money, have never been better than the United States note which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that these United States notes which draw no interest, shall give place to interest-bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower national banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the nation's financial policy. Our United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver at the option of the government, and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than national bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds.

FOREIGN POLICY.

A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign policy first set forth by President Monroe, and reiterated by the presidents who have succeeded him, instead of arousing hostility abroad, is the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations. It is better for all concerned that the United States should resist any extension of European authority in the Western hemisphere, rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influence of monarchial institutions over that portion of the Americas which has been dedicated to republican government.

PENSIONS.

No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered injury in the military and naval service of the country is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relies upon voluntary service rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have risked their lives in its defense and for those who are dependent upon them.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the producers of wealth create the nation's prosperity in time of peace, and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interests ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and in the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

ARBITRATION.

I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate comence and their employes. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply an extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration and the railroads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than the interest of employer or employe, and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inconvenience and embarrassment occasioned by disputes between those who own the great arteries of commerce on the one hand, and the laborers who operate them on the other.

IMMIGRATION.

While the democratic party welcomes to the country those who come with love for our institutions and with the determination and ability to contribute to the strength and greatness of our nation, it is opposed to the dumping of the criminal classes upon our shores and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with American labor.

INJUNCTIONS.

The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so emphatically condemned by public opinion that the senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases will meet with general approval.

TRUSTS.

The democratic party is opposed to trusts. It will be recreant to its duty to the people of the country if it recognized either the moral or the legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them; they are permitted to exist upon the theory that they advance the public weal and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

RAILROADS.

The right of the United States government to regulate inter-state commerce cannot be questioned and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interests of the whole people requires such an enlargement of the powers of the inter-state commerce commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places and protect patrons from unreasonable charges.

The government cannot afford to discriminate between its debtors and must, therefore, prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific railroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of the patrons as well as for the interests of the government.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of free government, feel a generous sympathy toward all who are endeavoring to secure like blessings for themselves. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggles of a neighboring people who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of a government which derives all its authority from the consent of the governed.

CIVIL SERVICE.

That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, make frequent changes in their official representatives when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the federal constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a large number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

TERRITORIES.

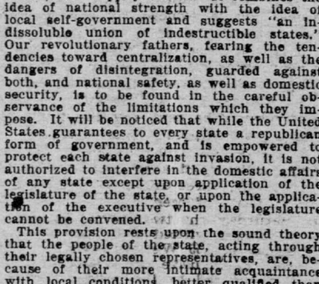
The territorial form of government is temporary in its nature and should give way as soon as the territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the states. New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona are entitled to statehood and their early admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the platform that officials appointed to administer the government of the territories, the District of Columbia and Alaska should be bone fide residents of the territories, or district, is entirely in keeping with the democratic theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sympathy with the declaration that all public lands should be reserved for the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

The policy of improving the great waterways of the country is justified by the national character of those waterways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are, in the end, more economical than single appropriations separated by long periods.

TARIFF REFORM.

It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual views of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important questions. Taxation presents a problem which in some form is continually present, and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles, but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question, and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil, or "shut the doors of mercy on mankind." In the presence of this overshadowing issue differences upon minor questions must be laid aside in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress toward a universal gold standard shall be stayed, and the gold and silver coinage of the constitution restored.

W. J. BRYAN.



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