PALMER--BUCKNER

THIS IS THE INDIANAPOLIS PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

The Convention Did Their Work Speedily—Cleveland Said No.

The Sound Money National Democratic Convention was called to order in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, with Senator Palmer as temporary chairman. After he had called the convention to order Rev. John Hazen White delivered the opening prayer. The hall was elaborately decorated and each delegate wore upon the lapel of his coat a bright colored badge. Hanging up over the platform was the United States coat-of-arms, on which the golden eagle appeared to be flapping his wings in triumph. To the right of this were hung framed likenesses of Jefferson, Jackson and ex-Senator McDonald, and to the left pictures of Cleveland, Hendricks and Tilden. The appearance of the hall was on the whole, very attractive, and there was a good deal of applause and clapping as various prominent Democrats entered the hall and took seats with their delegations.

Among those thus especially honored were Buckner and Breckinridge, of Kentucky. But Senator Palmer, of Illinois, came in unnoticed and took his seat among the delegates from his State. A white silk flag, on which was imprinted a likeness of President Cleveland, with the motto "Florida's Candidate," was carried through the hall by a colored man and was cheered frequently.

JOHN M. PALMER.
Nominated for President.

When the name of Cleveland was read in the call, in connection with the names of Jefferson and Jackson, the members of the convention rose and cheered and applauded long, waving hats, handkerchiefs and hands in honor of the actual President of the United States. During the reading of the call the Chicago marching club entered one of the galleries and was received with cheers.

The next business in order was declared to be the call of States, in order to ascertain who were present.

The secretary reported that the roll of States showed 41 had responded to the call. Loud cries were raised in the body of the convention for a call of territories. Alaska responded, "Alaska is here," and the delegate who thus responded was greeted with loud applause. Arizona and New Mexico were also found to be represented, and by a vote of the convention these delegations, though their Territories were not included in the call, were permitted to take part in the proceedings.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory were not represented. When the call was completed Senator Palmer remarked: "The next business in order, as appears from the printed list, is the remarks by me. Words are silver, silence is golden. I make no remarks but I call for a report from the national committee."

The report was read by Mr. Brennan, of Wisconsin. It is said that the only States in which no delegates had been chosen were Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Nevada; "recommended the adoption of the rules "of the last National Democratic Convention," held in 1892 and that all resolutions be referred without reading. It also recommended the following temporary officers: Chairman, ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, of Watertown, N. Y.; secretary, John B. Wilson, of Indianapolis; sergeant-at-arms, Walter P. Kessler, of Indianapolis.

The reading of this report was interrupted by frequent applause, particularly that passage which recommended that the rules of the last national convention, "held in 1892," be adopted. Senator Palmer designated ex-Governor Jones, of Alabama, and Gen. Foster Peabody to conduct ex-Governor Flower to the chair, and then Mr. Palmer surrendered to him the gavel.

When Mr. Flower, in his speech, alluded, in a complimentary manner, to Mr. Cleveland there was another outburst of applause, all the members rising, cheering and waving hats and fans. Then a cry rang out from

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

one of the galleries: "What is the matter with Cleveland?" and it was followed by more cheering and laughter. An allusion to the Populist conventions, one at Chicago and one at St. Louis, seemed to tickle the sense of humor of the convention and of the audience, and it was followed by cheers and laughter. The prayer that God might prevent the incendiary's (Bryan's) work was also applauded.

At the close of Chairman Flower's address the States were called for the selection of members of the committees on rules, credentials and resolutions and also vice presidents. When the call had been concluded the convention, at 2:10, took a recess until 4 p. m.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention re-assembled at 4:30, with a full attendance of delegates, and the galleries packed with spectators, a large proportion of which were ladies in summer costumes.

The chairman of the committee on credentials, Mr. J. Brennan, of Wis., made a report to the effect that there were 824 delegates present, representing 41 States and three Territories, and recommending that those present be entitled to cast the full votes of their State and Territories. As to the contest with reference to the delegation from Connecticut, the committee recommended that the action of the national committee in seating the delegates returned by the State convention be confirmed. The report was agreed to without question.

Dr. Everett, of Massachusetts, was introduced to fill up the time with a speech until the report on the permanent organization should be ready.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then presented by the chairman of the committee, Jas. W. Eaton, of New York. It recommended Senator Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, as permanent chairman. And Mr. J. R. Wilson, of Indiana, for permanent secretary, and further recommended the establishment of a permanent national organization. The report was adopted without a dissenting voice. Senator Caffery was escorted to the chair by Mr. Bullit, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Lawler, of Minnesota, and addressed the convention. His remarks were delivered with much force and were greeted with continued cheering.

At the close of Mr. Caffery's speech, Mr. John P. Irish, of California, made a speech to the convention, which was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause throughout. As he resumed his seat the band played "Rally Round the Flag," and there was quite an ovation.

SECOND DAY.

Senator Caffery called the convention to order at 11:40. After the delegates were seated Mr. Breckinridge, advanced to the platform and was received with great cheering. He delivered a speech of great power and [illegible] of considerable length, which was listened to with profound silence and [illegible] when broken in upon by [illegible].

After [illegible] had finished his speech [illegible] of Tennessee, offered a resolution [illegible] of the convention at [illegible] sustained by the Democratic party [illegible] in the death of the Hon. [illegible] of Massachusetts, and [illegible] sorrow of the convention [illegible] by a rising vote [illegible].

[illegible] speeches were [illegible] John D. Witt[illegible], of New York, [illegible] Lehmann, of Missouri, [illegible] comptroller of the Currency [illegible], and [illegible] Hammond, of Georgia.

At the close of these speeches the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and all the delegates and those in the audience, rose and joined in singing the national anthem with great fervor and enthusiasm.

At 1:30 p. m. the announcement was made that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, and Senator Vilas, chairman of the committee, took the stand and read the platform in his clear, resonant voice, with much emphasis, being accompanied by applause at every telling point.

At the close of the reading the whole convention stood up and waved flags, hats and handkerchiefs, while the band played "America" to the tune of "God Save the Queen."

When order was restored Mr. Vilas said: "Mr. President, before such a body as this no argument can be deemed necessary to the full understanding of the principles set forth in the platform which is proposed for your consideration. Therefore, with true recognition of all the circumstances of the hour, I shall make no argument, but will proceed directly to the discussing of the duty which the committee has imposed upon me, and move the adoption of the resolutions." The platform was unanimously adopted.

A motion to take recess was voted down, and on motion of Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates. The roll of States was called.

When California was reached, the State yielded its place to Michigan and Mr. L. L. Kilborn, of that State, arose and made a ringing speech, denouncing the Chicago convention, and closed by putting Palmer in nomination.

Senator Palmer's nomination was briefly seconded by a delegate from Michigan.

Connecticut yielded to Wisconsin, and Mr. Jones, of that State, took the stand to place General Bragg in nomination.

Hartridge, of Florida, and Corrigan, of Georgia, also seconded the nomination of Palmer, Missouri, in the person of Mr. Lehmann, seconded the nomination of Bragg. One delegate from Oregon seconded Bragg and another seconded Palmer. Tennessee, through Mr. J. H. Holman, seconded Palmer, as also did Vermont and Virginia, the latter State through Mr. S. V. Southall, who spoke from his place in the delegation and was inaudible at the reporters' table. Washington also seconded Palmer. Then Illinois, which had been passed earlier in the call, asked to be heard, and Judge Thomas A. Moran ascended the platform and explained that Illinois had been silent so long because the lips of her delegates had been sealed by the command of Senator Palmer. He spoke now without his consent, and did so to express the conviction held from the first, that Palmer was the proper candidate.

All the States having been called for nominations, the chairman stated that the vote would now be taken. The States and Territories were called and progressed as far as the State of Wisconsin. Senator Palmer receiving a very large majority of the votes.

When Wisconsin was called Gen. Bragg rose and said: "Mr. Chairman: Thanking my noble State for the honor she has done me in presenting my name to this distinguished convention, and thanking those other States that have kindly given me their support, I think I can do myself no greater honor than to move at this time that the nomination of Gen. John M. Palmer be made unanimous. (Cheers). And I assure him and his friends that I will occupy for him and for the principles supported by this convention, as far as I am able, the place which the State of Wisconsin says her sons should occupy in battle—the place nearest the flag of the enemy." (Loud cheers).

Gen. Bragg's motion, that the nomination of Gen. Palmer be made unanimous, was put to the convention and carried, and the chairman announced officially that Gen. John M. Palmer is the nominee of the National Democratic party for President of these United States.

As soon as the announcement was made there was an outburst of wild enthusiasm on the part of the convention. The guidons and flags and banners that were within the reach of all were caught up and the "march of the standards" around the convention hall was performed amid shouts and cheers.

As soon as the uproar subsided the chairman announced that the nomination of a candidate for Vice President was next in order. There was no useless formality about the proceeding—no calling of the States alphabetically—but the secretary started at once with Kentucky, when Mr. W. B. Browder, of that State, made a speech nominating Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner. The convention was impatient at the speech, but was ready to declare the nomination, and the chair put the question and declared that General Buckner was the nominee of the National Democratic party for Vice-President of the United States. This announcement, like the other, was followed by loud cheering and by the procession of the standards—that of Kentucky being carried by a colored man. During the procession the band played "America," "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," and the enthusiasm was great.

The official tally of the ballot for candidate for President stood: Palmer, 769½; Bragg, 118½.

The national committee elected W. D. Bynum chairman, with power to appoint executive and campaign committees. J. P. Frenzel, of Indiana, is secretary. Headquarters will either be at Indianapolis or Chicago.

Both Palmer and Buckner were born in Kentucky. One wore the blue the other the gray. So Louisville was appropriately selected as the place of notification for both candidates, the time being September 12th.

CLEVELAND SAID, NO.

The following telegram was received from Gray Gables.

"To Daniel M. Griffin, chairman of the New York Delegation:

"My judgment and personal inclination are so unalterably opposed to your suggestion that I cannot for a moment entertain it.

(Signed) "GROVER CLEVELAND."

THE RATE WAR.

Rumors That the Atlantic Coast Line Will Join in the Fight.

The Washington Evening Star Says: "It is said in railroad circles that the Atlantic Coast Line management has determined to join the Southern in its fight against the Seaboard Air Line and will, in a day or two, file notice to meet the Seaboard's rates to competitive points, and that all the other railways represented in the Southern States Freight Association will reduce their tariffs to the schedule to be prepared by Commissioner Haines of the Association. There is an intense opposition on the part of the lines South of Atlanta of having the rate war spread beyond its present limits and every effort will be made by those interested to keep it confined to the territory now involved. It is understood that another meeting of the Southern States Freight Association will be held in New York early next week and the result of the deliberation is expected to have a large influence in determining whether there shall be a wide and disastrous rate war or a restoration of peace."

THE PLATFORM

AS ADOPTED BY THE GOLD STANDARD DEMOCRATS.

Favors Tariff for Revenue Only, Currency Reform and Economy in Public Expenditures.

Below can be found the full text of the platform of the Gold Standard Democrats, adopted in convention at Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday of last week:

This convention assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people in order that the Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party.

The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional vigor and to the support of the States in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money, and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.

The declaration of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary and the authority of the President to enforce federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation to the debasement of our monetary standard and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy. In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles, we cannot support the candidates of that convention nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but could not survive a victory won, in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago.

The conditions, however, which make possible such utterances from a national convention are the direct result of a class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for ten years, the power and duty of the government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation.

The National Democracy here reconvened, therefore, renews its declaration of faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times. Taxation, tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes, and not for private gain. It amounts is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and volume of consumption. The amount required by the treasury is determined by the appropriations made by congress. The demand of the Republican party for an increase in tariff, taxation and its pretext in the deficiency of revenues, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs in good government. We arraign and condemn the Populistic conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party in creating these conditions which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of the burdens of the people by a further resort to protection. We therefore denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses and the two parts which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we affirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies towards American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the 18th century, which have been abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which to the nation's humiliation have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign ports and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen. We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping; that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products. The experience of mankind has shown that by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions and the most beneficial use of both together can be secured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver on a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest enjoyment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the product of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and almost defenseless victims of a reduced and fluctuating currency which offers continued profits to the money changer at their cost. Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party in the interest of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1853, the gold standard of monetary measurement, and likewise entirely divorced the government from banking and currency issues. To this long established Democratic policy we adhere and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the government and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion. But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present, the costly patchwork system of national paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril.

We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the government to its legitimate functions completely separating from the banking business and to all sections of our country a uniform, safe and lasting bank currency under governmental supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business. The fidelity, patriotism and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs, and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the nation are fully recognized by the Democratic party and will secure to him a place in history besides the fathers of the republic.

We also commend the administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service and we endorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward steps be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the undemocratic spoils system of appointment shall be eradicated. We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the government. We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

The Supreme Court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our Constitution, as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held.

The Democratic party ever has maintained and ever will maintain the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contract and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination and attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

Believing these principles to be essential to the well-being of the Republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people.

PALMER AND BUCKNER.

Sketches of the Lives of the Gold Standard Nominees.

John McAuley Palmer, of Springfield Illinois, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817; removed with his father to Madison county, Illinois, in 1831; attended the common schools in Kentucky and Illinois and entered Alton college in 1835, where he remained a year, paying his expenses, which were very small, by his labor; in 1838 he taught school and studied law; in December, 1839, was admitted to the bar; in 1843 was elected probate judge of Madison county; in 1847 was elected a member of the convention to amend the State constitution; in 1848 he was re-elected probate judge; in November, same year, 1848, was elected county judge, an office created by the new constitution, which office he held until 1852, when he was elected to the State Senate to fill a vacancy; was elected again in November, 1854, as an independent, anti-Nebraska candidate, and at the session of the legislature which convened in January, 1855, nominated and voted for Lyman Trumbull for senator, who was elected in 1856; having declined to act with the Republican party, he resigned his seat in the senate; was a delegate to the Republican State convention and was made its president; was a delegate to the convention in 1856 in Philadelphia which nominated John C. Fremont. In 1859 was a candidate for Congress; in 1860, was one of the electors at large of the Republican ticket and was elected; in 1861 was a member of the peace conference at Washington; on May 9, 1861, was elected colonel of the fourteenth regiment of Illinois infantry; was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers in November, 1861; in March and April, 1862, commanded a division under Gen. Pope in the operations against New Madrid, an Island No. 10, and later took part in the operations against Corinth, took part in the battle of Murfreesboro, in December, 1862, and in January, 1863, was promoted to major-general of volunteers; took part in the operations against the Confederate army commanded by General Bragg on its retreat via Tullahoma to Chattanooga; commanded a division in the battle of Chickamauga, was promoted to the command of the fourteenth army corps in October, 1863, took part in the operations around Chattanooga, including the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge in November, 1863, in 1864 commanded the fourteenth corps in the Atlanta campaign and was relieved at his own request August 4, 1864; commanded the military department of Kentucky from February, 1865, to May 1, 1866; resignation accepted September 1, 1866; removed to Springfield in 1867; was elected Governor of Illinois in 1868; was one of the Democratic visitors to Louisiana after the presidential election in 1876; was nominated as a candidate for U. S. Senator by the Democratic members of the Legislature in January, 1877, and was afterwards twice nominated for the same office and defeated; was a delegate at large to the national Democratic convention in 1884; in 1888 was nominated by the Democratic State convention for Governor and was defeated; in 1890 was nominated by the Democrats of the State for Senator, carried the State by 30,000 plurality; 101 Democratic members of the Legislature were elected who voted for him 153 ballots; on the 154th ballot the independents united with the Democrats and he was elected United States Senator. His term expires March 4, 1897.

GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner is seventy-five years old and was born in Hart county, in the southern part of Kentucky, and still lives in the log cabin in which he was born. The log cabin was built by the General's father over a hundred years ago, and the only time that he has lived away from his birthplace was when he was Governor of his native State. The General has added to the original cabin, and he now has one of the most picturesque homes in the State. At West Point he graduated in the same class with Gen. Grant.

Gen. Buckner has been married twice and his present wife is a direct descendent of one of the oldest settlers in this country and her family is one of the most aristocratic families of Virginia. After his term as Governor had expired he returned to the home where he was born.

Gen. Buckner is worth something over $1,000,000, nearly all of which is invested in farm lands and real estate. He is also a very versatile writer in prose and has written many articles on the financial question. He is a great Shakespearean scholar and is reputed to be able to quote the plays from beginning to end.

It was in 1844 Gen. Buckner graduated from West Point, two years previous to the Mexican war. During this struggle for Mexican independence he entered the army as lieutenant and came out as captain.

When the civil war came on, Buckner resided in Kentucky and was made adjutant general of the State with command of the State guard. During the siege of Fort Donelson, Buckner was third in command of the fort. Grant surrounded the fort on all sides, and after the attacks of February 13th and 14th, the Confederate forces saw that further resistance would be fruitless and the senior generals turned their command over to Buckner and in the evening departed by boats with 5,000 men.

Buckner, quickly realizing that his situation was hopeless, at once decided to surrender. He wrote a letter to Gen. Grant suggesting an armistice till noon of February 15th, as terms of surrender might be agreed upon by appointed commissioners. To this Gen. Grant immediately replied in a letter that has since been chronicled and made famous in history.

At the close of the war Gen. Buckner devoted himself to his business interests of farming and real estate.

FLOODS IN CHINA.

Thousands Rendered Homeless--Loss, $1,000,000.

Mail advices received at Vancouver, B. C., by the steamer Empress of China say Neuschwang has been almost swept out of existence by floods. The water rose higher than it has for twenty years, and in less than an hour the whole city, including the American settlement, was flooded. Thousands of Chinese were rendered homeless, and many hundreds of sampans were used to save their lives. Foreign ladies and children, though they offered fabulous sums for a single boat, in many cases were left like rats in a sinking ship. Finally all the foreigners were rescued, many standing up to their waists in water, and were taken to places of safety. Miles and miles of country are desolated and the loss is estimated at $1,000,000. The business houses of the Americans were stuffed with straw and mud when the water first began to rush in and the stock was mostly saved, but the houses of Americans and all foreigners collapsed in the rush of waters. In several instances foreigners had to swim for their lives. Many Americans narrowly escaped drowning. Large numbers of lives were lost, but among the foreigners the names are not yet known. The damage by recent floods is estimated as follows: Deaths, 243 injured, 585, houses destroyed at Negati, 3,415; at Gifu, 83,206; at Nagano, 21,773; at Fukin, 2,290; at Ishkiwa, 44,200; at Toyama, 11,881 total houses wrecked, 161,705

Republicans Carry Vermont.

The Green Mountain State has declared for Josiah Grout, Republican, for Governor and the Republican State ticket entire by a majority that equalled the prediction of the most confident Republican managers. The count in all sections of the State shows substantial Republican gains, and indicate that the majority for the Republican State ticket will be about 30,000. This is the largest majority ever given for a Governor in that State, the nearest approach to it being in 1888, when the majority was 27,618. The ticket elected follows:

Governor, Josiah Grout, of Derby; Lieutenant-Governor, Nelson W. Fisk, of Isle La Motte; State Treasurer, Henry F. Field, of Rutland; Secretary of State, Chauncey W. Brownell, of Burlington; State Auditor, Frank D. Hale, of Lunenburg; Congressman from First District, H. Henry Powers, of Morrisville; Congressman from Second District, Wm. W. Grout, of Barton.

Expert—Oh, any fool can ride a bicycle. Discouraged tyro—And nobody but a fool would ever try to ride one.—Boston Transcript.

BRYAN IN WISCONSIN.

SPOKE TO A CROWD OF 10,000 AT MILWAUKEE.

Short Speeches Were Made During the Day on the Way From Chicago to Milwaukee.

Five minute speeches and thousands of hand clapping and more or less enthusiasm constituted the incidents attending the trip of Wm. J. Bryan from Chicago to Milwaukee, Wis., last Saturday. There were short stops at Waukegan, Kenosha and Racine, and the nominee spoke to crowds of hundreds at each place. At the depot at Chicago, there were less than a hundred to see Mr. Bryan off, and a small sized cheer went up as the train pulled out. The first stop was made at Waukegan, where about 700 people gathered about the car and demanded a speech from Mr. Bryan. He was introduced by the chairman of the Central Democratic club as the next Democratic President. Mr. Bryan said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: I have not time to make a speech, but I am very glad to see you whether you are drawn here by what opposing papers call idle curiosity or by interest in the cause presented in this campaign. I am inclined to believe there is a great deal of idle interest among the people on both sides of this question. Some believe the success of the free silver cause would be very detrimental to the country.

"They, of course, are earnestly opposed to us. Others believe that there can be no general return of prosperity to the people of the United States until we stop the appreciation of money by giving the people more standard money. It is not for one man to say how another shall think, or act, or voice, but I believe we have a right to urge upon you the importance of studying the question for yourselves and not allowing anybody to think for you.

"I do not believe there is any class of people who can safely be entrusted with the right to think and act for another class. The ballot is given to citizens in order that each citizen may make his vote his representative, not what anybody else may think and want himself. I simply ask you, during the days which intervene between now and election day, to study the issues presented in this campaign and when you have made up your minds have the courage to vote as you please and no one can question your right to do it. I thank you." (Applause and cheers.)

There was a loud cheer for the nominee when Mr. Bryan had finished and then some one proposed "three cheers for McKinley" and about half the crowd gave them with a will. These were followed by return cheers for the Democratic nominee, which continued until the train pulled out.

BRYAN AT CHICAGO.

Monday Wm. Jennings Bryan left Milwaukee on the Northwestern train for Chicago. There was quite a crowd at the train to see him off. Ex-Governor Peck, ex-Congressman Somers and other local notables saw the nominee safely ensconced in his train. Mr. Bryan looked well and said he had enjoyed a good rest in Milwaukee. He returned to Chicago according to the programme to address the big labor meeting at Sharp's Park. The crowd was immense that welcomed him to that city, and he, with the assistance of the police, had to push his way to the speaker's stand.

The speaker began with a eulogy on American labor. Although his audience was largely in sympathy with him, politically, judging by the general manifestations and the absence of any hostile demonstrations, Mr. Bryan did not make a partisan speech. He said he did not intend to disregard the proprieties of the occasion by entering into a discussion of partisan questions. His speech was devoted to an exposition of the form of government in this country, its usefulness and its abuse; to an appeal to workingmen to maintain the integrity of the ballot, to bring about a reformation in the conditions which surrounded them if they were discontented, and wanted a change. He told the people not to vote according to the ideas of their employers, and was greeted with tremendous applause. Discontent lay at the foundation of all progress. He impressed upon the workingmen the importance of voting only as their judgment and conscience dictated. When he said: "Some people have criticized labor organizations," voices cried "Hanna," derisively. His address was applauded at frequent intervals.

Mr. Bryan left Chicago at 5:30 for Lincoln. He was met by crowds again at many stations along the way. He reached Lincoln Tuesday and was notified of his nomination by the Silver party in the evening.

EARLE DOUBTLESS ELECTED.

The Result of the Primary Will Ensure His Going to the Senate Instead of Evans.

Up to 2 o'clock Wednesday morning sufficient returns were in from the South Carolina State primary to show that Governor Evans has been beaten for the Senate by General Earle. Allowing Evans two-thirds of the unreported vote and placing it at over 50,000, he cannot reduce Earle's majority below 3,000 at the lowest estimate. At 2 o'clock in the morning a vote of 56,387 was accounted for. The total vote in the first primary was 78,231. Of the vote already reported Evans has 22,3.7 against Earle's 34,070, Earle's majority being 11,753. The vote reported is pretty full.

The people of the State took the keenest interest in the election and the result is no surprise in consequence of the developments of the last few days. Governor Evans unquestionably injured his chances by his revelations in the dispensary scandal and now it may be confidently expected that more interesting revelations than ever will come forth. This much has been indicated by those in possession of many facts of a far more interesting character than those already made. Senator Tillman interfered in the race after declaring he was hands off, and the people seemed to resent his interference. It is thought the people resented his attempt to dictate to them how they should vote. The result shows the very essential fact that Tillman has been hit as well as Evans. He urged the people to support Evans, saying that the success of the reform movement depended upon Evans' election.

Wage-Earners Mean Fight.

The Wage-earners' Association of Sumter met last Friday night to hear the report of the committee sent to interview the city council and request the repeal of the license tax on labor. At 8:30 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Chairman T. B. Jenkins. The membership roll was opened for new names and a number were added, making the total membership about 300. The committee reported that the council received them kindly, but by a vote of 3 to 4 refused to abolish the tax. A resolution was then offered calling on the taxpayers to petition the council to remove the tax, and a committee of three appointed to circulate the petition among the taxpayers.—An assessment of 50 cents per member was levied, and the members paid up with alacrity. The association will continue in existence until the matter is finally disposed of. The wage earners are desirous of settling the matter without resorting to the courts, but if it be necessary to fight it out in the courts they are prepared for the fight.

Mr. Baldwin Goes Higher.

It was announced Friday of last week that W. H. Baldwin, now second vice-president of the Southern Railway Company, had been elected president of the Long Island railway to succeed the late Austin Corbin. Mr. Austin will be succeeded in the Southern railway by W. W. Finley, now second vice-president of the Great Northern railway.

"Uncle Billy" Hubbell of Bath, N. Y.

From the Advocate, Bath, N. Y.

Residents of Bath, N. Y., have taken a great fancy of late to Lake Salubria, which lies just outside the village, and during the past two years a score of new cottages have gone up on its shores. Choice locations are becoming scarce and the early settlers are careful now to keep what dooryard they have left. Your correspondent visited the Lake recently and dropped in to see "Uncle Billy" Hubbell in his comfortable cottage under the pines. Mr. Hubbell established himself at the Lake before the boom commenced, and has one of the prettiest locations there.

Mr. Hubbell said that this was the first spring in twenty years in which he had been free from his old enemy, sciatic rheumatism. He thought he had contracted this disease while running as express messenger on the Erie and other railroads between 1849 and 1859, although he did not feel its acute symptoms until some fifteen years later. Mr. Hubbell is now the second oldest expressman in the United States and recalls many interesting reminiscences of those early days. In 1876 he went to the Western frontier, and has suffered from sciatic rheumatism ever since. Speaking of the many efforts he had made to get relief from this painful ailment, he said that while in New Mexico he visited the Las Vegas and Jemez springs, and later he tried those at Manitou, Col., and Little Rock, Ark. Coming east he tried the White Sulphur Spring, Ohio, St. Catherine, Can., and Clifton and Avon, in New York, but without being able to get the slightest relief. As he advanced in age, his trouble became more painful. "Why," he exclaimed, pointing to the farm house of William Burleson, about six hundred feet distant, "I would yell so when those twinges caught me that they could hear me down there."

William H. Hallock, owner of Hallock's bank in Bath, is a nephew of Mr. Hubbell, and last winter he insisted that "Uncle Billy" should try Pink Pills for Pale People for his rheumatism. Mr. Hubbell is free to say that he had no faith in the pills whatever, and only tried them because of the insistence of Mr. Hallock. He had already tried "more than a million remedies" before he came to Pink Pills and as none had rendered him the slightest benefit, he was pretty well discouraged. However, to please Mr. Hallock, he got a box of Pink Pills. Since then (some two or four months), Mr. Hubbell has not felt a single trace of rheumatism, and is now on his fourth box of the pills. He cannot explain how this marvelous relief was effected, but feels sure it was the pills which did it, and is now as enthusiastic in their endorsement as was his nephew, Mr. Hallock. Mr. Hubbell now comes into Bath almost every day, and says he could ride a bicycle if somebody had some one to help him on and off.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of May, 1896.

W. P. Fish, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

(From Portsmouth, Va., Star, Aug. 28.)

The S. A. L. Complimented by Candidate Bryan.

The Seaboard Air Line got out a poster announcing reduced rates on the occasion of the Bryan notification which was attractive and unique. It was printed with silver ink on blue glazed paper. A copy was sent to the Democratic candidate with the compliments of General Passenger Agent T. J. Anderson, and that gentleman is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Bryan, in which he says: "I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of your very attractive poster announcing the Silver Flyer to the notification meeting at New York. It is one of the most unique things of the sort encountered during the campaign. I am grateful for the interest that prompted it."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Final Cure.

"I used it for tetter which had been running for five years. Nothing could give relief until I used your medicine, and one box made a final cure." MRS. S. E. HART, Cross Trails, Ala.

1 box by mail for 50c. in stamps. J. T. SHUPTRINE, Savannah, Ga.

The bill for the total prohibition of the sale of liquor to the natives has been carried by the Transvaal (South Africa) Second Volksraad.

All who use Dobbins' Electric Soap praise it as the *best*, cheapest and *most economical* family soap made; but if you will try it once it will tell a still stronger tale of its merits *itself*. *Please* try it. Your grocer will supply you.

Bridgeport, Conn., has a gas war on hand. One of the rival companies is supplying its customers at twenty-five cents a thousand feet.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's cure for consumption. — LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., Jan. 8, '94.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

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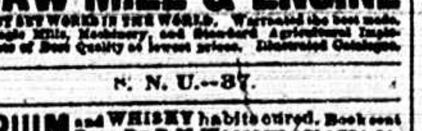

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A Large Band.

The largest British regimental band is that of the Royal artillery at Woolwich, while the finest is generally allowed to be the band of the Coldstream guards. The Belgian Guides' regiment numbers more than 100 members. The great continental powers recognize the military band as an essential adjunct of every regiment. In Austria and Spain it is said that they frequently number as many as eighty performers, and forty is a common number in Russia, Italy and Belgium. England is still the only country which has adopted a systematic government method of educating her military bandsmen and bandmasters.

Battle Between Kingbirds.

A battle between kingbirds took place on Steven Baker's farm near Baptistown, Pa., and was witnessed by a party of men, among whom was E. T. Lafetra, a naturalist. The huntsman picked up the bodies of ninety dead birds on the field of battle, and they say that there were probably as many more. No quarter was given, and wounded birds were followed to the earth and quickly picked to death. Most of the death blows were given on the spine, just back of the neck, or else under a wing, probably in the heart.

The Shah's Jewel Quart Measure.

The jeweled quart measure, [illegible] by the late Shah of Persia, was sold in London a few days ago for [illegible]. The Shah used to measure his diamonds and pearls in it. It is called in Persia the "dek tzaulnek," and was in the royal family for ninety years. The Shah's grandfather had another one, but lost it overboard, together with a quart of rubies and emeralds.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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