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Short correspondence of subjects of interest to the public is solicited but persons must not be disappointed if they fail to see the articles in our columns. We are not responsible for the views of correspondents. Anonymous communications go to the waste basket.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President: BENJAMIN HARRISON, Of Indiana.

For Vice-President: LEVI P. MORTON, Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: OLIVER H. DOCKERY, of Richmond county.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR: JETER C. PRITCHARD, of Madison county.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: GEORGE W. STANTON, of Wilson county.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE: CHARLES F. McKESSON, of Burke county.

FOR STATE TREASURER: GEORGE A. BINGHAM, of Bowman county.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: JAMES B. MASON, of Orange county.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL: THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, of Wake county.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas S. Ashe:

DANIEL L. RUSSELL, of New Hanover county.

For Associate Justices of the Supreme Court under amendment to the Constitution:

DAVID M. FURCHES, of Iredell county.

RALPH P. BUXTON, of Cumberland county.

For Presidential Electors for the State-at-Large:

JAMES E. BOYD, of Guilford county.

AUGUSTUS M. MOORE, of Pitt county.

FOR THE 51ST CONGRESS—3D DISTRICT: W. S. O'B. ROBINSON, of Wayne county.

FOR THE 51ST CONGRESS—5TH DISTRICT: JOHN M. BROWER, of Surry county.

FOR THE 51ST CONGRESS—2D DISTRICT: HENRY P. CHEATHAM, of Vance county.

FOR ELECTOR—2D DISTRICT: JOSEPH J. MARTIN, of Edgecombe county.

FOR ELECTOR—4TH DISTRICT: WILLIAM A. ALBRIGHT, of Durham county.

SIXTH DISTRICT: RICHARD M. NORMENT, of Robeson county.

THIRD DISTRICT: OSCAR J. SPEARS, of Harnett county.

EIGHTH DISTRICT: JULIUS B. FORTUNE, of Cleveland county.

TERRIBLE, TERRIBLE NEWS.

Judge Russell will not run and Gen. Barringer will vote for Cleveland. The Democrats are sending the news over the State and country with marked delight that one of the Republican candidates declines to run on the State ticket. It was commonly talked even in this city a week after the State convention that Judge Russell would not run. As the executive committee meets next week, the Democrats have just learned of his

declination. There is no political significance in it.

As to Gen. Barringer, he will support the Republican State ticket. Why don't some Democratic paper inform us that President Cleveland's uncle, Lewis F. Allen, is president of a Harrison club in Buffalo, N. Y.? That John Slinghuff, president of the Montgomery (Pa.) National bank, ex-congressman Thos. M. Marshal, of Pennsylvania, P. D. Layton, ex-Grand Secretary Knights of Labor, and other prominent Democrats of Pennsylvania, have recently declared for Harrison and Morton and Protection?

A Good Farmer.

Our candidate for Lieutenant Governor is a good farmer, and the Durham Recorder sustains us in this opinion by giving some figures. According to that paper Col. Holt has recently harvested 4,000 bushels of wheat and has the finest corn seen this year. Last year he sold over 400 bushels of clover seed and sold in Raleigh alone 22 car loads of hay. All this is from only one of his farms. Who can beat it? We challenge any Republican paper to beat it.—Daily Chronicle.

As to the proportions of the farm we would not try to find its equal. It is the kid-gloved aristocracy the democrats glory in. Republicans generally are of the class of men who labor with their hands and sweat from physical exertion and the heat of the sun. The democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor is a rich monopolistic manufacturer. Of course he owns thousands of acres of land and the poor tenants thereon have to turn in to him their hard earnings. What does he know about toiling or the heat of the sun? All he knows of farming is theoretical. Think of a man claiming (for a purpose) to be one of the people, gathering from one farm 4,000 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of clover seed and 22 car loads of hay in one season! He is truly a 'horny-handed son of toil.'

Oh for something good for the democrats to say for their candidates. They have a foul man at the head of their ticket and on the 7th of November they'll think the whole gang struck out on foul.

Sunday School Convention.

The Sunday School Convention of the Charlotte District (A. M. E. Zion Church) will assemble at Davidson College, N. C., Wednesday, July 25, 1888, 10 o'clock, a. m.

PROGRAM.

- Address of welcome—Rev. J. W. Stitt. Response to address of welcome—Rev. J. S. Caldwell. What are the teacher's Pastoral duties?—Miss M. R. Sumner. The Negro of 1620 and of 1888—Rev. J. E. McNeill. How can the home help the Sunday School?—Miss Lydia Roberson. Temperance—Rev. A. A. Williams. Moral Philosophy—Mrs. A. S. McKnight. Is the expectation of reward or the fear of punishment the greatest incentive to exertion?—Miss Annie Connor. Public recreation—Mr. R. A. Simmons. Dr. J. C. Price—Miss S. E. Foster. Do facts or fiction contribute most to mental enjoyment? Miss N. J. Tyley. The Literary character of the Holy Scriptures—Rev. J. W. Thomas. What can a Teacher do to bring about the Conversion of his Class? Miss Henderson. Livingstone College—Rev. J. S. Caldwell. Crispus Attacks—J. W. Gordon. How can we win attention?—Rev. P. J. Holmes. Novels—Miss Emma Crowell. Annual Sermon. Annual Addresses.

R. S. RIVES, M. SLADE, B. F. MARTIN, Committee.

The pastor and one delegate will be expected from each charge and all superintendents and members by virtue of their office.

It is hoped that each Sunday school will not forget to send one cent per scholar to meet expenses. We expect to secure reduced rates over rail roads where over ten delegates will pass.

OUR CANDIDATES.

BOTH STAND FOR EVERYTHING THAT IS DISTINCTLY AMERICAN.

What Leading Papers in Their Own States Have to Say of Them—Gen. Harrison as Good a Man as Either of His Grandfathers—Morton a Self Made Man.

Gen. Harrison has been a Republican all his adult life, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont in 1856. In a speech delivered at Chicago last spring, he said: "My first presidential vote was given for the first presidential candidate of the Republican party, and I have supported with enthusiasm every successor to Fremont, including that matchless statesman who claimed our suffrage in 1854." Gen. Harrison began his political life by being a Republican from conviction, and he has been that kind of a Republican ever since. The earnestness and sincerity of his nature would prevent him from espousing or advocating a political cause which his conscience did not fully approve. In a speech delivered last year, during a time of political excitement, he said:

"I am one of those who believe that to fight without a cause is not a noble thing; that fighting and conquest become noble as they are done in behalf of a cause that kindles the high impulses of the human heart and demands the allegiance of the enlightened conscience. I believe the Republican party in Indiana and in the nation stand today for such issues. No man was the architect of the Republican party. You may call the roll of those who sat in the first convention and defined its principles, but I beg you to remember that every one of them was a delegate, and I beg you further to remember that those principles of liberty which were announced in our first platform were written in the hearts of the people before they were written in the platform."

These expressions are characteristic of the man. He is as conscientious in his political convictions as he is in his religious convictions. Being that kind of a man he has never faltered in his devotion to the principles of the party, nor failed to give his best efforts for its success. Being a Republican from principle he could not do otherwise without doing violence to his nature. He has never tried to push himself to the front, but has often been brought there by the call of the party or the necessities of the situation.

He has never been an office seeker. Offices and honors have sought him rather. His present position is not of his seeking. Although frequently mentioned during the last few years as a presidential possibility he has never had the bee in his bonnet enough to disturb in the slightest degree the even tenor of his way. His present candidacy is the result of the efforts of his friends and the spontaneous movement of the Republican party.

Having always been a Republican and always in close accord with the principles of the party, there is nothing in Gen. Harrison's record that requires explaining, defending or patching up. On all the issues which have formed the dividing lines between political parties for the last thirty years he has been an outspoken advocate of advanced Republicanism. He represents the military as well as the civil side of the Republican record. His military record is of the best, as those who served with or under him can testify. Fighting Joe Hooker, in recommending him for promotion to the rank of brigadier general for gallantry on the field and for distinguished services in the campaign before Atlanta, said: "Col. Harrison is an officer of superior abilities and of great professional and personal worth." His whole military record sustains this estimate. In all the great issues of the reconstruction period Gen. Harrison occupied bold and advanced ground in favor of the supremacy of the Constitution and in advocacy of the policy of securing the results of the war by appropriate legislation. Although not in public life at this time, his eloquent voice was frequently heard on the stump in support of Republican measures and policy, and he contributed his full share toward creating and molding the active Republican sentiment of that period.

Gen. Harrison is unequivocally in favor of protection to American industry. The Hon. James G. Blaine, in his dispatch to Gen. Harrison congratulating him on his nomination, said: "Your election will seal our industrial independence, as the declaration of '76, which bears the honored name of your grandfather, sealed our political independence." Mr. Blaine is not mistaken in regarding Gen. Harrison as pre-eminently sound on the tariff question. On this paramount issue of the hour he is in full accord with the overwhelming sentiment of the Republican party, and with the ringing declaration of the Chicago platform. He is on record as saying that "the Republican party is pledged, and ought to be pledged, to the doctrine of the protection of American industries and American labor." Again, he has declared that "in so far as our native inventive genius and our productive forces can supply the American market we ought to keep it for ourselves." Again, he says "I believe the principle of the protection of American industry is well established and well defended by the principles of political economy and by the duties of patriotism." And again "Our workmen will wake up to the fact that reduction in their wages, which every candid advocate of free trade admits must come with the adoption of his theories—a reduction variously estimated at from 10 to 25 per cent.—is poorly compensated by the cheaper cost he is promised." These expressions are taken at random from speeches by Gen. Harrison, and might be indefinitely multiplied. They show that his position on the vital question of the day, and which will exercise a great and perhaps controlling influence in the coming campaign and election, is pre-eminently sound. The declaration of the Chicago platform that "We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection," is a complete epitome of Gen. Harrison's record on the tariff question.

A Comparison for Veterans.

It is the American system of protection against Mr. Cleveland's British free trade. It is a Union soldier against the man of whom Gen. Sherman says: "Cleveland is seventeen years younger than I. He should have shouldered a musket and gone to the front. Every body capable of carrying a gun should have offered his services. Then the war would not have lasted as long as it did. At Vicksburg and Gettysburg we were short handed, and if those men who hung in the rear had gone to the front the war would have been over a year sooner than it was."

With Harrison as the leader the Republican party can and will win.—Philadelphia Press.

"SWEATING AND SWARMERY."

What Free Trade Has Brought the Poor of London To.

If any evidence could bring a thorough free trader in America to his senses surely that presented by the report of a recent



BRUSH DRAWING.

parliamentary committee on the so called "sweating system" would do it. If free traders did not too often belong to that incorrigible class—men who adopt a phrasingly plausible theory and adhere to it in spite of overwhelming evidence of its folly—the evidence now offered from every part of England would shake even their Anglomaniac convictions. A London workman, asked by the parliamentary committee what he considered the greatest evils now threatening him, promptly replied, "sweating and swarmery," by which he meant that workmen driven out of their own trades by German, Belgian and other competition had "swarmed" into the cities and were employed on the "sweating" system. And what is the "sweating" system? Well, as the regular workshops are badly overcrowded, and the desperate workmen in them combine to exclude new men, a multitude of small employers has sprung up; they put the needy laborers in small rooms, thus escaping the inspection ordered by the factories acts, and pay them half or less than half the current rates, thus underbidding the legitimate employers and pocketing the enormous profits. The evidence before the committee reads as if it were wrung out of racked bodies and written in blood.

One woman, for instance, employed in putting the bristles into hair brushes, earned just five farthings (about two and a half cents) per hour, working in her own room, and had to deliver the brushes every night, as the middle man would not trust the poor starving wretch with more than one day's materials. In another room a man made twelve pairs of shoes for four and a half shillings (nearly \$1.10), and delivered them. He was a sort of aristocrat among the "sweated," as he could be trusted with stock enough for such a big job. The stories told by match-box makers, chair makers, bird cage makers and hair sieve weavers were simply heartrending. One man furnished his own wood and wire, worked in his own room and made small tinnet cages for nine pence a dozen!

And these were not the worst cases; for it was found that scores of small, unventilated rooms were taken by the middlemen as workshops; that in them the victims were crowded as thick as they could work, and in more than one instance, as it was proved, the air was so loaded with disease that the clothing made there was infected with it, and diseases of a nature so peculiar that physicians could not diagnose them were thus introduced into the houses of comparatively well to do people. In other instances the trusted women who were allowed to take the clothing to their own rooms were found "in unwomanly rags, tolling till faintness overcame them, barely sustaining life on the poorest food and sighing the weary refrain: O God, that bread should be so dear And flesh and blood so cheap!

Perhaps the saddest feature of the case is that many of those sufferers were from the country, where they had once been rosy and stalwart farm tenants or laborers; but the agricultural interest has declined so rapidly under free trade that the exiled ruralists are now crowding the cities. The agricultural reports continue the dreary detail that from 150,000 to 200,000 more acres every year are changed from grain to grass lands, and the culti-



SHOEMAKING.

vators sit adrift. In sixteen years the area cultivated has shrunk by 2,000,000 acres. In Wiltshire alone 40,496 acres have gone out of cultivation, and \$203,700 per year in farm wages have been withdrawn. The hop farms in the south of England are going into grass lands also; and in all Great Britain the shrinkage in farm wages is summed up at \$14,780,400. This gives us some idea of the mass forced into the cities to compete with those already there.

American farmers have, on the whole, greatly prospered since 1850. They are now appealed to to vote against the manufacturers. Do they admire the picture of the British farmer under free trade? Do they covet a share of his "blessings?"

The Ticket to Win.

Harrison and Morton—Indiana and New York!—the two very men to carry the party safely through the two very doubtful states! How, on the whole, could the Chicago convention have named a better ticket? Let any Republican who hoped for a different result coolly ask himself this question. With New York and Indiana made sure, what state that was not on the wrong side in the rebellion can now be considered doubtful?—Daily Express.

Republican Poetry for Democrats. And if asked what since he had from the sad reply shall be. "He renounced the only home he had, And nary a vote has he."—Daily Express.

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