

Charlotte Democrat.

H. E. C. BRYANT, Editor. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Friday, April 10, 1896.

The Poet has said: The sceptred king the burthen'd slave, The humble and the haughty, die; The rich, the poor, the base, the brave, In dust without distinction lie.

Charlotte had her saddest day Sunday. An Easter Sunday could have brought no sadder day than the last was. Three comparatively young people lay dead in our town.

The third was Mr. William R. Dixon. He was 40 years old and leaves a family of children and a wife to mourn their loss. Mr. Dixon was a traveling man with reputation.

Mrs. Wilkes and Mr. Davis died of Pneumonia, and Mr. Dixon died of erysipelas from a boil. How uncertain life is? Two weeks ago these three young people were pictures of health, today they are not on this earth.

The following from the pen of Mr. Henry Norman, of the London Chronicle, one of the most famous newspaper men now living and the man who went to Washington some time ago to look into the Venezuelan trouble, is very significant to the American people.

"As I hope I am safe from the charge of prejudice against America in this question, perhaps I may be permitted to suggest one or two matters which seem to me to receive from Americans less consideration than they deserve.

To begin with the somewhat alarming nature of the domestic problems of the United States which call for solution. In the first place, the growth of the Roman Catholic power in the United States, with its immovable hatred of the undominational national school, seems to me one of the most alarming signs of the times.

Secondly, the almost inconceivable growth of capitalist organizations is another. Thirdly, the rapid growth of the foreign element with the American commonwealth is surely ground for deep anxiety.

The foreign-born and their immediate descendants already exceed the number of native born north of Mason and Dixon's line. Every large city in this area is politically controlled by the votes of this foreign population, and its police and administrative officers are drawn almost exclusively from the same source.

Sixty-three per cent. of the liquor dealers are foreigners, and sixty per cent. of the saloon keepers. North of Mason and Dixon's line there are a million and a half of total aliens. It has actually been proposed to abolish the English language as the vehicle of school instruction in a certain district.

The one thing you shall ask for in vain in the chief city of America is a distinctly American community. Fourthly, while we in England are laboring earnestly on behalf of the "striking widens" for the working classes, the tendency in America, at any rate among the foreign born, seems to be to sink below it. A cloak, for the making of which \$3.25 was paid in 1885, earns its maker only ninety cents in 1893.

of the Mason and Dixon line. He did right. The South is as yet free from the many serious social troubles of the North. And it would be galling to think that the domestic troubles of this section would ever be as the writer sees them in the north.

The writer concludes: "Now, what folly or wickedness could be greater than for the two nations which follow freedom to disable one another while all the crowned and uncrowned obscurants sit by and rub their hands with delight? As Mr. Barker, the most philosophically minded of our statesmen has just said, amid 'long and prolonged cheers' Mr. Barker could have been told of the situation between the two nations today, his eloquent voice would have been raised pleading for a common language of governments and of hearts, pleading that the English and the American branches of the Anglo-Saxon race should be joined in an alliance not to be broken by old controversies, but that each should work in its sphere for the propagation of Anglo-Saxon ideas of liberty, government and order."

Advertisers will find the Democrat one of the best mediums through which to reach the public. With an already large and daily increasing circulation, you will do well to bear in mind the advertising advantage it thus enables to offer you.

Public Roads and Convict Labor. The April edition of Current Literature a very reliable and popular magazine contains on the good roads and convict labor as follows:

A correspondent writes to us to ask whether the tremendous energy put into the building of good roads will not be wasted if some definite plan is not devised for the future preservation of these new-made thoroughfares. Such will, undoubtedly, be the case if these roads, built of crushed stone, are not carefully and systematically inspected, and in addition kept at constant repair.

A very common mistake is to repair a good road with sand, gravel or loam, gathered at the roadside. The proper remedy, and the only one for such roads, is the application, as soon as any unevenness appears, of a shovelful of broken stone, taken from convenient piles of it which the road maker has caused to be placed at intervals along the thoroughfare.

It is encouraging to note the comment in connection with our roads on repairing the macadam road. The system adapted in Charlotte township for keeping the roads in repair is essentially the same as the one approved of here.

Asheville places a non-partisan or anti Democratic ticket in the field. If it had gone further and made its ticket anti republican, anti prohibition, anti populist, yes, anti all political parties, its action could not be regarded as other than a distinct advance in the direction of more efficient city government.

Municipalities are first coming to recognize that the problems which confront them are not political at all, and that the principles of no political party can in any special sense apply to their, often perplexing but purely local questions.

We will have to ask some of our writers not to be quite so productive when they write. Our space is limited, and we cannot use two column articles often. We may have to call time on the "Plover" discussion as the number of articles are coming in thick and fast. Plover writes that he is laughing in his sleeves.

The "Whitop girls, naughty girls, had a great time at All Fools' day. They tied up the college bell, hid the teacher's desk gongs and roll books and the hymn books in the chapel, locked up the teachers in the recitation rooms, tied the teachers' chairs together under the dining tables and did many other things perfectly in keeping with the day.

The above clipping from the Rock Hill Herald goes to show that the girls are taking the lead boys: You had better look ahead and invent other All Fools' day jokes. If you don't you will be left. Girls can ride a boy's bicycle, drive a cart, keep books, typewrite, manage banks, or keep house, or make you commit suicide. They are coming.

Senator Hill and the Cleveland Administration.

From the Chicago Record. When anybody draws a bead on the present Administration Senator Hill always knocks up the gun if he can reach it, and he has been the most consistent, alert and energetic defender and apologist of the President has in either branch of Congress. Notwithstanding this fact, Senator Hill has been inside of the White House but once since he has been in the Senate, and that was to accept an invitation to dine about a year ago.

Carliele Not a Candidate. WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary Carliele this evening gave out the following letter to Chairman Long, of the Democratic State central committee, of Kentucky, declining to enter the contest for the Democratic nomination for the presidency:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, April 4, 1896. CHAS. R. LONG, Chairman, Democratic State Central Committee, Louisville, Ky. DEAR SIR: Your favor of March 30, in which you say in substance that many of my friends in Kentucky and elsewhere desire me to become a candidate before the approaching national Democratic convention for the nomination for the office of President, and asking me to give some authoritative or definite expression upon the subject, was duly received and has been maturely considered.

Many communications upon the same subject and of similar import have been received from my friends in different parts of the country, and while very grateful for these numerous expressions of confidence and esteem upon the part of my Democratic fellow citizens, I have not been able to reach the conclusion that the existing conditions require me to comply with their requests by authorizing them to announce me as a candidate for the presidential nomination.

While I feel a profound interest in the welfare of my party, I am much more concerned about its declaration of principles than in its selection of candidates, because in my opinion its failure or success at the election, as well as its capacity for useful service to the country in the future, depend upon the position it takes or omits to take upon the public questions now engaging the attention of the people, and especially the questions affecting the monetary system of the country and the character and amount of taxation to be imposed upon our citizens.

The obligations assumed when I accepted my present official position require me to devote my entire time and attention to the public interests committed to my charge, and I am unable to discharge the duties imposed upon me to the best of my ability and in such a manner as will in my judgment most certainly promote the true interests of the country; and if in the opinion of my fellow-Democrats in the Kentucky my service entitles me to their commendation and approval, I would regard their endorsement of my public course as an ample reward for the little I have been able to accomplish in behalf of the people, and a sound financial policy. With many thanks for your kind letter, I am Very truly yours, J. G. CARLISLE.

Wages of Women. Atlanta Journal. There has been much complaint on account of the discrimination against women in the matter of wages. It is contended that a woman should receive as much pay as a man for the same class and quality of work, and there seems to be no answer to that argument.

This is due partly to the fact that women offer to work for less. In fact, that is the principal reason why they have come to be employed so largely in occupations which formerly were not open to them. It was not enough to know that they could render the service required. That was known long before women were so extensively employed. It had also to be known that they were willing to render the various services and to do the work for less than the wages or salaries paid men.

To some extent they have displaced men by working for less, but to a far greater extent they are doing what would not be done at all, or not on a vast scale, but for their cheaper services. It is probable as the Bazar writer suggests, that our public schools could not have existed to anything like their present extent but for the fact that women could and would work for less than was paid to men.

Other reasons why women are paid less than men are that they are not to be so much relied upon for constant service, that they are liable to withdraw from service and that their "general utility" is less. There are many things that an employer cannot call upon women to do. The writer to whom we have referred is confident that there will be an equalization of wages. Already women fare as well as men in the compensation of genius and equality between the two will be gradually established in the scale of wages for ordinary work.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1896. Washington seems to be the center of gossip and prediction about presidential possibilities. Here, in the activity of political and official life, the pulse of the whole situation is most accurately felt. The fight for the nomination are growing fiercer, and the prospects of the various candidates are an absorbing topic of conversation at the Capitol, in official and social circles, and in the great political meetings of the hotel lobbies.

The most considerable of the second class of discussions is a paper by Prof. E. D. Cope, the distinguished paleontologist. He starts out by saying that as a matter of science, or "as an inference derived from observation and experiment, the doctrine of immortality has no standing; that there is no conclusive evidence" either that it is true or that it is false.

Of course, belief in the immortality of the soul is unscientific. Science depends on practical demonstration, and hence is radically and essentially opposed to religious faith. If immortality were demonstrable by science, it would not be a doctrine of religious faith. Every religious believer is unscientific to the extent of his belief. No faith is required in the seen and the known. They can be proved. But the un-seen and the unknown, and the unseeable and unknowable require faith. Where there can be scientific evidence there can be no faith.

The Venezuelan Boundary Commission has made an official report that the commission has reached a decision favorable to Venezuela. "It must be evident," says the report, "that so long as anything remains to be examined and considered, the commissioners are not in a position to form an opinion respecting the merits of the controversy."

The serious fire which occurred last week in the old rookery which has served to house the Census Office, and destroyed tons of census records, was more an argument against the unbusiness like methods common in the conduct of the government business. Congress has, against years of petition, paid practically no attention to the many official reports which have condemned the expensive and unsatisfactory practice of renting a tinder box building and abandoned residences here for government use.

Washington has for years led other cities in the world in the matter of equestrian statues, and the new Hancock statue now being erected at the lead. The famous Jackson statue in Lafayette Square started the line. Gen. Washington came next, and he was followed by General Scott, McPherson, Thomas and Green. All erected in parks bearing the same name. Against the exhibit of equestrian statues at our National Capital, Vienna comes next with five, Paris has but three, and Antwerp and several other European capitals content themselves with but one each.

No official notice will be taken of the measure resolutions passed upon Ambassador Bayard by the House of Representatives. Mr. Bayard will not be commended with by Congress, nor will he receive any official information in the matter. Secretary Olney is the only one who could bring the matter to the attention of the Ambassador, and it is regarded in Congress as highly improbable that he will decide to do any such thing. There was no provision in the resolutions for communicating them to Mr. Bayard, and neither the Speaker of the House nor the clerk is authorized to transmit them to him.

Tom Platt was over here last week, and his friends whisper that he is still consumed with a mighty ambition to be Secretary of the Treasury. Platt's disappointment in not achieving under Harrison the pet aspiration of his career was bitter, but hope again fills his bosom. He is a wonderful man, a unique figure in contemporary politics. He has probably the greatest ability to secure money

for political emergencies of any man in active political life.

Nones who know him think he retains a cent of the thousands that have passed through his hands. He probably expends more than he takes in, but whenever he makes a call the cash always answers.

The Immortality of the Soul.

New York Sun. Very appropriately, the Independent gives a large part of its Easter number to articles on the immortality of the soul. These are of two radically different kinds. First there are papers by eminent clergy, divinity professors, and theological professors, who treat the subject from the point of view of theology or faith. Next are essays by men of science, who discuss it in the cold light of reason only; and apply to its methods applicable merely when physical demonstration is possible.

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Three Snake Stories.

How a Black Snake Hunts—The Battlesnakes Pounce—Rescuing a Ship from a Python.

Sit down and sharpen your pencil, while I overhaul my mental shelves," remarked Mr. Thompson, curator of the zoological collections in the park, in answer to a request for some snake stories. "Being giving you some of my experiences, I want to enter a protest against the indiscriminate slaughter of our common harmless snakes, such as the blacksnake, gartersnake, and the like. Every farmer should protect them, for they are generally supposed by a large majority of you that food of the blacksnake consists largely of rats, mice, &c., while that of the gartersnake is principally insects, such as grasshoppers, caterpillars, &c."

Now for some of my experiences. In my younger days I was crossing Ashby's Gap, over the Blue Ridge, Virginia, in company with an uncle of the famous Black Horse Cavalry Ashby. We were making a portion of the ascent through a deep cut, when our attention was attracted by a toad, which rolled instead of hopping down the side slope. Ashby pulled up the horse and said, "There's a blacksnake after that fellow." An instant after the snake thrust his head through the fence, and, on observing us, drew back. In the meanwhile the toad had gathered himself together, and was hopping at a lively gait up the road.

Ashby remarked, "Now I will show you something, and sprang out of the buggy, caught the toad, which he carried a short distance and released. Returning, he turned the buggy, and drove back down the road some fifty steps, when he lighted and tied the horse. Climbing over the fence on the opposite side of the road to that on which the snake had made his appearance, we stealthily worked our way up until we came in sight of the point where he was first seen. Lying down in the grass and peering through the purpose of fighting me, when he was instantly noosed around the neck, and his violent efforts to effect a release drew back with such force as rapidly to choke himself into insensibility. Calling to the keeper to hold the mouth of the sack open, I watched until I thought he was nearly at his last gasp, when I squirmed up on the top, loosened his coils around the masts, lowered him into the sack, when the keeper immediately cut the ropes. By the time that I reached the deck he had rarely recovered from his severe "stoppage. I gently opened the mouth of the sack to have a good look at him, and discovered, from his bloated appearance, that he had recently partaken of a hearty meal. On the arrival of the crew on board it was discovered that the Captain's fox terrier was missing. I therefore concluded that the python, in swimming across the harbor, had struck the vessel's bawser, upon which he had crawled on to the deck, swallowed the dog and gone aloft to digest his meal."

Comparative Cotton Statement. The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending April 3d.

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

The Total Visible Supply of Cotton. New York, April 4.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,286,849 bales, of which 2,837,649 bales are American, against 4,408,385 bales and 4,117,185 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 29,645 bales. Receipt from the plantations 37,690 bales. Crop in sight 6,401,886 bales.

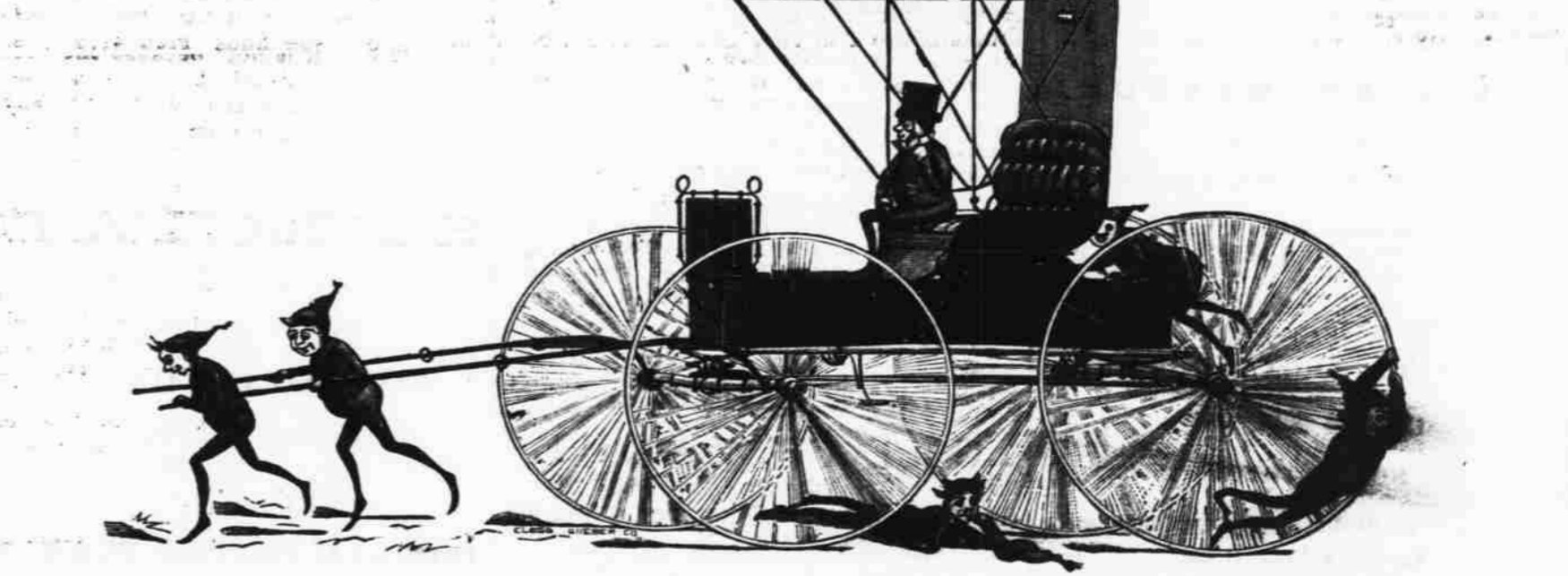
Hood's Sarsaparilla. And all the leading PATENT MEDICINE stores. Nov. 8, 1895.

S. S. McMINNICH & CO. FERTILIZERS, VEHICLES AND STORAGE.

205 SOUTH COLLEGE STREET. CHARLOTTE, N. C., January 7, 1896.

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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.