THE TIMES.

NO. 42.

HUBBARD & ROTH, Publishers.

POPULIST

Second National Gathering Meets at St. Louis.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

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

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 25 .- The Populist National Convention nominated Thomas E. Watson for Vice-President. 2 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 Corgia: Congressman Skinner, of North Carolina, and others were present-ed. The ballot was taken after midnight. The "Middle of the Road" faction made a letermined fight against the indorsement 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



National Executive Committee of the Populist Party.)

kinds of timber, representing every State, was presented to the Chairman by Delegate Dence, of Onto, as a "middle of-the-road" gavel. Then a couple of fantastically attired incividuals, dressed to represent the characters of Uncle Sam and Columbia, ascended the platform. They were a Mr. Llovd, of New York, and Mrs. Bennington, the "Ewest Singer of Arkansas." They entertained the convention with a song, and then the delegates proceeded to business.

Then came the reading of the minority report of the Committee on Rules. It recom-

port of the Committee on Rules. It recom-mended a change in the order of making nominations so as to make the nomination of Vice-President before that of President. This was a move of the "middle of the road" men. Delegate McGrath, of Illinois, promptly moved to lay the minority report on the table. Congressman Howard and Barney Gibbs, of Alabama, demanded to be theard on the motion. The plain purpose of the straight-outs was to test Sewall's itement. The recreation would show the the straight-outs was to test Sewall's strength. The proposition would show the extreme high-water strength of the anti-Bryan men. There was some parliamentary abbling and a number of speeches were

made.

With some difficulty the speechmaking was but off and the vote was taken by States on the adoption of the minority report recommending the nomination of Vice-President before President. The roll call was followed with intense interest, and resulted 785 to 615 in favor of the minority report, which was the signal for an enthusiastic anti-Bryan demonstration.

the signal for an enthusiastic anti-Bryan demonstration.

General J. B. Weaver, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was then recognized to road the platform as agreed to by the committee. He was received with applications, the profession of the reading by saying that the committee had had a protracted meeting, and that while its proceedings had been harmonious, there was not entire unnimity, as Kenrby, of Texas, and Coxey, of Obio. both desired to offer minority reports. The minority reports were laid on the table. Then the platform as adopted by a majority of the committee was adopted and a recess was taken. was taken. Immediately after the convention was

palled to order after recess a message from the Silver Convention stating that Byran and Sewall had been nominated was read. At the conclusion there was a terrific outburst

Vice-President was begun. Mr. Baumann, of Alabama, appearing as the spokesman of that delegation to nominate Representative Skinner, the Populist Congressman from

Rorth Carolina.

Representative Howard, of Alabama, placed in nomination Thomas E. Watson, the late Populist Congressman from Georgia.

Mr. Watson's name was received with demonstrations which fully attested his popular-



tee on Resolutions.)

ity. Mr. Sovereign, Master Workmanfof the Enights of Labor, and Delegate Johnson, of California, seconded the nomination.

Colorado being called, yielded to Lafe Pence, who nominated Mr. Sewall.

Mr. Weller, of Iowa, nominated Frank Burktt, of Mississippi.

Kenfucky yielded to Captain Burnam, of Tennesse, who nominated A. L. Mimms, of Tennesse, and Illinois, which by request had been passed earlier in the evening, seconded this nomination.

Mr. Bateman, of Maine, responded when his State was called, and protested against the nomination of Sewall for Vice-President. He then placed in nomination. Jann Page, of Virginia, President of the National Farmers Alliance.

The result of the first ballot was: Sewall, 256; Skinner, 188; Burkett, 198; Mimms, 108; Page, 108, And Watson, 556.

Mr. Burkett withdrew his name. Mr. Minima also withdrew from the contest and asked his friends to vote for Watson. Texas changed her vote and cast 103 for Watson. Texas changed her vote and cast 103 for Watson. Tennesses gave her 77 to Watson. At this point Watson was nominated unanimously and a great demenstration occurred.

While the convention shricked the lights suddenly went out. For nearly a quarter of an hour the multitude made the building yibrate with its shouting in the giacom. The Bergeant-at-Arms screamed out that the turning out of the lights flashed out again. Then the convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, Elected Per-

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, Elected Permanent Chairman.

St. Lours, Mo., July 24.—The Populists began to assemble in good time Thursday for the second morning session, and at ten minutes past ten o'clock Benator Butler, the Temporary Chairman, called them to order. The body of the hall was about two-thirds full and there were not over twe 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 roll of States was then called for the names of the committeemen 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 to take a recess until 8 o'clock was successful, and the Temporary Chairman, at a quarter to one, declared the convention adjourned until that hour.

It was half-past three p. m. when 'Senator Butler called the convention to order and stated that the Committee on Oredentials was prepared to make a partial report. Thereupon Mr. Wardell, of California, Chairman of the committee, submitted a majority report, recommending that the delegates be recognized in all the uncontested cases; that in the case of the first seven Illinois Congressional districts both contestants and contestees be seated with the right to cast half voice, and that, in the case of Colorado, the delogates known as the Patterson delegates be seated and east the full votes of the State. Minority reports, the Chairman stated, would be submitted in these cases.

That part of the report for the admission of the delegates whose seats were uncontested was agreed to, and then the Illinois case was taken up. The report of the majority declared that the Taylor delegates from Cook County, Illinois, are not entitled to the seats, and that the contestants are. The minority report is in favor of the Taylor delegates.

After an thour's hot debate the roll was called, and both deleg manent Chairman,

minority report is in favor of the Taylor delegates.

After an ihour's hot debate the roll was called, and both delegations were scated, each with the privilege of casting halt a vote. In Missouri the contestants withdrew their claim, and the regulars were scated. The next contest was that from Wisconsin. This was decided against Cole, and Mr. Isaacs, proxy for Henry Smith, was scated. The report from the Committee on Permanent Organization was then presented by Mr. Cox, of Virginia, Chairman. Mr. Cox stated the recommendations of the committee, the name of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, being reported as Permanent Chairman amid loud and prolonged applause.

The minority report was then read, presenting the name of James E. Camplon, of Maine, as Permanent Chairman.



MARY E. LEAST (The Kansas orator and politician who ad-

Then the "middle of the road" men stood on their chairs and shouted. The excitement lasted for ten minutes, the guidons of Mississippi, Alabama, Ohio. Texas and Tennessee and the "middle of the road" banners being carried around in tumultuous procession.

A motion to table both reports was lost and the vote on the minority report by States began. The roll call lasted for an hour, and resulted in the election of Senator Allen. The total vote was: Allen, 758;

Campion, 564; Donneily, 1.

As soon as the vote was announced the Bryan section of the convention broke out into a wild shout of triumph, delegates standing up and waving hats and fans and again a procession of guidon bearers took up the march through the convention hall, yelling maddy

the march through the convention hall, yeling madly.

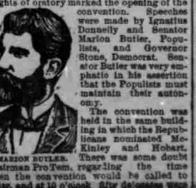
Finally a certain degree of order was restored, when Watkins, of California, stepped to the platform and said that the Campion men (of whom he was one) had been squarely whipped. He then moved to make the nomination of Senator Allen unanimous. The motion was adopted with a whoop.

Senator Allen was escorted to the chair by "Cyclone" Davis and Ignatius Donnelly. He made an address which aroused great enthusiasm. At the conclusion of Chairman Allen's address the report of the Committee on Rules was presented, but without action on it the convention adjourned till next day.

THE CONVENTION ASSEMBLES.

Opening Session.

Br. Louis, Mo., July 23.—The second Populat National Convention was called to order in the St. Louis Auditorium yesterday. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, was chosen Temporary Chairman without a wote, all the factions avoiding a trial of strength by common consent. After naming committees the convention took a recess till evening. The night session met in darkness and adjourned, owing to failure to secure lights for the convention hall until this morning. Plights of oratory marked the opening of the convention. Speeches were made by Ignatius Donnelly and Senator Marion Butler, Populists, and Governor Stone, Democrat. Sensior Butler was very emphatic in his assertion that the Populists must maintain their autonomy.





CONGRESSMAN C. A. TOWNE, OF MINSTESOTA. (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.

Governor William J. Stone, of Missouri, 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 the selection of the centre of this great Mississippi Valley for the convention of the People's party was particularly appropriate because this movement was an outgrowth from the agricultural and laboring population of this country.

The convention took a recess until 8 p. m., to enable the Committee on Credentials to report. After the recess the convention resolved itself into an informal mass meeting, and Congressman Howard, of Alabama, who will be remembered as having introduced a resolution to impeach President Cleveland, spoke for ten minutes. He was followed by other speakers, who urged standing for the People's party issue first, last and all the time.

At 8.45 p. m. Chairman Butler appeared

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.

Wassington, July 25.—Thomas E. Watson, of Thomson, Ga., Populist nomines for Vice-President, was born in Columbia County, Georgia. September 5, 1856. He received a common school education and was then sent to Mercer University, Mason, Ga. At the end of the sophomore year he left college for lack of funds and taught school two years. He read law 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, in November, 1876.

Thomson, Ga., his old home, in government, 1876.

He was a member of the Georgia Legislature 1882-3 and was Democratic Elector for the State-at-large in 1883. Besides practising law, he has been and is still largely interested in farming. He was elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Democrat, receiving 5456 votes, as against 597 votes for Anthony E. Williams, Republican. He was twice defeated for Congress as a Populist.

Watson's unique personality made him a conspicuous figure in the House of Representatives. He was a flery debater and took part in numerous hot parl'amentary fights. In personal appearance Watson is thin and angular, with a close-shaven face of intellectual cast and a thick mop of auburn hair.

THE POPULIST PLATFORM.

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

St. Louis, Mo., July 25 .- The Populist platform, as reported by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions and adopted by the convention, is as follows:

The People's party, assembled in National

the convention, is as follows:

The People's 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 enunciated 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 National life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour.

We realize that while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the Constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's Government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation that the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrunt our Legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the Government intended by the fathers, and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following:

Declaration of Principles.

Declaration of Principles. 1. We demand a National money, safe and sound, issued by the general Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all dects.

only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all deots, 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 tree and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the consent of foreign Nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be steadily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We demounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present Administration as unnecessary and without suthority of law, and demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific ast of Congress.

5. We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonstination of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. 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 demonace the present and providing Administrations.

for surrendering this option to the helders of

for surrendering this option to the heliess of Government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated theome tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear ty just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to the Income Tax aw as a misinterpresation of the Goustivation and an invasion of the rightful powers of Goagress over the subject of taxation.

8. 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.

Transportation.

safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations which result in the impairment, if not the destruction, of the political rights and personal liberties of the alignm, may 56 destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public money, and the proceeds of extensive grains of land to the Pacific railroads, should never be allonated, mortgaged, or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreolosure of existing liens of the United States of these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debtor companies; and at the foreolosure sales of said roads the Government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the Government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of the few under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation inter sts bequal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their interest and applict.

4. The telegraph, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government is the interest of the people.

Land:

Land:

1. True policy demands that the National and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the land grant frauds by which the Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the Interior Department, robbed multitudes of actual bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exception of mineral land from such grants after as well as before the patent.

3. We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the National Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

come under this demand. Direct Legislation.

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, un-der proper constitutional safeguards.

General Propositions.

1. We demand the election of President, Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Oubs our deepest sympathy in their herois struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

pendent State.

S. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia and the early admission of the Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

ducts.

5. In times of great industrial depression idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and railing them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the elective franchise and an untrammelled ballot are essential to government of, for, and by the people, the People's party condemn the wholesale system of distranchisement adopted in some of the States as unrepublican and undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State Legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and as honest count.

will secure a full, free and fair ballot and as honest count.

3. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital

in St. Louis on the same
Populists. St. John, the chairman,
called the meeting to order, and made
a ringing speech. He then introduced
Chas. A. Towne, of Minnesota, as its
vice-chairman. Dr. J. J. Mott, of
North Carolina, was complimented for
his work as chairman of the executive
his work as chairman of the executive
Thursday.

Thursday.

(Daily Except.

No. 16, a. m. J.

Arrive Climax

1 20 4

Leave Greensboro

9 25 4

Arrive Madison

11 50 4

Arrive Madison

11 50 6

Chairman

12 25 p. m.

12 25 p. m. Friday they finished up their work by nominating Bryan and Sewall as the choice of that convention for President and Vice-President, and adjourned sine

Banks Cease Issuing Gold. A special from Kansas City says: All Kansas City banks have ceased issuing gold either in exchange for bills, as payment of checks, or withdrawals of deposits. Cashier Rule, of the Rank of Commerce, who returned from St. Louis Monday said the banks

there will take the same action.

The reason given by the bankers here for this move is that it was the evident intention of many depositors to withdraw their deposits in gold and board the yellow metal in the belief that it will go to a premium.

Lived Well in High Live. The manager of the Americas, Ga., waterworks department climbed to the top of the standpipe the other day to make some slight repairs, when he noticed several fish swimming in the iron tank, 135 feet above the earth. Having a line in his pocket he cast a book in the clear water and soon caught three fish, each nearly a foot in length. A very fine trout that would probably weigh five pounds was also seen in the tank, but was too smart to be caught. The fish had evidently been there a long time and lived well in high life.

### Southern Railway.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

Northbound. Jan. 5, 1895.	Ves. No. 38 Daily	Pat Mi No 36 (Daily	No. 12 Daily	No. 18 E Sun
" Norce of Barord of Latin. Cornella of Ale	220 p	11 15 p 12 1 1 a 12 56 a 201 a 200 a 200 a 200 a 200 a 200 a 200 a 400 a 400 a 400 a 400 a 400 a 400 a 400 a 100 a 10	7 500 a 8 500 a 9 354 a 10 44 a 11 50 a 11 25 a 12 27 b 1 2 21 6 p 5 20 p 5 20 p 5 20 p 5 20 p 11 25 p 11 25 p	4 35 p 6 38 p 6 38 p 7 43 p 7 43 p 8 12 p
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y Danville.  Charlotte  Charlotte  Gastoula.  Ring's Mt.  Blacksburg.  Gaineys.  Bpartanburg.  Greenville.  Centrel  Beneca.  Westminster  Tocceta.  Mt. Elff.  Cornella.  Luia.  Gainesville  Beford.  Norcress.  At Atlants, E. T.  t. ana C. T.	8 31 p	8 50 a 4 41 a 4 59 a	7 00 a 15 20 p 1 1 55 p 2 15 p	6 57 a 7 45 a 9 27 a 9 30 a 8 30 a 8 30 a

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Washington, D. C. Atlanta, Ga

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. In Effect April 12th, 1896.

۱	FORTH BOUND.	2 12 .
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ı	Arrive Pavetteville	"
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co-operation of all organisans agreeing with us upon this vital sestion.

THE SILVER PARTY.

The National Silver party convened Leave Hope Mills.

Leave Maxton.

Leave Maxton.

Leave Maxton.

The National Silver party convened Arrive Maxton.

Leave Maxton.

The National Silver party convened Arrive Bennetzville.

No. 16, Mired.

6 45 a. m.

8 35 " 

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#### Castoria.

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real interest of their children, and use Custoria and although we only have among our instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing products, yet we are free to confess that the real interest of their children, and use Custoria opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby favor upon it."

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J. V. Mitchell & Son, Mt. Airy, 114 25
J. W. Markham, Chapel Hill,
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