FOR THE BUSY READER.

Pointed Items Chronicling the Week's Happenings.

PRESS DISPATCHES BOILED DOWN

The Record of Crimes, Accidents and Other Matters of General Interest Given In Few Words For the Benefit of Those Who Are In a Hurry.

The Democratic congressional convention for the Eighth district at Wilkesboro, N. C., nominated Lieutenant Governor R. A. Doughton for congress on the 132nd ballot.

The Reichsanzeiger (German newspaper) publishes a semi official note which declares that General Bronsart von Schellendorf, who was recently minister for war, resigned on account of ill-health, thus denying the reports that his retirement was due to a difference of opinion with the emperor, regarding reform in military trials

At West Roxbury, Mass., J McCall of Canada broke the world's record in the 56-pound shot event, hurling the iron sphere, without a follow, 30 ft 8 in. The best previous record of 30 ft 2 in was made by M. David, at Dublin, Ireland, July 21, 1877

The Labrador cod fishery, in which 30,000 Newfoundlanders are engaged every year, is a complete failure, according to latest reports

Sir David MacPherson, who was at one time minister of the interior of Canada, and who is now in the senate, died suddenly on board the Labrador coming up the St. Lawrence.

The American ship Governor Goodwin, Captain Oakes, which sailed from New York on April 29 for Chee Foo, and which was spoken in lat. 9 N. and long 99 W., has been lost on Princess island. All hands were saved. She hailed from Boston.

A special from Columbus, O., says that 1,200 miners have struck at Corning, Sandville and Hemlock in consequence of resolutions adopted by the miners' convention.

At Rigby Park, Me., the famous pacing stallion, Joe Patchen, lowered the world's stallion pacing record by one-quarter of a second, going the mile in 2:03 flat.

Fantasy proved an easy winner in the free-for-all trot at Buffalo. Beuzetta was a close second and Onoqua brought up the rear. Time, 2:10, 2:09½, 2:10.

An official dispatch from Manilla announces the discovery in the Philippine Islands of a Separatist conspiracy, the object being to secure independence from Spain.

Leopold Well & Co., importers of and dealers in jewelry, Maiden Lane, New York, have failed. Their liabilities were estimated by their attorneys, Kays & Greenbaum, at $190,000.

A syndicate of bicycle manufacturers has been formed with the intention of wresting from the League of American Wheelmen the control of racing. The prime movers are said to be E. C. Stearns & Co. of Syracuse and A. G. Spaulding & Bros. of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

An Italian woman was struck by a locomotive on the New York Central tracks in Utica, N. Y., and seriously injured. Philip J. Dunn, who claims Troy as his home, and John Wallace of New York, who were near the scene of the accident, have been arrested on suspicion of being in some way connected with it

A special from Lebanon, Ky., says: At a negro dance about four miles from here Charlie Warner accidentally stepped on the dress of George May's partner. Warner apologized, but May became enraged and opened fire, killing Warner and Charlie Pipes instantly and fatally wounding Bud Hardin. May escaped and is still at large.

John R. Graham, shoe manufacturer of Quincy, Mass., accepted the list of prices offered by his locked out workmen and all the men returned to work.

John Henke, a groceryman at Burlington, N. J., has been murdered at New York. Henke was known to have had a large amount of money

John Shedlock and John Petosky, Hungarians, employed at Budd's brickyard, near Fishkill, N. Y., shot each other at their boarding house during a drunken row. One bullet took effect in Petosky's knee. Shedlock's skull was fractured

It is reported that Dr. Nansen intends to conduct an expedition to the Antarctic ocean in search of the South pole before returning to the Arctic regions

Count Szoeden de Temerin, grand marshal of the Austrian court, is dead at Aussee.

The Anchor line steamship Italia, Captain Ward, which sailed from Naples on Aug. 15 for New York, passing Gibraltar on the 20th, has put back to Gibraltar. It is thought that her return is due either to a broken crank shaft, or to defective repairs to her machinery

John Reilly and Thomas Cody, employed at the brickyard at Dutchess Junction, N. Y., were struck and killed by the fast northbound express on the Hudson River railroad.

President Alonso of Bolivia has assumed the duties of his office and prospects for a long-continued peace are excellent.

Charles Potter, a guide at Minot, Me., was shot and instantly killed Saturday at Deer island on the east branch of the Penobscot river by C. T. Russell of Boston, a boy of 15 years. Russell was a nephew of the late Governor Russell. Potter was mistaken for a bear.

The national peace convention of the Universal Peace union is being held in Mystic, Conn. The new peace temple will be dedicated and the sessions will be held therein.

Over 1,200 delegates from all parts of the world are in attendance at the meeting of the International Order of Twelve, Knights and Daughters of Tabor in Boston. The organization is composed entirely of colored people.

Major Henry L. Cranford, president of the Cranford Paving company, has died at Washington. He leaves a widow and two sons. He had a most honorable career in the army during the war.

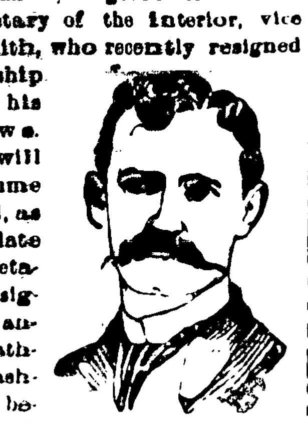
The safe of the Canadian Pacific station at Joliette, Que., was broken into and a package containing $6,000 in charge of the Canadian Express company was stolen.

Acting Secretary of State Rockhill has authorized the statement that there was no truth in the report of friction between [illegible]

HOKE SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

David R. Francis Appointed Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25. — Announcement has been made by President Cleveland at Gray Gables of the appointment of David R. Francis, ex-governor of Missouri, as secretary of the interior, vice Hon. Hoke Smith, who recently resigned the secretaryship because of his financial views. Mr. Francis will probably assume office on Sept 1, as this is the date named in Secretary Smith's resignation. The announcement rather surprised Washington, more because of the sud-



DAVID R. FRANCIS

denness with which it followed on the heels of the announcement of Mr Smith's resignation than of the selection.

Mr Francis took a strong stand in favor of the gold standard in the preliminary battle for delegates to the Chicago convention. But he and his associates were disastrously beaten in his state. During the convention he was also very active.

Since the convention he has it is said by his friends here, given no public utterance as to his position with regard to the Chicago ticket and so far as known has not, at least actively, allied himself with the movement for the independents' convention.

Governor Francis throughout his political career has been a strong supporter and a warm friend of Mr Cleveland and the administration. It is recalled that when Mr. Cleveland was at Lakewood making up his cabinet prior to entering upon his second term ex-Governor Francis was summoned there, and there was a strong impression for a time that he would be given a portfolio.

He has been mayor of St. Louis and twice governor of Missouri, and before Mr Cleveland's nomination became a certainty was pressed for the presidential nomination.

Despite the high honors he has already achieved, Governor Francis is still a comparatively young man, in the neighborhood of 50, strong and vigorous, of sunny temperament and genial disposition. He is said to be a millionaire.

THE MARKETS.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug 26

Money on call 5@6 per cent

Prime mercantile paper, 7@8 per cent

Sterling exchange. Actual business in bankers' bills 4 84¼ for demand 4 83¼ for 60 days. Posted rates 4 84@4 85½ and $4 85½@4 87

Commercial bills 4 83¼

Silver certificates 66½@66½c

Mexican 54¾c

Bar silver, 66¼c

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—City mills patent 4.0@4 15, city mills clear $3 00 winter patents, $3 40@3 60 winter straits $3 20@3 30 winter extras $2 15@2 65, do low grades, $1 80@2 00 Minnesota patents $3 35@3 75, Minnesota bakers', $2 85@2 70 spring low grades $2 00@2 25 spring extra, $2 20@2 80 Southern flour, $3 25

RYE FLOUR Superfine, $2 40@2 60 fancy $2 65@2 75

CORN MEAL—Yellow western coarse, 60c, brandywine $2 35 city, 62c

RYE—State 40c delivered No 1 western 40½@41c c i f

BARLEY MALT—Western 48@55c No 2 western, 68@70c two rowed, 81c six rowed do, 65@75

BARLEY—Feeding, 31½@35c c i f, malting 40@42c western No 2 Milwaukee 32@33½c c i f western 32@33 c i f

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Spot and to arrive $1.25.

BUCKWHEAT [illegible]

WHEAT—Spot sales No 2 red store and elevator, 63½c, 64½c afloat 65¼c f o b, 66¼c No 1 northern 65¾c f o b afloat 62¾c delivered 62½c elevator 67c afloat No 1 hard, 68½c f o b afloat 65½c delivered and 68 f o b afloat Options No 2 red May closed at 71c Aug, 62¾ Sept 63¼c Oct, 64⅛c Nov, 65½ Dec 68¾c

CORN—Spot sales of No 2, 28⅞@28¾c elevator 27⅞@27¾c afloat, No 2 white, 33c, steamer white 34½c steamer mixed, 31½c do yellow 29¾c Options May closed at 31⅜c; Aug, 28⅝ Sept, 28¾c Oct, 27½c Dec, 30c

OATS—Spot sales of No 2, 21c No 2 delivered 22c No 3 18½c No 2 white, 24c; No 3 white, 21c track white western, 20@30c; track white state 20@30c track mixed western 21½c, track white 19@29½c Options Aug 20¾c Sept, 20¾c, Oct 20¾

HAY Shipping 60c, good to choice 85@90c

PORK—Old to new mess $7 75@8 50 family, $9 25@10 00 short clear $7@10 00, extra prime, $10 00

BUTTER—Western dairy, 8½@12c western creamery, 11@16½c, do factory, 7½@11c, elgins 16½c imitation creamery 10@12½c state dairy 10@15c do creamery 11@16½c

CHEESE—State large, 5@6½c small fancy 6@6¾c part skims 3@5c full skims 1@1½c

EGGS—State and Pennsylvania, 14@15c western fresh 12½@15c icehouse, $2 50@2 75 southern, 7@8½c

Buffalo Provision Market.

BUFFALO, Aug 26

WHEAT—No 1 hard, 68¾c; No 1 northern, 61¾c. Winter wheat: No. 2 red, 64c

CORN—No. 2 yellow, 28¾c, No. 2, 27¾c, No 3 yellow, 28

OATS—No. 2 white 24¾c No. 2 mixed, 18c

RYE—No. 2 35½c.

FLOUR—Spring wheat, best patent per bbl., $3 75@4 00 low grades $2.25@2.50 winter wheat best quality, $3 50@3 75 graham, $3 50.

BUTTER—State creamery 18@18½c western do, 18@18½c.

CHEESE—Fancy full cream, 8¼@9c choice do, 8@8c light skims 4@5c skims 2@3c.

EGGS—State, 13@14c, Canada and western, 12@12½c.

East Buffalo Stock Market.

CATTLE—Extra export steers, $4 45@4 60 good do, $4 15@4 3; choice heavy butchers, $4 10@4 30; light handy do. $3 9.@4 10 cows and heifers extra, $4 00@4 10; calves heavy fed, $2 50@4 00 veals, $4 25@6.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Choice to extra wethers, $3 90@4 10 good to choice sheep, $3 25@3 65 common to fair, $1 50@2 65; choice to extra spring lambs, $5 50@5 60 common to fair, $5 15@5 40.

HOGS—Heavy $3 35@3 40 medium and mixed, $3 40@3 45; Yorkers, $3 75@3.80; pigs, $3 80@3 90.

Buffalo Hay Market.

No 1 timothy per ton, $17 00 No 2 do $15 00 @16 00; baled hay, $12 50@14 00 baled straw, $7 50@8 50 bundled rye, $12.00@13 00

Utica Cheese Market.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug 24.

CHEESE—The offerings amounted to 7,2 0 boxes at 7@8½c, a decline of ¼c from last week

BUTTER—Creamery receipts, 100 packages at 16@17c.

Little Falls Cheese Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug 24.

CHEESE—Large colored 1 lot, 60 boxes, 7¾c small white, 8 lots, 250 boxes 7⅛c do, 2 lots, 1 193 boxes, 7¾c small colored, 8 lots, 287 boxes 7¾c do, 13 lots, 644 boxes, 7¾c; twins colored, 8 lots, 563 boxes, 7¾c; twins white, 8 lots, 180 boxes, 7½c, do, 24 lots, 1,282 boxes, 7¾c; 30 pounds, 3 lots, 154 boxes, private. To-[illegible]

M'KINLEY'S ACCEPTANCE

A Letter to the Notification Committee.

MAIN ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

Republican Nominee Deals at Some Length With the Currency Question From a Gold Standard Point of View — Tariff and Other Subjects.

CANTON, O., Aug 27.—Major McKinley's letter of acceptance has been issued. It is a plain presentation of the principal issues of the pending campaign from a Republican standpoint, of easy comprehension by all readers. It is devoted principally to the discussion of what he considers the three great questions of the campaign—protection, honest money and reciprocity. About one third of the message is devoted to a consideration of the free silver question.

Hon John M Thurston and Others, Members of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for president, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign. Perhaps this might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St Louis convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues presented on our future prosperity and standing as a nation and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which, in my opinion, vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the world and our morality, integrity and patriotism as citizens of that republic which for a century past has been the best hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind.

We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts of the fathers or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

For the first time since 1868 if ever before there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the financial honor and prosperity of the country. It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies the People's and Silver parties to inaugurate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by independent action on part of the United States at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Democratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the government and the welfare of the people.

We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one which is thus presented

The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another, and with the nations of the world is of such primary importance and so far reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation and in the end a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases, nor deluded by a false theory. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost or labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion but would make silver coin no freer to many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier the hours of labor shorter, nor the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious nor more profitable. It would not start a factory nor make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business confidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that any one may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private

The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their lands, or something of value. The bullion owner on the basis of present values, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its use.

We have coined since 1878 more than 400,000,000 of silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government and not for private account or gain and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have.

These dollars, in the particulars I have named, are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction, except to coin the silver bullion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them as any citizen would get them, by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver and its connection with the transaction there ends. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Who would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the government to do it and if there were, it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is, we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver monometallism.

Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by [illegible] the unlimited coinage of [illegible] world at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than 30 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Until international agreement is had it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world with which we trade more largely than any other.

We have today more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with grave peril to the public credit. The so-called Sherman law sought to use all the silver product of the United States for money at its market value.

It was believed by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bullion value to its coinage value, but this expectation was not realized. In a few months notwithstanding the unprecedented market for the silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then upon the recommendation of President Cleveland both political parties united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. We cannot with safety engage in further experiments in this direction

On Aug 22, 1891 in a public address, I said "If we could have an international ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relation be fixed between the two metals, and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage as gold is today. But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States at the present ratio we would be still further removed from any international agreement.

The Republican party has not been and is not now, opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use with safety and honor by the United States acting apart from other governments.

If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan contention. When we part with our labor, our products or property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the ingenuity of honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them

The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be issued directly by the government of the United States. Thus in addition to the free coinage of the world's silver we are asked to enter upon an era of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. A graver menace to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived and every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it

It is a cause for painful regret and solicitude that an effort is being made by those high in the councils of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us which in fact do not exist and are repugnant to our form of government. These appeals to passion and prejudice are beneath the spirit and intelligence of a free people and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence, and I believe they will be

Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted, the other corrected. The Republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its devotion to "the American system" or increase the hold of that system upon the party and the people, it is found in the lesson and experience of the past three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what before was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems and know what each has done for them

In December 1892, President Harrison sent his last message to congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country. It stated our situation so accurately that I am sure it will not be amiss to recite his official and valuable testimony

"There never has been a time in our history," said he, "when work was so abundant, or when wages were so high whether measured by the currency in which they are paid, or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity.

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

The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable industrial and financial situation of the country

What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months, from December, 1892, to August 1893. What had occurred? A change of administration; all branches of the government had been entrusted to the Democratic party which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed uninterruptedly for more than 32 years and brought unexampled prosperity to the country, and firmly pledged to its complete overthrow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the elections in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt. We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them.

The first duty of the Republican party, if restored to power in the country, will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the government economically and honestly administered, and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufactures and adequate protection to home labor and the home market. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are and should be always subject to change to meet new conditions, but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed remains the same

Another declaration of the Republican platform that has my most cordial support, is that which favors reciprocity.

The splendid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1890 are striking and suggestive. The brief period they were in force, in most cases only three years was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to conclusively demonstrate the wisdom of the adoption.

The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of peculiar importance at this time while our own people are in such distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restricting foreign immigration and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the Old World.

The soldiers and sailors of the union should neither be neglected nor forgotten. The government which they served so well must not make their lives or condition harder by treating them as suppliants for relief in old age or distress. Our soldiers and sailors gave the government the best they had. They freely offered health strength limb and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril, and the government must honor them in their need as in their service with the respect and gratitude due to brave noble and selfsacrificing men who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increasing necessities

The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval.

The pledge of the Republican national convention that our civil service laws "shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable," is in keeping with the position of the party for the past 24 years and will be faithfully observed.

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

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

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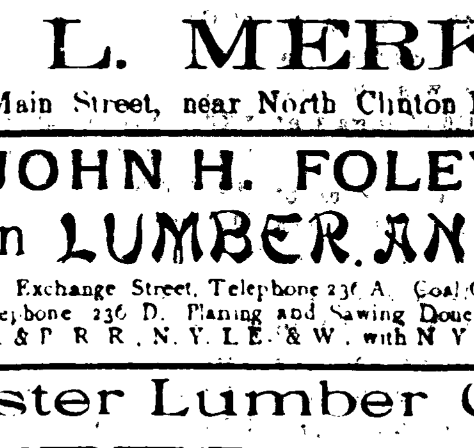

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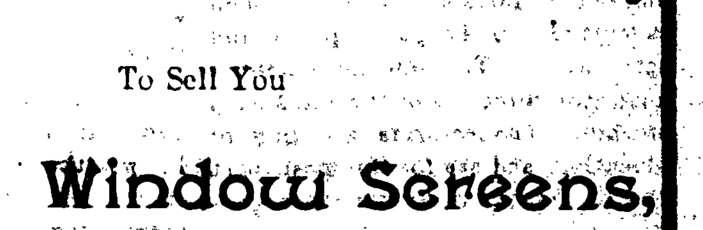

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