

Charlotte Observer  
PUBLISHERS ANNOUNCEMENT  
No. 31 South Tryon street. Telephone numbers: Business office, Bell phone 78; city editor's office, Bell phone 131; news editor's office, Bell phone 234.  
Advertising rates are furnished on application. Advertisers may feel sure that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Charlotte and a portion of the best people in this State and upper South Carolina. This paper gives correspondents as wide latitude as it thinks public policy permits but it is in no case responsible for their views. It is much preferred that correspondents sign their names to their articles, especially in cases where they attack persons or institutions, though this is not demanded. The editor reserves the right to give the names of correspondents when they are demanded for the purpose of personal satisfaction. To receive consideration a communication must be accompanied by the true name of the correspondent.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1907.

THE VOICE OF REASON.

"You cannot move legislators crazed with ambition. But the people can, and will do so when they fully understand the situation. And we need never fear they will not understand it after a time. But the people should be informed now. Do not forget, however, that if you attempt it, you will be denounced by the demagogue and cartooned by the yellow press, a fate which has come to the few who have appealed to reason and to justice. These tactics have enforced silence upon many whose hearts have prompted them to point out the danger of government by passion. But they cannot keep silent the earnest lawyers of this country for a minute after they have determined that duty calls them to speak out. God grant that the hour of that determination is at hand."—Extract from Judge Parker's Address Before the American Bar Association.

CHARLOTTE SHOULD BE UNITED.

One can understand that, however selfish and unworthy the reason, some persons—we believe there will not be many—living in the county outside of Charlotte can vote against the proposed issue of \$200,000 of bonds. It would be very wrong for one who is already fixed with good roads by virtue of the taxes levied upon the whole county, to vote now against such roads for those who have helped pay for those already built; yet in all ages and all climes there have been men who cared for nothing beyond what affected their immediate personal interests. There are, we think, but few such in Mecklenburg. But it is difficult to understand how any man of the city, if prompted by no other impulse than that of self-interest, will be able to get the consent of his own mind to vote against the bonds or to absent himself from the polls election day. Charlotte is a city of peculiar charm, not alone in its citizenship but in the beauty of its foliage, its homes, its public and business buildings, the comforts and conveniences of life which it provides. It attracts the favorable interest of every visitor who comes to it, but there is a deficiency so plain as to be painfully observable to its own people and to elicit the surprised comment of the chance visitor, and this deficiency is most conspicuous in its very heart. The reference is of course to its streets, which are worst in that part of the city which is most seen. It is not worth while to argue a point which will not be disputed. We therefore pass over the character of the streets with a mere reference and submit the remark that it is not clear how they are to be improved unless the bonds carry and the city gets the share of the money from these which will be apportioned to it. With bitulthic paving laid in the fire district, merchants, shopkeepers and pedestrians will be exempt from the dust-storms and the mud to which they are now subjected alternately, and the centre of the city will make an appearance which will excite the pride of its people. With this improvement we can live until able to extend it. But the improvement now contemplated ought not to be delayed a moment unnecessarily and no voter should on the 19th of next month, neglect the duty which calls him.

WHERE MR. TAFT WAS WEAK.

There is some force in Mr. Bryan's criticism of Secretary Taft's speech of a week ago at Columbus, O., especially as to its lack of affirmativeness. Upon several subjects the Secretary made good points, effective points if he had left them after making them, but instead of that he frittered them away by qualification before quitting the subject in hand. This lack of definiteness particularly with reference to tariff revision and to income and inheritance taxes have been referred to in these columns before. Mr. Taft declares himself in favor of all these, but does not think that tariff revision should be undertaken or that the taxes mentioned should be imposed now. This is the essential weakness of the speech—its indefiniteness and generalization, and of course Mr. Bryan is not slow in finding the joints in his adversary's armor. His doing this is no special mark of acuteness for the discoverer were easy to be made. The Secretary would have been much stronger if he had taken his positions boldly and held them without equivocation or explanation.

THE THING TO DO, WHEN ONE IS IN DOUBT ABOUT A GIVEN MATTER, IS INSTEAD OF SPECULATING UPON IT AND GUESSING ABOUT IT, TO GO TO SOMEBODY WHO KNOWS.

Thus The Observer a few days ago expressed some wonderment, in view of the sweep of prohibition over the country, as to how come 1,500,000 more gallons of spirits and 4,000,000 more barrels of beer were consumed in this country last year than the year before. "This," says The Greensboro Record, "is another easy one. The liquor these days, by reason of high license, the risk of selling in prohibition territory and the rest, is made so weak that a man has to drink three times as much to make drunk come as he did in the old days when it was not so adulterated." It's a wonder that we didn't think at the outset to submit this matter for decision to Col. Reese or some other competent authority.

The statements of the seven Charlotte banks, published in yesterday morning's paper, make a most excellent showing. While some are larger than others all are in first-class condition and their prosperity affords ground of satisfaction to Charlotte.

NORTH CAROLINA'S DEALING WITH FREE NEGROES.

A lady friend, taking note of a recent statement in The Observer that free negroes could vote in North Carolina until 1835, when they were disfranchised, writes to say that she "would be glad to know when it was the law that the free negroes should leave the State, many of them having gone to Ohio." As a result of inquiry and investigation we are enabled to say that free negroes, as a class, were never required to leave North Carolina. At different times the Assembly interfered to protect them when there was a suggestion that they were being harassed. Many slaves were set free for meritorious service during the Revolution and there were many free negroes in the Colony before then. These, as heretofore stated, were allowed to vote up to 1835. In 1860 there was a very considerable number in North Carolina. In 1830 an act was passed to the effect that slaves subsequently manumitted by their owners should leave the State in ninety days. At that time there was a very great disposition to abolish slavery. A bill to abolish slavery in Virginia failed perhaps by a single vote. To guard against the costs of a large, improvised free negro class among us, this legislation was adopted, but it had no bearing on the former free negro inhabitants, who still had the right of suffrage, and an exception was made in regard to negro slaves, fifty years of age, manumitted by their owners for meritorious services, (not for general good behavior, but for some particular service). These were not required to leave the State, but any free negro, who should leave and remain away for three months at a time, was not allowed to return as a citizen. Manumitted slaves were sometimes removed by their former owners to Ohio, these owners at the time of the manumission being required to give bond that they would remove the negroes in ninety days.

ARRAIGNED FOR HIS LIFE.

Major Guthrie, Colored, Must Face Some Strong Evidence Against Him—While Showing a Negro With a Gun—Wounded Officer Not Retiring Very Well.  
Special to The Observer.  
Durham, Aug. 27.—This afternoon in the Superior Court room the preliminary steps were taken to place Major Guthrie on trial for the murder of a white man. Guthrie, a colored man, was arraigned on a charge of murder. The true bill was found at that time. Guthrie was arraigned on a charge of murder. The true bill was found at that time. Guthrie was arraigned on a charge of murder. The true bill was found at that time.

FOLLOWING BAD EXAMPLES.

One "David," a correspondent, writing in The Danbury, Stokes county, Reporter, last week, said, among other things, of the proceedings in the Legislature last winter with reference to the anti-tobacco trust legislation: "If the Reid bill was a good thing twelve or fourteen years ago when Cy Watson tried to get it on our statute books, it is a good thing yet, and our people are inclined to believe that a few thousand dollars cash in hand was more attractive to Mr. Buxton than the salary of an uncertain Congressman. A case of a bird in the hand rather than two in the bush. See?" Yet, with the examples before him who could expect better than this of Mr. David, who is, no doubt, as Senator Tillman boasted himself in the last Congress, "but a rude man." As it is customary in North Carolina these days for a writer or speaker to intimate plainly, but in such terms as to barely keep him within the law, that the person who disagrees with him has been corrupted, Mr. David doubtless thought it entirely proper for him to say bluntly about Senator Buxton what others say by implication about other men, that he is believed to have been bought. This is but another illustration of the level to which our politics have fallen. We are sorry our friend Pepper, of The Reporter, is in trouble about this publication. As to Senator Buxton and the accusation against him, it is not necessary to add a word to the foregoing.

NO EASY PROBLEM.

School Commissioners Please Same But Fail to Please Others—Two Points of View.  
This business of arranging school districts so as to please everybody is no soft proposition. Last night a few minutes after the adjournment of the school commissioners two gentlemen walked into The Observer office to read the report.

THE ROLLICKING GIRL.

When Charles Frohman presented "The Rollicking Girl" at the Herald Square Theatre, New York City, it was not anticipated that it would run on Broadway for more than six weeks. Instead of this, however, the engagement was prolonged until it occupied, at least, more than six months. At first Mr. Frohman was averse to letting it go on tour except under his own name and his own management, but his objections were finally overcome and the rights to its production were let out to the present management.

DRUM CORPS AND EXPOSITION.

A meeting of several citizens interested in getting the Charlotte Drum Corps to attend the Jamestown Exposition in company with the 22d Vance Aerie of Eagles was held yesterday afternoon but no definite action was taken. A request may be made for the money to effect this, as it is felt that the attendance and participation of the corps would be a tremendous advertisement for the city.

MR. WILLIE HEART WILL SPEAK AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION NEXT MONDAY WHEN HE WILL OUTLINE THE POLICY OF THE INDEPENDENT LEAGUE. THE COUNTRY WILL BE ALL ATTENTION.

ISAAC IRWIN AVERY.

The Observer alluded yesterday to a book by Miss Mildred Lewis Rathbun, of Athens, Ga., "The South in History and Literature." More than a page of it is devoted to the late Isaac Erwin Avery, of whom, after a satisfactory sketch of his life, it is said:

"He was an exceedingly handsome man and a very capable one. He was generous to a fault with a hand and heart ever ready to relieve the distressed. He was a man of letters, the head of 'A Variety of Idle Comments,' which came out every Monday morning in The Charlotte Observer, possibly gave him his fame as a newspaper man. His humor was exquisite, his pathos tear-compelling. He was the master of a rich vocabulary, and his use of the word, 'He attempted no figure that was not complete; he drew no picture that did not stand out in the colors of living light.' He was a very gifted man in many ways."

No one who knew him through his "Idle Comments," or followed him in his daily grind of newspaper work, but will grant that this analysis is conservative. He was as lovable as he was gifted, and by those who knew him never to be forgotten. "His presence haunts this room to-night. A form of mingled mist and light. From this room, on the corner of Living Light! He was a very gifted man in many ways."

MECKLENBURG DECLARATION.

Some Favorable Reviews of Mr. William H. Hoyt's Book, "The Mecklenburg Declaration"—Reproduced in the Interest of Fair Play.  
Mr. William H. Hoyt, author of "The Mecklenburg Declaration," feels that The Observer has not been fair in having reproduced favorable notices of Dr. Graham's book and unfavorable criticisms of his work. In the interest of fair play the following newspaper comments on Mr. Hoyt's book are appended:

"Students of the history of the American Revolution owe a welcome to this careful and instructive study of a very close and important event. After a close and impartial study of all the evidence the writer reaches the conclusion, humiliating, no doubt, to the local pride of North Carolina, but fairly convincing to anyone who approaches the subject without prepossession, that the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence is a myth, supported, for the rest by not a little sophistication and fraud. The inquiry has its main interest, of course, for Americans specially interested in the constitutional history of their country. Yet Mr. Hoyt's work is so thoroughgoing and so well studied that anyone curious to learn how history may be perverted by the zeal of unscrupulous politicians."—Scotman, Edinburg, Scotland.

"Mr. Hoyt let us say at once, tears the whole myth to shreds. \* \* \* Mr. Hoyt's demonstration may be too bitter a pill for the North Carolinians to swallow, but outside of that State are a very few persons, we should think, who will not be convinced."—Herald, Glasgow, Scotland.

"\* \* \* In the work before us Mr. Hoyt may be said to have proved its spuriousness beyond question. He has carefully examined every scrap of evidence, and he sets forth his conclusions with a detail which, to impartial minds, should be convincing. Americans, doubtless, will be grateful to Mr. Hoyt for having so effectively settled a question of no small interest in the constitutional history of the United States."—Westminster Gazette, London, England.

"I believe that the author has proved his case. His work is worthy of praise as a model in literary criticism."—Cumberland Presbyterian, Nashville, Tenn.

"A careful and scholarly examination of this question, and presents a clear case against Mecklenburg and North Carolina. \* \* \* But as it is probable that the Shakespearean dispute will never close, it is even more probable that the dispute over the Mecklenburg declaration will continue to the end of time."—Springfield Republican.

"It is safe to say that no reader who has read this book will be able to argue the case for Mecklenburg. The argument amounting to bigotry can read the argument and proofs offered by Mr. Hoyt without becoming convinced that the so-called Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was a myth."—Philadelphia Press.

"He writes without bias, and as one determined to get at the truth of the matter. The argument for both sides are freely given, and so clear that the reader is able to judge for himself. It is quite likely that the claim for the genuineness of the Mecklenburg proclamation will be made again and again as the years go by. But it is hard to believe, in the present should be the last book published in this century-old controversy."—Boston Transcript.

"History includes a vast amount of material, so that the reader is able to judge for himself. It is quite likely that the claim for the genuineness of the Mecklenburg proclamation will be made again and again as the years go by. But it is hard to believe, in the present should be the last book published in this century-old controversy."—Boston Transcript.

"Mr. Hoyt's work shows throughout the most painstaking care and impartial spirit; it shows its author to be both a trained scholar and a critic and a man well qualified for the work that he undertook. Doubtless the work will be received with small favor by the inhabitants of the old North State and their descendants, but even these must recognize the fair-mindedness of the writer and the strength of his argument, which he deduces."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"The careful student started out with the intention of writing a defence of the Mecklenburg Declaration, but was forced to abandon his preconceived opinion, and in a volume of absorbing historical interest shows upon what insubstantial foundations the Mecklenburg myth has been built. He was doing nothing in work, instead he declares that he has always been inspired with a special love for the history of the Old North State and with a profound veneration for the Mecklenburg patriots of 1776; but the strength of his story lies in the fact that he has nothing extenuated, even although he was conscious that a publication which discounts the Mecklenburg myth has been credited the proudest page in the history of North Carolina should engender in some quarters an unkind feeling for its author."—Charleston News Courier.

"This is as able a brief for the case against the declaration as can be made. It is a well-arranged, scholarly discussion, marshalling all the available facts. Moreover, the book is well written and makes good reading. \* \* \* Such is the substance of what will be likely to stand as the hand-book of the anti-Mecklenburg Declaration people. It is a serious, dispassionate study, confessedly written as an argument, not as an historical narrative, and it is worth the time of partisans of both sides of the century-old controversy to weigh and consider."—Charlotte Observer.

NELSON MORRIS DEAD.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Nelson Morris, the well-known packer of this city, died to-day after an illness of several weeks. Morris was a victim of heart disease complicated with kidney trouble.

The Man Who Does Things

is not the one who is dependent upon alcoholic beverages to keep up his "nerve," but he is the possessor of a clear head and steady hand.

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JUST GOING TO TAKE A TRIP.

Black People Ride Because It is Cheap and Housewives Are the Sufferers.

Greensboro Record.  
Cheap railroad fares are playing smash in one respect. The contention of the State is that because of its cheapness there will be more traveling. This is coming true, in this section at least; the trains are crowded as never before. Saturday afternoon the train leaving here at 2:30 was so full that not another man could get on it. As proof of this two men who were obliged to visit Greensboro, hired a team and drove through. The train looked like an excursion out. But where it is hurting is with the colored brethren and sisters. They hike off all during the week and on Saturdays one cannot hold on to his help. Two colored women who have not been out of town on a train in years, announced to their employers on Saturday that they were going to take a trip. It was so unusual that they were asked why, when they said it was so cheap they just wanted to ride! Some years ago an effort was made to get the Southern to refuse to charter a train for colored people; the colored preachers joined in the request on the ground that the members of the race were squandering their money, while the factories and others were being hurt. To some extent the practice was stopped, but this cheap fare is about to make it worse than ever. It may help the State in its contention that the Southern makes more money, but it is having an effect that makes even the lady of the house come precious near to saying something real wicked when she has to roll up her sleeves and do the cooking and house-cleaning on Saturdays and Sundays, may be on Mondays, for servants come back tired out and often do not show up for work on Monday. If you have any doubts about the crowded condition of the trains step down to the station and watch them, especially on Saturdays.

Rich Pittsburger's Friends Interfere in His Affairs With Ex-Show Girl.  
Pittsburg, Pa., Special 25th, to Washington Post.  
It came out to-day that another very sensational chapter has been added to the book of Nan Patterson or Mrs. Leon Martin, who has just left Pittsburg at the request of friends of a very wealthy steel man, who had become infatuated with her.

Miss Patterson is alleged by friends very sensational to have threatened his life one night when she was drinking, and it was made plain to her that she must go, and so she was sent to Washington, D. C., where she is now supposed to be. In the meantime, the wealthy steel man, who has offices in the Frick building here, is very ill, as the result of the excitement.

The incident, which has just leaked out, occurred in a house a few miles from McKeesport, where the steel man had installed Miss Patterson in style, with her own automobile and everything else ornamental. Friends of the Pittsburg man employed detectives to break up the affair when they found Miss Patterson was drinking heavily and talking wildly in her cups. One night she quarreled with the steel man, and, in hearing of many, threatened to drive her hatpin through his heart. This so alarmed those who knew the steel man that they took steps to have Mrs. Patterson hurried away. It is understood that she has promised not to return to the vicinity of Pittsburg.

LION ATTACKED WOMAN.

Luna Park, Resort at Pittsburg, Thrown into an Uproar—Beast is Filled With Bullets From Small Rifles.  
Pittsburg, Aug. 27.—Torn, bruised and suffering from shock, Mrs. Anna A. Hucken, 55 years old, of this city, lies at her home to-night in a precarious condition as the result of an attack by a lion at Luna Park, a summer resort, to-day.

The park was crowded with women and children when, without warning, the lion appeared from behind one of the buildings and, with a roar, sprang upon Mrs. Hucken. The woman screamed and soon screams of the hundreds stampeding for the exits were added to Mrs. Hucken's cries. W. A. Downing, chief of the park police, emptied the chambers of his revolver into the beast. Others secured rifles from the shooting galleries and from the concessionaires and soon a score were pumping lead at the lion, which still stood over the prostrate woman gnashing his teeth and lashing his tail. Finally the beast turned and rushed toward the show known as the "Mystic River" and here he succumbed, turning over on his back and dying with a few kicks. His skin was completely riddled with the small calibre bullets.

Mrs. Hucken was borne to the park emergency hospital, where her injuries were dressed.

Another Good Man Gone Wrong.  
He neglected to take Foley's Kidney Cure at the first signs of kidney trouble hoping it would wear away and he was soon a victim of Bright's Disease. There is a danger in delay, but if Foley's Kidney Cure is taken at once the symptoms will disappear, the kidneys are strengthened and you are soon sound and well. A. B. Bass, of Morgantown, Ind., had to get up ten or twelve times in the night, and had a steady headache and pain in the kidneys, and was cured by Foley's Kidney Cure. R. H. Jordan & Co. and W. L. Hand & Co.



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The most attractive line of this stuff that we have ever shown—Scarfs, Table Covers, Centre-pieces, Tray Covers, Mats, etc. Price from . . . . 10c. to \$10.00.

