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VOL. IV. WALTER D. BELL, Editor.

ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896.

HUBBARD & ROTH, Publishers. NO. 37.

## McKINLEY NOMINATED.

### HOBART, OF NEW JERSEY, IS THE SECOND MAN.

### The Convention Goes Wild Over Result. The Silver Men Walk Out Amid Jeers and Hisses.

### The first day of the convention opened with unclouded skies and with the prospect of extremely hot weather.

At 12:20 Senator Carter, chairman of the Republican national committee, called the convention to order. By this time all the delegates and nearly half of the gallery space were filled.

The chaplain, Rabbi Sals, opened with prayer, the whole assembly standing as the chaplain invoked the divine benediction.

Chairman Carter then called the convention to order, and introduced Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, as temporary

from the State of Delaware and the delegates and alternates from the State of Texas.

This is regarded as a victory for McKinley, who desires to shut out any further hearing of contest.

The following text of the financial plank was adopted by the sub-committee on resolutions to be reported to the full committee:

"The Republican party is unswervingly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1875, since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to free coinage of silver except by international agreement, and no such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

Our silver and paper now in circulation as currency must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The early morning hours of the second day of the convention were cloudy and threatened a rather disagreeable, rainy condition of weather, but just before the hour fixed for the meeting—10 a. m.—the clouds began to dissipate and there was every appearance of sunny weather. By 10 o'clock hardly half the delegates were present, but they kept pouring in all the time while the band discoursed popular airs. In the meantime the galleries were being filled up, and when at last Mr. Fairbanks called the convention to

order there were few seats untenanted either in the galleries or the sections assigned to delegates and alternates.

Since yesterday's adjournment the arrangement of the floor had undergone a change—the positions of several States having been shifted and in a way that is not very satisfactory to the reporters, because instead of having Senators Teller, of Colorado, Lodge, of Massachusetts, Chauncey M. Depew and Thomas C. Platt, of New York, in close proximity to each other and to the reporters, they have been removed to remote quarters in the back of the hall where they can neither be seen nor heard from the platform seats.

The convention was called to order at 10:45, three quarters on an hour behind time, when prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. W. G. Williams.

"The Senator from Massachusetts," said the chairman, and Mr. Lodge rose amid applause and said: "I desire to say, in behalf of the committee on resolutions that the sub-committee has completed a draft of a platform and that it is now under consideration by the full committee. The committee is unable to report this morning and ask leave to sit during this morning's session, hoping to be able to report a platform of principles to the afternoon session, and, in behalf of the committee, I ask that leave of the convention."

Leave was immediately granted. Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, made the point of order that the first business in order was the report of the committee on credentials, but that that committee had been called and had not been ready to report. The report of the committee on permanent organization was then presented and read. It named Senator J. M. Thurston, of Nebraska, as chairman,

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Mr. Madden, of Chicago, presented to the chairman a gavel made from a portion of the house in which Lincoln Vane, lived. Judge Deany, of Kentucky, presented a second gavel made from the wood which formed the hearth of Henry Clay, the father of protection, and presented, in the name of that State, to the chairman of the convention, the table which stood in front of the presiding officer in 1824.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions was recognized and reported that the platform would be ready at 8 p. m.

The preamble to the platform is said to address itself to the "American people, their experience and conscience" of the country after "reaping the bitter fruits of four years of Democratic control." It scores the Democratic party for its "policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. It denounces the present Democratic tariff as sectional, partisan and one-sided, and calls for a liberal reciprocity and justice arrangement with a national tariff. It denounces the repeal of the reciprocity arrangement with a national tariff. It denounces the repeal of the reciprocity arrangement with a national tariff.

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challenged and a poll showed a change. Indiana cast its 30 votes for McKinley, Iowa cast its 26 votes for Allison, Kansas for McKinley, 20; Rhode Island for McKim; Louisiana cast a curious vote, half a vote for Allison, half a vote for Quay, four for Reed, and eleven for McKinley, and so the voting went on until Massachusetts gave one vote for McKinley and the rest for Reed. The McKinley column steadily increased. When Mississippi's 18 votes were cast for McKinley another of the colored delegates demanded a poll, which showed one vote for Quay and 17 for McKinley. Montana cast one vote for McKinley, one for Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, one blank and one absentee. The chairman called the name of Mr. Hartman's alternate and he voted blank. There was a decided sensation when the vote of New York was changed by Walter Miller. It had been announced as 54 for Morton and 17 for McKinley. Joseph H. Newman was absent in the first district and the name of his alternate was called. Mr. Gruber raised a laugh by saying, "He is just leaving the room to avoid voting."

The next alternate was called and voted for McKinley. The delegation voted solidly for Morton until half the votes were received, when the vote was divided between McKinley and Morton. There came quite a number of breaks for McKinley and three absentees were noted in the first district. The vote of Morton 54, McKinley 17. When Ohio was reached the requisite number of votes were given to name McKinley and the convention recognizing the fact without any further delay, the committee to call the final announcement by a challenge by one of the dissatisfied colored brethren. Another colored delegate challenged the roll of the States and the committee to call the roll. Virginia's vote on a poll stood Reed 1; McKinley 23. All the rest of the roll of States went solid for McKinley. New York cast one vote for Allison and also McKinley. Alaska cast its newly conferred four votes for McKinley. The absent delegate from New York, Mr. Parkhurst, here appeared and by unanimous consent, cast his vote for McKinley. The roll of States was called, the president announced that Wm. McKinley had received 654 votes, and the scene of an hour before was repeated. Delegates and spectators arose and cheered and huzzas rent the air.

Thomas B. Reed, the chairman said, had received 244 votes; Quay, 51; Levi F. Morton, 55; Allen, 35; J. D. Cameron, 17; Lodge, Hastings, Platt and Henderson, of Iowa, all pledge their States' support to McKinley, the former moving to make the nomination unanimous and the others seconding the motion. Mark Hanna was called for and responded. There was no response to calls for "Quay."

HOBART FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Mr. Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Hartford, Conn.; Garrett Hobart, of New Jersey; Charles Warren Lippett, of Rhode Island; Henry Clay Evans, of Kentucky, and Gen. James A. Walker, of Virginia, were put in nomination for Vice President. Hobart was nominated on the first ballot.

Thurston and Fairbanks were made chairmen, respectively, of the two committees to notify the nominees for President and Vice President.

The result of the ballot for Vice-President was announced as follows: Hobart, 533; Evans, 47; Bulkeley, 39; Platt, 3; Water 24; Reed, 8; Thurston, 2; Frederick Grant, 2; Depew, 3; Morton, 1; absent 23.

The convention adjourned sine die at 7:55 p. m.

THE COMMERCIAL REPORTS. Business Shows Improvement. Decrease in the Number of Failures. Dun and Bradstreet's commercial reports for the past week is as follows: There are continued signs that a gain in business has begun. Stocks have gone higher than they were before the artificial break ten days ago, wheat and cotton are in better demand, there is more confidence in monetary circles and the tendency toward shrinkage in great industries seems in some measure, at least, to be checked. While the outcome of the Democratic Convention is uncertain and the outlook for the time being somewhat gloomy, a sure and strong improvement is to be expected, but the tone in business circles has grown distinctly more hopeful.

Textile manufacturers do not gain. The only change in cotton is a reduction in bleached shirtings in standards to the lowest price ever reached, though the change discloses no new weakness, but a belief that the time has come when sales can benefit by reduction, and large sales are now reported. Stocks of dealers are believed to be so low that replenishment would now make a great change in the condition of industry.

The waiting in iron and steel brings a slightly lower average of prices, the lowest since April 1, only 1-8 per cent above the lowest of the year, though the combinations made no changes in quotations, beams are quoted delivered instead of at the mill, but numerous contracts are kept back, consequently wire mesh does not get out, so declined that American wire rods are offered at competing prices in England; scarcely anything is done in bars. Plates are not in demand, and orders for rails are few. The iron market in Scotland is very dull, and is offered at \$4 below Pennsylvania pig, and grey forge is 10c lower at Pittsburgh.

Iron coke has advanced to \$23 per ton the week ending June 22, and the weekly output is 62,000 tons or 35 per cent.

At Baltimore general trade is very dull, although the market is preparing to travel South. Crop prospects in Texas are unfavorable, owing to lack of rain, but quite satisfactory in South Dakota and West Virginia. Relatively the most favorable trade report of the week is from Chicago where inquiry for iron and steel are increased, and specifications for work are coming forward more freely. This has created a more favorable outlook for the week, there is more favorable. Chicago jobbers in dry goods, clothing and shoes report fair trade for fall trade. Business failures are reported with less frequency than in preceding years. The total reported this week is 265, compared with 234 last week and 225 the week before.

There is a moderate increase in bank clearings through the United States which amount to \$1,638,000,000 this week, an increase of 10.5 per cent over the preceding week, but a decrease of 3.5 per cent as compared with the corresponding week one year ago.

JUMPED OFF BROOKLYN BRIDGE. A Young Irishman Makes the Leap Successfully—Under Arrest. Patrick Sullivan, 27 years old, a painter, of No. 172 Wiloughby avenue, Brooklyn, jumped from the middle of Brooklyn bridge into East River. He was picked up by a passing tug boat and taken to the foot of Twenty-sixth street. There he was placed under arrest on the charge of attempting to commit suicide. The only injury he sustained was a slight sprain of the right leg, which is thought to have been caused by striking against one of the cables of the bridge as he jumped over.

The Bible Kruger's Guide. Deputations, with the Mayors of all the towns of South Africa, waited upon President Kruger to thank him for his clemency to the convicted Reformers. President Kruger pointed to the Bible with the remark that there was his guide. He then referred to Cecil Rhodes, who, he said, was acting as if he was acting on a dog fight. He who had caused the trouble was still unrepentant.

## Southern Railway.



### Condensed Schedule of Passenger Trains.

Table with columns for Northbound, Southbound, Train Name, and Schedule. Includes routes like Atlanta, Columbia, and Washington.

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In Effect April 12th, 1896. NORTH BOUND. No. 2, Daily. Leave Wilmington 7:25 a. m. Arrive Fayetteville 10:35 " Leave Fayetteville Junction 10:55 " Leave Sanford 11:15 " Leave Climax 11:35 " Arrive Greensboro 12:25 p. m. Leave Greensboro 12:45 " Arrive Walnut Cove 1:35 " Leave Walnut Cove 1:55 " Arrive Mt. Airy 2:45 " Arrive Winton 3:35 " SOUTH BOUND. No. 1, Daily. Leave Mt. Airy 9:35 a. m. Leave Walnut Cove 10:25 " Arrive Greensboro 11:15 " Leave Greensboro 11:35 " Arrive Sanford 12:25 p. m. Leave Sanford 12:45 " Arrive Fayetteville Junction 1:35 " Leave Fayetteville 1:55 " Arrive Wilmington 2:45 "

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it." UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

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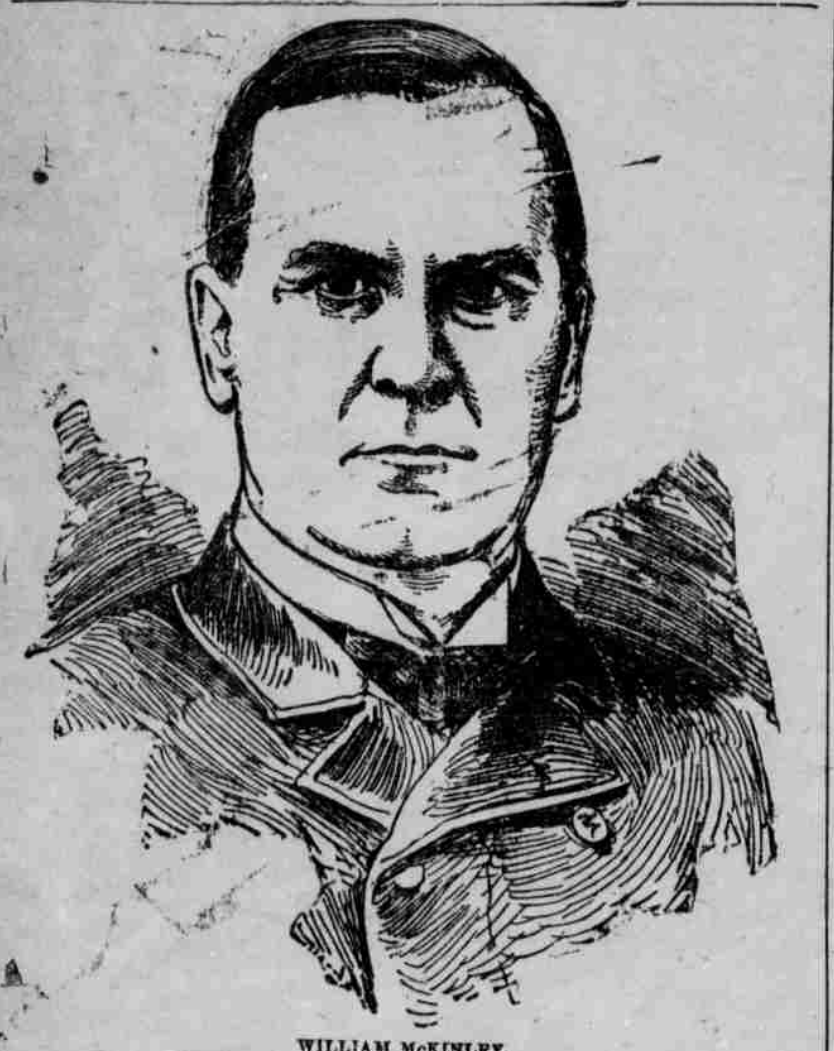
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Vered Mother—"James, how many more times must I tell you to stop making that noise?" James—"I'll leave that to your own judgment, ma'—Philadelphia North American.

Tommy—"Faw, what sort of orders are 'sweeping orders' that the papers talk about?" Mr. Figg—"Just wait till your mother gets to housecleaning."—Indianapolis Journal.



WILLIAM McKINLEY.

chairman. He made a long speech which was frequently applauded. He could not be heard at a great distance. His reference to the impossibility of compelling fifty-cent dollars to circulate in unlimited numbers on parity with gold was greeted with a loud burst of applause, while Senator Teller smiled sarcastically and one of the Western delegates in the rear emitted a dismal owl.

Mr. Lamb, delegate from Virginia, offered a resolution which was agreed to that until a permanent organization is effected the convention will be governed by the rules of the last Republican convention.

A resolution was also adopted ordering that roll of States and Territories be called and each delegation announce the names of the persons elected to serve on the several committees as follows: On organization, rules, credentials, resolutions. Also that all resolutions in respect to the platform shall be referred to the committee without debate.

The States were then called for their selection of delegates as members of the several committees.

When the name of Senator Teller was announced as a member of the committee on rules for his State there was a small outburst of applause, after which the call was proceeded with.

When Massachusetts sent up the name of Senator Lodge as its representative on the committee on resolutions, there was a counter demonstration on the part of the gold standard men.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, sent up a resolution which he desired to have read and referred, but objection was made to its being read and it was referred without reading. It related to the determination of election contests.



WHERE THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION WAS HELD.

(The auditorium seats about ten thousand people. Colossal portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan and Admiral Farragut looked down on the delegates from the gallery. Each was framed in American flags. The platform is at the left of the picture.)

Another resolution from the colored people of Illinois affecting their rights as a race was treated in a like manner. After an announcement of the places and times of meeting of the four committees, the convention at 1:47 adjourned.

The platform committee conducted its labors behind closed doors.

That the roll of delegates and alternates prepared by the national committee for the purpose of the temporary organization be and the same is hereby adopted by this committee as the true and correct list of delegates and alternates of the convention, and that this committee proceed with the hearing of contests referred to by the national committee, viz: The delegate and alternates

made the secretaries, general-at-arms and other temporary officers permanent officers of the convention, and gave a list of vice-presidents, one from each State, as agreed on by the delegation. The reading of the list of vice-presidents was interrupted by applause as popular names were reached.

Mr. Budd, of Maryland, made the point of order that although the convention might have been held in any city, it could not act upon it until the report of the committee on credentials had been acted upon. There was no convention here now, he said. The chairman created the point of order and promptly put the question on the adoption of the report of the committee on permanent organization. While a rising vote being taken, Mr. Budd made another point of order that the roll of States must be called according to the rules.