

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., July 30, 1896.

BRYAN AND WATSON

THE NOMINEES.

Some were for nominating a straight ticket with only Populists thereon. This faction was chiefly led by the Texas delegation in which there were some strong men, but their delegation was unfortunately having as its supporters the worst cranks and biggest fools in the convention. It must not be understood by this remark that nothing but the worst elements backed up Texas. The Lone Star State was a whole hunk in itself. Its delegation was composed of 103 of the best men in the American South. They had the support of some good men from Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama and several other States—just as good men as ever lived in this country. These men were handicapped, harassed and hampered by such wild fools as a man named Wilkins from California, and a high school teacher named Wilkins from Missouri, and several other similar characters. These fellows would go to the meetings of the straight ticket faction and would talk back to create confusion and break up the meeting in a row every time a conference was attempted. This faction was the most noisy and the most noisy, however, were put at a disadvantage these cranks who aligned themselves with the straight ticket faction.

The chairman of the convention in a public way, and he had been given three minutes within which to explain his design. He said that the gavel contained 50 different pieces of timber, and 48 different kinds of wood, representing each State and Territory in the Union. He said there were 13 different kinds of wood in the handle, representing the 13 original States. He said that the timber composing this gavel was all obtained in the United States except three pieces, which were from South America. The mechanic had told him that he did not know how to go to Europe to ask them what kind of timber he wanted put in the gavel. This allusion to the financial question was quickly caught by the convention and a ripple of laughter and applause followed the mere application of the idea. He said there were four pegs on each side of the handle, making 16 in all, representing 16 to 1. Whether the reformers might not think that silver was the only thing needed, a green ribbon had been attached, which represented the old greenback idea. Laughter and cheers wildly in the air yelled themselves hoarse. Senator Butler cheered as long as his voice held out, and Delegate Brown seethed with indignation. The Chairman then took the gavel, inscribed "Spirit of 1776," and waived it frantically in the air. When quiet was at last restored the vote was announced as follows for the majority: When quiet was restored and the official ballot was announced by the secretary the result was greeted with delight by the champions of the minority report.

The convention was again in great commotion. The delegates jumped on their feet and the masses cheered wildly in the air yelled themselves hoarse. Senator Butler cheered as long as his voice held out, and Delegate Brown seethed with indignation. The Chairman then took the gavel, inscribed "Spirit of 1776," and waived it frantically in the air. When quiet was at last restored the vote was announced as follows for the majority: When quiet was restored and the official ballot was announced by the secretary the result was greeted with delight by the champions of the minority report.

day was the naming of a Presidential nominee. General Weaver of Iowa, the Populist candidate in 1892, placed William J. Bryan in nomination, and General Field, of Virginia, who was his running mate, after a brief speech, moved to make the nomination unanimous. Chairman Allen held the motion as in order. This almost precipitated a row. Some cheered, some yelled, some shouted "No." The Bryan men decided to make no objection to the roll call of States, but in doing so they opened the flood-gates, and for six hours the convention was deluged with oratory. Almost every State and Territory had its inning on the platform. Most of the speakers seconded Bryan's nomination. About fifty seconds of his name were made, and some of them were both eloquent and brilliant. The roll call was ordered.

When Alabama was called Governor Kolb yielded to General Weaver of Iowa, but Colonel Gather of Alabama got to the platform first and injected a speech about uniting the cotton fields of the South with the cotton fields of the West. He finally yielded to General Weaver, who formally placed Mr. Bryan in nomination. General Field, after opening remarks, declared the convention not to applaud, and the delegates listened to him without much demonstration. But when he gave up by naming "that splendid young statesman, William J. Bryan," the convention broke loose. Cheers followed cheer. The delegates jumped to their feet, and flags, handkerchiefs, coats, hats, State guidons were waved in wild confusion. Through one of the side entrances four men carried a big yellow cross, six feet in size, surmounted by a cross of the Missouri standard. It was inscribed the eloquent words with which Bryan closed his brilliant speech at Chicago: "You shall not take a cross of gold." A big crayon portrait of the Nebraska statesman was also carried into the hall. The delegates carried the guidons were carried frantically about the pit. Then, with the cross leading they were carried to the stage, where for five minutes the struggling demonstrators were separated by the police.

Furthermore, I believe the time is come when the South should be accorded recognition on the national platform. For thirty years the South has been kept on the stool of penitence. For thirty years she has been compelled to wear sackcloth on her loins and put ashes on her head. Why should the South forever occupy this humiliating attitude? Why should we go into every campaign with a cross on our backs? Why should we have no right to be represented on the national ticket of any political party? I was born Sept. 4, 1850, and therefore I could not take any part in the election in the late civil war, and have no prejudices growing out of it, but at the same time I am a Southern man, proud of my section and devoted to its interests. I see no reason why any political party should always expect to obtain the support of her 156 votes and yet always be ashamed to give them. The World asks what I think of Mr. Bryan personally. As I have stated in my paper more than a week ago, I have never had a thought of being connected with him in a political campaign. Mr. Bryan is a man of unblemished character and brilliant ability. We served together in the Fifty-second Congress, and voted together on nearly every question, and were personal friends. When my contested election came on in the Fifty-third Congress, and Mr. Outwater, of Ohio, made the motion to eject me at once and without a hearing, Mr. Bryan was one of the three Democrats who had the nerve to vote against it. The Chicago platform is a return to the old Jeffersonian principles, and we should not be ashamed to stand by our own platform goes further, but there is no reason why we should not co-operate with the Democrats to the extent that we agree.

WATSON WILL NOT WITHDRAW. Populists Think, However, The Electoral Vote Will be United. St. Louis, July 27.—A rumor got about yesterday to the effect that the Populists would withdraw Watson, the candidate for vice-President, if Sewall did not do so. Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the National committee, was asked, "Does not this desired a union of the silver forces did they nominate another candidate for vice-President?" "Because," he said, "we found that by not doing our party organization could be better preserved in support of Mr. Bryan than by the nomination of Mr. Sewall." "Does not this election lead to much embarrassment?" "Oh, yes; but it was our own alternative."

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