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BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

VOLUME XXVI.

WILSON, N. C., JULY 30, 1896.

NUMBER 31.

## The Secret of Success . . .

IN these days of keen and constant competition the path to prosperity must be cut out by the blade of common sense, as applied to the act of buying.

To underbuy is our constant effort, And to undersell is our settled determination.

TO ALL who appreciate the winning combination of LOW PRICES for BETTER GOODS, we offer our

...:Drives in Notions:....

HERE ARE SOME OF THEM.

### Ladies Umbrellas.

We know that we underbought on these and are underselling all others. Don't buy till you see them. Prices start at 47c., but that quality would be cheap at 70c—fully as good values in the better grades.

### Ribbons! Ribbons!

THAT MUST CLAIM YOUR ATTENTION.

Always remember that a piece of Ribbon at the same price as we ask is not the same Ribbon.

WE claim to give you better values than others at same price. Test us and be convinced.

Cash before delivery one price to all tells the tale.

## The Cash Racket Stores,

J. M. LEATH, MGR.

Cor. Nash and Goldsboro Streets.

## BRYAN AND WATSON

The Populists' Choice for President and Vice President.

BRYAN'S DECLINATION IGNORED.

Chairman Allen Refused to Permit the Reading of a Telegram from the Presidential Candidate to Democratic Chairman Jones—Senator Butler Chairman of the Populist National Committee—Senators Butler and Allen Presided Over the Populist Convention—Sewall or Watson May Withdraw.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, who was nominated by the Democratic national convention at Chicago a fortnight ago, was on Saturday made the standard bearer of the Populist party by a vote of 1,042 to 321. The Democratic candidate was nominated in the face of his own protest in the shape of a telegram directing the withdrawal of his name, sent to Senator Jones after Sewall, his running mate, had been ditched for the vice presidential nomination and Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, had been named for second place on the ticket. It was also made in the teeth of an opposition so bitter that after the convention adjourned some of the radicals held a "rump" convention.

The last session of the convention, which lasted from 9:30 in the morning until almost 5 o'clock in the afternoon, was marked by scenes of turbulence and noisy excitement which several times bordered on actual riot, and which almost precipitated personal collisions. One fist fight did occur, a Rhode Island delegate was ejected and a West Virginia delegate, inflamed by the action of the convention, walked sullenly out of the hall. The storm center, as on the three previous days, was in the Texas delegation.

But the really dramatic features of this wild session were enacted behind the scenes. Rumors of what was going on in



THOMAS E. WATSON.

the wings reached the delegates, but they knew nothing definitely, and to the very end a message from Mr. Bryan, which might have changed the result, was kept from their ears.

General Weaver, of Iowa, the Populist candidate for president in 1892, placed Bryan in nomination, and General Field, of Virginia, who was his running mate, moved to make the nomination unanimous. Chairman Allen held the motion was in order, and that until that motion was decided the call of states for nominations, which was the order of the convention, could not proceed.

The ruling almost precipitated a riot, and there would probably have been serious trouble had not the Bryan leaders wisely concluded to abandon this program. But in doing so they opened the flood gates, and for six hours the convention was deluged with oratory. Almost every state and territory had its inning on the platform. Most of the speakers seconded Bryan's nomination. About fifty seconding speeches were made, and some of them were both eloquent and brilliant.

When the roll call was completed it was found that Bryan had 1,042 out of the 1,400 votes in the convention. Frank S. Norton, of Chicago, was the only other candidate. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and General Coxe, of industrial army fame, were nominated, but their names were withdrawn. Norton received 321 votes, Eugene V. Debs 10 and Donnelly 1.

The convention was hastily adjourned after Bryan had been declared the nominee, and the radicals in the Texas, Arkansas, California, Illinois and Maine delegations proceeded to organize their "rump" convention.

As to the future all is problematical. Whether a fusion can be arranged, or upon what basis, is of course speculated upon. Whether Bryan will decline the nomination is canvassed. The shrewdest of the political observers, and those who are most anxious for a union of the silver forces, can see this result only in the withdrawal of one of the vice presidential candidates. There is talk of Sewall's voluntary withdrawal, but after the stand Mr. Bryan and Senator Jones have taken this is not considered probable.

A rumor got out yesterday to the effect that the Populists would withdraw Watson, their candidate for vice president, if Sewall did not do so. A representative of the Associated Press called on Senator Marion C. Butler, chairman of the na-

tional committee, and asked him as to the truth of the statement. "This will not be done," he replied. "Mr. Sewall is the one man in the United States who



MARION BUTLER.

now has it in his power to completely unify the silver forces and make victory over the gold combine absolutely certain."

### THE DUAL CONVENTIONS.

Senators Butler and Allen Preside Over the Populist Convention.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The Populist and silver conventions were launched yesterday, but neither made much headway. The program of the silver convention was all arranged in advance. It included simply the election of William P. St. John, the New York banker, as permanent chairman, the adoption of a 16 to 1 platform, and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, but those in charge of it



SENATOR ALLEN.

deemed it good policy to go slowly, in the belief that they might, by remaining in session, be able to exercise an influence in shaping things in the Populist convention. To this end they appointed a committee of seven, headed by Judge Scott, of California, to meet with a similar committee from the Populists for the purpose of reaching a common plan of action.

The Populist convention was called to order by Chairman Taubeneck, of the national committee, at 10:30, but little work was accomplished, the day session lasting only an hour and a half, and the night session being prevented by lack of light, a storm having destroyed the electric wires leading to the convention hall. After waiting in the dark for over an hour the convention adjourned, and in twenty minutes afterward the light was turned on, repairs having been made. The only result of the day's work was the election of Marion Butler, the young South Carolina orator, for temporary chairman, his election being opposed by the straightouts when it became known that Butler favored Bryan for the presidential nominee, with a southern man for vice president.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Yesterday's sessions of the Populist convention were extremely gratifying to the supporters of Bryan, and the men who favor a straight-out Populist ticket were correspondingly depressed. This was because of the election of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, as permanent chairman of the convention and the signal defeat of the straightout, or "middle of the road" candidate, James E. Campion, of Maine, by a vote of 758 to 594. There was a wild demonstration by the Bryan adherents when the result was announced. Mr. Allen's speech strongly urged the nomination of Bryan and Sewall as the best means of securing victory for Populist principles. The only other business transacted at the day's sessions was the appointment of the usual committees.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The delegates to the Populist convention yesterday adopted the platform of principles reported by the majority of the resolutions committee, of which General James B. Weaver was chairman. Two minority reports, one by "General" Jacob S. Coxe of Ohio, and another by a Texas delegate, was voted down. Then the convention voted to nominate a man for vice president before proceeding with the presidential nomination. The Bryan men pleaded against this unheard of proceeding, but the "middle of the road" men carried their point, and the delegates spent over five hours of the night session in nominating speeches. Congressman Skinner of North Carolina, Hon. Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, Arthur Sewall of Maine, Mann Page of Virginia, Minnis of Tennessee and Burkitt of Mississippi were named, and Watson was chosen on the first ballot. At 1:49 this morning the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock.

Furniture, all kinds. M. T. Young's.

### SKETCH OF THOMAS E. WATSON.

The Nominee of the People's Party for Vice President.

THOMSON, Ga., July 25.—Thomas E. Watson, of this place, was born in Columbia county, Ga., Sept. 5, 1856. He received a common school education and was then sent to Mercer university at Macon. At the end of the sophomore year he left college for lack of funds and taught school two years. He read law for a few weeks under Judge W. R. McLaws, of Augusta, Ga., and was admitted to the bar, commencing the practice of the profession here in November, 1876.

Mr. Watson was a member of the Georgia legislature in 1882 and 1883; was a Democratic elector for the state at large in 1888, and besides the practice of law has been and still is largely interesting in carding. He was elected to the Fifty-second congress as a Democrat.

Mr. Watson served but one term in congress, being succeeded in the Fifty-third by James C. C. Black, who was elected as a Democrat, receiving 17,772 against 12,333 votes received by Mr. Watson, who ran as the candidate of the People's party. Mr. Watson also ran as a Populist candidate for the Fifty-fourth congress from the same district, but was again defeated by Mr. Black.

### THE POPULIST PLATFORM.

For Free Silver, a Graduated Income Tax and Postal Savings Banks.

The platform of principles adopted by the People's party convention is in substance as follows:

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 money power our liberties 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 been enthroned 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 financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control by the adoption of the following declaration:

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, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursing officers of the government may be provided.

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 nations.

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.

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.

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.

We demand that bona fide 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.

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

We demand the election of president, vice president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

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.

We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce 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.

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.

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.

In times of great industrial depression idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and that ruling by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

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.

Physicians all over the world recommend Japanese Pile Cure. It has cured thousands, will cure you. Sold under positive guarantee. Sample free at Hargrave's.

### THE SILVER CONVENTION.

The Nomination of Bryan and Sewall Made by Acclamation.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The real business of the silver convention, which has heretofore been occupied in killing time by speechmaking, was brought to an issue at yesterday afternoon's session, the final one. At 3:55 p. m. Chairman St. John rapped for order and introduced the Rev. Mr. Hagerty, who made the opening prayer. At the conclusion of the invocation G. W. Baker was called upon for a report from the committee appointed to confer with Populists. He said that the time was too short to reach a satisfactory conclusion. There were not more than one hundred men in the conference and only two hours in which to discuss the methods to be pursued. He read the resolution which was adopted at the conference, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference committee that a union of all the forces, including the People's party, silver men and free silver Democrats, is expedient and should be effected at once for the purpose of achieving victory for the advancement of free silver in November."

A motion to adopt the platform was made. Mr. Hess, of Illinois, objected, and a wordy wrangle followed. It ended in the adoption of the platform.

Mr. Page, of Nebraska, moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a presidential candidate. It prevailed. General Warner said it would be necessary to nominate a candidate, rather than adhere, in order to avoid some of the peculiarities of state ballot laws.

E. E. Little, of Kansas, nominated William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. There were a number of other speeches seconding the nomination, and then Bryan was named by acclamation, there being a scene of intense enthusiasm following the vote.

The same program was gone through in the nomination of Sewall for vice president. The same enthusiasm was manifested when the prearranged program had been announced, and then the silver convention adjourned sine die.

### A Democratic Bolt Sure.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The gold standard Democrats will hold a national convention not later than Sept. 2. Where this convention will be held and how the delegates will be selected remains to be decided. The national committee, in whose hands will be left the selection of the place of holding the convention, will meet at Indianapolis, Aug. 7. The question of the representation of states will be decided by an executive committee of five, which will be selected from the national committee at its Indianapolis meeting.

Hoke Smith for Bryan. WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary of the

Interior Hoke Smith remains firm in his determination to vote for Bryan and Sewall, and the question at once arises whether he can thus become an open defender of the platform of the Democratic party and remain a member of President Cleveland's cabinet. No answer to this question is yet obtainable, but there is the highest authority for saying that Mr. Smith's friends have no idea that his political course will lead to his resignation.

### Vanderbilt at His Summer Home.

NEWPORT, N. I., July 27.—Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived at 6 o'clock last evening on E. W. Vanderbilt's yacht "Conqueror." He was taken off the yacht at the New York boat landing and conveyed to "The Breakers" his summer residence, in a Berlin coach. It was stated that Mr. Vanderbilt had withstood the voyage excellently, that he would speedily recover from his recent apoplectic stroke.

### Mysterious Tragedy of the Ocean.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 22.—The American barkentine Herbert Fuller, which sailed from Boston a few days ago for Rosario, arrived in Halifax harbor yesterday with the bodies of three murdered people. The balance of those who left Boston on the vessel were immediately arrested. The murdered people are Captain Nash, his wife, and Second Mate Brunberg. Thomas Braum, the first mate, is charged with the murders, which are thus far shrouded in mystery. The prisoners will be sent to the United States. After the murders the vessel was taken charge of by F. H. Munch, a passenger, who is a Harvard student.

### Dragged by a Runaway Horse.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 27.—Thrown from a wagon by a runaway horse and then dragged for a block over the rough cobble stone pavement, with his head striking the stones at every leap of the horse, Louis Garlock, of East Brunswick township, received frightful injuries. When the horse was stopped the injured boy was taken to the Wells Memorial hospital. He is suffering from a fractured skull and it is believed his injuries will result fatally.

### Spain Spends Lavishly for War Vessels.

MADRID, July 27.—It is stated that the government has paid the enormous price of £700,000 (\$3,500,000) each for two war vessels recently bought at Genoa, while a contract has just been given for two torpedo boat destroyers at £60,000 (\$300,000), which was dearer than the tender of a first class English firm, on the ground of quicker service.

### The Steamer Bermuda Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The steamer Bermuda, which some months ago took an expedition to Cuba, has been sold, John D. Hart says, to Captain Charles H. Brown, of London, for \$45,000.