

Charlotte Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Friday, July 13, 1894.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1894.

It is understood that Chairman Wilson's confident bearing in his defence of the House tariff bill as against the amendments of the Senate, rested upon substantial encouragement, aside from the staunch spirit of opposition among the House Democrats.

Sunday was a busy day at the White House. All day long conferences were held between the President and his official advisers.

The statement has been published that an effort is to be made to discipline Mr. Hill for his conduct in voting against the tariff bill, and that the action would extend to the point of calling a caucus and reading him out of the party.

Who is the handsome man in the Senate? was the conundrum put in a party of legislators the other day. That depends. If one is looking for a military style of beauty—the rotund figure, the formidable mustache, and the martial eye—Senator Manderson would undoubtedly carry off the palm.

The weather Bureau does not state the question quite so badly, but asks for twenty years of which years have passed in which to determine from statistics "whether there exists a periodicity in the number of lightning strokes."

Now that the legislative road is clear of the tariff imbroglio, an effort is making to secure a day in the Senate for the consideration of the Chinese treaty, which has been hanging fire for a long time.

While Section Foreman Michael Quinlan and a force of men were engaged in removing a rail yesterday from the track of the Wilmington and Nashville Railroad, one and a half miles north of this city, an unusual accident occurred, which resulted very seriously to Walter Waters and James Sneed, both colored.

As each spike was removed the rail took the form of a bow, caused by the intense heat expanding it. After the removal of the spikes the clamps which connect each end with adjoining rails were unfastened. A crowbar was then placed under one end of the rail to pry it loose from its position.

The accident caused a great deal of comment among railroad men, it being the first of its kind ever known to have happened.—Nashville American.

President Cleveland and Governor Altgeld.

There is a conflict of authority in the state of Illinois. The Governor complains to the President and protests against the employment of Federal troops in Chicago, on the ground that the local and state authorities are able to preserve order.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 5th 1894. Hon. John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois. Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States upon the demand of the Post Office Department, that the obstruction of the mails should be removed, and upon the representations of judicial officers of the United States that process of the Federal courts could not be executed through the ordinary means, and upon abundant proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between the states.

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S. S. Mint, Charlotte.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Some few months since I came in possession, by accident, of a copy of the National Intelligencer, printed in Washington City, D. C., September 24th, 1840. In this old paper I found, to me, a small treasury of history, which I thought would be of interest to the public in general, and to the citizens of Mecklenburg in particular, as it relates to the building of the first U. S. Branch Mint in Charlotte, N. C.

By this old document, I find that the first Mint of Charlotte was finished in 1837, at a cost of \$29,800, and \$3,913, less than the estimate. The contractors were Messrs. Perry and Ligon; Jonas Boat, of then Lincoln county, being the contractor for the wood work. Many of your readers will remember Mr. Boat, of Newton, N. C., who was one and the same man; who, in 1846, built the first hotel in Newton. In 1837, the Mint was in the suburbs of Charlotte. It was burnt in June, 1844, and rebuilt in 1846. In the details of the building of the first Mint, I see that Samuel McComb was U. S. Commissioner, and Col. J. H. Wheeler Superintendent and Treasurer. In that day, as well as this, much extravagance was practiced by Government officials as will be shown by some accounts presented, and paid by the Treasurer:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 3, 1838. U. S. Branch Mint, Charlotte, N. C., bought of D. Landroth & Co.: 50 Ailanthus trees \$100.00 50 Horse Chestnut trees \$100.00 5 Magnolia grandiflora trees \$1.00 5 Magnolia macrophylla trees \$1.50 5 Tulip poplar trees \$1.00 5 Silver Birch trees \$1.00 100 yards Box edging \$12.50 5 English Walnut \$1.00 10 European Linden \$1.00 5 Balm of Gilead \$1.50 10 Morus Multicaulis \$2.00

Together, with other trees and shrubbery, garden horse and tools, packing, etc., amounting to \$218 25, paid by Col. John H. Wheeler, Superintendent and Treasurer U. S. Branch Mint, and paid to Gen. Saunders for drug and paint.

I find bills presented and paid to Gen. Saunders for drug and paint. \$10.00 Thos. J. Holton adv. contract \$10.00 Blair & Rives adv. contract \$21.00 Philo White adv. contract \$6.50 Strickland drawing plan of bldg. \$150.00 Thos Ligon " plan of outbuildings \$30.00 J. W. Hampton advertising \$4.00 Lincoln Republican advertising \$3.00 And other items, amounting in all, to \$265.00.

Another bill reads thus: 2 reams satin post, gilt edge, paper at \$6.50; 4 pair office shears \$1.50; 4 ink stands \$1.25 each; 1 ink stand \$1.00; 1 ink stand \$1.00; Wheeler \$8.75; 1 American Almanac \$1.25; together, with other stationery, in cluding 6 doz. Jackson H. lead pencils \$1 per dozen, in all amounting to \$490.50. Again, a bill for chairs, thus: 6 mahogany chairs \$5.00 each; 1 chair for office, covered with morocco \$34.00. I find by this old paper that the machinery, and other purchases were shipped via Charleston and Camden. Among the vouchers whose names are now not known in Charlotte such as J. M. Morrison, merchant; Joseph Smith, boarding house; S. B. Grabuch, tinner; James H. Orr, for wagon; H. C. Ower; Wm. F. Strange, and others.

From a perusal of this old newspaper, it appears that the agents of the U. S. Government were in many instances very lavish with the people's money, so that Congress might be kept at investigating committee to visit the Charlotte Mint, and report. Their investigation led them to disallow certain claims, and to write, "The committee regrets to perceive so much extravagance, if not wanton waste in the management of public money, but it has not caused great surprise, when they perceived that some of the accounts were audited and examined by some of the same officers, through whose negligence in part, the Swartwout deficiency was allowed to take place, and remain so long undischarged." The account of D. Landroth & Co., for trees, was at first disallowed as being extravagant, but was subsequently allowed. From this old paper, I learn that it cost a Government employee \$51.50 to travel from Philadelphia to Charlotte, N. C. I find one item as paid out to wit: Tax on Mint lot \$1.50, which was a very small sum.

LETTER FROM SAMUEL McCOMB TO LEVI WOODBURY, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. CHARLOTTE, (N. C.) June 24, 1837. DEAR SIR: I am happy to inform you that we are near finishing the edifice for the Branch Mint at this place, and will have all completed in two or three weeks from this time. One week will finish all the work but the painting; the workmen have nearly finished painting the front part of the edifice, and will finish all of the painting within the time mentioned, without some unlooked for occurrence takes place. Colonel Wheeler, Superintendent of the Mint, has consented to the edifice, and lodges in it. The workmen are putting up the machinery as speedily as possible; it is beautiful, and will be all put up by the 1st of August, if the weather is rainy season. Before I had the last account of it was that it had not left Charleston, but would be sent to Camden, South Carolina. We are looking for it daily. Enclosed I send you the amount of the contractor's claims for extra work done in erecting the edifice. You will perceive that we referred to it in the report awarded to the contractors \$29,835.93, and have certified to the award. The persons who made out the award are gentlemen of undoubted character; they checked the contractor's bill one thousand dollars, as made out and rendered by them to me. All of this extra work I was directed to do by the Director of the Mint but the graduating and filling in round the edifice; this I had done for the purpose of protecting the basement; story from filling with water during the rainy season. Before I had this part of the work done, the basement story was subject, in rainy weather, to let in water and render it useless for a time, to the injury of every thing placed in it. It is now perfectly safe and comfortable, besides adding to the beauty of the site and edifice. I hope it will meet your approval.

As an ardent advocate of a county history for every county in the State, I send you this sketch of lost history of Mecklenburg, which some day will come in, as essential to complete your county history. J. W. MEADLEY. Concord, N. C.

North Carolina News.

The new Statesville Cotton Mills are to manufacture brown sheeting. Six thousand spindles and 180 looms will be put in operation in about four weeks.

Judge Whitaker has refused the application of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of North Carolina, for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of State to grant it a license.

The Rowan Knitting Co., of Salisbury, is now working a full force of eighty hands on full time. Seven hundred and fifty dozen pairs of hose are being turned out each week, and orders are on hand for the product for the next five months.

Mr. J. F. Finger of this place has in his possession a copy of the first ordinance of secession signed in South Carolina in December 1860. He was standing within a few feet of the signers as each one wrote his name. The paper on which the copy was made is about worn out by lying so long, but Mr. Finger treasures it greatly as a war relic.—Newton Enterprise.

Another rich gold mine has been discovered in Stanly county. Messrs J. T. F. Neal and Thomas Simpson struck a rich vein the other day on the Tom Simpson tract of land which lies near the now famous Ingram mine. A considerable amount of work was done on the Tompson tract about 40 years ago, and the vein just discovered is only about fifteen feet from the old excavations. Stanly county is fast becoming noted for its gold fields.—Stanly News.

WHITE BLACKBERRIES.—A curiosity in the shape of a blackberry that was not black but white was brought up last Saturday by L. N. Davis. He brought several along in an envelope. They grew on vines which he got a few years ago from the Nolan place where Mr. C. W. Boyd now lives. The berries are in shape, taste, and flavor just like black ones, but in color they are a creamy white, like the white raspberries and yellow plums. Some people have heard and known of white blackberries before these, but in this office they were a genuine curiosity.—Gastonia Gazette.

A man that will not pay his subscription to a newspaper is not fit for any office in the gift of the people.—Crops never were finer. Corn is nearly all laid by, and if the rain continues a few days there will be the largest crop of corn made for several years in this section. Cotton is growing rapidly now.—A leading Populist told us Saturday that their long worked up stub in this Township consisted of 30 names. Well, we suppose this is a fair representation of their present strength. There are nearly 500 voters in this township, of this 30 it is safe to say two thirds are from the republican camp.—Maxton Scottish Chief.

NORTH CAROLINA NOW PROBABLY LEADS all the Southern States in the matter of popular education, says the Indianapolis News. Besides her splendid system of graded schools in the towns and the State University, this State now supports from the public treasury an industrial and normal school for girls at Greensboro, where 600 young women have learned teaching, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, mat-making, cooking and other useful occupations during the first scholastic year just closed; and an agricultural and mechanical college in Raleigh, where three hundred boys are annually taught useful occupations, covering farming and all the mechanical trades.

A PROSPEROUS MAN.—Mr. William Ford, of Union county, is one of the prosperous farmers of this county. He started to work without anything and had accumulated enough to buy a nice little farm and to work it as it should be worked. He lives a year ahead instead of a year behind—pays cash for all he buys—and says this is actually the best way to live that he has experienced in all of his career. He says that by his way of paying cash for what he uses he can make a bale of cotton at the present price go further than a bale would when it brought 10 cents per pound, with the prices that prevailed then.—Charlotte News.

Plan of Organization of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

ROOMS OF THE STATE, DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, RALEIGH, N. C., June 12, 1894.

1. The unit of county organization shall be the township. In each township there shall be an executive committee, to consist of five active Democrats, who shall be elected by the Democratic voters of the several townships in meetings called by the county executive committee. And said committees so elected shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside at all committee meetings.

2. The several township executive committees shall convene at the meetings of the several county conventions, or at any time and place that a majority of them may elect, and shall elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman, who shall preside at all of the said committee meetings.

3. In case there shall be a failure on the part of any township to elect its executive committee for the period of thirty days, the county executive committee shall appoint said committee from the Democratic voters of said township.

4. The members of the township committee shall call at any vacancy occurring in said committees.

5. The county executive committee shall call all necessary county conventions by giving at least ten days' notice by public advertisement in three public places in each township, at the court house door, and in any Democratic newspaper that may be published in said county, requesting all Democrats of the county to meet in convention in their respective townships on a common day therein stated, which said day shall not be less than three days before the meeting of the county convention, for the purpose of electing their delegates to the county convention.

6. Each township shall be entitled to elect their delegates to represent the townships in the county conventions from the voters of the respective townships, which delegates, or such number as the Democratic strength of their respective townships on all questions that may come before the said county conventions. In case no convention shall be held in any township in pursuance of said call, or no election shall be made, the township executive committee shall appoint such delegates.

7. In cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards or precincts shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote based upon the preceding vote for Governor in said township.

8. The chairman of township committees shall preside at all township conventions. In their absence any other member of said committees may preside.

JUDGE WALTER CLARK USES AND ENDORSES THE Electropoise. Investigation Invited. Electrolibration Co., 242 FORTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Comparative Cotton Statement. The following is the comparative statement for the week ending July 13, 1894.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton. New York, July 7.—The total visible supply of cotton for the week ending July 7, 1894, is 2,210,893 bales, against 2,226,926 and 2,235,000 bales last week and the week before last, respectively.

Total Cotton Receipts. New York, July 6.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton for the week ending July 6, 1894: New York, 1,002,763; New Orleans, 1,560,000; Mobile, 213,676; Savannah, 960,000; Charleston, 405,031; Wilmington, 614,000; Norfolk, 489,151; Baltimore, 100,000; New York, 118,161; Boston, 100,000; Newport News, 44,560; Philadelphia, 412; West Point, Va., 239,119; Port Royal, 71,310; Vicksburg, 8,292; Port Royal, 77,560; total, 5,914,045. Deduct 40,000 bales from net receipts since September 1st making corrected total 5,874,045.

A LATE CROP OF TOMATOES.—The Columbia Register says that those who are not unfortunate in getting an early crop of tomatoes may now prepare for the crop. Take cuttings or limbs from the tomato plant and set them out from the 1st to the 20th of July. The advantage of cuttings is three-fold. They begin to bear as soon as they begin to grow and bear right on till killed by frost. Try and you will be pleased.

HURRY! HURRY! Cried an excited man as he rushed INTO THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE! "Baby's swallowed that Whole Hundred Pills you left for wife." "Don't get excited," said the Doctor, "I'll give you a hundred in a minute." People swallow a many things during the year that do not do good. They swallow a good many "Wool" advertisements, and rush after the good to find cotton. They swallow a lot of Rot About Clothing.

Royal Baking Powder. Absolutely Pure. A CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT. I announce myself a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries and convention. W. D. ALEXANDER. July 6, 1894.

FOR SHERIFF. I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention. N. WILSON WALLACE. June 29, 1894.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER. I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer for Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention. EDGAR H. WALKER. June 15, 1894.