which were ladies in summer costumes.

The chairman of the committee on creden-

ticis, Mr. J. Brennan, of Wis., made a report to the effect that there were 824 delegates present, r presenting 41 States and three Ter-

ritories, and re ommending that those present be entitled to cast the full votes of

that the acti ... of the national committee in

seating the delegates returned by the State

conventior be confirmed. The report was

agreed to without question.

Dr. Everett, 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.

Eston, of New York. It recommended Sens-

tor Donalson Caffery, of Louisiana, as permanent chairman, and Mr. J. R. Wilson, of

Indiana, for permanent secretary, and furth-

er rocommended the establishment of a per-

manent 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

SECOND DAY.

Senator Caffery called the convention to erder at 11:40. After the delegates were seated Mr. Breckinridge, advanced to the platform and was received with great cheering. He delivered a speech of great power and eloquence, and of considerable length, which many the convention of the considerable length,

which was listened to with profound silence

and attention, except when broken in apon

After Mr. Breckenrige had finished his

speech Mr. Sharks, of Tennessee, offered a

resolution declaring the sense of the conven-

tion at the great loss sustained by the Demo-

cratic party and the nation in the death of

the Hon. Wm. E. Russell, of Massachusetts,

and expressing "the profound sorrow of the

convention at Mr. Russell's untimely taking

off." The resolution was taken up by a ris-

ing vote, and was carried unanimously.

there was quite an ovation.

by bust of applause.

of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors 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 indepen-

illegal trust, combination and attempt against the just rights of property and the good or-der of sciety, in which are bound up the

WEATHER AND CROPS.

ally Good.

erop bulletin of the weather bureau at Wash-

The following are extracts from the weekly

Virginia-Gentle rains in tidewater and val-

ley counties have improved the prospects for

ate corn, pastures, tobacco and truck and

have put the ground in condition for plow-

ing; the general condition of corn shows

above the average; in middle counties crops

South Carolina-Cooler weather and nu-

Georgia -- With the exception of local show-

ers during the first of the week, dry weather

middle of this month; yield of cotton will l

but little more than half the average; late

corn and all inferior crops inferior; gardens

a complete failure; some late gardens being

Tennessee-Local showers early in week

slightly improved conditions where they fell.

but drought still severe in most sections; cot-

ton 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 de-

JUDGE SIMONTON'S DECISION.

He Dissolves the Temporarary Re-

straining Order Enjoining the

Southern Railroads From

Cutting Rates.

cision 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 discusse

the bill. The arguments at the hearing of the case were restricted to the jurisdiction of

In closing his decision, Judge Simonton

says: "The temptation to enter upon the dis-cussion of the interesting points involved is

very great, but there seems to be no escape

from the conclusions reached. The limited

urisdiction of the court stops us at the thres-

hold. It is ordered that the temporary re-

straining order heretofore in force be dissolv-

ed and that the bill be dismissed, each party

In relation to the decision of Judge Sim-

onton, dissolving the injunction preventing the Southern States Freight Association

from cutting rates 80 per cent, cut by the Seaboard Air Line, President Spencer, of the

Southern Railway, says:
"I am advised that the injunction agains

the cutting of rates has been dissolved and

the bill dismissed by Judge Simonton, in the case of Receiver Averill, of the Port Royal & Augusta, against the other railroads. It is

mpossible to say now what action will fol-

low. 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

A MAD SKUNK'S BITE.

A Florida Settlement Terrorized by

Its Unfortunate Victim.

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

through the woods biting trees and every-

terrorized, and as word is passed about houses are barricaded against the man, who,

Raising Troops for Cuba.

Truman Stewart in defraying the expenses

of landing 1,000 colored troops in Cuba to

assist the insurgents and was attended by 1.-

000 people and a satisfactory sum was the

result from the sale of refresments and sub-scriptions. Another man is organizing troops

in Georgia, and they will be shipped from Key West about October 1. Mr. Stewart is

learless young man, once a candidate for the

Legislature, and is the chief promoter. Since his plans have been made public, he has re-ceived hundreds of letters from military mer.

and others anxious to accompany him, and

Inventors Rewarded.

many donations.

for the purpose of raising funds to a

when last seen, was biting cattle.

A special to the Savannah, Ga., Morning

the lines of the Southern territory.'

paying his own costs."

Judge C. H. Simonton has filed his de-

crop: unfavcrable rice harvest weather.

are falling off; tobacco curing begun.

respect which it has deservedly held.

PALMER -- BUCKNER

THE INDIANAPOLIS PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

the Convention Did Their Work Speedily-Cleveland Said No.

The Sound Money National Democratic Convention was called to order in the city Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, with Senstor 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 coat a bright colored badge. Hanging m over the platform was the United States 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 "Rally Round the Flag," and there was quite an ovation. mat-of-arms, on which the golden eagle appeared to be flapping his wings in triumph. To the right of this were hung framed likeesses of Jefferson, Jackson and ex-Senator McDonald, and to the left pictures of Cleve. land, Hendricks and Tilden. The appearance of the ball was on the whole, very atractive, and there was a good deal of apdause and clapping as various prominent bemocrats entered the hall and took seats with their delegations. Among those thus especially honored were



Nominated for President.

noticed and took his seat among the dele-

gates from his State. A white silk flag, on

which was imprinted a likeness of President

Cleveland, with the motto "Florida's Candi-

date," was carried through the hall by a

When the name of Cleveland was read in

the call, in connection with the names of Jef-

ferson and Jackson, the members of the con-

vention rose and cheered and applauded

long, waving hats, handkerchiefs and hands

In honor of the actual President of the United

States. During the reading of the call the

Chicago marching club entered one of the

The next business in order was declared to

be the call of States, in order to ascertain who

States showed 41 had responded to the call.

Loud cries were raised in the body of the

convention for a call of territories also. Alas-

ka responded, "Alaska is here," and the del-

egate 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

Oklahoma and Indian Territory were not

represented. When the call was completed

Senator Palmer remarked: "The next busi-

ness 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 commit

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; "recom-

mended 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

tollowing temporary officers: Chairman, ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, of Watertown,

N. Y.; secretary, John B. Wilson, of Indiana-

polis; sergeant-at-arms, Walter P. Kessler,

The reading of this report was interrupted

by frequent applause, particularly that pas-sage which recommended that the rules of

the last national convention, "held in 1892,"

be adopted. Senator Paimer designated ex-

hats and fans. Then a cry rang out from

of Indianapolis

galleries and was received with cheers.

colored man and was cheered frequently.

Buckner and Breckinridge, of Kentucky. But Senator Paimer, of Illinois, came in un-

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 struck up the "Star Spangled Banner." and all the delegates and and those in the audience, 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 te report, and Senator Vilas, chairman of the committee, took the stand and read the platform in his clear, resonant voice, with much emphasis, being accompanied by applause at every telling point. At the close of the reading the whole con-

rention 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 the full understanding of the principles set forth in the platform which is proposed for your consideration. Therefore, with true ecognition of all the circumstances of the hour. I shall make no argument, but will proseed 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

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

Senator Palmer's nomination was briefly seconded by a delegate from Michigan, Connecticut yielded to Wisconsin, 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, Missourl, in the person of Mr. Lehman, seconded the nomination of Bragg. One delegate from Oregon seconded Bragg and another seconded Palmer. Tenness through Mr. J. H. Holman, seconded Pal mer, 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. 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 silent 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 having been called for nom inations, 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 Governor Jones, of Alabama, and Geo. Fosmy noble State for the honor she has done me ter Peabody to conduct ex-Governor Flower in presenting my name to this distinguished convention, and thanking those other States to the chair, and then Mr. Palmer surrendered to him the gavel.

When Mr. Flower, in his speech, alluded, in a complimentary manner, to Mr. Cleveland there was another outburst of applause, that have kindly given me their support, I think I can do myself no greater honor than to move at this time that the nomination of Gen. John M. Palmer be made unanimous. all the members rising, cheering and waving (Cheers). And I assure him and his friends that I will occupy for him and for the princi ples supported by this convention, as far as I am able, the place which the State 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. Palmer be made unanimous, was put to the convention and carried, and the chairman announced officially that Gen. John M. Palmer is the nominee of the Natio cratic party for President of these United

As soon as the announcement was made 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 chairman announced that the nomination of a man announced that the nomination of a candidate 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 Kentucky, 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 Ken-tucky being carreid by a colored man. During the procession the band played "America," "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," and the en-

thusiasm was great. The official tally of the ballot for candidate for President stood: Palmer, 7691; Bragg,

118%. The national committee elected W. D. Bynum chairman, with power to appoint execu tive and campaign committees. J. P. Frenmel, of Indiana, is secretary. Headquarters will either be at Indianapolis or Chicago. Both Palmer and Buckner were born in Kentucky. One wore the blue the other the gray. So Louisville was appropriately se-lected as the place of notification for both candidates, the time being September 13th.

DUNN, N., C. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1896.

"To Daniel M. Griffin, chairman of the New York delegation; their State and Territories. As to the contest with reference to the delegation from Connecticut, the committee recommended "My judgment and personal inclination

Gray Gables:

CLEVELIND SAID, 30.

The following telegram was received from

are so unalterably opposed to your sugges-tion that I cannot for a moment enter-"GROVER CLEVELAND."

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 ha stimulated trade. Prospects generally are more encouraging than for some time, al though many still hold to the opinion that no great activity of permanent improve ment will prevail in industrial circles unti

Lumber is in fairly good demand and man ufacturers ane dealers would have no cause for complaint, but that prices continue se low, barely covering the cost of production Textile manufacturers report a quite trade but indications are favorable for an increasas the season advances. A number of nev mills are under construction and many plant are adding new machinery and increasin;

The following new industries are reported. The Garrison Paving Brick company, char tered at Houston, fex., with a capital capi flouring mills at Elkins, Ark., Rothsay, Va. and a flouring and grist mill to cost \$30,00 at San Antonio, Tex.; ice factories at Searcy Ark., Hawkinsville, Ga., New Orleans, La Aiken, S. C., and car coupler works at Sa Antonio, Tex. The Sun Coal and Coke con pany, capital \$100,000, will develop mines a Bend, W. Va., and gold mines will be opene at Centon and Ville Pice. at Canton and Villa Rica, Ga. Quarris are 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 Sum been chartered at Upland, Ark., and th Leavenworth Lumber Company, capital \$50, 000, at Greenville, Miss. Other woodworking plants will be erected at Paducah, Ky Shreveport, La., and Williamsburg, Va. Among the new buildings are busines. houses in Winston, N. C., Nashville, Tenn and Texas City. Texas; a \$9,000 courthous at Covington, La., a \$12,000 jail at Jacks boro, Texas, and a \$300,000 office building a

CONFEDERATE MEMORIALS.

New Orleans, La.

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 close 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, Fin., 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 Bank, of Nashville, was des-ignated 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 Virtinia, 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. Rouss, 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 Columola, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory are represented on the board. It is estimated

money has been raised. HUNDREDS BUTCHERED.

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.

Hickey, of Washington, D. C., was seated as a member of the board over W. A. Gordon,

contestant. The location of the memorial

hall will not be considered until after the

A Turkish Mob Butchers Armenians at

A dispatch to the Berlin Vessische Zeltung 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 Psamcthia, 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 scattered in all directions.

Traders who have arriveed at Phildelphia from Constantinople say that a state of anarchy continues at the Turkish cap that the number of persons massacred in the riot reaches into the thousands.

The minister of police has appointed a commission consisting of eight Christians and 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 London Daily News from Constantinople says that all the English subects now residing in Constantinople escaped

eithout injury during the recent riots. LABOR MEN FEDERATE.

Indiana Locomotive Engineers and Other Railway Employes Agree on Terms.

A mass meeting of the Indiana members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen and Order of Railway 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 up a plan for federation. The federation is expected to be similar in purpose to the American Federation of Labor. The following grand officers of the organization were present at the meeting and addressed it: P. M. Arthur, of the engineers; F. P. Sargent, of firemen; P. H. Morrissey, of the trainmen; E. E. Clark, of the conductors, and J. R. Taustin, of the telegraphers. All of them are in tayor of federation.

THE PLATFORM

AS ADOPTED BY THE COLD 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 welfare 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

The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed 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 paternal-ism and all class legislation;

The declaration of the Chicago convention 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 reckless attempt to increase the price of siles. reckless attempt to increase the price of silver 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 acts. 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.

sible such utterances from a national convention are the direct result of a class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims, 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 Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times. Taxation, 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 scrupulous 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 en-tirely to the loss of confidence that has folowed the Populist threat of free coinage 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 protection 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 hostile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we affirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies towards American shipping shall take the place 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 of alien 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 promote 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 agricultural 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 silver 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 safeguards of law. Thus the largest enjoyment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitntes 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 hus-bandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and almost defenseless victims of a reduced and fluctuating currency which of-fers continued profits to the money changer at their cost. Realizing these truths, demon-strated 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 1884 and 1853, the gold standard of monetary measurement, and likewise entirely divorced the government from benking and course. ishues. To this long established Democratic policy we adhere and insist 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 silver bullion. But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present, the costly patch-work 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 legitimate functions completely separating from the banking business and to all sections of our country a uniform, safe and lasting bank currency under govern-

mental supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business. The fidelity, patriot-ism and courage with which President Cleve-land has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his administration, its wis-During the present century several money grants have been made by the Crown to inventors and discoverers, whose labors were deemed of advandom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and by enforcement of the laws, its tage to the public. To Dr. Jenner, for equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct his discovery of vaccination in 1802. \$50,000 was given, and in 1807 \$10,000. of foreign affairs, and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the na-Dr. Cartwright received \$50,000 and tion are fully recognized by the Democratic party and will secure to him a place in history besides the fathers of the republic.

We also commend the administration for Mr. Crompton \$40,000 for their various mechanical inventions; Mr. Palmer in 1813, \$25,000 and an annuity of \$15,000 for his plan of conveying the mails; the great progress made in the reform of the and Mr. Harrison for his chronometer, lic service and we endorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward steps be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced \$10,000. Since that time many grants have been made to Arctic explorers and

until the undemocratic spoils system of ap-pointment shall be eradicated. We demand When it begins to get real summery strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the government. We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. We favor a liberal policy adelphia North American.

AT THE MILKIN'.

Mother, keep your eves bright! Den't you think it's queer, Molly's at the milkin' with a red rose in her hair?

dence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be main-Seen her eyes a-rovin' o'er the meadows tained. We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and everywhere, An' now she's at the milkin' with a red rose 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 in her hair.

"So-now-so-now!" Much the cattle care For Molly at the milkin' With a red rose in her hafri

Mother, keep your eyes bright! Don't you see, it's plain

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 Tain't the wind that whistles in the blossoms down the lane? What could make the music 'cept him that's

Conditions for Cotton Picking Gener-A-kissin-kissin' Molly an' the red rose

> "So-now-so-now!" Much the cattle care For the feller kissin' Molly An' the red rose in her hair

PITH AND POINT.

"What must a man do, doctor, to attain a ripe old age?" "Live."-

North Carolina—No material change in property conditions this week; rainfall poorly distributed and drough still prevailing in middle counties; nearly half 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. When we come close to a giant be often turns out to be only a common man on stilts. - Ram's Horn. merous 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

"She euchred him into marrying her." "Well, she's only got the booby prize, after all."-American Press. "Aren't there a great number of

sugar plantations in Cuba?" "Yes. Sugar plantations to burn !"-Life. "We must part new, darling, but to make the separation less abrupt, I am

with warm days and cool nights continue: cotton is shedding and opening rapidly; pick-ing is being pushed as rapidly as possible and most of the crop will be gathered by the going on a slow train."-Fliegende Teacher-"Tommy, what is meant by 'nutritious food?'" Tommy-

"Something to eat that ain't got no taste to it."-Puck. Willing to Divide: Teacher (sternly) -"Willy Waffles, give that chewing gum to me!" Willy-"I'll let you

have half of it."-Puck. They were examining her photograph taken by the cathodic process. "Do you think my skull is on straight?"

she inquired anxiously. - Puck. "Thomas told the mass meeting that he was a self-made man." "Very noble of him to take the whole hlame on himself, wasn't it?"-St. Louis

"The Wilkintone have broken up and gone to boarding." "Yes, they have sold their house and lot to buy wheels for the whole family."-Chi-

cago Record. He .- "Haven't you noticed how happy Mary Marbleton looks lately? I believe she is engaged." She-Either that or she has given up tight shoes."-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Cobwigger-"How is the family in the next flat?" Mrs. Hillaire-"I couldn't ask for better neighbors. Their little boy is tongue-tied and they use only noiseless rockers."-

"Yes," said the girl philosopher, "I always accept a man when he proposes. It is much easier to say 'yes' than to say 'no,' and he will forget an acceptance quicker than he will a refusal." -Truth.

"What are you going to be when you grow up?" said Mr. Manchester to Sammy Snaggs. "I'm going to be a centenarian," replied Sammy. - Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"What is the reason of this unseemly wrangle?" asked the old gentleman. "Well, yer see, dese kids want us ter play ball; but Billy McCarthy's mudder wouldn't let our mascot come wid us, an' we're 'fraid ter tackle 'em widout 'im."-Judge.

"I was very glad, Mabel, to see you among those who were received into the church last Sunday." "Yes, auntie, but I was so provoked with the clergyman! He gave me the oldstyle, unfashionable hand-shake, And he get a salary of \$6000 a year!"-

Fish From Sahara Desert Wells,

through the woods biting trees and every-thing coming in his way. He was tied to his bed, and in a paroxysm, broke the lashing and escaped to the woods, severely biting two of his keepers, one dangeorously. Ap-plication 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 The statement has been frequently made that many of the new artesian wells on the Desert of Sahara occasionally eject small fish. This statement, which has been generally discredited, has been proved to be true by M. Desor, the Swiss naturalist. After his return from a trip of exploration in North Africa, M. Desor wrote as follows: "I found hundreds of fish in the streams leading from the wells out into the sands. It is impos sible that they should come from any place else than from out of the wells, for the water is not in communication with any basin, creek or river. The fish I saw at the oasis of Ain-Tala belong to the family of carps. The most curious thing respecting them is that, although coming from a depth of from any place between 200 and 500 feet. they are not sickly or misshapen, and have large and perfectly formed eyes. This is contrary to the general rule, such creatures from subterranean waters usually being totally devoid of the organs of sight."

Handy to Have. Most Russian newspapers keep "a

man of straw" as responsible editor. In return for the use of his name he draws a salary of about \$1000 a year. In the event of prosecution the man of straw has to stand fire. If the judgment is against the paper he has to go to prison. Some time ago the man of straw of the Novoe Vremya was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. It was the first piece of work he had done for some years, although he had been regularly drawing sot, can't we manage to have the weath- his salary all the time. - Pearson's

CREAM OF THE NEWS AS CULLED FROM THE DAILY PRESS.

Which Will Be of More or Less Interest to the General Reader.

Tuesday Secretary Hoke Smith closed his administration of affairs of the Interior Department and retired from the cabinet.

Judge Thomas, assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, has decided that "it is unlawful to send an ordinery letter by express or otherwise outside of the mails unless it be enclosed in a government stamped envelope. It is also unlawful to enclose a letter in an express package unless it pertains wholly to the contents of the package."

Ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, at 12:30 o'clock Thursday took the constitutional oath of office as Secretary of the Interior, succeeding Hoke Smith, whose resignation was tendered to the President about the days ago. The oath was administered by Associate Justice Harlan of the United States upreme Court in the office of the Secretary

The President has pardoned Frank Pru-ner, sentenced in North Carolina to five years' imprisoment for counterfeiting. He also commuted to a fine of \$200 the sentence of three months' upon John Darkley for illiest distilling. Applications for pardons have been denied in the cases of Samuel Kinser, et al., sentenced in Virginia to one year's imprisoment for breaking into a postoffice.

Acting Comptroller Bowers, in a decision just rendered, holds that a transfer from the volunteer service to the regular army, al-though in the form of a new enlistment for the balance of the unexpired volunteer term of enlistment, is not such an enlistment as to entitle the soldier so transferred to the veteran bounty. The service in the two branches of the army is held to be a continuous ser-

According to United States Consul Johnson, at Antwerp, there is no truth in the story which so excited American meat packers, to the effect that broken down English omnious horses are killed and packed at Antwerp as canned beef under American labels. The consul reports to the State Department that he has made most careful inquiry and finds that while the English emnibus hacks do come to Antwerp in large numbers, they are slaugh-tered and sold for fresh meat, and are not

Acting Comptroller of the Currency Comn as received a telegram from Examiner Burgwyne, at New Orleans, stating that at the hearing before the United States Commissioner all the arrested officers of the American National bank waived examination and were bound over to the meeting of the United States court in November, except Director Keiffer. The bonds of President Gardes and Vice President Guirault were increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

The Bryan campaign managers have de-sided that Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, shall resume his campaign in Pennsylvania among the coal miners where, it is claimed, he became such a hero by a few speeches delivered recently. The Senator will come from South Carolina and go to Pennsylvania about the 10th of this month. He will remain in that State until the 20th speaking continuously. On the 19th he is scheduled to speak in Philadelphia, and the scheduled to speak in Philadelphia, and the silverites there will prepare an ovation for him. His speech there will be addressed particularly to the workingmen, who are supposed to put great faith in him.

The dest statement which has just been issued shows a net increase in the public debt ess cash in the Treasury during August of

The interest bearing debt increased \$10. 000,000. The non-interest bearing debt decreased \$469,398 and cash in the Treasury decreased \$12,812,017. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business Aug. 31 were:

Interest bearing debt, \$847,364,260. Debt on which interest has ceased si naturity, \$1,622,960. Debt bearing no interest, \$372,856,876. Total, \$1,221,843,596.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were 563,656,973, an increase of \$440,000. The total cash in the treasury was \$849.

The gold reserve was \$100,000,000. Net cash balance, \$148,846,400. In the month there was a decrease in oin and bars of \$11,481,942, the total at the close being \$139,825,200. Of silver, there was an increase of

Of the surplus there was is national bank depositories \$15,619,915, against \$20,952,672 at the end of the preceding month.

The treasury official statement shows that for August the deficit was \$10,189,580, and for the fiscal year to date \$23,108,739. The receipts for August were \$25,561,096, or \$3,4000,000 less than for August, 1895. The expenditures for August were \$35,701,666, or \$8,000,000 more than for August, 1895.

The bicycle thief hasn't far to look for a wheel, and when he selects one he is immediately equipped for flight. This ease in getting hold of somebody else's property makes the theft of wheel a crime that should be severely



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PRESIDENT CLEVELAND. one of the galleries: "What is the matter with Cleveland?" and it was followed by more cheering and laughter. An allusion to the

opulist conventions, one at Chicago and one at 8t. Louis, seemed to tickle the sense of humor of the convention and of the audience, and it was followed by cheers and laughter. The prayer that God might prevent the incendiary's (Bryan's) work was also applaud-At the close of Chairman Flower's address the States were called for the selection of

tials and resolutions and also vice presidents.
When the call had been concluded the convention, at).10, took a recess until 4 p. m. THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

members of the committees on rules, creden-

The convention re assembled at 4:30, with a full attendance of delegates, and the galleries backed with sp stators, a large proportion of