

The Charlotte Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896.

VOLUME XLIII.—NUMBER 2243

THIS PAPER IS 43 YEARS OLD

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
TERMS—One Dollar cash in advance
Entered at the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C., as second class matter.

DRS. MCCOMBS & GIBBON,
DESIRE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC,
That they have this day entered into a partnership for the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, AND SURGERY.
March 1, 1895. March 15, 1895.

JOHN FARRIOR,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware.
Special attention given to Fine Watch Repairing.
Jan 25, 1895.

BURWELL, WALKER & CANSLER,
Attorneys-At-Law,
ROOMS 508, 5, 6, AND 13, LAW BUILDING,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Jan 4, 1895.

DR. E. P. KEERANS,
DENTIST,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OFFICE—7 West Trade Street.
Nov. 2, 1894.

DR. GEORGE W. GRAHAM,
OFFICE, 7 WEST TRADE ST.
Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
April 3, 1896.

JOHNSON & POPE,
—43 South College St.—
The largest stock of cotton gins, boilers, presses, saw mills, mowing machines, harvesters and pumps. Come in or write. All kinds of machinery.
JOHNSON & POPE,
April 3, 1896 2 m.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office, Nos. 14 and 16 Law Building,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
July 6, 1895.

F. I. OSBORNE, W. C. MAXWELL, J. W. KEERANS
OSBORNE, MAXWELL & KEERANS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Oct 20, 1895.

DRS. M. A. & C. A. BLAND,
Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
No. 21 TRYON STREET.
Jan. 3, 1896

WHOT CLARKSON, CHAS. H. DULS
CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. Will practice in all Courts of the State.
Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct. 7, 1896.

H. N. PHARR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office No. 14, Law Building.
Prompt attention to all business entrusted. Special attention given to claims. Practices in State and Federal Courts.
Jan. 6, 1895.

Cattle Owners!
Listen! The best possible Cattle Food is MANGEL WURZEL BEETS
We have the seed of Lane's Imperial and White Sugar. Plant now!
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Prescriptionists.
April 17, 1896

GO TO ALEXANDER'S
DRUG STORE,
NO. 216, NORTH TRYON STREET.
Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usually kept in a Drug House
J. B. ALEXANDER,
The Poor prescribed for free.
April, 8, 1895.

QUEEN CITY HOTEL,
In visiting Charlotte,
Don't fail to stop at the Queen City Hotel,
Corner East Fifth and College Sts.,
Everything first-class.
RATES, \$1.00 PER DAY.
July 6, 1895. W. J. MOORE, Prop'r.

E. NYE HUTCHISON,
FIRE INSURANCE,
Offices—16 East Trade Street; 4 North Tryon Street, up stairs.
Feb. 19, 1895.

But Joshua Holds the Record.
Captain Bassett was the first man officially to lengthen time by turning back the hands of the Senate clock in Washington. He did it for the first time March 18, 1844, by directing of Senator Wiley P. Mangum, of North Carolina, then president of the Senate pro tempore. This is history.

"You carved your own way to success, didn't you, Pad'ington?" "No; I didn't do much of anything to carve until after I achieved success."

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of a Deed in Trust made to me by J. S. Smith and wife on September 13th 1890 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Book 78, page 119, and on account of default being made in the performance of the conditions therein contained, I will sell on Monday, June 1st A. D. 1896, to the highest bidder at the County Court House Door in the City of Charlotte, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock m., all the following land in the City of Charlotte, to-wit: Beginning at a stake on the South side of Watkins Alley, Pinkney McLean's corner, and running with said alley in a Northwest direction 50 feet to a stake, Franklin corner; thence with Franklin's line in a Southwest direction 99 feet to a stake in E. B. Spring's line; thence with his line, parallel with said Alley 50 feet to a stake, McLean's corner; thence with McLean's line 99 feet to the beginning. This April 29, 1896.
Terms cash. HERIOT CLARSON,
April 30, 1896 5w Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of a Deed in Trust made to me by I. H. Wilson and wife on November 14th 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Book 108, page 62, and on account of default being made in the performance of the conditions therein contained, I will sell on Monday, June 1st A. D. 1896, to the highest bidder at the County Court House Door in the City of Charlotte, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock m., all the following land in the City of Charlotte, to-wit: Beginning at a stake on W. 9th Street, Walter Brem's corner and running with Walter Brem's line 270 feet to a stake R. Rintles corner; thence with Rintles line towards Myers Street and parallel with 9th Street about 50 feet to a stake; thence parallel with Myers Street 270 feet to a stake on W. 9th St; thence about 50 feet to the beginning. This April 29, 1896.
Terms cash. H. N. HUNTER,
April 30, 1896 5w Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of a deed of trust made to me on the 26 day of March 1895, by John W. Goodman, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on May 23rd, 1896, one lot on east 7th street. For description, reference is made to deed in book 110, page 277, in the office of the register of deeds for Mecklenburg County, N. C.
This lot is sold to satisfy the debt secured by said deed of trust.
April 24, 1896. A. R. STOKES, Trustee. 5w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of a deed of trust made to me on November 4, 1891, by Nannie McCree, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder at the County Court House Door in the City of Charlotte, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock m., of the land hereinafter described, being Lot No. 28, map of W. R. Meyer, which map is recorded in Book 74, page 61, in the register of deeds' office for Mecklenburg County, N. C.
Said lot is sold to satisfy the debt secured by said deed of trust.
April 17 5w WALTER BRL. Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of a deed of trust made to me on the 1st day of July, 1891, by G. S. Solomon, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder on Monday, the 18th day of May, 1896, at the Court House Door in Mecklenburg County, N. C. for cash, all that property hereinafter described, being Lot No. 66 in W. R. Meyer's map, and said map is registered in the office of the register of deeds for Mecklenburg County, N. C.
Said land is sold to satisfy the debt secured by said deed of trust.
April 17 5w C. F. BREM, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of a deed of trust made to me on the 15th day of May, 1891, by Green Lee, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder on Monday, the 18th day of May, 1896, at the Court House Door in Mecklenburg County, for cash, all that property hereinafter described, being Lot No. 16, map of W. R. Meyer, which is registered in Book 74, page No. 16, in the office of register of deeds for Mecklenburg County, N. C.
Said lot is sold to satisfy the debt secured by said deed of trust.
April 17 5w C. F. BREM, Trustee.

MELLON & SHELTON,
ED. MELLON. TOM. SHELTON.
BOYS, BOYS, BOYS!
SPRING SUITS.
STRAW HATS
BY THE
THOUSANDS.
SUITS, UP TO DATE.
SHIRTS,
UMBRELLAS,
Socks, Collars and Cuff Buttons.
MELLON'S
BEAUTIFUL SUITS,
The Best Goods and Low Prices.
COME TO SEE US.
NEXT DOOR TO H. B. BRUCH
May 1, 1896

Goose Grease.
Goose grease Liniment will cure rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, head aches and back and in fact every ailment it does not do this take the bottle and get your money. Sold April 10-1.

THE WARMEST APRIL YET.
Observer Doshier's Report of the Month—Extremely Warm Weather.

The following meteorological summary for the month of April, 1896, is taken from the records of the United States Weather Bureau station at Charlotte: Mean atmospheric pressure 30.152 inches; highest pressure 30.484 on the 9th; lowest pressure 29.866 on the last; mean temperature 65; highest temperature 94 on the 17th; lowest temperature 36 on the 10th; least daily rain 14 on the 6th; mean temperature for April for 18 years 59; accumulated excess of daily mean temperature during the month 152 degrees; average excess of daily mean temperature during the month 5.1; prevailing direction of wind south; total movement of wind (in miles) during the month 5,127; maximum velocity of wind 28 miles west on the 2d; total precipitation 1.90; number of days on which one hundredth of an inch or more of precipitation fell 8; average precipitation for April for 18 years 3.45 inches; total deficiency in precipitation during the month 1.64; total deficiency in precipitation since January 1st, 6.97; number of clear days 26; partly cloudy days 7; cloudy days 3; dates of light frosts 3d and 4th; dates of thunder storms 17th, 21st and 24th; date of solar halos 30th.

An unusually hot spell of weather prevailed from the 12 to the 21st, during which on the 17th maximum temperature reached 94 degrees, this being the highest temperature by three degrees ever previously recorded at Charlotte during the month of April, the highest previous record being 91 on the 29th in 1888. The mean temperature for the month, 65 degrees, was also the highest ever previously recorded during April.

The Safest Place.
Harper's Round Table.
General Lee used to tell a story about a darkey that served in the war. It seems that during the heat of the battle the General and his attendants were posted on a small knoll watching the course of the action. They descried a colored soldier racing toward them, leaping over obstacles in his path, his face showing great fear. He rushed up, and fell headlong on the ground in front of Lee, crying, "Oh massa General, let me stay!"

Lee saw at once that the man was almost frightened to death, and useless as a soldier. It disgusted him somewhat, but his curiosity was aroused, and he asked, "Did you come here to get out of the way of the bullets?"
"Yes, massa; where de generals am is de safest place on de field."

Mortgage Sale.
By virtue of a power contained in a mortgage deed made to G. C. Morris, now deceased by F. M. Winchester and wife, M. W. Winchester, on the 23rd day of October, 1895, and recorded in Book 68, page 169, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg County, I will sell at public auction, at the court house door, in the City of Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1896, a lot of land lying in Crab Orchard Township, in said county, near Hickory Grove Church, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone near certain roads, run North 23 1/2 East 10 poles and 24 links, thence North 23 1/2 East, 9 poles and 15 links, thence North 23 1/2 East, 9 poles and 15 links, thence South 23 1/2 East, 9 poles and 15 links to the beginning, containing one acre. Upon the 4th day of May, 1896, Terms cash. This the 1st day of May, 1896.
J. B. MORRIS, Administrator,
G. C. Morris, deceased.
May 7, 1896

Execution Sale.
Under and by virtue of a directed to me from the hands issued out of said Mecklenburg County in civil Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, N. C., against F. Lee Erwin, on, at the county seat for cash, at public auction, Charlotte, at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1896, to satisfy said execution, all that certain tract of land, interest and estate of said Erwin, in and to certain certain roads, run North 23 1/2 East, 9 poles and 15 links, thence North 23 1/2 East, 9 poles and 15 links, thence South 23 1/2 East, 9 poles and 15 links to the beginning, containing one acre. Upon the 4th day of May, 1896, Terms cash. This the 1st day of May, 1896.
J. B. MORRIS, Administrator,
G. C. Morris, deceased.
May 7, 1896

Commissioner's Sale of Land.
By Virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, in an action entitled Mrs. L. W. Wheeler, et al, vs James Stedman and wife, filed on Monday, the 1st day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock m., at the Court House Door in Charlotte, N. C., to sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, that valuable tract of land containing about Eighty-two (82) acres, lying in Weddell Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, adjoining the lands of Z. G. McQuaig, W. D. McQuaig, John Stedman and others, and being described particularly in certain deed of trust by James Stedman and wife Nancy Stedman, to W. M. Little, filed registered in book 94, page 102, of Register's office for said county, which reference is made in this May 7, 1896. A. G. BRENZER, Commissioner.

Trustee's Land Sale.
By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by W. P. Dixon and wife on the 3d day of May, 1894, and recorded in the Register's office for Mecklenburg County in book 99, page 28, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock m., all that certain tract of land containing about Eighty-two (82) acres, lying in Weddell Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, adjoining the lands of Z. G. McQuaig, W. D. McQuaig, John Stedman and others, and being described particularly in certain deed of trust by James Stedman and wife Nancy Stedman, to W. M. Little, filed registered in book 94, page 102, of Register's office for said county, which reference is made in this May 7, 1896. A. G. BRENZER, Commissioner.

THE CHARLOTTE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
—IS THE—
Largest, Oldest and Best Equipped School
OF ITS KIND IN THE STATE.
Its courses are thoroughly practical, and include: Bookkeeping, both Single and Double Entry; Banking, Joint Stock, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business Correspondence, Spelling, and Shorthand and Typewriting. Thoroughly competent teachers. College is located in Y. M. C. A. Building.
Write for particulars to
JACKSON & HAYWARD,
Proprietors.
April 24th

IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.
Some Events and Places of Interest at the Nation's Capital Noted by the Democrat's Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Readers of the DEMOCRAT will perhaps be interested to hear something about the events transpiring in and around Washington as well as immediately within the halls of Congress.

While Congressmen and Senators were wrangling over the Venezuelan question, over the finance question and over the Cuban question, the galleries of each house were thronged with numerous spectators anxious to see the rights of America protected in the one case, or, in the other, to see some legislation enacted that might bring about a better condition of affairs throughout the country and, in the case of the Cuban discussion, to see some action on the part of Congress which might encourage and aid a struggling people to throw off the oppressive yoke of a mother country and to inscribe their names among the free and independent republics of the world. How well the people have been satisfied I leave it for you to judge from the action of Congress on these respective questions.

The next thing outside the two houses of Congress that attracts the attention of visitors to the capitol is the Supreme Court room. The Supreme Court occupies the old Senate chamber. On entering this room one is struck with a feeling of reverence when he looks upon the nine venerable judges of the law, robed in their black silk gowns, expounding the law and establishing irrevocable decisions. The seating capacity of the room is very limited. So much so that at the opening of a session or when some important decision is pending it is crowded to overflowing and that many anxious spectators are unable to gain entrance.

A bill has, however, been recently introduced into the Senate by Mr. Morrill providing for the purchase of a location and the erection of a different building to be devoted exclusively to the interests of the Supreme Court. Should that bill become a law, then the legislative and judicial branches of the national government will be in separate buildings, and the capitol will then be devoted exclusively to the legislative branch of the government. Several efforts have been made in this direction heretofore, but so far they have all failed.

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.
The new congressional library building, situated just east of the capitol, is nearing completion. When completed this will be one of the finest government buildings in the city. It is a magnificent structure in every respect.

STATUARY HALL.
Washington is truly a city of statues. Almost every park is adorned with a statue of some famous statesman or war hero. Statuary Hall is, of course, filled up exclusively to the statues of ex-Presidents, famous statesmen and noted explorers. The most recent addition to this vast collection of statues is that of James Marquette, donated by Wisconsin, and to which there was for awhile such bitter opposition that the capitol police were cautioned to keep a special eye on the statue, in order that no opponent to its erection might have any opportunity to inflict any possible defacement upon it. But the feeling of opposition has died away and the statue seems to stand as securely as any of those surrounding it.

THE HANCOCK STATUE.
The statue of Gen. Hancock recently erected will be unveiled on the 12th inst. President Cleveland will preside on that occasion. There will be a procession, a salute from the monument grounds and other exercises customary on such an occasion.

A PROPOSED MONUMENT TO GEN. GRANT.
A movement is on foot to erect a monument to the honor of Gen. Grant somewhere within the city limits. The movement was inaugurated by the Grant Memorial Association last September and through the instrumentality of that association it found its way into Congress, and an appropriation of \$250,000 has been asked for out of the national treasury.

THE SOUTHERN MEMORIAL.
The Southern women of Washington are fully aware of the growing tendency of other sections of the country to perpetuate the memory of their illustrious patriots at the nation's capital to their honor, and they, too, are now earnestly at work to secure at Washington the erection of the Southern memorial. The movement originated with Mr. Rous, of New York, who donated \$100,000 for that purpose on condition that a similar sum should be raised by the people of the South. The ladies interested in this movement will give an entertainment this week, the proceeds of which will go to this building fund, whether the building be erected in Washington or elsewhere. Of course Washington is not the only city contesting for this honor, but apart from all local claims it would seem that Washington has some superior advantages, being the nation's capital.

Hundreds of thousands of men, concludes Mrs. Dockrell, are willing for a woman to remain the poor doll of the ideal new womanhood. As drawn by her skillful and loving hand there is nothing to repel or to shock us, or to arouse a fear that the standard of quality of true womanhood will be destroyed, and that on its ruins will be reared a new fabric of womanhood inferior in all respects to that which we now cherish and admire.

The Real and the Spurious New Woman.
Baltimore Sun.
Is the "new woman" a myth? Most emphatically no, is the answer of Mrs. Morgan-Dockrell in the current number of the Humanitarian. Mrs. Dockrell draws the line between the genuine and spurious "new woman" with keen discrimination. "The cause of emancipation of women," she says, "has come to be a sort of Cave of Adulph for a whole host of restless and discontented women, many of whose hearts never quicken for any cause outside the narrowest of mean self-interests, whose only aim in life are excitement, license or notoriety, but all of whose idle vapors, silly exaggerations and absurdities are laid at the door of the new woman."

Mrs. Dockrell contends that no sane mind could for a moment so healthily and ideally view the relation of the sexes, if by acceptance of the doctrine of woman's entire independence and antagonism to men, of renunciation of wifehood—of, in fact, a stand-up fight between the sexes for supremacy. "Dr. Mary Walker," says Mrs. Dockrell, "may tout her Adamless Eden; she and her disciples for a time may defy the laws of nature, for which, be sure, nature will sooner or later exact her compensation, but as it was in the beginning so it will be to the end—man and woman must stand or fall together. It is love, the love of man for woman, of woman for man, with its sequence of domestic love, love of home, of kin and kind that makes the world go round, that is under Heaven the goodliest and loveliest heritage of humanity."

As Mrs. Dockrell makes so healthily and ideally view of the relation of the sexes, it is not strange that the picture which she draws of the ideal new womanhood is refined and attractive. Before this ideal can be realized, however, and woman be emancipated, before man and woman as peers, the complement of each other, can go forward abreast and hand in hand for the world's regeneration, woman must first of all and of necessity work for woman. "This work lies not together along smooth roads," says Mrs. Dockrell, "but over mountains of prejudice and convention, not seldom through foul sloughs of calumny and willful misrepresentation, and always amid the jeers and jests of the unthinking mob. The genuine new woman neither asks nor desires sexual superiority or supremacy, nor is she ashamed or awry of her womanhood. She is ashamed and awry, though, of the poor puppet, too long her representative, who not alone must needs dance to the tune set for her by others, but must not seldom pay the piper."

What is the type of the genuine "new woman" which commends itself to Mrs. Dockrell's approval? Let her speak for herself. "The new woman is she who, with some of the ablest men of the century, has awakened to the fact that the time has come when the work of the world in all departments has need of woman; that one sex cannot sufficiently cope with the business and affairs of humanity; that in the intellectual sphere, as in the physical, there cannot be healthy and natural creation without the co-operation and amalgamation of all the mental attributes, male and female; the male superiority in philosophy, science, invention and conception of abstract justice blending with the female superiority in intuition, in altruism and in the fuller and richer flow of the emotional life, the two half and incomplete individualities combining and forming the perfect whole. * * * The new woman's faith is that a strength of mind and body, courage and resolution are glorious in man, they are not the less but the more so in woman. She emphatically protests against the supposition that the woman apart from wife and motherhood, counts for little or nothing. She claims her human right equally with her fellow-man to full and free development of every power and faculty, and she resents and cries out against the position of being shut out from taking part in creating the conditions of life."

In reply to the argument that as the majority of women are content for a time to remain as they are the "new woman" is making much ado about nothing, Mrs. Dockrell says the contention might with equal force be applied to the status of woman in Japan, where she is a little better than a servant—where the wife dutifully kneels before her lord and master to feed him, and after that superior animal has satisfied his appetite is graciously permitted to do his bidding. "Notwithstanding what is said elsewhere on this continent. It is a teeming hive of industry, but it is likewise a city of schools and churches with less of class distinctions than in any other community I have ever known. There are very few rich people there, with equally as few very poor ones. The city government is also practically out of debt, and the obligations and duties of citizenship seem to prevail almost in an ideal degree.

That such a state of facts exists is due very largely to the right relation between labor and capital, and the absence of the arts of the demagogue and the wiles of the walking delegate. The true doctrine has been inculcated that the company would give the men regular and steady employment if they would in turn stand by the company; and the result has been more money and better times for all concerned.

Doctor—You've had two strokes and must be very careful.
Pat—Why, do three strikes put me out?—Philadelphia Press.

It takes about three seconds for a message to go from one end of the Atlantic cable to the other.
Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Dismissing now the intellectual and spiritual side of the new woman, one of the innovations that she has introduced which can be heartily approved is the freedom and method with which she takes to open exercise. This is largely due to the general use of the wheel. It has been of the greatest benefit to women up to the present time, and eventually will lead not only to greater physical development but also to a more rational system of dressing. "Common sense ideas," says the editor of the Arena "as they pertain to woman's dress, are coming to be recognized, not in the sense of a fad, but as the very antipodes of any desire for a coarse display such as long marked the votaries of fashion, and which conventionalism has not only condoned but upheld. * * * Trousers were first worn by women, and the Athenian critics and poets denounced men for adopting them as being a feminine costume."

A woman writer in the Health Magazine lays down the law in this positive fashion: "The skirt is neither sacred nor eternal, and woman will no more always wear it than she will always wear ermine or balloon sleeves. While the skirt and bloomers are waging that inevitable struggle for existence that comes sometime to all things of earthly origin, you can wear what you please—only be sure that it is what you please—and pray for the survival of the fittest." This is not exactly along the line of Mrs. Dockrell's philosophy, but it is another form of the new womanhood which may develop something better than bloomers or divided skirts. It is not to be sneered at because it relates to such a trifling detail as dress. Even Mrs. Dockrell's "new woman" will throw philosophy to the winds on occasion and turn her cultivated mind to the consideration of such topics. And when it comes to a matter of toilet the old woman and the new will stand upon the same platform, and both will favor a plank declaring in favor of the most fetching dress.

No Natural Antagonism Between Labor and Capital.
Public Opinion.

The right relation between labor and capital and how best to maintain it is as vital a question in the domain of civics as any other possible to consider. It enters into the very essence of securing "good government through good citizenship." This latter is impossible among a large class so long as they remain in bondage to an idea that another class are their natural oppressors. The laboring classes of this country are being and have been for more than a generation systematically taught that capital was their enemy, and that an irrepressible conflict was pending between capital and labor. It is not possible to have a man appreciate the duties and obligations of citizenship who looks into the faces of his loved ones and feels that they have been deprived of life's comforts or necessities through the oppression and robbery of his employers. And yet this is the feeling that dominates large classes in labor organizations, and it is this that makes it possible, at the will of one man, to inaugurate a strike, which at once violates the rights of the public and destroys the fundamental obligations of citizenship. Demagogues find this sentiment a winning one, in order to gain office, while labor agitators make it their surest means of obtaining a living. Is it not the duty of all who desire good government through good citizenship to correct this sentiment and remove the cause which produces it?

That labor organizations do not bring the best results to labor is proved by an object lesson which I will present and which all classes may study with profit: The Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, Pa., has been the one leading industry of that city for a period of nearly 50 years. It employs from 5,000 to 7,000 people. It has run almost continuously ever since its formation and practically without a shut-down or a lockout. Through all the panics that have occurred it has still paid a dividend, and through all labor troubles elsewhere it has been without a strike. No labor union has ever been permitted among its employes, but the company early fostered the spirit of buying their own homes and making the terms as easy as possible with their men. The result is that more of these in proportion to the general population own their own homes than can be found in any other community in America, while there is less of crime and less of pauperism among them than elsewhere on this continent. It is a teeming hive of industry, but it is likewise a city of schools and churches with less of class distinctions than in any other community I have ever known. There are very few rich people there, with equally as few very poor ones. The city government is also practically out of debt, and the obligations and duties of citizenship seem to prevail almost in an ideal degree.

That such a state of facts exists is due very largely to the right relation between labor and capital, and the absence of the arts of the demagogue and the wiles of the walking delegate. The true doctrine has been inculcated that the company would give the men regular and steady employment if they would in turn stand by the company; and the result has been more money and better times for all concerned.

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