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(Continued from Second Page.) ranks, because there lies before us one

ranks, because there has before us one of the most important political contests in which the Democratic party has been engaged for a quarter of a century." The great work of restoring constitu-

tional liberty, he said, devolved upon the Democratic party. They would not let personal interests divide them. There should be no sulkers in the camp. The men presented to them were all particile men. They could not easily make mistake. They must get a firm, unswerving Democrat, and put the flag in his hand. At this point the galleries started the

cry of Hill and there were mingled cheers for a minute. The Convention quieted down presently, and Mr. Paimer ontinued his remarks. Cries for Col. Fellows arose. Finally,

Col. Fellows, standing on his chair and speaking with his customary clearcess of tone, smidt

"I am a delegate to this Convention and at the proper time when it shall be appropriate for delegates to express their opinions I may ask the opportu-nity to say something to the Convention. I am a Democrat, and as I recog-nize that there is a great number of distinguished gentlemen on this floor whose names are well known to the Democracy not wearing the badge of a delegate, it would be manifestly improper for one occupying that position now to claim your attention." Mr. Fellows then resumed his seat and

was loudly cheered.

The Chairman announced that the Committee on Credentials was ready to report and Mr. Lamb, of Indiana, took the platform and in a clear, loud voice, read the report.

There was no objection to it and it was adopted. Just as the vote was taken, rain be-

Just as the vole was taken, rain be-gan to fall and the canvass cover was lowered about the ventilator opening above, making the hall so dark that there were cries for light and much confusion prevailed.

The Chairman rapped for order and announced that the Committee on Permanent Organization was ready to re-port. The report was presented by Mr. Fordyce, of Kansas, and read by one of the clerks of the Convention. It named W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, for Permanent Chairman and continued the these of the the termination of the second other officers of the temporary organigation. The announcement of Mr. Wilson's

name was met with loud applause. The report was adopted without dissent.

Then the band struck up a pot-pourri of popular and national airs. When the music ceased a committee was appointed

music ceased a committee was appointed to escort Mr. Wilson to the chair. The committee was nearly five min-utes getting together, and the band played "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" as the es-cort committee and the permanent chairman walked up the south aisle and across the Convention hall to the platform.

Temporary Chairman Owens shook hands with Mr. Wilson and then stepped to the front of the platform and introduced him to the Convention.

As Mr. Wilson advanced a storm of applause greeted him. He looked calmly over the Convention during a minute's silence, and then he made a

stirring speech. Mr. Wilson was repeatedly applauded, and when he concluded his speech the delegates, rising to their feet, waved their hats as they cheered again and again.

The Committee on Rules then reported and the report was adopted without opposition.

Mr. Phelps, of Missourl, was then recognized to present a sinc gavel.

The Chairman accepting the gavel re-peated in substance the remarks of Mr. Phelps which had been almost insudible to the Convention. The Chairman of the Committee on

Resolutions not being in sight the Chair-man ordered the clerk to ask the delegations to send to the desk the names of members of the National Committee and of the Committee of Notification.

There was a long interval while the names were being sent up. Then some one moved that Mr. Carlisle be asked to address the Convention.

A committee was appointed to escort him to the chair, but Mr. Carlisle was not in the hall. Then there were cries for Clardy, but

W. BAKER & CO.'S as no one responded to any of the calls

men joining in with shouts of cat-calls and obsers. All the other anti-Cleveland

men joining in Wie autor anti-Cleveland men joined in. Chairman Wilson took his sent at \$:15, but simply for the purpose of enabling Secretary Bell to announce telegrams from delegates. Two minutes after Chairman Wilson took his seat the new zinc gavel rapped to order. Order was slow in coming, and so was business. It was fully twenty minutes before the convention was called upon to listen to anything else except the band.

An innovation in the usual course of proceedings was made by the Chairman calling upon another reverend gentle-man for a second prayer in the same day's proceedings. The gentleman se-lected for this service was Rev. Thomas O. Green of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Then the band struck up "My Country, 'tis of Thee,'' to slight applause, which was renewed when the playing ceased. Then there was a pause, which was broken by some one in the galleries proposing three cheers for Cleveland, which the people all about him gave to an accompaniment of hisses from the

Then the band played again, and the delegates sat perspiring, fanning them-selves, and waiting for the platform.

The crowd in the packed galleries sat sweltering through the intermission, many of the men being without coats. The delegates looked the picture of dis-comfort as they mopped and fanned. Mr. Whitney's appearance on the plat-form beside the Chairman called out some applause.

At 0:25, the chairman announced to the impatient convention that the platform was ready and would be presented by Mr. Jones, the chairman of the com-mittee. Mr. Jones from the platform, amid cries of "Louder," which grew in intensity, said:

"I am instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to present to you as the report of the committee the following resolutions and to ask their adoption. In order that you may more distinctly hear what the committee has prepared I intend to ask the gentleman who is familiar with the phraseology to read them for me, and, as soon as they read, I shall move the previous question upon

the adoption of the platform." The announcement was received with loud cries of "No" from the left of the Chair where the delegates from the sil-

ver States were grouped. Mr. Neal of Onio jumped on the plat-form, and said with warmth: "In view of that statement, I, representing the minority of the Committee on Resolutions, desire to announce that the minority expects to be heard (cheers) and to present its report before the previous

THE FLATFORM Section 1-The representatives of the Dem-ocratic party of the United States, in Na-tional Convention assembled, do reaffirm their alogianes to the principles of the party, as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership, from Madison to Cleveland. We balieve the public welfare do-mands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal Government through accession to power of the party that votes them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a roturn to these fundamental principles of free popular government, based on home rule and individual illierty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to contrains all power at the Federal Capital has become a meanes to the reserved rights of the States menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our Govern-ment and under the constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.

Section 2—We warn the people of our com-mon country jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of the Federal control of elections to which the Rz-publican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momen-tous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South, and injures the colored citizens, even more than the white, it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with Federal power, returning bards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outware of the electoric rights Section 2-We warn the people of our com boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subju-pation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms now happily abated, of the ut-mest peril to the safety and happiness of all a measure deliberately and justif described by a loading Republican Senator as "the most informous bill that over crossed the threshold of the Senate" of the Senate' Two years ago this revolutionary policy was any years are this revolutionary policy was empinitically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that vordict, the Republican party has defaulty deciared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enact-ment of the Forse bill and the usurpation of desaudo control every elections (all the tespotic control over elections in all the States. Believing that the preservation of Republi-an Government in the United States is depen-dent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized fuith. dent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the assistance of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pur-suant thereto which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity; and we pledge the Democratic party if it be entrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the force bill, but also to releations appear-tion to the Republican profilgate expenditure which, in the short space of two years has aquandered an enromous surplus and cimptide an overflowing treasury, after piling new bur-dems of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country. labor of the country. Section S-We reiterate the off-repeated dootrines of the Democratic party that the ne-cessity of the Government is the only justifi-cation for taxation, and whenever a tax is un-necessary it is unjustifiable; that when curtom house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor hores and labor abroad, when such difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the exthe enormous additional impositions of the ex-isting tariff fail with orushing force upon our farmers and workingmen, and for the mere ad-vantage of the few whom it enriches, exact from labora greasily unjust share of the ex-panse of the Government, and we demand such a revision of the tariff laws as will remove their injuitous inequalities, lighten thoir op-pressions and put them on a constitutional and controlute basis. quitable basis

other tunes, and each time drew out answering yells. New York's saturates was greeted with cheers anticipatory of a coming serim-mags. Horace Boiss' hand came in ac-companied by its lows "tail" like a Highland chieftain, its followers all waving their hats and all the Tammany men joining to with shouts of saturations of wages of laboring men to one for the beneedleight results that will follow the action of the grant of the properties into home consumption, and we propose the repair is one of the beneefficient results that will follow the action of the grant of the properties into home consumption and we propose the repair is one of the beneefficient results that will follow the action of the grant of the properties and McKinley there is no saturation there have been ten reductions of wages of laboring men to one increase. Section 4- Trade interchange on the basis of

Section 4- Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantage to the countries parti-cipating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and free exchanges by pretending to establish trade relations for a country whose articles of exrotations for a country whose articles of ex-port are subset exclusively agricultural, while erecting a custom house barrier of prohibitity fariff taxes against the richest countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire sur-plus of products and to exchange therefor mmodities which are necessary and are com

commodities which are necessary and are com-forts of life among our own people. "Section 5-We recognize in trusts and mo-nopolies which are designed by capital to se-cure more than their just share of the joint product of capital and labor a natural conse-quence of prohibitive taxes, which prevent the free competition which is the life of housest trucks but we believe their worst evils out he trade, but we believe their worst evils can b these, not we believe their words evids can be abated by law, and we demand the trifd en-forcement of laws made to prevent and con-trol them, together with such further legisla-tion in restraint of their abuses as experionce may show to be necessary. Section 6- The Republican party, while pro-

fessing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has give for small holdings by actual settions, has given away the people's heritage until now a fre-railroads and non-resident alterns, individual and corporate, posses a larger area than tha of all our farms between the two seas. Th last Damocratic administration reversed th Improvident and unwise polley of the Repu Improvisioni and unwise policy of the Repul-lican party touching the public domain, and re-claimed from corporations and syndics as, allen and domestic, and restored to the people meakly one hundred million access of valuable innit to be surrelly hold as homesteads for our citizens, and we piedge conselves to continue this policy until every acre of hard so unlaw-fully held shall be re-claimed and restored to the meakle

timp poincy dmin levery are of mail as dminw-fully held shall be ro-chaimed and restored to the people. Southon 7-We, denounce the Republican Regislation known as the Sherman Act of 1860 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibi-lities of danger in the future which about make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coimage of both gold and silver without discrimination against of these metal or change of mintage, but the dealar unit of coimage of both metals must be of equil intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted by international agreement or by such astroguards of legislation as shall in-sure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and haveguin power of any dollar at all times in the market and in the paper currency shall be at a we domand that all paper currency

debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in auch coin. Section S-We recommend that the prohib tive ten per cent. tax on State bank issues be

repealed. Section 9-Public office is a public trust We reaffirm the deciration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of Automatic convention of 1565 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest onforcement of all laws regarding simo. The nomination of a President as in the last Re-publican convention by delegates consisting largely of his appointees, holding office at his magnetic is an exception of the service of the

present its report before the previous question shall be put." Mr. Jones closed by asking Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin to read the platform. Mr. Vilas began to do so in his magnificent sonorous voice and most impressive style. THE PLATFORM Section 1—The representatives of the Dem-ocratic party of the United States, in Na-tional convention assembled, do readimn their inlegiances to the principles of the party, as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by

our own; and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and busiter which is liable at any time to confront is with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a mavy strong enough for all purposes of National defense, and to prop-erly maintain the honor and dignity of the country already country abroad.

Section 11 condemns the oppression practiced by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects and calls upon our Government to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions. Eurnest sympathy is extended to the

Home Rule sause in Ireland.

Home Hule cause in Ireland. Section 12 favors legislation look-ing to the prevention of the landing of undesirable immigrants.

Section 13 praises the patriotism of Union Soldiers and Sallors of the war and favors just and liberal pensions, but demands reform in the Pension Office. Section 14 advocates the improve-

ment by the Federal Government of the Mississippi River and other great water-ways of the Republic.

tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only (renewed and long con-tinued cheering), and demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government and honestly and economically adminstered."

When Mr. Neal closed there were ories for Henry Watterson. He read an ex-tract from the Democratic platform of

tract from the Democratic platform of 1876, and made a ringing speech. The amendment to the tarift plank was adopted by the following vote: Ayes 564, nays 342. A motion to adopt a substitute silver plank was lost, and the platform adopted. Immediately thereafter a call of States was ordered for the presentation of candidates. When Alabama was called a delegate named Fenion jumped on his chair and moved an adjournment but without

moved an adjournment but without heeding the motion the secretary proceeded with the call. Arkansas yielded her place to New Jersey, and, amid cheers, Gov. Leon Abbett of New Jersey was recognized and took the stand to nominate Grover Cleveland. He stood just behind the chairman's dask, a manuscript in front of him and spos so clearly that he could be heard all through the great hall. When Gov. Abbett named Cleveland

the delegates sprang to their feet, many of them mounted chairs, hats were thrown into the air, and the noise of the cheering was deafening. Michigan's banner waved aloft again. The enthusiastic banner-bearer forgot discretion and taking the banner across the aisle flaunted it in the faces of the New York delegates. Gen. Sickles resented this Impertinence and denounced it and was joined by other members of the delega-

A thunder storm then burst upon the Convention Hall, and torrents of found their way through the roof.

Colorado being reached, yielded to the State of New York. Mr. W. C. DeWitt of Brooklyn made his way up the aisle to nominate Senator Hill. Bourke Cockran asked for a suspen-

should abate. This was granted. After an interval of ten minutes or more the Chairman again sought to restore order and resume business, threaten ing to clear the galleries if quiet were not maintained. A delegate moved to adjourn, but Don M. Dickinson and others cried "No." The Chairman de-cided that Mr. DeWitt had the floor and could not be taken off even by motion to adjourn. In a few minutes Mr. DeWitt pro

ceeded and placed in nomination the name of Senator David B. Hill.

Col. John R. Fellows seconded the nomination of Hill. Hon. W. A. Green of Illinois seconded the nomination of Cleveland. Mr. English of Indiana also seconded Cleveland's nomination. A letter from Senator Voobees indors-

ing Cieveland was read and cheered. When Indiana was called Hon. J acob F. Duncombe arose and placed in nemination Gov. Horace Boies. Mr. Dun-combe finished at 12:18. Mr. Fenton of Kansas seconded Cleve-

And's nomination, as did also Mr. Mc-Kenzie of Kentucky. Henry Watterson of Kentucky sec-onded Boles' name amid great cheering.

Mr. Kernan of Louisiana also spoke for the lowa Governor. Pennsylvania responded through At-

torney-General Hensel, who came to the platform and said Pennsylvania's 500 Democrats had sent their representatives to make no demands, to indulge in no idle threats and to extend to the Democrats assembled no empty promises. Second only to my constituency on this floor they yielded to none in their fidel-ity to the Democratic nominees. When When the gallant Hancock fell no shot from Pennsylvania struck him. "Did you give him your electoral vote?" a New York delegate asked. "We gave him as many votes as the State of New York," Mr. Hansel replied. He closed by sec-onding the nomination of Cleveland. Senator Daniels of Virginia was re-

ceived with applause as he marched to the platform to respond for Virginia. He said that responding to the demand of nearly half the Democrate of Vir-ginia he seconded the nomination which had received the solid support of the Empire State, that candidate whose history for a quarter of a century had been the progress of Democracy in New York. Mr. Daniels spoke with great diffiulty, Mr. Cockran said that if New York could not have a hearing in the conven-

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WILLIAM L. WILSON.

the Chairman started the band on an prestic selection. While the band was praying the electric lights went out. When the music stopped there were

when the music stopped there were cries for ex-Gov. Campbell, and a com-mittee soon encorted him to the plat-form amid great obsering, and while the band played "The Campbells Are Complete " Comitig.

The Chairman introducing him said the camel was the favorita Democratic animal. Gov. Campbell commenced in an ordinary tone of voice. There were eries of "Louder," to which he replied: "i would be glad to talk louder but

there are too many Democrats here for any one man to talk to. I am afraid that this audience, having no other amusement, wishes, so the Chairman insinuates, to trot out all the Demo-cratic menageris. (Laughter.) "I have been trotted out on all sorts

of occasions, and certainly I am com-plimented by your invitation and will not abuse your kindness by inflicting on you a speech. If I did I could only ex-pect to fail by contrast with the maguifieent, the matchiess oration delivered this day by your Chairman. (Cheers.) So I simply ask you when November rolls around to 'keep your eye on Ohio.''

Ohio."" The band struck up again. Then an invitation was extended by motion to Attorney-General Hensel, of Pennsyl-vania, to address the Convention. Mr. Hensel did not respond. Shortly after 1 o'clock Senator Dan-iels, one of the sub-committee, appeared in the corridor and stated that the Com-mittee would sak the Comvention to take

mittee would ask the Convention to take a receas of two hours to enable the Committee to complete its labors.

At 1:44 p. m. the Convention took a

When the convention reassembled the atmosphere was almost unbearable.

The band finding "Dixie" so popular in the morning tried that captivating air er again asveral times in a medlay of

But in making reductions in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government the taxes the foundation of this Government the taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief sources of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many indus-tries have cerns to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of here source be at every size recently of the

Section 15 .- For purposes of national defence and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicariligua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States. Section 16-Recognizing the World's Colum-

bian Exposition as a National undertaking of vast importance, in which the general Govern-ment has invited the co-operation of the nations of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many such powers of the invita-tion so extended, and the broad and liberal offorts being made by them to contribute to the randsur of the undertaking, we are of the pinion that Congress should make such neces-ary financial provision as shall be requisite to he maintenance of national nonor and public grandsur of the undertaking, we are

Section 17 recommends that the States

make more equal appropriations for the purchase of schools and the furtherance of education. Section 18 favors the early admission

to Statehood of all Territories having the necessary population and resources. Section 19 favors legislation to protect lives and limbs of railway employes. Section 20 favors enactment by States of laws for abolishing the sweating sys-tem, contract convict labor, and for preventing employment in factories of chil-dren under 15. dren under

Section 21 is a declaration of opposition to all sumptuary laws as an inter-ference with the individual rights of the citizens

Mr. Jones at the close of the reading, said: "On behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, I move the adoption of the platform as read."

This was met by cries of "No." Mr. Neal of Ohio took the stand and said: "As a representative from the State of Ohio, appointed on the Committee on Resolutions, I gave notice of my intention to present to this convention an amendment to the section of the plat-form relative to the tariff. I have been unable conscientionsly to agree with the majority of my fellow members upon that section of this platform. I there-fore gave notice to the committee that I would move in open convention to strike out all that section of the platform after the words denouncing the Mc-Kinley Act and to substitute the following

"We denounce Republican protection "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud; (cheers) a robbery of the intor and capital this involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution of this plain dictate of justice. We denounce the McKinicy tariff iaw so mating atrocity of chass legislation; we endores the efforts made by the Democrats of the press

tion it was ready to leave it. Than the audience shouted : "Leave it and go out." Tammany then consulted. The Chair had no control of the convention. Demands were made that the galleries be cleared. It was moved and seconded that the sergeant-at-arms clear the gal-

leries. Washington seconded nomination of Cleveland, West Virginia seconded nomination of Hill, Wisconsin seconded Cleveland.

Mr. Cockran asked the convention to take recess till 10:30 a.m. Objections raised. He thereupon seconded Hill's nomination. After Mr. Cockran's speech a motion

to adjourn was lost and the clerk began to call the roll of States. Following is the first ballot.



Gorman received 361-2 votes, Steven-son 16 9-3, Carlisle 15, Morrison & Camp-bell 2, Pattison 1. Whitney 1, Russell 1. Convention adjourned until 8 p. m.

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