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BRYAN THE NOMINEE.

Populists Name the Boy Orator for President.

NO DECLINATION PRESENTED.

Bryan Had 1,042 Votes and Editor Norton 321.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The Populist National Convention, without caring a copper for William J. Bryan's declaration that he would not accept a nomination for President by the Populists unless Arthur Sewall was nominated for Vice-President, formally nominated Bryan late afternoon after another day of wearisome oratory. The whole number of votes cast was 1,375, of which Bryan received 1,042, Eugene V. Debs 8, S. F. Norton of Chicago 321, J. S. Coxey 1, Ignatius Donnelly 3. The "Middle of the Road" men continued their fight against Bryan to the last.

In view of the fact that the "Middle of the Roaders" had been desired by every one of their more prominent leaders, they certainly put up a better fight than many at first anticipated. The Texans to-day cast their solid 103 votes against Bryan. The Alabama, California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, and Wisconsin Pops divided their votes, but they stuck fairly well to the "Middle of the Road" Texans.

The nomination of Bryan to day has demonstrated what has been known here from the start, and that was that there were forces enough at work to insure Bryan's nomination at any time. Senator Jones, Gov. Stone, and Senator Stewart of Nevada are disgusted over the turn that affairs have taken. They have labored for a nomination or endorsement of the Chicago ticket. Senator Jones, as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, feels very much cut up over the situation, and Senator Stewart and other warm friends of Bryan declare with more than ordinary bitterness that the Populists have mangled the Chicago ticket.

HARD WORK AHEAD.

Senator Jones must now open negotiations with the Populists in the different States as to a union of electoral tickets, and the promises of a dimly complicated situation are becoming more evident every hour. There was just a show of a bolt a moment after Chairman Allen announced the vote which nominated Bryan. The Texas men were seen to pick up their hats with the apparent intention of leaving the hall. Instantly they were surrounded by other delegates, and in two or three minutes they put down their hats again and gave a weak imitation of applauding. Ex-Gov. Gibbs was asked whether the Texas men would bolt the nomination, and he said:

"No, there won't be any bolt, but Bryan has got to stand on our platform. If he does not stand on our platform then Texas will have a separate set of electors who will vote for a candidate for President."

Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and others do not seem to believe that there is any hurry for the Populists to notify Bryan of his nomination by this Convention. The Senator said:

"If Mr. Bryan is not formally notified of this nomination it will not be necessary for him to make any statement whatever concerning it."

That is part of the sawdust game which is being played, and which is referred to later on in this article. With the rising of the sun this morning the Populists were at work. Many of them had not gone to bed. The fellows who didn't go to bed were those who were rejoicing over the defeat of Sewall. There was a good deal of grumbling because the Convention, after a very late night session, had been called to re-assemble at 9 o'clock this morning. Most of the complaints came from the Eastern Populists, but their Western brethren told them that if they had their way they would have every session of the Convention begin at 7 o'clock in the morning. Each one asked his neighbor if Bryan would accept the nomination of this Convention. They were aware of the contents of the telegraphic message that Bryan had sent to Senator Jones say-

ing that unless Sewall was nominated here Senator Jones was authorized to withdraw the name of Bryan.

Senator Peffer was one of the first of the big Populists of to reach the Convention hall this morning. He was asked what he thought would be Bryan's attitude, and he indulged in remarks which gave the impression that something like a sawdust game was going on. Senator Peffer believed that Mr. Bryan could have done nothing else than send that despatch to Senator Jones. But Senator Peffer also observed that Bryan did not send that despatch until after he was fully aware that Sewall had been practically defeated in the Convention. Senator Peffer said, however, that it was not necessary for Bryan to come on and say officially that he would not accept the nomination of this Convention just because Sewall didn't get a nomination.

Senator Stewart of Nevada was in a far different frame of mind. He pranced up and down in his anger. He declared that Bryan could not decently accept the nomination of this Convention, because it had thrown overboard Sewall. Senator Stewart, however, explained that he was merely expressing his personal views.

ALLEN WILL "PERSUADE" BRYAN.

Senator Allen, the permanent Chairman of the Convention, will do his utmost to see that Bryan accepts the nomination of this Convention. Senator Allen has a little something at stake himself. He is coming up for re-election in Nebraska pretty soon, and he believes that he and Bryan and Gov. Holcomb should be mixed up and reap the political advantage in their State that might come from a union of interests.

Senator Allen, of course, was well aware last night of the telegraphic messages that had passed between Senator Jones and Nominee Bryan. Just why Senator Jones handed out Nominee Bryan's despatch, saying that he could not accept the nomination of the Populist Convention of Sewall was not taken also, is one of the inexplicable mysteries to Senator Allen. It is also a profound and unsolved conundrum to a majority of the Populist leaders here who believe in grabbing anything that would help themselves personally and politically. They never throw anything over their shoulders. Everything is fish that comes to their nets.

TOM WATSON, OF GEORGIA NAMED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

One Ballot Elected Him.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The opposition to Sewall in the Populist convention practically swamped the Bryan forces at the day session of the convention by making it impossible to prevent a division of the Chicago ticket. The leaders were powerless to check the strong feeling against the Bath ship-builder and banker.

They had carried the day in the committee on resolution in framing a comparatively moderate platform, which they afterwards got through the convention with ease. Their strategy was skillfully displayed at other points, but the intense undercurrent of feeling against Sewall was fatal to them. It was a sunken ditch unmarked upon the battle field which clutching with its muddy fingers at the wheels of its artillery, bore down Napoleon and his Eagles at Waterloo. Today the ditch was in open view. From beginning it has gaped like a chasm athwart the path of the Bryan managers. In vain they attempted to bridge it.

Moreover, today, for the first time, "the middle-of-the-road" element displayed generalship worthy of the name. Recognizing the fact that all hope of defeating Bryan's nomination was lost, they contracted all their efforts against Sewall. They did more. They devised a cunning scheme by which the convention was forced to nominate the Vice President before the President. It was an unprecedented thing, but it served to mass the votes in favor of a Populist candidate for Vice President and uncover them in advance in the fear that, if Bryan were first nominated, the enthusiasm might break down the opposition to Sewall and stampede a majority of the votes for the Nebraskan's running mate.

When the proposition was made to change the regular order of nomina-

tions, the Bryan men strained every nerve to prevent it. They even pleaded. Jerry Simpson, on behalf of Kansas, went so far as to intimate that the vote of the Sunflower State would be cast for a Southern man for Vice President if the regular order was not reversed.

When the roll was called they rallied every vote at their command. Senator Butler of North Carolina was a powerful ally with the 95 votes from the Old North State behind him and Congressman Skinner, the chairman of the delegation cast the solid vote of the State against the change. When the vote was figured up however, and he ascertained that there was a majority of 25 in favor of the proposition, under his direction, after a very pretty theatrical exhibition from Mr. Skinner the vote of the delegation was cast for the proposition and the anti's emerged from the contest with a majority of 101. This made the defeat of Sewall and the nomination of a Populist for Vice-President certain. After that the conference of the joint committee of the two conventions could come to nothing, and the silver convention promptly nominated Bryan and Sewall and adjourned sine die.

The anti-Bryan men, although they presented a minority platform demanding an irredeemable paper currency, and crowded with a bitter denunciation of the Democratic and Republican parties, did not attempt to press it after their victory. The majority report which is moderate and contains few radical propositions, such as the demand for the gradual assumption by the government of the ownership of the railroads and for direct legislation, though the initiative and referendum, was adopted without a division, and the minority report laid on the table.

At 6:32 the convention reassembled and Chairman Allen introduced Judge Jefferson Pollard, of Missouri, who read the platform of the silver convention and a message about the nomination of Bryan and Sewall by it. The reading was repeatedly interrupted by delegates in various parts of the hall, who raised the point of order that the nominations for Vice President. Senator Allen overruled these points of order. Many of the planks of the silver party's platform were enthusiastically received, but when the action of the silver convention in nominating Bryan and Sewall was read, it was jeered by the middle of the road contingent, and on the motion of a Texas delegate, the proceedings of the silver convention was referred to the committee on resolutions. Nominations were then called for, but the convention experienced a good deal of difficulty in getting under way.

The Democratic managers consulted after it became evident that Sewall could not be nominated and Mr. Bryan was communicated with by telegraph. They decided that Mr. Bryan could not be disloyal to his running mate, and word was sent to the leading Bryan managers in the convention that the Silver Knight of the West would not accept a nomination unless Sewall was also nominated. The convention for five hours tonight listened to nominating speeches, in profound ignorance to this fact. Tom Watson, of Georgia, Congressman Skinner, of North Carolina, Mimms, of Tennessee, Burkitt, of Mississippi and Mann Page of Virginia were nominated.

About 11 o'clock the Bryan men decided to spring the sensation. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was selected to make the announcement, coupled with a plea for uniting the silver forces. But the anti-Sewall crowd were in the saddle. They howled down the venerable Senator, and after a hurried consultation the leaders decided not to permit the announcement to be made at that time. It seems undoubtedly true, however, that Bryan will not accept the Presidential nomination unless Sewall is also nominated.

All evening the out-and-out Bryan managers had been conferring earnestly over the situation. They had counseled with Chairman Jones, who was in direct telegraphic communication with Candidate Bryan. Rumors flew about among the knowing ones, but the convention was in profound ignorance of what was going on. The delegations were listening to the nomination speeches on the theory that they were nominating a running mate for Mr. Bryan.

When New York was reached, Mr. Pence, on the part of that State yield-

ed his time to Colorado. As Tom Patterson, who has been one of the most earnest and active of Bryan's managers, arose on his chair, the convention held its breath. A sensation of some sort was anticipated, but it did not occur. The action of the delegates made it unwise to spring the sensational fact that Bryan would not accept the nomination on the terms the convention proposed. Mr. Patterson on behalf of Colorado, simply contended for the nomination of Sewall. The convention hissed this statement.

Mr. Patterson then yielded the balance of his five minutes to Senator Stewart, of Nevada. The middle of the road men were in an ugly mood and they hissed the suggestion. It was only after an appeal by the chairman for fair play that order could be restored. The venerable Senator came forward to the front of the platform and in pathetic tones made his appeal for the cause of silver in which the best years of his life had been enlisted. When the middle of the roaders saw the drift of his remarks they began to shout "time," "time." Even an appeal to the "chivalry of the South" failed to quiet them, and the venerable Senator retired to the rear of the platform. Chairman Allen expressed his regret that a hearing could not be accorded to this distinguished guest.

Rev. Alexander Kent, of the District of Columbia, made a vigorous speech for the endorsement of Mr. Sewall. He thought it would have been wise to have endorsed the Democratic platform. This expression of opinion created a small tumult in which Dr. Kent retired. It was 5 minutes of 12 o'clock when the chairman stated that there would be no more nominating speeches. He announced that the roll of States would be called for a ballot.

Delegate Wood, of Texas, who in the middle of the road caucus last night offered a resolution to bolt the convention and denounced the platform, made a brief speech seconding Mr. Burkitt's nomination. He was followed by Gen. Field, of Virginia, who four years ago was the Populist candidate for Vice President. Mr. Field was received as a nestor of the party. He urged the nomination of Page.

At exactly midnight, just as the roll call was about to begin, Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, appeared at the front of the platform. He called attention to the lateness of the hour and advised a night's meditation. He proposed that the convention take one ballot and then adjourn. The middle of the road men howled him down. Chairman Allen severely rebuked the convention. He severely reprimanded the delegates, who, he said, had howled down some of the most distinguished men in the party, and ordered the roll-call to proceed.

HOW WATSON WAS NOMINATED.

It Was Made Unanimous With a Whoop Before the Ballot Ended.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, who was a member of the Fifty-first Congress, and who, in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, unsuccessfully contested Col. Black's seat, was nominated for Vice President by the Populist Convention on the first ballot shortly after midnight. There were five other candidates, Sewall, Mann Page, of Virginia; A. L. Mimms, of Tennessee; Congressman Skinner, of North Carolina, and Col. Burkitt, of Mississippi. The nomination was made unanimous before the result of the roll call was announced. A few minutes after midnight the roll call began.

Arkansas started off with 25 votes for Watson. Tom Patterson, of Colorado, cast the 45 votes of his State for Sewall, amid a round of applause from the Bryan men. Some one jumped up and challenged the vote, claiming that he wanted his vote recorded for Watson.

Mr. Patterson denounced him as an interloper, and he proved to be, on investigation, a member of the contested delegation that had been excluded. Indiana gave her 30 votes to Watson. Kansas gave Sewall 82 of her 95 votes. Louisiana gave the bulk of her vote to Watson. Maryland divided her vote between Sewall and Watson. It looked as if Watson might be nominated on the first ballot until North Carolina cast her 95 votes for Skinner, Tennessee for Mimms, and Texas for Burkitt.

This split up the large delegations.

Later the roll call was completed, however, Texas changed her vote to Watson, and there were other changes in favor of the Georgian. Col. Burkitt, of Mississippi, went to the stand and withdrew his name.

Pandemonium reigned. Men shouted out of the inky blackness; others sang, and a few cursed. The band struck up a lively air. A few candles were brought into the press tables, and the delegates crowded about them, pushing and swaying in the flickering light. Several suggested that it was an ill-omen, but a chorus of voices shouted that it was a put-up job.

Then Mimms withdrew in Watson's favor. The Georgian already had votes enough to nominate, but the vote of Tennessee was finally transferred to his column. Some one made a motion to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried with a whoop.

Immediately the "middle of the road" men grasped their banners and started a demonstration, but suddenly without warning, the lights went out, and the convention was left in total darkness.

Then some one called attention to the fact that the nomination of Watson was announced at exactly sixteen minutes to 1. This tickled the "middle of the road" men, and they shouted, "Hurrah! Hurrah!" Then yelled "16 to 1!"

A few minutes later the lights were again turned on, and after quiet was restored, Congressman Howard, of Alabama moved an adjournment until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the motion was carried.

MR. WATSON'S CAREER.

School Teacher, Lawyer, Presidential Elector, and Congressman.

Thomas E. Watson, of Thomson, Ga., was born in Columbia County, Ga., September 5, 1856. He received a common school education, and was then sent to the Mercer University, Macon, Ga. At the end of the sophomore year he left college for lack of funds, and taught school two years. He read law for a few weeks under Judge W. R. McLaws, of Augusta, Ga., and was admitted to the bar, commencing the practice of the profession at Thomson, Ga., his old home, November 1876. He was a member of the Georgia Legislature, 1882-'83; was a Democratic elector for the State at large in 1888, and besides the practice of law has been and still is largely interested in farming.

Mr. Watson was elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Democrat, receiving 5,456 votes against 597 votes for Anthony E. Williams, Republican. Mr. Watson served one term in Congress, being succeeded in the Fifty-third by James C. C. Black, who was elected as a Democrat, receiving 17,772 votes against 12,333 votes received for Mr. Watson, who ran as the candidate for the People's Party. Mr. Watson also ran as a Populist candidate for the Fifty-fourth Congress from the same district, but was again defeated by Mr. Black. Watson's unique personality made him a conspicuous figure in the House of Representatives. He was a fiery debater, and took part in numerous hot parliamentary fights.

In personal appearance Watson is thin and angular, with a clean-shaven face of intellectual cast, and a thick mop of auburn hair.

The Gold Reserve Increases.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Treasury gold reserve stands to-night with offers made and accepted, at about \$111,000,000. The actual figures are \$103,588,179. The day's withdrawals for hoarding purposes were \$312,500. There were no withdrawals reported for export. So far about \$17,000,000 in gold tendered by New York banks, has been "taken up" in the Treasury cash and about \$500,000, as far as is known here, remains to be taken up.

Other cities were heard from today and the following tenders of gold were accepted: Chicago \$2,500,000, Philadelphia \$2,500,000, Boston \$1,000,000.

In every case either greenbacks or Sherman notes are demanded and given for the gold so deposited. Both classes of notes are gold demand obligations. In a few instances and for small amounts, those who have offered gold have asked for the new \$1 silver certificate just issued. This note is of unique design and very attractive in appearance.