

united, linked in their might forever against any enemy which would assail either union or civilization or freedom or flag.

"The sacrifice here made was for what we loved, and for what we meant should endure. A reunited people, a reunited country, is the glorious reward.

"The war has been over thirty-one years. There never has been any trouble since between the men who fought on the one side or the other. The trouble has been between the men who fought on neither side—who could get on the one side or the other, as occasion or interest demanded. The bitterness and resentments of the war belong to the past, and its glories are the common heritage of us all. What was won in that great conflict belongs just as securely to those who lost as to those who triumphed. The future is in our common keeping, the sacred trust of all the people. Let us make it worthy of the glorious men who died for it on this and other fields of the war.

"It is gratifying to the State that these monuments are hereafter to be in the keeping of the United States Government. The government they preserved should guard them; that is where they belong. Henceforth these monuments shall be the precious possession of all the people. They show, Mr. President, the honor paid by a great commonwealth to the patriotic valor of her sons. They are calculated to encourage patriotic devotion for all time. They are the nation's guarantee that the bond of Union

shall not be broken. Their lesson is that the Constitution is and shall remain the supreme law over all.

"In this great battle some fought to save the Union, others to divide it. Those who fought to save triumphed, and so the Union survived. Slavery was abolished, peace restored, the Union strengthened, and now, hand in hand, all stand beneath the folds of one flag, acknowledging no other, marching forward together in the enjoyment of one common country and in the fulfillment of one glorious destiny."

MCKINLEY AND OHIO'S ANTI-LYNCHING LAW.

[Governor McKinley's Message to the General Assembly of Ohio, January, 1896.]

"Within the last year there have been two attempts to lynch prisoners charged with crime who were under arrest and in custody of the officers of the law. In both cases the aid of the military was invoked by the Sheriffs of the counties; in both cases the law was upheld and the prisoners protected from the lynchers, but, unfortunately in both cases, only after the sacrifice of life. In the case in Seneca County two men were killed before the military had arrived. In the case in Fayette County the military were present, acting under the orders of the Sheriff. The protection of the prisoners in this case, to the deep regret of all concerned, resulted in the loss of a number of lives. The spirit which holds the laws

of the State and the authority of its chosen officers, acting within the law, in contempt, should not be permitted to triumph anywhere in Ohio. This State has boasted, and can justly boast, of the virtue and purity of its courts and the uprightness and fairness of its juries. The spirit of lynching is a reflection upon both courts and juries, and all the legally-constituted authorities of the counties and the State as well. If there be a crime so repulsive that the punishment inflicted by existing law is inadequate, let the present General Assembly, by law, promptly increase the penalty. I urge the General Assembly to use all the power at its command to frown upon and stamp out this spirit of lawlessness, which is a reproach upon the State and a shock to our civilization. Lynching must not be tolerated in Ohio."

SWORD ORDERED BY CONGRESS TO BE GIVEN ADMIRAL DEWEY AS A TOKEN OF THE NATION'S GRATITUDE.

