

# Charlotte Messenger.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

—BY—  
W. C. SMITH.

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W. C. SMITH.

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## WHAT DOES IT MEAN—MR. DANCY MUST TELL.

Two weeks ago we were somewhat perplexed by the appearance of an article in the *Star of Zion*, which reflected very seriously upon our conduct "with regard to Zion Wesley College." The reference in the *Star* was intended to, and does, lead one to believe that we were guilty of something wrong while in Salisbury "with regard to Zion Wesley College." It was a dastardly, dirty and ungentlemanly hit, intended to injure us with the readers of the *Star*. We did not care to have a newspaper controversy with Mr. Dancy, and wrote him a private letter, and he promised to "fix up the matter satisfactorily." Instead of doing so in his last issue, he heaps insult upon injury. He says he wants it understood that he does not wish to do us an injury, while he goes right on to accuse us of doing wrong, and makes no effort to correct the wrong done us the week previous which we complained to him of. We care nothing at all for his ill feeling and prejudice so clearly shown in these unchristian and false insinuations; and as our experience in the journalistic field is wider than his, we suppose he might be a little more sparing in his advice.

The editor of this paper has never done anything "with regard to Zion Wesley College" that he is ashamed of or is not proud of, except the sacrifices made by going there to manage the printing office. No one knows that better than Jno. C. Dancy, and his underhanded flings at us are the malicious outcroppings of a wicked heart. His only effort was to break us down, and his political experience seems to have fitted him for the effort in the way of demagogues and low sickening politicians, instead of the editor of a religious newspaper, the tenor of which ought to be held up to decency and truth, at least.

We have as much love for Zion connection as Dancy, and we are willing to stand on our arguments and charges. Why does he continue to endeavor to place us in opposition to the connection? That only shows cowardice and weakness in him. We are ready to repeat and stand by every charge we have made against him, and he has not denied them, though he charges us with dodging the issue. He said we ridiculed the masses. That was false. He said Prof. Harris heard Bishop Jones' sermon, etc. That was false. He intimates that we did something wrong "with regard to Zion Wesley College." That is maliciously false.

Mr. Dancy must understand that we have reputation in North Carolina as a colored journalist as well as himself. That, when he crushed us in this way, it will be after we have exhausted all legitimate means to stand. If Mr. Dancy will not correct his error in a gentlemanly manner, then he shall be held personally responsible for the result of this controversy. The editor of this paper has been falsely accused of putting reports in circulation concerning Z. W. college. While Prof. Harris has told us that the report came from Bishop Lomax, and Bishop Lomax told us himself it came from him, yet Mr. Dancy tells the world that "leading Zionites have a right to watch the editor of this paper, for the part he played with regard to Zion Wesley College, etc." The editor of this paper loves Zion Wesley College, and looks upon it with much pride, but he will not allow Jno. Dancy to hide himself behind its walls, and cringingly under the coat tails of the Bishop, to crush and kill out our paper. If Mr. Dancy will not act like a man, and do us the justice to tell his readers what he meant by the innuendoes against us, then we deem it necessary to tell the world a few things concerning our connection with the college, what we suppose Mr. Dancy refers to, the origin and outgrowth of the slanderous reports and why the efforts to saddle it on us. We shall not stop with these columns, but as Mr. Dancy has refused us justice through the same columns which he attempts to injure us, we will make a pamphlet, and we will reach every minister in Zion Connection that it is possible for us to reach. If it hurts us, we will bear it. If it hurts the College, the petty spite and malicious actions of John C. Dancy shall be held responsible. Mr. Dancy, take warning.

## THE ELECTION.

Last Tuesday was election day throughout the whole country. That which interests us most outside of our own State is the election of Congressmen. The present indications are that the democratic majority in the next house will be reduced to about ten.

The most noteworthy changes took place in North Carolina and Virginia. Israel Abbott a straightout black republican is elected in the 2nd district over O'Hara, and Simmons. John Nichols an old time straightout republican is elected from the 4th or Raleigh District. J. W. Brower, an old time straightout republican is elected in the fifth or Greensboro District. So in the next Congress we will have three true blue republicans, one of which is as black as any man who ever graced the seat of a Congressman.

With the disaffection of the democrat ranks shown in this last election, we are now fully convinced that our course was the proper one. Had Dockery Russell, Hayes Procter or any good republican been nominated in this district he would have been elected beyond doubt and we would not now be ashamed for stultifying ourselves in voting for Chas. R. Jones. We might have not only scorned a signal victory in this District, but it may turn out that the change in our district might have given Congress to the republicans. Doctor Mott and his pets around Charlotte are responsible. Where the republicans stood on principle they won with honest republicans. In the 1st District they tried a democrat and failed. In this and the 9th District they tried democrats and failed. In the 5th District where the vote is largely white, they tried a wholesouled republican and they won, as they did in the 4th and would have done in the 6th, had we not been led by men like Mott Gordon, Norment and such demagogues as Char. R. Jones from the front ranks of the democrat.

In Virginia, Mahone was defeated for nomination, and he took a back seat. The republicans gain five Congressmen and as they had one before they now have six, the democrats three and Knights of Labor one. They laid aside re-adjusterism, liberalism, independentism &c, and put forward men of fixed principles, men known to be true republicans, and they won.

Morrison the horizontal tariff reformer of Illinois J. G. Carlisle of Kentucky, the present speaker of the House, is said to be beaten by a republican.

A telegram from Raleigh at 10 o'clock this morning says it is believed the Republicans have a majority in the Legislature and have elected the Judicial ticket

## Personal.

Miss Bettie Young, of Lexington, returned home last week.

Miss Annie Haynes, of Salisbury, returned home last night after a stay of several weeks in our city.

Mr. C. B. Boger, of Concord, was in the city last Monday and the legislative bee seemed to be buzzing in his ear.

Rev. Hampton, of Monroe, is in the city and will give panoramic exhibitions at some of our churches next week.

Miss Addie McAuley is spending a few days with relatives at home. She has been teaching in Wadesboro.

We had a pleasant call from Mr. I. I. Waler this week. He reports Zion Wesley College moving on finely.

We are informed that Mr. J. W. Brown, of this city, has been appointed one of the marshals at the colored fair next week.

Miss Mary Foster has returned to the city after spending several weeks with relatives in Salisbury. She will begin at once to give lessons in music, painting and fancy work.

Mr. A. W. Calvin is suffering severely with an abscess on the cheek from a tooth. He has been confined to his room for several days.

Messrs. John Holloway and Valentine Howe were on the legislative ticket elected in New Hanover this week as was Mr. J. E. Sampson re-elected Register of Deeds. These are all colored men.

Mr. R. T. Weddington has moved into the house just finished by Mr. J. M. Hagler, adjoining Mr. Robt. Hayes and J. M. Hagler.

A recent number of the *Irish Times* contained the following advertisement: "How to change the color of an alcoholic red nose. Recipe, which is effective in nine cases out of ten, may be had by sending postal order for 10s. to K 738, this office." The Secretary of the Dublin Total Abstinence Society happened to see this advertisement, and the next day he inserted another advertisement quoting it and adding: "How to change the color of an alcoholic red nose—Don't waste 10s.; call over to the coffee palace, 6 Townsend street, and in 99 cases out of 100, sign the pledge and keep it, your nose will assume its natural shape and color."

## Lead Poisoning.

A writer in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* says of lead-poisoning:

The commonest of all the poisons which are accidentally taken into the human system is lead. This metal is used so freely and constantly in every civilized community that the only really remarkable thing about lead poisoning is its rarity. Still, as before stated, it is the commonest poison to produce a decidedly deleterious effect. Pure lead is not poisonous, but it enters into many chemical combinations with facility, and all of these which can be dissolved in water or digestive juices are poisonous. Fortunately, some of the commonest lead salts are insoluble in ordinary drinking water. It is also fortunate that such waters are not very pure, otherwise the lead would be more easily dissolved and taken into the system. The lime in ordinary "hard" water forms with the lead a hard, insoluble coating upon the inside of lead pipes that effectually prevents the lead dissolving. If the water flowing through pipes be extremely pure, like that from the Denver artesian wells, or if it have plenty of carbonic acid gas in it, as that from soda fountains, lead and its ordinary salts are readily dissolved in it. Consequently, lead pipes should never be used when such waters for drinking purposes have to flow through them. Rain water is free from lime, hence the same caution about the use of lead pipes applies to cisterns unless the reservoir is lined with a lime cement. If water of more than average purity has remained in lead pipes over night it is apt to contain considerable of the metal. Hence people who drink much of scotch liquors in the evening are apt to drink freely of water from the hydrant in the morning to satisfy the intense thirst due to over-night potations. Consequently drunkards are liable to lead-poisoning to a greater extent than the abstainers, and this from an unsuspected source. The pipes in soda fountains should be lined with tin. This is generally done, but if they are broken by accident and repaired in the usual manner, by soldering, they may become dangerous, for the solder is composed chiefly of lead. Numerous cases of poisoning from the habitual drinking of soda water first drawn in the morning have been observed.

## Slaves in Western Australia

The method of procuring these slaves is simple, but effective. The settler who desires the labor of a native man, woman or child, draws up a paper, in which the native is made to say that he offers himself for employment for a certain period. The master signs this document, and the native makes his cross in presence of a policeman, and the thing is done. From that time the native is as really a slave as though his master owned him body and soul. He is generally ignorant of the contents of the paper which he has "signed," but it places him absolutely in the power of his master to do with him as he pleases during the term of the "assignment," and at its close he is frightened into signing again. Most of the natives thus assigned are kidnapped and brought in from the interior, and when once they have made the cross, whose significance they do not appreciate, they are held by the magistrates as subject to the Masters and Servants act of Great Britain, and punished under its provisions if they run away, although that law was never intended to apply to barbarous people.

Mr. Gribble relates many instances of the cruelties practiced on the Australian slaves, of the manner in which they are loaded with chains for trivial offenses, and of the indignities which are heaped upon the women and girls. Most of the slaves are used in working the pearl fisheries, and the punishment for stealing pearls is in many cases instant death, the master acting as judge, counsel and jury. In one day sixty of the unfortunates—men, women and children—were thus summarily executed, and often the natives are shot for running away. Men make a regular business of kidnapping the natives for assignment.—*New York Times*.

## Effective Vaccination.

As protection by ordinary vaccination is not secured until after the lapse of thirteen or fourteen days—that is, a period at least equal to that required for smallpox to develop—it has been considered of no use after symptoms of the disease have been already infected. But by a modified method, a Russian medical student, M. Gubert, claims to make such late vaccination effective. In experiments on dogs he has rapidly saturated the system with protective virus by several successive daily inoculations with calf lymph, by which means he has succeeded in bringing the vaccination process to completion within four or five days. This result has enabled him to arrest the development of smallpox in twenty-seven persons in whom he was quite sure the disease was incubating, while in twelve others the disease was modified to simple varioloid.

Science can do wonders, and it is now easy to produce "crocodile tears" or any other sort required. The essential oil of onions can now be extracted. A single drop of this oil upon the handkerchief produces a flow of tears; two drops cause persistent sobbing, and three grief of the most suffocating and gasping kind.

## Facts About Pearls.

While most gems, except the diamond, go out of style, the latter and the pearl are always in vogue. One of the best dressed gentlemen in New York always appeared in the afternoon with a pearl pin in his neckgear. It was valued at \$5,000, was perfectly spherical and like a drop of dew. Black pearls, obtained in the Gulf of Mexico, are fashionable in mourning, and the red pearls, obtained from the great conch strombus gigas, are equally esteemed with diamonds. They are not strictly pearls, being rich pink concretions, that after a while lose their color or fade. Pink pearls, with a rosy hue, are found in the Belebés, also in Japan, while those from the Gambier Islands are noted for their bronze tint. They are taken from the curious hammer oyster (malleus) so often seen in collections.

In the Marianne archipelago green pearls are found, and greatly esteemed by some collectors. They are quite rare. The pure white pearls are found in their greatest excellence in the Gulfs of Persia and Manaar. Other tints are not uncommon in pearls. Thus about one hundred years ago two pearls were found near Ceylon which were almost of ruby red and of great value. They are now the property of the Rajah of the Sulu Islands.

Pearls, unlike other gems, are liable to lose their beauty; thus age will utterly destroy a pearl. Tombs that have been opened after several hundred years, where pearls have been known to have been placed, have been found without them, the gems being represented by a few grains of dust. This is said to be the result of a kind of decay or malaise. It is, however, possible to prevent this by keeping them from greasy or soapy water, and occasionally placing them in magnesia.

Even at the present day there is much misconception regarding pearls. Some writers affirm them to be the products of disease, and a variety of theories are offered to explain them. Pearls are, however, mere concretions in the tissues of the animal. Generally there is first some irritating substance, as perhaps a grain of sand; this is covered by a deposit of nacre, so that its sharp edges are rounded off. It continues to grow by this continued addition, until in some cases the shells cannot close, and the mollusk becomes a victim to its attempts at self-preservation. The pearls in the tissues are generally the most perfect, but when they escape and rest upon the shells they become attached and irregular in shape. Attached pearls are also found in another way; the oyster is attacked by numerous boring parasites, and to prevent the encroachments of these the nacre is heaped up over the spot, so that a pearl more or less perfect is soon formed. The pearl fisheries of the United States are not confined to our southern borders, as the rivers of Kentucky, Ohio and New Jersey have produced many exceedingly valuable pearls, that have sold for large sums in the European markets.—*San Francisco Call*.

## Bird Stories.

At least one hundred and twenty thousand rice birds are sold in New York in a season.

Among the treasures of Orange county, New York, exhibited at its recent fair, was a parrot which is known to be at least eighty-six years old.

In an effort to sustain the reputation of the West a Columbus (Neb.) hen laid an egg the other day which measured 6½ by 7½ inches in circumference.

A big bird with head and face like an ape, with bulging eyes surrounded by a fringe of gray hair, and with ears like a man's, save that they are covered with fine gray hair, was captured in Fort Wayne the other day, and crowds visit it daily.

H. L. Clark, of Higganum, Conn., brags because one of his ducks has laid 160 eggs this season, which is four times the yield of the average duck. What is more, from one of these 160 eggs was hatched a four-legged duckling that still lives and walks, using all of its legs as if that was the proper thing for young ducks.

Mr. Green, of Woodbury, N. J., says that a carrier pigeon with nine others was liberated from Millville recently, and that it became lost from the others and kept flying until it died of starvation. It is the custom of these birds never to give up their search for the point they are flying for. They will refuse to eat in strange places, and will keep on the wing until exhausted.

An immense hawk entered a poultry yard at Washington, Ga., and seized a very large Shanghai chicken, but could not take it from the ground. The cook and the yard boy ran out and with sticks tried to make the hawk loose the chicken, but he would not at first give up his prey so easily. When the servant would touch him he would hiss like a goose and hold to the chicken tighter than ever. He soon found that it was impossible to take it with him and flew off, leaving it badly wounded.

## The Maiden's Choice.

The maiden's eyes no longer beam  
At the mere mention of ice cream.  
When chilly grows the autumn night,  
The ice cream loses its delight.  
But oyster stews served smoking hot  
The pretty girl despises not.  
—Boston Courier.

## Making a Railroad.

When the war closed one of the Georgia railroads hadn't a depot or a freight house on its line, and its rolling stock consisted of two old locomotives and four flat-cars. These couldn't roll until new ties and rails were laid, and the outlook was dubious enough. However, the president called a meeting of the board to see what could be done. When he had stated the condition of the track and equipment he added that the company hadn't a dollar in cash and no collateral to borrow money on. He then asked what should be done.

"I move we declare a dividend of ten per cent.," boldly replied one of the directors.

It was a thunder-clap which knocked 'em all down; but he followed it up by offering to loan the company \$35,000 to make the dividend, and a dividend was declared. The stock at once leaped from thirty-four to ninety cents, and in a year it was held at 108, and paying dividends on that.—*American Railroader*.

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