

Charlotte Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Friday, February 14, 1896.

FOR THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT. A Nice Way to Keep Meat.

Mr. Editor: As our farmers were so fortunate as to have some hogs to kill this winter, now the question is, what is the best method to keep the joints, especially the hams, nice and sweet through the summer.

JOHN W. MOORE.

The New Star of Utah.

The Boston Herald calls attention to the fact that the new star of Utah was the one to which the woman suffragists pointed with greatest pride in their national convention last week.

It is an old saying in politics that the road to the White House does not lead through the United States Senate, and that a certain fatality attends Senators who aspire to Presidential nomination.

My old friend, Z., who laid all the floors in Baltimore, the North Carolina home of George Vanderbilt amazes me with a description that marvols stands in the midst of a tract of 70,000 acres of ground.

Charges Against Mr. Collins.

Special from Washington, Ga., to the Atlanta Constitution yesterday, says: The Washington Camp of Woodmen of the World is in a quandary and, to borrow the familiar expression of that well-known ex-congressman, don't know "where they are at."

SILVER COINAGE BEGUN.

The monthly report of the Director of the Mint shows total coinage during January to have been \$15,033,550, classified as follows: Gold \$2,914,600; silver \$35,900; minor coin, \$53,950.

A Can of Tomatoes.

Little incident out of a Soldier's Experience in the Civil War. I was always fond of tomatoes and I hadn't had any for two years and eight months, the time that the regiment had been in service.

A Santa Fe Train in Arizona.

Stalled for five hours by an odd accident a few days ago. The engine ran over a cow, and the cow's foot became firmly wedged in the blow off cock, used to empty the boiler, with the result that all the steam and water went out and the engine was killed.

James Morefield of Tennessee.

agent for prominent lumber firm, while going through the woods near Grayson, Ashe county this State, looking for timber one day last week, met a crowd of toughs from the moonshine section.

"Negroes Under Northern Conditions."

In the January No. of Gunton's Magazine, which is published in New York, I find an article under the above caption, which is a study of the negro in a typical northern town—Carlisle, Pa.—which was selected as a point of research because it offers both urban and rural conditions.

The facts and figures presented in this article are simply astounding, even to a southern reader. I will not try to summarize them—many of them you would not print—but will simply quote the concluding three paragraphs of the article:

"In nine cases out of ten advanced education is a positive detriment to the negro, and it will be, not only as long as the educated colored man feels too proud to work at manual labor, but as long as the present race discrimination exists and the negro fails to accept his isolation; as long as, practically, all professional employment, save the ministry, and some few positions as teachers, are closed to him.

"The white population of Carlisle respects the older negroes, for they, as a rule, are polite, hard-working citizens, but it is weary of the younger generation. Eighty per cent. of negroes born since 1865 are worthless, insolent loafers, immoral, criminal, a sorrow to their parents and a curse to the community.

"These then are the main facts which a study of the negro in one northern town has revealed. The mass of statistics which I have gathered in other cities, but which accentuate the present presentation."

"This, from a northern writer in a northern magazine, is, to say the least, remarkable. And yet the South has spent, and is yet spending millions of dollars in educating the negro! I pass over the hypocrisy of the northern people.—X, in Richmond Dispatch.

About Baltimore.

My old friend, Z., who laid all the floors in Baltimore, the North Carolina home of George Vanderbilt amazes me with a description that marvols stands in the midst of a tract of 70,000 acres of ground.

A Florida Conductor Gets a Verdict.

In the United States circuit court at Jacksonville, Fla., a verdict for \$1,750 has been rendered against the Florida East Coast railroad (the Flager system) for blacklisting W. E. Willets. Ten months ago Willets, who is a citizen of Greenwood, Ind., was a conductor on the East Coast road.

A FLAGMAN KILLED.—W. T. Surles.

flagman with the shifting crew of the Southern Railway here, while performing his duties, was run over this afternoon about 5:45 o'clock. The accident occurred just beyond the factory of the American Tobacco Company. The unfortunate man was being changed the switch when his foot caught in the frog, and the horrible accident happened.

HALF A MILLION ASSIGNMENT.—New York, Feb. 7.—Robert Adams, carrying on business under the name of R. H. Adams, manufacturers of cotton goods, with offices at No. 16 Greene street, assigned Feb. 7, with references to Charles E. Shade. The failure is said to involve \$500,000.

A Raid of Republican Eligitor.

A somewhat dramatic event took place on Wednesday last in the House of Representatives, when for the first time in the history of this country, a general appropriation bill was defeated on its proposed final passage.

The bill in question was the Appropriation bill for the District of Columbia, and it came from the Committee on Appropriations as framed by a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Grout, Blue and Pitney, republicans, and Dockery and Bartlett, democrats.

The District of Columbia is a peculiar political and territorial organism, unlike that of a State, and assimilated rather to the Territories of the United States because it is governed directly by the Congress of the United States or the Federal Legislature, and not through the interposition of a State government.

One-half of the expenses of the District are paid by taxes levied upon the residents thereof, while the government of the United States pays, from its treasury, the other one-half thereof.

In the District of Columbia Appropriation bill of this year, as in former years, certain appropriations were made for various charitable institutions in the district which were under the management of private corporations or private associations. The usual annual appropriations were not increased, and the bill, in its form as reported was just and equitable.

Some days ago, when the House recessed itself, the bill, Eugene J. Hainer, a republican representative from the State of Nebraska, made a violent and vigorous attack upon some of the charitable appropriations. In this attack he was not consistent, for he sought to deprive certain institutions of any appropriation, and yet spared others of no greater merit. Hainer spared the first institution reached by the Washington Foundling Asylum, which is said to be under the control of Presbyterians. He then moved to strike out the appropriation for the Temporary Home for Disabled Soldiers, but finding strong opposition, he withdrew his motion. His motion to strike out the appropriation for the German Hospital was not carried, but he succeeded in striking from the bill the appropriation for the Church Orphan age of St. John's Parish, an Episcopal charity, and the appropriations for four Catholic institutions.

Hainer was re-enforced by other republicans, and when the bill was reported back to the House from the Committee of the Whole it presented a singularly mutilated appearance. The bill, nominally controlled by Episcopalians and by Roman Catholics had been stricken from the list. The Home for Destitute Colored Women and Children retained its appropriation, and the Foundling Asylum controlled by Presbyterians, had not been attacked.

The Germans, aroused by the loss of their appropriation, made vigorous efforts, and it is said that hundreds of telegrams were showered upon Washington. As a result, by a vote of the House, the appropriation for the German Hospital was restored to the bill.

The whole fight was doubtless prompted and stimulated by the A. P. A., or American Protective Association, and the members who supported Hainer's efforts were influenced by a desire to strike the A. P. A. constituents and thus to gain a cheap notoriety in their several districts.

The rights of all the charitable associations were defended in the House by G. Wheeler of Alabama and Mr. Bartlett of New York. Mr. Bartlett took the broad position that no distinction should be made in favor of any sect or any special charity, but that all should be treated with equal consideration, and that the effort to strike out the Episcopal and Roman Catholic charities was prompted by a narrow and bigoted spirit.

"Just as I spoke yesterday in behalf of the appropriation for the Church Orphanage Association of St. John's Parish, I rise now to speak in behalf of this Roman Catholic charity. I for one am not afraid to take my stand in behalf of all these charities, whether they be for white or colored, whether they be for Jew or gentile. I am in favor of every one of these appropriations, whether the institution be under the management of Roman Catholic or Lutheran or Calvinist. I believe that we have the power to give the government aid which we vouchsafe to these charitable institutions, to the managers of these institutions for appropriation, and I say that the sectarian spirit is manifested in opposition to these appropriations and not by those who favor the giving of this money."

In the Committee of the Whole no roll call can be had, and so the friends of Hainer and the friends of the A. P. A. were not obliged to put themselves on record; but when the bill came to the House for final action and a roll call was had, many of the republicans were afraid to be recorded as in favor of the A. P. A. bill because of the conduct of the republicans with reference to these charities, and in their position they were re-enforced by enough republican votes to defeat the measure.

The whole episode shows that many of the republican representatives are in reality hostile to the Roman Catholic and Lutheran charities, but that they are afraid to avow their natural hostility when their votes must be made a matter of record.

A FLAGMAN KILLED.—W. T. Surles, flagman with the shifting crew of the Southern Railway here, while performing his duties, was run over this afternoon about 5:45 o'clock. The accident occurred just beyond the factory of the American Tobacco Company. The unfortunate man was being changed the switch when his foot caught in the frog, and the horrible accident happened.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect relief or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Burwell & Dunn, wholesale and retail.

North Carolina News.

Roman Catholics announce they have decided to build a cathedral in Raleigh. It will be of stone and its cost will approximate \$100,000.

Miss Jennie Willis, daughter of Rev. R. A. Willis, pastor of Grace Methodist church in Wilmington, died on February 3rd. The body was taken to Fayetteville for burial.

The new book which the State Agricultural Department will issue this year is to be named "North Carolina, and its Resources." The old name of Hand Book will be dropped.

Arrangements are perfected to build a half-million dollar cotton mill at Fowler Shoals on Broad river, in Rutherford county. The principal owner is Frank Cox, who has great mine interest in Pennsylvania.

Here's a pointer from the Atlanta Constitution: "A stock mutual insurance company, of Greensboro, N. C., has declared a dividend of 20 per cent on its first year. This speaks well for the stock mutual plan of insurance."

Rev. J. W. Richardson, of Greensboro, whose family had typhoid fever last summer and fall, resulting in the death of a daughter, he or will bring suit for \$5,000 damages against that city, alleging that negligence in sanitary matters caused his troubles. Several members of his household were down at the same time with fever, says the Record.

The following is a list of the jurors for the Spring Term of Lincoln county Superior Court, to be held the first Monday in April 1896.

First week—W. H. Rhyne, C. M. Sumner, W. E. Ramsey, D. Cromland, Alonzo Bynum, S. D. Thompson, V. A. Harrell, John H. McIntosh, D. Thomas Seagle, J. N. Baxter, John P. Seagle, W. H. Brotherton, Will Jettison, John W. Hinkle, J. R. Blackburn, W. F. Reep, Jackson Howard, E. M. Howard, David S. Kistler, D. E. Rhine, J. W. Sigmon, A. P. Brewer, Luther M. Rudisill, L. T. Smith, Ed. L. Adderholt, M. L. Heavner, Henry P. Helms, F. T. Smith, W. R. Blanton, A. M. Reep, J. F. Finger, W. R. Keener, A. A. Sain.

Second week—Arthur M. Carpenter, L. P. Witt Bolick, David Clipard, D. J. Beam, J. A. Sigmon, D. C. Warlick, R. E. Camp, John W. Dellinger, U. S. Wise, J. A. C. Barkley, S. P. Sherrill, D. F. Abernethy, W. S. Beal, A. Coester, L. D. Dellinger, L. L. Haus, James Queen, H. J. King.

Review of the Cotton Market.

New York, Feb. 7.—The following are the total net receipts at the ports since September 1st, 1895: New Orleans, 1,401,937; Mobile, 8,117; Savannah, 597,859; Charleston, 240,709; Wilmington, 152,474; Norfolk, 273,960; Baltimore, 33,858; New York, 78,206; Boston, 88,336; Newport News, 8,514; Philadelphia, 27,500; West Point, 136,833; Brunswick, 52,581; Port Royal, 46,449; Pensacola, 9,414; Texas City, 44,208. Total, 4,104,942 bales.

Cotton declined three to five points, but rallied and advanced one to two points, then reacted slightly and closed very steady, at a net rise of about one point, with sales of 90,000 bales. Today's features: A fall in Liverpool was reflected in a temporary fall in New York, but later on the fact that the interior receipts for the week were seen to be less than had been expected, advanced rally and prices closed at a small advance for the day, which was perhaps about all that could be expected in a short market. There are undoubtedly some drawbacks, chief of which is the continued smallness of speculation. Then the receipts at both the ports and the interior towns on the whole are somewhat liberal, even though they are not so liberal as had been expected. And the spot trade is not in an altogether satisfactory condition. Some of the spot markets were easier, the Liverpool spot sales were not large, and the Manchester news was not at all stimulating, and once more the next crop proved a rather tempting sale to the bears. Still the market closed steady at a slight improvement. The tone in the dry goods trade is more cheerful, the stock market was stronger and mercantile paper was a little more active. The supplies of cotton on the plantations are believed to be exhausted, and as for business conditions in this country many believe them favorable for a general improvement in trade and prices.

Judge Clark's Experience With a Mexican Stage Coach.

A recent letter from Judge Walter Clark of Raleigh, who is now touring in Mexico, says he bought a stage coach ticket and mounted to his seat. As the vehicle rolled off, he noticed on one side a man with a second-class and on the other a third class ticket. As the journey proceeded Judge Clark began to wonder in other words, if the planters of the South insist upon making more cotton than the world has any use for, the surplus will invariably make the price for the whole supply and thereby depreciate the value of the unnecessarily large crop below the value of the reasonably small crop, and the planter will find himself at the end of each big crop season out his labor and his pains without any profit. The importance of this matter cannot be exaggerated, for the whole financial welfare of the South depends upon remunerative prices for the cotton crop. Every banker and merchant throughout the cotton region should feel it his personal duty to reason and argue with all the cotton planters with whom he has relations, persuading them, if possible, to keep the cotton crop of next year within the probable demand for it. There should be a protest from every town and hamlet in the South against any increase of the cotton acreage next year. If the cotton planters will listen to such appeals remunerative prices for the cotton they do make will be guaranteed by the inflexible laws of supply and demand; but if they insist upon making another 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 bale crop next year they may look for ruinous return to five-cent cotton and bankruptcy.—Lathan Alexander & Co's Weekly Letter.

Corn

is a vigorous feeder and responds well to liberal fertilization. On corn lands the yield increases and the soil improves if properly treated with fertilizers containing not under 7% actual

Potash.

A trial of this plan costs but little and is sure to lead to profitable culture. Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars boasting special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing latest researches on the subject of fertilization, and are really helpful to farmers. They are sent free for the asking. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 92 Nassau St., New York.

WAR IN RAILROAD CIRCLES.—Denver, Col., Feb. 7.—The Western Passenger Association is reported to be in danger of disruption on account of arrangements that have been made to run a special train from Denver to New York via the Denver and Rio Grande, Missouri Pacific and Seaboard Air Line to enable a party of Colorado mining men to escort Mr. E. B. Porter, president of the New York Mining Exchange, from this city to New York to attend the opening of the new exchange. The excursion is said to have obtained a rate of \$5 for the round trip, which is less than the trunk lines would grant.

Sultan's Answer to The Queen.

He Says the Turks Are the Injured Parties. LONDON, Feb. 7.—It is learned that the reply of the Sultan to the letter recently addressed to him by Queen Victoria expresses the sympathy of the Sultan with the humane sentiments conveyed in the Queen's communication, but declares that the reports of massacres of Armenians by Turks have originated with ill-disposed persons. The Turks, the Sultan says, were first attacked by the Armenians, while they were praying in the mosques, and did nothing more than to defend themselves as best they could. In every part of Asia Minor, the Sultan asserts, everything is now tranquil, except at Zeitoun. Negotiations for the surrender of that town to the Turkish authorities are proceeding, and without doubt the people of Zeitoun will soon resume their peaceful vocations.

Oh! G. M. D. Oh! G. M. D.

That wondrous healer, 'tis to thee Our vows we pay, our tributes bring; Of thee we tell, of thee we sing; Who dreads dyspepsia's dire attack, With constipation at its back, Assured should be: relief is nigh If but to G. M. D. they fly. By nervousness so sore oppressed With life a burden, robbed of rest, There hundreds are who fain would know Where they to get relief can go. We point to G. M. D. and say Be cured, be happy, light and gay, Follow the path thousands tread, Be cured in heart, be cured in head. What else this mystic G. M. D. But Golden Medical Discovery. That's just it, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Sold everywhere.

S. S. M'NINCH & CO

205 SOUTH COLLEGE STR

FERTILIZERS, VEHICLES AND STORAGE.

Charlotte, N. C., January 7, 1896. TO OUR MANY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS: As successors to Messrs. E. B. Springs & Co., we solicit your continued good will and patronage, and heartily thank you for past favors.

Having large resources we are able to be headquarters in all our lines.

Our Stock of Vehicles

In its assortment, styles and quality, is second to no concern in North Carolina. It will pay you to look through our stock before purchasing, not that we are selling at cost or making any sacrifices, but that our prices are better than many merchants "cost" sales; better than others pay for them. Large quantities get best prices, best freight rates, and when discounts are taken off, our cost price is away under the average. Here's where our success on Vehicles comes in.

On Piedmont Wagons

We are also headquarters. Our Mr. Springs being president of that concern, our prices must necessarily be right. We know that our "PIEDMONT" WAGONS are made of selected material, dry seasoned. They are nearer to perfection now than any wagon on this market. Try one. We are agents for the genuine COLUMBUS BUGGIES.

On Charlotte Fertilizers

We are again headquarters. Having the agency for that immense concern, The Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer Co., we are prepared to make best prices, quality considered, of any firm. The immense trade on our Charlotte Fertilizers is proof of their high grade and good results. We have hundreds of testimonials gladly furnished us by those who have used the Charlotte Fertilizers, and having used them, were benefited. Call and see us at 205 S. College Street.

TESTIMONIALS

Mathews, N. C., Jan. 4, 1896. Dear Sir—I have used your ammoniated Guano and Acid Phosphate for five years in succession and consider them the best I ever used for all kinds of crops, and especially the Acid. I have used it in the same field with other brands with fine results in favor of Charlotte Acid. Used it the past year on corn and think the yield was double. Can highly recommend it for all crops. Yours truly, A. P. NISBET.

TESTIMONIALS

Shamrock, N. C., Dec 31, 1895. I have used your Charlotte Acid Phosphate for five years on corn, cotton, wheat and oats, and find it as good as any I ever used. Will use next year. N. S. ALEXANDER.

TESTIMONIALS

Davidson, N. C., Jan. 7, 1896. Yours to hand to-day, I have been away from home sometime, and am sorry that I did not get your letter sooner. I can recommend the Charlotte Acid very high. I have used it for five years and it is the best I ever used. Have tried it side by side with other high grades. Yours, J. L. SMITH.

TESTIMONIALS

Lodo, N. C. Dear Sir—We take pleasure in saying that we have used your "Charlotte Fertilizer" and find it as good, if not better, than any we ever used, and recommend it confidently to our fellow farmers. We take pleasure in giving this testimonial. J. N. & H. W. BLOHAM.

TESTIMONIALS

Nevin, N. C., Dec. 28, '95. Gentlemen—After using Charlotte Acid a number of years I can say that it has given entire satisfaction. I expect to use it again. Very truly, W. J. HUTCHISON.

TESTIMONIALS

Derita, N. C., Jan. 1, 1896. Dear Sir—I am pleased to say that I think your fertilizers are equal, if not superior, to any I have ever used, and I have used every brand that has been on the market. I have used none but yours for the last three years, and do not expect to use any other while it is as good as it is at present. Yours, etc. JAS. C. COCHRAN.

TESTIMONIALS

Uncas P. O., N. C., Dec. 31, '95. Dear Sir—We have been using your Charlotte Fertilizers now for four years, and find it satisfactory in every respect. It is the best we have ever used. Yours very truly, SAMMONDS & HUNTER.

TESTIMONIALS

Mint Hill Jan. 6, 1896. I have used the Charlotte Acid Phos., and find it as good as the best. F. B. McWHIRTER.

TESTIMONIALS

Comparative Cotton Statement. The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Feb. 7th.

Table with columns for 1896 and 1895, showing net receipts at ports, exports for the week, total exports to date, stock in all U.S. ports, stock at all interior towns, stock in Liverpool, American stock for Great Britain, and total visible supply of cotton.

JUSTICE HARDWARE COMPANY

Successors to HAMMOND & JUSTICE. A NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF Hardware AND CUTLERY, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, Carpenters' Tools, House-furnishing goods, Blacksmith's Tools, Agricultural Implements, Chains, Hoes, Plows, Ropes, Nails, Etc. and MULE SHOES; AND IN FACT Everything Usually Kept in a First-Class Hardware Store.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES

Are the best on the market, fully warranted. Every stove is fully up to the trade mark standard of our cooking stoves and ranges. Call and see the finest stove in the city. PERSONALLY, I take this opportunity to thank my old friends and customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, assuring them that they will have no regrets after their purchases from us. W. H. JUSTICE, Aug. 30, 1895.