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BRYAN NOMINATED ON FIFTH BALLOT

The Eloquent Young Nebraskan
Swept All Before Him.

SEWALL GETS THE SECOND PLACE

A Wealthy Shipbuilder Nominated For
Vice President—Bryan's Great Speech
Favoring the Adoption of the Silver
Platform Turned an Overwhelming Tide
In His Favor.

CHICAGO, July 11.—William J. Bryan of Nebraska and Arthur Sewall of Maine will lead the Democrats to victory or defeat this fall. The former was nominated for president on the fifth ballot



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

and the latter was chosen as his running mate, also on the fifth ballot. The scenes that led to Bryan's nomination will never be forgotten. The platform had been presented. Jones of Arkansas had read it and explained it. Then Tillman took the stand. Hill followed. He took a dignified position, without offending any one, and was given good attention by the crowd. Wisconsin came afterwards, but the boss of general conversation prevented any one hearing him. Russell of Massachusetts fared likewise.

When Bryan took the stand it was different. Bryan's famous face and many phrases were being repeated to the ears of the great silver audience cheered him. They cheered him until Bryan had to beseech, by gestures, the great audience to subside.

When he spoke the audience listened; not a sound but his voice broke over the great hall, except at the conclusion of almost every sentence of his speech. At the great climax of his speech, the speakers broke forth in shouts of indorsement.

Delegates leaned forward in their seats to hear better, and as the speaker's words reached them every man in the audience had seemed to lose himself in the utterances of the speaker. Bryan was unmatchable. He was more effective than in his maiden tariff speech in congress, when he electrified the old leaders and jumped to the front. As he finished, every man in the great hall arose and shouted in enthusiasm. Gold delegates lost themselves in his oratory, and shouted. He had said nothing to offend any one, but his bold declarations, wise utterances and eloquence of language had swept over all men alike.

Bryan's concluding remarks elicited the greatest applause. He said: "If they dare to come out in the open and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the whole world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests and all the tolling masses, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them, you shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

Then a North Carolinian took up the staff with "North Carolina" palated on top, and marched up to the Nebraska question when Bryan had resumed his seat. He did it in the center of the hall. Quickly a Michigan man rushed up with the staff of his delegation; a Mississippian did likewise. Georgians conferred quickly, and upon the impulse of the moment, declared for Bryan, and sent her staff up to join the clustering group. The Illinois staff, in the hands of E. H. Richeson, followed Georgia, and this created a stampede. Every staff of every silver delegation in the hall followed, and clustered and waved around the Nebraska cross.

All the time the delegates and spectators cheered and yelled in intense enthusiasm. Inspired by the indorsement of the audience, the members of the staves of the states, led by Illinois (Bryan's old home), began marching round and round the delegates' platform. For full 30 minutes the spontaneous outburst continued. It died only with physical exhaustion.

Then came the roll call on the adoption of the platform. When that started, almost every delegate in the hall had decided that Bryan was to be the nominee. They had asked men who knew him in congress, and had secured most assuring replies as to his fitness. They had decided him the best man yet named to nominate.

But, while this was going on, the Board managers had time to get their heads down. They had asked men who knew him in congress, and had secured most assuring replies as to his fitness. They had decided him the best man yet named to nominate.

in Nebraska politics in 1890, when he ran for congress in the Second congressional district. He challenged the Republican opponent to a series of debates and made so brilliant a showing that he carried the district, which had gone 3,600 Republican at the former election, by a majority of 8,700 votes. The issue he carried in these joint debates, of which the first was the theory, indeed, Speaker Crisp to appoint Bryan on the ways and means committee. On March 21, 1892, he scored his first great oratorical success in a speech on free wool. The reappointment in 1893 divided Mr. Bryan's congressional district in such a way that it made his career entirely and extremely hard. The district was admittedly Republican by a majority of 8,000, but Bryan was elected, turning the Republican majority into a Democratic plurality of 140. Before the election of 1894 Mr. Bryan refused renomination as congressman and campaigned for election to the United States senate. His platform for the 16 to 1 free coinage of silver caused Morton and other administration Democrats to fight him bitterly. He was, however, nominated by the state Democratic convention. Two joint debates at Lincoln and at Omaha with John M. Thurston, the Republican candidate for the senatorship, attracted much attention. The legislature was, however, Republican and Thurston was elected. During the past two years, and especially since his defeat for the senate, Mr. Bryan has been lecturing on financial topics in every state in the Union. Mr. Bryan married in 1884 Miss Mary E. Baird, the daughter of a merchant of Perry, Ill. She is a lady of much ability and presides of the Lincoln Society. They have three children, Ruth, 11; William, 6, and Grace, 5.

Arthur Sewall was born at Bath, Me., Nov. 26, 1855. He has been a life long Democrat, and has been chairman of the Maine Democratic state committee for many years. His residence is at the Sewall estate, in Bath, which has been in the possession of the Sewall family since 1760, when his great grandfather took the title, only three removes from a grant by King George. Mr. Sewall married in 1892 Miss Estelle D. Crooks of Bath. There were two children, Harold M. and William D., who was appointed, during Mr. Cleveland's first administration United States consul general at Samoa, but has since gone over to the Republican party. Mr. Sewall has been engaged most of his life in shipbuilding and shipowning. In the early days he built wooden wharves and coasters, for which his state was famous. The firm has been "Sewall & Son" for three generations. Mr. Sewall is still a principal owner of the Bath National bank. He was president for nine years of the Maine Central railroad. He resigned the latter position two years ago. He was at one time president of the Eastern railroad, and has still quite considerable interests in railroads and railroad building.

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Yorker's watchword was flung across the convention.

After several other speeches for and against Hill, the roll call was ordered. The total vote was announced by the chair as follows: Yes (Daniel), 606;

The chair then stated that the motion offered by the gentlemen from Alabama substituting Hon. J. W. Daniel of Virginia for temporary chairman was adopted, and there was a great manifestation of applause.

When the various committees had been appointed the members of them withdrew for organization and the convention adjourned until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE SECOND DAY.

Senator White Made Permanent Chairman—Gold Delegates Unseated.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The second day of the convention opened bright and cool. At exactly 10:50 Senator Daniel rapped for order. The motions of the sergeant-at-arms had some difficulty in clearing



SENATOR WHITE.

the aisles. When all were seated and order was obtained, it was found that the spaces reserved for the New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Maryland and New Jersey delegations were practically vacant. The threat of a bolt came home with a realizing sense, but it was explained that the delegates were still in conference, discussing the situation. After the prayer, Senator Daniel announced that the next business of the day would be the reports of the committees.

Chairman Atwood of Kansas of the credentials committee then presented the report. It found the temporary roll correct, save in Michigan and Nebraska. It recommended the seating of the Nebraska delegation headed by J. W. Bryan. The announcement was received with cheers. The committee asked further time to decide the Michigan contest.

After 10 minutes the chairman announced that the convention was in recess until 5 o'clock. The convention reassembled in the committee on credentials presented its completed report, admitting to seats the contesting delegates from the Fourth and Ninth congressional districts of Michigan and recognizing the right to seats of all the other delegates from Michigan.

The chairman put the question on the majority report of the committee on credentials and declared it adopted. The report of the committee on permanent organization was then presented by Mr. Finley of Ohio, naming Senator White of California as permanent president of the convention, and Thomas J. Ogan of Ohio as permanent secretary.

THIRD DAY'S WORK.
The Platform Reported—Senator Tillman and Others Made Speeches.
CHICAGO, July 9.—Lowering clouds hung over the city at the beginning of the third day of the national convention, indicating a break in the perfect weather thus far enjoyed, and suggestive of the gathering of the storm within the convention hall.

At 10:55 a. m. Chairman White dropped the gavel. The indescribable buzz of thousands of voices gradually subsided and the delegates took their seats.

At 10:55 the Rev. Mr. Dean of Cedar Rapids, Ia., the Episcopalian minister who delivered the opening prayer Wednesday, performed the same service Thursday. He prayed that the convention might take action for the good of its country and the glory of God.

Chairman White handed the gavel over to Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, a slender, scholarly appearing man, who announced the committee on resolutions ready to report and called Senator Jones to the platform, who made the committee's report. Senator Jones, who had been in the thickest of the silver fight since the forerunners of the convention began to assemble in Chicago, is a familiar figure to this convention.

He looks like a soldier, and hence the fact that he was a soldier of the late confederacy, might be a strong presidential possibility. He is a strong man with a silver streak in his hair, which falls over the top of his head. He adjusted a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles and began to read the resolutions of the platform, which Colonel Charles H. Jones, the St. Louis journalist, had written.

delegates set up a great shout for Hill. But suddenly the commanding figure of Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the resolutions committee, mounted the stage.

He held his hand out for silence. The noise fell away before his strong presence. In clear tones he apologized for appearing before Senator Hill. He had not intended to say a word, he said, but he could not allow the charge of Mr. Tillman that this was a sectional issue to pass unchallenged.

"I am a southern man," continued Senator Jones. "I carried a market down the river. I repudiate the suggestion that this question knows any section." Flying flags, hats and handkerchiefs and the approving roar of 15,000 throats answered. The New York, Massachusetts and other eastern delegations joined heartily in this rejection of the extreme Tillman charge of sectionalism.

After this emphatic repudiation of Mr. Tillman's assertion, Senator Jones left the platform.

Senator White and ex-Governor Russell joined in speeches supporting the minority report of the committee on resolutions, and ex-Governor Bryan advocated the adoption of the majority report.

THE FOURTH DAY.

W. J. Bryan of Nebraska Nominated For President on the Fifth Ballot.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The decks were cleared for the balloting which began when the Democratic national convention reassembled at 11 o'clock. The strategic opened with the delegates voting on a motion to put over the sectional delegates of Thursday night when, after the platform had been adopted, the Bryan wave swept through the convention and threatened for a time to swamp it as there. It had cleared all other candidates and had thrown the name of Bryan into confusion. If the convention had not been compelled to adjourn at midnight on account of the electric lights giving out, the eloquent young Nebraskan would have undoubtedly been named for president. Bryan's great speech, favoring the adoption of the platform as submitted by the majority of the committee on resolutions, turned an overwhelming tide in his favor, and, as before stated, had the vote been taken Thursday evening, he would have won easily.

Chairman White, who had recovered his voice, stepped to the front of the stage. Raising his eye for a couple of seconds over acres of people, he glanced at the delegates in the pit and with a heavy thump of the gavel called the convention to order.

The chairman then announced that the first business was the roll of states for nominations. Thereupon Mr. Harkey of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the nomination committee mounted his chair and placed in nomination ex-Governor Robert T. Pattison.

Delegate Miller of Oregon added to the list of nominations the name of Elyvester Penney of Oregon. The names of Bland, Bryan, Blackburn, Boies, Matthews, McLean, Patterson and Penney were read before the convention. There was no other nomination, and Chairman White announced that the roll call of the states for the nomination of president would proceed. A rostrum was erected, swept over the hall, and the roll call began.

The result as announced by the reading clerk was as follows: Bland, 238; Bryan, 105; Boies, 85; Matthews, 37; McLean, 54; Patterson, 95; Penney, 10; Blackburn, 8; Campbell, 2; Tillman, 17; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 15; Hill, 1; Teller, 8; absent and not voting, 183.

The result of the second ballot was announced as follows: Bland, 261; Boies, 87; Matthews, 34; McLean, 58; Bryan, 107; Blackburn, 41; Patterson, 106; Penney, 9; Stevenson, 16; Hill, 1; Teller, 1; absent and not voting, 182.

The third ballot resulted: Bland, 261; Boies, 36; Matthews, 24; McLean, 54; Blackburn, 27; Patterson, 97; Stevenson, 9; Hill, 1; Bryan, 219; not voting, 162.

Bryan was acclaimed on the fifth ballot, and on motion of Senator Turpie, the nomination was made unanimous.

The fifth ballot resulted: Bryan, 505; Bland, 105; Patterson, 95; Stevenson, 8; Hill, 1; Turpie, 1; Boies, 26; Matthews, 21.

SEWALL NOMINATED.

The Hon. Arthur Sewall of Maine Nominated Vice President.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The program for the fifth day of the Democratic national convention included the nominating speeches, the balloting for vice president, the naming of the notification committee, the assembling of the national committee and probably the election of a chairman to conduct the campaign.

In the hands of the clock pointed to 11 o'clock Chairman White called the convention to order. There were only about 4,000 people in the Coliseum. More than half the gold delegates were present. Contrary to the usual custom, the proceedings were opened without prayer. A few routine recommendations were made before the names of the vice presidential candidates were presented. Nominations for the vice presidency were then called for after a motion offered by Senator Jones of Arkansas had been adopted limiting nominations to five minutes each.

Voting began and great confusion. There was a large field of candidates. Arthur Sewall of Maine was nominated for vice president on the fifth ballot and the convention adjourned sine die.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

A Shining Declaration For the Free Coinage of Silver—Sympathy For Cuba, Etc.

PREAMBLE—We, the Democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of the constitutional limitations. During the past years the Democratic party has retained the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of government power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of 1776. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self government has found its best expression in the maintenance of rights of the states and its recognition of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States. The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.

MONEY QUESTION—Recognizing that the money question is essential to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

AGAINST GOLD STANDARD—We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has looked fast the property of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

FREE COINAGE DEMANDED—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by the law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

AGAINST BOND ISSUES—We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution; and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

A REVENUE TARIFF—We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industries, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision by the supreme court, there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic congress in strict pursuance of uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the absent judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision or

which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burden of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

KEEP OUT PAUPERS—We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign paper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacturing, and as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

We are in favor of arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

REPUBLICAN WASTE—We denounce the prodigal waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production.

We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

GENERAL INTERFERENCE—We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate and now pending in the house of representatives, relative to contempt in federal courts, and providing trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of its debtors.

We approve the refusal of the Fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill and denounce the efforts of the present Republican congress to start a similar measure.

AS TO PENSIONS—Recognizing the just claims of deserving union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions, that no name shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

NEW STATES—We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the Union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed.

The Democratic party believe in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE—The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States and must at all times be maintained.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA—We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in her heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

ASK the proprietors of this paper to send you a copy of the "Lever Medicine" which is the best remedy for all the ailments of the human system. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the human system. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the human system. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the human system.

The Chloroform, Ether and Salt Peppery... For Dizziness, Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, and all the ailments of the human system. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the human system.

PURSELYN'S VEGETABLE... For all the ailments of the human system. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the human system. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the human system.

THE FOLLOWING HIGHLY ESTEEMED PHYSICIAN... For all the ailments of the human system. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the human system. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the human system.

To Prevent Southern Development Upon... For all the ailments of the human system. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the human system. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the human system.

Many thousands of general inventors, capitalists and manufacturers throughout the North and West and in Great Britain will have a clearer insight into the advantages of the South, and a better knowledge of what it is accomplishing, after reading the next issue of the "Manufacturers' Record" than they have ever had before. Its value in attracting attention to the growing power of Southern commerce, cannot be overestimated. That issue will be more widely and judiciously circulated among manufacturers, ship-owners and builders, and investors and general business men in this country and in Europe than any publication ever before issued in the interest of the South.

We have undertaken a series of special editions in order to make each one emphasize some striking feature of Southern advancement, which could not otherwise be brought so conspicuously to public attention. It is proposed, in this series, to be issued during the next twelve months, to present to the world at large the comprehensive outlines of the expansion of particular interests in the South. The very remarkable progress of the foreign trade of the South, so essential to the prosperity of the whole section, makes this a most timely issue of the week, and one or two, also devoted to Southern commerce, to follow shortly, of unusual timeliness and of great value to all who are watching the progress of this section. Following these will be several special issues covering other features of Southern upbuilding. Arrangements have been made to guarantee that these issues, like our next week's issue, will have the largest circulation among manufacturers and general business men generally, in this country and abroad, of any publication ever issued in behalf of Southern advancement. Every manufacturer in the United States must necessarily be deeply interested in such a comprehensive plan looking to the upbuilding of the whole South, and thus to an increase in the demand in this section for machinery and manufacturing products generally. Thus during the next twelve months regular advances in the "Manufacturers' Record" will have the benefit of this remarkable extra circulation without extra cost.

Contentment! How few understand that this is a command; be content with such things as ye have. The murmurs of discontent fill the land. Politicians play upon the people's dissatisfaction. Others already use it. It moves the laborer from place to place. It spoils home, distrusts God's Church, weakens the State.

How comforting the sense where contentment is first shown it is. It is God's smile upon it, and God's peace within it. The morning comes utter real thanksgiving. The fragrant psalm imparts double cheer: the daily toil is a blessing; the hours of rest are a delight; the season of sleep, angels overlook. Contentment is not complaint, nor criticism nor evil, song is from the lip and heart in union. Association with those that are under will thus that man under the charmed roof, is a delight. How many are the homes of contentment in our land?

The Washington Post says that Henry Ward Beecher in his famous speech at Manchester, England in which he talked for an hour against a howling mob of rabid sympathizers before he gained their attention was interrupted by a man in the audience who shouted, "Why didn't you whip the Confederates in sixty days as you would?" "Because," and Beecher said, "We found we had Americans to fight instead of Englishmen."

A dose that is always reasonable is a dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator. It keeps the liver active; the bowels regular; prevents biliousness; and promotes digestion. In fact, helps keep you well. "I have watched his system in families where I have practiced, and find it admirably both effective and tonic in its action."—Dr. T. W. Mason, Mason, Ga.

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