

The News and Observer

Leads all North Carolina Daily Papers in Both News and Circulation

YALE LOWERS THE COLORS OF HARVARD.

Sons of Eli Rush to Victory in the Varsity.

WIN BY FOUR LENGTHS.

In the Four-Oared Race Harvard Triumphs.

THE FRESHMAN CONTEST A DEAD HEAT.

Yale's Crew Were Leading When With a Magnificent Burst Harvard Leaped Along-side and Judges Were Forced to Call It a Draw.

(By the Associated Press.) New London, June 26.—Rowing within ten seconds of record time, the Yale Varsity crew this afternoon lowered the colors of the fastest eight the Harvard has yet produced. Yale won by four boat lengths. Yale's time was 20:20, Harvard's 20:33. In the four oared race the colors of Harvard were borne to the front. The Cambridge four won by 2 1/2 lengths.

In the freshmen race Yale's crew led over the last mile until within a few feet of the finish, where the Harvard crew, by a magnificent spurt, jumped their shell up even with the blue. The judges were compelled to decide that the race was a draw.

Twenty-five thousand people saw the Elis row to victory in the big Varsity race. But while the crowd was great, it was the presence of President Roosevelt which made the crowd unique in the history of Yale and Harvard races. The President saw the finish of all three races from aboard the Dolphin, which was anchored just above the finish line. He declined the invitation of the regatta committee to go aboard Cornelius Vanderbilt's launch, the Mirage, preferring, he said, to remain aboard the Dolphin, where he could be with his family. The eyes of 25,000 people meanwhile searched yacht after yacht in the hope of a glimpse of the President.

After a stormy night and a morning which seemed to mean postponement of the races until Friday, the afternoon finally became a cloudless day of almost perfect weather for shell racing. The wind blew quartering on the course from the northwest, but with the exception of the varsity four oar race the crews could not have had much better water. More yachts than ever before in the quarter of a century of Yale and Harvard races on the broad Thames were anchored along the last mile and a half of the course, forming a solid avenue and filling the river from bank to bank. Glorious tinge of colors which above the blue waters of the Thames made a beautiful picture against the cloudless sky. The closeness of the varsity race brought out the greatest crowd of Yale and Harvard graduates and undergraduates that has ever come to New London, while the presence of the President brought to the people for many miles around the Thames. Rough water necessitated the postponement of the varsity race from four until six o'clock. The varsity four oar race was rowed a few minutes before three o'clock. The wind at this time was blowing a gale, and referee William A. Melkham decided to postpone the freshmen race and also to postpone the varsity race. The long observation trains on either bank of the river lay alongside of the starting flag. Filled from end to end, not an empty seat, two big trains bearing over 5,000 people were bright with the gowns of pretty women and the colors of Harvard and Yale.

The enthusiasm on the observation train was so great that the referee had to signal to the crowd to keep quiet so that the crews might hear the pistol shot. At 6:09 the pistol was fired and the two big shells leaped away from their stake boats. Harvard got the best of the start, and in ten strokes had the nose of her shell a quarter of a length ahead of the blue's boat.

Harvard started at 36 strokes to the minute, Yale at 32. By the end of the first half mile Harvard had driven her stroke to 34, while Yale still held her's at 34. At the half mile flag the boats were almost even. Over the next half mile the race was a desperate struggle between two powerful crews. The boats zigzagged for a minute and a half and then the blue shell began to creep ahead. Yale reached the first mile flag in 5:04, two seconds before Harvard. The Elis were two-thirds of a length ahead.

The two mile flag Yale was leading Harvard by four seconds. Yale's time was 10:11; Harvard's 10:15. Whistles and sirens at the Navy Yard shrieked out a welcome to the oarsmen as they swung down over the next half mile. Yale eased up a bit on her stroke and dropped it down to 31. Harvard seeing Yale relax jumped her's up to 34.

At the three mile flag Yale led by two good lengths, her time being 15:10 and Harvard 15:16. Then Yale raised her stroke up to 32 and Harvard in a desperate effort to hold her own kept her's at 34. There was very little difference in the power in the two boats but between the two strokes there was a decided difference. Yale did her work with more ease than Harvard.

The crews entered the long avenue of yachts in grand style. Harvard's coxswain dashed a little water in the face of McGraw, who was rowing up to the limit of his power. Little by little Yale increased her lead until at the 3 1/2 mile flag she was nine full seconds ahead of Harvard.

It was now a spurt for the last half mile of the race. Yale raised her stroke to 33 and then to 34. Harvard held hers at 34 for a minute but had to drop it at last to 32. The Harvard coxswain made a bad mess of his steering over this last mile of the race.

Long before the crews reached the 3 1/2 mile flag it was apparent that Jackson steered his eight miles almost squarely into the flagpost, so that the oars hanged against it and the oarsmen lost the benefit of two or three seconds of time. Suddenly the flag dropped for Yale. The blue's time was 20:20, just ten seconds slower than the record made by the famous Yale crew of 1888.

Harvard's time was 20:33, which gave to Yale the victory by four good boat lengths. Just as the finish flag fell and Yale's men stopped rowing, Waterman, the bow in the Yale boat, dropped limp over the side of the shell. He finally got into his seat and rowed over to the launch with the rest of the men. Harvard's oarsmen were all literally pumped out at the finish.

The story of the freshmen race is easily told for the first mile. The Yale eight got away at 34 strokes to the minute, Harvard at 36. The Yale boys got the best of the start and held it.

Just beyond the mile flag the Harvard boys began to spurt. Little by little they cut down Yale's lead until at the mile and a half flag they were leading Yale.

The Harvard boys put their stroke up to 36 and Yale raised hers to 37, in one of the grandest fights ever seen on any river between freshmen crews. The flags at the finish dropped and no one could tell which had dropped first. The watches made it a dead heat in 10:13, and a moment later the judges announced that the race was a draw. The Yale freshmen had rowed the two miles in just two seconds slower time than the Yale varsity.

The four oared race was a victory for Harvard from the very start. The Harvard four got the lead at the crack of the pistol and never lost it, leading by a trifle over two lengths at the finish. Harvard's time was 11:19 1/2; Yale's 11:25 1/2.

(By the Associated Press.) Little Rock, Ark., June 26.—Two separate Republican State conventions were held here today as the result of factional differences. One convention nominated Charles D. Greaves, of Hot Springs, for governor, and protested by resolution against what it terms the "unfair practices and methods of the so-called Republican Central Committee" and the "arbitrary dictation of boss rule, otherwise known as Claytonism."

The other convention called the regular assembly, met this afternoon and busied itself in the appointment of committees. It received a telegram of cordial greeting from General Powell Clayton, Ambassador to Mexico. Clayton's name was cheered by the regulars. He was re-elected a member at large of the State committee.

After the transaction of routine business recess was taken till 8 p. m. The convention that nominated Greaves for governor adopted a platform which endorses the administration of President Roosevelt and pledges his support, "in the continuance of our national prosperity and the maintenance at home and abroad of the nation's honor."

"Should he be the Republican standard bearer in 1904," the platform continues, "we pledge an increased Republican vote from the State of Arkansas."

It endorses the Cuban reciprocity views of President Roosevelt, favors immediate building of an inter-oceanic canal and endorses the efforts of the national administration to enforce the provision of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, June 26.—The American yacht, Uncle Sam, owned by Francis E. Riggs, of New York, won the first of the international special class races here today, the stars and stripes crossing the line eight minutes ahead of all other flags.

(By the Associated Press.) Richmond, Va., June 26.—One of the car sheds of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company, in which there were many winter trolley cars, was destroyed by fire today. Loss about \$50,000, insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

(By the Associated Press.) Roanoke, Va., June 26.—A freight train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad was wrecked ten miles west of here today by the breaking of a car wheel. Forty box cars were wrecked and two white tramps who were stealing a ride were killed. They have not been identified. None of the trainmen were hurt.

(By the Associated Press.) London, June 26.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 11 o'clock tonight. "The King has passed a fairly comfortable day and has maintained his strength. There is a returning desire for food which has been very carefully given. There has been some return of pain in the wound."

(By the Associated Press.) London, June 26.—The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 6:15 p. m.: "His Majesty passed a good day and has taken nourishment well. He is less weak and his temperature is now normal."

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BRIGHTER REPORTS FROM THE PALACE

The King Passes a Fairly Comfortable Day.

AND GROWS STRONGER.

But There is Some Return of Pain in the Wound.

THE DESIRE FOR FOOD CAREFULLY MET

Edward Reads Telegrams of Inquiry and Receives Members of the Royal Family.

The Public Greatly Pleased With His Progress.

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HOUSE VOTES FOR PHILIPPINE BILL

One Hundred and Forty-One to Ninety-Seven.

ON THIS VOTE IT PASSES.

Conferees' Report on Panama Route Agreed to by Senate.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED

Bailey Protests Against Appropriations for Buffalo and Charleston Expositions, But Afterwards Withdraws His Protest.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, June 26.—At 8 o'clock tonight, at the end of a nine-hour session and of a debate lasting night and day for a week, the House passed the Philippine Civil bill practically as it came from the committee. It was a party vote—141-97—with the exception of Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, who voted with the Democrats. The minority substitute for the establishment of a temporary government in the islands and their permanent independence as soon as a stable government could be established, was defeated, 85 to 136.

The debate during the day was at times of a lively character. The Democrats offered a multitude of amendments, but all were voted down, including one offered by Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, to prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude in the islands. The greatest interest attached to an amendment offered by Mr. McCall (Republican) of Massachusetts, to the end of the bill to declare the policy of the United States to be to develop the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government and pledging the faith of the United States to grant them self-government. He supported an amendment in an eloquent speech and the Democrats challenged their political adversaries to declare their future policy. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, said it would be unwise to mortgage the future by making such a declaration now and the latter quoted Governor Taft as saying that such a promise now would tend to prevent the pacification of the islands. The amendment was lost, 89 to 128. It was a strict party vote except for Mr. McCall and Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, who voted with the Democrats for the amendment.

Before the consideration of the Philippine bill was resumed today the House by a vote of 252-8 adopted the conference report on the Isthmian Canal bill, thus accepting in toto the Senate bill. The bill now goes to the President.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, June 26.—Admiral Dewey made a statement before the Senate Committee on the Philippines today concerning the early operations at Manila when he was in command of the American naval forces in the Philippine waters. The admiral's statement contributed an important addition to the history of the surrender of the city of Manila. This consisted of a positive statement by the admiral to the effect that the city had been surrendered to him at the time that the Spanish fleet was sunk and that when the city did surrender it was in pursuance of a definite understanding between himself and the Spanish governor general.

Admiral Dewey said that during the naval engagement several guns had been fired at him from the shore batteries, and that as soon as the Spanish squadron was destroyed he steamed toward the city, sending word to the governor that if another shot was fired from the shore he would fire upon the city. "The governor replied," the admiral went on, "that if I did not fire upon the city the shore batteries would remain silent. The Spanish flag was not taken down, but white flags were raised.

"It was a surrender, and if I had had with me 5,000 troops with which to occupy the city I could have taken it and held it. I anchored my ships under his guns 2,000 yards and lay there twenty-four hours. During that time the governor general sent word to me several times that he wanted to surrender to me—to the navy. I could not entertain his proposition of a formal surrender, because of the lack of troops to take possession of the city."

Admiral Dewey then told of the arrival at Manila of Aguinaldo, saying he had come from Hong Kong on the revenue cutter McCulloch, and that upon his reporting to him on his flagship he had told him to go ashore and organize his army. Accordingly Aguinaldo had landed, but he came back a few hours afterward apparently discouraged and asked leave of absence in order to go to Japan. The admiral said that he dissuaded him from pursuing this course and urged him not to give up. He advised him further to continue his efforts outside the American lines and gave him seven-

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, June 26.—During the comparatively brief time the Senate was in session today Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, presented the conference report on the Isthmian Canal Bill, the House conferees accepting the Senate substitute. On motion of the Alabama Senator the report was agreed to without comment.

The General Deficiency Bill, the last of the big supply measures, was passed practically without debate. A slight protest was made against the appropriations of \$500,000 for the Buffalo Exposition and \$160,000 for the Charleston (S. C.) Exposition, but finally they were included in the bill. The measure also carries \$45,000 for the payment of the expenses of the last illness and death of President McKinley, that amount including the pay of the physicians.

When the appropriations of \$500,000 for the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition and \$160,000 for the Charleston (S. C.) Exposition were reached Mr. Bailey, of Texas, protested. He insisted that if Congress should meet the present demands it would be called upon to meet a still greater deficit in the St. Louis Exposition. He thought it was a gross misapplication of public money.

Other Senators, Mr. Hale, Mr. Spooner and Mr. Teller, while they sympathized with Mr. Bailey's views, thought that the calamity which had befallen the people...

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ty-five Mauser rifles and some ammunition. "We had a common enemy," said the admiral, "and I wanted his help."

The admiral said he paid no attention to Aguinaldo's first proclamation of independence of the Filipinos. Speaking of Aguinaldo's military operations he said he did wonderfully in whipping the Spanish.

Admiral Dewey said emphatically that he never had recognized Aguinaldo's government; nor did he salute Aguinaldo's flag; he never called Aguinaldo "general," but addressed him as "Don Emilio."

The admiral said he had never given the Philippine republic the slightest recognition, that he had no authority to do so, and did not consider it an organized government. He said the Spaniards were fearful of the Filipinos entering Manila and therefore surrendered to him in advance. He said there was no need for the loss of a man in the capture of the city. No gun would have been fired but for the desire of the governor, who said his honor demanded that a few shots be fired, "so I had to fire and kill a few people," said the admiral, but the Spaniards did not fire because he (Dewey) had warned them not to do so.

Admiral Dewey added that he was pleased to supply the committee with this history. It had, he said, never been printed, and he had been reserving it with the view of writing the story himself.

He did not believe the Filipinos could have taken the city unaided, but the Spaniards were greatly demoralized. On cross-examination by Senator Patterson, the admiral said he never received a letter from Consul Pratt telling him he must cooperate with Aguinaldo. He added that Pratt wrote a number of foolish letters about that time.

Admiral Dewey said he had written the Navy Department that the Filipinos were more capable of self-government than the Cubans because he saw that Congress contemplated giving independence to Cuba, and he knew that the American people had little information concerning the Filipinos.

He said he still thought the Filipinos better capable of governing themselves than the Spaniards were. Senator Carmack called Admiral Dewey's attention to the fact that he had given arms to Aguinaldo notwithstanding the governor general had told him he would surrender the city at any time, and asked why he had done so in the face of that understanding. The reply was to the effect that he considered it a proper military act.

"Even," he added, "when Aguinaldo was at the height of his power at Malolos, Admiral Seymour, of the British navy, told Aguinaldo that he should tie to the Americans as they were their best friends. The Filipinos then were our friends and were helping us. We had no troops to land, and I knew that the more closely the city was invested the easier it would be to take it when our own troops should arrive. Still I think we could have gotten on as well without them. It was their own idea. We all know that hindsight is better than foresight. Looking back, I would not have had the Filipinos join me. But I thought they would be friendly, and I think it very ungrateful in them to have turned against us. Later I said to Aguinaldo, 'There is the enemy; you pursue your course and we will pursue ours.' I think that is the wisest thing I ever said. They were assisting us and at the same time fighting their own battles. I had in mind in dealing with the Filipinos the assistance that the negroes had given the Federal forces, during the Civil War. We availed ourselves of that assistance and I thought we could accept the aid of the Filipinos in the same way. This one idea was to get rid of the Spaniards and I believe that if on May 1, before the insurrection was organized we had had there a few American troops the Filipinos would have accepted us and that they would have remained loyal."

Admiral Dewey said that he and not the Filipinos had captured Subig Bay and he said he had done so because a German man-of-war was preventing Aguinaldo from passing. He had turned the prisoners taken over to Aguinaldo. Asked why he had taken possession of Aguinaldo's complaint, Admiral Dewey said: "I did not want any other power to interfere." The admiral was still on the stand when the committee adjourned until tomorrow.

(By the Associated Press.) Washington, June 26.—The Democratic Convention of Hyde County, called by the Executive Committee to select delegates to the State and District conventions, was called to order at 11 o'clock a. m., June 18th, by R. D. Harris, chairman Democratic Executive Committee. Mr. H. C. Carter, of Fairfield, was chosen as permanent chairman, and Mr. J. M. Watson, of Swan Quarter, as secretary. All the precincts were represented but two. Twelve delegates were appointed to represent the county in the State Convention at Greensboro, July 18th. All the Democrats in good standing were made delegates to the Judicial and Congressional Conventions and delegates were selected to the Senatorial Convention for the Second District.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, the Democrats of the county of Hyde, in convention assembled, recognizing the ability and usefulness of our distinguished citizen, Hon. George I. Watson, his integrity in every walk of life, his conception of his duties as a citizen, his exalted character and his aggressive services to the Democratic party, believe he could be of great service to the State of North Carolina as a member of the Corporation Commissioners. It is therefore, Resolved, That we do hereby unanimously endorse him for this nomination and instruct delegates from this convention to vote and work for his nomination in the State Convention."

Resolutions endorsing Hon. Geo. H. Brown, Jr., for Associate Justice for the Supreme court; Hon. John H. Small for Congress from the First District, and Hon. Geo. H. Ward for Solicitor, were unanimously passed.

A motion by Col. W. H. Lucas that the strength of Judge Clark for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court be taken, resulted in a vote of 33% for Judge Clark as against 2 1/2% against him, the 36 votes cast representing the votes in the Convention of the several precincts present.

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COOKE WINS IN FOURTH BY 1 VOTE

And C. C. Daniels is Nominated for Solicitor.

BOTH ON FIRST BALLOT.

Judge Jacob Battle Receives a Very Strong Vote.

THE DELGATES ENTERTAINED ROYALLY.

Brunswick County Convention Votes Unanimously for Clark for Chief Justice and for Connor and Brown for Associates.

(Special to News and Observer.) Rocky Mount, N. C., June 25.—There was a full representation from every county in the Fourth Judicial District when Chairman Wilson G. Lamb called the convention to order here at 2 o'clock p. m. today. Thos. M. Arrington, of Nash, was elected permanent chairman; Jones, of Edgecombe, and Pow.H. of Vance secretaries. There were no contests from any county. The executive committee was chosen—L. V. Bassett, of Edgecombe; T. W. Bickett, of Franklin; Geo. W. Newell, of Martin; R. A. P. Cooley, of Nash; R. T. Barnhill, of Wilson, and organized by electing Bickett chairman.

A. C. Zollicoffer placed Capt. C. M. Cooke in nomination for judge and B. H. Bunn placed Judge Jacob Battle. Both made strong and eloquent speeches, and both were liberally applauded by friends of the candidates who crowded the opera house. Each spoke in terms of high praise of both candidates for judge. Cooke was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 161 1/2 votes, necessary to elect 160. He received 60 votes from Franklin, 6 from Edgecombe, 21 1/2 from Nash, 21 from Vance, 53 from Wilson. Battle received 69 from Edgecombe, 37 1/2 from Nash, 5 from Vance, 5 from Wilson. Martin voted for John L. Bridgers.

I. W. Bickett, of Louisburg, made a bright speech thanking the convention for nominating Capt. Cooke. For solicitor, A. J. Harris named Capt. W. B. Shaw, of Vance. Mr. Newell named Harry Stubbs, of Martin. R. A. P. Cooley named C. C. Daniels, of Wilson, the present solicitor. Daniels was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 60 votes from Franklin, 22 from Edgecombe, 34 from Nash and 58 from Wilson. A total of 174.

Stubbs received 53 from Edgecombe, 25 from Nash and 40 from Martin. Total, 118. Capt. Shaw received 26 from Vance.

It was the largest Judicial convention of the district, composed of the best Democrats of the counties composing the district. Rocky Mount entertained the delegates with every comfort. The elegant club was thrown open to all and every courtesy shown to visitors. That is Rocky Mount's way.

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