

Charlotte Democrat.

ASHBEL B. KIMBALL, Editors. H. E. C. BRYANT.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Thursday, May 28, 1896.

A RARE CHANCE FOR DEMOCRACY.

The candidacy of the gentlemen named by the republicans as their standard bearer, has called forth the unqualified disapproval of almost the entire press of the State. He is condemned in unmeasured terms. Many would regard his election as little less than a calamity.

A fundamental condition of efficacy in any government is that it be in the hands of those alone who possess the fittest all-around qualifications. Especially is this true of our peculiar form of government, and if this fact were always kept in mind in the selection of candidates, calamity howlers would have less ground to censure, bully and belittle them as officials.

Democrats now have a rare opportunity to reclaim the State from republican and populist misrule, and it all centers about the candidate they name for Governor.

The Rutherfordton Democrat is very much wrought up over the school book question. It is indeed not one to be passed over lightly, but since the matter of adopting texts has been left with the county commissioners, it is to be hoped that they will intelligently canvass the merits of the publications of the various concerns competing, and make their adoptions accordingly.

It is strange that the idea of adornment, decoration, gorgeous display, the most primitive in humankind, should in advanced civilization be the most persistent, the most pronounced. Preceding in human evolution the idea of utility, the latter, though involving the preservation of life itself, is to-day no more deeply rooted. A combination of the aesthetic and animalistic instincts in man, it is capable of taking the most wildly extravagant forms, and is as enduring as his most cherished ideas.

The African who struts about in his goat-skin mantle when the weather is fine, and when wet, takes it off, folds it up and goes about naked, shivering in the rain, is about as consistent as the Russians, in their submission to the most prodigious drafts on their treasury to defray the expenses incurred in preparation for the elaborate and gorgeous demonstrations incident to the coronation of their ruler; and all, this when their Empire is crowded with half-starved, half-clothed, helpless subjects.

Dispatches from St. Louis of May 27th tell the effects of a most disastrous cyclone which swept up the valley of the Mississippi on the afternoon of that date, by which a thousand persons lost their lives. The eastern portion of that city is a wreck, and the property losses are said to be almost incalculable—steamers on the river were blown bottom side up, some against bridges and others wrecked by the fury of the storm. Eighty children were killed in one schoolhouse and fifty in another. The great tobacco works of Liggett and Myers consuming perhaps more leaf tobacco than any one concern in America was totally demolished. Relief expeditions are being formed in various quarters and everything possible is being done for the sufferers.

DR. THOMAS H. PRITCHARD'S DEATH.

The death of Dr. Thomas Henderson Pritchard caused many men, women and children to mourn. Here was a man whose life could be followed by any man. It was a life that was pure, true, noble and great. From the time that he was rocked in the cradle by his mother's hand till the reaper Death cut him down, his life was noble and upright. His pleasant face sent sunshine to the heart of the saint and sinner alike. None knew him but to love him. The little children delighted in his company. The school boys and girls knew none that they loved better. He was gallant and kind to women—the true Southern blood flowed in his veins. When Dr. Pritchard was a mere boy he surveyed his surroundings. His parents were poor and had a large family of children. In the boyhood days of the man who has just died from such a high station in the intellectual world—the way was gloomy and the road rough. His one great desire was to obtain a liberal education. Poverty stared him in the face, but nothing could stay the courage of this man. He, like a brave soldier in the battle of life, overrode all obstacles and graduated from Wake Forest College. Money was borrowed and the education gained. When his class graduated he stood at the head of it. Here is an example for any boy—with a courage for any fate he rose from poverty, through the trying years that accompany any poor boy through a college course, to the leader of his class. He, from that time on was a leader. In religion, in morality, and in intelligence he was the equal of any of his contemporaries. He held the highest place his church could give. At his death he was honored, respected and beloved by all men that knew him. The immense crowd that attended the funeral was a manifestation of the love that the people had for him. His reward was great here on earth. But in his eternal home rests his greatest reward. If there be a difference in rank surely he will be in the highest.

Mission Work Around Charlotte.

From time to time we notice in the papers that new churches, new Sunday schools, Bible classes and other forms of religious work are opened up in the suburbs of the city. In Charlotte there is a strong adherence to denomination. The various denominations toil without ceasing to begin and carry out some religious work—some mission work. That is as it should be. It takes an organization to do effective work. That fact is evident right here in Charlotte among the various denominations to a great extent. There are hundreds of men and women that could not attend preaching during the year were it not for the enthusiastic effective work of the main churches. How many churches have sprung from the leading churches of the city in the last two years? How many men, women and children have been enabled to attend church every Sunday by the erection of some new church? How many hundreds of little children who work from Monday morning till Saturday night, have been brought in the Sunday schools about Charlotte? The denominational zeal is great, but the dominant feeling is for souls, not denomination. The soul is what they are seeking; that is the end; and the denomination is and ever has been a means to that end. We know of one case in the city where a little unpleasant feeling, that should not have been, caused the erection of two churches in a single community. They are now in good condition and great work for the cause of religion and morality is being done. Many little children are to-day attending Sunday school, learning to read and study the bible, who will never be able to attend the day schools. The Sunday school is where their education will come from. Here his other moral lesson will be learned. Neighborhoods that, if left alone, would grow up in ignorance and without moral or religious training are now getting training of a superior quality. The best men and women of the large churches teach and superintend the suburban Sunday schools. On Sunday evenings, where frolic and carousing was wont to be the features before, the children with their parents are now reading and studying the lessons of the bible. They are imbibing the rules and precepts that will be light in the dark path of life. Who will not say that it is a grand and noble work? Each week the work is of a higher and more thorough order. Why not have schools to teach the children, who are not able to attend the day schools, to read. Ere long they would be able to study the Bible and the Sunday school lessons. We long to see the time when the smallest neighborhood in the city will have its Sunday school. Then the morals of the city will be good and the filthy dens will be no more.

Mecklenburg county has always stood well in the intellectual, moral and religious world. What is the cause? From time immemorial each township has had its church or churches and Sunday schools. To day a stranger would be surprised at the numbers of children that attend Sunday school in the country. Many of them ride 6 and 8 miles. But they care not for the distance. As long as this is the case Mecklenburg will be held up as an example worthy to be followed. Long live the day that this can be said.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a simple tonic gives strength. It stimulates the stomach to renew action. To impart real strength, the blood must be purified and enriched, and this can only be done by such a standard alternative as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THIRD TERM CHIMERA IN THE WAY.

The Opinion Prevails in Certain Quarters that a Declaration from Mr. Cleveland Against the Third Term Would Have Helped the Cause of Sound Money. Graver Problems than Have Yet Confronted the Treasury Are Anticipated if Free Silver Shows Potent Strength at Either of the National Conventions. Democratic Inactivity.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—"The third term handicap has injured sound money chance in some states." That is what I heard a prominent democrat, high in the party, say the other day. For a time all sound money democrats seemed to approve Mr. Cleveland's course in remaining silent on the third term position. Some took the ground that he was not called upon to speak. Why decline what had not been offered to him? Others thought the sound money cause would benefit by it. They contended that with his name left thus in the available list the number of sound money delegates to Chicago would be increased. They expressed the hope that, if he meditated a letter of declination, he would delay it until convention time was close at hand. This sentiment has been somewhat revised. In certain quarters the opinion now prevails that it would have made the sound money fight less difficult in several of the states if Mr. Cleveland had taken himself out of the calculation some time ago. Many men, it is claimed, who might otherwise have been won away from free coinage, have drawn back from the proposition that the sound money fight of the administration was being waged. The interest of a renomination of Mr. Cleveland. Being against a third term on principle, they hold on to their old alignment for fear of playing into the hands of third term people. Morrison, it is asserted, has encountered this difficulty in his fight for sound money in Illinois; and Mr. Carlisle is weakened in Kentucky by the charge of free silver men that he is only a stalking-horse for the President. A declaration from Mr. Cleveland, it is now believed, in many quarters, would be too late to remedy much of the difficulty. And these same people do not expect Mr. Cleveland to break his silence. Apropos, can Cleveland win at Chicago? It is not claimed by his warmest friends that anything is assured. Two-thirds will be necessary to nominate. The belief of the President's friends is that if the platform can be constructed on Cleveland's lines the convention will then recognize the appropriateness of putting Mr. Cleveland up again. Much, it is conceded, depends on what is done at St. Louis. An enthusiastic reception of the republican platform and candidate by the business centers might cause the argument at Chicago that no sound money bill will avail anything, and that the only hope of success is in a straight, clear bid for silver. This conclusion would immediately put out the Cleveland light.

The continued export of gold, the renewed agitation in the Senate against the issue of bonds, and the activity of silver people, are causing concern in administration circles. It is believed that the loss of gold would cease with tightening rates for money and the expiration of the spring export season if it were not for the uncertainties of the political situation. The recent losses have reduced the net reserve to about \$115,000,000, representing a net loss since May 1 of about \$112,000,000. The present rate of loss would carry the reserve close down to \$100,000,000 on June 1, and the country would again be brought face to face with a serious financial situation. It has been the expectation of the administration to avoid another issue of bonds. The increase in the gold reserve caused by the last bond issue was expected to maintain an adequate gold fund until Mr. Cleveland reaches the end of his term. And there are several financial considerations, aside from those which are political, which make him reluctant to again invite bids for a 4 per cent loan. The results of the last bond sale have not been of great permanent benefit to the gold reserve. The net proceeds of the bond sale are said to have been about \$111,166,232, and already \$64,000,000 of this has been cozzed out of the Treasury. Serious difficulties are feared in the money market, and serious temptations will be held out to the next Congress, if another sum of \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 is withdrawn from circulation and looked up in the treasury by another bond issue. It is not merely for political reasons, therefore, it is claimed, but for financial ones, that the administration desires to see a strong declaration for the gold standard by the conditions of both great political parties. Graver problems than have yet confronted the treasury are anticipated in administration circles if free silver shows potent strength at either convention, and if either party aims at the subversion of the existing gold standard.

The white metal contingent in the Senate are just now biting their lips in vexation over a shrewd, though somewhat unparliamentary attack upon them by Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, who is known as the nearest representative of the administration on the floor of the Senate. There has appeared among the public documents issued from the government printing office a pamphlet of sixteen pages, containing a complete reproduction of the famous speech delivered by Secretary Carlisle at Chicago last month. The resolution of Mr. Vilas to print the speech as a public document slipped unobserved and unsuspected through the Senate. It is very unusual for such matter to be printed as a public document, and the issue of the Secretary's anti-silver speech at the government expense and subject to be mailed under the congressional frank comes as an unpleasant surprise to the friends of silver. The speeches are being sent to every mail traveling under the frank of a Representative or a Senator, and the 16 to 1 theory is thus being assailed with administration ammunition at the government expense. It has been suggested that a natural sequence of this incident might be the publication as a public document of Gov. Altgeld's letter replying to Secretary Carlisle's speech. If this should be carried through, there is no telling where this war of government publications would end. This brings to mind the experience of a few years ago, when Henry George's book on the single tax was printed entire in the Congressional Record and used as a campaign document under frank.

The Democratic lethargy ament the presidential campaign is a subject of consuming curiosity. The party appears to be making no preparations. Nobody

seems to have an announced candidate training. There has been a little talk of the scattering kind about Russell, Carlisle, Patterson, and Matthews, but it has not been accepted enthusiastically or seriously. Mr. Russell said that he was without personal aspirations, that nothing but the success of "sound money" occupied his waking thought or figured in his dreams by night. Mr. Carlisle said practically the same thing. Messrs Patterson and Matthews content themselves with looking bashful. The party seems wrapped like some besotted Lascar in his drug. There is no agitation. Six weeks ago the McKinley, Reed, Morton, Quay, Cullom, and Allison movements were formally launched and actuated the efforts of Republicans. But within the Democratic lines a silence still broods.

WALDENSES' COLONY AT VALDESE.

MANY CUTE LITTLE THINGS THAT THE WALDENSES DO.

They are now in good condition and will soon be making a handsome living—some history of those interesting people who have come to our own state—the cows are all belled—baking bread—Schools and churches.

On the 29th of May 1893 a band of Waldenses landed in Burke county about 8 miles from Morganton on the Southern railroad. The colony consists of about 300 men women and children. The Waldenses or Vordois inhabit the country around the foot of the Alps in Italy. A feature of the colony is the fact that they would interest the people in this country in the cooking of bread. In about the center of the settlement an earthen oven is built. It is large and made strong. The only bread eaten by the families of the colony is baked in this oven. Every three weeks the "baker for the colony" takes a day off and bakes bread enough to do all the families till next baking day. A big fire is built in the brick oven and the whole concern is thoroughly heated. After it is well heated the fire is drawn out and the baking commences. The oven is constructed like a stove but it is about as large as 20 stoves.

Every child in the colony is compelled to commit to memory a chapter in the bible thoroughly. The preacher has charge of this and if there is children enough every chapter in the bible will be learned. Sometimes they are made to learn several chapters. This is a custom brought down from the time of their greatest persecution—when the bibles were all being destroyed. In order to perpetuate, or to retain the bible this custom was adopted. It still exists. The colony turns out to church every Sunday to hear Mr. Sanliere preach. They now have a comfortable church. But they are soon to have a rock church like the ones in Italy. The rock has already been quarried and hauled. In the same building preaching is held school is taught, Mr. Souliere is the teacher and the county pays him for his service. Ere long this little Colony of thirty people, who came here three years ago, will be known far and near for their industry and push. They have made great and rapid progress. They can now speak the English language with ease. They are contented and love to work. What can keep such people back?

Do not wear impermeable and tightfitting hats that constrict the blood-vessels of the scalp. Use Hall's Hair Renewer occasionally, and you will not be bald.

McKinley probably expects his silence to be accepted as golden by the North and East, since his speeches in Congress were certainly silver, presumably for the West and South.

What is a Palindrome? A Palindrome is a sentence that reads the same as when taken from beginning to end. This for example, "Now eve won." Read backwards or forwards it is the same. But you can not reverse the sentence of death that a neglected cold involves, unless you at once take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This is the great blood food and blood purifier. It is a sovereign remedy for all diseases due to impoverished blood, such as consumption, bronchitis, weak lungs, scrofula, and their kindred.

Now this little band of Waldenses in Burke county is direct from their old home in Italy. They sailed to New York and were transported to Valdese free of charge, by the Southern railroad. When they first arrived they had a hard struggle for the land. Not an acre was cleared to begin farming on. Reports went abroad that they were in a dreadful condition—on the edge of starvation. Of course they had a hard time. How could they help it? But the good people of Morganton and Burke lent a helping hand. The new comers are thrifty energetic hustling people. They know how to work and are willing to do it. They began at once to live as best they could for a time. Some strayed off. But the majority stayed and are there now happy and contented.

Some few days ago the writer had the pleasure of spending a short while at Valdese. The little town is new. It has a depot, postoffice, and a church. The country round about them lies somewhat rolling—now and then a high hill can be seen. The soil is not a fertile soil but is a soil that is very productive and will produce an endless variety of truck. The Waldenses have small farms—ranging in size from 5 to 50 acres. Fifty acres is considered a very large farm for a Waldensian. He never heard of that sized farm in Italy. Now it may be interesting to give you an idea of one of those farms. The writer talked with a very intelligent man about 40 years old. He has 44 acres in all. In three years time he has cleared 12 of that. The year he has in about 7 acres of corn, one acre of Irish potatoes, 1 acre sweet potatoes, 1 acre of tobacco and a garden with all kinds of vegetables beans etc. He is contented and says that time will make him rich. He says that the taxes are so light and the country so civil that his life is a sweet one. He says his land can be improved year by year. The price of this land compared to land in Italy is \$4 to \$100 per acre. In Italy wood, nature and every thing had to be carried to the place. Some country was new. Wood was dear and could be had only by buying. He summed up his new home in these words, "we have had good water good climate, peace and tranquility." "You can sleep with your doors open and fear no harm. Since we came here three years ago only a single death is recorded, that of a woman."

To say the least, the colony is now in

a thriving condition. Rev. Souliere is the leading spirit of the colony. Go to any of them and you are told to "go and see Mr. Souliere, he can tell you." Mr. Souliere is a bright talker. He is well educated and is full of horse sense. He says that the people are perfectly happy now. They are making a handsome living. Many of them have made enough to pay for their farms.

Before telling of some of the customs and habits of these good people I will describe them. They are small and comparatively low, rather dark complexioned with black hair and eyes. The boys are heavy set stout looking fellows with broad shoulders and happy faces. They seem to love work. While I was there two big stout fellows about 18 years old each were rolling logs. It seemed to be fun to them. The girls are stout and plump with pretty faces. They go to and fro about the house with ease and grace. On week days they wear the common everyday dress but on Sunday they dress in Italian gowns worn in the churches. The writer asked a small boy why he would rather be here than in Italy—he said, "don't have to work so hard." When we drove near the lands of the Waldenses we heard bells ringing. It seemed as if a drove of cows had been turned loose, so it was. Every cow in sight or in hearing distance had on a bell Mr. Sanliere informed the reporter that that was a custom in the old country. He said that tradition told them that the bells would frighten away the snakes. A feature of the colony is the fact that would interest the people in this country in the cooking of bread. In about the center of the settlement an earthen oven is built. It is large and made strong. The only bread eaten by the families of the colony is baked in this oven. Every three weeks the "baker for the colony" takes a day off and bakes bread enough to do all the families till next baking day. A big fire is built in the brick oven and the whole concern is thoroughly heated. After it is well heated the fire is drawn out and the baking commences. The oven is constructed like a stove but it is about as large as 20 stoves.

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The Arbitration Conference at Washington

The success of the International Arbitration Congress was assured in advance, and the distinguished jurists, educators, and clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, who attended, lent the weight of high character and great influence, as well as of sound reason, to the resolutions adopted. These recite the uncertain and oppressive nature of war as a means of settling international disputes, to say nothing of its immense evils, and affirm the superiority of arbitration, as well on grounds of material interests and permanency as because of the demands of religion, humanity, and justice. A settled system of arbitration

of the governments of the United States and Great Britain, and the extension of arbitration demanded to all civilized nations at the earliest possible day. Thus this congress has proved a fitting climax to the series of local congresses with the same object, and has given expression to the deliberate and intelligent opposition of the men of light and leading in this country to the whole jingo madness that has been raging in press and Congress for four months past.

Henry M. Stanley puts his finger on one great obstacle to the establishment of a system of arbitration between the United States and other nations when he says in the Independent that our sensational press is demoralizing the public mind. The morbid appetite that has been fed upon murders of individuals naturally and inevitably grows to desire the murder of thousands in battle, with all the other concomitants of war. Our press is thus cultivating a taste for war among our people, and in the same measure making peaceful arbitration seem too prosaic for acceptance. This alarming tendency can be seen most clearly by an observer like Mr. Stanley, who is familiar with the United States, and who watches developments in this nation from another country; but it is visible to every thoughtful and candid man here who studies the signs of the times.

Why McKinley is Silent.

The reason of McKinley's silence is not far to seek. He dare not face the following facts:

First—McKinley voted to suspend the rules and pass a free-silver bill in 1877.

Second—In 1878 he voted for the Bland Silver Dollar bill and supported it, and did much to accomplish its passage against the veto of President Hayes.

Third—In 1888, when Chairman of the Platform Committee of the Republican National Convention, he reported resolutions denouncing "the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demoralize silver."

Fourth—In 1890, when leader of the House, he advocated the passage of the Sherman Silver-purchase law and declared: "I want the double standard."

Food, when it sours on the stomach, becomes indigestive and unwholesome. It poisons the blood, and both mind and body suffer in consequence. What is needed to restore perfect digestion is a dose of two of Aver's Pills. They never fail to relieve.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending May 22nd:

Table with 2 columns: 1896 and 1895. Rows include Net receipts at U.S. ports, Exports for the week, Total exports to date, Stock in all U.S. ports, Stock at all interior towns, American stock for Great Britain.

The Total Visible Supply of Cotton.

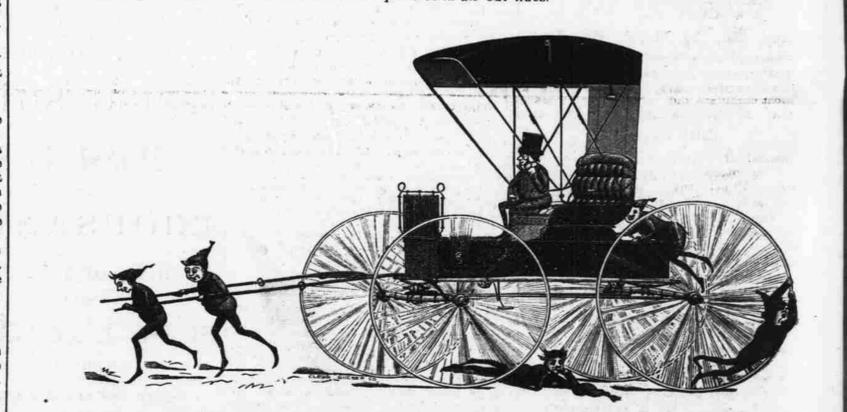
New York, May 23.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,729,991 bales, of which 2,221,791 bales are American, against 3,762,752 bales and 3,384,552 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 17,755 bales. Receipts from the plantations none. Crop in sight 6,743,282 bales.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Bruises, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Lips, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions and positively cures Piles or no piles required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Prices per box. For sale by Burnett, Wholesale and Retail.

S. S. McMINNICH & CO. 205 SOUTH COLLEGE STREET. FERTILIZERS, VEHICLES AND STORAGE

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 On Piedmont Wagons On Charlotte Fertilizers We are again headquarters. 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 the market. Try one. We are agents for the genuine COLUMBUS BUGGIES.