Staunton Spectator.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

The republican campaign fund will be sent in gold. This accounts for the lateness of its arrival.

Mr. Sewall is a ship builder. He will build the craft in which the republican party will sail up salt river.

This is the first time Maine has furnished any presidential timber since the Blaine cargo, which was lost at sea.

When a state like New York has been in the Presidential furnishing business for some years, she naturally hates to lose her job.

If the republicans do not soon get some life into the body of their political corps, judgment day will be the only thing that can resurrect it.

The names of McKinley and Hobart will have to be taught in the public schools, we suppose. Nobody around here has ever learned them as yet.

A gold bug audience in Staunton will be photographed and the picture copyrighted and preserved as one of the curiosities of the nineteenth century.

The New York *Sun* has gone over to the Republicans, and the *Tribune* is scared to death about it. It declares the *Sun* will Jonah any party on earth.

Napoleon McKinley has extended his campaign to the democratic city of Moscow. We do not need to further follow his career except to remind our readers that history repeats itself.

The gold bugs are beginning to have a gold clause put in all the notes, and other obligations they take, so we hear. We thought they had too much sense to commit such political suicide.

It is a horrible outrage to give the money sharks fifty cent silver dollars but they will be obliged to take them, and take them with a legal tender clause, and they will take all they can get.

The enthusiasm of the gold bugs in this quarter may be guessed at when they allowed the Daily Times, the only daily organ advocating the St. Louis platform, to die of starvation last week.

Tillman and Altgelt are the great scarecrows now hung up in the political cornfield by the republicans. With as many horrors as that party has inflicted on the country it ought not to run from any thing.

Where, asks the Wall street contingent, is the money to come from for the free silver campaign? The silverites won't want much money, they are going to put up their votes against Wall street's money.

We are pleased to know that we have some people in the United States who are too honest to longer remain in the Democratic party. These will sprout wings in the near future and then fly away and be at rest.

Some democrats are going to leave the party because the Chicago convention would not endorse Mr. Cleveland's administration and yet those same democrats are going into a party which has denounced that policy. "Consistency thou art a jewel."

To hear corporations, and individuals whose life long business has been one of robbery, accuse the free silver people of dishonesty—in wishing to give the country a fifty cent dollar, is about the most brazen piece of impudence we have listened to lately.

The condemnation of the Supreme court on account of the last decision of the income Tax case was not a condemnation of the whole court; four of the judges out of nine said the law was all right. One judge changed his mind after he had decided a case, and the change has always been looked on with suspicion.

We hear it threatened that the banks and bond holders intend demanding payment of their securities at once, or if not paid proceedings will be taken to enforce their collection at once. This is done to scare people who intend voting for free silver. We trust they will undertake such a thing as no movement could make votes faster for silver than this.

The gold bugs are asking "What would the people do if the threat of a silver standard should produce a panic?" We have just had one brought on by the existence of a gold standard and we suppose we would do as we did then, let the national banks break all around us, and those which did not break refuse to pay us our money. History would repeat itself we suppose.

The *Times* of this city asserts that if Bryan should be elected it would place "this great government in the hands of an organized mob."

Was there ever a time when a majority of the free and independent voters of this country constituted an "organized mob?" Is this the name the people of this country are to be given? Is there any class or set in this country, who can denounce a majority of its people and its states as an organized mob? Let the people understand the odious names they are to be given, and it will instil new fire into them, and nerve them to a more complete destruction of their calumniators.

"The country is to be destroyed by FREE SILVER," is the cry of the gold bugs. What portion of it pray is to be destroyed? The workmen can never be worse hurt than now under the present gold standard. It is no work and no pay. Can the farmer be worse hurt than he is? Will our gold friends answer? Could silver or any other thing drive him nearer the wall? Cattle 3 cents, sheep 2 cents per pound, horses worth nothing, wheat 60 cents, and no offer for land at all. How can he be hurt? Then who is to be? We answer nobody can be hurt but the corporations, the bankers, the money lenders, the combines and trusts, and nobody will shed any tears if some slight disaster does overtake them.

Result of The Convention.

The Democratic Convention has spoken and in no uncertain sound. It has written its platform, and named its candidates. The platform is easily understood; is thoroughly in touch with the sentiments of the masses whose sentiments it was intended to voice, and is the only assertion of principles which would have proven satisfactory to people who had sent the delegates to Chicago. The platform erected, it was easy to find men who were not only willing but anxions to stand upon it, but to find tne most acceptable to the people generally, was far more difficult. This problem was happily solved in the men chosen, and the name of Mr. Bryan throughout the country, as in the convention, has caused the wildest enthusiasm.

Not yet forty years of age, he possesses the elements of intellect, of energy, of devotion to country and right, of manly strength, and honesty of purpose that have, time and time again, achieved greatness and won renown. It is said that he is too young, that he has never lived east, that he has never been enough in public life; that he represents heresies, and anarchy, that he knows nothing of the monetery system of the country which he proposes to change, and very much more will be said to his discredit as soon as it can be written. To such charges as these there are the best of answers. It will be remembered that Napoleon had been crowned Emperor before he was 35, and had won Austerlitz before he was 36; that Stonewall Jackson was not 39 years of age at his death. But if these were soldiers and develop earlier than statesmen, we can cite many, both in England and America, who had become great before they reached forty. Alexander Hamilton was treasurer of the United States when 32, and wrote the Federalist before he was as old as Mr. Bryan.

That Mr. Bryan has not been enough in public life was one of the chief reasons of his nomination. Too much public life is apt to taint.

That he has not lived east has no weight with any person of sense, as a western man might on the same ground refuse to vote for a candidate who had never lived west, but that he represents heresies, and anarchy and that he knows nothing of the moneterey system of the United States is talk and has been said to frighten scary persons, who would run from their shadows. All these fallacies will be exposed in due time, and as soon as the people have had time to reflect, they will see the wisdom of the convention and applaud its course. Mr. Sewall comes from the land of James G. Blaine and Thomas B. Reed, and is endowed like them with a vigorous intellect, which seems indigenous to that soil. He has, however, studied in a different school, and has put off the heresies which prevented his distinguished compatriots from being presidents of the United States, viz, protection and a gold standard. With such candidates and a just cause, the democrats must and will elect their ticket in November.

The News Changes Hands.

Mr. Geo. R. B. Michie who has so acceptably and ably edited the Daily *News* of this city for some time, has sold his interest in that journal, and it is reported that Mr. R. D. Haislip, who was at one time the editor has again assumed control. We are sorry to part with Mr. Michie who had greatly ingratiated himself with our people, but wish the *News* success under what management soever it may be. At present no name appears as editor, but the paper is published by the Daily News Printing Co.

Suspension of The Times.

The *Times*, a daily republican paper of this city suspended publication with its issue of the 12 inst., the cause being a lack of support. The valedictory contains some sadness, but much good humor, as well as good sense, and we sincerely regret that we are to lose a visitor which we had begun to welcome to our breakfast table with much pleasure. The *Times* struck the key note when it put the cause of the suspension down in the business column, and frankly stated that newspapers are not run for glory, and that it, like most other papers, owns no bank.

Its able editor we do not lose, as he will continue the publication of *Yost's Weekly*, which had been temporarily overshadowed by the *Times*.

GOLD BUG Democrats have found a new excuse for quitting the party. The last one is because the negroes are going for free silver.

IN no utterance, no matter how short, and in no speech, no matter how long, has the Hon. Wm. McKinley ever used the word *gold*, when talking on the currency question.

IS Mr. Bryan too young? He is young in fraud and political corruption, that is true. But he will be found old enough in ideas for Maj. McKinley. And this can be said of him, which cannot be said of Maj. McKinley, that he will not be obliged to submit his speeches to censors before making them, as Maj. McKinley does. Nor will he be afraid to open his mouth as Maj. McKinley is.

THE New York *Herald* is astounded at the brazenness of Bryan. It is horrified at a report that he is to be officially or formally notified if his nomination in Gilmore's garden in New York city, where and when he will open his campaign. It is our opinion that the *Herald* should not allow him to set foot on the sacred soil of the city, and if he attempted it he should be shot down in the spot.

Two drummers were travelling in the sound money State of New York last week it is said, and were of course as drummers will do; settling the financial question and sizing up the vote in the Empire State. They differed, as drummers sometimes—though seldom,—do, on the extent of what one of them termed the silver craze, when one of them, that is the silver one offered the gold one, that he, the silver one, would give him, the gold one, $5.00 for every gold man he found, if he, the gold one, would give him, the silver one, $1.00 for every silver man they met, and the offer was not taken. Have any of our readers a disposition to accept the proposition? It is open in Staunton and Augusta County.

We are about as much afraid of a panic now, as a man is afraid of small-pox, who is not out of the hospital after a spell of it.

The Baltimore Sun has gone over to McKinley and republicanism, lock, stock and barrel, and the distance traveled wasn't a day's journey for a snail either.

THE one standard gold people, and the one "gallus" silver people, don't eat at the same table, but they vote at the same ballot box, and this is worth remembering.

WHEN Maj. McKinley speaks in New York, there will be a large audience to hear him. When Mr. Bryan speaks in New York, there will be something of a crowd also.

WE are told that Altgeld would have been nominated by the recent mob at Chicago if he had been born in America, and we may reply that Maj. McKinley would not have been nominated at St. Louis if he had been born in cork.

WHEN a gold bug tells you that he has read all the speeches and arguments made in favor of free silver, and could find nothing in them, inform him that you have read all the arguments in favor single standard gold and could find nothing in them, and you will have told him as much truth as he has told you. The only argument in favor gold and gold only, is that one set of people have it, and would make a dollar of it worth a million silver dollars if they could.

If free silver will enable the silver mine owner to sell his fifty cent bullion for one dollar the price of silver must have advanced. No body will pay one dollar for fifty cents worth of silver unless the market justifies it, and if the market justifies it, and silver bullion becomes worth that sum, then it don't rob any body to pay its worth. We always pay the market price for a thing, and in paying the market price neither the buyer nor seller ought to complain. No matter what name we give silver now, twenty cent silver, or forty cent silver, or fifty cent silver, whenever it sells for one dollar it becomes one dollar silver, and that is what it will be worth when restored to its place as money.

The Congressional Convention.

The Congressional convention which is to meet at Amherst C. H. on 30th inst., is drawing, near, and delegates through the district have been appointed, and the nomination will soon be made. Augusta has but one candidate so far as we are advised, and that is the present incumbent, the Hon. H. St. Geo. Tucker.

It is due Mr. Tucker that he should be nominated. He has had on his hands a fierce political fight at every election, in addition to this his seat was contested in the last Congress and fraud in every phase was charged, against him and the people of this district, and his motives and actions, both private and public were assailed and denounced, with a bitterness and vileness of epithet seldom resorted to any where, and certainly never before in this district. Yet in the face of this, in the teeth of these columniations, and denunciations a republican committee has declared the charges unfounded, and given the lie to the accusation, so that it now remains for the district whose good name has been defiled set at its seal of condemnation on the actions of its defiler, by giving Mr. Tucker the nomination and then elect him by such a majority over the man who has assailed the honesty and integrity of the 10th district, as will show him, and the world, that the people who have suffered this insult, have not done so unrebuked.

As soon as Mr. Bryan was informed of his nomination he wrote the following, and sent it off to the press of the country:

"*To the American People:*

"In order that I may have no ambition but to discharge faithfully the duties of the office. I desire to announce that if elected President, I shall, under no circumstances, be a candidate for re election. W. J. BRYAN."

The increase of the exports of iron and steel manufactures of this country last year exceeded in value those of the preceding year to the extent of eight and a quarter million dollars, the increase in the value of the exports of all kinds of the manufactures of the country amounting to not less than fifty million. Even with this large increase, times with the manufacturers' hands have been hard. But still Mr. McKinley, by re enacting his old bill, that imposed the highest tariff tax ever enacted, would effectually stop all such exports, by raising the price of raw material so high that the manufacturers could not compete, as they are enabled to do now, with their foreign rivals, and by preventing foreign merchants from paying for American manufactures with the plentiful products of their own country and compelling them to pay for such articles with scarce gold.—Alex. Gazette.

FALSE PREDICTIONS.—The Petersburg *Index-Appeal* says there are two things predicted by the gold standard men that will not occur if the free silverites elect their presidential nominee. There will be no panic, and, in the event of free coinage, the United States will not become the dumping ground for the silver of the world. With the exception of Mexico and Japan, silver has a higher coinage value with every other nation in the world than with the United States, and so it would be sheer folly for them to dump their silver here.

"Lookout For The Kid."

Wm. H. Wilson son of Postmaster General Wilson has announced he will not support Bryan and Sewall. There are more "Little Billies" than this one who will not support the ticket because papa says they mustn't. But our dear William, we mean, Wilson William, little Wilson William, you may think you are making, Bryan William sad, and McKinley William glad, but if you are doing anything, you are hurting Wilson William lad, and Wilson William, dad, and you are hurting the Wilson Williams bad.

On last Saturday the Stock Market of New York was more active and stocks were stronger and higher, and this too on the last day of the Chicago convention.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT ORGANIZATIONS.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED AND HILL'S SUBSTITUTE THAT WAS DEFEATED.

THE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT NOMINATED.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HON. WM. J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

The National Democratic Convention met in Chicago, Illinois, on last Tuesday, July 7th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States, and declaring the platform of the party. Mr. William F. Harrity, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, called the convention together at ten minutes before one o'clock in the afternoon. Prayer was delivered by Rev. Edward Stires of the Episcopal church. Afterwards, Mr. Harrity announced the name of Senator David B. Hill, of New York, as the choice of the committee for temporary chairman. It has been the custom for the National Committee to name the temporary chairman, but this precedent was set aside by the silver men, and a minority report read, nominating Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, for temporary chairman and demanding a call of the roll. The vote for temporary chairman resulted in 556 for Daniel and 349 for Hill. Thus the advocates of free silver scored the first victory. Senator Daniel was escorted to the chair and addressed the convention at some length. With the passage of a resolution, commending Chairman Harrity for his impartial manner in presiding over the convention and some other routine business, the convention adjourned until Wednesday.

Second Day, Wednesday 8th.

On Wednesday, the second day of the convention, the permanent organization was effected. In the interim of the day session, awaiting the report of the committee on credentials, the audience was entertained by speeches on free silver from Gov. Hogg, of Texas; Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky; Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, and Ex-Congressman Williams, of Massachusetts.

The committee on credentials finally reported in favor of seating the silver delegates from Nebraska, the prompt adoption of which reversed the action of the National Committee, which was in favor of the gold men. At this point a recess was taken until 5 o'clock Wednesday evening. At the evening session the committee on credentials again reported in favor of seating four silver delegates from Michigan, which, under the unit rule, would change the complexion of the delegation from gold to silver.

Under protest of the gold men, after a long debate the report of the committee, seating the silver men, was adopted by a vote of 558 to 368, which also reversed the action of the National Committee.

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, which was headed by Senator Stephen M. White, of California, for chairman, and Thomas J. Cogan, of Ohio, for secretary. The motion for adjournment until 10 o'clock Thursday morning was made at half-past 9 o'clock Wednesday night.

Third Day, Thursday, 9th.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Senator Jones of Arkansas, for the majority of the Committee on resolutions, reported the following:—

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 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.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the right of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to the fundamental principles of the Constitution.

Recognizing that the money question 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 fall in the prices 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; the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to a 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 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 trafficing with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, and which is receivable for dues to the United States, shall be issued by the Government of the United States, and shall be redeemable in coin.

THE TARIFF.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the people in national elections and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industries, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted the trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court, there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that Court for nearly one hundred years, that Court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled 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.

TO PROTECT AMERICAN LABOR.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting 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 depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacturers, and as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

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

TRUSTS AND POOLS.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the combination 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.

OPPRESSIVE TAXATION.

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 repay the cost of production.

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

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN LOCAL AFFAIRS.

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 State and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempt in Federal courts and providing trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

NO DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR OF DEBTORS.

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 efforts of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

PENSIONS.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers we heartily endorse 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 and disability before enlistment.

THE ADMISSION OF NEW STATES.

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 any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or district in which the duties are to be performed.

HOME RULE.

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.

CUBA.

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

LIFE TENURE IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

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

NO THIRD TERM PRESIDENT.

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.

IMPROVE THE WATERWAYS.

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 tidewater. 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 considerate 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.

MINORITY REPORT.

The minority of the Committee reported the following which was read by Senator David B. Hill, of New York:—

"To the Democratic National Convention: The sixteen delegates constituting a minority of the Committee on Resolutions find many declarations in the report of the minority to which they cannot give their assent. Some of these are wholly unnecessary. Some are ill considered and ambiguously phrased, while others are extreme and revolutionary of the well recognized principles of the party. The minority content themselves with this general expression of their dissent without going into a specific statement of these objectionable features of the report of the majority. But upon the financial question, which engages at this time the chief share of public attention, the views of the majority differ so fundamentally to what the minority think vital to Democratic docrine as to demand a distinct statement of what they hold to as the only just and true expression of Democratic faith upon this paramount issue, as follows, which is offered as a substitute for the financial planks in the minority report. We declare our belief that an experiment on the part of the United States alone of free silver coinage, and a change of the existing standard of value independently of the action of other great nations would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bi-metalism, to which efforts the government should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor and inflict irreparable evils upon our nation's commerce and industry. Until international co-operation among the leading nations for the free coinage of silver can be secured, we favor a rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor.

"We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept absolutely at parity with gold. The Democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal tender paper money as part of our permanent financial system, and we, therefore, favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States notes and treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We demand that the national credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances.

"The minority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present Democratic administration, and they, therefore, offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report: 'We commend the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present Democratic national administration.'"

Tillman, of S. C., offered an amendment for the minority report in which he denounced President Cleveland. He afterward withdrew it.

Senator Jones made a speech in favor of the majority report. He was followed by Senator Hill, Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, and Wm. E. Russell, of Massachusetts, in favor of the minority report, and they were followed by Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, in advocacy of the majority report.

The minority report was defeated by a vote of 303 to 626.

Hill then submitted a motion endorsing the administration of Cleveland. It was voted down by 564 noes to 357 ayes, some of the delegates not voting. The result was greeted with hisses.

Hill then offered another resolution to the effect that if free silver was found to be a failure, it should be discontinued at the end of one year. This was defeated by a large majority.

The report of the majority was then adopted by a vote of 628 to 301, and the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION, JULY 9th.

At 8.34 p. m., the roll call of the states for the presentation of candidates was ordered. The nominating speeches were limited to thirty minutes.

Arkansas yielded her time to Senator Vest, of Missouri, who nomintated. for President, Richard P. Bland of that State.

Lewis, of Georgia, nominated Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

Senator Turpie, of Indiana, nominated Gov. Matthews, of Illinois.

Fred. White, of Iowa, nominated Ex Gov. Horace Boies, of that State.

John S. Rhea, of Ky., nominated Senator Joseph Blackburn. of that State.

Massachusetts refused to present a candidate and asked to be passed.

When New Jersey was called a delegate arose and said: "New Jersey does not desire to nominate any man on the platform of this convention."

Colonel Patrick, of Ohio, nominated Editor McLean, of Cincinnati.

At 12.31 the roll call was completed and the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock Friday morning.

FOURTH DAY, FRIDAY, 10TH.

After prayer at the morning session on Friday, the convention finished the nominating of candidates for president.

Harrity nominated Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania.

Mills, of Oregon, presented the name of Pennoyer for president. The nominations were then closed and the roll of the States called for the first ballot.

The first ballot was taken at 10.40. New Hampshire, New Jersey and New York as they were called, declined to vote, an announcement that was received with both cheers and hisses. The first ballot resulted as follows: Bland 233, Boies 71, Mathews 37, McLean 54, Bryan 132, Blackburn 82, Pattison 94, Campbell 1, Russell 2, Pennoyer 8. Votes not cast 199.

2nd Ballot—Bland 136, Boies 70; Mathews 37, McLean 49, Bryan 117, Blackburn 39, Pattison 64.

3rd Ballot—Bland 291, Boies 36, Matthews 34, McLean 54, Bryan 219, Blackburn 27, Pattison 97, Not voting 162.

On the 4th ballot Bryan got 280 votes and there was a big break to him.

Before the 5th ballot Bland and Boies and Mathews were withdrawn and there was a general stampede to Bryan.

Turpie, of Indiana, moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Objection was made to this by some of the States that refused to vote.

At 3 32 p. m. the Chairman declared Bryan unanimously nominated amid a great demonstration.

The convention then took a recess till 8 o'clock a. m.

At the evening session, no nominations were made for Vice President, and the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 11TH.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock Saturday morning, when nominations for Vice President were in order. Names for this nomination were presented, successively, as follows:—

Geo. Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, by J. T. Sullivan, of that State.

John R. McLean, of Ohio, by Marston of Louisiana, the aquarius of the convention.

Judge Walter Clark, of N. C., by J. C. Curry, of that State.

Geo. W. Fithian, of Illinois, by Hon. Thos. Johnson of Ohio. Fithian declined to be a candidate.

Gov. Pennoyer, by Hon. M. A. Miller of Oregon.

Arthur Sewell of Maine, by William Burke, of California.

Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginia, by O. W. Powers, of Utah, whereupon Jones, of Va., stated that he was instructed by Mr. Daniel to say that he would not allow his name to be used in that connection.

Joseph Sibley, of Va., by Fithian, of Illinois.

The convention then proceeded to ballot. The vote in the first ballot was not announced.

The second, third and fourth ballots resulted as follows:

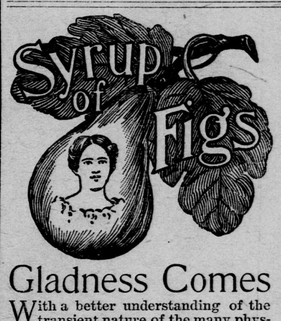
Candidates	2nd	3rd	4th
Williams (Mass)—	16	15	9
McLean—	158	210	298
Clarke—	22	23	46
Sewall—	27	97	261
Sibley—	113	50	0
Williams (Ill)—	13	0	0
Bland—	286	225	0
Pattison—	1	1	1
Harrity—	0	19	11
Daniel—	0	5	50
Not voting—	227	?	226

When the fifth ballot was about to be taken, one of the Ohio delegates read a telegram from McLean saying that he did not wish any vote to be cost for him.

The progress of the fifth ballot showed a break in favor of Sewall, of Mass., and before it was concluded, it was, a motion made unanimous.

The band played "Dixie" amid great cheering. Delegates and audience promenaded, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and singing "Suwanee River, the band winding up with 'Yankee Doodle.'"

The convention having concluded its labors, adjourned *sine die*.



Gladness Comes

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.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

feb 1-1yr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WASHINGTON & LEE
UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Virginia.
Academic; Law; Engineering. Opens Sept. 10. For catalogue address
G. W. C. LEE, President.
july 15-4ts

TRUSTEE'S SALE
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate
IN BASIC CITY, VIRGINIA.

Pursuant to authority vested in me by a certain Deed of Trust, executed by C. F. Schenck to the undersigned, of date February 25th, 1891, and of record in Augusta County Clerk's office in Deed Book No. 113, page 74, and pursuant to section 2442 of the Code of Virginia, I, having been requested so to do by the holders and owners of one of the notes secured in said Trust Deed, to-wit: the note due six months after its date, the same being still wholly unpaid, will, on

Saturday, August 22nd, 1896,

at 3 o'clock P. M., in front of the court house at Staunton, proceed to sell for cash at public auction, to the highest bidder, the land conveyed in said trust deed, to-wit: Lot No. 4 in Block No. 19, in the town of Basic City, Virginia, as more fully described in said trust deed; the proceds of such sale to be applied to the payment of the debts thereby secured, and the residue to be turned over to the said grantor, Schenck, his heirs, personal representatives, or assigns, according to law.
C. P. GARBER,
Trustee.
july 15-tds

LAW SCHOOL
WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY,
LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.
Opens Sept. 10. For catalogue address
JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER, Dean.
july 15-4ts

EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY.

The B. & O. R. R. will inaugurate a series of Mid Summer Excursions to Atlantic City, Cape May and Sea Isle City, from Pittsburg, Wheeling, Parkersbur, Lexington and intermediate points.

The first of the series is announced for Thursday, July 16th. Excursionists will have the advantage of the fast express train service in each direction.

The tickets will be good 12 days, and permit a stop off at Washington on the return trip.

We give below a list of stations in this vicinity, showing time of trains and rates of fare:

LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	RATE.
Lexington	6 00	....	$10 00
East Lexington	6 08	....	10 00
Timber Ridge	6 29	....	10 00
Decatur	6 38	....	10 00
Fairfield	6 43	....	10 00
Raphine	6 56	....	9 95
Spottswood	7 01	....	9 85
Greenville	7 11	....	9 65
Mint Spring	7 25	....	9 60
Staunton	7 48	3 45	9 50
Fort Defiance	8 00	4 09	9 50
Mt. Sidney	8 13	4 14	9 40
Cave Station	8 19	4 24	9 40
Mt. Crawford	8 29	4 35	9 30
Pleasant Valley	8 36	4 44	9 25
Harrisonburg	8 52	5 00	9 15

Tickets will also be sold from other stations at correspondingly low rates.

For more detailed information apply to nearest B. & O. Agent. july 15-2ts

A very bitter political republican fight is going on in Delaware between Ex Senator Higgins and J. Edward Addicks, which has become so intense, that it is carried into the churches, into business, and into society. Many who thought McKinley sure of that State have changed their minds.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constiutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

E. M. Cushing & Son, - - - Auctioneers.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE
—OF—
THE A. B. LIGHTNER LANDS.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta county, entered in the cause of W. T. Lightner vs. Lightner and others, on the 28th day of May, 1896, the undersigned commissioners will proceed in front of the court house in Staunton, Va., on

Monday, July 27th, 1896, County Court day

to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following tracts of land belonging to the estate of the late A. B. Lightner:—

1st. A tract of 111 acres, lying on the south side of the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike, about five miles west of Staunton. This tract is a part of what is known as the "Eidson" farm, lately occupied by Chas. A. Lightner, and the portion to be sold is that part of the land next to the Turnpike, embracing all of the buildings and improvements. This land is in a fine state of cultivation, the buildings are first-class and in good condition, and the sale presents an opportunity of obtaining a small farm first-class in every particular. A right of way will be reserved from the back part of the land, assigned to the widow as part of her dower, by the most convenient way to the barn on the land to be sold, and from that point, by the present farm road, to the Parkersburg turnpike.

2nd. A tract of woodland, part of the Eidson farm, containing 15¾ acres and lying adjoining John Taylor and others.

3rd. A tract of 72 acres, of land, known as the "Bell" land, lying on the north side of the Parkersburg turnpike immediately opposite the Eidson land. This land is of fine quality, but there are no improvements on it.

4th. A tract of 519 acres, known as the Buffalo Branch farm, formerly occupied by John A. Lightner. This tract is well watered, has on it good improvements, (house, barn, sheep barn, apple house, &c.) a fine young orchard just coming into bearing, and the land is of good quality.

5th. A tract of 10 acres adjo