More

Medicinal value, more skill, care, expense, more wonderful cures and more curative power in

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Than in any other. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

The devil gets an army when he gets a child.

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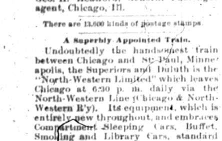

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With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

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KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

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BIRMINGHAM ECCENTRIC.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
WHITEHEAD & MITCHELL.

Entered at the postoffice at Birmingham, Mich., as second-class matter.

'TWEEN THE LAKES.

MICHIGAN NEWS RECORDED IN BRIEF ITEMS.

Another Heavy Storm Passes Over the State Causing Considerable Damage—Cheboygan Suffers from a $100,000 Lumber and Mill Fire.

Young Cyclones Broke Loose.

The village of Homer experienced a storm which almost assumed the character of a cyclone. Roofs were lifted, houses partly blown away, barns tipped over and over one-half of the fine, large maple trees scattered over the town were uprooted or blown over. The big double grandstand at the base ball park is a complete work, one-half of it being carried about 50 feet from its original position and piled in a heap of broken timbers. Several houses were badly damaged. The plate glass windows in O. L. Linn & Co.'s store were blown in and the stock of dry goods considerably damaged by the water, which fell in sheets. In the surrounding county like damage was done, but no one is reported killed.

At Utica the storm did considerable damage. The barn of Daniel Foley was destroyed with 500 bushels of grain and one horse.

Mill dams were washed away, lumber yards flooded and other damage resulted at Northville.

Detroit experienced one of the heaviest rainfalls of the year and many other points report lots of rain but not much damage.

Sad End of a Fishing Excursion.

Wm. M. Cline, a prominent lawyer of Port Huron, was drowned at Stag island in St. Clair river, by the capsizing of a small boat in the swells from a passing steambarge. Mr. Cline was a member of the St. Clair County Anglers' association, who were having their annual fishing contest. Three others in the boat saved themselves by swimming or clinging to the boat. The unfortunate man had practiced law in Port Huron 17 years, and served as state senator in 1888. A widow and three children survive him.

$100,000 Fire at Cheboygan.

Fire at Cheboygan burned up the entire dock and 4,000,000 feet of lumber at the Whitehall mill. The loss will reach $100,000. Monroe Boye & Co. and Ward Bros., of Grand Haven, lost $75,000; Theodore Hine, of Bay City, $5,000; Swift Brothers, of Cheboygan, $2,000; Whitehall Co., dock and lath, $7,500. The lumber was fully insured, but the Whitehall loss will be a total. The tug Major Dana, which was playing on the fire, became cut off, and she had to run on the beach to save herself.

Drunken Serenaders' Dastardly Deed.

Sheriff Kerns, of Saginaw, was notified by Mr. Russell, of Thomas township, that at a wedding near his home a crowd called to serenade the couple. Beer was frequently passed and they became very noisy. Mr. Russell knew that he had some enemies in the crowd and about 3 a. m. when he saw three men coming toward his home he fired his revolver into the air to frighten them. The men then threw a bomb against the house, blowing the door in and smashing the side of the house and windows.

Michigan Gold Democrats Organizing.

The sound money Democrats of Michigan effected an informal organization at Grand Rapids with John S. Lawrence as secretary, and have issued a manifesto bolting the Chicago ticket and platform. It is proposed to have similar organizations effected in all parts of the state, and, if a national sound money Democratic ticket shall be put into the field, to nominate a full line of sound money electors in the state. The manifesto was signed by about 90 well-known Democrats.

NEWS FOR MICHIGANDERS.

Milford coopers struck for higher wages.

The army worm is visiting at Big lake, Osceola county.

Forest fires about Clare have done considerable damage.

Andrew Desham's stave mill burned at Saginaw; loss $5,000.

At Menominee Floyd Wilson, aged 10, was drowned by a boat capsizing.

Kent county had 200 candidates for certificates at the teacher's institute.

James Grunyette, aged 23, was instantly killed by the fast train at Rockford.

William Durstin, aged 9, fell from the roof of a barn at Dryden, breaking both arms.

Frank Green, of Fife Lake, fell 18 feet from his house roof and received fatal injuries.

Railroads in the fruit belt are putting on fast freight trains to hurry the fruit to market.

Mrs. Sophia Miller, aged 87, was killed while crossing the S., T. & H. tracks, near Pigeon.

Oliver Miller died at Saginaw, from the effects of a kick he received while attending a sick horse.

Eight horses and other property valued at $3,000 burned in Lockwood's livery barn at Pewamo.

Mrs. Fred Weltzel committed suicide by hanging herself to a tree, near Bad Axe. She was probably insane.

The Kalamazoo river arose to such a height at Allegan that the mill flume went out, causing a loss of $1,500.

Salt sales in June at Saginaw increased over last year, but prices were lower owing to foreign competition.

The Sutherland - Innes stave and heading works at Evart were destroyed by fire. Loss $12,000; partly insured.

Fire totally destroyed the L'Anse brewery. Loss $3,000, partly insured. The fire was caused by a careless tramp.

Albert Wilk, aged 15, was crushed by a well caving while he was climbing out after rescuing his hat at Muskegon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cleveland, aged and respected citizens of Utica, celebrated their golden wedding. Both are aged 75.

Mrs. John Thomas, who for some time has not been in good health, left home and was found in the Lord bayou at Spring Lake.

Mrs. E. Clark Wilcox, aged 54, was thrown from a carriage by a runaway team, near Parma, and so badly injured that she died.

Dr. E. J. Covey, of Swartz Creek, was a victim of a runaway while returning from a night call. His collar bone and three ribs were broken.

While unharnessing a horse for a lady neighbor, Wm. H. Parmeter, a farmer near Albion, was kicked in the chest. He died instantly.

Stella Wirz, aged 16, bravely risked her life to drag her half-suffocated sister from the burning home at Saginaw.

The employes of Hollands & Emery's mill at East Tawas are wondering why they are out of work. The owners give no reason for closing down.

William Thomas, a fireman, fell from a building at Saginaw. He struck on a fence post and sustained internal injuries which may result in death.

At a meeting of residents along the line of the prospected Benton Harbor & Allegan electric railway it was unanimously decided to aid the project.

At Ludington the 6-year-old son of Oscar Olson was killed by being caught under the edge of a wagon box which fell over on him, breaking his neck.

Mrs. Bert Truman, of Sturgis, a bride of two weeks, took carbolic acid after a little tiff with her husband. Antidotes and a stomach pump saved her.

Mrs. Daniel Stoliker and Burt Ryan, of Holly, are in the county jail at Pontiac, on complaint of Mrs. Stoliker's husband, who charges criminal intimacy.

Mrs. B. F. Adams, of Coloma, has received a check for nearly $50,000, her share of an estate bequeathed by a grand uncle in England. Her husband is a poor man.

J. W. Hibbard, a wealthy farmer near Owosso, was arrested on a capias sworn out by John Brady, who asks for $5,000 for the alienation of Mrs. Brady's affections.

A boy named Merlo M. Stevens was drowned at Algonac and as his home, friends or relatives are not known there the authorities are at a loss how to dispose of the body.

Henry Ringleberg and wife, two of the oldest residents of Grand Rapids, were struck by a motor car and thrown from their carriage and both sustained severe, perhaps fatal, injuries.

Fred Tunnington and Louis Smith were convicted at Hillsdale of violating the local option law. Judge Lane fined the former $250, or 90 days in jail, and the latter $40, or 30 days in jail.

A disastrous runaway occurred at Manistee in which Mrs. Stillman Stubbs, Mrs. Frank Potter and Mrs. Thos. Kerry were thrown out and seriously injured. Mrs. Stubbs may die.

The barn of Chas. Robinson, a well-to-do farmer near Dimondale, burned to the ground, including farming implements and his crop of grains. Also a thoroughbred horse valued at $500.

Several ties were discovered lying across the Wabash track in Seneca township Lenawee county. A farmer named Willard Sutton was placed in jail charged with putting them there.

The large barn and outhouses on the farm of Judge H. D. Campbell, in Grawn, were totally destroyed by fire. The barn was filled with grain and valuable implements. The loss is $2,600.

Thomas J. Bradley, a retired merchant of Battle Creek, aged 50, has been arrested on the charge of taking indecent liberties with Edith Mackinder, aged 12. Bradley charged blackmail.

Peter Johnson, a farmer, of Kloman, while walking on the track was struck by a freight, which cut off both legs and one arm. He died in 15 minutes. A bottle of whisky in his pocket was not broken.

Gus Walters, near Grand Haven, has found several more nuggets of gold on his farm. He will make a thorough search, and fully expects to find a valuable gold mine. Other farmers are also prospecting.

The Michigan peach yellows commissioners, who are inspecting orchards in the lake belt, have found few cases of the pest. The strict enforcement of the laws has led to the almost complete eradication of yellows.

The grist mill, elevator and stores belonging to the Barney mills were destroyed by fire at Prescott. There were no appliances handy with which to fight the fire, and the loss in estimated at from $80,000 to $100,000.

While crossing the Michigan Central, near Utica, the livery rig of A. Summers, driven by James McManus, was struck by a train. The horse was killed and buggy smashed, but McManus escaped with slight injuries.

Mrs. Robert Baird, wife of a farmer near Adrian, interrupted a salvation army march at Adrian, and attempted to drag her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Kauffman, out of the ranks. Mrs. Baird was hustled around and forced to leave her daughter.

R. J. White, proprietor of the stave and heading works, at Shepard, was dangerously injured in a runaway accident. His coachman was also quite badly hurt. Mr. White is about 70 years of age. Fears are entertained for his recovery.

Fred Smith, of Muskegon, aged 20, while bathing at Mona lake, stepped into a hole and was drowned. A companion made a heroic effort to save him and was dragged under twice before he succeeded in freeing himself from the death grip.

Mrs. Jacob Hiller, aged 104, who lived near Elkton, was taken seriously ill not long ago, but strange to say, has completely recovered, and is doing her own housework again. Her husband is 106 years old, and they have been married 80 years.

Marshall Robinson, supposed to be of Whitehall, accidentally fell from the tug Ciscoe, near Muskegon, while on duty as lineman. He was in the act of handing a lantern to the engineer when he slipped and fell overboard and was drowned.

H. V. Sink, a Port Huron bicyclist, was riding after a car when the car suddenly stopped. He then rode upon the other track, just in time to meet the car going in the opposite direction. By catching hold of the draw bar he saved himself from death, but was injured internally.

The body of John Linderman, at one time a prosperous farmer, was found by the roadside near Decatur. The body was badly decomposed. The deceased returned from the west a few months ago, broken down in health and finances, and his death is supposed to have been caused by exposure.

Little Felix Mailhot, aged 4, became lost in a huckleberry patch near St. Ignace. Bears are very numerous and it was feared that he would be killed by them. Hundreds of men searched for the lost child for 48 hours before he was found, but little the worse for his experience. The whole town then had a jollification.

Elk Rapids officials chased Sam Bemus, a young man who skipped out with a horse and buggy belonging to Elrey Bunn, a saloonkeeper of that place. Bemus took the rig after being refused the use of it by the owner, and threatened the lives of any who might pursue, strengthening his threat by the display of two revolvers and a Winchester rifle. Bemus started for Kalkaska, but was intercepted at Williamsburg by Deputy Sheriff Thacker, upon whom he fired, but missed his aim. In the commotion which followed he made good his escape with the rig. He was captured later at Kalkaska.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY

NATIONAL CONVENTION HELD AT ST. LOUIS.

The Name of Sewall Prevented the Indorsement of the Democratic Ticket—An Account of the Convention Proceedings Told in a Concise Manner.

Convention hall at St. Louis, the place where a few weeks ago Wm. McKinley was nominated as the Republican candidate for president, was the scene of another national convention, the outcome of which was quite the opposite to the former one.

The delegates to the national People's party convention were slow in assembling. It was half past 12 when Chairman Taubeneck of the national committee called the 3,000 delegates and spectators to order, Rev. W. L. Smith, of St. Louis, offered prayer, and then Gov. Stone, of Missouri, made an address of welcome. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, responded. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, was presented as temporary chairman, and that gentleman delivered a catching speech, which was heartily cheered and then a recess was taken until 8 o'clock.

The evening session didn't materialize owing to the electric lights being disabled. The delegates spent almost an hour in the darkness, talking, singing and shouting, but finally Chairman Butler ordered a recess until 10 a. m. the following day.

The chairman was a few minutes late in calling order, but he might as well have been hours late as no business was transacted beyond naming the committees on permanent organization, and on resolutions. Speeches and songs filled in the remainder of the time until 12:45 when the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

There were several skirmishes over the report of the committee on credentials, the fight being between the faction desiring to indorse Bryan, the Democratic presidential nominee, and the faction working for a straight-out Populist ticket. After the contests had been finally settled the report of the committee on permanent organization was taken up, and then the first real test of the strength of the factions was made. The majority report was for Senator Allen, of Nebraska, as chairman. His name was greeted by an enthusiastic demonstration by the Bryan men. But the middle-of-the-road men had their turn when the minority report presented the name of Campion, of Maine. They went nearly wild in their endeavors to out-do the others in their noise and they succeeded in doing that much, but when the vote was taken Senator Allen was elected permanent chairman—Allen, 768; Campion, 564. A still more frantic demonstration followed the announcement; banners and state standards were borne aloft and carried about the delegates' inclosure followed by the shouting, singing, dancing mob, until the affair much resembled that which occurred at the Democratic convention when Bryan was nominated. After twenty minutes quiet was restored and the selection of Allen was made unanimous, and that gentleman was escorted to the platform by "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas, Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and Mr. Pence. Mr. Allen's address was quite lengthy, but held the interest of the delegates and he brought forth frequent and loud applause and cheers, especially by his denunciations of gold, McKinley and Cleveland. When he had concluded a motion was adopted to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of the silver convention, also in session in St. Louis. The convention adjourned for the day.

After prayer at the opening session the next day Chairman Allen introduced Mrs. Marion Todd, of Michigan, a noted Populists worker, who spoke briefly and paid tribute to the memory of Mrs. E. M. Emory. A. A. Noe, an Ohio delegate, presented to Chairman Allen a gavel containing sixteen ounces of silver and one ounce of gold. The wood of the handle was hickory. After this presentation a novel incident occurred. Capt. G. A. Lloyd, of Rochelle, N. Y., and Mrs. Pennington, "the sweet singer of Arkansas," marched into the hall dressed in the costume of Uncle Sam and Columbia. They made their way to the platform amid cheers and faced the delegates, while Mrs. Pennington sang a Populist campaign song. After several minor incidents had occurred the regular order was taken up, which was the reading of the minority report of the committee on rules. It recommended a change in the order of making nominations, so as to make the nomination of vice-president before that of president. This was a move of the middle of the road men to defeat Sewall, and thus develop strength to down the Bryan men. Delegate McGrath, of Illinois, promptly moved to lay the minority report on the table. Congressman Howard and Barney Gibbs, of Alabama, demanded to be heard on the motion. The plain purpose of the straightouts was to test Sewall's strength. The proposition would show the extreme high-water strength of the anti-Bryan men. There were a number of redhot speeches and a deal of parliamentary squabbling, and the delegates were wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by the speakers before the roll call of the states was taken, and it was followed with intense interest, and when it was announced that the minority report had carried 785 to 615 bedlam broke loose, and the anti-Bryan crowd held a big jollification then and there.

Gen. J. B. Weaver, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was then recognized to read the platform, as agreed to by the committee. He was received with applause. The enunciation of the different planks was received with slight applause, which would evidently have been greater but for the fact that Gen. Weaver declared that he would not proceed unless there was absolute silence. The applause was especially marked, notwithstanding Mr. Weaver's frown, upon the pronouncement for free coinage of silver against interest-bearing bonds and denunciation of the position of the present administration on the bond question. When the Cuban plank was reached someone in a faraway gallery shouted "Amen!" and many handkerchiefs waved in manifestation of the convention's interest in the cause of the struggling islanders. Mr. J. Coxey, of Ohio, was recognized to read his minority report recommending the issuance of non-interest bearing bonds for the improvement of the roads of the country. Mr. Kearby, of Texas, presented another minority report, saying he thought the majority report too closely resembled the Democrat platform. Wm. Valitte, of Rhode Island, also offered a minority report which was so entirely novel as to provoke the risibilities of the delegates and was made the butt of much jesting. Mr. Valitte became angry and threatened to hurt someone, but he was promptly suppressed and escorted from the hall. On motion of Mr. Kelly, of Kansas, the previous question was ordered. All the amendments were laid on the table, and the platform was adopted, but with many dissenting voices, as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The People's party assembled in national convention reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations the country has reached a crisis in its national life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been entroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

1. "We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.
2. "We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign powers.
3. "We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.
4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of congress.
5. We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.
6. We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.
7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the Supreme Court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of congress over the subject of taxation.
8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government, for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction, of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy.
2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same, if it becomes necessary, to protect its interest therein, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of the few under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.
3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.
4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

1. The true policy demands that the national and state legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and, therefore, the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.
2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grant to the Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before, patent.
3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.
2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent state.
3. We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia and the early admission of the territories as states.
4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.
5. In times of great industrial depression idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.
6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling that by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.
7. We favor just pensions for our disabled union soldiers.
8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for and by the people, the People's party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the states as unrepublican and undemocratic and we declare it to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.
9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

The nomination of vice-president was the next order of business. The states were called for nominations. When Alabama was called Col. H. G. Bowman placed in nomination Barney Gibbs, of Texas.

A recess was then taken, and upon reassembling Chairman Allen introduced Judge Jefferson Pollard, of Missouri, who read the platform of the Silver convention and a message about the nomination of Bryan and Sewall. Many of the planks of the Silver party's platform were enthusiastically applauded, but when the action of the silver convention in nominating Bryan and Sewall was read it was jeered by the middle-of-the-road contingent. Nominations were resumed and the names of Arthur Sewall, of Maine, Hon. Harry Skinner, of North Carolina, Hon. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi, and Hon A. L. Mimms, of Tennessee, were presented.

The convention was being strung up to a high nervous tension as the roll call proceeded. The Bryan men became desperate, and made an effort during New York's time to hold back the middle-of-the-road men by getting Senator Stewart, the venerable Populist of Nevada, to the front. He was listened to patiently until the crowd saw through the move, and then they refused to allow him to proceed. Speeches were made for Sewall at every opportunity, but state after state seconded Watson as the call proceeded.

It was just midnight when the first ballot was begun, and Gen. Weaver attempted to induce the convention to adjourn for the night, but he was howled down despite the reprimands of the chair, and the roll call proceeded. But before it was near ended it was seen that Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, was the choice, and a motion to make it unanimous was carried with a great shout. Then pandemonium reigned, and the wild, frantic scenes of the Bryan demonstration at Chicago were almost equaled. In the meantime the lights had been extinguished in some unknown manner, and the convention was forced to adjourn. Before this action was taken, however, it was announced that Bryan would not accept a nomination if Sewall was not indorsed also, so as the delegates left in the inky darkness it was with the knowledge that the next fight would be for a candidate for president, and the question in every mind was, "Who will it be?"

BRYAN NOMINATED.

The delegates were evidently not much refreshed when they reassembled at 9 o'clock the next morning. The Bryan men, disregarding Mr Bryan's telegram started in to nominate him for President with a rush. They accomplished their purpose and he was named on the first ballot but it required several hours of hard but enthusiastic hustling to carry him through. The only other candidate with any following was Frank S. Norton, of Chicago. The ballot stood: Bryan, 1,047; Norton 331; Debs 1; Donnelly, 1.

The proceedings of the day were very lively and began with a speech by Gen. Weaver placing Bryan's name before the convention. Enthusiastic cheering was followed by a marching shouting, singing demonstration such as greeted that name at Chicago.

SUBJECTS FOR THOUGHT.

Every monarch is subject to a mightier one.

Innocence, that fickle charm, blooms once and blooms no more.

Nobody is exceedingly wicked all at once. The devil is too cunning to startle men.

There is no dearth of kindness in this world of ours; only in our blindness we gather thorns for flowers.

There was a wise man in the east whose constant prayer was that he might see to-day with the eyes of to-morrow.

The nerve that never relaxes, the eye that never blanches, the thought that never wanders—these are the masters of victory.

You can put into a minute of time only just so much manual labor, but you can add to the same minute thought and love.

Every day we rise to a great career, a grand opportunity. Into the smallest work and act we may put the most divine or the most devilish spirit.

So great a happiness do I esteem it to be loved that I fancy every blessing both from gods and men ready to descend spontaneously upon him who is loved.

Light words of those whom we love and honor, what a power they are, and how carelessly wielded by those who use them! Surely for these things also God will ask an account.

Joy in this world is like a rainbow, which in the morning appears only in the west, or toward the evening sky; but in the latter hours of the day casts its triumphal arch over the east, or morning sky.

It is certain that if every one could early enough be made to feel how full the world is already of excellence, and how much must be done to produce anything worthy to be placed beside what has already been produced, of a hundred youths who are now poetizing scarcely one would feel enough courage, perseverance and talent to work quietly for the attainment of a similar mastery. Many young painters would never have taken their pencils in hand if they could have felt, known and understood early enough what really produced a master like Raphael.—Ram's Horn.

FROM MANY POINTS.

NEW ITEMS OF VARIOUS KINDS BRIEFLY RELATED.

Centennial Anniversary of the Founding of the City of Cleveland Fittingly Celebrated—Gold Democrats Planning for a National Convention.

Cleveland's Centennial.

One hundred years ago Gen. Moses Cleveland, of the Connecticut Land Co., landed on the south shore of Lake Erie at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, and began a settlement which has grown to the present city of Cleveland.

To fittingly celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the event the citizens devoted a whole week to a varied program of exercises and ceremonies. Many distinguished personages were present and the Ohio National Guards were in camp to assist in the spectacular features. The first day was devoted to religious exercises in the various churches. The military encampment was dedicated by Gov. Bushnell on the second day. Log Cabin, or old settlers' day, with addresses by prominent people occupied the following day, which was made a general public holiday. Exercises were held in the Central Armory with U. S. Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, as the principal speaker. He gave an historical address full of interest to the people of the western reserve. A gift of $700,000 worth of property by John D. Rockefeller to the city for the extension of the park and boulevard system was announced. Brief addresses were made by Gov. O. Vincent Coffin, of Connecticut; Gov. Bushnell, of Ohio; ex-Gov. McKinley and others. A grand parade of military and uniformed civic organizations in the afternoon, and an historical pageant and a grand reception and centennial ball in the evening filled that day. A huge parade of wheelmen and a New England day program were among other events of the week.

29 DROWNED.

Cloudburst in the Mountains in Colorado Causes Desolation and Death.

A cloudburst in Bear Creek canyon, just above Morrison and Golden, towns in the foothills near Denver, brought down a solid wall of water 10 feet high, which not only did great damage to property, but caused the loss of nearly 30 lives. They were mostly campers from Denver and 20 of the killed comprised the entire families of three business men of Denver. There were many more campers in that vicinity, and it is feared that the loss of life will probably be much greater than is now known.

The currents which rushed down the canyon upon the mountain towns were caused by terrific mountain storms which extended 100 miles or more and tore away buildings, trees, railroad tracks, bridges, etc., and spread annihilation through the towns. The work was brief and almost before the stricken places realized what had happened the floods passed away, leaving only a deadly silence and signs of devastation on every side.

Gold Democrats Want Another Ticket.

A meeting of some representative Democrats opposed to the Chicago platform was held in secret session at Chicago. Gen. E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, was elected chairman, and C. A. Ewing, of Illinois, secretary. The conference definitely decided that a convention should be called, the only question being whether the meeting should issue the call, and on this a lively debate ensued. Finally a resolution was adopted to the effect that it was the sense of the meeting that a Democratic convention should be held, a Democratic platform enunciated and candidates for President and vice-president chosen, and that the said convention should be held not later than Sept. 2. A committee of one from each state represented was appointed to draft a call for the convention, and report the following day.

Strikers' Big Victory at Cleveland.

The long strike of the employes of the Brown Hoisting Co., at Cleveland, which was inaugurated nine weeks ago and has resulted in serious of bloody riots, is at an end, a satisfactory settlement having been reached. The company concedes all the main points contested for. They agreed to receive greivance committees from employes, grant a half-holiday on Saturday and time and a half for all overtime. All old employes are to be reinstated regardless of any part they took in the strike. The men returned to work at once. The announcement of the termination of the struggle caused wild scenes of enthusiasm at the hall of the locked out men.

12,000 Armenians Massacred.

London papers publish details of the massacre in the vicinity of Van, Armenia, of thousands of Armenians. It is stated that over 40 villages were destroyed and that every male person more than eight years of age has been killed. On account of this last massacre of the Armenians societies interested in relief work in Asia Minor have appealed once more to the public for additional funds. The news of the destruction of 40 prosperous villages in the vicinity of Van and the massacre of at least 12,000 Armenians was contained in a dispatch from Constantinople.

6,000 Chinese Soldiers Killed by Rebels

Advices from China by the steamer Empress of India say: Chinese troops were recently sent to Lanchou to suppress, the Mohammedan rebels who had risen against the authorities. The rebels routed the imperial troops and seem to have totally annihilated them. There were 6,000 troops and all are either killed or missing. The rebels are now mad for blood, massacreing all in authority, killing and pillaging on the triumphant marches through the country.

A new three-story brick hotel is being built at Gaylord by Hartnell brothers.

Mrs. J. H. Tolfree, who was Grover Cleveland's secretary while he was mayor of Buffalo, committed suicide at Mojave, Cal., by drinking carbolic acid.

Four cars loaded with iron ore went through Baltimore & Ohio shutes at Sandusky, O. There were a dozen or more men in the cars and six were injured. A man named Strauss was buried under a load of ore and smothered to death. Two more are expected to die.

Miss May E. Demuth, of Jasper county, Ind., will sail for Cuba to join her lover, who is fighting for Cuban independence. Miss Demuth, who is but 20 years of age, will take service with the Cuban army as a nurse and before returning to the United States the couple will be married. Miss Demuth belongs to a prominent family.

Lawrence Murphy, aged 27 years, a pugilist, of Saginaw, boarded a freight car on the Lake Shore road at Toledo and was struck by the Fassett street bridge and knocked under the wheels. His head was completely severed from his body.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

The Most Successful Medicine in the World for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

Bad Colds and LaGripee Quickly Cured by It.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

The Lives of Many Croupy Children Saved.

Cheap at $10.00 a Bottle—It Costs but 25 and 50 Cents.

Read the Following From People Who Have Been Cured by It.

Used With Great Success.
BLACK GULCH, Idaho.
I have used Shiloh's Consumption Cure in my family with great success and take pleasure in recommending it, especially for colds and croup.—JOHN S. BLACK, of Black, Page & Co.

La Grippe Promptly Cured.
James Whitcomb, a well known school teacher at Grass Point, Cal., says: "I am very much pleased to testify to the efficacy of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, one bottle of which I purchased from the druggist at this place. It gave me prompt and permanent relief from a severe attack of the grip. Since then I have used it whenever attacked by any throat trouble and it has always effected a prompt cure."

How to Cure a Bad Cold.
I had a bad cold and cough for several months and tried almost everything. Finally, Mr. King, the druggist here, recommended Shiloh's Consumption Cure. A 50 cent bottle cured me entirely.—ANTHONY GREENSTOCK, Bed Rock, Ark.

Croup Quickly Cured.
WHITE PINE, Wisconsin.
Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure. It afforded almost instant relief.—WM. BONNER.

Used With Good Results.
Having used Shiloh's Consumption Cure in my family for bad colds and coughs with good results, I take pleasure in recommending it.—A. J. IVES, Thorndale, Ohio.

When troubled with a cough or cold, give this remedy a trial. You are certain to be pleased with it, for it is prompt and effectual.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure Is the Best.
I know Shiloh's Consumption Cure is the best. I use no other in my family of six children.—FRANK STONE, Pratt, Kansas.

It Is Splendid.
WESTON, Ill., Dec. 22, 1895.
We have been using Shiloh's Consumption Cure and think it is splendid.—WILSON & GREEN, Publishers of THE RECORD.

It Saves the Croupy Children.
RAVEN HEAD, Va., June 6, 1895.
We have a splendid sale on Shiloh's Consumption Cure, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many say their children would have died of croup if they had not been given this remedy.—THORN & SANDERS.

Cheap at $10.00 per Bottle.
I am satisfied that Shiloh's Consumption Cure saved my boy's life on two different occasions. I would not be without it if it cost $10 00 per bottle.—S. M. HODGE, Bowie, Texas.
N. B.—Mr. Hodge's son had the croup on the occasions referred to.

Bad Case of La Grippe Quickly Cured.

All Dangerous Consequences Avoided.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure Does the Work.

It Acts Like Magic—Speedy and Permanent Cure the Result.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the nature of the case it was necessary to procure the very best and most speedy cure. From the advertisement of Shiloh's Consumption Cure and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form. Its use has proved a paying investment—through a thorough and speedy cure—to us and we are sure all who use it according to directions will find it to be what we claim. Shiloh's remedies are all good—at least that is the reputation they have around here.—The Examiner, Vincent, N. J.

The great danger from the grip as well as a severe cold is from its tendency to result in pneumonia. Shiloh's Consumption Cure prevents this.

The above remedy is manufactured by S. C. Wells, Leroy, N. Y., and sold in Birmingham by Whitehead & Mitchell.

Reliable Head Ache Cure!

Cures While You Wait!

A Splitting Head Ache Like Yours!!!

is quickly relieved and cured by using Whitehead & Mitchell's "Reliable" Headache Cure. When suffering from Neuralgia, Congestion, Nervous or Malarial Headache, and Sick Headache of Delicate Ladies, of Exhaustion, etc., etc., this remedy

Gives Speedy Relief!

10c for Small Package.
25c for Large Boxes.
Free Sample at each Agency.
Whitehead & Mitchell,
Mfg. Chemists.

Mitchell's Castorena!

HOW IS IT MADE?

It is made in this manner: Wormseed, Pumpkin Seed, Senna, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Potasium Bi Carb., Anise, Wintergreen and Peppermint all mixed together in the most scientific manner according to therapeutics. This delightfully agreeable preparation we have designed for use in most cases of children where medicine is needed. Its composition renders it absolutely harmless and our skillful preparing makes it pleasant to take. Contains no opiates and is a certain cure for constipation, disordered stomach and the many little ailments arising from improper feeding or other causes. Aids digestion, corrects sour stomach, regulates the bowels and allows rest for the child when other means fail. Full directions accompany each bottle. It is unquestionably the best thing for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it mothers have something which is absolutely safe, pleasant to take, and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castorena destroys worms.
Castorena allays feverishness.
Castorena is pleasant to take.
Castorena prevents vomiting Sour Curd.
Castorena cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic.
Castorena relieves teething troubles.
Castorena cures Constipation, Flatulency.
Castorena neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air.
Castorena does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property.
Castorena assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
Castorena is put up in one size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk.
Don't allow anyone to sell you something else on the plea that it is "just as good" and will answer every purpose.

25c per Bottle for a 50c Size.
Whitehead & Mitchell,
Mfg. Chemists.

Don't

fail to give the best Cough Syrup yet discovered a chance to cure that disagreeable cough, and that is

Mitchell's Compound Syrup of White Pine!

The remedy for curing Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains or Oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. If you

Read

this you will know that this medicine is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted so as to retain all their medicinal qualities.

Its action is expectorant, alterative, sudorific, sedative, diaphoretic, and diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucous, changes the secretions and purifies the blood, heals the irritated parts, gives strength to the digestive organs, brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect that it is warranted to break up the most distressing Cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed case of consumption. It is warranted to contain no opium in any form and will not affect the head or produce costiveness. It is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system.

This

popular and newly discovered remedy is having a wide sale where it is known and satisfaction is guaranteed in every sale. The regular 50c size is sold for 25c. Call for sample bottle. Ask your dealer for it.

Any of the above remedies for sale in Franklin by A. A. Rust & Bingham.
Southfield by Chas I. Johnson,
North Farmington by O. B. Armstrong,
Royal Oak by L. Storz,
Big Beaver by L. L. Houghton,
Troy P. O. by Sammie Jarvis,
Beddow by J. M. Beddow.
Clawson by F. Goldsmith, P. M.
F. Hagerman, Birmingham.

Whitehead & Mitchell,
Mfg. Chemists.