SILVER THE WINNER

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT CHICAGO

Completely Controlled by White Metal Men—Four Michigan Gold Delegates Unseated After a Hard Fight—A Long and Exciting Convention.

The huge coliseum building at Chicago was surrounded by a howling, pushing mob, in which women fainted and men swore, clothing was torn and toes were trampled for nearly three hours before the great Democratic national convention was opened. Once inside, there was plenty of room and, notwithstanding the fact that 10,000 people poured into the splendid edifice, there were several rows of seats still vacant on the outer edges when order was called. The day was fine, a cooling breeze blowing, and the air was soothing. The coliseum building, situated in Jackson park, was almost all that could be desired. The decorations of the interior were simple, but effective. From the lofty girders which hold up the arched roof fluttered gay trappings. The galleries in front were entwined with national colors, while at regular intervals large crayon portraits of former leaders of the party, Jefferson, Jackson and others, look down. A large portrait of Cleveland was off to one side, the only one displayed of a living Democrat.

W. J. BRYAN.

At 12:30 Wm. F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Democratic national committee, called the convention to order, and Rev. E. M. Stires, a youthful Episcopal divine, read an eloquent prayer. Mr. Harrity proceeded to read the majority report of the national committee, naming David B. Hill, of New York, for temporary chairman. A mighty yell was instantly let loose at the mention of that name, and then the real fun began. Henry G. Clayton, of Alabama, took the first opportunity to offer a minority report, which he said was twenty-three members against twenty-seven, presenting the name of John W. Daniel, of Virginia, as the silver men's substitute for the majority report. The cheers which greeted Daniel's name were even more tremendous than the previous demonstration. Speeches of great fervor followed. Alexander McDermott, of New Jersey; John I. Waller, of Connecticut; John R. Fellows, of New York, and Gen. St. Clair, of West Virginia, championed Mr. Hill's cause, and C. S. Thomas, of Colorado; M. L. F. Tarpey, of California; C. A. Ladd, of Illinois; Delegate Marston, of Louisiana, and National Committeeman Clayton, of Alabama, insisted upon his overthrow. Then Mr. Harrity called for a vote on the motion to substitute the minority report for the majority. When the vote came to be taken W. J. Stackhouse, one of the administration's federal officials in Iowa, in order to flaunt the divisions in the Boies division, challenged the vote of the state and uncovered seven gold men. Mr. Halldeman did the same thing in Blackburn's delegation, and Mr. McKnight, a silver Michigan delegate, showed twelve silver votes in his delegation which were locked up by the unit rule. The result of roll call showed 556 votes for Daniel and 349 for Hill.

Senator Daniel received an ovation when he was introduced by Chairman Harrity. The senator begun his speech by complimenting the Pennsylvanian on his ability and impartiality in presiding during the preliminary session, and the compliment was deserved. Daniel then entered into an exhaustive effort in behalf of silver, sounding the keynote in a speech which was eloquent, but which did not hold the delegates and spectators. Silver had won the first battle, and that was enough for one day. When Chairman Daniel had finished there were cries for Hill, but the New Yorker kept his seat and smiled grimly. A resolution was adopted thanking Mr. Harrity for his work as chairman of the national committee. The convention committees were then named, and the convention adjourned for the day.

The proceedings of the second day were practically without result, as far as getting through the work of the convention was concerned. Chairman Daniel rapped for order at 10:50 a. m. Rev. Francis E. Green, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., delivered the opening prayer, and then the temporary chairman called for reports of committees. The credentials committee was not ready to report, so to while away the time the bands were given a chance to show what they could do, and then speeches were called for. For three hours the silver orators held the platform and the gold men had to listen in silence. They seemed indifferent while thousands yelled themselves hoarse. Ex-Gov. Hogg, of Texas; Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky; Gov. Overmeyer, of Kansas; Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, and ex-Congressman George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, addressed the convention.

The dashing Blackburn and the pale, nervous but alert governor of Illinois made deep impressions on the convention but it was the clean-limbed, college-bred young convert to free silver from the old Bay state who carried off the honors of the day. He argued that free silver was not a sectional issue, and when he concluded with a plea for financial emancipation from the money thraldom of Lombard street the greatest demonstration of the day occurred. A hundred delegates rushed forward to wring his hand and congratulate him, and the wild cheering of the crowds continued for several minutes.

The committee on credentials having at last agreed on a partial report, the chairman, Mr. Atwood, of Kansas, was introduced and presented the report, which found the temporary roll correct save in Michigan and Nebraska. In Nebraska the report ousted the gold delegates and seated the silver delegation, headed by W. J. Bryan. This announcement was greeted with a storm of cheers. T. J. Mahoney, one of the gold delegates from Nebraska, made a brief speech of protest, and then he and his colleagues marched out. The report of the committee was adopted by a viva voce vote. An ovation was given Bryan and his silver followers when they marched in to take the seats just left by the gold men.

In regard to the contest from the state of Michigan, Mr. Atwood announced that the committee was not ready to report, and asks further time for the consideration of the same. Senator White explained that the committee on credentials had reported that it could not finish its work for three hours, and that the convention could not adopt a platform without the titles to seats settled. So, although Findley, of Ohio, moved to proceed, the adjournment was made until 5 p. m.

Hot times were being experienced in the room occupied by the committee on credentials. The shadow of the conflict over the Michigan delegation seemed to prevent action on the credentials of the other states, but the decks were finally cleared with the exception of the Wolverine fight. The silver men finally arranged matters to their satisfaction by unseating four of the district delegates who were committed to gold and seating four silver advocates, thus giving silver a majority in the delegation, and, under the unit rule, giving Michigan 28 votes for a silver nominee and to the silver platform.

When 5 o'clock arrived the big building was crowded more than ever, but it was forty minutes later before order was called by Chairman Daniel. But he began business at once by announcing that the committee on credentials was ready to report. When the reading clerk read the report seating four silver district delegates from Michigan, which changed the complexion of the delegation under the unit rule from gold to silver, there was considerable applause among the silver men on the floor. Ex-Congressman John C. Crosby, of Massachusetts, on behalf of the minority of the committee, protested against the decision of the majority. He was supported by John H. Brennan, of Wisconsin, Gov. McLaurin, of Mississippi, and F. M. Taylor, of Arkansas, defended the committee, and then the Michigan delegates were given a chance to air their complaints. Replies were made, and red-hot speeches on either side were made by at least a dozen talkers from various states. Applause and cheers were plentiful, but it began to grow wearisome after about two hours had been spent in this manner, and finally delegates and spectators began to call for a vote. Chairman Daniel put the question, first on the adoption of the minority report, to confirm the sitting delegates in their title to the seats. The roll was called. Nearly every state was challenged and the work was very slow. There was wild cheering when ex-Gov. Flower cast the 72 votes of New York for the minority report. It continued for a full minute, when the cheering suddenly swelled into a roar. The gold delegates mounted their chairs and waved their handkerchiefs, while the galleries grew perfectly frantic with enthusiasm, and turned the convention into pandemonium. The enthusiasm rose and fell, only to rise again like the oncoming tides of the ocean. Chairmen Daniel tried to secure order with his gavel, but the sounds were swallowed up in the awful din without effect. After about 15 minutes the roll call proceeded, and the result was finally announced, 558 nays, 368 yeas, thereby unseating the delegates from the Fourth and Ninth districts of Michigan.

A scene of great disorder followed this announcement. The silver delegates stood up and cheered, the St. Louis Bland Band played "Dixie," the Cherokee delegates from the Indian Territory danced a war dance out in the aisle, and war whoops and shouts mingled with stamping feet. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and the music of the regular band was drowned in the tumult that arose.

Finally order was again restored and then the majority report which changed the Michigan delegation from gold to silver was adopted without division. The report of the committee on permanent organization was called for and Delegate Finley, of Ohio, its chairman, made his way to the stage and read the list of permanent officers selected, which was headed by Senator White, of California, for chairman. Temporary Chairman chairman and Thomas J. Cogan, of Ohio, Daniel, in yielding the gavel to the California senator, made a most graceful speech, thanking the convention for its courtesy. Mr. White made a brief but telling speech, after which a silver gavel was presented by W. A. Clark, of Montana. At 10 o'clock adjournment was taken until 9:30 a. m., the following day.

Chairman White was so hoarse he could scarcely speak when he called the convention to order on the third day. Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, took charge of the gavel and called for the majority report of the committee on resolutions, which was read by Senator Jones, of Arkansas. The platform presented is as follows:

We, the Democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great 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 constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings, the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

Recognizing that the money system is paramount 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 falling in the price of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity 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.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver 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 law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

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 demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department, be redeemable in coin and receivable for all debts, public and private.

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 been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, 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 make 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 the Democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having under that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which have been over-ruled by the ablest 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 burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper 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 depressed the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacturers.

We denounce the profligate waste of the 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 pay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

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.

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 senate and now pending in the house relative to contempts in federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill and denounce the effort of the present Republican congress to enact a similar measure.

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

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico 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 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 believes 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.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merits, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the consideration and judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

Senator Tillman was the first to get the floor after the reading of the report. He presented a striking figure, but won the antagonism of the assembly by his harsh expressions. He was hissed more than he was cheered, the convention evidently not being in a mood to appreciate his flaunting proudly of the fact that he came "from the state which was the home of secession." Nor did they agree with him when he said that the silver question was a sectional issue, that it arrayed the south and west against the east. "Hill!" "Hill!" were the cries which came from all sides when Tillman had finished, but Senator Jones, of Arkansas, came to the front and said he could not allow the statement that the silver issue was a sectional one to pass unchallenged. Great cheers greeted this, and plainly showed that the convention was of the same feeling on that point.

There was a wild scene when Senator Hill, of New York, ascended the platform. He shook the hands of the presiding officer, and then with a smile bowed his acknowledgements to the shouting crowd. Men were on their chairs waving handkerchiefs, flags and tossing hats in the air. The vast volume of sound ebbed and flowed, and would no sooner die away than it would be again taken up and echoed and re-echoed until the great building rang. Mr. Hill said he deprecated attacks on those who believed in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He had always treated men of this opinion with respect and he would do the same to-day. To him the question was one on which men fairly differed. He believed the best course for this convention to pursue was to take the first great step toward international bimetallism. He denounced a declaration of a policy for the issue of paper money as suicidal. The income tax plank, also, he scathingly criticised. He attacked also the plank which he said for the first time committed the party to opposition to life tenure of the Democratic fathers. It was foolish and unnecessary. It was a revolutionary step in party history. He concluded with a plea for the integrity of the party. "We want to build up the Democratic party," he said, "not tear it down. We love and honor the principles of Jefferson and Jackson who were for hard money. If we are true to the old faith, if we stand by the traditional policy of the Democratic saints of the past we can win; if we put them aside we are lost." The gold delegates climbed upon their chairs and joined the galleries in the demonstration in honor of their champion as he descended from the platform and resumed his seat in the New York delegation.

Senator William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, who had served in the first Cleveland cabinet as postmaster-general, stepped to the platform when the Hill enthusiasm had begun to wane, and made a brief speech, in which he said it was to protest against a proposed revolution in party faith that he spoke for the minority.

The Bay state delegates stood on their chairs and sent up three ringing cheers, as Vilas descended and there were cries of "Russell, Russell, Russell," for the young statesman, three times governor of Massachusetts. "I have but one word to say," he began. "The time for debate is past. I am conscious—painfully conscious that the mind of this convention is not, and has not been, open to argument. I know the will of this great majority, which has seen fit to override precedents and attacks the sovereignty of states is to rigidly enforce its views. I know full well that an appeal, also, will fall on deaf ears. There is but one thing left—to enter my protest. I do so, not in anger or in bitterness, but with a feeling of infinite sorrow. Our country, if not this convention, will listen to our protest."

The demonstration that followed was submerged beneath the storm of cheers that greeted the appearance on the stage of William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, the "boy orator of the Platte," who made a speech which seemed to set the vast assemblage into a blaze. He spoke deprecatingly of himself. "But," he added, "the humblest citizen in the land, when clad in the armor of righteousness, is stronger than all the hosts of error." This struck a keynote which sounded to the rafters and thereafter the silverites sent up yell after yell of deepest delight after every striking period. The cause of silver, he declared, was the cause of liberty, of humanity, therefore he deprecated any denunciation of President Cleveland because the issue was not to be brought down to the level of a personality. Turning to the income tax question, Mr. Bryan declared that it was not unconstitutional until one judge had changed his mind and the great economic principle of an income tax could not rest upon the change of mind of a single judge. Concerning the banks, he said they claimed that the government should go out of the governing business, but he answered with Jefferson that the banks should go out of the governing business. The Republicans have nominated at St. Louis William McKinley, of Ohio. He is the man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon. There was half a minute of derisive laughter, and then the speaker continued: "Yes, they nominated him on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and already we can hear with distinctness the beating of the waves on the shores of St. Helena." (Great applause.) "The American nation is able to legislate on every question without the aid or advice of any other nation on the globe. On such an issue made in this platform the Democratic party would carry any single state in this union." The speaker referred to the merciless domination of the gold power in the past and added, "But I warn them they shall not crucify the Democratic party on a cross of gold." The conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech was marked by the most enthusiastic demonstration of the convention up to that time. The whole convention sprang to its feet and 20,000 throats roared while 20,000 arms waved frantically. Handkerchiefs and flags flew wildly. Hats were hurled aloft. Umbrellas were waved. Men shouted like maniacs. From every quarter of the hall came a hoarse roar. Suddenly a member of the Texas delegation uprooted the banner of the Lone Star state and carried it to where stood the standard of Nebraska. Other delegates grasped the staffs of their delegations and pushed their way to the Nebraska delegation. Soon the staffs of two-thirds of the states were grouped about the purple standard of Bryan's state. Like an angry ocean the uproar swept on breaking at last, recoiling, only to rise again. Delegates fairly jumped for joy. Some of them took possession of the aisles and marched. Suddenly the state standards clustered at Nebraska were borne away in single file through the aisles of the p[illegible]. After fifteen minutes of this turbulence the delegates and crowds sank back exhausted.

Business was resumed with difficulty when Senator Hill moved to take up the minority report from the committee on resolutions. The convention voted the previous question and then the clerk read the substitute for the platform's financial plank. The announcement of the vote ayes 626, noes 303, gave the silver men grounds for applause, because it was the first test vote directly on the financial question and showed six more than the necessary two-thirds to nominate. Mr. Hill waived a vote by states on his two amendments, one relating to the impairment of contracts and the other declaring that the advocacy of free coinage was based on the belief that the two metals could be maintained at a parity, and pledging the party if [illegible]ed to suspend further coinage. He demanded a vote, however, on another resolution, which he offered, to commend the national Democratic administration for its economy, honesty, fidelity and courage. The announcement of the defeat of the resolution was greeted with a slight splutter of hisses. Upon Mr. Hill's demand the vote was then taken by states on the adoption of the platform. It was taken in almost total silence. As New York and Pennsylvania cast their big block of votes against the platform, however, there was considerable cheering. The result was announced, 628 to 301, with one absent, and the revised Democratic creed had been signed, sealed and ratified. The silver men gave a cheer, and immediately at 4:50 the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

Fully 25,000 people had crowded into the Coliseum when the night session was called to order at 8:32 by Acting Chairman Richardson. Great difficulty was had in gaining order. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for president of the United States, and it went through with a roar. Alabama was passed in the roll call. Arkansas yielded to Senator Vest, of Missouri, who promptly came to the point by naming Richard P. Bland. A warm demonstration lasting 16 minutes, greeted the announcement. The Bland banner was carried down to the platform, then circling around the delegates. From every quarter of the hall Bland banners made their appearance, some bearing his picture, others 16 to 1 and others voicing the "invincible and the irrepressible sentiments of the Missouri candidate.

Ex-Senator Patrick Walsh spoke when Georgia was called, announcing that the delegation had selected Col. H. T. Lewis to nominate the man for whom Georgia would vote. "He needs no speech to recommend him to this convention," said Mr. Lewis, and "Bryan" was spoken everywhere. Then, after his eloquent encomium, Lewis said: "I refer to the honorable Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska." The words exploded another mine of the same fiery sort which the Nebraskan had inflamed with his own oratory a few hours before. The blue banner with the placard, "Wm. J. Bryan Club, of Nebraska, 16 to 1," emblazoned on it in silver letters was lifted above Nebraska's seats. The standards of Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Michigan and South Dakota rallied around the blue and silver emblem and the standard-bearers started a march around the pit. When order was partially restored, W. C. Clutz of North Carolina, a young orator of strong voice, took the platform in behalf of "that young giant of the west, that champion of the lowly, Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska." He was followed by George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, who seconded the nomination of Bryan. "We want a young giant out of the loins of the giant republic," he said. Thos. J. Kernan, on behalf of Louisiana, also seconded the nomination in a strong speech. In the course of his speech he made an earnest plea to the gold delegates to stand by the creed. It did not mean revolution, but restoration.

When Indiana was called Senator Turpie made his way to the stage and placed in nomination the choice of the Hoosier state, Gov. Claude Matthews. Senator Turpie suffers from palsy, and though a most effective speaker in the senate, his voice was inadequate in such a vast hall. Oscar A. Trippett, of California, seconded the nomination of Gov. Matthews.

Delegate Frederick White, of Iowa, placed Horace Boles in nomination. Mr. White, who looked like a plain farmer, proved to be a forcible speaker. There was no demonstration until he concluded. The Boles delegates arose and cheered, but the galleries appeared cold. To a young women in the south terrace belonged the honor of offering a demonstration second only to that which followed the nomination of Bland. She was dressed in simple white. She mounted a chair and began waving a small American flag frantically to and fro, crying as she did so, "Boles, Boles, Boles." The delegates got on to their chairs, the galleries began to cheer, and in another minute the Coliseum was aflame. As the demonstration grew all eyes centered on the young woman in white. The Boles banner was carried from the pit up to the terrace, where the striking figure stood, like a second Joan of Arc. The staff of the banner was placed in her hands and she swung it to and fro while the galleries yelled. Once she sank back exhausted by her efforts, and the din was subsiding. But gathering her waning strength for a final effort she sprang up again and once more seizing the banner she moved forward and was almost carried down the slope by the enthusiastic crowd about her. Swiftly she went forward to the platform, where the Iowa delegation came forward to meet her and escorted her with shouts to the place. For fifteen minutes the demonstration led by the girl in white was kept up. Then order was restored. The young woman who had led 15,000 people proved to be Miss Minnie Murray, of Nashua, Ia. A. D. Smith, of Minneapolis, seconded Boles.

John S. Rhea, who named "the south's greatest Democrat Joe Blackburn," proved to be a typical southern orator of the fiery sort. He came under the wire with a true Kentucky finish, then the band seized the occasion while the Kentuckians were shouting to play "My Old Kentucky Home," which multiplied the enthusiasm. After the music another delegate led three cheers for Blackburn. The Kentucky nomination was seconded by W. W. Foote, the chairman of California's delegation.

Nebraska being called, her chairman responded that she passed for the present, but at the proper time would take pleasure in casting her vote for "the man whom we honor and love, Wm Jennings Bryan."

McDermott, of New Jersey, brought down jeers and hisses upon his head by his defiant declaration, "New Jersey does not desire to nominate any man on this platform."

John R. McLean, the Ohio publisher, was spoken for by A. W. Patrick, whose confident prediction "John R. McLean will carry Ohio," brought a loud response. The speech was a ringing one. It paid tribute to McLean's work for silver through his paper, and to his party record.

A new chairman began to wield the gavel at this point, Congressman Bankhead, of Alabama.

The roll call of the states was finished at 12:30, after numerous other seconding speeches had been made. Then Senator Jones, of Arkansas, moved an adjournment to 10 o'clock. The Bryan adherents were not anxious to have the balloting postponed. There were cries for a vote, but the chairman put the question, and after the spectators as well as delegates had yelled "Yes" and "No," declared the convention adjourned.

BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA,

Nominated for President by Democrats at Chicago.

With less than ten hours' rest the convention assembled for the fourth day's session for the battle to nominate their candidates. As soon as Chairman White had called for order and announced that the convention was still on the call of states for nominations, Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, presented the name of ex-Gov. Pattison. The name of Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon, was also offered and the list now stood as follows: Bland, of Missouri; Boies, of Iowa; Bryan, of Nebraska; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Matthews, of Indiana; McLean, of Ohio; Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and Pennoyer, of Oregon. Chairman White announced that the roll call of states would proceed for the nomination of a candidate for president. A wave of suppressed excitement, followed by quiet passed over the assembly as the roll call began.

Alabama was first and her 22 votes went for Boies, under the unit rule. Arkansas gave 16 to Bland. California scattered her votes. Connecticut refused to vote. Georgia brought a cheer for Bryan by giving him the full vote; Illinois went to Bland, Indiana for Matthews, Iowa for Boies, Kansas for Bland, Kentucky for Blackburn, Louisiana for Bryan, Maine split, Bryan 5, Pattison 11, Massachusetts gold men would not vote. Ten Michigan gold men refused to vote; Bryan got 7, Boies 5, and Bland 4. New York was greeted with a storm of disapproval when it announced that they would not participate in the nomination of a candidate on the platform adopted. Ohio voted solid for McLean, and thus it continued to the end of the list of states. The clerk consumed several minutes in computing the results of the first ballot, during which the crowd buzzed excitedly. Senator White's voice has been failing him, and Richardson, of Tennessee, again took the gavel during this intermission. The result was announced by the reading clerk as follows: Bland, 223; Bryan, 105; Boies, 86; Matthews, 37; McLean, 54; Pattison, 95; Pennoyer, 10; Blackburn, 83; Campbell, 2; Tillman, 17; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 2; Hill, 1; Teller, 8; absent and not voting, 185.

There being no choice, a second roll call was begun with a sensation at the outset, for Alabama shifted her 22 votes from the Bland camp to Bryan. Bryan gained three in California. Vice-President Stevenson captured one of Bland's votes in Florida. Under the unit rule, Michigan's twenty-eight went for Bryan. Bland gained two in Montana and McLean three in Nevada. Two New Jersey men who had abstained on the first ballot came to Pattison. Silence followed the call of New York. South Carolina gave up her senator and brought her votes into Bryan's column amid much enthusiasm. Virginia abandoned Blackburn to turn her 24 votes to Bland. Wyoming changed her 6 votes from Blackburn to Bryan. McLean lost four in the District of Columbia, and Bryan captured three of them. The turning of the tide toward Bryan, of Nebraska, was alarming the managers of wheel horses so that these gentlemen skirmished about earnestly among their followers and invaded alien camps, but the galleries called loudly for Bryan. The result of the ballot was announced as follows: Bland 281, Boies 37, Matthews 34, McLean 53, Bryan 197, Blackburn 41, Pattison 100, Russell 4, Pennoyer 8, Stevenson 10, Hill 1, Teller 8; absent or not voting 160. All the candidates were losers except Bland, who gained 48, and Bryan, who gained 92.

There was quite a demonstration for Bryan just before the third ballot, and an attempt was made to abrogate the two-thirds rule, but it was unsuccessful. The third ballot resulted: Bland 291, Boies 36, Matthews 34, McLean 54, Bryan 219, Blackburn 27, Pattison 97, Stevenson 9, Hill 1; absent or not voting, 162.

The Bryan stampede became more pronounced on the fourth roll call, when he forged ahead of Bland as follows: Not voting, 162; Bland 241, Boies 33, Matthews 36, McLean 46, Bryan 280, Blackburn 27, Pattison 96, Stevenson 8, Hill 1. The whole number of votes was 768 and the clerk announced 513 to be necessary to a choice. The announcement of Bryan's increase of strength was the signal for a demonstration, which exceeded that of the day before.

The coliseum swayed with enthusiasm. Cheer followed cheer. The state standards were again uprooted, and carried to Nebraska. Louder and louder the whirl of sound swelled. Men and women went frantic. Hundreds of newspapers and umbrellas were furiously whirled through the air. Suddenly two beautiful young girls dressed in pink appeared on a table back of the alternates' seats. They held in their hands a large silk flag, on one side of which shone the clear-cut features of Bryan. To and fro it waved while 20,000 throats yelled and screamed. Then they started in Indian file to parade the standards about the delegates. Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, Georgia, Nevada, Colorado, South Dakota, Arizona, New Mexico, Louisiana, Oregon, North Carolina, South Carolina, District of Columbia, Wyoming, Idaho, Alaska, Minnesota and Michigan were in the procession. Frenzied men fought for the standards of the other delegations. California was first wrenched away from those who attempted to restrain it and check the Bryan stampede. Delegates fought like men demented for the Illinois standard, when Gov. Altgeld stood black and resolute guarding his banner, but the delegates were intoxicated with enthusiasm. A hurried vote was taken. Bryan carried the day and the sucker state's banner joined the parade. A fist fight occurred over the possession of the buckeye standard, but McLean's friends, though battered and shaken, held the fort.

Just before the fifth ballot began Chairman White announced that two-thirds of the votes cast were necessary to a choice. Bryan captured state after state. Kentucky sacrificed her favorite son for him, North Carolina, California and Florida gave him their solid votes, but the most important landslide was the drop Illinois took out of Bland's camp to Bryan. Then John R. McLean, of Ohio, withdrew his own name for the Nebraskan. Montana and Oklahoma added their votes and made the necessary number to nominate and at this juncture Gov. Stone, of Missouri, mounted the platform and said he had authority to withdraw Bland's name, and he then cast Missouri's 34 votes for Bryan. Confusion reigned throughout the building with delegates upon their chairs clamoring to change their votes. Then Delegate Van Wagon, of Iowa, crowded to the platform. In impressive tones he said that Gov. Boies also placed the cause above the man and he, too, cast the vote of his state for Bryan. Senator Jones changed the vote of Arkansas to the Nebraskan. Other states tumbled into the foaming wake amid great enthusiasm and confusion. Senator Turpie, of Indiana, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and in the midst of the confusion the convention adjourned until eight o'clock.

No business was transacted at the evening session and the nomination of vice-president went over until the next day.

The work of nominating a vice-presidential candidate occupied the next day. Bland, of Missouri; McLean, of Ohio, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, were the leaders out of about 15 names presented. Bland and McLean withdrew and on the fifth ballot Sewall was nominated.

American prelates have protested against the selection of Mgr. Falconio, who is mentioned as the successor to Cardinal Satolli, as apostolic delegate to the United States. They favor an American for the place.

UNTOLD MISERY FROM

RHEUMATISM

C. H. King, Water Valley, Miss., cured by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For five years, I suffered untold misery from muscular rheumatism. I tried every known remedy, consulted the best physicians, visited Hot Springs, Ark., three times, spending $1000 there, besides doctors' bills, but could obtain only temporary relief. My flesh was wasted away so that I weighed only ninety-three pounds; my left arm and leg were drawn out of shape, the muscles

being twisted up in knots. I was unable to dress myself, except with assistance, and could only hobble about by using a cane. I had no appetite, and was assured, by the doctors, that I could not live. The pains, at times, were so awful, that I could procure relief only by means of hypodermic injections of morphine. I had my limbs bandaged in clay, in sulphur, in poultices; but these gave only temporary relief. After trying everything, and suffering the most awful tortures, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Inside of two months, I was able to walk without a cane. In three months, my limbs began to strengthen, and in the course of a year, I was cured. My weight has increased to 165 pounds, and I am now able to do my full day's work as a railroad blacksmith."

AYER'S

The Only World's Fair Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS cure Headache.

Yellowstone Park is more and more impressing itself upon the public, as the years go by, as being the GREAT PARK of the land. The strong feature of it is the fact that it is not a man made park. True enough man has built roads and bridges and hotels in order that he may see the Park, but he has not yet tried his hand at constructing new fangled Geysers, or re-adorning or re-sculpturing the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. These are as God left them. There, too, the elk, bear, deer and other animals are not enclosed in wire fences. They wander free and unfretted whithersoever they will. Man's handiwork is but little seen and the Park is the grander for it. Send Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, six cents for Wonderland '96, and read about the Park. tf

Bicycling in Yellowstone Park is something new. The improved roads render this method of Park touring one that should become popular to wheelmen. Rates in Park hotels are $4.00 per day for the first week, $3.00 per day for each subsequent day. Few hard hills, and roads wind through finest of scenery. Make up a bicycle party for 1896—season June 1st to September 30th. Apply to W. H. Whitaker, 153 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich., or Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent Northern Pacific R. R., St. Paul. tf

Special Notices.

Four per cent. interest on savings, Exchange Bank.

Wanted at once, hickory, suitable for turning handles at the handle factory of J. N. Zimmerman, Birmingham, Mich., formerly Tack Factory. Highest cash price paid. tf

For sale at a bargain, my home on Middle street. Good house and barn, with excellent well, good cistern. Plenty of small fruits. Lot large and roomy. I want to sell and will make the price right. Water works connection and everything in first-class order. Mrs. H. R. Miller, Birmingham, Mich. tf

A bottle of Mitchell's Compound Syrup of White Pine in the house saves doctors' bills, saves trouble, and very often saves precious lives. Gives almost instant relief in cases of coughs, colds, or lung troubles of any sort.

17 sticks (latest style) stick candy for a nickel at Whitehead & Mitchell's.

Wood for sale, good soft wood for summer use, dry, and delivered at 80 cents per cord. Leave orders at P. O., for Ed E. Daniels.

HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
To the South, via
OHIO CENTRAL LINES.

July 7 and 21. Limit for return, 30 days. Consult O. C. Agents. W. A. Peters, M. P. A., Detroit, Mich. John Moores, T. P. A., Findlay, O. July16

ST. JAMES PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Corner Maple avenue and Chester street.)

Morning prayer and sermon next Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday school at 12:00 o'clock.

Choir practice Saturday evening at 7:00 o'clock. Persons wishing to join the choir will please give their names to the choir master.

The church will give an excursion to Belle Isle on the electric cars in the near future. Date will be announced as soon as the arrangements are completed.

Republican Caucus.

The Republicans of the township of Bloomfield, Oakland county, Mich., will meet at the Town Hall in the village of Birmingham, Mich., on Friday afternoon, July 17th, 1896, at two (2) o'clock, for the purpose of electing four (4) delegates to the county convention to be held in the city of Pontiac, Mich., July 29th, 1896, for the selection of delegates to the state convention which is to be held in the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., August 5th, 1896.

Dated, July 11th, 1896.

By Order of Comm.
J. Allen Bigelow, Chairman.

PHILOSOPHY OF A CYNIC.

If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is he keeps his at the same time.

Very few men, properly speaking, live at present, but are providing to live another time.

We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love one another.

The chameleon, who is said to feed upon nothing but air, hath, of all animals, the nimblest tongue.

In the new Hotel Cecil, in London, there is a telephone in each room.

H. W. BAXTER, Jeweler.

Elgin and Waltham Watches with screw dust proof case, gives the best satisfaction and last a lifetime. A written guarantee with each watch and I'll stand by it, too.

Also some second-hand Watches at low prices that cost a fortune once, in good running order.

Repairs of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Spectacles and Silverware strictly attended to.

Come and see me. Clocks called for and delivered.

H. W. BAXTER, Jeweler,
Birmingham, Mich.

REAL ESTATE COLUMN.

The Following Choice Parcels of Land Are for Sale in the Real Estate Department of the Exchange Bank, Birmingham, Mich., Where All Inquiries Will Be Cheerfully Answered.

LOT 1.

Four and one-third acres of land in the southeast corner of the village of Birmingham, with a frontage on Woodward avenue, of 330 feet. Good house, small barn, grapes, peaches, etc., all ready to make some one a comfortable home with a chance to make money out of the very best acreage in the village. Electric railway to Detroit and Pontiac along the entire Woodward avenue front. You cannot help making money whether you hold it or plat it. Price very low and terms easy.

LOT 2.

Farm of 78 acres straight west of Birmingham. All plow land and none better, being a rich, gravelly loam. Good barn 30x40 but an inferior house. Fine orchard. Price $55 per acre. Terms $2,000 cash and balance on easy terms and long time. There is no better bargain in farms in this section. Land every way inferior having been sold in the immediate neighborhood in the past two years for nearly double this price.

LOT 3.

House and lot with small barn on Pierce St., in Birmingham. A new artificial stone walk along the entire front. City water in the house. Buildings in good repair. House insured for $1,000. The owner having moved away is anxious to sell and has put down to the very low figure of $1,200. Terms easy.

LOT 4.

One of the finest farms in Oakland County, consisting of Two Hundred acres of rich loam, two barns, two sheds and a good old fashioned farm house in excellent repair. Everyone knows the "old William Durkee farm." It is three miles west of Birmingham, over good roads and the finest location for a stock farm in the vicinity. Ten acres of orchard, 18 acres of Beech and Maple timber and the balance improved. All kinds of fruit and the finest location hereabouts. The price asked is only sixty dollars per acre and the buildings are well worth $4,000. Terms, half down, balance on long time if desired.

LOT 5.

The old C. W. Jenks place formerly occupied as a cooper shop by S. C. Mills and now owned by him. On north side of Maple Avenue, midway between Woodward Ave., and the depot of the D G H & M R R. One of the best business sites in the village. As the owner has decided to dispose of this property at once he offers it at the remarkably low price of $1,500 cash.

LOT 6.

A 53 acre tract lying next to the village on the south with ten acres of timber, balance cleared and comprising some of the best farming land in the country. Price, $4,500. Terms, $2,000 cash, balance on easy terms.

LOT 7.

A farm of one hundred acres within a mile and a half of the new Electric Railway. Sixty acres cleared and twenty in timber. Two barns and house in good repair. Insured for $1,250. Four acres of orchard all grafted trees. Two fine springs furnishing an abundance of excellent water. Soil, a rich clay loam, price, $100, per acre. Land in the immediate neighborhood has been sold for nearly double the price asked for this place. The place is owned by Volney Goodwin, of Birmingham.

LOT 8.

We have had placed in our hands for sale one of the beautiful homes our pretty village is noted for. This place is handsomely located, shaded to perfection with large maple trees, has ten large living rooms, all bedrooms with closets, good well and cistern. Cellar under whole house. Two-story house, wood-shed and all necessary outbuildings. Three lots 40x108 go with the place. Call on Whitehead & Mitchell for particulars.

LOT 9.

A farm of 66 acres within one and one-half miles of the village of Birmingham, in the township of Bloomfield. Fifty-six acres cleared, three acres excellent orchard and the balance in timber. Good house, barn and all necessary outbuildings in good repair. Never-failing stream of good water running through the length of farm. One of the finest farms for grazing and stock raising that could be desired. Owned by J. McCracken. Price $5,000. Terms easy.

LOT 10.

The farm known as the "Bayley Farm" in the township of Troy. It was awarded the first premium of many contestants for the best farm in the county of Oakland and there are none better to-day. The owner really wishes to sell and realizing that fancy prices are discouraged by us, has finally consented to put the farm in our hands for sale and has put the price down to $75 per acre. Finest flowing well in the country furnishes an abundance of the best water the year round. One hundred and twenty-seven acres of rich, loamy soil, 20 acres timber, beech and maple, 4 acres orchard fine, grafted fruit. Seven buildings, insured for $2,800. Terms, half cash, balance on easy terms, or will exchange partially for Detroit property. You can't help but be suited with this place. Come and see it.

LOT 11.

Six acres within half a mile of Birmingham. Just the place for a small farming outfit, within easy access of the electric road and the village. Nice place for city man requiring a little place for small farm and gardening. Owned by Mrs. Elmer Brown and situated directly south of the post office in Birmingham, on Pierce street. Price $700 and nothing less will buy it. Terms, one-third cash and balance on long time.

LOT 12.

The Franklin Mills, situated at the village of Franklin, Oakland county, in one of the best farming countries in the state. The property includes house and lot and other buildings. Water power with old fashioned stone run for flour. Was formerly held at $10,000 but owing to the poor health of the present owner it will be closed out for cash at the remarkably low figure of $3,500, or will exchange for a small farm. At one time this mill had the largest patronage in the county and a hustling young man could soon bring it back to its former prestige and make it a remarkably good investment. It is worth looking up a little and we will gladly answer all inquiries.

LOT 13.

Twenty acres of land adjacent to the little village of Big Beaver and about six miles from the village of Birmingham, with good barn 24x30. One acre of good orchard and everything ready for a man who would like a small farm to keep a cow, horse, a few chickens, etc. Price $60 per acre. Terms cash.

LOT 14.

Here's a chance for some one to make a little fortune in Birmingham acreage—and that's what they are all looking after just now, too. Sixteen acres bounded on the south by Harmon street, where the new electric railroad power plant is about to be erected, and on the west by Cemetery avenue with a 60 foot street running north to intersect with Saginaw avenue. Some of the finest residences in Birmingham are in the immediate vicinity. The price now is $5,000 but we will not promise to sell at that figure 60 days from this date, (Jan. 15, 1896). This is, without a possible exception, the finest acreage in the village. A good tile drain extends throughout the tract and there is nothing in the way of platting the entire lot—not a foot of waste land on it. Come and see it and bother us all you can about it—that's what we are here for.

LOT 14.

A nice little place on the northeast corner of the cross roads at Bloomfield Centre about half way between Birmingham and Pontiac and on the direct line of the new electric railway. Comprises an acre and a half of excellent land, a good little house and a never failing supply of water from one of the best wells in the country. It is owned by John Nye and will be sold to anyone with Six Hundred dollars cash, or easier terms could no doubt be made. Just think of it. Within 15 minutes ride of either Birmingham or Pontiac and electric cars will be running right in front of the door before the summer is over. Better call and let us take you out to look at it.

LOT 15.

What better farming country could be found than the immediate vicinity of Birmingham? Where could you find a finer location for a good roller process mill? Well, here it is, right here ready and doing a good business, and for sale at a price which is lower than it was sold for before the roller process was put in at a cost of many hundred dollars. The lowest cash price is $5,000 and half cash will buy it. Or you can buy an undivided half interest free and clear for $4,000. The new and improved roller process consists of nine sets of rollers of the Geo. D. Smith pattern. The real estate consists of four and one-half acres and abundant water power, and the entire outfit will be sold as above, or will be exchanged for city property or a good farm. The property is the Birmingham Mills and is owned at present by Jones & Fredericks. We will be pleased to show you over the property at any time.

LOT 16.

House and lot in Birmingham on Saginaw street corner of Brown street, one of the finest locations in the village, with the electric cars passing, enroute for Pontiac or Detroit every few minutes, or will be the coming summer. The house is two-stories with good basement or cellar, a fine new barn, beautiful lawn, house fitted with city water and an excellent furnace with every modern convenience. Every surrounding is light, bright and cheerful. One of the most convenient and commodious residences in the village and one that will go at the price, during the coming summer us sure as the summer comes. The lowest cash price is $3,500 and the buildings alone are well worth at least $5,000. The property is owned by a lady who is anxious to sell, which is very evident from the price named. Let us show you over the premises some day.

LOT 17.

The "Wooster Farm," 165 acres more or less, within one mile of Birmingham, Mich., the River Rouge runs through this highly desirable farm, giving its owner the very finest, most coveted grazing lands in the great state of Michigan. The best land for potatoes and grain raising in any section of the country. Well wooded, good large farm house, barns in sufficient number, good well, cistern and cellar. No better farm could ever be wished for, for a dairy farm or stock raising. We predict for this property a speedy sale at the price offered and will be greatly pleased at any time to visit the premises and show it thoroughly to anyone looking for a location.

TAKE NOTICE.

All the land advertised herein is in our hands and controlled by us exclusively. The commission comes from the seller, invariably, and it is not possible in any case to purchase from the owner any cheaper than you can from us. All the necessary papers will be made free of cost to the parties interested and abstracts examined for customers, by a competent person, free of charge. For any information in regard to the above mentioned property address THE EXCHANGE BANK, BIRMINGHAM, and your inquiries will be answered with courtesy and dispatch.

Very respectfully,
WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL.

THE BEEHIVE!

Pontiac, Mich.

SILKS--SILKS--SILKS.

We have in our immense Silk stock, 75 Waist Patterns and about 75 Dress Patterns and a large and well assorted line of Trimming Silks, including China, Japanese, Persian, Dresden, Plaids, Taffeta etc. This Stock we will offer on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, June 20, 22 and 23, 1896, at figures

BELOW COST

We are still selling Dry Goods and Carpets at prices far below values and will continue to do so. The whole Stock must be moved and we will run the Great Slaughter Sale until July 10, 1896.

Prices are no object, the stock is to be sold as close as possible. Come and see our 60c extra Super, all wool carpet, now at 45c.

JOHN POUND.

LADIES' SUITS, SKIRTS, WRAPPERS AND SHIRT WAISTS

Will be sold very low to close.

Also every line of Spring and Summer goods at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

This is a chance to select from a strictly "up to date" stock at prices which convince, that we are offering

GENUINE BARGAINS.

Waite Bros., Robertson & Co.,

J. S. Stockwell, Special.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of MAJOR G. JONES, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed by the Honorable Thomas L. Patterson, Judge of Probate in and for the county of Oakland, state of Michigan, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims against said estate, and six months from the 9th day of June, A. D. 1896, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present them to us for examination and adjustment, notice is hereby given that we will meet on the 15th day of July, 1896, and on the 9th day of December, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. of each day at Exchange Bank, in the village of Birmingham, in said county, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting such claims.

ALMERON WHITEHEAD, EUGENE BROOKS, } Commissioners.
June11-July16

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OAKLAND, } ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County of Oakland, held at the Probate Office, in the City of Pontiac, on the 6th day of July, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-six. Present, Thomas L. Patterson, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of DAVID BEEBE, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Adrianna Beebe, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing, heretofore filed in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased.

It is ordered that Monday, the 3rd day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be appointed for proving said instrument; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing, in THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Oakland.

THOMAS L. PATTERSON,
[A TRUE COPY.] Judge of Probate.
July9-July30

Birmingham Presbyterian Church.
REV. A. MARSH, PASTOR.

Sabbath services at 10.30 a. m., and at 7 p. m. Sunday School at 12 m. Young People's Meeting Sabbath evening at 6 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

All who are not identified with other churches are invited to come with us.

Methodist Episcopal Church.
REV. E. S. NINDE, PASTOR.

Sabbath services at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:00 p. m. Sabbath school at 12 m. Epworth League at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 p. m. All are invited.

J. R. CORSON,
Justice of the Peace.
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

If you wish to buy, sell, rent or exchange property, if you want Fire or Cyclone Insurance, if you wish to collect an account, if you have money to loan or want to hire money, call on

J. R. CORSON, Birmingham, Mich.
(June11y1)

A RARE CHANCE.

Here is a chance for some wily speculator who wants to make some easy money. Twelve acres of fine land bounded on three sides by streets, square as a checker-board, not an inch of waste land in sight, ½ acre of young orchard. Parties want to sell and will close out reasonable. Barn on land. Now then with the boom for Birmingham just in sight, why not lay hold of this piece of land and make a big sum? For particulars call on A. Whitehead, Ex change Bank.

Harness Shop!

I am ready, willing and anxious at all times to do all kinds of repairing to harnesses and make a specialty of that business. Bring in your harnesses to be cleaned and repaired. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

Bicycle Repair Shop.

I take this method of informing the bicycle riding public that I am prepared to clean, repaint and repair bicycles promptly and satisfactorily. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right. Punctures to tires quickly repaired. Try me.

F. D. Hoffman.
1st door south of Hanna's Meat Market.

THE FAVORITE AMUSEMENT PALACE...

WONDERLAND

Performances—Afternoons & Evenings

Entire Change of Attractions
... EVERY WEEK....

18 and 20 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

EVERYTHING HOME MADE AND PALATABLE. PARCELS CHECKED FREE.

FENWICK'S LUNCH PARLORS
(LATE CAMPUS LUNCH.)
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. 77 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH.
Ladies' Waiting and Toilet Rooms.

Say! at Whitehead & Mitchell's You Can Get
Celery Compound, per bottle ... 50c.
Beef, Iron and Wine, per bottle ... 50c.
Lambert Root Beer Ext., per bottle ... 10c.
Prices low. Quality Excellent. Try Us.

THE OAKLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Time Table No. 2. Goes into effect July 6, 1896.

Subject to Change Without Notice.

GOING SOUTH.

Lv. Birmingham.
A. M.........6:10, 6:56, 7:44, 8:32, 9:20; 10:08, 10:56, 11:44.
P. M.........12:26, 1:14, 2:02, 2:50, 3:38, 4:26 5:14, 6:02, 6:50, 8:00, 10:30.

GOING NORTH.

Lv. Log Cabin.
A. M.........6:58, 7:44, 8:32, 9:20, 10:08, 10:56, 11:44.
P. M.........12:26, 1:14, 2:02, 2:50, 3:38, 4:26, 5:14, 6:02, 6:50, 8:10.
Lv. Highland Park.
P. M.........9:30, 11:30.
Lv. Highland Park Saturday Nights
P. M.........8:45, 10:00, 11:45.

SUNDAYS.

From Birmingham to Log Cabin every 48 minutes from 7:08 to 11:08 a. m., then every 24 minutes up to 9:08 p. m., then 10:00 and 11:00 p. m. to Highland Park.

FARES—On D. C. S. R'y Co.'s Woodward Ave. Line, 5 cents; Palmer Park to Royal Oak, 5 cents; Palmer Park to Birmingham, 10 cents. Cars run on local time.

A. POULTER, Sup't.

PONTIAC, OXFORD & NORTHERN R. R.

TIME TABLE.

Trains Run on Central Standard Time.

Going North: Fr'gt No. 5	Going North: Pass. No. 3	Going North: Mx-d No. 1	Stations.		Going South: Mx'd No. 2	Going South: Pass. No. 4	Going South: Fr'gt No. 6
A.M.	P. M. 4 05	A.M. 6 55	D., G. H. & M. Mich Cent.		P. M. 9 25	A. M. 11 50	A.M.
8 50	5 15	8 10	PONTIAC.		8 05	10 40	4 00
10 05	6 00	8 55	Oxford	Arr	7 10	10 05	2 00
10 5[illegible]		9 15		Dp	7 25		3 00
7 10	9 25	1 00	Caseville		3 00	6 45	6 15
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	Ar.	Lv.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.

CONNECTIONS: Pontiac with Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Ry., and Michigan Air Line Division of Grand Trunk Ry. Oxford with Bay City Division Michigan Central Ry. Imlay City with Chicago & Grand Trunk Ry. Clifford with Flint & Pere Marquette Ry. Pigeon with Saginaw, Tuscola & Huron Ry.

W. C. SANFORD, Gen. Supt.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OAKLAND, } ss. At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Oakland, held at the Probate Office, in the city of Pontiac, on the 23rd day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-six. Present Thomas L. Patterson, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of HIRAM PIKE, deceased. On application of William Krity, the executor, for the examination and allowance of his final account and the settlement of the estate.

It is ordered that Monday, the 27th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be appointed for hearing said application and the examination and allowance of said account; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC, a newspaper printed and circulating in, said county of Oakland.

THOMAS L. PATTERSON,
Judge of Probate.
July2-July23

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—In the matter of the estate of EZRA R. KING, deceased. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a license to me granted on the 10th day of June, 1896, by the Honorable Thomas L. Patterson, Judge of Probate in and for the county of Oakland, I will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the city of Pontiac, on Tuesday, the 4th day of August, 1896, at two o'clock p. m., all the right, title and interest, of which the said Ezra R. King died seized, in and to the following real estate, situate and being in the city of Pontiac, Oakland county, Michigan, and more particularly specified and described as follows: Pontiac City Lot number one (1) subdivision of Pontiac Out Lots eighteen (18), twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23), southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), in Pontiac, Michigan.

Dated June 1[illegible], 1896.

June18-July30 CHARLES M. RAYNALE, Executor.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF OAKLAND, } ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said county of Oakland, held at the Probate Office, in the city of Pontiac, on the 10th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. Present Thomas L. Patterson, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Cornelius Brooks, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Charles V. Babcock, praying for the probate of an instrument in writing, heretofore filed in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament and codicil thereto of said deceased.

It is ordered that Monday, the 10th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at said Probate Office, be appointed for proving said instrument; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Oakland.

THOMAS L. PATTERSON,
[A TRUE COPY.] Judge of Probate.
July16-Aug6

AUCTIONEER!

To Farmers and All Others:

I hereby offer my services as Auctioneer for Farm Sales or for any other Sale that may occur, and guarantee satisfaction in every case or no pay required. Arrangements can be made with THE BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC and dates decided upon by calling at this office, thereby saving much travel over bad roads.

My Prices the Lowest

All sales of $500 and under only $5. Over this amount 1 per cent. on the amount of the sale.

N. B.—All dates made with THE ECCENTRIC promptly filled. No disappointments. Awaiting your orders, I am,

Yours very truly,

Martin H. Blunt.