

that Ayer's Sarsaparilla, out of the great number of similar preparations manufacfured throughout the world, was the only medicine of the kind admitted at the World's Fair, Chicano? And why was it that, in splite of the united efforts of the manufacturers of other preparations, the decision of the World's Fair Directors was not reversed?

### BECAUSE

According to RULE 15-"Articles that are in any way dangerous or o offensive, also patent medicines, O nostrums, and empirical prepara- 0 tions, whose ingredients are con- of cealed, will not be admitted to the O Exposition," and, therefore-

Because Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a C. patent medicine, not a nostrum, and not a secret preparation.

Because its proprietors had nothing to conceal when questioned as to the formula from which it is compounded.

Because it is all that it is claimed to be -a Compound Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla, and in every sense, worthy the indorsement of this most important o committee, called together for passing O upon the manufactured products of the entire world.

Aver's only Sarsaparilla Admitted for Exhibition AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

# THE WILSON ADVANCE: JULY 16, 1896.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER.

Life Sketch of Hon, William J. Bryan, the Presidential Nominee.

Mr. Bryan was born March 19, 1860, in Salem, Ills. He was taught under his mother's care until he was 10 years old, when he went to the public school at Salem, which he attended for five years. At the age of 15 he went to the Whipple academy in Jacksonville, Ills., which is the preparatory department of the Illinois college located at the same place. He spent two years in the academy and four years in the college, taking a classical course. He represented his college in the interstate oratorical contest in 1880, and was class orator and valedictorian in 1881. He then went to the Union College of Law in Chicago, and while in attendance there was in the office of Lyman Trumbull.

He left the law school June 18, 1883, and went to Jacksonville to practice law, remaining there till October, 1887, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb., going into partnership with A. R. 7 albot, a classmate of the law school. He had taken part in political campaigns since 1880, and made a number of speeches. He took part in the campaign of 1883 in Nebraska, and was nominated to represent the First district in congress in 1890. He was elected by the majority of 6,713, although the district hal gone Republican by 4,400, when Societary Morton had been defeated in 1888, and was thought to be certainly Republican. He supported Springer for speakerin the Fifty-second congress, from whose distriet in Illinois he came originally. This led to his being put on the ways and mean committee in congress, of which Spring r was chairman, and on March 16, 1832, he male a tariff speech that was the sensation of the day and was liberally distributed as campaign literarure. He was re-elected in 1592, in spite of the fact that the legislature had redistricted the state, and his district in the previous election had given the Republican ticket about 6,000

majority. In the fifty-third congress Mr. Bryan helped to frame the Wilson bill, being a member of the ways and means committee, and took an especially active part in the income tax provisions. At the close of the debate on the income tax in congress, replying to Bourke Cochran, Aug. 17, 1893, at the special session, desivered a three hours's speech against the repear of the Sherman law, 'his speech being hore accels enculated than the tariff speech had been. He also spoke in favor of the bill to coin the seignionage and spoke against Carlisle's currency policy, as also against Cleveland's gold cont act with the Rothschilds. In 1394 he because a candidate for the United

States sellate, and announced that he would not be a conducte for the lower house of congress. He was nominated for United States senator in the Democratic convention, and the Populist conducate in his district was indersed by the Domoctats for the house of representatives. The ensking state legislature being Republican, John M. Thurston, was sent to the senate and the Republican candidate in his former congressional district, J. B. Strode, was elected by 5,060 major ty. During all three of the campaigns he challenged the opposing candidate to a debate, and s veral discussions were held. After his retirement from congress he took up the practice of law in Lincoln again, but the

prominent in railroad circles as well as in politics, being still a director in many railroads, besides having been president of the Maine Central The vice presidential nominee, nearly twice as old as the head of the ticket, is much older than he looks. He is a splendid example of physical manhood. His hair and mustache are slightly tinged with gray, but the wrinkles of age have scarcely made their appearance on his face

Mr. Sewall was married in 1859 to Miss Emma D. Crooker, of Bath. He has two children living, both of them sons, Harold M. and William D. Sewall. Harold was the first consul general of the United States to Samoa. In 1885 he was nominated by Consul Russell, at Liverpool, as vice and deputy consul, and held the office until March, 1887, when he resigned to accept the Samoan consulship.

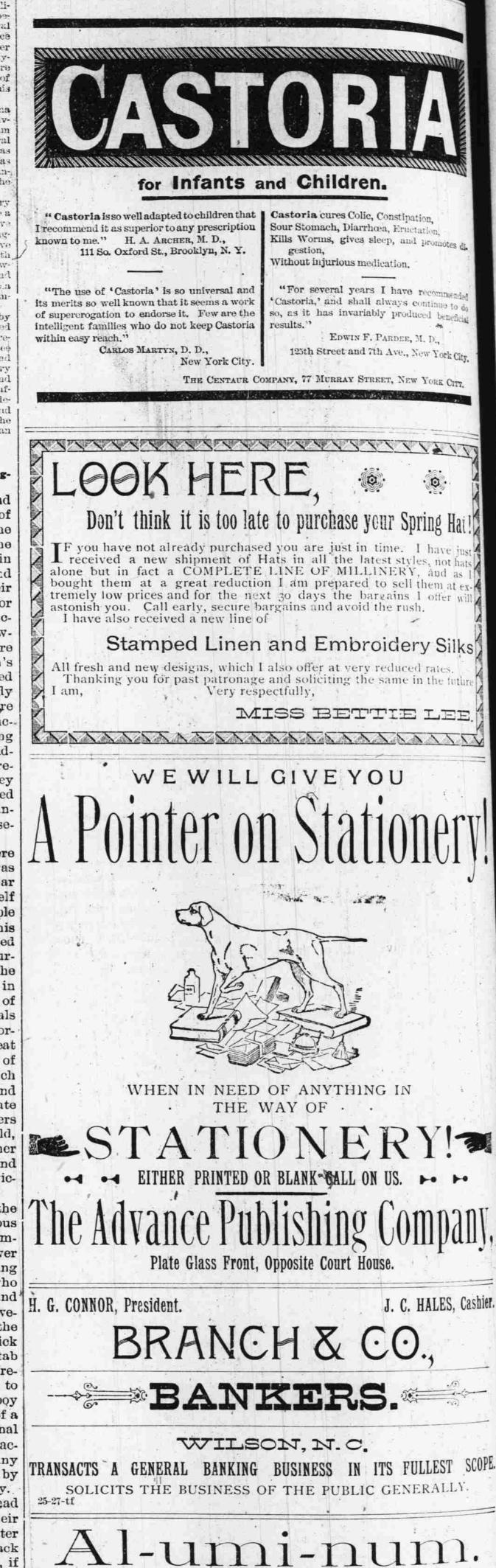
The affairs in Samon at that time were very complicated. Germany wanted to exercise a protectorate over the islands, which would have resulted in her annexing the best of thesa. England and the United States wanted a native government-"Samoa for the Samoans," with King Malitoea as ruler. The Germans, however, had encouraged "King" Tamesese, and the United States consul at that time at Apla was recalled as unfit to deal with such a complication.

Harold Sewall soon attracted attention by his official course." He was finally summoned to Washington by Secretary Eayard, and frequently appeared before the senate committee on foreign relations. He testified so freely and fally before that committee that Secretary Bayard requested his resignation on the ground that his openly expressed views on Samoan affairs did not agree with those of the state department. His resignation was tendered and accepted. This disgusted young Sewall, and he has since been prominent in the Republican party of his state.

# SPANISH GUERRILLAS.

#### They Laughed at the Formations of Regular Warfare.

The Napoleonic strategy had laughed at the military formation of Frederick the Great's system; the guerrillas of Spain laughed at the formations of regular warfare in any shape. They rose to fight and dispersed for safety, leaving their smarting foe unable to strike for lack of a billet. The occasional successes of the Spanish regulars showed, moreover, that the generals were not entirely ignorant of Napoleon's 1 own system. When Joseph entered Madrid, the whole land was already I am, in open rebellion except where French force compelled a sullen ac-quisscence in French rule. The long in...tive, sluggish ecclesiastics sudit if seemed to feel the vigor to reand the power to lead. They the insurgents and recalled the orthodoxy of the nation to inflame the passions against the persecutor of the pope. Irregular and undefined as were the elements of the uprising it was nevertheless essentially a popular movement. As Napoleon himself later admitted, it was the people themselves who refused to ratify his new institutions, and who declared for Ferdinand VII. The sequel furnished ample illustration. The mountaineers of Asturias rose in united rebellion, the inhabitants of Cartagena threw open her arsenals to the volunteers of the neighborhood, the citizens of Saragossa beat off their besiegers, while those of Valencia first massacred the French who took refuge in their citadel and then repulsed Moncey in a desperate conflict. When the Spanish leaders ventured into an open battlefield, they were defeated. On the other hand, when they kept the hills and fought like bandits, they were victorious. So quick and general was the Spanish rising that the various French army divisions shut themselves up for safety in whatever towns they could hold. Pretending to defy the national guards, who seemed to spring from the ground' without, they were in reality awestricken before the wrath of the armed citizens within. A quick burst of Spanish anger, a sharp stab of the Spanish poniard-the frequency of such incidents began to create a panic among the French boy soldiers. The seizure and sack of a city had for years been a traditional amusement of the grand army, accompanied in Italy and Germany with little or no loss of life and by the acquisition of enormous booty. 25-27-tf The young consoripts, who had heard the oft told tale from their fathers' lips, found to their bitter disappointment that in Spain a sack meant much bloodshed and little, if any, booty. Sometimes the tables were more than turned. A French As bright as Silver. squadron put in at Cadiz to co-operate with the force dispatched by Na-As pure as Gold. poleon under the pretense of resisting an invasion by the English, but As cheap as Brass. really for the purpose of terrorizing southern Spain. The arrival of the troops having been delayed by the outbreak of rebellion farther north, the townsfolk of that ancient city rose and seized the fleet. The corpses of French soldiers wherever found throughout the country were mutilute guarantee not to tarnish. Also a full line of





H. M. ROWE.

Tenney's Candy fresh at Cheathams-Nash Street-next door to ths AADANCE Publishing Company. [†t. f.]

silver can aign opening he found that the calls upon him for speeches and campaign work we: 6 so frequent that he was forced to give up his practice. In September, 1894, he became the editor-in-chief of the Omaha World-Herald, and had control of its editorial policy on state and national questions.

Mr. Bryan is a man of small means. He was married Oct. 1, 1884, to Mary Eaird, of Perry, Ills, who attended the female academy in Jacksonville win he was in the other school at the same place, and who graduated the same week that he did and was also the valedictorian of her class. She studied law and was admitted to the bar, without any idea of practicing, but simply to be more thoroughly companionable to him. She is a year or two younge han he. Three children have been born to them, Ruth, 10 years old; William J., Jr., about 7, and Grace, 5.

Mr. Bryan is a Presbyterian, having joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church at the age of 14. He is now a member of the First Presbyterian church of Lincoln. His father was Sila : L. Bryan, who was a circuit judge at the time of his son's birth, and served in that pacity from 1860 to 1872 on the bench of Illimis. Judge Bryan moved on a farm a short distance from Salem when his son was 6 years old, and from that time until he was 23 years old Bryan spent his summers on the farm. In 1872 his father ran for congress on the Greeley ticket and was defeated by 240 votes. His family comes from Virginia. His father was born in Culpepper county in that state, and died in Salem, Ills., in 1880. His mother, whose name was Maria Elizabeth Jennings, was born in Marion county, Illinois, and" died in Salem, a week ago last Saturday, after a protracted illness.

In appearance Mr. Bryan is impressive, his face indicating intellectuality and power as well as good nature. There is a notable absence of the boyish look seen in the pictures and lithographs of him which have been circulated. He is affable and kindly in manner, easily approachable, and does not lack dignity. In appearance he is an illustration of the fact that some men are never accorded justice by a picture, which in his case does not prepare one for the expression of keepness shown in his face.

## ARTHUR SEWALL'S CAREER. The Vice Presidential Candidate a Leading

Maine Ship Builder. Arthur Sewall, the Democratic nominee for vice president, was born at Bath, Me., Nov. 25 1835. The estate of which he was born and where he now resides has been in possession of the Sewall family since 1760. His grandfather fought in the war of the revolution.

By occupation Mr. Sewall was originally a shipbuilder, and he is now largely interested in shipping, railways and banking. For nine years he was president of the Maine Central railway, from which position he retired two years ago. He is now president of a bank at Bath, is interested in the Bath Iron works and a member of other commercial enterprises.

Steadily for over seventy years has the Sewall private signal, a white "S" on a blue ground fluttered from the main spar of some of the staunchest, finest, swiftest vessels in the American merchant marine, carrying the stars and stripes into every foreign port.



E. & S. FREY,

Baltimore, Md.

From the days of the first chubby little Diana, built in 1823, to the great steel Dirigo, launched in 1894, this house has been in the van with designs for merchant vessels. Beginning under William D. Sewall in 1823 the house has been continuous, and today it owns the largest sailing merchantmen afloat under our flag. William D. Sewall was succeeded by his sons under the name of E. & A. Sewall, which firm has since become Arthur Sewall & Co., with Arthur Sewall, the Democratic nominee for vice president, at its head, and his nephew, Samuel S. Sewall, and one of his sons, William D. Sewall, associated with him. The first of the Sewall family came to America in 1634, and Dummes Sewall, the grandfather of the first shipbuilder, went to Bath from New York, which was also in the district of Maine, in 1762, when he purchased the tract of land on which to this day stands the Sewall yard and the houses of the Sewall family. In the seventy-one years that the Sewalls have been building ships, they have owned ninetyfive vessels. Arthur Sewall grew up among the scenes of the shipyard and seashore, acquiring a familiarity with the business life which has served him well, not only in that particular branch, but in many other lines of mercantile life. There is hardly a corporation in Sagadahock county in which he is not interested. He is

CHARGE AND DESCRIPTION OF

lated by the furious Spaniards, and the wounded received no quarter. -"Life of Napoleon," by Professor W. M. Sloane, in Century.

It has been observed that men cause themselves to drown by raising their arms above water in their struggles.

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