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The Times

Commercial Printing—Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Business Cards, Envelopes, etc., Executed Neatly and Promptly.

VOL. IV. WALTER S. BELL, Editor.

ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

HUBBARD & ROTH, Publishers. NO. 42.

POPULIST CONVENTION.

The Second National Gathering Meets at St. Louis.

WATSON FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Butler, of North Carolina, Opens the Proceedings in the Auditorium—Largest Number of Delegates Ever in Attendance at a National Convention—Details of the Daily Sessions.

St. Louis, Mo., July 25.—The Populist National Convention nominated Thomas E. Watson for Vice-President. It was decided to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice-President first, and the names of Arthur Sewall, of Maine; ex-Congressman Watson, of Georgia; Congressman Skinner, of North Carolina; and others were presented. The ballot was taken after midnight. The "Middle of the Road" faction made a determined fight against the endorsement of Sewall, and finally won the contest.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Allen at ten o'clock a. m. After prayer a gavel made of forty-eight different

The result of the first ballot was: Sewall, 206; Skinner, 188; Burkett, 166; Minnis, 108; Page, 100; and Watson, 86. Mr. Burkett withdrew his name. Mr. Minnis also withdrew from the contest and asked his friends to vote for Watson. Texas changed her vote and cast 103 for Watson. Tennessee gave her 77 to Watson. At this point Watson was nominated unanimously and a great demonstration occurred. While the convention adjourned the lights suddenly went out. For nearly a quarter of an hour the multitude made the building vibrate by its shouting in the gloom. The biggest out-cries were heard as the lights turned out. The lights were the result of a plot. Suddenly the lights flashed out again. Then the convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, Elected Permanent Chairman.

St. Louis, Mo., July 26.—The Populists began to assemble in good time Thursday for the second morning session, and at ten minutes past ten o'clock Senator Butler, the Temporary Chairman, called them to order. The body of the hall was about two-thirds full and there were not over two hundred persons in the galleries. After prayer Chairman Butler called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, but that committee was still unprepared to report, and was given further time. The report was then called for the names of the committee on organization, resolutions and notification of nominees. These committees were requested to retire for consultation. The Platform Committee also withdrew to complete its work. A motion was made to recess until 3 o'clock, was successful, and was given further time. The committee on organization, resolutions and notification of nominees, at a recess until 3 o'clock, was successful, and was given further time. The committee on organization, resolutions and notification of nominees, at a recess until 3 o'clock, was successful, and was given further time.

in the building. The hall was decorated with American flags, and a picture of Abraham Lincoln was hung from a gallery railing. The representation at the convention was based on the Populist vote for President in 1892, Texas and North Carolina having the largest number of delegates. The convention was the largest ever held in this country. There were nearly 1400 delegates from the members from the Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Alaska were admitted. The convention was called to order by Mr. Taubentock, Chairman of the National Com-



CONGRESSMAN A. T. TOWNE, OF MISSOURI. (Free Silver man who bolted from the late National Republican Convention.)

mittee, and W. R. L. Smith, of the Third Baptist Church, of St. Louis, offered prayer. Then delivered an address of welcome, saying that he hoped that each delegate would perform his duty with "an eye single to the public good." Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, responded to Governor Stone's address of welcome. He said that the committee on Credentials had recommended the nomination of A. T. Towne, of Missouri, for Vice-President, and that he was in favor of the nomination of A. T. Towne, of Missouri, for Vice-President, and that he was in favor of the nomination of A. T. Towne, of Missouri, for Vice-President.

At 8:45 p. m. Chairman Butler appeared on the stage, and called the convention to order for the evening session. He announced that the committee on Credentials would not be able to report at once, and that, as owing to an accident, there was no light, he would declare the convention in recess until 10 o'clock next day.

WATSON A FARMER AND A LAWYER.

Was Elected to the Fifty-Second Congress as a Democrat.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Thomas E. Watson, of Thomson, Ga., Populist nominee for Vice-President, was elected to the Fifty-second Congress, September 5, 1896. He received a common school education and was then sent to Mercer University, Macon, Ga. He left college for lack of funds and taught school two years. He read law under Judge W. B. McLaw, of Augusta, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was a member of the Georgia Legislature 1882-3 and was Democratic Elector for the State at large in 1883. Besides practicing law, he has been in the military service in the army and navy.

He was a member of the Georgia Legislature 1882-3 and was Democratic Elector for the State at large in 1883. Besides practicing law, he has been in the military service in the army and navy. Watson's unique personality made him a conspicuous figure in the House of Representatives. He was a fiery debater and took part in many of the most important debates in personal appearance Watson is thin and angular, with a nose-shaped face of intellectual cast and a thick mop of ashy hair.

THE POPULIST PLATFORM.

It Favors Free Coinage, an Income Tax and Government Railroads.

St. Louis, Mo., July 26.—The Populist platform, as reported by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions and adopted by the convention, is as follows: The Populist party, assembled in National Convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as announced in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that, through the connivance of the present and preceding Administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its history, and that prompt and patriotic action is required to meet the emergency. We demand that the Government shall be restored to the people, and that the principles of just government shall be maintained.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound, issued by the Government, and without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the Government. 2. We demand the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present Administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress. 3. We demand such legislation as will prevent the denationalization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract. 4. We demand that the Government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding Administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of Government securities.

5. We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to the Income Tax law as a misinterpretation of the Constitution and an invasion of the rightful power of Congress over the subject of taxation. 6. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

7. We demand a National money, safe and sound, issued by the Government, and without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the Government. 8. We demand the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present Administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress. 9. We demand such legislation as will prevent the denationalization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract. 10. We demand that the Government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding Administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of Government securities.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

Condensed Schedule of Passenger Trains.

Northbound.	Jan. 31, 1896.	Feb. 1, 1896.	Feb. 2, 1896.	Feb. 3, 1896.
Lv. Atlanta, Ga.	10:00 a. m.	11:15 p. m.	7:00 a. m.	4:25 p. m.
Ar. Norfolk.	12:00 p. m.	1:15 p. m.	9:00 a. m.	6:25 p. m.
Lv. Norfolk.	1:15 p. m.	2:30 p. m.	10:15 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Ar. Washington.	3:00 p. m.	4:15 p. m.	11:15 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Lv. Washington.	4:15 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	12:15 p. m.	9:50 p. m.
Ar. Richmond.	6:00 a. m.	7:15 p. m.	1:15 p. m.	10:55 p. m.

Ar. Richmond. 6:00 a. m. 7:15 p. m. 1:15 p. m. 10:55 p. m.

Ar. Washington. 4:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 12:15 p. m. 9:50 p. m.

Lv. Norfolk. 1:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 10:15 a. m. 7:40 p. m.

Lv. Atlanta, Ga. 10:00 a. m. 11:15 p. m. 7:00 a. m. 4:25 p. m.

Lv. Norfolk. 1:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 10:15 a. m. 7:40 p. m.

Lv. Atlanta, Ga. 10:00 a. m. 11:15 p. m. 7:00 a. m. 4:25 p. m.

Lv. Norfolk. 1:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 10:15 a. m. 7:40 p. m.

Lv. Atlanta, Ga. 10:00 a. m. 11:15 p. m. 7:00 a. m. 4:25 p. m.

Lv. Norfolk. 1:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 10:15 a. m. 7:40 p. m.

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Lv. Norfolk. 1:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 10:15 a. m. 7:40 p. m.

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Lv. Norfolk. 1:15 p. m. 2:30 p. m. 10:15 a. m. 7:40 p. m.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 12th, 1896.

Northbound.	No. 2, Daily.	No. 4, Daily.	No. 6, Daily.
Leave Wilmington.	7:30 a. m.	11:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville.	10:30 a. m.	2:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville.	11:00 a. m.	2:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
Arrive Wilmington.	12:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.

Leave Wilmington. 7:30 a. m. 11:00 a. m. 3:00 p. m.

Arrive Fayetteville. 10:30 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m.

Leave Fayetteville. 11:00 a. m. 2:30 p. m. 6:30 p. m.

Arrive Wilmington. 12:30 p. m. 4:00 p. m. 7:30 p. m.

Leave Wilmington. 7:30 a. m. 11:00 a. m. 3:00 p. m.

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Leave Wilmington. 7:30 a. m. 11:00 a. m. 3:00 p. m.

What is CASTORIA

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 Syrup, 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. J. 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 opium, morphine, soothing syrup, and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kitchener, Conway, Ark.

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

Allen C. Smith, Pres.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City

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The National Collection Agency,

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will Dispose of the Following Judgments.

North Carolina.

B. P. Howell, Jonathan Creek, 190 00

J. H. Hales & Co., Kenly, 218 00

W. D. Sadler & Co., Leechville, 20 19

Layden & Yarboro, Lexington, 92 45

James H. Sandford, Louisa, 305 74

B. F. Mayo, Aurora, 83 40

Perry, Brent & Son, Lucama, 364 00

Isaac Williamson, Lucama, 159 57

J. A. Farley, Manson, 160 05

R. L. Bennett, Middleburg, 30 44

W. J. Bradshaw, Moncure, 345 90

John Bell, Moncure, 506 03

Riddick & Johnson, Montezuma, 97 18

M. M. Mason & Co., Moreh'g, 124 00

R. M. Moore, Moriah, 94 10

J. V. Mitchell & Son, Mt. Airy, 114 25

J. H. Cohen, Newbern, 180 45

S. J. Jarrell, Oxford, 911 10

B. J. Smith & Co., Newbern, 403 23

R. H. McGuire, Oxford, 443 60

C. S. Shafter, Pateago, 223 91

Wm. B.