

DEMOCRATS HARMONIOUS.

(Continued from page 1.)

terrible enthusiasm, hundred of the crowd standing up in their chairs and waving hats and handkerchiefs frantically. The band struck up and the friends of Mr. Bryan believing this to be an effort to soothe their shouts, at once yelled louder than before.

A man climbed to the chairman's table and began to wave his arms up and down; shouting unintelligibly. In a moment Mr. Williams caught sight of him and grabbing the enthusiast's trousers hauled him down.

A wild frenzy of yells followed the act of a Nebraska delegate who seized the Nebraska State sign and waved it high in the air. Delegates from Kentucky, North Dakota, Iowa, Missouri and Montana took the cue and catching up their State signs hastened with them to the Nebraska delegation where they waved them in a circle around the Nebraska sign.

Daniel C. Campau of Michigan, a gold Democrat, did his best to lead the enthusiasm by rushing up the steps leading to the chairman's platform and waving his hat wildly.

The Parker men at once sought to offset the Bryan demonstration by cheers on their side. The men of the south came to the front in this effort, and the Georgia delegation, who carry a blue banner inscribed, "Georgia Parker delegation" every time they march into the hall, at once waved it high and started to the platform.

An enthusiastic delegate from South Carolina caught the sign of his State from its staff, tore up the steps and after brandishing the red and white disk wildly, shook it at the Bryan and Hearst men and then placed it flat against the blue banner as though he was nailing the flag of his country to a masthead. The Parker men came up swiftly, and before the South Carolina man had lowered his hand, the men from Arkansas, Alabama and Pennsylvania were turning over chairs and pushing through the aisles on their way to his side. After Pennsylvania came Mississippi, New Jersey, Tennessee, Indiana, Louisiana, Texas, Connecticut and Virginia. The demonstration had resolved itself into a Parker outbreak more than a testimonial to Bryan and it so remained to the finish, which was 18 minutes after Mr. Bryan entered the hall.

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

It was finally ascertained that the report. Just at this instance, Mr. Bryan arose in his place and began making his way to the platform. As soon as this was observed, up went the convention again on its feet, and the cheers arose with fresh vigor. When Mr. Bryan mounted the platform young DeFurd, one of the secretaries, got a table next to the presiding officer and throwing both arms into the air shouted and waved his arms frantically and another outburst of applause occurred, but it was of short duration. Mr. Bryan's object in going to the platform was to present a minority report to that of the credentials committee. He is a member of the committee by proxy bearing that of Delegate Caspar of Nebraska. When Mr. Bryan was fully on the platform the spectators in the galleries to the rear gave him a cheer. He turned around and made many bows.

Mr. Head, chairman of the committee on credentials, entered the hall and made his way to the platform, and read the report. The report declared in favor of seating all the delegates who were on the temporary roll call, with the exception of Alfred Orendoff, who was substituted for Duncan O. Best in the Twenty-first district of Illinois. Mr. Head was heard in greater quiet than had existed up to the time he commenced to speak. No sign of approval or disapproval greeted the decisions of the committee. He announced that a minority report had been submitted in the case of the District of Columbia and he understood one was to be submitted in the Illinois case.

A delegate from Vermont moved that the chairman order the galleries cleared unless better order was preserved. Chairman Williams at once declared that he would do that exact thing unless the people in the galleries refrained from disturbing the convention.

When Mr. Head moved the adoption of the report Chairman Williams asked if there was a demand for a division on the question. Mr. Bryan endeavored to address the chair.

Delegate Keys of California, however, made a louder demand and was recognized to move the seating of the contestants from the District of Columbia. He was at once followed by Delegate Grady of New York, who made a vigorous protest against that part of the report relating to the Philippine Islands.

Delegate Surto of the Philippine delegation requested to be heard. Chairman Williams ruled that he had no right to recognize him. This ruling seemed to meet the approval of the convention, as cries of "right," "rights" were general.

The galleries began a fresh clamor and threats to clear them were again made. The chairman then put the question as to the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials, with the exception of those parts on which a separate vote was requested. The report was adopted in this condition.

A separate vote was then demanded in the case of the District of Columbia and in the Illinois case. Mr. Schulteis of the District of Columbia offered an amendment providing that the contesting delegates from the District of Columbia be seated with a half vote to each. This was voted down.

The report of the committee was adopted without further delay, and Chairman Williams turned to Mr. Bryan and said:

"The chair now recognizes Mr. Bryan in the matter of the contests from the State of Illinois."

This was enough to start up the Bryan cheer again, but Mr. Bryan at once beckoned for silence with his right hand, while he held his minority report on the Illinois contest in his left.

third, ninth, twelfth, fifteenth, sixteenth, twenty-third and twenty-fifth congressional districts, joining with the majority in seating the delegates from the twenty-first district.

Mr. Bryan concluded reading the report at 4.12, it having taken him 35 minutes. During the latter part of the report he was frequently interrupted by cheers from the gallery. He concluded by asking that 15 minutes on each side be allowed for the hearing of the contest.

Word that Mr. Bryan would take this opportunity to make his great effort before the convention had got abroad and the great audience rustled with expectation as the Nebraskan arose and faced it.

In opening his speech, Mr. Bryan announced that he had come to the convention with the idea of bringing up any questions that could or would create diversion. He was greeted by cheers, and when he declared that he hoped and believed that the convention would select a ticket which could be supported by a united Democracy, the cheers were redoubled.

An outburst of approving yells greeted his announcement that the convention in Illinois was conducted by men who were on a level with train robbers.

Becoming intensely interested in his address, Mr. Bryan, finding that his cuffs interfered with the free movement of his hands pulled them off, and proceeded.

He declared that two years ago, John P. Hopkins had pursued a course contrary to that followed in the Illinois convention, and did not dare to follow precedent this time, besides he would have been repudiated, if he had done so.

As Mr. Bryan concluded, he was greeted by an outburst of cheers.

Mr. Bryan occupied 20 minutes and asked to be given ten minutes to conclude after the other side had been heard. The cheering that followed his conclusion lasted several minutes and the audience showed a disposition to become unruly.

"I shall ask the police to attend to persons persisting in the disturbance," declared Chairman Williams. Then pointing his finger over to the left, he demanded: "Officer, go over to that West Virginia banner, and if that man there does not desist from his disturbance take him out."

Delegate Menzies of Indiana, a member of the credentials committee, committee on credentials was ready to be then recognized in opposition to the minority report. Mr. Menzies was bitter at the outset. When he criticized Mr. Bryan for his interference in Illinois affairs, there were hoots, hisses and applause intermingled.

Mr. Menzies shouted that he would be heard, and the audience would have to remain all the longer in "this sweat-box" if it persisted in disorder. Mr. Menzies concluded amid mingled applause and cries of protest. He had spoken just a quarter of an hour.

The chair then recognized Frank B. Quinn of Illinois, who was frequently interrupted by the galleries and there were loud calls from the delegates to have the galleries cleared. He declared himself a Democrat who believed in the right of the majority to rule, and one who did not call another Democrat a thief unless he knew him to be one. He was, he said, defeated himself in 1896, but did not for that reason arrogate to himself the right to mix up in other people's quarrels all over the country.

He declared that Mr. Bryan had read to the convention as his minority report the brief of one of the attorneys for the contestants.

Mr. Quinn was so frequently interrupted by the galleries that Chairman Williams was forced to appeal to the convention for quiet.

Delegate Richardson of Alabama, rising and addressing the chair, declared that it was evident that an organized attempt was being made to suppress the facts in the case by preventing Quinn from being heard and the chair again threatened to have galleries cleared.

"How about gavel rule?" shouted a voice from the rear of the hall, alluding to one of Mr. Bryan's sentences. "You want to know about gavel rule? I'll tell you about gavel rule," replied Quinn. Before he could continue a disturbance started in the balcony just back of the alternates' seats and one disturber was seized and ejected by two city policemen.

Mr. Bryan then arose to conclude and was again given a warm welcome of cheers. Raising his hand he made the request that the convention should not take his time. Immediately there was silence.

When declared he had been in the committee room at 3 o'clock in the morning and knew more about the details of the case than those who accused him of ignorance, he was cheered to the echo.

Mr. Bryan spoke in his most earnest manner. He concluded with an expression of willingness for unity, adding: "But God forbid that it should be under a soiled banner."

A snappy outburst of applause followed, but was not prolonged, the whole body, delegates and spectators showing plainly the weariness born of the intense heat and long session. A vote was then taken which resulted in 847 to 299 against the minority report.

It was exactly 6 o'clock when demand was made by the chairman for the report of the committee on permanent organization. Representative Hugh Dismore of Arkansas, chairman of the committee, made the report. The mention of the name of Champ Clark as permanent chairman was received with applause and the report was unanimously adopted.

Chairman Williams appointed Senator J. W. Bailey and Representative Burke Coker of New York to escort Mr. Clark to the chair.

might be completed and a sine die adjournment taken Friday. This remained yet the adoption of the platform and nominations of candidates for President and Vice President. It was appreciated that this might require three sessions, running into the night. The program held out great inducements to spectacular oratory and stirring situations were promised in abundance. It was expected that the report of the committee on resolutions and the discussion incident would bring forward big orators, some who had not yet been heard. The resolutions committee was in session all Thursday night. The feature of the early hours of the day was the knocking out of the gold plank by Bryan which had been put in the platform by the subcommittee. The exciting contests during the session of the committee were the talk of the morning. When the delegates rose Friday morning the first inquiry was as to what had the committee done, and it was learned that Bryan had scored the money plank and secured a modification of the tariff plank.

The exciting scenes which marked the closing of Thursday's session were intensified and interest in the convention and demand for tickets increased over previous days.

BRYAN'S GREAT VICTORY.

At 4.40 o'clock Friday morning the committee on resolutions voted the gold standard plank out of the Democratic platform by 25 to 15. This was the third victory for Bryan during the all night session of the committee. He made two successful efforts, early in the evening, and secured modification of the tariff plank on two separate votes.

The main fight was upon the proposed income tax plank, providing for an amendment to the constitution to meet the adverse decision of the Supreme Court upon the Wilson law. It was upon this amendment and the gold plank, the two being in conjunction, that Bryan made his strong fight, Williams of Mississippi first offered the income tax amendment which immediately was antagonized by former Senator Hill, who said that with the plank New York could be carried by the Democratic nominees.

Williams withdrew his amendment, saying that he was seeking harmony and an adjustment of all differences with a view to succeeding on a Democratic platform.

Bryan offered an income tax amendment and spoke in favor of it, asserting that, while votes might be lost among the very rich, the Democratic party ought to consider the great mass of the people, who bear the burdens of taxation and the expense of the government.

Senator Daniel vigorously denounced Bryan's course and said he was tired of being in the minority. Senators Bailey and Tillman were willing to defer to Hill's statement and thought it would be unwise to insist on the income tax amendment as to lose New York meant defeat. Bailey asked unanimous consent to have the income tax and the gold standard planks dropped, but Hill objected and a long discussion followed. He said the gold plank was far more important and asked that the party cease discussion and agree upon a platform in harmony with the views of the party generally. Hill urged that if the gold plank was omitted the party would be in a false position. Through no fault of the party conditions had changed and it had been proved that the gold standard was the solution of the question.

"The State of Colorado," called the clerk. The response was immediate and Thomas O'Donnell began a speech seconding the nomination of Judge Parker. The height of exhaustion prevailed as Mr. O'Donnell proceeded, and approval of his utterances was confined to his handclapping.

When Mr. O'Donnell referred in complimentary terms to "the great leader of the past two campaigns," there was a demonstration in which the name of Bryan was heard above the uproar.

He invited the "prodigal who had been feeding on husks" back into the fold, for he said, "we need all kinds of Democrats in this campaign." His mention of Parker's name was greeted with shouts and applause. "Colorado once more jolts hands with New York," he concluded, "and the echo comes back 'Parker, popular rights and victory!'"

After the applause which followed O'Donnell's conclusion, Connecticut was called and Walter S. Cummings seconded the nomination of Parker.

Many of the spectators began leaving the floor and galleries and the tramp of their feet was a new disturbing element. Irving Handy of Delaware followed Mr. Cummings and nominated Judge George Gray. He began by saying:

"Delaware offers to you her noblest, bravest and best," and a cheer went up led by the Delaware delegation.

Before Mr. Handy had closed the disturbance became so pronounced that he closed amid brief cheering. Hearst saying:

"The Democracy of Florida desires the nomination of Hearst, because the paramount issue today is the trust question, and William E. Hearst is the most persistent and aggressive opponent of the trusts and all the hardships and evils attendant upon their oppressions of the people. The Democracy of Florida desires the nomination of Hearst, because we believe that he is the only man who can carry into the Democratic column the pivotal States of New York, Illinois and Indiana, which are essential to Democratic success, and Democratic success can only rescue the south from the degradation of Rooseveltism and neogroism. We believe that Hearst can and will carry New York, if this convention makes him the standard bearer of the Democratic party."

Moses Wright of Georgia followed with a clear ringing speech seconding the nomination of Parker that held their attention closely.

When Mr. Wright mentioned Parker's name a shout greeted it. The crowd thought that was the conclusion of the speech, and when he continued the irrelevant in the gallery cried "out it out" and ineffectually tried to drown him out. He gained a round of applause when he finished.

When Illinois was called Clarence Darrow seconded Hearst, at whose name the galleries vented their enthusiasm. When he said: "It seems to

the chair's direction Arkansas yields to Tennessee, answered the chairman of the delegation.

Senator Cermack of that State was recognized and at once took the platform and began a speech in second of the nomination of Judge Parker.

Mr. DeLama's address, which closed with the name of "William Randolph Hearst" was the signal for cheers which, while enthusiastic, were much less in volume than those following the mention of Parker's name. A seven-foot portrait picture of Hearst was taken to the platform, another of similar size was raised in the gallery back of the platform, while numerous smaller portraits were shown on long poles raised from among the delegates.

The parade around the hall, which had been carried on during the preceding demonstration, was quickly undertaken, California leading off and Arizona, Nevada, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming, joining in. The banner of the Illinois delegation was carried into the line but the majority of the delegation did not follow it. The galleries joined lustily in the Hearst applause, making perhaps a stronger demonstration than had been made for Parker.

In marching around the hall many of the Hearst enthusiasts stopped to shake hands with Mr. Bryan, who remained standing during the early part of the demonstration. After a severe fit of coughing, however, Mr. Bryan took his seat. The band, nothing, if not impartial, played for Hearst, "America," and followed it up with "Dixie," as it had done for Parker, and the result was the same, with the exception that the Hearst people did not attempt to sing.

A red-headed enthusiast in a gray suit was lifted up on the shoulders of several men to the left of the speaker's platform, and cheered wildly for Hearst, but he was soon compelled to climb down for his bright-colored hair was too conspicuous a target for the multitude of paper wads that came from all sides. Water was thrown at him, and in a few minutes he scrambled desperately for release. When he reached the floor, he remarked, "That water felt good," but he declined to give his name.

A second gentleman with red whiskers mounted a chair and attempted a speech. He, too, was pelted down and a policeman took him to the outdarkness.

MEANTIME the demonstration for the editor-candidate went on, rising and falling in degree. Fully a dozen times the line completed the circuit, and then the California banner was carried up to the speaker's platform and the other States massed their emblems at the foot of the steps. A young woman rose up in section L and waved a small flag.

She brought to her side 50 other people who joined in her tribute, and for a time, she was the heart of the storm centre. When she sat down the end began to come, 30 minutes after the first cheering began.

When a half hour had elapsed, Senator Bailey of Texas took the presiding officer's chair, and began rapping for order, but it was some time before order could be had. Many of the delegates and others began to hiss in disapproval but this only served to spur on the Hearst rosters and a battle of sound ensued.

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be late that the men who once spotted the Democratic ship shall once more be placed in power," there were cheers and hisses.

"The Democracy of Jefferson; the Democracy of Bryan," was a phrase from Mr. Darrow, which struck the convention. After the about which followed, a voice from the gallery rang out "Three cheers for Bryan." The cheers were given with a will. Mr. Darrow's speech calmed the wearying crowd.

He was followed by W. J. Kern of Indiana who seconded Judge Parker's nomination.

Mr. Sam D. Wright of Iowa caught the convention when he declared: "I am proud of the fact that the great party to which I belong ordinarily believes in free speech." Chairman Weaver, when Mr. Wright had concluded, gained recognition for Mr. Rinsbart, who, on behalf of the State of Iowa, seconded Hant's nomination.

"The gentlemen who just left the platform," said Mr. Rinsbart, "cast aspersions upon the delegation from Iowa. I desire to cast the aspersions back into their teeth."

Mr. Rinsbart denied for himself and all other members of the Iowa delegation that any money had been received by them to induce them to cast their vote for any candidate.

A sequel followed quickly, the delegation meeting and voting to re-seat Wright as the Iowa member of the committee to notify the presidential nominee. In the words of one of the delegation the action was taken because of the "imputation cast upon the delegation" by Wright.

When Kan as was called J. G. Johnson seconded the Hearst nomination and was followed by David Overmeyer of Kansas, who placed Gen. Nelson A. Miles in nomination.

Vigorous applause followed Mr. Overmeyer's mention of the name of Gen. Miles, but when he concluded his address, after naming his candidate, he was frequently interrupted by the galleries, and the applause at the conclusion of his remarks was short-lived.

Delegate Rolin of Missouri then interposed a motion to limit seconding speeches to one minute, but D. C. Kelly of Missouri and Grady of New York objecting, the limit was placed at four minutes.

J. W. Orr of Kansas thereupon briefly seconded Parker's nomination, as did Thomas H. Ball of Texas.

Louisiana seconded the nomination of Parker by a simple announcement. Maloe gave way to Missouri and Champ Clark placed in nomination Senator Francis M. Cockrell of Missouri for the presidency.

Parker is Chosen

When the nomination closed at half past five o'clock Saturday morning after an all night session, Judge Parker was nominated for President of the United States by the convention in short order. There was but one roll-call, and so decisive was the result that these States which had voted against Parker's nomination changed to him, thus making his nomination unanimous.

The scene was dramatic in the extreme. The darkness witnessed the gathering of the Democratic hosts, white broad daylight saw the close. The convention was in session from 8 o'clock Friday night till nearly 6 o'clock Saturday morning. In that time eight names were presented to the convention; nonfraternal and seconding speeches were innumerable and as the dawn appeared it became necessary to limit the speeches to four minutes each. An extension was made in the case of William J. Bryan, who in one of the most dramatic situations ever witnessed in a political gathering, addressed the convention and concluded by seconding the nomination of Senator Francis M. Cockrell, the favorite candidate from Missouri.

Bryan received his third great ovation accorded during the convention. His speech was an impassioned appeal to the delegates to give the party a candidate who had voted the Democratic ticket in 1896 and 1900. He spoke in behalf of the Nebraska delegation, which he said had no candidate to present or favor to ask, but wanted a candidate whose nomination would not be a triumph of one faction over another. He suggested Hearst if the convention thought best, then Patterson, of Pennsylvania, and finally created a surprise by declaring for Cockrell.

One of the features of the long session was the beautiful tribute paid Senator Cockrell when his name was placed in nomination by Champ Clark. There was a spontaneous outburst, and the delegates, weary by the long session and exhausted by their labor, indulged in the demonstration, that lasted half an hour. The waving of flags in the galleries and by the delegates made the scene impressive.

The enthusiasm evidently converted Bryan to the idea that Cockrell's chances for the nomination were good, and soon after gaining the floor he anti-Parker forces to rally. The convention officials and police were powerless to control the crowd, as a seemingly hypnotic spell cast over the convention by his speech, but in the end the Parker forces were unshaken.

The ballot for president gave Parker 652 votes of the 667 needed, and before the result could be announced, Idaho, Nevada, Washington and others made changes to the Parker column. Governor Doekery, of Missouri, moved to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried amid increasing cheers. The result of the ballot was never officially announced, and it is not likely it ever will be.

DAVIS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

After nominating the presidential candidate the convention adjourned at seven o'clock Saturday morning to meet at half past five o'clock to nominate a vice-presidential candidate, at which hour the convention was called to order. Several gentlemen were put in nomination and a ballot was taken, which resulted in the choice of Ex-Senator H. G. Davis, of West Virginia. Just before the ballot for vice-president was taken a great sensation was created in the convention by a telegram stating that Judge Parker had sent a telegram saying he would not accept the nomination unless the platform adopted

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ed declared in favor of gold. The matter was debated for several hours and was finally proven to be untrue. The telegram merely stated Judge Parker's position on the money question, which was already known to be in favor of the gold standard. The convention finished its work and adjourned sine die at half past one o'clock Sunday morning.

TRUSTS PLAYED.

[continued from page 1.]

SCHOOL AND RACE QUESTIONS. The race question has brought countless woes to this country. The calm wisdom of the American people should see to it that it brings no more. To revive the dead and hateful racial and sectional animosities in any part of our common country means confusion, distraction of business and the reopening of wounds now happily healed. North, south, east and west have but recently stood together in line of battle from the walls of Peking to the hills of Santiago and as sharers of a common glory and a common destiny we should share fraternally the common burdens.

We therefore deprecate and condemn the burning-like, selfish and narrow spirit of the recent Republican convention at Chicago, which sought to kindle anew the embers of racial and sectional strife, and we appeal from it to the sober, common sense and patriotic spirit of the American people.

THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION. The existing Republican administration has been spasmodic, erratic, sensational, spectacular and arbitrary. It has made itself a satire upon the congress, the courts and upon the settled practices and usages of national and international law.

It summoned the congress into hasty and futile tasks. It made war, which is the sole power of congress, without its authority, thereby usurping one of its fundamental prerogatives. It violated a plain statute of the United States as well as plain treaty obligations, international usages and constitutional law; and has done so under pretense of executing a great public policy which could have been more easily effected lawfully, constitutionally and with honor.

It forced strained and unnatural constructions upon statutes, usurping judicial interpretation, and substituting congressional enactment decree. It withdrew from congress their customary duties of investigation; which have heretofore made the representatives of the people and the States terrors of evil-doers.

It conducted a secretive investigation of its own and boasted of a few simple convictions, while it threw a broad curtain over the burrows which had been their chosen field of operative abuses, and kept in power the superior officers under whose administration the crimes had been committed.

It ordered assault upon some monopolies, but paralyzed by its first victory it hung out the flag of truce and cried out that it would not "run amuck."



FREE TO MEN. If you are not well and want to be well, read about your trouble, send for my free booklet and self-examination blank. No. 1, Nervous Debility (General Weakness), No. 2, Varicose Veins, No. 3, Stricture, No. 4, Hemorrhoids, No. 5, Dropsy, No. 6, Diabetes, No. 7, Catarrh of the Bladder, No. 8, Prostatitis, No. 9, Gonorrhea, No. 10, Syphilis, No. 11, Skin Diseases, No. 12, Eye Diseases, No. 13, Ear Diseases, No. 14, Throat Diseases, No. 15, Lung Diseases, No. 16, Stomach Diseases, No. 17, Intestinal Diseases, No. 18, Kidney Diseases, No. 19, Urinary Diseases, No. 20, Gynecology, No. 21, Pediatrics, No. 22, Diseases of Women, No. 23, Diseases of Children, No. 24, Diseases of the Elderly, No. 25, Diseases of the Young. Send for my free booklet and self-examination blank. No. 1, Nervous Debility (General Weakness), No. 2, Varicose Veins, No. 3, Stricture, No. 4, Hemorrhoids, No. 5, Dropsy, No. 6, Diabetes, No. 7, Catarrh of the Bladder, No. 8, Prostatitis, No. 9, Gonorrhea, No. 10, Syphilis, No. 11, Skin Diseases, No. 12, Eye Diseases, No. 13, Ear Diseases, No. 14, Throat Diseases, No. 15, Lung Diseases, No. 16, Stomach Diseases, No. 17, Intestinal Diseases, No. 18, Kidney Diseases, No. 19, Urinary Diseases, No. 20, Gynecology, No. 21, Pediatrics, No. 22, Diseases of Women, No. 23, Diseases of Children, No. 24, Diseases of the Elderly, No. 25, Diseases of the Young. Send for my free booklet and self-examination blank. No. 1, Nervous Debility (General Weakness), No. 2, Varicose Veins, No. 3, Stricture, No. 4, Hemorrhoids, No. 5, Dropsy, No. 6, Diabetes, No. 7, Catarrh of the Bladder, No. 8, Prostatitis, No. 9, Gonorrhea, No. 10, Syphilis, No. 11, Skin Diseases, No. 12, Eye Diseases, No. 13, Ear Diseases, No. 14, Throat Diseases, No. 15, Lung Diseases, No. 16, Stomach Diseases, No. 17, Intestinal Diseases, No. 18, Kidney Diseases, No. 19, Urinary Diseases, No. 20, Gynecology, No. 21, Pediatrics, No. 22, Diseases of Women, No. 23, Diseases of Children, No. 24, Diseases of the Elderly, No. 25, Diseases of the Young. Send for my free booklet and self-examination blank.