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BRYAN IN NORTH CAROLINA

Multitudes of Enthusiastic Silverites Meet Him at Every Point.

A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO VANCE.

Said There Were Personal as Well as Political Reasons for His Visiting North Carolina.

TAR HEELS CAUSED HIS NOMINATION.

Asheville made great preparation for receiving William Jennings Bryan. Tuesday evening and night the class began to gather from the highlands. From every available camping ground in the environs of the beautiful hill city, camp-fires could be seen glowing cheerfully in the crisp September air, the sound of the enflaming banjo was heard, while the merry mountaineers were gathered around, talking Bryan and free silver at 16 to 1 and jubiling over the good times coming, after the inauguration of the Nebraska on the 4th of March next.

When the Bryan special reached Asheville at 2:35 p. m., it was met by the enthusiastic escort provided by the energetic Buncombe county Democratic executive committee. The Bryan party were ushered into carriages, and the procession formed. A mounted escort of ladies and gentlemen, the ladies under the lead of Mrs. Col. Rumbough, led the way. The Bryan carriages came next, containing besides Mr. Bryan, Chairman Clement Manly, of the Democratic State executive com-



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
Democratic Candidate for President.

mittee; Chairman Hal W. Ayer, of the Populist State committee; Chairman Frank Carter, of the Buncombe county Democratic executive committee. The rest of the carriages came next and the mounted escort of one thousand horsemen after these. Five hundred of these horsemen came all the way from Greene county, in east Tennessee, bringing three days' rations.

The line of procession from the Southern Passenger station was up Depot street to Patton avenue and thence direct to the Battery Park. The streets were lined all along the way with men, women and children, eager to see the distinguished Nebraskan. Flags flying from windows and porches and the people who viewed the procession from house-tops and those who packed the available standing-places along the route kept the candidate constantly bowing his head.

The stand from which Bryan spoke was erected in a curve of Southside avenue as the street bends around McDowell Hill. The side of the hill had been a corn field, and the people brought newspapers by the thousands spread them upon the corn hills and sat upon them comfortably. The crowd formed an exceedingly picturesque sight, a group of color—the women in their holiday attire—relieving the denser blackness of the crowds of men.

The acoustic properties of the spot were faultless. The hill, which trended northward and southward, curved, amphitheatre like, and the speaker's voice—as the sound waves struck the hill before him, rebounded and fell in showers of graceful oratory over the people in carriages, who were behind him, the stand dividing in two the great crowd. In testing these acoustic properties the day before, a man on the top of the hill, 50 or 75 feet distant, heard, with perfect ease, a man speaking in ordi-

value of the other half which is in their hands. The money-changers are polluting the temple of our liberties. To your tents, O Israel!" (Applause.)

"He foresaw the struggle in which we are now engaged. He realized its magnitude when many others did not. Those words came from him as words of command. 'To your tents, O Israel.' And the command was heeded by the Democratic party, and they engaged first in a warfare within the party to rescue that party and the party name from the hands of those who were using it to advance the interest not of Democracy, but of plutocracy. (Applause.) It was a great contest. I venture the assertion that never before in the history of this country did any party have such a contest within its ranks as that which ended at Chicago. I venture the assertion that never before in the history of this country have the voters themselves had so much to do with a contention as did the voters of the Democratic party at the convention at Chicago. This question was submitted to the voters. The Democratic idea has been that the party is but the instrument of those who compose it, and derives its power from the will of the voters who number themselves members of that party. Yet it is often the case that the party machinery or bosses have more to do with shaping the policy and making the nomination than the voters themselves. I am proud to be the nominee of a convention which represented no machine, no bosses, but the unpurchased suffrage of the voters of this country (Great Applause.) A few months ago the most sanguine Democrat did not believe that success this fall was more than possible. The most sanguine Democrat felt that four years of gold standard administration had destroyed almost the possibility of success. But the voters of the Democratic party determined to make one final fight and determined that if die party must, it should at least maintain the honor of those who believed in the right of the people to govern themselves. (Applause.) The result is just what it always is if people lay aside expediency and seek to do their duty and accept consequences. In trying to right the Democratic party was a possibility of success which it never could have hoped for if it had consulted expedience. (Applause.)

"I, for one, said, whenever our opponents would bring a pledge that the gold standard Democrats would take, it would be time enough to ask free silver Democrats to make pledges. I stated in answer to an inquiry that I would not support for President a man who would in the Presidential chair continue the present financial policy and mortgage the United States to English bondholders. (Applause.)

"I said it because I meant it. I may be wrong in my judgment, because none of us are infallible, but my judgment is the only judgment that can control my conduct. (Applause.) Now when the Secretary of the Treasury denounced me as a Populist and said I said I wouldn't support the nominee. I replied that I did not expect him to support the nominee if he were a free silver man. The time came when I was put to the test, and the only difference between him and me was that I was candid enough to tell the people I would follow my conscience, and he tried to control a convention and then bolted when he failed to do it. (Great applause.) I have sent him no letter begging his support. (Great laughter.) The highest compliment he can pay is to oppose me, because then the world will know the Secretary of the Treasury whom I appoint, if I am elected, will be as different from him as I can find. (Great applause.)

"I do not dispute the right of any Democrat to vote against the Chicago ticket, if he thinks its success will imperil the country, but what I ask is that these men who have been pretending to be Democrats shall now, when the Democratic party has been rescued from the people's spoilers, leave the same and not attempt to take that name with them into disgrace. (Cries of 'right.') They call themselves true Democrats. No true Democrat ever nominated one ticket for the purpose of voting for another. (Great applause.)

The speaker continued in a sarcastic vein to poke fun at the Indianapolis crowd, calling them "assistant Republicans." He made his previous argument that the Republican party was really in favor of silver and bi-metallicism because it had declared for international bi-metallicism.

"Then you will hear that under free coinage we would be flooded with silver until money would be so cheap we would not have any use for it, and when you have been frightened as badly as you can be that way, they will tell you this cheap money will run the dear money out and it will take fifteen years, with our mints running at full capacity, to make money enough to take the place of gold, and that will make money so scarce that a silver dollar will be harder to get than a gold dollar. (Laughter.) You can't have too little and too much all at once. An opponent once put that proposition to me in a debate down in Alabama. There I was 1,500 miles from home among strangers. I had to answer on the spur of the moment, and I just blurted out I would make more mints. (Laughter.) He hadn't thought of the possibility of making more mints. After making that explanation a lawyer told me he was glad I had called attention to it, as he had never thought of the possibility. In order that I may not leave any special cloud on the lawyer, I want to say, in another State a doctor made the same remark. You can understand how a great man might be unable to think of so small a thing as opening more mints."

Another ovation followed the close of the speech. Although the candi-

date was almost worn out, the crowd was so persistent at the depot that they clamored into the car windows and insisted on shaking Mr. Bryan's hand. As the train pulled out the candidate, waving his handkerchief, received another ovation.

BRYAN HONORS VANCE.

At the special request of Mr. Bryan the train stopped at Black Mountain, because it had been the home of Vance. Mr. Bryan spoke to the people assembled there and then asked to have Gombroom—the Vance home place—pointed out to him. At Old Fort there was a large crowd. At Marion bonfires and tar barrels were burning, and 500 people were spoken to by the candidate from the rear platform. At Morganton there were 1,500 people present, many of them being ladies.

Hickory's Demonstration.

It remained to little Hickory to surpass any demonstration in the State so far in proportion to the size of the town. At least 10,000 people from all over Alexander, Burke and Caldwell heard Mr. Bryan speak from a stand erected in the quadrangle near the hotel. The enthusiasm was great and Mr. Bryan spoke for nearly an hour. At Statesville Mr. Bryan spoke to 2,500 people. The speaker's stand was a hundred yards from the train and was decorated gaily in red, white and blue, and two immense bouquets of flowers were on either side of the speaker. The introduction was done in a neat speech of about ten words by W. D. Turner, Esq. The speaker was so hoarse here that utterance seemed really painful.

Mooreville had a thousand people and bonfires. The speaker was so tired and voiceless that he could only show himself to the disappointment of all.

THE BRYAN ESCORT.

On board the Bryan special were Col. J. S. Carr, Clement Manly, Hal W. Ayer, Chas. D. Melver, Geo. S. Powell, T. J. Allison, Evangelist W. P. File, Maj. E. J. Hale, Marshal O. J. Carroll, P. M. Pearsall, Lee S. Alexander, R. L. Durham, Capt. S. B. Overman, R. L. Cooper, Theo. F. Klutz, Walter R. Henry, E. L. Shuford, Congressman A. C. Shuford, Joseph Daniels, F. M. Simmons, Judge A. C. Avery, Heriot Clarkson, Locke Craig, W. D. Turner, Dr. F. E. Anderson, R. N. Hackett, W. E. Christian, O. T. Smith, Biblical Recorder. A. Boshamer, M. O. Sherrill, W. B. Gaither, D. M. Boyd, J. N. Long, Spier Whitaker. Maj. Guthrie came down from Asheville but got off at Hickory. At Statesville, W. C. Dowd, H. Barnet, T. R. Robertson, Will Robertson, Dr. I. W. Faison got on board, and at Mooreville ex-Senator Jarvis joined the procession.

Bryan at Charlotte.

Charlotte has had her Bryan day. He arrived in the "Queen City" last Wednesday night, and was greeted at the Southern passenger station by an immense crowd of admirers. The program was not carried out as scheduled by the committee, owing to Mr. Bryan's request that there should be no demonstration on his arrival. In spite of his request thousands flocked to the station to see the next President, but the Pullman palace sleeper was sidetracked on the outskirts of the city, where it remained over night. Early Thursday morning an engine brought the car into the station and the inevitable crowd was there. As Mr. Bryan appeared under personal escort of Col. H. C. Jones, a shout arose that they were escorted to the Buford Hotel, where an elaborate breakfast was served.

At 8:40 the escort of honor, the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, and the Second Regiment band had been drawn up in line in front of the hotel, while the carriages waited at the Fourth street entrance. A mighty cheer from that side of the building announced the coming of Mr. Bryan. The band struck up a lively air, the corps of mounted marshals cleared the way and the march to the park was begun. In the handsomely decorated carriage, drawn by four black horses, were seated Mr. Bryan and Gov. Elias Carr, Mayor J. H. Weddington and Col. Julian S. Carr. On arriving at the postoffice corner, Mr. Bryan and escort alighted from the carriage and in single file made their way slowly through the narrow lane that had been opened to the speaker's stand.

Promptly at 9 o'clock Wm. J. Bryan stepped upon the platform, escorted by Maj. Robertson and officers of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias. After Mr. Bryan had shaken hands with all who were on the platform, among whom were Gov. Elias Carr, Col. Jule Carr, W. R. Henry, and representative citizens of Charlotte and the State, and several ladies. Major Robertson stepped to the railing facing Mint Street and in a few words introduced Gov. Carr.

Governor Carr spoke briefly, as the crowd was clamoring for Bryan. He said: "I have the pleasure of introducing to you today William Jennings Bryan, the next Democratic President." The crowd here interrupted him and said, "say next President." He amended his words by saying: "He will be the next President, because he will receive a majority of all parties. (Cheers.) I will not keep you waiting, as this is Bryan's day, and not my day." He took his seat and Mr. Bryan rose amid prolonged cheering.

Mr. Bryan stood and quietly surveyed the crowd, and instantly they quieted down. As soon as all was quiet he began by saying:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens:

"I think I can make myself heard as the advocate of a financial policy which is independent of any foreign power. I stand on a platform which is a second

Declaration of Independence, and I feel that here in this county it will be recognized because of your having made a Declaration of your own.

I may find in other places those who want to accept a financial policy made by foreign powers; but the people of Mecklenburg county believe that the United States can make a financial policy of its own. (Cheers.) Pointing to the borger's nest, which was suspended near him, he said: "Here the enemy will find a veritable hornet's nest.

I am not speaking against any foreigner. I would despise any Englishman, German, or any other foreigner, who would submit to the United States dictating a policy governing them in their domestic relations.

The Republican platform sets forth a policy never openly set forth before. They do not advocate the gold standard, but have pledged themselves for a double standard [as soon as the foreign powers will help them. If they came out boldly for a single standard we could meet them but they do not do so.

The gold standard advocates never made an open fight in their lives, but do their work after night. (Cheers.) There is a great deal of talk about the two yard-sticks. I do not mean that it is mentioned in the Republican platform but it is being used in the campaign. A yard-stick measures length and cannot change, but a dollar measures value and may change. You all know that a piece of iron is shorter when it is at zero than when it is red hot. So, if you had a yard stick that would be twice as long when it was red hot as it was when at zero, you would go to the store and want the merchant to measure your goods with your red hot yard-stick, but he would step to his refrigerator and take out his zero yard-stick and measure your goods. So, as it is necessary to have a yard-stick of uniform length, it is necessary to have the dollar uniform.

At this point there were calls from the crowd on the south side of the stand and Mr. Bryan stepped to the railing and repeated in a measure what he had just said, and added this: You can make a dollar purchase a great deal more by making them scarce and on the other hand make the purchasing power less by making them plentiful. It cannot be disputed that the money must keep pace with the population and industries.

Mr. Bryan produced some typewritten manuscript and read some extracts from a speech of Senator Sherman, made on June 5, 1890, in which he advocated increasing the circulation as the population increased, but now he had forsaken that policy and was the leader of the Republican party and that portion of the Democratic party who want to elect a Republican president. (Cheers.)

"Senator Sherman favored increasing circulation at the rate of \$54,000,000 per annum and according to his policy we should not have \$250,000,000 more money in circulation than we have now. The circulation the 30th of June, 1894, was \$1,660,000,000 and has decreased each year since until we now have \$1,506,000,000, notwithstanding Sherman said it should increase.

I am not surprised to find Republicans on this platform with me today who have changed and are going to vote the Democratic ticket. They want an increased circulation.

"In North Carolina the Republicans have made more capital by denouncing this administration before this last platform was made than out of anything else, but now they are standing sponsors for the same administration.

Henry Clay is the only candidate for the Presidency who ever came to your State and spoke prior to my visit. In a speech on Jan. 20th, 1840, he said that a diminution of the currency would make hard times, and people could not pay their debts. Have you ever had this condition in your life time? Cries of yes, yes!

Clay said that a diminished currency made purchases scarce, and that in turn caused falling in prices and falling prices made hard times. You must stop falling prices to make good times. I must close as there may be need of speeches in other places. He here paid the late Senator Vance a glowing tribute which was greeted by prolonged cheers.

He spoke of the last speech Vance made in which he favored free coinage and said: I know the people will be true to his memory. We appeal to the masses to support the ticket and we know they will do it.

He closed with a few words as the time was up, and although the people cried for more, he was quickly escorted from the stand to catch the train.

25,000 at Greensboro.

At Greensboro the largest crowd that has met Bryan was at Greensboro. There were about 25,000 people there. The streets were jammed. Three or four bands were there and hundreds were on horseback.

At Concord.

At Concord fully 2,500 people met Bryan. He was escorted to the stand and made a brief address.

At Salisbury.

At Salisbury a crowd of 5,000 people shouted their welcome to Bryan and applauded his speech.

A. Lexington.

At Lexington Bryan was met by 4,000 people and made an address. A gaily decorated platform had been prepared.

The Gadsgrind system is the ideal system in advertising—"facts" are the things wanted, and the advertiser must know them.

NORTH STATE BRIEFS

ELECTION LAW.

The Chairman Agree on the Construction as to Registration.

The following has been given out by Chairman Manly, and is signed by him, Chairman Holton and Chairman Ayer, as official:

"It is agreed by the undersigned that the following is the proper construction of the election law of 1895, acts 95, chapter 159, and we request the members of our respective parties to follow the same:

"1st. In construing sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of said election law.

"That all persons are entitled to register on Saturday, September 26th; on Saturday, October 3rd; on Saturday, October 10th; on Saturday, October 17th, and on these days only, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., except as herewith provided.

"On Saturday, October 24th, no act shall be done in regard to registration, except the right to challenge between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. any elector whose name may appear on the books.

"On Saturday, October 31st, no act shall be done in regard to registration except to hear and determine all challenges made on October 24th. The hearing shall be had between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. in all precincts except those in incorporated towns and cities, when the hearing shall be had until 9 o'clock p. m.

"That any person who comes of age between October 17th and election day, or who is entitled to register by reason of his residence in the State or county, being of sufficient time required by law, which time ripened after Saturday, October 17th, shall be entitled to register on election day and vote, and such persons who offer to register and vote on election day may be challenged and such challenge be heard on election day."

Chairman Manly says the election law is complicated and contradictory, but that it is the purpose of the Democrats to see what the law truly means and to act upon it. While it is not of the Democratic making, but the work of Populists and Republicans, he willingly consented to act with the other chairmen in the effort to see what is the true construction of the act.

COTTON, 63 PER CENT.

State Report Shows a Remarkable Falling Off.

The September crop report of the State department of Agriculture has been made up. The most notable showing for months is the falling off in the condition of the cotton crop. The percentage in the August report was 90.4-5; at that time the extent of the damage by drought was not taken fully into consideration, as the effect was not known at the time the correspondents made up their reports; the report stated that the condition of cotton then was several points lower than reported. The reports received this month told the havoc wrought by the long dry spell. The average is now only 63 per cent. In 1895 at this time it was 78.

The other figures are: Corn 79, against 90 in August and 95 a year ago.

Tobacco, 76; now, against 85 1-2 in August and 90 in September, 1895.

Rice, 77; peanuts, 79; sorghum, 85; sweet potatoes, 82; pastures, 74; apples, 32.

The crop of apples is about as near a failure as it has ever been. The peach crop is so small that no special report is made this month. Last month the average was only 32 per cent.

Regulating Railroads.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners of this State, met in Raleigh last week to look into the matter of regulating railroads. It appeared that the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act, known as the long and short haul clause, was violated by one at least of the corporations interested. This commission has no jurisdiction to remedy this, but for each offence reported will see that it is properly brought to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission and ask for speedy action by it. It is ordered that all railroad companies doing business in North Carolina who have or may put in force cut rates to and from points in this State to and from points outside shall so arrange their local freight tariffs that the same relative reduction shall be given to local business as has been or may hereafter be given to through business. It is also ordered that the standard passenger rates shall be in force on and after the 24th day of September, 1896, as follows: First-class, three cents per mile; second class, 2 1/2 cents a mile. All parties interested will be heard as to the reasonableness of these rates on September 23d. All exceptions to be filed Oct 2 or before that date.

The plumbers' strike at Asheville is off, the men returning to work. The strikers accepted the old scale of wages, but with the understanding that they shall be given the increase asked when there is a corresponding increase in business.

The Republican Campaign.

The Republican national committee has decided to send campaign speakers of national prominence out through the silver producing States and the Pacific slope. The advance of these ex-Congressmen Butterworth, of Ohio. He will speak in Wyoming September 28th and 29th, and in Colorado September 30th. From there he goes to Oregon, where he expects to deliver three speeches, and thence to California. Other speakers are being communicated with and will be sent West when negotiations are complete.

Fire Loss for July.

July's fire loss in the United States and Canada amounted to \$9,035,250. Though generally a fiery month, and although it began very severely, the fire loss during this month was less by \$51,700 than in 1895, while in 1894 the loss in the month just gone by was \$16,907,998. The year to date shows a similar aggregate of losses than for the same period of last year, being \$22,222,900, against \$75,582,000 in 1895 and \$77,920,500 in 1894.