VOL. II.

ALLIANCE INFORMATION.

Dr. Houghton, the Poet of the Order, In Rhyme.

An Official Statement of Gold and Silver Coinage For One Month Shows Their Market Value.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Coinage executed at the mints of the United States in the month of May aggregated 5,380,-900 pieces, of the total value of \$5,079, 270. Gold pieces numbered 537,209, value \$4,115,900; s lver pieces 2,979,700, value \$916,170; and minor coins 1,872. 000 pieces, value \$47,200.

> OUR CIRCULATION. BY DR. A. S. HOUGHTOF.

"Old Unc e Sam," a farmer man, Set out one summer day
To work upon his mendow land
And cut a load of hay;
His sun browned face shone clear with health,

His sun browned face shone clear with hea His trunk and it his were lithe. And with his brawny hands he swung The swath producing scythe. It took a p etty lively man To foliow him that day. As through the ripened timothy He cut a right of way; But as he neared the upper end His scythe, turned by a stone, cut through his cowhide boots and clove His flesh clear to the bone. The blood poured out, a raging stream, Till stanched by those around, and Uncle Sam, a helpless man, Lay prostrate on the ground. His face all blanched, and like the dew The perspiration stood

His face all blanched, and like the de
The perspiration stood
I pon his brow, and trembling now
And faint from loss of bloo
into stalwart, brawny man of toil,
As helpless as though dead,
Was carried to his home and placed
Upon his downy bed.
The doctor came and at a glance
Told what he needs must do
To build his circulation up. To build his circulation up, And make him good as new; He left an iron tonic, pills, And salid to feed him well, And soon old Uncle Sam would be As though no harm befell,

Old Uncle Sam," our Government, Set out one summer day, and from our wide and rich domain The shop and factory, farm and mine,
Alive with healthful toil,
As busy hives of industry,
Enriched our fertile soil.

It took the world to then compete
With us so rich and free,
Our commerce reached the orient,
Our flag adorned the sea: Our flag adorned the sea;
But ere we reached our hundredth year
An accident befell
Our currency, and hemorrhages
The bankers' caverns swell.
Sow faint and trembling, Uncle Sam
The doctors will consult,
If wisdom gaides their treatment then
We'll welcome the result,
But if dissension mars their talk
We'll quash them one and all.

We'll quash them one and all, And treat the case with common At 'lection time this fall. The blood he lost must be restored,
The circulation needs
I eplenishing with currency,
As does the man who bleeds
Require feeding rich and strong,

To restoration cause: So we both gold and silver coin Would freely mint by laws. Would freely finitely laws.
If Uncle-Sam anamic grows
On gold and sliver food.
We'll "smite the public credit rock"
And feed him on the flood; If private corporations can With water stuff their stock

Why can't the people do the same,
As Moses smote the rock?
For all the difference between A dead and living man. Was that the blood was stilled in one, But in the other ran.

The man who has no money, and finds place to get it except from those who have no more than they desire themselves to use, must make concessions to get it. He frequently sacrifices some of his property for less than cost when in this dilemma. Yet this is exactly the condition of the farmer every year when the crop is dumped on the market demanding money to pay debts. There is not over one billion dollars in circulation scattered out among sixty five million of people for a basis of one hundred and thirty billions of dollars exchanges in a year, and it only does about 8 per cent, of the business, and vet the farmer demands two and one-half billions in sixty days. There is no money for him, and he must and does make sacrifices to get it .- National Economist.

The Marion Independent, (Ind.) says: Forty years ago farmers owned a greater portion of the nation's wealth than now. Farmers owned of the wealth of the nation-in 1850, five eights. In 1860, less than one third. In 1870, a little over one third. In 1880, a little over one-fourth. In 1890, less than one-fifth, This, too, while farmers compose over 50 per cent, of the population and pay over 87 per cent, of the taxes, from which (if you will allow the di ression) it will be seen that the application of the Henry George land tax scheme wou'd not seriously affect us if we paid the other 12 per cent., and let the "world go free," These peculiar hardships to the farmers will be further and better understood when we note the fact that while the total wealth of the nation is given as \$65,000,000,000 in round numbers, only \$17,000,000,000 is taxed, and of this, \$14 000,000,000 is charged up to the farmers.

Washington, D. C .- Senator Cockrell has introduced (by request of a former citizen of Missouri, now a resident of Washington) a bill "for the free and unlimited coinage of a temporarily correct silver dollar," and it was referred to the finance committee. The purport of the bill is to have the President designate every year the amount of silver equivalent in market value to the g ld dollar, and to have silver dollars minted at that

The Omaha Tocsin, (Neb.) says: Where did the people ever get the idea that it is to their intere-t to pay tribute to railway manufacturing, bridge and other monopolies, in the way of subsidies, taxes, bonuses and other sources? Just how it pays a people to give away a part of their wealth, unless they do it on the theory that it pays to give a reward for the return of a lost, estrayed or stolen right, as a mystery that, only a female clairvoyant, or a Bohemian Jew, would tackle.

Breach of Promise Suit. CHICAGO, ILL. -Mrs. Jesse Hale, a former actress, has filled in the superior court here a suit to recover \$950,000 for breach of promise to marry from James W. Paige, the manufacturer of the Page Typesetting Machine, of Hartford, Conn., where he is reported to be worth two or three million dollars. It is alleged that Mrs Hale lived in Hartford for a year or

more as the wife of the manufacturer. The new lumber mills at Ft Motte, S. C., on the Congaree, are to cut daily 20. 710 feet of lumber, and 150,000 shingles. DUNN, HARNETT CO., N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1892.

Tenth National Gathering of the Party at Minneapolis.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Details of the Proceedings, Scenes and Incidents.

The tenth National Convention that the-Republican party records in its annals began at Minneapolis, Minn., under a cloudstrewn sky, with thunder in the air and un certainty in every condition.



THE CONVENTION BUILDING.

Minneapolis and St. Paul had been waiting impatiently for weeks to see the opening of the great convention, and thousands of people from all over the Northwest had journeyed thither to enjoy the novel specta-cle. Yet, though both cities are overrun with visitors, the arrangements at the convention hall were almost perfect, and the delegates were enabled to gather and do their work without discomfort or interfer-

As early as 10 o'clock the march began across the bridges of the Mississippi River to the convention hall, and an hour later the first few had swelled to a steady stream, which lasted until after the convention had been called to order.



The Exposition Hall, as its name indi-

cates, is a big show building or permanent exhibition place for the products of Minnesota and the two Dakotas. It is a huge square wooden structure, built close to the edge of the Falls of St. Anthony in South Minneapolis, on the opposite bank of the river from Minneapolis proper, and its tall tower commands a fine view southward of the neighboring city of St. Paul.

The interior of the building is plain, but

spacious, tall pillars supporting a broad, flat roof which rises in the middle a dozen feet or more into a heavy skylight through which the sun's rays filter down into central body himself compelled to get some, with no of the hall. In this central portion are the seats for the 900 delegates. On one side of the square, court-like space in which the seats are arranged is the platform of the President, with seats on it for perhaps 200 people, each member of the National Com-mittee having a place reserved here for his



JAMES G. BLAINE.

(From his latest photograph.) own use, and one or two extra chairs for his friends. On each side of the main platform are the seats for the newspaper press, 300 or 400 in number. Behind the space railed off for the delegates are sec-tions of seats for spectators stretching back to the entrance, and above are tiers of galleries all the way around the building. About the pillars which uphold the roof, half way up, were sheaves of wheat gracefully capped, and festooned against the gallery foot-rails about the hall were the shields and coats of arms of the forty-four States. Directly opposite the Chairman's platform, up under the roof, was a sort of elevator cage for the band.



The hall looked very beautiful in the morning sunlight. Lillies and roses bloomed in front of the Chairman's table, which, conspicuous article was of rich manogany, specially carved for the occasion. The chair was of carved oak, and a handsome Turkish rug covered the platform. The first burst of cheering arose when Governor McKinley of Ohio was recognized moving down the main aisle at a quarter of 12 o'clock. Immediately afterward New York's big four-Platt, Hiscock, Miller and Depew-closely followed by the entire delegation in a body, marched down the centre, and were warmly applau !ed. They took their alloted seats immedi-

ately in front of the chair. There were hundreds and hundreds of vacant seats in the galleries, but not many on the ground floor, when the time for calling the convention to order had arrived. But there were 6000 to 700) persons in the But there were 5000 to 700) persons in the hall easily enough at 12:45 when General of Senator Cullom of Illinois, indorsing the

James S. Clarkson, Chairman of the National Committee, stepped to the desk and took the special convention gavel in

The convention and galleries came to order quickly, and there was not a delegate standing when Mr. Clarkson announced that the session would be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Brush, Chancellor of the University of South Dakota. A moment afterward the whole convention stool as Dr. Brush, a venerable-looking man with sparsely covered head and long white beard, began to deliver the invocation. He prayed for harmony and that the platform and the other issues might be subordinated to "Thy great will." When he said "Amen," the convention settled down again with a rustling of badges that was like the

whispering of autumn leaves.

which was hushed quickly as M. H. De Young, of California, stepped forward and read the call for the convention. At this time there were not a dozen of the delegat s' seats unfilled, but the galleries were very empty. When the reading of the call was concluded, and Chairman Clarkson arose and announced that he was instructed by the National Committee to present the control of the call was constituted by the National Committee. tee to present to convention for its Ten-porary Chairman the Hon, J. Sloat Fassett, of New York. There was a round of applause at this announcement, led by the New Yorkers, and Mr. Fassett, unescorted, left his seat and started for the platform. A path was cleared for him, and a minute later Chairman Clarkson was presenting him to the convention. He received the customary vocal welcome, the New York delegation rising and waving their hats in his honor. Mr. Fassett looke ! perfectly self-possessed as he gazed about the vast hall. In his hand was a typewritten manuscript, to which he referred occasionally as he spoke.

Mr. Fassett's speath was well received, the delegations listening more attentively than they usually do to the oratory of a temporary chairman. The first touch upon the sentiment of the convention came in an allusion to reciprocity, artistically led up to by the speaker. It was the signal for a storm of cheers. The most skillful bit was his allusion to the great names of the party-Lincoln, Seward, Grant, Sherman, Garfield and Logan. The speaker paused after each name, and gave the convention an opportunity to cheer, then, with a pause a little longer than the rest, he rapidly ejaculated, "Harrison and Blaine," and raising his finger as a signal, the entire convention rose in one grand, swelling chorus of cheers for the rival candidates.

Almost equal to the ovation to Harrison and Blaine was the enthusiasm inspired by a reference to ex-Speaker Reed. Mr. Reed was seated far in the rear in the speaker's stand and was invisible to most of the audience. Some one started the cry of "Reed!" Reed!" and it was instantly taken up by the delegates and the gallery. The building rang with the popular demand for the appearance of the man from Maine. Not until the Chairman of the convention turned and beckoned commandingly to him did he finally arise from his seat and make a speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, which was renewed as Mr. Reed closed. There were also loud calls for McKinley, Foraker and Quay.

General Clarkson then reported the names of the temporary officers of the convention, and the selections of the National Committee were at once approved without opposi-tion. The rules of the last Republican National Convention were adopted, and on motion of General Sewell the roll was called and the Chairman of each delegation announced the members of committees se-

This order of business gave the spectators a chance to see some of the leading men, and all of them was sufficiently popular to receive approving applause. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas; M. H. De Young, of California, Townsend, of Colorado; Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut; Ingails, of Kansas; E. McCarns, of Maryland; W. W. Crapo, of Massachusetts; H. M. Duffield, of Micigan; George William Warner, of Missouri; General Sewell, of New Jersey; Warner Miller, of New Yorl; Governor McKinley, of Ohio; Senator M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, General William Mahone, of Virginia, and ex-Senator J. C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, were all applauded.

At 1.59 P. M. the convention adjourned un til 11 A. M. next day. Immediately after the convention adjourned the Committee on Platform met and organized. Ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio, was elected Chairman. The Committee on Permanent Organization organized by the selection of Lockwood, of Idaho, as Chairman and King, of New Hampshire, as Secretary. A sub-committee, consisting of Ellis, of Kansas Thomas of New York T. Madison Vance, of Louisiana, and Depauw, of Indiana, was appointed. The Committee on Credentials organizel by the selection of Congressman Cogswell, of Massachusetts, as Chairman, and H. Terrell and Henry Lamm, as Secretaries.

Second Day's Proceedings. Long before 11 o'clock the convention hall was crowded by an anxious throng composed of delegates, committee men, shouters and

The body of the big hall was so densely crowded that it was only with the greatest difficulty that the late comers were able to reach their seats. . The crowd took advantage of every opportunity that was offered to cheer and applaud, interspering it with shouts for Blaine, Harrison, McKinley and

At twenty minutes before 12 Temporary

Chairman Fassett entered the hall and was welcomed with cheers. As soon as quiet was restored the convention was called to order, after which Bishop Whipple stood up to deliver the invocation. When Governor McKinley, of Ohio, arrived he walked down the main aisle to an accompaniment of cheers. After he reached the platform three rousing cheers were given

for him, accompanied by cries of "He's all all right." Governor McKinley returned his thanks for the reception.

Chairman Fassett then introduced Mr. Walker, of Nebraska, who presented a gavel to the convention in a speech that hardly any one could hear. Mr. Fassett returned

The Temporary Chairman announced the order of business to be the presentation of the Credentials Committee report. Mr. Cogswell, Chairman of that committee, took the floor and said that the committee couldn't report before the next day. Leave to sit continuously was granted.

Chairman Fassett then announced that the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was next in order. Governor McKinley's name was reported for Permanent Chairman. This was followed by prolonged applause, delegates wav-ing hats and handkerchiefs for nearly half a

Governor McKinley was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Spooner and Mahone amid great enthusiasm.

Charles W. Johnson was named for Secretary and the assistant secretaries of the temporary organization were recommended

Chairman McKinley then delivered his speech, which was frequently applaude l.
The convention, at 12:50, adjourned until

the following day. Third Day's Proceedings. The convention was called to order at 11:22 o'clock by Governor McKinley, who was uproariously received.

"Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Will-

iam Brush, Chancellor of the University of South Dakota," said Chairman McKinley, when order was obtained. After the prayer the Chairman called for the report of the Committee on Credentials. A round of applause greeted Chairman Coggswell. "The Committee on Credentials is still at work," said he, "and has made diligent progress. It hopes to be able to report at So'clock P. M., and asks for further time. Ex-Governor Sewell, of New Jersey, at once moved that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock, in order to give the committee the

world's rair and recommeding a National appropriation therefor. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and immediately thereafter an Illinois delegate introduced a resolution providing that all Grand Army men shall be admitted to standing room in the house, and permitted to occupy all seats remaining vacant thirty minutes after the beginning of each session. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Order of business.

The Chairman then announced that the

The Chairman then announced that the question was on the motion to take a recess. There were cries of "No" from all over the hall, coupled by cries of "Ingalis," but in the confusion the Chairman put the motion and declared it carried, A New York delegate called for a division. It was evident as the ayes stood up that the motion was carried. The Chairman aunounced the vote as 407 to 260, and at 11:43 There was a murmur of conversation, declared that the convention would take a

recess until 8 o'clock P. M. After the recess, it was 8:50 when Clerk Johnson took the platform and said in a hourse voice: "Announcement." He hoarse voice: pause I dramatically, and then repeated:
"Announcement." Two minutes later
Chairman McKinley brought down his

Chauncey Depew jumped to his feet and did a very graceful thing in moving the congratulations of the convention to Colonel Dick Thompson, of Indiana, ex-Senator, the man whose eighty third birth lay it was, and who has attended every National Convention since the foundation of the party. Mr. Thompson was escorted to the platform, where he began a short address. At this point the electric lights went out after a minute's flickering, leaving the speaker's figure hardly distinguishable in the blackness, which was barely relieved by the glow from some fifty gas jets in the gal-leries. The lights blazed up again in a min-

ute, and Mr. Thompson finished his re-Then the Chairman announced the regular order of business to be the report from the

committee on Credentials. Chairman Coggswell took the platform and stated that he was not prepared with a written report, but if the convention wished he would make a verbal report. He understood that the minority was ready to report. Mr. Wallace, of New York, said he had a partial report from the minority, which he sent to the clerk's desk.

The Chairman asked if there was objection to the reception of a verbal report from the committee. No objection was heard, and Mr. Coggswell, holding in his hand a memom sheet, began to an announce the action of the committee. The majority report gave Mr. Harrison a

net gain of twelve votes over the number of his advocates seated by the National Committee in the temporary organization. A minority report, changing this in a great measure and giving Blaine the advantage, was submitted by the anti-Harrison

The fight began on a motion to substitute the minority for the majority report, and, was a test vote of the strength of the two divisions of the convention, much interest was manifested. After much speaking pro and con, that part of the report seating the uncontested delegates was adopted and then the question came up on the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report so far as it applied to Alabama. The motion was put to a viva voce vote and the Chair was unable to decide. Then Quay, of Pennsylvania, demanded the call of the roll of States, and Warner Miller, of New York, seconded the call. The convention now buzzed with unsuppressed excita-ment; the Blaine men were forcing the fighting, and this was the first chance there had been for a trial of strength within the con-

Then began the roll call. Alabama was reached. The delegates voted seventeen for the minority report and five against it. Four of these voters were the contestants favored by the minority report. Chauncey Depew made a big stir and got hissed and hooted at by rising, and with uplifted arms shouting: "Mr. Chairman, I challenge the vote of Alabama!' The dispute over Alabama was settled by the Chairman of that delegation withdrawing the four votes of the delegates-at-large. When the vote of New York was called Warner Miller announced the vote as forty-five for the minority, or Blaine, and twenty-seven for the majority, or Harrison report. On the completion of the roll of States, it was announced that the total vote stood, 423 for the adoption of the minority report, and 463 against. The crowd quickly caught the idea that the result was against Blaine, and cheer upon cheer rolled from the Harrison benches. A motion was made at a quarter of one to adjourn until ten o'clock A. M. But this was fought stubbornly by the Harrison men, who succeeded in defeating it. The convention then resumed business, and took up the case of the Alabama contestants for the Seventh District.

The vote was taken by roll of States on the adoption of the report, and it was adopted by a vote of 476 to 365—a more pronounced victory for the Harrison forces. Foraker then read the platform, and at twenty minutes past one the convention took a recess until ten o'clock A. M

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

Governor McKinley called the fourth day of the convention to order at 11:30 o'c ock, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of the First Baptist Church of Minneapolis. The members of the Republican National Committee from several States were announced, and then the Chairman made known the fact that opposition to the adoption of the majority report in the Alatama case had been withdrawn. Cheers greeted the unanimous vote in favor

of this report Routine business was next disposed of, and soon nerves were at high tension at the formal beginning of the real work of the

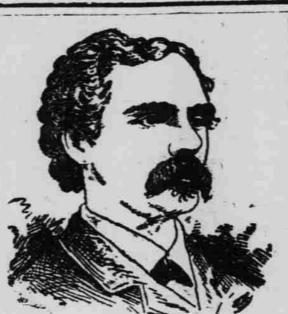
convention. Governor sickinley ordered a call of the States for the nomination of candidates for the leadership of the party in November. When Colora to was called, Senator Wolcott arose from his seat and mounted the platform to present the name of Blaine. He made an effective address, and again and again his mention of the man whose candidacy he supported called

forth prolonged applause from hands, feet and mouths. Indiana was the next State that had a favorite son to present. He was President Benjamin Harrison. The honor was conferred on old Uncle Dick Thompson, who celebrated his eighty-third birthday the day before. He was Secretary of the Navy in President Grant's Cabinet. The venerable octogenarian is quite vigorous, and his brief speech was strong, full of point and well

received. Michigan was called and no one got up to put Alger in the field. This was a surprise to many; for General Alger had been talked of as a very likely dark horse.

It was when Minnesota was called that Blaine got his great ovation. Delegate W. H. Eustis, of Minneapolis, ascended the platform to second the Blaine nomination, and as on a preconcerted signal, the ap-plause raged in the maddest style for half an

. As Eustis descended from the platform there occurred one of the most remarkable happenings in the history of National Conventions. The cheering for Blaine had not lasted quite fifty seconds, and was dying out when a tright-faced, pretty women, sitting in the next row behind the platform, stood up, and with a white parasol closed and like an orchestra leader's baton began to motion the delegates to warm with their cheering. Sne had a prominent position in the hall, and was in front of and in full sight of all the delegates. They all saw ber, and slowly bezan to rise and recommence cheering. They stood up in bunches of half a dozen at a time, and the pretty young woman never faltered, but kept beckoning more and more of them to get up, until the whole body of the delegates was on its feet. Even then she was not satisfied, but with the same firm and masterful motion of her parasol kept inciting them to increase and strengthen their cheers.



The woman was Mrs. Carson Lake, of New York City, the wife of a newspaper correspondent. Never, perhaps, has a woman so completely mastered 12,000 persons at one gathering in this country. She led that multitude as a bandmaster leads an orchestra, up and down with her parasol.

McKinley kept hammering. The crowd tired of fighting him down with noise, and presently, after twenty-six minutes of cheer-

ing, order was restored.

At last a semblance of quiet was reached, and W. E. Moliison, a colored delegate from Mississippi, was allowed to second Blaine's

The oratorical treat of the day came when Chauncey M. Depew, representing New York, arose to recount the services of President Harrison, and to enforce his claim to the nomination. The fame of the speaker led all to expect a matchless of the speaker led all to expect a matchess piece of eloquence, and Mr. Depew did the fullest justice to his own reputation and to his ardor for the President's cause. Every good point he made was keenly appreciated, and most warmly commended with boisterous applause. When he had finished, there was a repetition of the scenes earlier in the afternoon. Harrison and Blaine banners were carried about the hall, and noise was made in every way that the

ingenuity of the delegates supplied.

When Mr. Depew spoke Harrison's name the friends of the President had their innings, and when he mentioned McKinley the whole convention cheered for thirty seconds Harrison and counter cheers for Blaine were kept up for another twenty-five mir

Another son of New York then arose, ex-Senator Warner Miller. He seconded the nomination of Blaine. Next, Congressman Cheatham, of North Carolina, did a similar service for Harrison. J. Q. Boyd, a colored delegate from Tennessee, spoke for Blaine, and ex-Senator Spooner for Harrison, and Delegate Dowling, of Wyoming, also seconded Blaine's nomination.

On motion of General Sewell, of New Jersey, at 3:17 P. M., the taking of the first ballot was made the next business. Alaska and the Indian Territory were allowed to vote. Their delegates brought the total to 906, and 454 necessary to nominate. Then the rell of the States was called the most intense excitement. Alaska led off with two for Harrison. Mc-Kinley's name came to the front with seven votes from Alabama and it was apparent that the anti-administration men had decided to divide their forces on the first ballot. When the vote of New Hampshire was announced it became evident that Harrison would be

renominated When Ohio was reached, Chairman Mc-Kinley demanded a poll of the delegates. A vote of forty-four for McKinley and two for Harrison was announced. Ex-Governor Foraker raised the point that the Chairman was no longer a delegate from Ohio. Chairman McKinley ruled against Foraker,

and a poll was taken. In this McKinley received forty-five votes to one for Harrison. When Texas voted twenty-two for Harrison, his nomination was secure, and the convention went wild,

THE BALLOT BY STATES. Harri-Blaine. ley. Reed. Aiabama..... 15 Arkansas...... 15 California Colorado...... onnecticut..... Delaware...... leorgia..... 26 Idaho..... 0 llinols ndiana..... 30 Kentucky..... 22 Louisiana..... Maine.... Maryland 14 Massachusetts 18 Michigan..... finnesota Montana Nebraska..... New Hampshire..... 4 New Jersey..... North Dakota 2 Ohio Oregon..... South Carolina...... South Dakota..... S Tennessee..... rexas..... 22 Vermont..... Virginia..... West Virginia Wisconsin.... Arizona..... District of Columbia..... New Mexico....

Alaska Indian Territory 1 Whole number of delegates 906 Necessary to a choice.....

McKinley then called Colonel Elliott F. Shepard to the chair, and taking the floor moved that the nomination be made unanimous. The Chairman said: "President Harrison having received a majority of the votes cast, has received the nomination of this convention. Shall it be unanimous?" After a tumultuous yell of "Ayes," he added: "The nomination is made unanimous." A motion to take a recess to 8 P. M. was immediately offered and agreed to, and the heated and excited assemblage dispersed.

The evening session of the convention was little more than a ratification meeting. The nominee for the Vice-Presidency was selected in a meeting of the New York delegation, held an hour before the convention was called to order. By tacit consent the naming of the Vice-Presidential candidate was left to the New York delegation

The convention was called to order at 8:50 o'clock, and the roll of States called for presentation of candidates for Vice-President. When New York State was reached Senator O'Connor nominated Whitelaw Reid, and General Horace Porter seconded the nomination. Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, and others also spoke in favor of Mr. Reid. A motion was made that the nomination of Mr. Reid be made by acclamation, but Delegate Settle, of Tennessee, objecte 1 and nominated ex-Speaker Tuomas B. Reed, which evoked great applause. Arkansas seconded the nomination, as did also Mr. Lou-don, of Virginia. The Maine delegates asked the convention not to vote for the ex-Speaker, as he was not a candidate and would not accept. The nomination of Whitelaw Reid was then made by acclamation. The usual resolutions of thanks were thon adopted, and with ban I playing, the convention, at 10 P. M., adjourned sine die.

J G. Carter, of Savannah, claims to have discovered a process whereby cottonseed oil can be converted into a high grade of varnish, or into a material resembling India rubber.

STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Resolved, 1. That the democracy of North Carolina reaffirm the principles of the democratic party, both State and national and particularly favor the free coinage of silver and an increase of the currency, and the repeal of the internal revenue system. And we denounce the McKinley tariff bill as unjust to the consumers of the country, and leading to the formation of trusts, combines and monopolies which have oppressed the people; and especialy do we denounce the unnecessary and burdensome increase in the tax on cotton ties and on tin, so largely used by the poorer portion of the people. We likewise denounce the iniquitous force bill, which is not yet abandoned by the republican party, but is being urged as a measure to be adopted as soon as they regain control of the House of Representatives, the purpose and effect of which measure will be to establish a second period of reconstruction in the Southern States, to subvert the liberties of our

ism and sectional animosities. 2 That we demand financial reform, and the enactment of laws that will remove the burdens of the people, relieve the existing agricultural depression, and do full and ample justice to the farmers and laborers of our country.

people and inflame, anew, race antagon-

3. That we demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system regulating the amount needed on a per capital basis as the business interests of the country expand, and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in 'payment of all debts, both public and private.

4. That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions; providing such stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt At the conclusion of his speech cheers for conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure most perfect compliance with the law.

5. That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

6. That we demand the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of land, and that Congress take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates; and that all lands now held by railroads and other corporations, in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

7. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to one." we demand that taxation, national or State, shail not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenue, na tional, State or county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

8. That Congress issue a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate the exchange through the medium of the United States' mails. Resolved, That the General Assembly

pass such laws as will make the public school system more effective, that the blessings of education may be extended to all the people of the State slike. Resolved, That we demand a grad-

uated tax on incomes. UNCLE JERRY IS PLEASED.

Germany's Consumption of American Corn Quintupled Within a Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Uncle Jerry Rusk is greatly pleased over our increased exports of corn to Germany. Figures from German sources show that in the first quarter of 1891 Germany took 1,111, 424 bushels, and in the first quarter of 1892 5,847,852, on increase of 4,736,428 bushe's. Referring to this showing, the Secretary observed that it was extremely gratifying as indicating the value of the work on behalf of American corn in Germany, and that it was, indeed, more than any one could have expected in so short a time. Col. Murphy having been transferred from Great Britian to Germany only in October, 1891.

"Measuring the results," said the Secretary, "by the appropriation provided therefor by the last Congress, we have increased sales of nearly 5,000,000 bush els of corn, as the result of \$625 expena 'The truth of the matter is," he added, that this work ought to be pushed arnestly and simultaneously in all the untries of northern and central Europe.

Mr. Polk Much Better.

WASHINGTON, D. C .-- The familian quotation, "The darkest house is just be fore dawn," was fully exemplified in the case of President Polk, of the Farmers' Alliance. Yesterday evening his condition was considered hopeless, but by the constant' attendance and uncessing treatment by Dr. J. M. Hays, his physician, Mr. Polk rallied and gradually improved. This morning there is every indication of ultimate recovery unless he has a recurrence of the hemorrhage, which has doctor does not apprehend. Heart failure was stopped by the use of stimu lants. Mr Polk is resting comfortably. A number of prominent men have been calli g'to inquire sbout Mr. Polk's condition, among whom were Senators Ransom, Irby and Kyle and Representatives Livingston and Simpson.

The condition of President Polk, of the Farmers' Alliance, continues to im-To-night his mind was clear, and his physicians feel assured of his ultimate re-

Mrs. Polk arrived in Washington and since her arrival the patient has so much improved that his physician for the first time since his illness, his left his bedside, LATER. -Col. L L. Polk died Saturday norning at 11:15 o'clock, surrounded by his wife and friends.

South Carolina Railroad to be Sold. CHARLESTON, S. C.-A decree was filed in the United States Court today in the suit of Borend against the South Carolina railroad ordering sale of the road free of all incumbrances. The date and old first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.

MR. MORGAN ON SILVER.

NO.17.

The Alabama Senator Speaks for the

Stewart Free Coinage Bill. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) who had given notice that he would address the Senate on the silver question, called up the unfinished business - Senator Stewart's bill for the free.

coinage of gold and silver. Mr. Morgan prefaced his remarks by stating that he did not intend to make a silver speech, but simply wished to submit some preliminary remarks. Hea Convention before doing so. It was likely that the Benator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) would be a conspicuous figure there, at which many darts would be fired, and he, too, would like to fire a

Mr. Morgan said he had something to

few darts at him.

say to his friends on the Democratic side. The State of Alabama, he said, had always been Democratic except once, when it cast its vote for General Grant against Horace Greely. With this exception that State had been Democratic until yesterday. Whether it would be Democratic to-morrow he did not know. Yesterday something happened that brought to him a mouraful suggestion of the future. There was going to be some difficulties in smoothing out the troubles there. These difficulties were not personal or political, but came from dissatisfaction of the farming community in that State, who had felt the pressure of want amid great abundance. They dreaded the visits of the tax gatherers. The people of Alabama had done all they could to uphold the Democratic party, which they believed was in favor of broadening the money system of the country. They relied on the Democratic party to relieve them from these difficulties, because they believed the Democratic party was for sound money, based on the equal free coinage of gold and silver. Mr. Morgan briefly reviewed the formation of the Farmers' Alliance, noting its objects and scoring it for its alleged fallacious doctrines. It had in its ranks, he said, a lot of scheming politicians, who presented a number of wild schemes to the people, including the Ocala platform. He would inform his Democratic friends that if they could do without the vote of Alabama in the next election they need not listen to him. The trouble in that State was traceable directly to the fact that the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) had been able to demonetize silver, and the Democratic party had not enough courage to remonetize it. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) said it was not a political question. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) said it was not a political question. He (Mr. Morgan) said it was not a political question. They all said that because in the divisions of the houses of Congress on the silver question they had not divided on party lines. No political party, therefore, was responsible, but both parties were afraid that in the existing political conditions they could not do without the aid of the men who controlled the gold side of this question. He wanted to take it out of politics. He believed we could serve our country better now by coming together, irrespective of party, and doing what was best to restore silver as a money

metal as it was in 1873. Mr. Morgan concluded with a reference to "the deplorable financial situation of

the country. Hardly had Mr. Morgan been seated when Mr. Hale (Rep. Me.) called up the Pension Deficiency bill already passed by the House, and it was passed in a perfunctory manner in less than three

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) addressing the Senate on the Stewart Free Coinage bill reviewed the political aspect of the silver question as shown by the votes on that subject in Congress during recent years, analyzing the standing of each political

At the conclusian of Mr. Jones' remarks the Senate, at 1:15 o'clock, ad-

New Industries in the South. The last of new Southern industries in this week's issue of the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record includes the following

more important items: A \$50,000 salt company at Clifton, W. Va .; a \$30,000 manufacturing company at Charlottesville, W. Va.; a \$50,000 merchandise company at New Orleans, La.; a \$12,000 manufacturing company at Middlesborough, Ky.; a \$5,000 lumber company at Little Rock, Ark.; a \$100,000 manufacturing company at Grand Rivers, Ky.; a \$100,000 electric-light and power company at El Paso, Texas; a \$40,000 ice, light and water works company at Orange, Texas; a \$50,000 grain company at Sherman, Texas; a \$100,000 coal and coke company at Dallas, Texas; a \$200,000 phospate mining company in Florida; a \$10,000 lumber company, a \$100,000 saddlery company, and a \$500,000 abattoir and packing company at Dallas, Texas; a \$250,000 coal mining and coke making company in West Virginia; a \$10,000 excelsior manufacturing company at Bessemer, Ala., and a \$500,000 copper mining company in North Caronna.

World's Fair Exhibit. RALEIGH, N. C .- The first bulletin to

the people of the State regarding making collections for the Chicago exhibit is out. It calls for choice sheaves of grain of this year's crop; for minerals or crystals; for illustrations of the State's school interests, etc. There will be a map of the State, 14 by 8 feet, on which will be shown all the public school houses and all the private schools, colleges, etc., in North Carprove. He passed a quiet day today. olina. To the forestry of this State is assigned the task of preparing a monograph on the yellow pine and to also illustrate, practically, all the phases of its development and all its relations to the industries. This will be the centrepiece of the great display from this Strate. The iumbermen and wood workers are asked to co-operate in making this particular exhibit. The names of many ladies are being secured to furnish articles for the culinary department.

Senor Montt's Return to Washington.

Washington, D. C.-It is said in officials circles here that it is probable that Sen r Montt will return to Washington as Chilian Minister to the United States. terms of the sale will be forced by a later | His departure is said to have been caused decree. This will relieve the road of its by personal disagreements with Secretary