

Gold Standard National Democratic Convention.

FIRST DAY. The national convention of the gold standard democrats was called to order at Indianapolis, Sept. 1, by Roswell F. Flower of New York, temporary chairman. The hall was filled with spectators. Some 400 delegates were present. Every state was in some way represented, and more or less enthusiasm prevailed. The gathering was principally made up of the most friends of the administration, and every mention of the president's name was received with vociferous applause. On this point they all seemed to agree—their devotion to the administration. There being no contests the convention was ready to proceed to business at once, but took an adjournment to Thursday, while the platform was being prepared.

SECOND DAY.

On Thursday the convention proceeded to make the nomination amid scenes of great harmony. A telegram from Grover Cleveland announced that he could not think of accepting the nomination. It was then decided to take up Senator Palmer of Illinois, and he was nominated on the first ballot. About 800 votes were cast, many by proxy. Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin received 124 votes and Gen. Palmer all the rest. The result was received with the usual cheers. Gen. Buckner of Kentucky, ex-Confederate, was then named for vice president by acclamation. The convention then adjourned. National headquarters will be established in Chicago at once.

DEMOCRATIC GOLD PLATFORM.

Best of the Planks Adopted at Indianapolis Convention.

This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people in order that democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party.

The democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the Federal government in its constitutional vigor, and to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money, and to its opposition to paternalism and all class legislation.

Against a Protective Tariff. The declarations of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the president to enforce federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation to the debasement of our monetary standard and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the government; they abandon for Republican aims the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy.

In view of these and other grave departures from democratic principles we cannot support the candidate of that convention nor be bound by its acts. The democratic party has survived many defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago.

The conditions, however, which make possible such utterances from a national convention are the direct result of class legislation by the republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of government to raise and maintain armies by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation.

Renews Its Faith.

The national democracy here convened therefore renews its declaration of a faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of these times. Taxation, tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes and not for private gain. An amount is justly measured by public expenditure, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sums derived by the treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and of consumption. The amount required by the treasury is determined by the appropriations made by congress. The demand of the republican party for an increase in tariff tax has its pretext in the deficiency of revenue, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the popular threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money and the republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. We arraign and condemn the populist conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation

with the republican party in increasing these conditions, which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of burdens of the people and a further resort to protection.

Protection is denounced. We therefore denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the many, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and property are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the eighteenth century, which were abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which to the nation's humiliation have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the stars and stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign countries, and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen.

We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping, and that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products.

For a Single Gold Standard. The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficent use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under such safeguards of law. Thus is the largest possible enjoyment of both metals gained with the value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn a livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continued profits to the money changer at their cost.

Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long public inconvenience and loss, the democratic party, in the interest of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1835, the gold standard of monetary measurement and likewise entirely divorced the government from banking and currency issues. To this long established democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion. But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patch work scheme of national paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reforms as will confine the government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, safe, and elastic bank currency, under government supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

Prize for Mr. Cleveland. The patriotism, fidelity and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the nation, are fully recognized by the democratic party, and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the republic. We also commend the administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service, and we endorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the un-democratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated. We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the government. We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

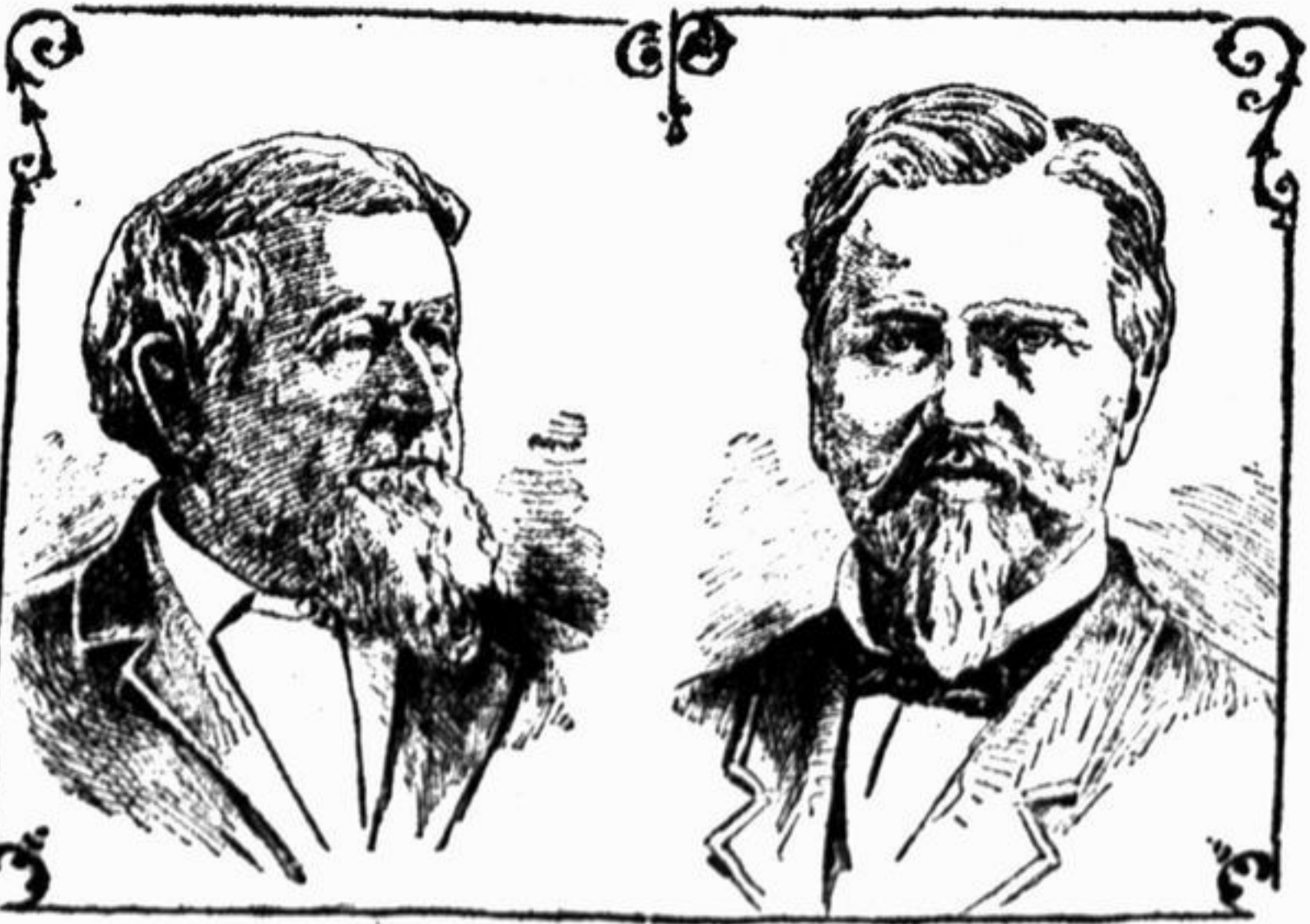
Supreme Court Defended. The Supreme Court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to defame the tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly had. The democratic party ever has maintained and ever will maintain the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contract, and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination, and attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people. Believing these principles to be essential to the well-being of the republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people.

Taken at His Word. Owing to the illness of the regular office boy, Dr. Joseph Marcus some weeks ago hired a new boy named Tommy Jones. Tommy was a jewel, and when Joe, the first incumbent, convalesced, the doctor was loath to let Tommy go. But Joe wanted to come back to his soft berth and pleaded with his employer. A way out of the dilemma seemed to present itself, for the doctor said: "Joe, if you can put the other boy out you can get your job back."

"Do you mean that I must lick him?" "That's about the size of it." "All right." When Dr. Marcus returned to his office that night he met a sight he never bargained for. The glass in the door was smashed to smithereens. A marble clock on the mantel was minus a dial, glass or hands and a handsome office chair reposed on three legs; but Joe was in victorious possession, nursing a swollen cheek. "Tommy's gone," he said, with a grin. The doctor said nothing, but as he made a silent survey of the wreck of his household goods, he imagined the scene that had preceded the eruption and made a mental vow never to advise harshly again.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lawn Mowing on a Wheel. A Washington man writes to a newspaper about a boy he saw driving a lawn mower while riding on a bicycle. "Of course it was much harder work than walking with the grass cutter would have been," adds the observer, "and a deal slower in the doing, but no real live boy is ever going to let such trifling considerations as those have weight with him."

JAGGLES. He who succeeds is a parvenu to the one that falls. Literary talent which buds in the south blossoms in the north. No one should be so contented as to remain passive to poverty. Remorse is a teacher from which we should require but one lesson. A quick temper frequently causes trouble that eternity cannot obliterate.



JOHN MAULEY PALMER.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER.

Nominee for President. Gen. John McAuley Palmer was born on Eagle Creek, Scott county, Ky., on September 13, 1817. He comes of Scotch and English ancestors, who settled at an early day in Virginia. His father was Louis D. Palmer, who moved to Kentucky in 1797, and was a soldier in the war of 1812; and his mother, who was married in 1813, was Ann Tutt, a native of Virginia.

Gen. Palmer's boyhood days was spent on his father's farm in Christian county, Ky., where he enjoyed the scanty advantages of the public schools of that period. In 1831 his father was compelled, in consequence of his anti-slavery sentiment, to leave Kentucky and removed his family to Madison county, Ill., and settled ten miles from Alton. Two years later Mrs. Palmer died, the home was broken up, and John entered Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, then conducted on the manual labor plan. But within a year he was compelled to abandon his studies by a lack of funds.

For five years he drifted around in a discouraging way, being first a peddler, then a cooper, and then a school teacher. But in the meanwhile his ambition had been aroused, and he had devoted himself to the study of law, and in 1839 he was admitted as a student into the law office of John L. Greathouse, at Carlinville.

In 1861 he entered upon his military career, which was as prosperous as his civil life had been. He was first commissioned as the colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry on May 9, 1861, but was promoted on November 5, 1861, to brigadier-general of volunteers. In March and April, 1862, he commanded a division under Gen. Pope in the operations against New Madrid and Island No. 10, and later in the operations against Corinth. He took part in the battle of Murphreesboro in December, 1862, and January, 1863, and was promoted to be major-general of volunteers. He was engaged in the operations against Gen. Bragg on his retreat to Chattanooga; commanded a division in the battle of Chickamauga; was promoted to be the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps in October, 1863; took part in the operations around Chattanooga, including the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, in November, 1863; and in 1864 commanded the Fourteenth Corps in the Atlanta campaign.

After the war Gen. Palmer then settled in Springfield, Ill., and resumed his civil career. In 1868 he was elected the sixteenth governor of Illinois and served four years from January, 1869. In 1891 he was elected U. S. senator from Illinois by a combination between populists and democrats.

Nominee for Vice-President. General Simon Bolivar Buckner is 75 years old, was born in Hart county, in the southern part of Kentucky, and still lives in the log cabin in which he was born. This log cabin was built by the general's father over a hundred years ago, and the only time that he has lived away from his birthplace was when he was governor of his native state. The general has added to the original cabin, and he now has one of the most picturesque homes in the state. At West Point he graduated in the same class with General Grant.

General Buckner has been married twice. His present wife is a direct descendant of one of the oldest settlers in this country, and her family is one of the most aristocratic families of Virginia. After his term as governor had expired, he returned to the home where he was born. He was the democratic gold standard candidate for United States senator in Kentucky last winter, but, owing to the troublous times, he withdrew from the race and no one was elected. General Buckner is worth something over \$1,000,000, nearly all of which is invested in farm lands and real estate. He has written a number of creditable verses. He is also a versatile writer in prose, and has written many articles on the financial question. He is a Shakespearean scholar, and is reputed to be able to quote the plays from beginning to end.

It was in 1844 that General Buckner graduated from West Point, two years previous to the Mexican war. During this struggle for Mexican independence he entered the army a lieutenant and came out a captain. When the civil war began Buckner resided in Kentucky, and was made adjutant general of the state with command of the state guard. During the siege of Fort Donelson Buckner was third in command of the fort. Grant surrounded the fort on all sides. After the attacks of February 13 and 14 the Confederate forces saw that further resistance would be fruitless, and the senior generals turned the command over to Buckner, and in the evening departed by boats with 5,000 men.

Buckner, quickly realizing that his situation was hopeless, at once decided to surrender. He wrote a letter to General Grant suggesting an armistice till noon of February 15, that terms of surrender might be agreed upon by appointed commissioners. To this General Grant immediately replied in a letter that has since been chronicled and made famous in history.

It is of interest to note that during the Confederate retreat to Chattanooga in 1863 Buckner was pursued by a division of the Union Army under Gen. Palmer.

FACTS ABOUT DOGS.

The Pariah cur of India are the most descendants of wild dogs. There are 20,000 hounds in Great Britain used for hunting purposes. The Eskimo dog is found in Siberia, as well as in North America. All Arctic dogs are provided with a thick mass of wool under their hair. There are over 600 proverbs in the English language relating to dogs. Dog breeds used in caring for the sick are not used in Great Britain.

An Unanswerable Argument.

Mrs. Nocash—I don't see why you can't be more careful. You might save a good deal out of your income if you'd try. Mr. Nocash—Huh! Look at Light-head. He saved up \$2,000 and went to a horse race yesterday, bet on the wrong horse and lost every cent of it. Now he's dead—killed himself. I was there with him and lost all I had too, but it wasn't enough to bother about.—New York Weekly.

What She'd Like to See.

The Louisville Times says that not long since a Kentuckian was talking with a young woman out West, when the conversation turned to tobacco. The gentleman remarked that tobacco was a very common crop in Kentucky. The lady, it seemed, had never seen any tobacco, except in the manufactured plug, so she replied that she should very much like to visit Kentucky and see a field of tobacco just as it was "plugging out."

Use Economizers. "Courtehp is a good thing to have gas bills," asserts a gas collector. "Young women engaged or about to be engaged usually mean a reduction in gas bills of \$2 a month. Cross children, on the other hand, generally raise gas bills a dollar a month. Bicycling has injured the gas trade terribly. First the husband goes out upon a wheel; then the wife follows his example. The gas is turned down, and when they come back they are usually so tired from the long spin that they have no desire to set up and burn the midnight oil."—New York Mail and Express.

Had to Be Pointed. "Why did he employ such pointed remarks?" "Well, I suppose he found it hard to get his meaning through their heads."—Detroit Tribune.

Very low rates will be made by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway for excursions of September 15th and 25th, to the south for Homeseekers and Harvesters. For particulars apply to the nearest local agent or address:

Celling of Roses. At a recent wedding the room in which the bridal party was served with the wedding breakfast was decorated with a ceiling of real roses.—Exchange.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—fortly 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.



"The Old Soldier's Favorite."

Battle Ax Plug

A little bit of pension goes a long way if you chew "Battle Ax." The biggest piece of really high-grade tobacco ever sold for 5 cents; almost twice as large as the other fellow's inferior brand.

Mutual. Hicks—I owe you an apology. The fact is, it was raining and I saw your umbrella and, supposing you had gone home for good, I took it. Wickes—Say nothing. I owe you an apology. You left your new hat, you know, and wore your old one home. As I did not have an umbrella and as I didn't want to wet my hat I put on yours.—Boston Transcript.

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