

# The Charlotte Democrat.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896.

VOLUME XLIII.—NUMBER 2244.

**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 7, 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 NOS 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, bolters, presses, saw mills, mowing machines, Harvesters and pumps. Come in or write. All kinds of machinery.  
JOHNSON & POPE  
April 3, 1896

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

**OSBORNE, W. C. MAXWELL, J. W. KEERANS,**  
OSBORNE, MAXWELL & KEERANS,  
Attorneys at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Offices 1 and 3 Law Building.  
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.

**CLARKSON & DUL,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Prompt attention given to all business intrusted. 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 intrusted. 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. 316, 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. 10, 1895.

**Probably Caused by Heavy Rains.**  
Monroe Enquirer.  
An immense fissure in the earth has made its appearance on the top of Iron Mountain, between North Carolina and Tennessee, on the Bakersville Road. This opening is six to twelve feet wide, and runs along on the summit for the entire length of the mountain, which is several miles. It is supposed to have been caused by the recent heavy rains, which fell there, the earth becoming so saturated that it gave way, causing this mammoth crack.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
By virtue of a Deed in Trust made to me by J. H. Wilson and wife on September 12th 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Book 73, page 116, 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 the line of said alley in a Northwest direction 50 feet to a stake, Franklin's corner; thence with Franklin's line in a Southwest direction 90 feet to a stake in E. B. Spring's line; thence with his line parallel with said alley 50 feet to a stake; thence 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. HERIOT CLARKSON,  
April 30, 1896 Sw 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 148, page 32, and on account of default being made in the performance of the conditions therein contained, I will sell on Monday, June 1st 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 Brom's corner and running with Walter Brom'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 with W. 9th St; thence about 50 feet to the beginning. This April 29 1896  
Terms cash. L. L. HUNTER,  
April 30, 1896 Sw Trustee.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
By virtue of a deed of trust made to me on the 25th day of March 1895, by John W. Goodman, I will sell at public auction at the court house door in the City of Charlotte, to the highest bidder, for cash, on May 28th, 1896, one lot on East 7th Street. For description, reference is made to deed in book 148, page 32, and on account of default being made in the performance of the conditions therein contained, I will sell on Monday, June 1st 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 Brom's corner and running with Walter Brom'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 with W. 9th St; thence about 50 feet to the beginning. This April 29 1896  
Terms cash. L. L. HUNTER,  
April 30, 1896 Sw Trustee.

**\$1,000.00**  
WORTH OF ODD PIECES OF  
**FURNITURE**  
To be sold at about 50c on the \$1.00, at  
**Thomas & Maxwell's,**  
In checking up our stock we find that we have 70 odd Bureaus, 82 Beds, about 300 Chairs and several other odd pieces that will not match with SUITS, that we propose to sell at  
From 50c to 75c on the \$1.00.  
We sell Furniture, Cook Stoves and House-Furnishing goods cheaper than any other HOUSE in North Carolina.

**IF YOU NEED ANY**  
OF THESE GOODS,  
Now is the time to buy, as you can save about 50c on every \$1.00 you spend by trading with us. Thanking you for past favors, we remain, Yours very truly,  
**THOMAS & MAXWELL,**  
23 West Trade Street, Opp. Court House.  
Oct. 11, 1895.

**MELLON & SHELTON**  
ED. MELLON. TOM. SHELTON.  
**BOYS, BOYS, BOYS!**  
**SPRING SUITS.**

**STRAW HATS**  
BY THE  
**THOUSANDS.**  
**SUITS, UP TO DATE.**  
New and Pretty.  
**SHIRTS,**  
UMBRELLAS,  
**SOCKS, COLLARS and CUFFS.**

**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 Short-hand and Typewriting. Thoroughly competent teachers. College is located in Y. C. A. Building.  
Write for PARTICULARS to  
JACKSON & HAYWARD,  
April 24-4t Proprietors

**BEAUTIFUL SUITS,**  
**The Best Goods and Low Prices.**  
COME TO SEE US.  
**NEXT DOOR TO H. BARUCH**  
May 1, 1896

**GOOSE GREASE.**  
Goose Grease Lintment will cure you of Rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, headache, pains in sides or back and in fact every pain you have if it does not do this take the bottle to your druggist and get your money. Sold by all druggists.  
April 10-1y

**Wat Hardin's Mission as an Orator.**  
Louisville Courier-Journal.  
Some of our Kentucky contemporaries are taking too seriously Mr. Wat Hardin's oratory on the silver question. Bless you, boys, Wat's oratory is harmless. Not only that, but it is refreshing in these days of drought to find such an oasis of picturesque ignorance.

**Mr. York—Don't you have trouble in keeping track of your city limits?**  
Miss Chicago—Yes, but there is a strong movement on foot to abolish them altogether.—Truth.

**North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.**  
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in the case of William H. Wilson, Administrator, against William A. Wilson and others, I will sell, at the County Court House door, in the City of Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock m., to the highest bidder, all that land in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, to-wit:  
First Tract—Known as the "Cochrane Place" of M. N. Wilson, in Crab Orchard Township, adjoining the lands of W. B. Wallace and others, containing 146 1/2 acres.  
Second Tract—Known as the "Baker Tract" of M. N. Wilson, in Crab Orchard Township, near the first tract above mentioned, containing about 10 acres, and adjoining the lands of J. N. Lee and others.  
Third Tract—Known as the "Wallace Tract" of M. N. Wilson, containing about 31 acres, and including the above mentioned land in Crab Orchard Township.  
Terms of sale, one-third cash and the balance in six months.  
A plot of said land can be seen by applying to Messrs. Clarkson & Duls, Attorneys, Charlotte, N. C.  
May 14, 1896 Sw Commissioner.

**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 22nd day of October, 1889, and registered in book 88, page 198, 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 8th day of June, 1896, a lot of land in Crab Orchard Township, in said county, near Hickory Grove Church, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone near the cross roads, runs North 23 1/2 East, 16 poles and 24 links, thence North 62 East, 9 poles and 15 links, thence North 23 1/2 West, 16 poles and 24 links, thence with the road South 62 West, 9 poles and 15 links to the beginning, containing one acre. To this land there are good buildings. Terms cash.  
This the 5th day of May 1896.  
JOHN R. MORRIS, Administrator,  
of G. C. Morris, deceased  
May 7, 1896 Sw

**Execution Sale.**  
Under and by virtue of an execution in my hands issued out of and directed to me from the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County in civil action entitled State ex rel. F. I. Osborne, solicitor, etc., against F. Lee Erwin and others, I will sell at public auction, at the court house door in the City of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the first day of June, A. D. 1896, to satisfy said execution, all the right, fee, interest and estate of said F. Lee Erwin, in and to that certain tract of land in Steele Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, N. C., adjoining lands of W. M. Porter, A. R. Erwin, deceased, and others, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in Porter's line, corner of Lot 7, and running S. 52 W. 50 poles to a small P. O. (black oak gone), thence S. 69 1/2 W. 88 poles to a W. O. timber, corner of Lot 7, thence S. 17 E. 9 1/2 poles to a stake in the Wright's Ferry Road, corner of Lot 4; thence with the great road in an easterly course to a large poplar, beginning corner of Lot 7, thence with Lot 7 to the beginning, containing 7 1/2 acres, more or less, known as Lot No. 5 in the division of the lands of W. L. Erwin, deceased.  
Z. T. SMITH, Sheriff.  
April 30, 1896. Sw

**Commissioner's Sale of Land.**  
By Virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, in an action entitled Mrs. L. L. Wheeler, et al, vs James Stedman and wife, I will, on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1896, at 12 m., at the court house door, in Charlotte, N. C., sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, that certain tract of land, containing about Eighty two (82) acres, lying in Steele Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, adjoining the lands of Z. G. McQuain, W. D. McQuain, John Stedman and others, and being described particularly in a certain deed of trust by James Stedman and wife Nancy Stedman, in W. M. Little, duly registered in book 94, page 102, of Register's office for said county, to which reference is made. This May 2nd, 1896  
A. G. BRENNIZER,  
May 7, 1896 Sw Commissioner.

**Trustee's Land Sale.**  
By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by W. P. Dixon and wife on the 30th day of May, 1894, and recorded in the Register's office for Mecklenburg County, in book 99, page 58, I will, on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock m., sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the City of Charlotte, all that lot of land, described in said deed of trust, situated in the City of Charlotte, in the County of Mecklenburg, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of J. C. Smith (formerly) and others, and being described particularly in a certain deed of trust by W. P. Dixon and wife by deed dated April 1st, 1890, and recorded in the Register of Deeds office for Mecklenburg County in book 70, page 608. Terms, cash.  
This 6th day of May, 1896  
N. N. PHARR, Trustee.  
May 7 Sw

**Too Dangerous to Pray.**  
Lippincott's Magazine.  
Uncle Duff, hearing the noise, began to pray. Aunt Saluda joined him fervently; Sam listened stupidly and in suffocating terror.  
Fifteen cannon thundered together, over beyond the bridge, and a flight of shells in the air made a prolonged whirring noise, followed presently by a rapid spluttering of musketry in the woods at the lower end of the plantation. The regiment went across the field at double quick step, knocking over the fences as they came in the way.  
"Oh, good Lord, 'e ye kin spa' de ole man or leetle bit longer—" began Uncle Duff, but his prayer was interrupted by an explosion on both sides of the river, rival batteries thundering at one another, and opposing lines of infantry exchanging long rolling volleys.  
Mrs. Farrow saw the cavalry scurry away from their lurking place under the river bank and disappear in the woods, while four or five heavy field guns, drawn by panting and over-worked horses, trundled rapidly along the red clay road, the drivers whipping and swearing.  
After a few rounds there came a short lull in the bombardment, during which a singular serenity pervaded the air and sky.  
"Dar, now, Lor', stop de wa' right heah, and let' de ole darky—" But Uncle Duff sprang to his feet as another awful cannonade began, and a shell burst on the railroad track in front of the door. He forgot his prayer.  
"He'll an' 'Gur'!" he cried, "dat's dangerous!" "Gur' me my hat, for de Lor' sake. 'E gwine outen yer!" And he rushed through the back doorway and across the garden to the woods, followed by Sam and Aunt Saluda.

**Uncertain Effect—Mrs. Flynn—"Whin I doie, Moike, will yez miss me much?"**  
Mr. Flynn—"O'ill tell yez whin yez deead. Phaiz, O'ill not a fortin' teller.—Truth.

**Prof. Bell Describes the Langley Aerial Boat.**  
Durham Sun.  
Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, prominently identified with the invention of the telephone, who has taken great interest in flying machines, expresses his conviction that Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institute has solved the problem of aerial navigation. He writes as follows:  
"Last Wednesday I witnessed a very remarkable experiment with Prof. Langley's aerodrome on the Potomac River. It seemed to me that the experiment was of great historical importance that it should be made public."  
"The aerodrome, or flying machine in question was of steel, driven by a steam engine. It resembled an enormous bird, soaring in the air with extreme regularity in large curves, sweeping steadily upward in a spiral path, the spirals with a diameter of perhaps one hundred yards, until it reached a height of about one hundred feet in the air, at the end of a course of about half a mile, when the steam gave out, the propellers, which had moved it, stopped, and then, to my further surprise, the whole, instead of tumbling down, it settled as slowly and gracefully as it is possible for any bird to do, touched the water without any damage, and was immediately picked out and ready to be tried again."  
"A second trial was like the first, except that the machine went in a different direction, moving in one continuous gentle ascent as it swung around the circles like a great soaring bird. At one time it seemed to be in danger as its course carried it over a neighboring wooded promontory, but apprehension was immediately allayed, as it passed twenty-five or thirty feet above the tops of the highest trees there, and ascending still further its steam finally gave out again, and it settled into the waters of the river, not quite a quarter of a mile from the point at which it arose."  
"No one could have witnessed these experiments without being convinced that the practicability of mechanical flight had been demonstrated."

**True Friendship.**  
Baltimore Sun.  
Adversity is the only sure test of friendship. While a man is prosperous and makes no demands upon any one for assistance he can command troops of so-called friends, but he will never know who are his true friends until he has been obliged to call upon them for help of some kind. The money test is not the surest or best, but that alone when applied will prove the hollowness of much professed friendship, but it is not infallible because some men set little value upon money; they give their money more coolly than they do their time or their comfort. The true test comes when one is asked to make a real sacrifice for the sake of a friend—to act unselfishly. Friendship is love in a restricted sense, love existing between persons not bound together by ties of blood or of affection whose fruition is marriage, and it should have all the qualities of true love—constancy, devotion, an unselfish desire to serve. It is when the subject of such love is in distress that true friendship exhibits itself at its best, and it is just at this time that false friends fall away; their friendship has been a sham, and the mask falls from them when they are called upon for something more than mere lip service.  
The hardest trial through which a real friend has to pass is when he has to deal with a subject who has become unworthy and as to whose treatment he finds himself self by conflicting duties. Suppose, for example, a man commits a crime. He is arrested and his friend comes to his assistance, but in spite of all efforts, conviction follows and the subject is now a felon. Is it the duty of the friend to permit the law to take its course, or is it his duty to aid in getting his friend pardoned without regard to the interests of society or to the demands of justice? Suppose that he should now fall away—would that be a proof of the insincerity of his friendship? It would not. It is, however, a great trial to friendship when for any cause an appeal is made on behalf of an unworthy person. It might fairly be claimed that because of his unworthiness he had forfeited all claims to friendship, but that is scarcely true. Love is, or should be, constant, even when bestowed upon the unworthy.

**An Unworthy Effort.**  
Springfield Republican.  
Two New York Sunday papers (the World and the Journal), hot rivals now in price and quality, are printing week after week pages that reek with the records of crime and the doings of criminals. They are carrying suggestion and pestilence into uncounted homes, and we respectfully suggest that reputable papers in Boston and New England refrain from entering the field of that competition. It is an unworthy effort and an outrage on the public.

**"Mother Has Had Her Day."**  
If mother would listen to me, dear,  
She would freshen that gown,  
She would sometimes take an hour's rest  
And sometimes a trip to town.  
And it shouldn't be all for the children,  
The fun and cheer and play;  
With the patient droop in the tired mouth,  
And the "Mother has had her day."  
True, mother has had her days, dear,  
When you were her babes three,  
And she stepped about the farm and the house  
As busy as ever a bee.  
When she rocked you all to sleep, dear,  
And sent you all to school;  
And wore herself out and did without,  
And lived by the golden rule.  
And so your turn has come dear,  
Her hair is turning white,  
And her eyes are gaining the far-away look  
That peers beyond the night,  
One of these days in the morning  
Mother will not be here,  
She will fade away in silence,  
The mother so true and dear.  
Then what will you do in the daylight,  
And what in the gloaming dim,  
And what, tired, lonesome, then,  
And what, when you are all alone,  
Pray, what will you do for him?  
If you must make your mother  
Your most valued friend,  
Must give her a share in the frolic,  
And draw her into the play.  
And if mother would listen to me, dear,  
She'd buy her a crown of silk,  
With buttons of royal velvet,  
And ruffles as white as milk,  
And she'd let you do the trotting,  
While she sat still in her chair,  
That mother should have it hard all through  
It strikes me isn't fair.—Margaret H. Sangster.

**Marriage of the Goddess of Liberty.**  
Chicago Times-Herald.  
The announcement that the Goddess of Liberty is about to be married has aroused new interest in the woman whose face is known to more people than that of any other woman on the American continent. Every man, woman, or child who has a silver dollar carries the handsome profile of the Philadelphia school teacher, Miss Anna W. Williams. It is twenty years since the pretty blonde girl became world famous. It was then stated that Miss Williams' profile was the original of the Goddess of Liberty on that much abused, much admired and equally much disliked Bland silver dollar. The friends of the young woman placed every obstacle in the way of possible identification, but failed in their object. The story of how Miss Williams came to be the Goddess of Liberty may be retold, now that it is said she is soon to become a bride.  
In the early part of 1876 the Treasury department secured, through communication with the royal mint of England, the services of a clever young designer and engraver named George Morgan. Upon his arrival in this country Mr. Morgan was installed in the Philadelphia mint and was assigned the task of making a design for a new silver dollar. After many months of labor the young engraver completed the design for the reverse side of the coin, upon which he represented the American eagle. His attention was then turned to the other side, and his original inclination was to place on it a fanciful head representing the Goddess of Liberty. But the ambitious designer was too much of a realist to be satisfied with a mere product of fancy. Finally he determined the head should be the representation of some American girl, and forthwith diligently searched for his maid.  
It was a long search, although pleasant. He told his friends of his desire, and one of them spoke of the classic beauty of Miss Anna Williams. The English designer was introduced to the girl. Mr. Morgan was at once impressed by her beautiful face and studied it carefully. Then he told her what he desired, and she promptly refused to permit herself to be the subject of the design. Her friends, however, induced her to pose before an artist. After five sittings the design was completed. Mr. Morgan was so enthusiastic that he declared Miss Williams' profile was the most nearly perfect he had ever seen. His design for the Bland dollar was accepted by Congress, and so the silver coins have been pouring from the mints all these years adorned with a stately face of a Quaker city maiden. Miss Williams is a decidedly modest young woman. She resides on Spring Garden street, not far from the school in which for years she has been employed as an instructor in philosophy and methods in the kindergarten department. She carries her figure with a staidness rarely seen on the silver dollar. The features of Miss Williams are reproduced as faithfully as in a good photograph.  
She is slightly below the average height, is rather plump and fair, with blue eyes. Her nose is Grecian, and her hair, which is almost ever crowning glory, is golden in color, abundant in quantity, and of wonderful lightness of texture, the soft coil in which it is worn being especially becoming.

**Flying Machine Flew.**  
Prof. Bell Describes the Langley Aerial Boat.  
Durham Sun.  
Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, prominently identified with the invention of the telephone, who has taken great interest in flying machines, expresses his conviction that Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institute has solved the problem of aerial navigation. He writes as follows:  
"Last Wednesday I witnessed a very remarkable experiment with Prof. Langley's aerodrome on the Potomac River. It seemed to me that the experiment was of great historical importance that it should be made public."  
"The aerodrome, or flying machine in question was of steel, driven by a steam engine. It resembled an enormous bird, soaring in the air with extreme regularity in large curves, sweeping steadily upward in a spiral path, the spirals with a diameter of perhaps one hundred yards, until it reached a height of about one hundred feet in the air, at the end of a course of about half a mile, when the steam gave out, the propellers, which had moved it, stopped, and then, to my further surprise, the whole, instead of tumbling down, it settled as slowly and gracefully as it is possible for any bird to do, touched the water without any damage, and was immediately picked out and ready to be tried again."

**Execution Sale.**  
Under and by virtue of an execution in my hands issued out of and directed to me from the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County in civil action entitled State ex rel. F. I. Osborne, solicitor, etc., against F. Lee Erwin and others, I will sell at public auction, at the court house door in the City of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock m., on Monday, the first day of June, A. D. 1896, to satisfy said execution, all the right, fee, interest and estate of said F. Lee Erwin, in and to that certain tract of land in Steele Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, N. C., adjoining lands of W. M. Porter, A. R. Erwin, deceased, and others, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in Porter's line, corner of Lot 7, and running S. 52 W. 50 poles to a small P. O. (black oak gone), thence S. 69 1/2 W. 88 poles to a W. O. timber, corner of Lot 7, thence S. 17 E. 9 1/2 poles to a stake in the Wright's Ferry Road, corner of Lot 4; thence with the great road in an easterly course to a large poplar, beginning corner of Lot 7, thence with Lot 7 to the beginning, containing 7 1/2 acres, more or less, known as Lot No. 5 in the division of the lands of W. L. Erwin, deceased.  
Z. T. SMITH, Sheriff.  
April 30, 1896. Sw

**Commissioner's Sale of Land.**  
By Virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, in an action entitled Mrs. L. L. Wheeler, et al, vs James Stedman and wife, I will, on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1896, at 12 m., at the court house door, in Charlotte, N. C., sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, for cash, that certain tract of land, containing about Eighty two (82) acres, lying in Steele Creek Township, Mecklenburg County, adjoining the lands of Z. G. McQuain, W. D. McQuain, John Stedman and others, and being described particularly in a certain deed of trust by James Stedman and wife Nancy Stedman, in W. M. Little, duly registered in book 94, page 102, of Register's office for said county, to which reference is made. This May 2nd, 1896  
A. G. BRENNIZER,  
May 7, 1896 Sw Commissioner.

**Trustee's Land Sale.**  
By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by W. P. Dixon and wife on the 30th day of May, 1894, and recorded in the Register's office for Mecklenburg County, in book 99, page 58, I will, on Monday, the 1st day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock m., sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the City of Charlotte, all that lot of land, described in said deed of trust, situated in the City of Charlotte, in the County of Mecklenburg, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of J. C. Smith (formerly) and others, and being described particularly in a certain deed of trust by W. P. Dixon and wife by deed dated April 1st, 1890, and recorded in the Register of Deeds office for Mecklenburg County in book 70, page 608. Terms, cash.  
This 6th day of May, 1896  
N. N. PHARR, Trustee.  
May 7 Sw

**Too Dangerous to Pray.**  
Lippincott's Magazine.  
Uncle Duff, hearing the noise, began to pray. Aunt Saluda joined him fervently; Sam listened stupidly and in suffocating terror.  
Fifteen cannon thundered together, over beyond the bridge, and a flight of shells in the air made a prolonged whirring noise, followed presently by a rapid spluttering of musketry in the woods at the lower end of the plantation. The regiment went across the field at double quick step, knocking over the fences as they came in the way.  
"Oh, good Lord, 'e ye kin spa' de ole man or leetle bit longer—" began Uncle Duff, but his prayer was interrupted by an explosion on both sides of the river, rival batteries thundering at one another, and opposing lines of infantry exchanging long rolling volleys.  
Mrs. Farrow saw the cavalry scurry away from their lurking place under the river bank and disappear in the woods, while four or five heavy field guns, drawn by panting and over-worked horses, trundled rapidly along the red clay road, the drivers whipping and swearing.  
After a few rounds there came a short lull in the bombardment, during which a singular serenity pervaded the air and sky.  
"Dar, now, Lor', stop de wa' right heah, and let' de ole darky—" But Uncle Duff sprang to his feet as another awful cannonade began, and a shell burst on the railroad track in front of the door. He forgot his prayer.  
"He'll an' 'Gur'!" he cried, "dat's dangerous!" "Gur' me my hat, for de Lor' sake. 'E gwine outen yer!" And he rushed through the back doorway and across the garden to the woods, followed by Sam and Aunt Saluda.

**Uncertain Effect—Mrs. Flynn—"Whin I doie, Moike, will yez miss me much?"**  
Mr. Flynn—"O'ill tell yez whin yez deead. Phaiz, O'ill not a fortin' teller.—Truth.

**True Friendship.**  
Baltimore Sun.  
Adversity is the only sure test of friendship. While a man is prosperous and makes no demands upon any one for assistance he can command troops of so-called friends, but he will never know who are his true friends until he has been obliged to call upon them for help of some kind. The money test is not the surest or best, but that alone when applied will prove the hollowness of much professed friendship, but it is not infallible because some men set little value upon money; they give their money more coolly than they do their time or their comfort. The true test comes when one is asked to make a real sacrifice for the sake of a friend—to act unselfishly. Friendship is love in a restricted sense, love existing between persons not bound together by ties of blood or of affection whose fruition is marriage, and it should have all the qualities of true love—constancy, devotion, an unselfish desire to serve. It is when the subject of such love is in distress that true friendship exhibits itself at its best, and it is just at this time that false friends fall away; their friendship has been a sham, and the mask falls from them when they are called upon for something more than mere lip service.  
The hardest trial through which a real friend has to pass is when he has to deal with a subject who has become unworthy and as to whose treatment he finds himself self by conflicting duties. Suppose, for example, a man commits a crime. He is arrested and his friend comes to his assistance, but in spite of all efforts, conviction follows and the subject is now a felon. Is it the duty of the friend to permit the law to take its course, or is it his duty to aid in getting his friend pardoned without regard to the interests of society or to the demands of justice? Suppose that he should now fall away—would that be a proof of the insincerity of his friendship? It would not. It is, however, a great trial to friendship when for any cause an appeal is made on behalf of an unworthy person. It might fairly be claimed that because of his unworthiness he had forfeited all claims to friendship, but that is scarcely true. Love is, or should be, constant, even when bestowed upon the unworthy.

**An Unworthy Effort.**  
Springfield Republican.  
Two New York Sunday papers (the World and the Journal), hot rivals now in price and quality, are printing week after week pages that reek with the records of crime and the doings of criminals. They are carrying suggestion and pestilence into uncounted homes, and we respectfully suggest that reputable papers in Boston and New England refrain from entering the field of that competition. It is an unworthy effort and an outrage on the public.

**The Clearing House System and Methods.**  
Public Opinion.  
Probably there is no other subject of equal moment about which the public, including very many otherwise well informed business men, have so little practical information. Many know and appreciate the fact that the clearing house is a convenient and time-saving agency for the interchange of checks between banks, and this very likely is the extent of their knowledge on the subject.  
Primarily the clearing house is a local association of banks for the purpose of "effecting at one place the daily exchanges between the several associated banks, and the payment at the same place of the balances resulting from such exchanges." In the intercourse between banks it has brought order out of chaos, and has been the means of replacing us-age, unbusinesslike, and wasteful methods by a system of almost perfect accuracy and safety. It has made small sums of money do the work of millions. It has time and again broken the force of panics and saved communities, or the whole financial fabric, from utter demoralization and ruin. Through the reports that are published weekly, coming from every association in the land, it is possible to form a fairly accurate opinion of business conditions, and as the figures are usually published in parallel columns with those of former years we have before us an almost unerring index as to whether business is better or worse. Then again each clearing house is a protection to itself, that is to each individual member, as though a system of periodical reports and constant liability to examination, excessive loaning and other forms of bad management are kept in check. In protecting itself the clearing house protects "outside banks" and the whole community of which it is a part, and of course this restraining influence, operating in its various parts is felt to a most salutary extent through the whole body financial.  
But it is in times of panic and financial distress that this influence is felt in the most marked degree, and in various ways. The simple knowledge that a number of banks, among them the strongest and best managed in the community, are banded together for a common purpose, and for mutual counsel and protection, has pronounced moral effect upon the public mind tending to allay fear and promote confidence. At several periods in the financial history of the country a number of the clearing houses (notably those of New York, Boston and Philadelphia) have taken more active measures, and by the issuance of "Clearing House Certificates," to be used in payment of balances at the clearing house, have relieved some of their members from the necessity of using their currency for that purpose. These certificates are issued by the clearing house under the direction of a committee, and backed by the credit of the whole association. They are current of course only within the clearing house itself. How far this practice may legitimately and safely be carried is not within the province of this article to discuss. In a recent address Mr. Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank of New York city, maintained that "in American finance it is as powerful as the Bank of England in English finance."  
As early as 1773 a system of clearings was in use by the banks of London, at least to the extent of having established a central office at which the exchanges were made and the balances relieved some of their members from the necessity of using their currency for that purpose. These certificates are issued by the clearing house under the direction of a committee, and backed by the credit of the whole association. They are current of course only within the clearing house itself. How far this practice may legitimately and safely be carried is not within the province of this article to discuss. In a recent address Mr. Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank of New York city, maintained that "in American finance it is as powerful as the Bank of England in English finance."  
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