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W. F. MARSHALL.

Gastonia, N. C., July 2, 1896.

Chair in Advance.

No 27.

WATSON AT THE HEAD.

AND THOS. W. MASON IS HIS RUN-NING MATE.

All the Othern Worthy of their Louders-And the Platform is for Proc Silver-Delegates to Chicago-Watnon's Speech of Acceptance-Sketch of his Life and Public Services-Couvention Notes.

The Democratic convention in Raleigh last Thursday was one of the strongest and biggest gatherings the ties of Democracy eyer drew together in the capital city. It met for work, did the work, and adjourned. Lack election. of space prevents us presenting a dotailed report of all the incidents that lent interest to the meeting. We

Treasurer, C. B. Aycocke, of

Auditor, Robt. M. Furman, of Buocombe. Attorney General, Frank I. Osborne, of Mecklenburg.

Supt. Pub. Instaruction, Jno. C.

Scarborough, of Johnson. Associate Justices, A. C. Avery, of Burke and G. H. Brown, of Beaufort.

The withdrawal of J. S. Carr from the race for Governor, left the delegates at sea. Clark's refusal to allow the use of his name did not lossen the confusion. Meanwhile sentiment was crystalizing about Cy Watson. Presently the currents set toward him, and long before the first roll-call was concluded it was seen that the first ballot would name him as the standard bearer of the Democratic hosts of North Caro-

PLATFORM.

"Where is, The Democratic party had its birth in Jefferson's great contest against the centralization of the powers of the Federal government and in behalf of the strict construction of the Federal constitution, embodied in the tenth amendment thereto, in which all powers not delegated to it were supposed to the Male powers. expressly reserved to the States respec-

"Whereas, The Bepublican party has syer been a party of centralization, "Resolved, That we appeal to the people to observe this fundamental difference between the Democratic party and its traditional engry in respect to and its traditional enemy in respect to the nowers of the central government that the constitution recognizes gold and silver as the primary or redemption money of those States and in the words of the Democratic platform 'we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and a circulating medium convertible into such money without lows.'

"We favor, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold without discrimination against either, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, and we condemn the system which in time of peace with that the constitution recognizes gold

les system which in time of peace with millions of silver bullion lying idle in the Treasury has forced the govern-ment within two years to issue nearly ment within two years to issue nearly \$212,000,000 in bonds. We coulemn the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in following the Republican precedent of paying the obligations of the government in gold, which a specifically made payable in coin. special any bade payable in coil. We bereby instruct our delegates to the national convention both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit, unflinchingly, at all hazards for the restoration of silver and otherwise in obedience to the lotter and the spirit of the principles berein enunciated. We further in-struct our delegates, State and district, to use all their efforts to abrogate the two-thirds rule if necessary to secure the nomination of a candidate in complete, in bearty and in known accord with the principles herein suunoisted

with the principles herein enunciated by us.

"We warn the people against the threatened combined evils of the gold standard and the McKinley teriff. These twin monsters go hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people and concentrating all wealth and power in the hands of the few.

few. "We denounce the McKinley tariff and all other forms of a protective tariff legislation and favor a constituflousit ariff for revenue only. We are for the repeal of the unconstitutional tax of 10 per cent on State banks of issue. We declare our confidence in a graduated income tax, in order that wealth may bear its due proportion of the burden of supporting the govern-ment, and we favor an immediate amendment of the constitution of the United States authorizing its lavy and collection in express terms, leaving nothing for judicial construction.

"We are unalterably opposed to all legislation by which monopolies and trusts are created and fostered. We insist upon the faithful execution of existing laws against the same and upon such further legislation as may be

on anch further legislation as may be become any for their suppression."

The part of the platform relative to State offices is as follows:

"We point with pride to the economic and stainless administration of

tate government wherever Democracy has been in power. We favor the en-actment of such an election law as will secure the purity of the ballot.

"We favor the continuance of the system of education established by the Democratic party and pledge ourselves to its increased efficiency as the condition of the people and public revenues

may justify.
"We favor the prompt, just and im-

have to be contented with little more than a record of results. Here is the ticket nominated:
Governor, Cyrus B. Watson, of Forsyth.
Lieut-Governor, Thos. W. Mason, of Northampton.
Secretary of State, Chas. M. Cooke, of Franklin. vention would hise the name of a l'resident of the United States, be be Democratic or Republican, but the hisses kept up, less lond and general than before. However, it was a dramatic scane.

than before. However, it was a dramatic scene.

Means' substitute was read. It was
as follows: 'Resolved, That we favor
the gold dollar as the standard by
which all dollars of our government
should be measured and such a asfe
system of bi-metallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of
every dollar coined or issued by the
United States in the markets in the
payment of debts and in purchasing
capacity."

Capacity."
The roll was called on the substitute. The roll was called on the succellude. The total vote cast was 907. Ayes 31; noes 875;. Mecklenburg was loudly cheered when the vote was called "26 no." Wake's 25 noes were also ap-

plauded.

Means then said be gladly took up
the party cry and he moved to make
the adoption of the platform mannimous. This was greeted by loud observe
and then by a rising vote and amid
great choering the platform was
adopted.

DECEGATES TO CHICAGO.

A resolution endorsing Walter Clark for Vice President and instruct-ing the delegates to vote for him was adopted by a rising vote. Delegates to Chicago were elected as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT-Delegates, C. F. Warren, B. B. Winborne; Alternates, H. J. Herrick, F. G. James. SECOND DISTRUT—Delegates, J. W. Grauger, T. L. Emery; Alternates, B. H. Speight, Jr., E. Woodard.

Granges, I. L. Euery; Alternates, R. H. Speight, Jr., E. Woodard.
THED DISTRICT—Delegates, P. M. Pearsall, J. H. Curry; Alternates, F. R. Cooper, G. A. Grahum.
FOURTH DISTRICT—Delegates, M. W. Page, W. C. Hammer; Alternates, J. H. Bridgere, W. M. Person.
FIFTH DISTRICT—Delegates, N. B. Canuady. E. Faulk Stokes; Alternates, J. M. Hayes, C. B. McAnually.
SIXTH DISTRICT—Delegates, W. C. Dowd, J. A. Brown; Alternates, Cameron Morrison, T. J. Armstrong.
SEVENTH DISTRICT—Delegates, Theo. Klutz, W. L. Turner; Alternates, S. M. Finger, J. R. Blair.
EIGHTH DISTRICT—Delegates, K. B. Jones, B. F. Dixon; Alternates, J. W. Wilson, D. M. Matthewson.
NINTH DISTRICT—Delegates, W. E. Moore, G. S. Powell: Alternates, W.

E. Moore, G. S. Powell; Alternate, A. E. Posey, E. J. Justice.
John R. Webster, T. J. Jarvis, E. J. Hall, and A. M. Waddell were elected

partial administration of the criminal law of the State and we point with pride to the fact that a Democratic Legislature first enacted a law against lynching and that the faithful execution of the same has virtually suppressed that crime.

"We cordially invite all men, regardless of former political associations to unite with us in a fight to the fiels for free silver, for lower taxes, for higher prices for agricultural products and labor, for the economical administration of government and for the freedom and individual sovereignty of the American citizen. We declare our belief that the peace, prosperity and happiness of of the people of North Carolina depends on the defect of the Bepublican State ticket in the coming election.

MHANE' SUBSTITUTE — CLBYELAND HISSED.

Paul B. Meaus offered a substitute for the financial plank and spoke in support of it. In the course of his remarks he used the words: "Sentiments without the price of the marks he used the words: "Sentiments without the price of the state of the words and loud applause.)

MH. WATSON'S CAREME.

Clyria H. Watson is the cleart on of the state of the words. "Sentiments without the price of the state of the words." Sentiments without the products act of my life will be to tell her that the Democratic have chosen me to lead them. (Chase in the Democratic have chosen me to lead them. (Chase in the Democratic have chosen me to lead them. (Chase in the the lead the was willing to meet him anywhere (applause), and he would tell the people that he was beating a man whose compitation that he was beating a man whose bemination to the was beating a man whose bemination to the was beating a man whose bemination to the same and he would tell the people that he was beating a man whose bemination to the substitute that the people that he would tell the people that he was beating a man whose bemination to the free has been no money apent here not offered. Mr. Watson saked those by the sea, and these in the mountains not to expect to much of the was and those in th

MR. WATSON'S CAREER. Cyrus B. Watson is the oldest son of the late John Watson, Esq., and was born January 14, 1844, near Kernerssoon January 14, 1844, near Kerners-ville, in what was then a part of Stokes, but forming now a very im-portant section of this (Forsyth) county. His mother, Mrs. Mariah Watson, is still living at the old home place on the N. W. A. C. railroad, 8 miles above Kernersville in Forsyth

county.

From early childhood he was especially bright and gave promise of great mental activity and capacity. His educational advantages were only those afforded by the county common schools of that day.

When the dark clouds of the late civil war areas and benefit there is a second of the late.

When the dark clouds of the late civil war arose and bowered threateningly over the Southland, although only 16 years of age, he was one of the first to shoulder arms and go out from the home of his boyhood to fight, suffer and, if needs be, die for the Confederate cause. He served most valiantly as sergeant of Company K, Forty fith Regiment, North Carolina Troops. He was seriously wounded at both Williamsport, Md., and Spottsylvania Court House.

When the war had closed Mr. Watson laid down his arms and came back

vania Court House.

When the war had closed Mr. Watson laid down his arms and came back to his Kernersville home. He served both there and at High Point for a year or two as a clerk. He afterwards studied law under the late J. M. Leach, at Lexington, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. During the next year, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss A. E. Henley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Henley.

Since the war, while loyal in every way to the Federal government, he has at all times, by both word and action, shown himself an earnest defender of the South and her interests. He is an active member of the Norfleet Camp, No. 436, United Confederate Veterans. Mr. Watson rose rapidly to prominence in his chosen profession, developing into an able practitioner, especially adroit and successful in the conduct of criminal causes.

In 1863 Mr. Watson was elected to the North Carolina State Senate, thirty-second district. He served as an efficient member of the committees on internal lupprovement, the Code, redistricting the State, judiciary and several others. He was a hard-working Senator, in every way represecting his district with much credit to himself and constituency. It is to Mr. Watson that is due the credit for originating and engineering, to successful enactment, the most notable and salutary law of that year, the fannous anti-lynch law. He was elected to the Senate by a majority of 1,305. About 1875 Mr. Watson formed a co-martership for the process.

ted to the Squate by a majority of 1,305.
About 1875 Mr. Watson formed a co-partnership, for the practice of law, with the late W. B. Glenu, with whom he was associated until 1885, when the present wall known law firm of Watson & Buxton, which ranks as one of the foremost legal combinations in the State was formed.

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eriotte Observer, #Ith.

Chariotte Observer, 20th.

It was a great convention—great in size, in intelligence and in purpose. It was very much of a mob at times; more like a general convection of howling Dervishes than any Democratic convention that can be recalled; but the boys were duly sober and it was a good-natured mob which always pulled itself together at the right moment, or when it got right ready, and attended to business. It had sanse, too—more sense than it seemed to have. In fact, it did nothing foolish and was never in great danger of doing anything very foolish. It was out for a frolic, as well as for business, and it had all the fun that the occasion was capable of furnishing. That was a good deal.

The convention got started right. Chairman Pou is a man who grows upon the public. The better he is known the more highly be is regarded. His speech in calling the convention to order was exceedingly impressive and his lecture to both the pold-bugs and the silver-bugs on the subject of factional strife became him. It came with good grace from him as the head of the party and was accepted in good spirit by those to whom it was addressed. Mr. Klutts, in his speech as temporary chairman, quite swept the convention off its feet.

The afternoon of speech-making would have been much enjoyed under other circumstances. Some of the speakers took a pretty rank hold, but none of them were personally offensive. All awore undying loyalty to 16 to 1.

The public has read the platform. It knew in advance what it would be.

The public has read the platform.

It knew in advance what it would be.
Col. Mean's substitute for the fluancial sections was in substance a protest. He presented his case tamperately and with manly dignity. Nothing could have exceeded the grace with which he yielded to the majority and after what had passed nothing but the grace of a Christian man could have enabled him to move, with the good humor and heartiness which be manifested, to make unanimous the adoption of the committee report. He made it clear, however, that he yielded no convictions. But what had passed? Why, when he had mentioned, in his remarks the name of Cleveland, it had been thiseed. It was a shameful performance which Col. Means at the moment fit. The public has read the platform. which Col. Means at the moment fit-tingly rebuked. Let the memory of it perish.

The contest over the governorship

Don't it. Websier, T. J. Jarvie, E. J.
Hall, and A. M. Websier, T. J. Jarvie, E. J.
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Hall, and A. M. Websier, T. J.
Hall because he wanted to be near in order to be able to take his name from before the Democratic convention if it became necessary to the good of the Democratic party. If it became necessary he would be willing to have another put in his place ("You can't do it!") I am not time time to make the time to any other make it will pour money into the state to defeat him. The fight make to defeat him. The fight make the make upon it is easily recalled. It was in the Legislature of 1868 and he got his bill through the lower house farm where my old mother lives—the best woman that God ever make (great cheering.) I am going right there,

weakness it should give him the greater strength. At all events the people of North Carolina will be apt to see the totacco trust when it comes into the State to beat their candidate with money. Quitting Mr. Watcon for the prasent, it remains to be added that he ought to be elected and if the true people do their duty he will be elected handaomely. He will get every Democratic vote that any one else could have gotten and there is no cause, bused on reason, why every Populiat should not vote for him.

The ticket is a good one all the way through. Capt. Mason, an elegant gentisman and an engaging speaker, will give strength to it. B. F. Aycock, Esq., of Wayne, the candidate for Treasurer, is a farmer and one of the best men in the State. The other candidates for the State offices—Messra. Cooks. Furman, Caborne and Scarborough—hold now the places for which the convention named them Thursday night. It was a special pleasure to note the enthusiasm with which the name of Attorney General Osborne was received by the convention. Like several others he was nominated by acclamation, and it was remarked that while in other cases some 'noces' were heard when the negative was put, not one was heard when the noce were called for on his nomination. He has spleadid standing throughout the State and Charlotte and Mecklenburg are entitled to be proud on account of his popularity.

It is a winning tloket. The people of North Carolins do not often go wrong and when they do they some right themselves. There is good ground for confidence that they will right themselves next fall.

NOTES OF THE OCCASION.

word he said, on account of the hub-bub, but it was observed that he was without coat, vest, collar or cuffs, and that both of his suspenders were loose

The State conventions ought to be moved from Baleigh. This is serious.
There are many reasons why they should be. Before adjournment yesterday morning a Bancombe delegate invited the next convention to Asheville, promising plenty of room and fresh sir. The Iredell and Union dele-gates thereupon shouted. "Charlotte!"

gates thereupon shouted. "Charlotte! Charlotte!"

It is noteworthy that all of the schemes of the extremists miscarried. Nobody, not even a fool, could be induced to believe that the vote upon the Means floancial substitute offered an indication of the strength of the cound money sentiment in the State. It is well known, that except in a very few counties, the sound money mee, by a tacit understanding, turned everything over to the free coiners, making no contest.

From different parts of the State there were reports of Populists returning to the Democratic party. They may not be returning in droves but some are doubtless coming back.

Oratory is not a lost art in North Carolina. Among some very poor ones some excellent speeches were made before the convention. But nearly all the speakers said "North Carolina" too ofter.

In the report of the convention in was a constant of the convention in was a convention.

Carolina" too often.

In the report of the convention in yesterday's Observer, Franklin was said to have east 8 votes for the Messes substitute. Gaston was intended. Mr. Jones, of Forayth, was reported as having said that Mr. Watson did not vote for Mr. Cleveland in 1899 because he did not think his record was right. What Mr. Jones said was that Mr. Watson, as a delegate to the national convention that year, did not vote for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Berber, of Wilkes, was reported as saying that Mr. Doughton instructed him to say that he was a candidate for the nomination for Governor. Mr. Doughton beautiful that Mr. Doughton instructed him nomination for Governor. Mr. Doughton had instructed him to say that is was not a candidate.

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PITY FOR THE POOR.

ARP SPEAKS OF THE PUBLIC IN-

DIFFERENCE FOR THE SUP-

If Gordon Noel Hurtel never writes snything more, "The Bailiff's Sale," is sufficient to draw love and praise from all good people. It has kindled a kindly feeling toward bim, and what is better, it has warmed our pity and enlisted our sympathy for the suffering poor. How easy it is for hearts to get haid and charity to grow cold. The sale of the poor tenant's household goods to pay the landlord's rent is a much more common thing than is supposed. The picture is not overdrawn. If it is not sold by the constable it is by the auctioneer. I never pass an auction sale of old furniture but what I linger and look and ponder. There is at un written chapter of want and misery in every old bureau and chair. There are hearts aching somewhere. There is andness under some roof. It the sale paid the debt there would be some comfort, but the costs of court, the drayage and commission takes about all—for, as Mr. Hurtel says:

"Sach worthless old rubbish will so

isys: "Sach worthless old rubbish will go

"Sacti worthless old rubbish will go for a song."

"Alas I for the rarity of Christism charity," when the bereaved mother has to spead her last quarter to buy in her dead haby's chair. If that did not really happen, something akin to it is happening every day in our crowded cities. What we see when we visit thum is only the sunsitue and glitter that wealth has brought to the favored few. We walk or ride on Peachtres and wonder and admire, but who seeks the dark alleys where the poor congregate? Judge Bleekly wrote a beautiful poem, called "A Tale of Two Cities—the City of Life and the City of Death!"—Atlanta and its cemestery; and his contrast between their inhabitants is wonderfully graphic and true. But there is a more pathetic contrast between the very rich and the very poor in every crowded metropolis. Sometimes we condone our neglect of poverty and suffering by saying they are ungrateful—they brought their misery upon themselves—or, if you feed them and set them up for to-day they will want more to-morrow. Some folius say that private charity is against public policy, but my experience and observation is that the best way to quiet our concelences is to help them—give help in some way. There are a few professional begraes, but not cough to impoverish anybody in this south country. But those who are really poor and do actually suffer for good shelter, good food and comfortable cicking are many and are increasing in numbers every day.

My wife cut out those touching verses about the bailiff's sale and says they remind her of Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt."

"Ob, for one short hour were wart."

"Ob, for one short hour
To fool as I used to test,
Before I knew of the week of want,
Or the work that costs a meal,"

That "Song of the Shirt" awakener all London to the safferings of poor women, and it has come down to us along the corridors of time and quiekened our sympathies and enlarged our charities. Oh, that our rich people would sometimes read it and drop a tear of sympathy und then go out into the byways and do something for humanity's sake. Ecchefeller is a great philanthropist in his way, but George Peabody will outrank him in the annuls of history and the indemant of Heaven. Peabody will outrank him in the annals of bistory and the judgment of Heaven. Why does not some multi-millionaire follow his example and provide cheap homes for the poor of our cities? I have heard it said that it was Tom Hood's poem that first inspired him to build cheap lodgings for the poor of London. His plans for so doing were not carried out for several years, but he could not erase from his memory the lines:

A table—a broken chair, And a wall so blank my simdow I thank For sometimes falling there,"

He spent three millions on the lodgings houses, and they are still a comfort to the thousands who occupy them. Human nature is not so mean and selfah as it is thoughtless and forgetful. Our best emotions need reminders. Every now and then a pathetic ploture must be drawn, a tender pown must be written. We must see the poor woman with the faded shard.

"As she wipes with its fringer a tear from

her eya."

Many a man has pity in his breast and charity in his heart, but it slumbers been see it does not see the misery of the unfortunate. Poverty shrinks from the public gase. It hides itself and suffers and waits, and house we see large sums of money gathered in the churches to be sent to those afar off, when there is more need of it at home. Starving people do not go to

the churches to be sent to those star off, when there is more need of it at home. Starring people do not go to church, nor will they go half-clad in unseemly garments. The best religion languistes from hunger and cold. True charity must hunt for distress and relieve it.

This reminds use of the convicts and their pitliess condition. Most of them deserve their fats, but among the 3,000 there are some who have explained their offenses and ought to in set free. The couris make mistakes sometimes, and no doubt there are many operates, and no doubt there are many operates and sufficient convict, and we rejoice that Gov. Atkinson and the committee are anking a searching ammination. The governor told me of a negro bey who had served nine years and had 11 more to serve. He went in a boy of 15, charged with area, and now it appears most clearly that he was not guilty, and 15 could have been so proved, but the witness, a

A se zillim & Co., indicacipina, Pa.

substantial sitizen, lived out of the state and his evidence could not be had. The boy was convicted on circumstantial evidence. The governor has affidavite that pines the innocance of this negro beyond all doubt, and of course he has set him at liberty. He has shortened the terms of a great many, and the consideration for those who have behaved well receives manual commendation.

Reform is said to be one of the objects of punishment, and if the criminal has really reported and reformed he should be given another chance.

My wife was commenting on that little chair that was the poor mother's total of her dead child, and that reminded her of a little wericonal that the Yankess took from her and carried off. It was a beauty and was made appointly for her 24th birthday, and she issuested its loss all these years. Forty more years have passed, and now she has another birthday, and all that I had to give her was a morning kins on her brow and a white rose in her rayon has another birthday, and all that I had to give her was a morning kins on her bow and a white rose in her rayon has another birthday, and all that I had to give her was a morning kins on her bow and a white rose in her rayon has another birthday, and all that I had to give her was a morning kins on her bow and as white rose in her rayon has another birthday, and all that I had to give her was a morning kins on her bear and to wish her long life and happiness and that her last days might be not not nor. Too are fat and you are not old—not mar as old as I are. Why not say their rich and lively and well-preserved mother?" But a mercens grandohildren and morn coming dome make an ancient matron feel old, sepecially if she had to play runages from the fow invaders and carry half a down little halpless children with her during a long and creal war. Those four years ought to count ten in the mism day of a mother's age.

Baltimore Sun,

The bond investigation authorized by Congress shortly before adjournment began yesterday with Secretary Carliale as a ready witness and a voluntary one, it may be added, in behalf of the administration. Mit. Carlisle explained the contracts with the syndicate in a business-like way, showing that when bonds were issued it, was importatively necessary that showing that when bonds were imaged it was imporatively necessary that there should be no delay. The fact was, he said, that the treasury had reached the point when there were gold certificates outstanding but no roll coin with which to redeem them. The Secretary said he had never stated this fact before and it is well that the dire distress of the treasury was not known, as the result might have been disastrons. Mr. Carliele frankly declared, in reply to a question from Security and the use of silver, as the policy paying in gold had been followed so long that he did not consider it expedient to depart from it in time of emergency. If the bond investigators were hunting for a "sensation" they must have been deeply impressed by Secretary Carliele's testimony.

It has been an op time that Mesers. Key & Co., in the wholesale liquor business would go out of that business by July lat and devote their s ly July lat and devote Blair attentite to manufacturing to bases, anual, do. Messrs. Lowenstein & Co., the on other wholesale liquor dealers Statesville, have also decided to go of the wholesale business July 1st, as have alosed out their stock to Rice mond parties. Their stock to Rice mond parties. Their retail busine will be continued for the present.

The closing of these two houses on entirely, for the present at least, twholesale liquor business in Stateville, Mr. W. M. Cooper having be out for some time, and suds wint w for a long time one of the biggest businesse in Stateville.

No people suffer so must physical disstillities as these ousless requires little or no exertion. The lack of exerce the liver to become sluggish result is constant Countings.