THE CAUCASIAN.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Uncle Sam has given the little Spaniards a good spanking, and will now promise to send them home.

Wharton Barker is complaining bitterly because the Texas Populists have refused to bolt the party and follow him in his crazy scheme.

If Uncle Sam desires to do the handsome he might give Admiral Cervera a course of training in naval tactics during his stay in Annapolis.

The Spaniards have been so warmed up by their contact with Americans that they will probably not feel the loss of their coaling stations.

If the war with Spain continues until the twelfth census is taken the government will have to employ Spanish interpreters to accompany our census-takers, to look after the Spanish contingent of our population.

Recently the News and Observer has had several leading editorials rejoicing over the return of the gold Democrats to the party. Since the recent so-called Democratic State Convention there is no reason why gold Democrats should not feel entirely at home in the Democratic party in this State.

Information has reached the Navy Department through official channels that Spain intends to send a portion of Admiral Camara's fleet to American shores. This report is evidently a bluff on the part of Spain, but in the light of recent events it will be treated by the country more as a joke.

The Republican State convention met here yesterday, but THE CAUCASIAN went to press before there were any proceedings. It is necessary for THE CAUCASIAN to go to press on Wednesday in order to run off its edition in time to reach its subscribers from the mountains to the sea before Saturday night.

The People's Party State convention endorsed the course of Railroad Commissioner Pearson and is in favor of electing him at the next legislature. The Democratic State convention refused to endorse Commissioner Pearson. Why? Because the convention was controlled by railroad lawyers and they are in favor of reinstating the Wilson brothers.

The late railroad lawyer convention refused to co-operate with the Peoples Party to win a victory over gold and monopoly, but decided that the silver Democrats should fuse with the Cleveland gold Democrats and McKinley Democrats. The purpose of this is to try to side the fight for corporation reforms and to turn over the next Legislature to the railroads under cover of the "nigger scare-crow." This is the conspiracy that THE CAUCASIAN has been warning the people against for more than a year.

Admiral Dewey is still in front of Manila with his fleet, waiting for Gen. Merritt to arrive with sufficient troops to enable him to land and proceed to take charge of the islands. Several German war vessels are there and have on more than one occasion attempted to interfere. Whether Germany intends to fight us to try to get possession of the islands herself, or whether she wants a division with us, or what her purpose may be, is not clear, but Admiral Dewey has served notice on them that Uncle Sam will stand no interference. If the Germans know Dewey, they will take him at his word.

For a few days after the great naval battle at Santiago the Charlotte Observer very justly give Commodore Schley the credit for the brilliant achievement of destroying the Spanish fleet, and very justly criticised Acting Admiral Sampson (Captain Sampson) for attempting to take all the credit to himself. It was nothing to Sampson's discredit that he was away when the great naval victory occurred, but it was greatly to his discredit that he did not tell the truth about it, but tried to steal all the glory from Schley for himself. But the Charlotte Observer is now veneering around and modifying its former statements and trying to blow Sampson's horn. The Charlotte Observer has no doubt just gotten the idea that Sampson is the pet of the monopolies and trusts; and that is enough to fix that aping Cleveland monopoly organ.

THE CAUCASIAN notes with pleasure that the Populist papers in Texas and other States known as the Middle-of-the-Road States are falling in line in support of the action of the national committee at Omaha. This will give much pain to such goldbug and monopoly organs as the Charlotte Observer. But there are a few bolters led by Barker, Vandervoort and that small crowd, who will hold their Republican side-show convention at Cincinnati on September 5th. But the very fact that this is a bolting convention and that whatever damage it does will be in the interest of the gold and monopoly syndicate, will make the Charlotte Observer have as kindly a feeling for them as it had for the Cleveland and Palmer and Buckner bolters in the last campaign. We congratulate the Charlotte Observer upon its capacity to find comfort out of so small and disreputable a bolt. But a paper that could become the admirer, mouthpiece and defender of one G. Ed. Kestler on account of his treacherous efforts to defeat Bryan and carry the State for McKinley is capable of stooping to any depths to serve the gold trust and the monopoly combine. This monopoly organ was of course very much pleased with the hypocrisy and treachery of the railroad lawyer convention in repudiating Bryan and silver, while professing to support them.

SANTIAGO SURRENDERED.

General Toral Agrees to Evacuate City—Shafter Dictates the Terms.

TRIUMPH OF AMERICANS.

Every Possible Haste Will be Made to Transport Spanish Troops to Spain—Their Number Ranging From 10,000 to 20,000—All of Eastern Cuba Will be Under Control of the American Army.

On Thursday, July 14th, the gratifying news was cabled the War Department that General Toral, commanding the Spanish forces in and about Santiago de Cuba, had surrendered upon the terms dictated by the United States. Not only did he give up Santiago, but, seeing the hopelessness of further struggle and that his fall would mean the early collapse of Spain's power in other sections of eastern Cuba under his command, he surrendered his whole army, covering a territory of many thousand square miles in the eastern end of the island.

Surrendered Everything he Could.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The territory surrendered by General Toral is 11,000 square miles with 150,000 inhabitants and contains the cities of Santiago, Guantanamo, Baracoa and Sagua-de-Tanamo. The region is one of the richest in the island. It has numerous iron and copper mines and magnificent and extensive sugar plantations. Guantanamo and Santiago have the finest coffee plantations on the island.

General Toral's corps is variously estimated to number from 8,000 to 20,000. A conservative estimate places it at 10,000, including several generals, numerous staff officers, etc.

From General Miles.

WASHINTON, D. C., July 14.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from General Miles written apparently before the final surrender of Santiago at 3 o'clock.

"PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 14.

"Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

"Before Santiago, July 14.—General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago, on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying and General Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for their gallantry and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

(Signed) "NELSON A. MILES.
"Major General of the Army."

Spaniards to be Sent Back.

There is only one condition to the surrender, and that was proposed by the United States. Toral and his army are to be sent back to Spain. This is good riddance. No one wants thousands of fever-infected, half-starved prisoners in the clean and healthy confines of the United States and no one would willingly inflict upon regiments of brave American soldiers the punishment of having to remain in Santiago in order to keep guard.

When they are once more in Spain, on a parole which will bind them never to bear arms against the United States, the Spanish troops can spread abroad the stories of the powess of Americans and describe to their wondering fellows the terrible character of men who did not know how to run away. The prisoners will be sent back as quickly as possible. The news of the surrender was still being circulated in the first flush of joy when the President and Secretary Alger had arranged that bids should at once be invited for the necessary number of transports. There is to be no delay. The sooner the Spanish soldiers are off Cuban soil the better it will be.

The commissioners appointed by Gen. Toval to meet the commissioners representing the American army, for the purpose of arranging terms of surrender, at first demanded that the Spanish soldiers be allowed to retain their arms. This demand was not acceded to by the war department, although recommended by the American commissioners. The following is General Shafter's official dispatch, detailing conditions of surrender:

"PLAZA DEL ESTE, July 16.

"Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

"Headquarters near Santiago, July 16.—The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agrees with as little delay as possible to transport all Spanish troops in district to the kingdom of Spain, the troops, as far as possible, to embark near the garrison they now occupy. Officers to retain their sidearms and officers and men to retain their personal property. Spanish commander authorized to take military archives belonging to surrendered district. All the Spanish forces known as volunteers, moirilizadves and guerillas, who wish to remain in Cuba, may do so under parole during the present war, giving up their arms. Spanish forces will march out of Santiago with honors of war, depositing their guns at a point mutually agreed upon to await disposition of the United States government, it being understood that the United States commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with arms they so bravely defended. This leaves the question of return of arms entirely in the hands of the government. I invite attention to the fact that several thousand surrendered, said by Gen. Toral to be about 12,000, against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district amounts to about 24,000, according to General Toral.

(Signed) "W. R. SHAFTER,
"Major General U. S. Volunteers."

Later General Shafter wired as follows:"

"Camp near SANTIAGO, July 16.—The surrender has been definitely settled, and the arms will be turned over to-morrow morning, and the troops will be marched out as prisoners of war. The Spanish colors will be hauled down at 9 o'clock, and the American flag hoisted.

(Signed) "SHAFTER,
"Major General."

Must Give up Their Arms.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The arms surrendered by Spanish soleiers at Santiago to General Shaf will be kept by the United States government. This conclusion, reached late this afternoon by the President and Secretary Alger, was made public by the latter as he left his office after 6 o'clock to-night.

"All those who have arms will turn them over to this government. This is final." These were the Secretary's words when asked for information on the subject. "And," he added in response to a further inquiry and to clear any doubt that might exist on the subject, "the rifles will not be returned to Spain."

Spanish Troops Sail the 25th.

WASHINGTON, July 16—Unless present plans miscarry, the Spanish soldiers surrendered at Santiago will sail for Cuba for Spain on July 25th. This date has been fixed by the War Department and every effort will be bent toward expediting their departure. It was announced tonight that the Department had decided to ask bids from steamship companies for the transportation of the prisoners to their native land and proposals will be issued early next week.

The contract, it is inderstood, will also include the subsistence of the men during the voyage.

PASSENGER RATES REDUCED

ON THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE AND UNTOUCHED ON THE SOUTHERN SYSTEM.

The S. A. L. Case Still Open for Consideration—The Express and Telegraph Companies Cited to Appear at the Next Session to Show Cause why Penalties Should not be Enforced for Overcharges—Next Meeting July 29th.

The Railroad Commission after a two days session adjourned Wednesday night. Before adjournment the Commission made known its decision on the passenger rate question, which is as follows:

In the case against the Southern Railway the Commission, refused to grant the appeal of the Governor and dismissed the case from the docket, thus bringing the matter, so far as it relates to the North Carolida Railroad, to an abrupt ending.

The Commission after considering the complaint of the Governor against the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, decided to hold that case open for consideration until the Commission's next session which is set for Friday, July 29th.

The Atlantic Coast Line case was the last considered and here the Commission broke the lines—granting the petition of the Governor by deciding to reduce passenger rates to 2 and 2½ cents per mile on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

In the matter of tax valuation of roads the Commission made many changes in valuation of property, taxation on all being increased $5,000,000.

The Commission also took action on complaints against the Soutnern Express Company and Western Union Telegraph Company for exacting and collecting from shippers and senders of messages a higher rate than that fixed or approved by the Commission by forcing the payment by shippers and senders for revenue tax stamps. The express company and telegraph company are cited to appear July 29th and show cause, if any why the penalties for overcharges should not be enforced and also ordered to furniss to the Commission sworn statements of the number of messages or shipments upon which such overcharges have been made between July 1st and July 29th. The penalty as to the telegraph company is not less than $50.

GENERAL NEWS.

While a negro was en route to trial for the nameless crime at Charlotteville, Va., last week, a band of men took the prisoner from the officer and lynched him.

A fire at Racine, Wis, completely destroyed a large three-story factory, resulting in a loss of $100,000, while three persons were killed and a score or more injured.

John H. Mason & Sons, one of the largest cotton manufacturing firms in Providence, R. I., are financially embarrassed. The liabilities of the firm are placed above $500,000.

By a majority of 2,000 votes San Francisco has adopted the initiative and referendum and has voted for a charter containing the most advanced Democratic ideas yet embodied in any municipal document.

By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara Starch Works, Buffalo, N. Y., the building was wrecked, six persons were killed, and twenty-six injured. Two others are missing, who are supposed to have perished.

Powder Mill Explosion.

At the Loftin Rand powder works at Pampton, N. J., two explosions occurred last week killing eleven men and injuring twenty others, besides wrecking the buildings. It is the theory that a grain of sand got into some powder which was in process of handling in mixing room, and that in passing through the machinery threw out a spark which ignited the explosive.

President Whitsett Resigns.

LOUISVLLE, Ky., July 13.—Dr. Wm. H. Whitsett has resigned the presidency of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in the hope of putting an end to the controversy between his friends and his opponents, growing out of certain publications in which he expressed views on a point of church history, in which many members did not agree with him.

THE CLOVEN FOOT EXPOSED.

Mr. Stevens Exposes the Hypocrisy of the Railroad Lawyer Convention.

THE CRIME COMMITTED IN THE NAME OF DEMOCRACY.

Editor THE CAUCASIAN:—

Since the last Democratic State convention adjourned this writer has been expecting to see some charges cleared up and set right before the people. It has been repeatedly charged that the convention did not represent the masses of Jeffersonian Democrats, but that it was captured and controlled by men who would prefer to see Cleveland President rather than Bryan. It has also been charged that goldbugs and monopolists who did not support Bryan and silver in 1896, and some who supported either McKinley or Palmer and Buckner, were on hand as delegates helping to defeat a co-operation of the silver and anti-monopoly forces, as recommended by Bryan and the National organization.

Is this so? The people have a right to know, and they will know. There have been no positive and specific denials. The denials come by way of charging other parties with certain shortcomings. Does this answer the charge? Surely it does not, but, on the other hand, is it not an admission that a positive direct denial cat not be made? The sickening conviction is coming to the masses of the Silver Democrats that the charge is true.

Is it not shameful that 140,000 silver men, who stand for Bryan and the whole Chicago platform, shall be dominated and betrayed by about 5,000 goldbugs and monopolists who are against Bryan and silver, and many of whom bolted and openly supported McKinley or Palmer and Buckner and that crowd? Yet it seems that these are the men who took complete charge of the Democratic State convention on May 26, 1898, and who now have complete control of the machinery of the party. They repudiated the policy of Bryan and committed the party to the policy of Cleveland. Bryan wanted the 140,000 Silver Democrats and the 40,000 Populists to join forces—to co-operate, which would make a sweeping victory over gold and monopoly. Cleveland wanted these silver and anti monopoly forces kept apart so that gold and monopoly might control the State. These 5,000 Clevelandites have captured the party and carried out his goldbug policy. They have not only done this, but these Clevelandites now control the machinery of the party. Will they not use this machinery of Cleveland's till 1900 against Bryan and silver and in support of Cleveland's gold and monopoly policy?

This is shameful treason that has been committed in the name of Democracy, and this is the reason that the question is dodged and not answered. It was not thus in 1896, when by a union of the silver forces the State electoral ticket was carried for Bryan and silver over the heads of the Clevelandites.

If the charge cannot now be positively denied, if the charge is true, what may silver men expect in 1900? Will not the Clevelandites, who now control the machinery of the party, use it to try to defeat the nomination of Bryan or any true silver man? and, if he should be nominated over their heads, would they not use the machinery of the party to try to defeat him and carry the State for the nominees of the Cleveland-McKinley-Palmer and Buckner combine? Certainly they will. Some of them bolted in 1896 to try to carry the State for McKinley, and, failing by that method, they went to work to capture the machinery of the Democratic party for the same purpose in 1900. This is a question for every silver man who is earnestly opposed to the rule of gold and monopoly to think about, and seriously too.

There were some men at the recent Democratic State convention who had been so bound and who seemed so pronounced in their devotion to silver and in their opposition to monopoly, that the people thought they were sincere. But it seems that they all surrendered to the Clevelandites without even a struggle. They made no fight for their convictions, or, rather, their professed principles. Where was the editor of the News and Observer, the member of the National committee, the so-called representative of Mr. Bryan and the self-styled "Tribune of the People?" He, too, surrendered at the convention to the Clevelandites. They put him on the platform committee. They told him that he might write all the silver in the platform he wanted, but that he must not insist on carrying the plan of Bryan and Chairman Jones for winning a victory for silver. They said to him, make all the silver and anti-monopoly professions you want to, but you must surrender the only weapon of success for those professions by the same act that you declare your devotion. And the so-called "Tribune of the People" stepped into the trick. Was he fooled, or did he think he could fool the people?

Mr. Bryan foresaw, months ago, that this trick would be worked by the goldbugs and hypocrites in States where the silver sentiment was strong among the masses of the people. In an open letter in the New York Journal he warned the people that in States like North Carolina the goldbugs and monopolists would pretend to be for silver in order to get control of the conventions and the party machinery, but when in control they would refuse to do that which was necessary to win a victery for the people and good government. Did not this very thing happen at the late Democratic State convention? And did not Mr. Daniels submit to it without a fight? But the people had not been warned of this danger, for a majority of the Democratic papers refused to publish Mr. Bryan's letter containing this warning.

What does it mean? It means that the goldbugs and the pretended silver men (hypocrites) have fooled the people and have gotten complete control of the party machinery. It means that Bryan and the principles he stands for, have been betrayed—that the people have been betrayed. What can the people do? Let them repudiate the traitors!

Don't silver men want success for silver? How can they win? By standing together—by co-operating against gold and monopoly, as advised by Bryan, and Chairman Jones. And if the Democratic State convention had been controlled by men who were sincere for silver and earnestly opposed to gold and monopoly, it would have followed this course.

Don't goldbugs and monopolists want to win a victory for gold and monopoly? Don't they always pursue the course that will bring them victory? Certainly! In this State they could not win by simply combining their strength, because the silver men, if united, are in a large majority; therefore, to win, they must first divide the silver men, and this is the explanation of the action of the Democratic State convention. If this is Democracy, then I do not endorse such Democracy and am out of it.

Thus we see that the goldbugs and monopolists put forth tremendous efforts (suppressing the letters of Mr. Bryan and Chairman Jones) for no other purpose than to divide the silver and anti-monopoly forces. They worked this game wherever they could in the last election; they are working it even more successfully now.

There are, probably, 40,000 Populists who saved this State for Bryan and free silver in the last campaign, and that, too, under conditions that put their patriotism and devotion to principle to the severest test. These are the men whom every sincere supporter of Bryan and his principles should seek as allies. Did the Democratic State convention seek the co-operation of these men? No, but, on the other hand, it spurned the offer which the Populists had already made. What is the explanation? There are a few thousand gold and monopoly Democrats, who, acting under Cleveland's advice, tried to defeat Bryan in the last campaign and carry the State for McKinley; and these are the men who, with the hypocrites, captured the Democratic State convention and now control the machinery, and are using it to try to divide the silver and anti-monopoly forces. This is the explanation.

Does any man need further proof that the convention was not composed of sincere silver delegates? If so, I can be specific. Here, in Duplin county, at the county convention a certain Clevelandite offered a resolution condemning the last Democratic State committee for forming a co-operative electoral ticket in 1896, which was the only possible way to carry the State for Bryan and silver. Now this same Clevelandite was rewarded at the late Democratic State convention by being placed on the Democratic state committee, and the State committee is now composed of such men, because the Clevelandites controlled the convention.

Thus the 5,000 Cleveland and monopoly Democrats with the help of some hypocrites pretending to befor Bryan and silver (who, by the way, are more numerous and more dangerous than the open goldbugs), have led 140,000 silver voters again into the goldbug trap. They have succeeded in dividing the silver forces (the object aimed at) which is a victory for gold and a defeat for silver.

I believe that it is the duty of every true silver man and sincere supporter of Bryan to expose and denounce this trick of the enemy. The quicker the people repudiate these traitors the better. I hope in 1900 to see the true silver and anti-monopoly forces united. But the people must overthrow these Clevelandites and hypocrites before the silver men can be united. These men are against the Chicago platform and every economic reform that means prosperity to the people.

Remember how these monopolists and goldbugs were dumfounded and scattered with amazement when Bryan was nominated, but most of them hung on to the Democratic ship, some by voting for only a Democratic Constable perhaps, hoping to recapture her. This they have now done by deception. Now, they intend to either scuttle the ship or land her into their goldbug and monopoly harbor. One of the two they will surely do, and the honest masses of the Democratic crew cannot now prevent it, for the monopoly pirates control the machinery of the ship.

Now, one word in conclusion about the recent letter of ex Governor Jarvis, in which he attempted to construe or interpret the action of the convention. Let it be remembered that Mr. Jarvis was one of the leading opponents of co-operation at the convention. He was chairman of the committee which repudiated Bryan's plan for co-operation of all who oppose gold and monopoly. He was chairman of the committee which not only refused the proposition of the Populists for co-operation and further refused to make a counter proposition, but which also declared against considering any further proposition of any kind. Yet Mr. Jarvis says in his letter to Col. John R. Webster (than whom there is no truer silver man) that it was not intended by the State convention to prevent district and county co-operation. If it was not district and county co-operation to elect silver Congressmen and members of the Legislature &c., that the State convention refused, then pray what was it? There is no State ticket to be elected this year. The hypocrisy of this is too absurd to to fool anybody. The State convention is the only body that is a unit of the national organization. The chief business before the State convention was to consider the question of co-operation as outlined and recommended by Bryan and the national organization of the party. But this convention repudiated the national organization and betrayed the people at home. Why? Because Bryan and Chairman Jones are true silver men, while the State convention was controlled by goldbugs and monopolists. Still the silver people are INVITED to vote for the candidates of this gold and monopoly machine in the districts and counties.

Do they think the people are fools?

Yours &c.,

H. D. STEVENS.

Warsaw, July 14th, 1898.

EX. GOV. ALTGELD ON THE WAR

He Says This Nation Must Be Supreme Mistress of Western Hemisphere, but Frowns Upon "Wild Schemes of Conquest and Plunder, Which Contemplate Establishment of a Colonial Empire Upon Another Continent."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—The Democratic State Convention met here today.

Former Gov. Altgeld addressed the convention at length. He said in part:

"We are engaged in a war almost as holy as that which we fought for our own independence. This is a war for humanity. The Democratic party forced the present administration. It is our war, a Democratic war, and it will add not only to the glory of our country, but to the mighty achievement of the Democratic party. Our army and navy have shown a heroism that makes every loyal heart swell with pride, and we send them our congratulations.

"But this war is creating new conditions. This mighty nation is stirred, and is going to move along the line of its natural development toward the goal of the greatest usefulness and the greatest power. Providence designed this nation to be the supreme mistress of the western hemisphere, and we must steer our vessel toward this haven. We must dig and obsolutely own the Nicaragua Canal. We must acquire the West Indian Islands, to round out our southeastern boundary and perfect our republic. We must have harbors all over the earth for the accommodation of our fleets, of our navy, and of our shipping.

"These things are in the line of our natural development and progress On the other hand, we must prevent those wild schemes of conquest and plunder, which contemplate the establishment of a colonial empire on another continent, and under conditions which must result in injustice and in gigantic scandals. Our motto must be "The natural development and supremacy of this continent, but opposition to spoliation and conquest.' A mighty Anglo-Saxon republic, not a mongrel conglomeration."

CALDWELL FOR CONGRESS.

RECEIVES THE NOMINATION FROM POPULISTS OF SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—SHUFORD'S COURSE ENDORSED.

The Convention was a Harmonious one, and Mr. Caldwell was Unanimously Nominated—The First Ballott Close between Shuford and Caldwell—A Resolution was Passed Endorsing Shuford's Course in Congress.

The Populist convention of the 7th Congressional District met in Salisbury on Thursday, July 14th.

Owing to the fact that no great effort was made to arouse all the delegates of the various counties to attend, the delegations was not large. But every county was represented.

The delegates met in caucus in the court-house at 12 m. In the caucus they decided who could participate in the convention. Various subjects were discussed and a policy out-lined, so that when the convention proper met there would be nothing to do but proceed right to business.

About 2 p. m. chairman James H. Sherrill called the convention to order and called Mr. John Beard, of Salisbury to the chair, who on taking the chair made a few remarks advising wise and harmonious action.

J. F. Click, editor of the Times-Mercury and F. J. Reed, editor of the Salisbury Watchman, were requested to act as secretaries.

Capt. James H. Sherrill at this stage of the convention, suggested that representatives of the press, whoever they may be, be invited to the table to take the correct proceedings of the convention. The chairman so invited them, but they did not respond.

By motion the temporary organization was made permanent. It was also moved and carried that the convention dispense with the appointment of a committee on credentials.

The chair then stated that nominations were in order, and the rule of counties were called. Hon. A. C. Shuford, of Catawba county, and Mr. H. H. Caldwell, of Cabarrus, were placed in nomination by short but appropriate speeches.

The vote was then taken by roll-call of counties, which resulted as follows:

Counties.	Shuford.	Caldwell.
Cleveland		22
Gaston	10	
Lincoln	6 3-5	4 2-5
Catawba	20	
Iredell		15
Cabarrus		18
Stanly	6	
Montgomery		6
Rowan	18	
Davidson		10
Total	60 3 5	75 2-3

Mr. Caldwell having received a majority of all votes cast, was declared the nominee.

Capt. James H. Sherrill moved to make Mr. Caldwell's nomination unanimous, which was done, save one vote.

A resolution was passed endorsing Hon. A. C. Shuford's course in Congress.

Moses W. White, of Iredell, was elected chairman of the executive committee of the district.

Capt. James H. Sherrill of Catawba was elected a member of the State executive committee.

Sen. Earnhardt and J. H. Sherrill were appointed a committee to notify Mr. Caldwell of his nomination. Mr. Caldwell came forward and in a brief, good speech accepted the nomination and pledged the party his best efforts to carry their banner to victory.

Hon. A. C. Shuford was called for and came forward amid great applause and made a timely, short speech. He accepted in good faith the action of the convention.

After which the convention then adjourned.

The spirit of the convention was good. Mr. Shuford doubtless was the choice of a large majority of the Populists of the district. The reason he did not get the nomination was that his friends relied too much on his unassailable Populist record in Congress, while outside pressure was brought to bear in Mr. Caldwell's favor.

With few exceptions the result of the convention was freely accepted.

KNOWN AS THE WAR SESSION.

The Fifty-fifth Congress Will be Conspicuous in History—Legislation Since December.

$892,572,991 IS THE TOTAL

Amount of Appropriations at This Session—Millions Raised to Wage War With Spain—Notable Debates in House and Senate—Important Enactments.

Washington Post.

The passage of the second session of the 55th Congress marks the close of the first war Congress in a quarter of a century. Associated with the first hostile conflict with a nation of another continent since 1812, the annexation of Hawaii, and contemporaneous with a further movement for territorial expansion, though with few important changes in the domestic scheme, the present Congress outranks almost any other that has ever assembled. It began with a wide-spread clamor for sympathetic action for suffering Cuba, but there was apparently then no expectation of armed conflict. But when the trend of events culminated the emergency was quickly met and necessary legislation enacted. The first few but significant war measures, suddenly needed, were framed and made law, but with the issue made clear, there was a flood of bills and resolutions that fairly submerged the two branches of Congress.

Hawaiian annexation, Spain and Cuba war appropriations and war revenue legislation, organization of the vast volunteer army and expansion of the navy, a new bankruptcy law—all these were features of the session. Notable speeches and dramatic scenes over foreign issues were comparatively frequent in both legislative chambers. Urgent deficiency bills, carrying millions of dollars, were rushed through with far less delay than marked the course of an ordinary measure of little importance. The total appropriations footed almost $900,000,000, and upward of $350,000,000 of this was for purely war purposes.

Debates on Cuba and Hawaii.

Cuba and Hawaii were the important matters of debate, and provoked the most widespread interest. Hawaiian annexation finally passed at the close, was agitated throughout the session, first in treaty form in executive session, last in open session by resolutions accepting the Hawaiian government's cession of the Islands. There were a number of messages from President McKinley bearing on the Cuban situation, ranging from the submission of a report upon the Maine disaster, and the Consular reports to the call for a declaration of war.

The first real war legislation was when Congress placed, without limitation, fifty million dollars in the President's hands as an emergency fund for national defense. Party lines were swept away, and both Houses unanimously voted its confidence in the administration. Soon afterwards a bill reimbursing the survivors of the Maine disaster for their losses not to exceed a year's pay, with a similar amount to those who perished, became law. On April 11 the President, in a message left the Cuban issue in the hands of Congress. Resolutions were soon enacted and became a law April 19, declaring that the people of Cuba ought to be and are free and independent, and demanding that Spain relinquish its authority and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the use of our land and naval forces to enforce the resolutions.

Approval of the Volunteer Act.

The declaration of war was passed by Congress and approved on April 25. Subsequent legislation gave free admission to all military and naval supplies purchased abroad by this government; allowed temporary fortifications to be constructed on the written consent of owners of land so taken, and prohibited under executive discretion the export of coal or other war material, and three days before the declaration of war President McKinley had approved the volunteer act. Under it all the soldiers massed against Spain mustered in the entire volunteer army have been raised, embracing 125,000 men under the first and 75,000 under the second call. A month previously legislation had been enacted reorganizing the line of the army, effecting modern three-battalion war formation. It designited the peace organization of these regiments with two battalions of four companies each, or two skeleton or unmanned companies, and supplied the third battalion in war time by manning the skeleton company, in organizing two additional ones, and made other important requirements. Another law amended the present administration of justice in the army, accomplishing reforms in court-martial methods.

One feature of the session was the enactment of the war revenue law. Its framers expected it to produce $150,000,000. In this connection Congress also authorized a bond issue of $200,000,000, known as the "war loan." O her revenue legislation included a bill enlarging in favor of importers the provisions as to disposition of abandoned imported merchandise, and extending the outage allowance on distilled spirits in bonds from four to six years.

Other Measures That Become Law.

Minor war legislation included the following: Allowing a maximum increase of 100 army hospital stewards; providing for maintenance of volunteers between their enrollment and mustering in United States service, adding two Assistant Adjutant Generals; organizing a volunteer army signal corps, organizing a volunteer brigade of engineers, and an additional 10,000 enlisted men adapted to tropical climate; creating two additional artillery regiments, adding 1,610 men, adding fifteen assistant surgeons to the army permanently and in emergency as many contract surgeons as necessary; creating a United States auxiliary naval force, not exceeding 2,000 enlisted men, and appropriating $3,000,000 therefor; organizing a naval hospital corps of twenty-five pharmacists, and as many hospital stewards and apprentices as necessary; organizing a naval battalion of the District of Columbia; keeping life-saving stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts open during June and July for patrol purposes; ratifying all temporary appointments of naval officers and on after April 21; authorizing assistance to Cubans, and providing them with arms and supplies; allowing homestead settlers who volunteer to count their service in homestead requirements; resolutions of thanks to Dewey and his men, the presentation of a sword to him and medals to his officers; and providing for increase in the force of Inspector General's ordnance, and other army departments.

Enactments not Relating to War.

Other important legislation, aside from war, included: Prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the North Pacific is and importation of sealskins into the country; prohibiting foreign vessels from carrying merchandise directly or indirectly between United States ports, an Alaskan homestead and right of way act, encouraging railroad construction; appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the Yukon miners suffering from the fierce winter there; creating a non-partisan industrial commission to investigate immigration, labor, manufacture, and business; appropriating $473,151 to pay the Bering Sea awards; creating a commission to allot lands on the Utah Indian reservation in Utah; adjusting the old land dispute between the United States and the State of Arkansas, the compromise calling for a payment from the latter of $160,572; dispensing with proof of loyalty during the late war as a prerequisite in any bounty land application where proof otherwise shows title; abolishing the distinction between offered and unoffered lands; the reclassification of the patent system; creating a commission to revise the statutes relating to patents and trademarks; removing the disability imposed by section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution heretofore incurred; allowing $288,000 for the relief of the book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for the damages during the war; $330,151 for the heirs of John Roach, the Philadelphia shipbuilder for work on the cruisers Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta; $28,160 likewise for the dispatch-boat Dolphin; $69,550 to the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works for damages and losses in the construction of the battleship Texas.

Late in the session a general bankruptcy law was enacted providing for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy.

Appropriations.

The following is a statement of the appropriations made at this session: "The total appropriations at the present session amount to $892,827,991. This includes $117,836,220 permanent appropriations and $361,788,095 for war expenses. Deducting the war expenses from the sum total we have $580,780,906 to be charged against the civil and ordinary expenses of the government. It should be borne in mind that no river and harbor bill has been passed. Considering this fact the appropriations for civil and ordinary expenses of the government at this session and excluding war expenses exceed that of any preceeding session."

SCHLEY COMPLIMENTS CERVERA.

Spanish Admiral Said the Brooklyn Bore a Charmed Life.

Associated Press

Off SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 8.—"If we could have gotten by the Brooklyn, and I believe we could," said Admiral Servera to Commodore Schley and Captain Evans in the cabin of the Iowa yesterday, "I could have gotten away. My orders to concentrate fire on the Brooklyn were carried out, but your ship has a charmed life, sir," and the sad faced Admiral, with tears in his eyes, added: "My career is ended. I shall go back to Spain to be killed or die in disgrace."

Commodore Schley put out his hand and rested it on Cervera's shoulder. He speaks perfect Spanish and the liquid language flowed easily as he said:

"Admiral, you are a brave man, and coming out as you did in the face of a superior force is but an exemplification of that bravery. Your country can but do you honor."

DEWEY CAPTURES SPANISH GARRISON

A German Gunboat Attempts to Interfere With the Insurgents and Dewey Takes a Hand.

A report from Manila under date of July 13th says that the insurgents of the Philippine Islands were refused permission by the German gunboat Irene, in Subic bay, to attack the Spaniards on Grande Island. Rear Admiral Dewey promptly dispatched the cruiser Raleigh and gunboat Concord to investigate the matter. On entering Subic bay the Raleigh opened fire on the forts and the German gunboat slipped away.

The result of the fire of the American warship was that the Spaniards, numbering over 500 men, surrendered everything.

On returning to Manila the Irene explained that she interfered "in the cause of humanity," and offered to hand over to the Americans the refugees she had on board. Admiral Dewey, however, declined to accept them.

ORDERED TO PORTO RICO.

Gen. Wilson's Command Will Move, But Date Not Set.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18.—Orders have been received here for the troops under Gen. Wilson's command to proceed to Porto Rico, but there are no indications that they are to move at once. The soldiers are in good health and comfortable quarters here, and the people of the city are overwhelming them with attentions of every kind.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.