

being mustered out of the service in July of that year.

Returning to Poland, he began the study of law, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar, beginning practice in Canton. Two years later he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1873 was first elected to congress, and represented the district for fourteen years, but was beaten in 1890, owing to a change in the district which made it Democratic. In the following fall he was elected governor of Ohio, and two years later was re-elected by a large majority.

In 1871 Major McKinley married Miss Ada Saxton. She has long been an invalid and the object of his constant attention and devotion.

Major McKinley is 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighs 190 pounds, is of dark complexion, and has black hair tinged with gray. He is extremely temperate, but smokes. His fortune is estimated at \$20,000 and that of his wife at \$100,000. The McKinleys have no living children.

The nominee for vice president, Garrett A. Hobart, was born in Long Branch, N. J., in 1814, and graduated from Rutgers college when 20 years old. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, and was chosen city clerk of Paterson in 1871. The following year he was appointed counsel to the board of chosen freeholders, and at the end of his term declined a re-nomination.

In 1872 he was elected assemblyman, and in his second term he was elected speaker of the assembly. In 1875 he declined a re-nomination, and in 1877 Passaic county sent him to the state senate. In 1879 he was re-elected, and closed his career as a legislator in 1882, when he was the president of the senate.

Mr. Hobart was the Republican caucus nominee for United States senator in 1884 when John McPherson (Dem.) was elected.

After serving one year as a Republican state committee man, Mr. Hobart was elected chairman in 1889 and continued as chairman of the committee for eleven years, resigning in 1891. He was New Jersey's member of the Republican national committee in 1884, and was elected vice chairman.

Hobart was receiver of the New Jersey Midland railway, the Montclair railroad and the Jersey City and Albany line, and of the First National bank of Newark. He has managed the East Jersey Water company, is president of the Passaic Water company, Morris County Railroad company and People's Gas company, director of several banks and many railroads, and is largely interested in industrial enterprises.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

It Declares for a Gold Standard and a Return to Protection.

The platform, which was prepared by a sub-committee headed by ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio, was the great bone of contention in the convention. The principal points are as follows:

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producers; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favor such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the Americans use, and for which they pay to other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, and until such agreement can be obtained we believe the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard—the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggle of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We, therefore, favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and sea coast defenses.

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workmen against the fatal competition of low priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced, and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

Civil service reform is approved and the extension of the principle wherever practicable. The use of public money for sectarian purposes and the union of church

and state are opposed. A declaration is made in favor of arbitration between employers and employees, but no specific legislation is demanded.

A declaration is made in favor of liberal pensions and the present administration is denounced for dropping from the rolls without examination deserving soldiers.

The restoration of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of the merchant marine is favored.

A plank favoring liberal reciprocity is incorporated and the repeal of the reciprocity agreements is condemned.

There are planks favoring the extension of civil service reform; a declaration against the use of money for sectarian purposes; in favor of labor arbitration; for liberal pensions, and the building of the Niagara canal by the United States government.

HANNA ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

The Ohioan Will Control the Republican Presidential Campaign.

St. Louis, June 20.—The national Republican committee yesterday elected M. A. Hanna, who managed McKinley's canvass for the nomination, chairman of the committee, and he will take the active direction of the Republican campaign. His headquarters probably will be in New York city.

From an authoritative source it is learned that Chairman Hanna has decided upon the secretary and treasurer of his executive committee, both of which positions he has power to fill. The story is that Major Charles L. Dick, of Akron, will get the secretaryship, while Sylvester Evert, of Cleveland, will be made treasurer.

With this comes an interesting story. It is that Hanna wanted Dick for national committeeman, but Foraker and Bushnell insisted so strongly upon Kurtz that Hanna had to yield, and now he has given Dick, or will give him "something equally as good," to use a Missouri political phrase. It is also understood that ex-Committeeman Hahn, of Ohio, will be placed upon the executive committee by Mr. Hanna.

McKINLEY'S SUNDAY.

Pastor Edmunds Preaches a Somewhat Personal Sermon.

CANTON, O., June 22.—Sunday 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 when Governor McKinley and Mrs. General Russell Hastings, accompanied by Captain Holstead, the major's right hand man, 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, E. P. Edmunds, chose for his text: "Make your calling and election sure, for if ye do these things ye shall never fall." Dr. Edmunds made his sermon personally applicable, and he referred in a happy manner to the result of the St. Louis convention early 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.

"As one of the first conditions of having a sure election we must announce our candidacy. No man would be credited with political sagacity who hopes for the suffrages of his fellow citizens in attaining office, yet allows no announcement beyond the unexpressed desire of his heart.

"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 disfavor of God. True courage comes from right being and right doing. Two other conditions of successful Christian candidacy I group under one head. They are caution and enthusiasm.

"Owing to his position as a candidate there rests upon him a responsibility of carefulness which he is in duty bound to regard. Men put forward as standard bearers by all political parties recognize this obligation, and with studied care guard 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 87 is a regular churchgoer, and escorted her to her modest carriage at the church door. His wife's health does not permit her attendance at church. Yesterday, however, she listened to the services by telephone.

In the afternoon Governor McKinley and wife, accompanied by General 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.

Postmaster Monnot has had a large drawer, as large as several ordinary compartments, set apart for the presidential nominee's mail. Yesterday when Fred, the colored attendant at the Market street home, went for the mail he found more than he could carry, and had to hire a carriage to come home in. As he undertook to gather the tightly tied bundles of letters in his arms and step from the carriage to the stone curb his strength failed him. A thousand or more of the letters went to the pavement, and he had to make two trips to carry them into the house. When they were sorted, and the governor opened them, among them was this one from Senator John Sherman, dated Mansfield, O.:

"I have not hurried in sending you my congratulations for your nomination as

the next 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."

Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, was another of his correspondents.

Chairman Hanna's Welcome Home.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—Hon. M. A. Hanna arrived home from St. Louis at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, accompanied by a part of the Cleveland convention contingent. He was met by 600 uniformed employes of the street railway company of which he is president, the Tippecanoe club, Mayor McKisson President Cowles, of the Chamber of Commerce, and other prominent Republicans. Escorted by the club, the street railroad men and two brass bands, the party proceeded to the Tippecanoe club rooms, being given an ovation along the line of march. At the club rooms Mayor McKisson made a speech of congratulation, and was replied to by Mr. Hanna. Speeches were made also by Hon. S. T. Everett, Myron T. Herrick, Andrew Squire, Major C. W. Dick and Judge F. E. Dellenbaugh. An informal reception was held by Mr. Hanna. Among his guests yesterday were H. C. Evans, of Tennessee, and Colonel Fred Grant. This morning he went to Canton to see Major McKinley.

A Tough Fish Story.

"I was very much interested in a case that shows fish can reason," said A. P. Buchannon of Nashville. "I have a fish pond stocked with trout. No one has ever caught any of the fish, as I have been trying to increase their number, the pond being but three years old. My daughter has always fed them and whenever she goes along the banks the fish follow her and will eat out of her hand. One day a fish appeared, evidently about to die, with some kind of swelling on his head. She caught him and concluded to try to cure him, lancing the gathering. The next day he came for his food, evidently feeling as well as ever. A few mornings after that her friends in the pond made considerable stir as they swam after food. They were pushing a companion ahead of them that had in some way got caught and torn a fin nearly off, crippling him so badly that he could not swim. His friends were taking him to my daughter to cure him as she had the others. After looking at the injured fish she went to the house, and, procuring a needle and thread, returned to the pond and took three or four stitches in the fish as a surgeon would with a man, and then put it back into the pond. He recovered, since which time none of them has been sick, but if they become so I expect them to call on the doctor again."—Washington Star.

The expression "a grass widow" has several fanciful explanations, but is most probably a corruption of the French expression, *veuve de grace*, a widow by grace or courtesy—that is, a woman who has left her husband or has been deserted by him.

The oldest piece of linen paper in existence, so far as known, is a manuscript containing a treaty between the kings of Aragon and Castile. It is dated 1177 and is still in a fair state of preservation, retaining ink very well.



Why is one woman attractive and another not? It isn't entirely a question of age or features or intellect. The most admirable and attractive thing about an attractive woman is her womanliness. Everybody admires a womanly woman. Everybody doesn't realize just what it is that makes her womanly. She must have health, of course, because

without it she would lose the brightness of her eyes, the fullness of her cheeks and her vivacity. Health brings all these things but health means more than most people think of. Real health must mean that a woman is really a woman. That she is strong and perfect in a sexual way, as well as in every other. That she is capable of performing perfectly the duties of maternity. Upon her strength in this way depends to a large extent her attractiveness. Some women are born stronger than others. Some are born with what is called "constitutional weakness." It is easier for some women to retain health and strength than it is for others. Some seem able to do anything they like, whenever they like, without serious results. Still, there is no reason why women should not enjoy perfect health. Those who do not, need only take the proper precautions and the proper remedy to become perfectly well and strong. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure any derangement of the distinctly feminine organism. It is absolutely certain. There are some who have neglected themselves so long that a complete cure is next to impossible, but even these will find comfort and improved health in the use of the "Favorite Prescription." It has cured hundreds of women who have received no relief whatever from years of treatment with good physicians. It is absolutely unique in the history of medicine. Such a remedy can be discovered only once. There is nothing in the world like it, nor has there ever been. Hundreds of things that every woman ought to know, are contained in Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, which will be sent *absolutely free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ladies' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. M. T. Young's.

WATCH
This Space
NEXT WEEK.
M. T. YOUNG.

REMOVAL.
I wish to inform my friends and patrons that I have changed my place of business to the new store on the "Best Corner" across the street from my old stand. Since moving I have added very largely to my stock of goods and am better prepared in every way to wait on the trade.
In addition to my time trade I am now prepared to offer
Bargains to the Cash Trade.
I can please you in
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.
Can supply your wants in
FURNITURE.
IN GUANO
We carry the following standard brands:
Orinoco, Farmers Bone, Cotton Seed Meal, Eclipse, Acid Phosphate, Kainit.
Give me a call at my new stand.
J. C. Hadley.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.