

ENDS IN A BLAZE OF ENTHUSIASM

Bryan's West Virginia Tour a Splendid Success.

IT CLOSES AT WHEELING

Where He is Greeted With Bonfires and Bursting Rockets.

AN IMMENSE THROU HEAR HIM SPEAK

Speeches Were Also Made Yesterday to Great Crowds at Clarksburg and Parkersburg.

The Wheeling Speech Dealt Almost Exclusively With Imperialism.

(By the Associated Press.)

Wheeling, W. Va., September 6.—The tour of West Virginia which was begun Tuesday last by Hon. William J. Bryan, the Democratic Presidential candidate, was concluded tonight with a speech at this place. He traveled from Deer Park, by the way of making three speeches of length and two or three other brief and informal talks at such places as St. Mary's and Sistersville. As his train came into Wheeling Mr. Bryan was greeted by red bonfires and the firing of rockets in the suburbs, and the railroad for squares was lined by a mass of humanity struggling manfully to get a first glimpse of the candidate. The day's run covered about 300 miles of rough mountain railroading, which was in itself no small undertaking for hot weather. Mr. Bryan, however, held up well and appeared quite fresh when he ascended the platform at tonight's meeting and began to address the immense multitude which had assembled to hear him.

The three days' tour is regarded by Mr. Bryan and the West Virginia Democrats who have been escorting him as in every way successful from a political standpoint. He has made all told six set speeches and a number of briefer addresses and has had uniformly large audiences. The crowds at Clarksburg and Parkersburg were both most respectable in number, while tonight's meeting was exceptionally large. At the Parkersburg meeting ex-United States Senator Camden presided. He supported Palmer and Buckner four years ago. Today's meeting was held in the city park and the audience was one of the largest and most attentive that Mr. Bryan has had. The speech was devoted almost exclusively to the question of imperialism. While not holding that this was the only issue, Mr. Bryan said he did contend that it was the question of paramount importance. "This was true because this question involved the fundamental principles of our government. Discussing the title to the Philippine Islands, Mr. Bryan asked: 'Who says the Lord gave them to us?'"

To this question a voice in the crowd responded: "Mark Hanna." This response elicited a shout and Mr. Bryan replied: "While I am not prepared to deny that God does speak through the human voice, I do think that when he gets ready to speak to the American people he will choose some other mouthpiece than Mark Hanna."

He contended that under the Republican scheme for the control of the Philippines, the people of those islands necessarily become subjects as they could not be citizens under these plans, and there was no place under a republican form of Government for a subject. He charged the Republican party with lack of sympathy with the Boers, which was a new experience for that party, for never before in its history had the party failed to take a position in favor of a republic struggling for liberty. The present attitude was, Mr. Bryan said, the fear that if this country should take a position favorable to the Boers, the British Parliament might declare for the Philippines. In this speech Mr. Bryan discussed more fully than at any time before the charge that he had secured the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain. On this question he said:

"My friends, I want to call your attention to one argument that the Republican party seems more fond of making, than it does of making any argument in defense of imperialism. The main argument that I have been hearing in defense of imperialism is that I helped to ratify the treaty. Republicans give me too much credit when they say I secured the ratification of the treaty. I have not yet found a single Senator who has publicly declared that he voted for the treaty because I wanted him to, but Senator Wellington has said that he voted for the treaty because the President asked him to, and promised that the Philippine Islands should not be held permanently if the treaty was ratified, so that if you attempt to prove that I am responsible for the treaty you cannot do it, but you can prove by Senator Wellington that the treaty would not have been ratified but for the promise of your President. But I will say that if the Republican party will not assume the responsibility for the ratification of the treaty, I will do it myself. (Great applause.) I favored the ratification of the treaty. I was not a Senator and did not have a vote. I do not know that my voice changed one single vote, but I am willing to waive all that and I am willing to assume the responsibility for the ratification of the treaty, but, Republicans, you must assume the responsibility for making the treaty and for everything that has happened since that treaty was ratified. That treaty might have given independence to the Filipinos when it gave independence to the Cubans. I believe that it should have given independence to them when it gave independence to the Cubans and if when it was made through the action of

the President the treaty had given independence to the Filipinos as it gave independence to the Cubans, not one drop of American blood would have been shed in the Philippine Islands from that time to this. (Applause.) You ask who is responsible for the shedding of American blood in the Philippine Islands, and I say that that party is responsible for the shedding of blood that was responsible for a treaty that made freemen of Cubans and tried to make vassals of the Filipinos. (Great applause.) When that treaty came to the Senate it had to be met and there were three things that might be done: "First, the treaty could be ratified; second, it could be amended, if there were votes enough in favor of the amendment; third, it could be rejected. It could not be amended because there were not votes enough, and if any Republican tells you that that treaty could have been amended in the Senate I want you to remember that when the Bacon resolution came before the Senate it met with a tie vote and the vote of the Republican Vice-President defeated it. I did all I could to get the Bacon resolution passed, and what Republican will say that I could have got the treaty amended when I could not get the resolution passed that promised independence to the Filipinos. (Great applause.)

"There, we were compelled to either accept the treaty or reject it. What did a rejection of the treaty mean? It meant one of two things, either the President would have to call the new Senate together, which was overwhelmingly Republican, and then secure a ratification from the new Senate or else he would have had to appoint a new commission to make a new treaty if it had been rejected. If on the fourth day of February the President had called the new Senate together on the fourth day of March, and had the treaty ratified by the new Senate, then the delay would have done no good. But suppose he appointed a commission to make a new treaty, who could tell what complication might arise while the new treaty was being made? If those who opposed imperialism had rejected the treaty, they would have become responsible for all that might have happened before the new treaty could have been ratified. We have seen the Republican party win in the campaign of 1898 by holding out to the people the plea that the nation might be discredited while it dealt with a foreign nation, and if a new commission had been sent abroad it would have prolonged the contest and it might have carried it into a Presidential campaign; then there would have been no question before the people upon which their judgment could have been taken.

"When you accepted the treaty you ended the war and I believed then and still believe that this nation, acting alone, could do by itself everything that it could have forced from Spain. I favored the ratification of the treaty, not because it was good, but because it was easier to correct its mistakes by legislation than by diplomacy. Lincoln in appealing to the South said, 'Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?' Was it easier to make the treaty with Spain give independence to the Filipinos than it was to give them independence by act of our own people? I preferred to let the American people give independence to the Philippine people than ask an unfriendly people to do so. Whenever you hear a Republican say that I am responsible for the ratification of the treaty I want you to listen and see if he adds that I also favored a resolution promising independence to the Filipinos and you will listen in vain. The Republican who charges me with helping to ratify the treaty is not honest enough to tell you at the same time that I favored a resolution that would have prevented bloodshed in the Philippine Islands, and made them our friends instead of our enemies. I resigned my commission in the army on the tenth day of December, that day the treaty was signed. It was accepted on the 12th of December. On the 13th day of December I gave out an interview. It was published in the papers on the morning of the 14th so that the interview appeared two days after my resignation was accepted, and in that interview I pointed out that it was better to ratify the treaty and declare this nation's purpose by resolution, which would promise independence to the Filipinos and end the war, than to reject the treaty. What Republican is honest enough to meet that last proposition and then say that I was wrong in the light of the Bacon resolution. If the Bacon resolution had passed, we would not have had war today in the Philippines, because that was commenced a month before a shot was fired. Republicans, you are responsible for the defeat of the Bacon resolution. It was your Vice-President who cast the deciding vote, and from that day to this you have never promised independence to the Filipinos, and you who prevented the promise of independence, are responsible for the conditions that now exist. Don't say that you have not had time. When Congress met you had time to give to the national banks a monopoly of your paper money, but you didn't have time to promise independence to the Filipinos. You had time to turn over the government to those who used it for private gain but you have not had time to stop the war in the Philippine Islands and return to the Declaration of Independence. You Republicans are very much afraid of a fifty cent dollar but you are not afraid of the 85 per cent citizen that you have made in Porto Rico. You are very much afraid that we cannot maintain the parity between gold and silver, but you do not worry about the difficulty of maintaining the parity between the citizens here and the citizens in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands."

The meeting here tonight was held on the wharf. How many thousand people were there would be impossible to say but there were quite as many as could hear his voice, which has lost none of its power of penetration. Mr. Bryan spoke for an hour and three quarters, making this the longest speech he has delivered during the campaign. At the beginning of the speech a slight rain was falling, but it did not have the effect of driving the crowd away.

Mr. Bryan's introduction attacked the Republican party vigorously, charging it with dodging all current issues. Much of

the speech was devoted to the trust question. On this subject, Mr. Bryan said: "The Republican party does not discuss the trust question. When the Republican party brags about existing conditions, just remember that the trust condition is the main condition that it brags about. The Republican party has been in power for nearly four years and yet more trusts have been organized in the last three and a half years than were organized in all the previous history of the United States. (Applause.)

"And yet, when you talk to the people about trusts, the only answer the Republicans make is there is great prosperity, but it is always somewhere else, in some other country. "If you will take Dun's report you will find that every month in 1900 shows more failures than the same month the year before, and you will find factories are being closed and wages reduced."

He declared that all the talk about the enormous prosperity of the country is not true. Even if true there were greater questions than a full dinner pail. This argument of the hog trough was a slander on workmen, who he believed could see far enough ahead to say what militarism meant for them. As a remedy for the trusts he would squeeze the water out and put on the free list articles monopolized by trusts.

MR. BRYAN AT CLARKSBURG. He Shows the Republican Claim of General Prosperity Unsound.

(By the Associated Press.)

Clarksburg, W. Va., September 6.—This place had the honor of entertaining the Democratic Presidential candidate for a few hours today. The county fair of this (Harrison) county, is in progress and Mr. Bryan was received at the fair grounds. The announcement of his coming had been made throughout this entire section of the country, and as a consequence his admirers had come from far and near to see and hear him. The crowd was large, and the enthusiasm manifested upon the appearance of the candidate was regarded as an excellent indication of the favor in which he is held in the community. The train was an hour late, but the crowd awaited Mr. Bryan's arrival with patience and good will. The coming was greeted with cheers, throngs being present at the railroad station to grasp the candidate by the hand and escort him to the meeting place. The town was in holiday attire. The accommodations at Clarksburg were poor and the meeting badly managed. There were no press accommodations and the representatives of the newspapers apparently regarded as suspicious characters. They occupied seats on the ground and wrote upon their knees. The meeting was held in Daymont Grove, near the fair grounds. The crowd faced Mr. Bryan from a high hillside, fronting the speakers' stand, located at the foot of the hill. The community has a tendency towards Republicanism and Mr. Bryan's speech was an appeal to Republicans to investigate party questions. "You can't always tell the character of an egg from the outside appearance," he said, "and I want you Republicans to examine the inside of your egg and see whether it is as fresh as it may seem to be on the outside." He thought many men too much inclined to follow the party platform without giving the subject any independent thought of their own, and he was sure that sufficient investigation would convince them of the insincerity and inconsistency of the Republican party. They would find this to be true on the financial, trust and foreign and military questions. When asked to explain their positions they would invariably fall back on the plea of prosperity. With the Republicans prosperity like charity covers a multitude of sins. As for the prosperity of which we hear so much it was like the milk sickness of the old time; it was always in the next country.

Mr. Bryan again instanced the reports of his big oat crop and used them as an illustration of the fallacious reports of the prosperous condition of the country. He declared that his farm had received so much advertising that if he could turn the farm into soap he would be sure of a greater fortune out of it than he was under the present conditions. He again elaborated the statement that the cost of necessary articles of consumption had increased out of proportion to the increase in the cost of labor, and he quoted the reports that commercial failures were growing more and more frequent.

Speaking of imperialism, Mr. Bryan said the question had not yet been passed upon by the people, who were now to have their first opportunity to record their views upon the subject. The President only had taken a position; the judiciary and Congress had done nothing; hence the importance of due consideration of the subject before it was too late. He instanced the Porto Rican bill as an illustration of what the Republican party would do in other cases. In that case the party had assumed itself superior to the Constitution, and the President endorsed this position. The meeting closed a few minutes past twelve o'clock and Mr. Bryan left shortly afterwards for Parkersburg, where he is to speak this afternoon.

THE NEGOTIN'S BOILER EXPLODES.

The Captain and Twelve of the Crew of the Steamer Perish.

Vienna, September 6.—The boiler of the Danubian steamer Negotin exploded near Kladovo, and the captain and twelve of the crew perished.

The N. C. Pine Association.

(By the Associated Press.)

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 6.—The North Carolina Pine Association, controlling all the large lumber mills in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, met at the Atlantic Hotel today with President John L. Roper in the chair, and a fair attendance. The lumber conditions were reported as more promising than a month ago; the stock on hand less and the output curtailed. The association resolved to make no change in the present prices of lumber.

DUGH'S RESTAURANT WILL, IN THE

future, run through the entire night.

MEN AND HORSES GO DOWN IN A HEAP

Serious Accident Mars Racing at Sheepshead.

ONE OF THE BOYS MAY DIE

The Pride Wins the First Race by a Head.

BELLARIO FIRST IN GOLDEN ROD STAKES

On the Diamond St. Louis Gave New York a Drubbing, Philadelphia Walked Over

Chicago, and Cincinnati was Left by Boston.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 6.—An unfortunate accident which may result seriously in the case of one jockey, marred the racing at Sheepshead Bay today. Three horses went down in a heap at the last furlong pole in the first race and the only wonder is that their riders were not killed. The field was well straightened out in the stretch when Unsightly, ridden by Knight, fell. Beverage, with Wedderstrand up, turned a complete somersault over him, and Elnus, with Murphy up, also plunged into the struggling mass. When the dust had cleared away the three boys were seen lying on the track. Wedderstrand was only stunned and showed his nerve by riding again in the fifth race. Knight had his shoulder sprained, but later was able to go home. Murphy lay all the afternoon in an unconscious condition and appears to have sustained a fracture of the skull. The Prize, favorite for the race, won by a head from Elnus, the well backed second choice. The weather was uncomfortably warm, but a good sized crowd was on hand and enjoyed some high class sport. Bellario won the Golden Rod Stakes after a pretty race through the stretch with Alard Scheek and Demurrer. The Omnium Handicap went to Potente at long odds. Summary:

First, 6 1/2 furlongs: The Prize, 2 to 1; won; Elnus, 7 to 1 and even, second; Carbuncle, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:19 2-5.
 Second, one mile: Confalon, 3 to 2; won; Flaunt, 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Toddy, 9 to 10, third. Time, 1:40 1-5.
 Third, The Golden Rod Stakes, 6 1/2 furlongs: (On turf), Bellario, 9 to 10; won; Alard Scheek, 5 to 2, second; Demurrer, 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:21 3-5.
 Fourth, The Omnium Handicap, 1 1/2 miles: Potente, 8 to 1; won; Decanter, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Andronicus, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:52 4-5.
 Fifth, 5/8 furlongs: All Green, 6 to 1; won; Silverdale, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Dublin, 3 to 1 and even, third. Time, 1:08.
 Sixth, 1 3-16 miles: (On turf), Maximo Gomez, even, won; Compensation, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Alsike, 100 to 1, third. Time, 2:01 1-5.

YESTERDAY ON THE DIAMOND.

(By Associated Press.)

Philadelphia, September 6.—The home team indulged in a battling matinee today and made everything in the hit line from a scorching hunt to a clean home run. Philadelphia was aided considerably in part getting by some weird fielding on the part of Chicago.

Score: R. H. E. Chicago..... 2 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—5 8 7 Philadelphia... 3 0 0 0 5 2 1 x—20 25 1 Batteries: Callahan and Donahue; Dexter; Bernhard, McFarland and Jacklitsch and Fraser. Time 2:40. Umpire, Emslie. Attendance 2,212.

Brooklyn, September 6.—In the Brooklyn-Pittsburg game today a muffed throw by Daly threw Kennedy up in the air in the second inning and four men were sent around the bases by wild pitching and a couple of hits. Kitson then went in and was batted hard. The Pittsburgs played a superb fielding game. The game was called in the eighth inning on account of darkness.

Score: R. H. E. Pittsburg..... 0 4 1 1 0 0 3 0—9 13 0 Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—3 12 0 Batteries: Leever and Zimmer; Kennedy, Kitson and Farrell. Time 2:04. Umpire, O'Day. Attendance 1,400.

New York, September 6.—The New York and St. Louis ball teams gave about the worst exhibition at the Polo grounds today that has been seen there in some time. Score: R. H. E. St. Louis..... 5 0 3 0 2 1 0—11 10 2 New York..... 1 0 0 0 2 1 0—4 4 7 Batteries: Sudhoff and Robinson; Doherty, Matthews and Bowerman. Umpire Gaffney. Time 1:50. Attendance 1,000.

Boston, September 6.—Boston whitewashed Cincinnati today. Both teams played listlessly at the bat and in the field. The game was called in the seventh inning on account of darkness. Attendance 850. Score: R. H. E. Boston..... 0 1 2 0 0 2—5 10 1 Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 8 4 Batteries: Lewis and Clarke, Scott and Peitz. Time 1:50. Umpire, Snyder.

Oppose the Prayer Chain.

Chicago, September 6.—The general officers of the national W. C. T. U met today at headquarters at Evanston. Among other matters discussed was the prayer chain inaugurated by some of the members of the Indiana W. C. T. U. for the defeat of President McKinley at the coming election. They were unanimous in regretting this action and will not co-operate with the plan.

Union Miners Go Out.

(By the Associated Press.)

Middlesboro, Ky., September 6.—All the mines in this district shut down today, the miners' union having ordered the men out until the conference scheduled for September 10th, when an agreement will probably be reached and a scale fixed for the coming year. Five companies in the Coal Creek Jellico district have already signed the agreement.

RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL FAVORED BY FRANCE

(Continued from first page.)

was dispatched. It appeared, however, from General Barry's report that the boxes are still cutting the wires between Tien Tsin and Pekin, and the messages received today from the Chinese capital show no improvement in the rate of transmission over those received before the completion of the new cable. It is expected that the new reinforcements of foreign troops steadily pouring into Pekin by way of Taku and Tien Tsin will be able to clear the line of communication completely of these wire cutters and that the military telegraph lines will be kept open, giving rapid communication with the outer world. Mr. Goodnow has cabled from Shanghai that all of the marines were withdrawn from Amoy last Friday, a matter of news that has been anticipated in the press dispatches, but which is recorded officially here for the first time. It appears that the commander of the Castine was instructed not to land marines, so the United States was not represented in the landing parties.

TROOPS READY FOR WINTER.

No Communication With Chinese Officials Since August 28th.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, September 6.—The War Department today received the following: "Taku. (No date). "Adjutant General, Washington. "Pekin, August 28.—The officers and soldiers of the China relief expedition send thanks to the President and Secretary of War for message of congratulation. Formal entry of the palace grounds made today at 8 o'clock, salute of 21 guns being at the south and north gates. Troops of all nations participated, the United States by a battalion 350 strong composed of details from each organization present at taking of city. Palace vacant with exception of about 300 servants. General Barry for Manila today. Danish cable Shanghai to Taku open for business, connect without wire.

"CHAPPEE."

(Signed) "BARRY."

Also the following: "Taku. (No date). "Adjutant General, Washington.

"All quiet Pekin. Supplies promptly unloaded, forwarded when dispositions determined. All supplies received. Troops comfortable winter. No communication Chinese officials after August 28th. James H. Wilson, Brigadier General of Volunteers, goes Pekin tonight. Rockhill Shanghai. Telegraphic communication Pekin, Tien Tsin bad. Extreme heat ended. All condition satisfactory. Go Nagasaki tomorrow, take first transport Manila. (Signed) "BARRY."

General Barry goes to Manila to assume the duties of Chief of Staff to General MacArthur.

ROCKHILL DENIES INTERVIEW.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The State Department this afternoon issued the following:

"A cablegram has been received from Mr. W. W. Rockhill, dated Shanghai, September 5th, in which he authorized the Department to deny emphatically and categorically the statement made in certain newspapers relating to an interview alleged to have given by him. The only interview he has ever given related strictly to the circular of July 3rd. He states that no merchant vessel will be sailing from Shanghai for several days."

The Associated Press interview with Mr. Rockhill, dated Shanghai, September 2nd, was sent from Shanghai by cable after having been carefully prepared by a trusted staff correspondent of the Associated Press at present at Shanghai.

FORCES LANDED AT TAKU.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—The German Vice Admiral at Taku telegraphs that Captain Pohl, in his report from Pekin says the impression he formed on marching through the imperial palace reception halls and rooms August 28th was "dirty and neglect." No treasures, he adds, were observed. The report now is that the Dowager Empress fled from Pekin during the morning of August 15th.

The German Admiral further reports that all forces landed at Taku up to August 25th were as follows: German officers, 91; men, 3,150; guns, 6; horses, 544.

American officers, 181; men, 5,427; guns, 17; horses, 1,239.

British officers, 218; men, 6,740; guns, 25; horses, 1,897.

French officers, 192; men, 5,186; guns, 37; horses, 570.

Italian officers, 26; men, 552; guns, 1; horses, 10.

Austrian officers, 16; men, 272; guns, 2; horses, 80.

The details of the Russian and Japanese forces landed were not available when the dispatch was sent.

A dispatch received in Berlin from Shanghai, under current date says that two companies of Germans landed today and a British band of music and marched through the foreign concessions to their quarters.

RIOTS AGAINST CHRISTIANS.

Washington, September 6.—The Japanese Legation was informed today by cable by the Foreign Office at Tokio of the receipt of a dispatch from the Japanese consul at Amoy, stating that the riots against native Christians in Chang Chow and Lung Chi have assumed serious proportions. The city gates in six adjoining districts have been completely closed, and Yung, Taot of the locality, having been disgraced on the ground of unpopularity, has been succeeded by Chen, Taot of Amoy, who will proceed to Chang Chow as soon as the present troubles at Amoy are settled.

Tell your secret to your servant and you promote him to the position of master.

"Put Money In Thy Purse."
Nobody suffering from brain-fog, lack of energy, or "that tired feeling" ever puts money in his purse. Lassitude and listlessness come from impure, sluggish blood that simply oozes through the veins. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure and gives it life, vigor and vim.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

LIND RENOMINATED

Democrats and Populists Fuse in Minnesota.

The State is Aroused. One of the Most Enthusiastic Conventions in All Its History.

(By the Associated Press.)

St. Paul, Minn., September 6.—Fusion was effected between the Minnesota Democrats and Populists today, and a full State ticket was named, headed by Governor John Lind. An electoral ticket was also endorsed by the two conventions.

The Democratic convention was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings of the party ever held in Minnesota. Nearly every one of the 1,140 delegates was in his seat. Governor Lind's nomination to succeed himself was made by acclamation with a roar.

The platform renews allegiance to the national Democracy and its principles, rejoices in the nomination of Bryan and Stevenson, condemns the Porto Rican tariff, extends sympathy to the Boer republics in South Africa, and condemns the Republicans for not expressing sympathy with them; condemns the high protective tariff as productive of trusts, approves the efforts of organized labor for a shorter working day, very strongly endorses the administration of Governor Lind in all particulars and demands that the gross earnings tax on railroads be increased to four per cent.

The ticket was ratified tonight by a mass meeting of the two conventions, addressed by Governor Lind.

NANSEN'S RECORD ECLIPSED.

The Duke of Abruzzi's Arctic Expedition Returns to Norway.

(By the Associated Press.)

Christiana, September 6.—A telegram from Tromsø, in reporting the return of Stella Polare with the Duke of Abruzzi's Arctic expedition on board, says the Stella Polare reached a point in latitude 86.33 north, thus penetrating further north than Dr. Nansen's record. The Stella Polare remained fast in the ice for eleven months. The pressure stove in her sides, making a hole 15 inches in breadth. Her machinery was also damaged.

The members of the expedition suffered many hardships and were compelled to eat their sledges dogs. A Norwegian engineer and two Italians, members of the expedition, perished.

Dr. Nansen who returned from his expedition to the Arctic regions in August, 1896, reported that he left his vessel, the Fram, March 14th, 1895, in 84 degrees north latitude and traversed the polar sea to a point 86 degrees, 14 minutes north, situated north of the new Siberian Islands. This was a point four degrees farther north than any previous explorer had reached.

ON THE FORTY-NINTH BALLOT.

J. C. Buxton is Nominated by Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Lenoir, N. C., Sept. 6.—The Eighth District Congressional convention met at 4 o'clock, Hon. R. A. Doughton was made temporary chairman. All the counties were large ly represented. Hon. E. B. Jones, of Forsyth, was elected permanent chairman. Graves, of Surry; Todd, of Ashe; Buxton, of Forsyth; Newlan, of Caldwell, and Lovell, of Watauga, were placed in nomination. Three ballots were taken without result. The convention then adjourned until 8 o'clock.

The delegation is composed of the finest representative men of the district. When the convention reassembled the fight was renewed, ballot after ballot being taken without result. At last, on the forty-ninth ballot, after an exciting struggle of three hours, J. C. Buxton, of Forsyth, was nominated and the convention adjourned.

TO BAR OUT OUR SPOT COTTON.

Proposal to be Brought Before Cotton Spinners Federation Today.

(By the Associated Press.)

Manchester, Sept. 6.—Much interest is felt in tomorrow's meeting of the Lancashire spinners, convened by the Federation of Cotton Spinners, at which a proposal will be brought forward to discontinue buying American spot cotton. Since the announcement was made that such a conference would be held there has been a rush upon the smaller stocks of cotton in the hands of Liverpool brokers. Today's sales advanced from 3,000 to 15,000 bales, with the result that no more than 100,000 bales are left.

Cotton has not been so scarce before since the days of the American Civil War. The purchasers are chiefly employers having large contracts on hand.

Census Returns of Cities.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 6.—The Census Bureau today announced the population of Trenton, N. J., to be 73,307, a gain of 15,849, or 27.58 per cent.

Atlantic City, N. J., 27,838, gain 14,783, or 113.24 per cent.

Mobile, Ala., 38,469, gain 7,393, or 23.79 per cent.

Lincoln, Neb., 40,169, loss 14,985, or 27.17 per cent.

Galveston, Texas, 37,709, gain 8,705, or 29.93 per cent.

Peoria, Ills., 56,100, gain 15,076, or 36.75 per cent.

Nashville, Tenn., 80,865, gain 4,697, or 6.17 per cent.

Kansas City Platform Endorsed.

(By the Associated Press.)

Salt Lake City, Utah, September 6.—The Democratic State convention today adopted a platform heartily endorsing the Kansas City platform and nominees. Special mention is made of imperialism, silver and trusts, and the platform deplores the return of certain Utah Republicans "who fought their party for principle in 1896 and have since become its apologists and devotees."