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WALTER B. BELL, Editor. VOL. IV.

THE TIMES.

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ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1896.

HUBBARD & ROTH, Publishers.

SPEECH THAT MADE BRYAN.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE SPRECH THAT WON THE NOMINATION.

It Captured the Convention and Caused the Defeat of the Recognized Candidates.

Below is a synopsis of the speech by Hon W. J. Bryan in the National Democratic Con vention at Chicago, Ill., Thursday that made him famous and that nominated him:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE Convention: I would be presumptuous, present myself against the disgenfleman to whom you have ened, if this were but a meeting of ability, but this is not a contest among persons. The humblest citizens in all the land when clad to the armor of a righteous cause is stronger than all the whole hosts of error that they can bring. I come to speak to you in deflense of a cause as holy as the cause of liberty, the cause of humanity.

ind that until that is done there is no received the cause of liberty, the cause of humanity.

(Loud applanas.)

"Never before in the history of this country has there been witnessed such a contest as that through which we have passed. Never before in the bistory of American politics has a great issue been fought out as this issue has been fought out as this issue has been by the voters themselves. On the life of the March, 1895, a few Democrate, meet of them members of congress, issued an address to the Democrate of the nation asserting that the money question was the paramount issue of the hour, asserting also the right of a majority of the Democratic party on this paramount issue, concluding with the requiset that all believers in free coinage of silver in the Democratic party should organize and take charge of and control the policy of the Democratic party should organize and take charge of and control the policy of the Democratic party, Our silver Democrate went forth from victory unto-victory unto-victory until they are assembled now, not to discuss, not to debate, but to enter the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country. (Applause.)

"In this contest brother has been arrayed against brother and father against son. The warmous ties of love and acquaintance and assembled here under as binding and association have been diaregarded. Old leaders have been cast aside when they refused to give expression to the sentiments of those whom they would leat, and new leaders have sprung up to stive direction to this cause of truth. (Cheers.)

"Thus has the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as binding and solven instructions as were ever fastened upon the representatives of a people. We do not come as individuals we might have been glad to compliment the gentleman from New York (Senator Hill). But we knew that the people for who we sprake would never be willing to upon the representative sole and the second the sell-direction of the period of the period of the period of the period of th

anot to debate, but to enter the judgment rendered by the plain people of this country. (Applause.)

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Thus has the contest been waged, and we have assembled here under as binding and solveon instructions as were ever fastened upon the representatives of a people. We do not come as individuals. Why, as individuals we might have been glad to compliment the gentleman from New York (Sentor Whom we speak would never be willing to put him in a position where he could they the will of the Democratic party. (Cheers.)

I say it was not a question of persons; it was a question of principle, and it is not with gladness, my friends, that we find ourselves brought intocenflict with these who are now arrayed on the other side.

We say to you that you have made too limited in its application the definition of the business man. The man who is employed. The man who is employed for wages is as much a business man as the corporation counsel in a great metropolis. The pierchant at the crossroads store is as much a business man as the merchat of New York. The afternet who goes forth in the moning and toils all summer, and by the application of the brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the many house in the principal of brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the many house here in the sord of the world.

they can mingle their voices with the voices of the birds; out there where they have erected rehochhouses for the education of their young and churches where they praise their Creator, and cemeteries where sleep the ashes of their dead, are as deserving of the remaining of this reason.

the consideration of this party as any people in this country. (Great applause.) "It is for these that we speak. We do not come as aggressors. Our war is not a war of conquest. We are fighting in the defense of our homes, our families and posterity. (Loud applause.) We have petitioned, and our pe-titions have been scorned. We have entreat-ed, and our entreaties have been disregarded. We have begged and they have mocked, and our calamity came. We been longer. We entreat no more. We petition no more, we defy them. (Great applause and con-We entreat no more. We pelition no more. We dely them, (Great applicate and confusion in the silver delegal ons.)

"They tell as that this platform was made to catch votes. We reply to them that changing conditions make new issues; that the

principles upon which rest Democracy are as principles upon when rest behaviors of an everlasting as the hills, but that they must be applied to new conditions as they arise. Conditions have arisen and we are attempt-

Conditions have arisen and we are attempting to meet those conditions.

"The income tax is a pust law. It simply intends to put the burdens of government justly upon the backs of the people. I am in tavor of an income tax. When I flud a man who is not willing to pay his share of the burden of the government which protects him, I find a man who is unworthy to enjoy the blessings of a government like ours. He says that we are opposing the national bank currency. It is true. If you will read what Thomas Benton said, you will find that he said that in searching history he could find but one parallel to Andrew Jackson. That was Cheero, who destroyed the conspirates was Cherro, who destroyed the conspiracies of Catilità and saved Rome. He did for Rome what Jackson did when he destroyed the bank conspiracy and saved America. (Ap-

"We say in our platform that we believe the right to coin money and issue money is a function of government. We believe it. We believe it as a part of sovereignty, and can no more, with safety, be delegated to private individuals than we could afford to delegate to private individuals the power to make penal statutes or to levy laws for taxation, if. Jefferson, who was once regarded at good Democratic authority, seems to have i different opinion from the genticman who has addressed us on the part of the minority. Those who are opposed to this proposition tell us that the issue of paper money is a function of the bank, and that the government ought to go out of the banking business. I stand with Jefferson, rather than with them, and tell them, as he did, that the with them, and tell them, as he did, that the issue of money is a function of the government, and that the banks ought 15 go out of

ment, and that the banks ought 1. So out of the government business.

"They compiain about the plank which declares against the life tenure in office. What we oppose in that plank is the life tenure that a being built up in Washington which excludes from participative in the benefits the humbler members of our society.

"Let me call atterates to two or three great things. The gent sense from New York says that he will propose an amendment providing that the change in our laws shall not affect contracts already made. Let me remind him that there is no intention of affecting those contracts, which, according to the present laws, are made payable in gold. But if

he means to say we cannot change our mon-etary system without protecting those who have loaned money before the change was made, I want to ask him where, in law or is morals, he can find authority for not pro-tecting the debtors, when the act of 1873 was passed, but now insists that we must protect the creditor! He says he also wants to amend this law and provide that if we fail to maintain a parity within a year that we will then suspend the colinage of sliver. We reply that when we advocate a thing which we be-lieve will be successful we are not compelled to take a doubt as to our own sincerity by trying to show what we will do if we can. I ask him, if he will apply his logic to us, why he deed not apply it to himself? He says that he wants this country to try to secure an international agreement. Why doesn't he secure an international agreement? There is he means to say we cannot change our n

secure an international agreement? There is more reason to him to do that than for us to fall to maintain the parity. They have tried for 80 years—for 30 years—to ascure an international agreement, and those are waiting for it most patiently who don't want it at all. [Cheering Laughter, long continued.]

"Now, my friends, let us come to the great paramount issue. If they ask us here why is it that we say more on the money question than we say upon the tariff question, I reply that if protection has siain its thousands, the gold standard has siains its tens of thousands. If they ask us why we did not embody all these things in our platform which we believe, we reply to them that when we have restored the money of the Constitution, ill other necessary reforms will be pessible ind that until that is done there is no reform that can be accomplished. Cheers. Why is a that within three months such a change has come over the sentiments of this country? These menths are when it was confi-

brain and muscle to the natural resources of this country creates wealth, is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the board of trade and bets upon the price of grain. The miners who go a thousand feet into the earth or climb 2,000 feet upon the cliffs and bring forth from their hiding places the precious metals to be poured into the channels of trade are as much business men as the few financial magnates, who has back room, corner the money of the world.

"We come to speak for this broader class of business men. Ah, my friends, we say not one word against those who live upon the Atlantic coast; but those hardy ploneers who have made the desert to blossom as the rose—those ploneers away out there, rearing their children near to nature's heart, where they can mingle their voices with the voices.

that the gold standard is the standard of civilizazation, we reply to them that this, the most enlightened of all the nations of the earth, has never declared for a gold standard, and both the parties this year are declaring against it. [Applause.] If the gold standard is the standard of civilization, why, my friends, should we not have it? So, if they come to meet us on that, we can present the history of our nation.

"More than that we can tell them this, that they will search the pages of history in vain to find a single instance in which the common people of any land have ever declared themselves in favor of a gold standard. They can flud where the holders of fixed investments have. Mr. Carli-le said in 1878 that this was a struggle between the idle holders of idle capital and the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country; and, my friends, it is simply a question that we shall decide upon which side shall the Democratic party fight? Upon the side of the idle holders of idle capital or upon the side of the struggling masses? That is the question the party must answer first and then it must be answered by each individual hereafter.

"The sympathies of the Democratic party, as described by the platform, are on the side of the struggling masses, who have ever been the foundation of the Democratic party. There are two ideas of government. There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well-to-de prosperous that their prosperity will leak through on those below. The Democratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous that their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon it.

"You come to us and tell ur that the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. I tell you that the great cities rest upon these broad and fertile prairies. Burn down your cities mid leave our farms and your cities will spring up again as if by magic. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this co

question without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Upon that issue we expect to carry every single State in this Union.

"It is the issue of 1776 over again. Our ancestors, when but 3,000,000, had the courage to declare their political independence of every other nation upon sarth. Shall we, their descendants, when we have grown to 70,000,000, declare that we are less independent than our fore-farthers? No, my friends, it will never be the judgment of this people.

"Therefore, we care not upon what lines the battle is-fought. If they say binestalism is good, but we cannot have it till some nation helps us, an reply that, instead of having a gold standard because England has, we shall restore bimetalism and then let England have bimetalism because the United States has. (Applause.) If they dare to come out and in the open and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we shall fight them to the uttermost, having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world. Having behind us the commercial interests and the laboring interests, and all the toling massas, we shall answer their demands for a gold standard by saying to them, you shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thoras. You shall not cruefy mankind upon a cross of gold."

Nobody Can Remember.

Miss Willard says it is no longer considered a breach of courtesy to decline a drink in Kentucky. When was the experiment ever tried?-Louisville



W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

Democratic Nominee for Vice-President.



Arthur Sewall, of Maine.

THE CANDIDATES.

Sketches of the Democratic Nominees for President and Vice President. Mr. Bryan was born in Salem, Marion county, Ill., on March 19, 1860. At the age

of fifteen he entered Whipple Academy, at Jacksonville; in 1877 he entered Illinois College, and graduated valedictorian in 1881. For the next two years he attended the Union Law College, Chicago, studying in the office of Lyman Trumbull. After graduation he began practice at Jacksonville.

In 1887 he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and became a member of the law firm of Taibott & Bryan. He was elegted to Congress in the First Nebraska District in 1890 over W. J. Connell, of Omaha, and was re-elected in 1892 over Alien W. Field, of Lincoln. In 1894, Mr. Bryan declined a third nomination, and was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for United States Senator by the meanimous vote of the convention. The Republicans, however, had a majority in the Legislature, and Bryan was defeated for the Senatorship. Since Mr. Bryan's Congress term expired he has given his time exclusively to spreading the doctrine of free silver. He first appeared in the political areas of Nebraska in the dampaign of 1886, when he stumped the First district for J. Sterling Morton, nominee for Congress. The same year he declined a nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. On July 80, 1896, he was nominated for Congress and wrote a platform on which he ran. Nobody but himself thought he could be elected. He stumped the district on the tariff issue, and won fame as a political orator throughout the State. This beauliful language has been need by an admirer to describe his graces as an orator: Mr. Bryan lives well in a commodious dwelling in the fashionable part of Licuoin, Reb. His family consists of Mrs. Bryan, Ruth, aged sleven, william J. Jr., aged six, and Grace, aged five. The study in which Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have desks, is a very attractive room. It is filled with books, stausfy, and mementoes of campaigns. There are two butcher knives which Mr. Bryan used in the campaign with Field to refute the latter's boast of the effects of high protection.

Asthus sewall.

Arthur Sewall was born at Bath. Me. the Union Law College, Chicago, studying in the office of Lyman Trumbull. After grad-

ARTHUB SEWALL.

Arthur Sewall was born at Bath, Me, November 25th, 1835. He has been a lifelong Democrat and has been chairman of the Maine Democratic State committee for many years. His residence is the Sewall estate in Bath, which has been in the possession of the Sewall family since 1760, when his great grandfather took title only three removes from a grant by King George, Mr. Sewall married in 1859. His wife was Emma D. Crookes, of Bath. There are two childrep—Heroid M., and Wm. D. Heroid M. was appointed during Mr. Cleveland's first administration United States Consul General at Samon, but has aimes gone over to the Republican party. ARTHUR SEWALL

Bamon, but has since gone over to the Republican party.

Mr. Bewail has been engaged most of his life in ship-building and ship-owning. In the early days he built wooden whalers and coasters for which the State of Maine was famous. The firm has been Sewall & Son for three generations. Mr. Sewail is president and principal owner of the Bath National Bank. He was president for nine years of the Maine Central Rallroad. He resigned the latter position two years ago. He was at one time president of the Eastern Ealiroad and has still quite considerable interests in reliroads and in railroad-building.

SOUTH'S CONDITION OF TRADE. Manufacturers' Expect an Early Renewal of Activity-New Industries.

The Tradesman, Chattanooga, Tenn., has received a large number of letters during the past week from Southern manufacturers in regard to the present condition of trade and the outlook in industrial circles. These reports are in the main encouraging. Although the unsettled financial question tends to de-press business and the usual midsummer

ports are in the main encouraging. Although the unsettled financial question tends to depress busiaces and the usual midsummer duliness prevails, the prespects are still encouraging for an early renewal of activity.

Among the most important new industries for the week are the Spring Mountain Improvement company, Little Bock, Art., capital \$50,000; the Locahontas Electric company, Huntersville, W. Va., \$200,000; the Direct Navigation company, Houston, Tex., capital \$100,000; a \$100,000 cotton mill at Greeneville, Ala.; a \$10,000 elevator equipment company at Roanoke, Va., a 40-barrel flouring mill at Thompkinsville, Ky., and the Cisco (Tex.) Oil mill, capital \$75,000.

Other industries are as follows: Electric light plants at Lafayette, La., and Marico, S. C.; electrical manufacturing works at San Antonio, Tex.; a fertilizer factory at Linton, Fia., and flouring mills at Culler, N. O., and Ottoline, Va. A grain elevator will be erected at Pudacab, Ky.; fee factories at Harrison, Ark., and Brookhaven, Misa.; from mines will be opened at Jacksonville, Ala.; plow works will be located at Lynchburg, Va.; a rice mill at Crowley, La., and a cotton gin at Marianna, Ark. A bandle factory will be built at Dobbin, W. Va.; a sash and blind factory at Salisbury, N. C.; a saw mill at Berne, Ark., and a saw and planing mill at Culler, N. C.

The enlargements include an electric light plant at Valdosta, Ga.; flouring mills at New ton, N. C.; Watauga Valley, Tenn., and Floyd, Va.; glassworks at Fairmount, W. Va.; ecal mines at McHenry, Ky., and a match factory ut Vicksburg, Miss.

New buildings reported are: An auditorium at Chattanooga to cost \$10,000; a \$12,000 church at Atlanta. Ga.; a \$20,000 courthouse at Madisonville, Tenn.; a \$15,000 hotel at Fulton, Ky., and a \$20,000 jail at Frandlin, La.

WOULD GIVE BRYAN 5 MAJORITY

WOULD GIVE BRYAN 5 MAJORITY

A Table of the States the Democrats

Confidently Expect to Carry. The following table has been prepared at the Democratic headquarters, showing the States which they expect to carry, together with the number of electorial votes in each: Alabama 11, Arkansas 8, California 8, Colorado 4, Florida 4, Georgia 13, Idaho 3, Kausas 10, Kentucky 13, Louisiana 8, Maine 5, Maryland 8, Michigan 14, Mississippi, 9, 6, Maryland 8, Michigan 14, Mississippi, 9, Missouri 17, Montana 3, Nebraska 8, North Carolina 11, North Dakota 3, Oregon 3, South Carolina 9, Tennessee 12, Texas 15, Utah 3, Virginia 12, Washington 4, West Virginia 16, Wyoming 3—total 228.

As 224 electoral yotes will decide the matter, this combination would give Bryan a majority of 5. The alverites place Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio and South Dakota as doubtful. They have a total of 75 electoral yotes,

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

Condensed Schedule of Passenger Trains.

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at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Wainat Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad

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BOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

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Lowell, Mass. "Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria and although we only have among our nstead of the various quack nostrums which

are destroying their loved ones, by forcing products, yet we are free to confess that the opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other merits of Castoria has won us to look with rtful agents down their throats, thereby

ending them to premature graves." Conway, Ark. | ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres. The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

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| | N. T. Shore, Salem, |
| No. 3. Daily | H. P. Duke & Co., Seaboard, |
| Leave Fayetteville 4 43 p. m. | |
| Leave Hope Mills 4 53 " | C. V. Skiles & Co., Seaboard, |
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