

MCKINLEY IT IS.

It has been a foregone conclusion for some time that William McKinley would be the nominee of the St. Louis Convention. Practically his competitors, while keeping up the appearance of a contest, gave the fight up several weeks ago, a fact which Senator Quay virtually acknowledged when he made his "mysterious" visit to Canton, and more emphatically confessed when Mr. Reed's manager, Manley, acknowledged publicly that McKinley would be nominated on first ballot. There was really no fight against him at St. Louis, for the opposition saw that Mr. Hanna had a majority of the delegates, that it was useless to contest, and therefore they fell in as gracefully as they could behind the McKinley band wagon.

Not being able to capture the nomination for a gold candidate, they centered their efforts on securing a gold platform to bind the candidate, who had the reputation of leaning too much towards silver, and in this they succeeded, because Mr. Hanna, who would have preferred a straddle on the money question, feared a revolt against his candidate after the nomination and therefore yielded.

As the gold men now have McKinley bound by the platform, they will, of course, support him as the best they can do, if not cheerfully. They can't, of course, get up much enthusiasm, for the nominee after their unmeasured criticism of his standing on the money question, and the unstinted denunciation of Mr. Hanna's corrupt methods in securing State delegations, but will be as enthusiastic as they can on the platform which in their opinion, and truly, amounts to much more than the candidates, for it is the platform after all upon which the fight must be made and the issue decided.

The plan of Mr. McKinley and his backers was to make the tariff the looming issue, but this plan was marred and practically destroyed by the gold men who brought the money question to the front and made that the issue, and hence the tariff will play only a subordinate and a very subordinate part in the campaign and at the polls in November. The gold men made the issue and compelled Mr. Hanna, as the representative of Mr. McKinley, to accept it and to stand upon it.

When they were doing that they were also exerting an influence to shape the course that the Democrats must pursue at Chicago, if there had been any doubt as to that, for as a matter of politics, if not of principle, the Democratic party cannot afford to echo the Republican platform on the money question, and drive in the rut of the Republican band wagon. This would be simply giving away our opportunity and acknowledging to the world that the same agencies which changed the Hanna McKinley programme in the eleventh hour, and captured the Republican organization, also controls the Democratic party, an acknowledgment which would be tantamount to party suicide.

As the situation now presents itself, whatever individual opinion may be on the money question, there is now for the Democrat who desires party success or hopes for it, no choice left. The party must declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver or go into the contest handicapped and with defeat staring it in the face. There is no use in trying to disguise the fact that we have a very formidable foe to confront; formidable not only in numbers but in the dollars that can command to back their ticket. In fighting the Republican party we have always had to fight money; we will have to do it again, and more of it this time than ever before; but if there be the sterling virtue in the masses of the American people that we believe there is they will triumph over this selfish money combine if the Democratic party defines it and puts itself in full accord with the people.

The ticket makers at St. Louis appropriately finished their work by giving the second place on the ticket to Mr. Hobart, of New Jersey, whose chief distinction is that he is connected with a multiplicity of stock companies and national banks, which was a very appropriate thing for a convention to do which was manipulated by stock jobbers and brokers.

President Cleveland gives the country through the New York Herald the comforting assurance that "the Democratic party is neither unpatriotic nor foolish." This is not an original discovery with Mr. Cleveland, for there are several million Democrats of the same opinion, and they show it by insisting on going back to the old Democratic landmarks on making the issue direct with the money power which controls the Republican party.

Seven thousand three hundred barrels of whiskey gone up in a big blaze in St. Louis, and about the time the convention assembled. This may account for the lack of enthusiasm that characterized the opening proceedings.

FROM A SOUTHERN STAND-POINT.

We clip the following from the New York World: Under this heading the Wilmington (N. C.) Star gives a temperate statement of the reasons why there is a strong free-silver sentiment at the South and West. It is perhaps worth while to examine the reasons in the spirit in which they are given.

The first reason is that "money is very scarce and very hard to get." And the STAR says that "the large majority of the Southern people and of the Western people have an idea (which isn't confined to the uneducated) that the free coinage of silver will add considerably to the amount of money in circulation, and that they will stand a better chance of getting some of it."

The reply to this is that money is not scarce for those who have an equivalent to give for it; and that it is never plentiful for those who have no equivalent.

The per capita circulation of money is now about \$25. In 1870 it was only \$18. There is a surplus reserve of over \$200,000,000 in the New York banks. And in all of our money lying idle or let out on short loans at very low interest rates.

But the STAR, admitting that "there is lots of money in the banks," says it is controlled by "the Eastern money kings," and that the free coinage of silver would "break up the money power of the South and West." Free coinage simply means that a mine-owner or bullion-dealer may take to the mint silver worth, say, 50 cents and get Government to put on it a dollar stamp upon it.

That is, for \$50,000 worth of silver bullion he could get \$100,000 in silver dollars. In the price of silver silver will "money kings" want these dollars, does not our North Carolina friend know that they will have the means of getting them and even of "overpaying" them that would be profitable?

Instead of "adding considerably to the amount of money in circulation," the free coinage of silver would cause a contraction of our currency even known. It would drive out of circulation, in obedience to a law which has operated with like effect in every free country in the world, all the gold coin and the gold certificates which amount to over \$600,000,000. It would likewise drive out of circulation a quarter of our currency, or the \$245,000,000 in greenbacks and the \$214,000,000 of national banknotes.

Would this contraction of more than a quarter of our currency enable the Southern and Western people to "stand a better chance" to get money? Finally, we comment to the free-silver men that the "irrepressible" and "irrefragable" propositions of Secretary Carlisle:

First—There is not a free coinage country in the world to-day that is not on a silver basis. Second—There is not a gold-standard country in the world to-day that does not use silver as one of its mediums of exchange. Third—There is not a silver-standard country in the world to-day that uses any gold as money along with silver.

Fourth—There is not a silver-standard country in the world to-day that has more than one-third as much money in circulation per capita as the United States have. This might be called a reply from an Eastern standpoint, but it is in fact no reply at all, because it is based on premises which have no foundation in fact, and on inferences based entirely on assumption. If these were admitted then the World would be right in its contention, but it is simply building a man of straw to knock him down and manufacturing its premises to draw its own conclusions.

and thus decrease the volume of the currency, nor does he believe that the free coinage of silver will give us 50-cent dollars. As far as driving gold out of the country is concerned this is a mere delusion, if entertained. Gold will not go out of the country unless there is premium enough on it to make its shipment profitable and then it will go, free coinage or no free coinage. It can't drive gold out of circulation because there is really no gold in actual circulation now. It is hoarded for speculation purposes, the circulating medium being composed exclusively of paper and subsidiary silver.

There are some other points in this reply which we shall notice tomorrow.

MINOR MENTION.

The revolt of the free silver men at St. Louis will be as nothing compared with the revolt among the people when they are asked to endorse the job put up there by the money power that controlled that convention. If the makers of that platform had contented themselves with the bimetallic declarations of 1892, with the additional pledge that the party if called into power would endeavor to bring about "international agreement," it might have maintained its consistency, but while it is in some respects an echo of the declaration of 1892, it ignores any reference to the legislation referred to in that declaration, commits the party to the gold standard, and is hence a clear departure from the position of the party four years ago, and previously, a departure which is solely attributable to the dictation of the money power which was there in force and demonstrated its powerful grip on the leaders of the Republican party. The people will understand this pledge to endeavor to secure "international agreement" as a mere piece of deception, intended to bug them, just as the reference to "international agreement," and "suitable legislation" were in the platform of 1892. We do not think the masses of the people can be successfully fooled a second time with the same old fake, although backed by a "pledge" that not one of the pledgers intended to redeem when they made it.

Now, how is the North Carolina man who is "short" to get "his share" of this money? Are they to be opened in every post-office, with the sign "Take one," "Help yourself to your cap," "The growth of peanuts or the production of cotton or corn compel the mine-owner to give up any part of his freely coined dollars in exchange for "money kings" want these dollars, does not our North Carolina friend know that they will have the means of getting them and even of "overpaying" them that would be profitable?

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SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.

For Thirty Years the Favorite Resort of the People of the Cape Fear Section.

OPEN JUNE 1st.

These justly celebrated Springs of North Carolina are beautifully located in the shade of the Blue Ridge—climate delightful, waters eminently curative for Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Vertigo, Spinal Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney Affections, Chronic Cough, Asthma, Insomnia, Debility and Skin Diseases.

Hotel Townsend, Red Springs, N. C. This famous resort is at all times open for the reception of guests.

The Mineral Springs, Ten in number and all of different analyses, and are unsurpassed for medicinal uses. No watering place on the Atlantic coast.

Offers Superior Advantages to those seeking rest and health. The large number of persons who have been RESTORED TO HEALTH at the various of the Mineral Water at this famous resort.

Hotel Townsend, Red Springs, N. C. The Mineral Hotel and Annex, Open all the Year. CHASE CITY, VA., E. M. HOLT, Proprietor.

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Boils

It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or when ever there is any indication of

Impure Blood

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, easy to take, \$2.00 a box. Seven in box, \$5.00 to \$6.50.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including flour, sugar, and other goods.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. STAR OFFICE, June 19.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 2 1/2 cents per gallon for or 2 1/2 cents for casks, and firm at 2 1/2 cents for casks.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Quiet. Hard 1.80. Yellow Dild 1.70. Virgin 1.80 per barrel.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—110. Rosin—37 1/2. Tar—34. Crude Turpentine—44.

RECEIPTS. Market firm on a basis of 7 1/2% for middling.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 45¢ per bushel of 56 pounds. Extra Prime, 50¢.

CORN—Firm. 85¢ to 90¢ per bushel.

COTTON AND NAVAL STORES. RECEIPTS. For week ended June 19, 1896.

Table showing cotton and naval stores receipts and exports for the week ended June 19, 1896.

DOMESTIC MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 19—Evening—Money on call was easy at 4 1/2% per cent.

STOCKS. Ashore and Afloat, June 19, 1896.

Table showing stock prices for ashore and afloat on June 19, 1896.

FINANCIAL. NEW YORK, June 19—Evening—Money on call was easy at 4 1/2% per cent.

COMMERICAL. NEW YORK, June 19—Evening—Cotton dull; middling July 7 1/2%.

FRUIT. NEW YORK, June 19—Evening—Cotton dull; middling July 7 1/2%.

WHEAT. NEW YORK, June 19—Evening—Cotton dull; middling July 7 1/2%.

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