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THIS IS THE INDIANAPOLIS PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

The Convention Did Their Work

PALMER -- BUCKNER

Speedlly-Cleveland Said No.

The Sound Money National Democratic Convention was called to order to the city of Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, with Senator Palmer as temporary chairman. After he had called the convention to order Rev. John Hazen White delivered the opening prayer. The hall was elaborately decorated and each delegate wore upon the lapel of of his cont a bright colored badge. Hanging up over the piatform was the United States coat-of-arms, on which the golden eagle appeared to be flapping his wings in triumph. To the right of this were hung framed likenesses of Jefferson, Jackson and ex-Senstor McDonald, and to the left pictures of Cleveland, Hendricks and Tilden. The appearance of the hall was on the whole, very attractive, and there was a good deal of ap-planes and clapping as various prominent Democrate entered the hall and took seats with their delegations. Among those thus especially honored were Buckner and Breckinridge, of Kentucky. But Senator Paimer, of Illinois, came in un-



JOHN M. PALMER.

noticed and took his sent among the delenoticed and took his seat among the delegates from his State. A white slik flag, on
which was imprinted a likeness of President
Cleveland, with the motto "Florida's Candidate," was carried through the hall by a
colored man and was cheered frequently.
When the name of Cleveland was read in
the call, in connection with the names of Jetferson ind Jackson, the members of the convention rose and cheered and applauded
long, waving hats, handkerchiefs and hands
la honor of the actual President of the linited

In bonor of the actual President of the United States. During the reading of the call the Chicago marching club entered one of the gallories and was received with oheers.

The next business in order was declared to

The next business in order was declared to be the call of States, in order to ascertain who

were present.

The secretary reported that the roll of States showed 41 had responded to the call. Loud cries were raised in the body of the convention for a call of territories also. Alaska responded, "Alaska is here," and the delegated the convention of the conv egate who do, "anska is here, and the delegate who thus responded was greeted with loud applause. Arizona and New Mexico were also found to be represented, and by a vote of the convention these delegations, through their Territories were not included in the call, were permitted to take part in the proceedings.

proceedings.

Okiahoma and Indian Territory were not represented. When the call was completed Senator Paimer remarked: "The next business in order, as appears from the printed list, is the remarks by me. Words are silver, silence is golden. I make no remarks but I call for a report from the national committee."

The report was read by Mr. Brennan, of Wisconsin. It is said that the only States in which no delegates had been chosen were Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Nevada; "recommended the adoption of the rules "of the last National Democratic Convention," held in 1892 and that all resolutions be referred without reading. It also recommended the following temporary officers: Chairman, ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, of Watertown, N. Y.; secretary, John B. Wilson, of Indianapolis The reading of this report was intermediated.

The reading of this report was interrupted and reading of this report was interrupted by frequent appliance particularly that passage which recommended that the rules of the last national convention, "held in 1892," be adopted. Senator Paimer designated ex-Governor Jones, of Alabama, and Geo. Foxter Peabody to conduct ex-Governor Flower to the chair, and then Mr. Palmer surrendered to him the raye!

dered to him the gavel.

When Mr. Piower, in his speech, alluded,
in a complimentary manner, to Mr. Cleveland there was another outburst of applause. all the members rising, cheering and waving hats and fans. Then a cry rang out from



ne of the galleries: "What is the matter with one of the galleries: "What is the matter with Cleveland?" and it was followed by more obsering and laughter. An allusion to the Populist conventions, one at Chicago and one at Bt. Louis, seemed to tickle the sense of hu-mor of the convention and of the audience, and it was followed by cheers and laughter. The prayer that God might prevent the in-cendiary's (Bryan's) work was also appared— ad.

At the close of Chairman Flower's address the States were called for the selection of members of the committees on rules, credentials and recolutions and also rice presidents. When the cill had been concluded the convention, at).10, took a recess until 4 p. m.

THE ATTERNOOP SERSION.

which were ladies in summer costumes.

The chairman of the committee on credentials, Mr. J. Brenhan, of Wis., made a report to the effect that there were 824 delegates present, r. press aling it States and three Territories, and r. commending that those present be entitled to cast the full votes of the latter and Territories. As to the contest with reference to the delegation from Connecticut, the committee recommended that the acti... of the national committee in heating the delegates returned by the State convention be confirmed. The report was agreed to without question.

Dr. Rerect, of Massachusetts, was introduced to fill up the time with a speech until the report on the permanent organization should be ready.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then presented by the chairman of the committee, Jas. W. platon, of New York. It recommended Senator Donalson Caffery of Louisiana, as permanent chairman, and Mr. J. R. Wilson, of Indiana, for permanent secretary, and further recommended the establishment of a permanent national organization. The report was adopted without a dissenting voice. Senator Caffery was escorted to the chair by Mr. Bullit, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Lawler, of Minnesota, and addressed the convention. His remarks were delivered with much force and were greeted with continued cheering. At the close of Mr. Caffery's speech, Mr. John P. Irish, of California, made a speech to the convention, which was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause throughout. As he resumed his seat the band played "Raily Round the Fiag," and there was quite an ovation.

SECOND DAL.

SECOND DAY. Senator Caffery called the convention to erder at 11:40. After the delegates were seated Mr. Breckinridge, advanced to the pistform and was received with great cheering. He delivered a speech of great power and eloquence, and of considerable length, which was listened to with profound silence and attention, except when broken in upon by bust of accounts.

by bust of appliance.

After Mr. Breckenrige had finished his speech Mr. Sharks, of Tennessee, offered a resolution declaring the sense of the convention at the great loss sustained by the Demotion at the great loss sustained by the Demotion at the great loss sustained by the Demotion in the death of cratic party and the astron in the death of cratic party and the nation in the death of the Hon, Wm. E. Bussell, of Massachusetts, and expressing "the profound sorrow of the convention at Mr. Bussell's untimely taking off." The resolution was taken up by a ris-ing vote, and was carried unanimously. Brief speeches were made by John DeWitt Warner, of New York; Frederick Lehn an, of Missouri; Bynum, of Indiana; Comptroller of the Currency Eckels, and Mr. Hammond, of Georgia.

At the close of these speeches the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and all the delegates and and those in the audi-ence, rose and joined in singing the national anthem with great fervor and enthusiasm.

At 1:50 p. m. the announcement was made that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, and Senator Vilas, chairman of the committee, took the stand and read the plat-form in his clear, resonant voice, with much emphasis, being accompanied by applause at

At the close of the reading the whole con-vention stood up and waved flags, hats and handkerchiefs, while the band played "America" to the tune of "God Save the

When order was restored Mr. Vilas said: Mr. President, before such a body as this no argument can be deemed necessary to the full understanding of the principles set the full understanding of the principles set forth in the piatform which is proposed for your consideration. Therefore, with true recognition of all the circumstances of the recognition of all the circumstances of the hour, I shall make no argument, but will proceed directly to the discussing of the duty which the committee has imposed upon me, and move the adoption of the resolutions." The platform was unanimously adopted.

A motion to take recess was voted down, and on motion of Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates. The roll of States was called.

When California was reached, the State yielded its piace to Michigan and Mr. L. L. Kilborn, of that State, arose and made a ringing speech, denouncing the Chicago conringing speech, denouncing the Chicago convention, and closed by putting Paimer in nom-

Senator Palmer's nomination was briefly

Senator Palmer's nomination was briefly seconded by a delegate from Michigan,
Connecticut yielded to Wiscensin, and Mr.
Jones, of that State, took the stand to place
General Bragg in nomination.
Hartridge, of Florida, and Corrigan, of
Georgia, also seconded the nomination of
Palmer, Missouri, in the person of Mr. Lehman, seconded the nomination of Bragg.
One delegate from Oregon seconded Bragg
and another seconded Palmer. Tennesses,
through Mr. J. H. Holman, seconded Palmer, as also did Vermont and Virginia, the
latter State through Mr. S. V. Southold, who
spoke from his place in the delegation and
was inaudable at the reporters' table. Washspoke from his place in the delegation and was inaudable at the reporters table. Washington also seconded Palmer. Then Illinois, which had been passed earlier in the call, asked to be heard, and Judge Thomas A. Moran ascended the platform and explained that Illinois had been slent so long because the lips of her delegates had been sealed by the command of Senator Palmer. He spoke now without his consent, and did so to express the conviction held from the first, that Palmer was the proper candidate.

All the States baying been called for nominations, the chairman stated that the vote would now be taken. The States and Ter-

mations, the chairman stated that the vote would now be taken. The States and Territories were called and progressed as far as the State of Wisconsin. Senator Palmer receiving a very large majority of the votes. When Wisconsin was called Gen. Bragg rose and said: "Mr. Chairman: Thanking my noble State for the honor she has done me in presenting my name to this distinguished convention, and thanking those other States that have kindly given me their support. I

convention, and thanking these other States that have kindly given me their support, I ihink I can do myself no greater honor than to have at this time that the nomination of Gen. John M. Palmer be made unanimous. (Cheers). And I assure him and his friends that I will occupy for him and for the principles supported by this convention, as far as I am able, the piace which the fixet of Wisconsin says her sons should occupy in battle—the place nearest the flag of the enemy." (Loud cheers).

Gen. Bragg's motion, that the nomination of Gen. Brange's motion, that the nomination of Gen. Palmer be made unanimous, was put to the convention and carried, and the chairman announced officially that Gon. John M. Palmer is the nominee of the National Democratio party for President of these United States.

there was an outburst of wild enthusiasm on the part of the convention. The guidons and flags and banners that were within the reach of all were caught up and the "march of the standards" around the convention hall was performed amid shouts and cheers.

As soon as the uproar subsided the chair-pan approunced that the nomination of a andidate for Vice President was next in orcandidate for Vice President was next in order. There was no useless formality about
the proceeding—no calling of the States alphabetically—but the secretary started at
once with Kestucky, when Mr. W. B. Browder, of that State, made a speech nominating
Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner. The convention
was impatient at the speech, but was ready
to declare the nomination, and the chair
put the question and declared that General
Buckner was the nominee of the National
Democratic party for Vice-President of the
United States. This announcement, like the
other, was followed by loud cheering and by
the procession of the standards—that of Kentucky being carreid by a colored man. During the procession of the standards—that of Kentucky being carried by a colored man. During the procession the band played "America," "Fankee Doodle" and "Dixie," and the enthusiasm was great.

The official tally of the ballot for candidate for President stood: Palmer, 769%; Bragg.

for President stood: Palmer, 76934; Bragg, 11834. The national committee elected W. D. By-States were called for the selection of ambers of the colmittees on rules, credense and resolutions and also rice presidents, iet the cill had been concluded the contition, at).10, took a rocess uctil s p. m.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention re assembled at 4.80, with a lattendence of delegates, and the galleries cased with ap stators, a large proportion of candidates, the time being September 12th.

CLEVELAND SAID, NO. The following telegram was received from

"To Daniel M. Griffin, chairman of the New "My judgment and personal inclination are so unalterably opposed to your sugges-tion that I cannot for a mement enter-

"GROVER CLEVELAND." (Bigned) MONEY MORE PLENTIFUL

Free Movement of Cotton and New Wheat Stimulates Trade.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Tradesman's Southern correspondents among prominent manufacturers and business men report s slight increase in the volume of trade for the past week, which is accounted for largely by the season of the year. The free movement of cotton and new wheat in some sections has made money more plentiful and hastimulated trade. Prospects generally are more encouraging than for some time, al though many still hold to the opinion than no great activity of permanent improve ment will prevail in industrial circles unti-

Lumber is in fairly good demand and man Lumber is in fairly good demand and man-ufacturers and dealers would have no caus-for complaint, but that prices continue as low, barely covering the cost of production. Textile manufacturers report a quite trad-but indications are favorable for an increas-as the season advances. A number of nev-mills are under construction and many plant are adding new machiners and breesels. are adding new machinery and increasing their factivities.

The following new industries are reported

their facilities.

The following new industries are reported The Garrison Paving Brick company, chartered at Houston, fex., with a capital of \$100,000; electric light plants at Waynesbord Ga., Bamberg, S. C., and Sisterville, W. Va. and a flouring mills at Elkins, Ark., Rothsav. Va. and a flouring and grist mill to cost \$30,00 at San Antonio, Tex.; ice factories at Searcy Ark., Hawkinsyille, Ga., New Orleans, La. Alken, S. C., and car coupler works at Sa. Antonio, Tex. The Sun Coal and Coke conpany, capital \$100,000, will develop mines a Bend, W. Va., and gold mines will be opened at Canton and Villa Rica, Ga. Quarriase to be developed at Kingston, Tenn. a \$15,000 rice mill will be built at Roanoke La., a knitting mill at Lynchburg, Va., rail road shops at Fort Smith, Ark., and a \$50,000 lumber mill at Augusta, Ga. The Sunmitt Lumber Company, capital \$36,000, he been chartered at Upland, Ark., and the Leavenworth Lumber Company, capital \$50,000, at Greenville, Miss. Other woodworking plants will be creeted at Paducah, Ky Shrevsport, La., and Williamsburg, Va.

Among the new buildings are business houses in Winston, N. C., Nashville, Tenn. and Texas City. Texas; a \$0,000 courthous at Covington, La., a \$12,000 jail at Jacks boro, Texas and \$500,000 office building a New Orleans. La.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIALS. The Charles Broadway Rouss Move

ment Fully Organized. The movement inaugurated by Charles Broadway Rouss, of New York, to perpetuate the history of the Southern Confederacy and deeds of Southern bravery by erecting a magnificent memorial building, was promoted by the action of the board of trustees, whose first session was brought to a clore Thursday of last week on Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn. Corporate existence will be given the movement by a charter obtained in Mississippi for the Confederate Memorial Association. The idea of a battle abbey has been abandoned as impracticable and the structure to be erected will be called the memorial institute. The board organized by electing General W. D. Chipley, of Pensacola, Fia., president and Gen. C. A. Evans, of Atlanta, Ga., vice president. Col. Robert C. Wood, of New Orleans, La., will continue to act as general manager. The Fourth National Rank of Nashville was de-

Robert C, Wood, of New Orleans. La., will continue to act as general manager. The Fourth National Bank, of Nashville, was designated as treasurer and depository of funds, both subject to change by the board at the next meeting, which was set for Oct. 1, at Bellemede, near the home of Gen. W. H. Jackson. General W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, Col. Robert White, of West Virginia, Gen. J. B. Briggs, of Kentucky, and General Boss, of Texas, were constituted an executive committee. The plan for raising the necessary funds provides for the appointment of agents in each county to make thorough canvass in every State in the South. The board of trust is composed of eighteen members, besides Col. A. G. Dickinson, of New York, the personal agent of Mr. Bouss. The body is made self-perpetuating and is divided equally into two and four year term members. The charter holds good for fifty years. Fifteen States, the District of Columbia, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory are represented on the board. It is estimated that the institute will involve an outlay of at least \$500,000 before completion. Its chief mission will be educational in character by collecting together the correct facts at issue in the history of the late war. Capt. J. M. collecting together the correct facts at issue in the history of the late war. Capt. J. M. Hickey, of Washington, D. C., was seated as a member of the board over W. A. Gordon, contestant. The location of the memorial ball will not be considered until after the money has been raised. money has been raised.

HUNDREDS BUTCHERED.

A Turkish Mob Butchers Armenians at Peamathia.

A dispatch to the Berlin Vessische Zeitung from Constantinople says that there was a general fusilade and massacre near there. At the conclusion of the riots many hundred dead bodies were lying at Psamathia, at the head of the Stamboul bridge. The Turkish mob, armed with knives and sticks, invaded the quarters of the Armenians, attacking the Armenian houses and tossing their butchered victims out of the windows. The police and militia stood idly by in the streets, where wagonloads of human bodies were lying scat-

wagonloads of human bodies were lying scat-tered in all directions.

Traders who have arriveed at Phildelphia from Constantinople say that a state of an-archy continues at the Turkish capital and that the number of persons massacred in the riot reaches into the thousands.

The minister of police has appointed a com-mission consisting of eight Christians and the continue of the continue into the revolu-

two Mussulmans to inquire into the revolu-

two Mussulmans to inquire into the revolutionary rioting.

The Spanish minister at Constantinople
states that the Mussulmans killed hosts of
Armenians during the rioting and dragged
their bodies through the streets.

A dispatch to the Loudon Daily News from
Constantinople says that all the English subjects now residing in Constantinople escaped
without indury during the recent riots.

LABOR MEN FEDERATE.

Indiana Locomotive Engineers and Other Railway Employes Agree on Terms.

se meeting of the Indiana members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Lomotive Trainmen and Order of Railway Telegraphers has adopted a resolution favor-Telegraphers has adopted a resolution favoring federation, to be accomplished as soon as possible. The question will finally come up in the national meeting of the different brotherhoods, where it will be settled by the appointment of committees to meet and draw up a plan for federation. The federation is expected to be similar in purpose to the American Federation of Labor. The following grant officers of the organization were present at the meeting and addressed F. P. M. Arthur, of the engineers; F. P. Sen ent, of fremen; P. H. Morrissey, of the trainmen; E. C. Clark, of the conductors, and J. R. Taustio, of the telegraphers. All of them are in isvor of federation.

THE PLATFORM

ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY. SEPTEMBER 10, 1896.

AS ADOPTED BY THE GOLD STANDARD DEMOCRATS.

Favors Teriff for Revenue Only, Currency Reform and Economy in Public Expenditures.

Below can be found the full text of the platform of the Gold Standard Democrats, adopted in convention at Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday of last

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

The Democratic party is piedged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the and condition to the largest freedom of the individual contestant 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 it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.

The declaration of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of

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 reckiess attempt to increase the price of all ver by legislation to the debasement of our monetary standard and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the government.
They abandon for Republican allies 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 candidates of that convention nor be bound by its sots. 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 a class legislation by the Republican party. It still pro-claims, as it has for ten years, the power and duty of the government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust

The National Democracy here reconvened, therefore, renews its declaration of faith in The National Democracy here reconvened, therefore, renews its declaration of faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times. Taxarion, tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes, and not for private gain. It amounts is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by acrupulous economy. The sum derived by the treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and volume 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, taxation and its pretext in the deficiency of revenues, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free colonge and depreciation of our money and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs in good government. We arraign and condemn the Populistic conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party in creating these conditions which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of the burdens of the people by a further resort to protection. We therefore denounce protecburdens of the people by a further resort to protection. We therefore denounce protec-tion and its ally, free coinage of silver as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses and is the two parts which stand for these schemes as hos-tile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter comfort and presenting as and shelter, comfort and prosperity are at-tacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we affirm the historic Dem-ocratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only. We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies lowerds American shipping

shall take the sace of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the 18th century, which have been abandoned by every naritime power but the United States, and which to the nation's humiliation have driven American capital and enterprise to the use or silen flags and alien every here made the States. flags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign ports and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen. We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote ship log; that scheme is an invitapromote ship ing that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United
States, un-American in the light of our commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever
to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agriculturi and
manufactured products. 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 sliver is conveniently adapted to
minor transactions and the most beneficial ness, while sliver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions and the most beneficial use of both together can be secured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver on a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable (seguards of law. Thus the largest enjoyment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency assuring the most stable and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the product of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the bandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and atmost defenseless victims of a reduced 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 1855, 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 lasist 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 aliver buillon. But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present, the costly patch-

But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present, the costly patchwork system of national paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the government to its learitimate functions completely separating from the banking business and to all sections of our country a uniform, safe and lasting bank currency under governmental supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business. The fidelity, patriotism 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 by enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and

dom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and by 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 his tory besides the fathers of the republic.

We also commend the administration for the great progress made in the rolorm of the public service and we endorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demond that no backward steps be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the undemocratic spoils system of appointment shall be eradicated. We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the government. We favor artistration for the settlement of international disputes. We savor a liberal policy

of pensions to deserving soldiers and sations of the United States.

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 degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held.

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 seviety, 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.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Conditions for Cotton Picking Generally Good. The following are extracts from the weekly

crop bulletin of the weather bureau at Wash-Virginia-Gentle rains in tidewater and valley counties have improved the prospects for late corn, pastures, tobacco and truck and

have put the ground in condition for plowing; the general condition of corn shows above the average; in middle counties crops are falling off; tobacco curing begun.

North Carolina-No material change in

North Carolina—No material change in prop conditions this week, rainfall poorly distributed and drough still prevailing in middle counties; nearly haif of the cotton crop open and bulk of crop cannot now be improved by rain; making pea vine hay ground too hard for fall plowing.

South Carolina—Cooler weather and numerous showers helped sweet potatoes, cane, peas and root crops materially, but not corn, which is fully ripe, nor cotton, except to check premature opening; half of cotton crop open and no blooms to indicate late or top crop; unfaverable rice harvest weather.

Georgia—With the exception of local showers during the first of the week, dry weather with warm days and cool nights continue. with warm days and cool nights continues cotton is shedding and opening rapidly; picking is being pushed as rapidly as possible and most of the crop will be gathered by the middle of this month; yield of cotton will be but little more than half the average; late corn and all inferior corns inferior cardia. corn and all interior crops inferior; gardens a complete failure; some late gardens being planted.

Tennessee-Local showers early in week slightly improved conditions where they fell, but drought still severe in most sections; cotton opening rapidly and picking in progress, tobacco mostly housed, and good except where worm eaten; quantities of fodder, pea and millet hay saved; plowing greatly delayed.

JUDGE SIMONTON'S DECISION.

He Dissolves the Temporarary Restraining Order Enjoining the Southern Railroads From Cutting Rates.

Judge C. H. Simonton has filed his deeision in the famous railroad injunction case. It will be remembared that the court issued a temporary injunction against the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern States Freight Association, prohibiting them from cutting or continuing the war in which they were engaging. The case was heard at Green-ville, S. C., on August 15th, and attracted at-tention throughout the country. In the de-cision just filed Judge Simonton discusses the bill. The arguments at the hearing of the case were restricted to the jurisdiction of

the court. the court.

In closing his decision, Judge Simonton says: "The temptation to enter upon the discussion of the interesting points involved is very great, but there seems to be no eacaps from the conclusions reached. The limited jurisdiction of the court stops us at the threshold. It is ordered that the temporary restraining order heretofore in force be dissolved and that the bill be dismissed, each party paying his own costs."

paying his own costs."

In relation to the decision of Judge Simonton, dissolving the injunction preventing the Southern States Freight Association from cutting rates 50 per cent, cut by the Seaboard Air Line, President Spencer, of the Southern Ballway, says:

Southern Railway, says:
"I am advised that the injunction against "I am advised that the injunction against the cutting of rates has been dissolved and the bill dismissed by Judge Simonton, in the case of Receiver Averili, of the Port Royal & Augusta, against the other railronds. It is impossible to say now what action will follow. Everything depends probably upon what action the Seaboard Air Line will take. If they again make wholesale reductions in rates the other lines will no doubt arrange for an immediate meeting to determine what can best be done to conserve the revenues of the lines of the Southern territory."

A MAD SKUNK'S BITE.

Florida Settlement Terrorized by

Its Unfortunate Victim. a special to the Savannah, Ga., Morning News from St. Augustine, Fla., says: Allen Miller, residing at Moultrie settlement, near here, was bitten by a skunk, and at once gave signs of hydrophobia. Before he was secured, he badly bit his step-son and ran secured, he badly bit his step-son and ran through the woods biting trees and everything coming in his way. He was tied to his bed, and in a paroxysm, broke the lashing and escaped to the woods, severely bitting two of his keepers, one dangeorously. Application was made to Judge Cooper here for the Sheriff and a posse to hunt for and capture Miller, who is a raving maniac. Women and children in the settlement are terrorized, and as word is passed about houses are barricaded against the man, who, when last seen, was biting cattle.

Raising Troops for Cuba. A meeting has been held at Salem, Ind. for the purpose of raising funds to assist Truman Stewart in defraying the expenses of landing 1,000 colored troops in Cuba to assist the insurgents and was attended by 1,assist the insurgents and was attended by 1, 000 people and a satisfactory sum was the result from the sale of refresments and subscriptions. Another man is organizing troops in Georgia, and they will be shipped from Key West about October 1. Mr. Stewart is fearless young man, once a candidate for the Legislature, and is the chief promoter. Since his plans have been made public, he has received hundreds of letters from military mer and others anxious to accompany him, and many donations.

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