The Charlotte Democrat.

THIS PAPER IS 44 YEARS OLD] CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896. VOLUME XLIIV—NUMBER 2252.

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 copartnership for the

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,

AND

SURGERY.

March 1, 1895 March 15, 1895.

JOHN FARRIOR,

NO 4 SOUTH TRYON STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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

HUGH W. HARRIS,

Attorney and Counsellor 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.

☞ Offices 1 and 3 Law Building.

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.

Oct 20, 1895.

DR. W. H. WAKEFIELD,

Will be in his office at 609 North Tryon Street. His practice is limited to

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

DRS. M. A. & C. A. BLAND,

Dentists.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

No. 21 TRYON STREET.

Jan. 3, 1896.

JERIOT CLARKSON. CHAS. H. DULS

CLARKSON & DULS,

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. 216, NORTH TRYON STREET.

Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usualy kept in a Drug House

J. B. ALEXANDER.

The Poor prescribed for free.

April, 8, 1895.

E. NYE HUTCHISON.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Offices—16 East Trade Street; 4 North Tyon Street, up stairs.

16 to 1.

We will bet you Sixteen to One that you will find better workmen, and get as good a haircut and shave, at the Charlotte Hotel Barber's Shop, for less money than you can at any other place in the city.

We prepare a Hair Tonic that we guarantee to cure dandruff and stop hair coming out. Many can testify as to its merits. If up in the State, it is convinced others and the Board of Agriculture there is no better, if any, the erection of an additional building at the Experiment Station, 404: EN,

June and

Sunshine Institute.

We have before us a new catalogue of Sunshine Institute in Rutherford county. Mecklenburg is entitled to a scholarship there and some boy will do well to take advantage of it and attend school at the pretty little mountain town of Sunshine.

To prevent pale and delicate children from lapsing into chronic invalids later in life, they should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla together with plenty of wholsome food and out-door exercise What they need to build up the system is good red blood.

Mortagee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a deed of Mortgage executed to me by R. E. McQuay and V. B. McQuay, and registered in Book 55 page 172, etc. in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, I will sell at Public Auction at the County Court House Door in the city of Charlotte, North Carolina on Monday the 10th day of August, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock M., the following described tracts or parcels of land in said County and State, to-wit:

Known and designed as Joseph McQuay's land bought of H. C. Severs, Administrator of Joseph McQuay: Beginning at a stone on the bank of the Branch, runs due South 39 poles to a stone; thence South 57 E. 55½ poles to a stone in the field near a house; thence North 35 E, 28½ poles to a Hickory stump in the field; thence N. 41 W. 78 poles to a cedar; thence S. 44 W. 18 poles to the beginning; also one undivided half interest in the Harriet McQuay land: Beginning at a Cedar, Joseph F. McQuays corner and runs with two of his lines S 41 E. 78 poles to a hickory; thence S. 61 E 43 poles to a stake on Young's line; thence with his line N. 44 E, 12½ poles to a stake; thence N. 48 W. 119 poles to a pine; thence S. 44½ W. 14 poles to the beginning—containing Thirteen (13) acres. Terms, Cash.

S. B. Alexander. Trustee.

Charlotte, N. C., July 10 1896. 5w.

Sheriff's Land Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued to me by the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County in the case of the Commercial National Bank, of Charlotte, N. C., against Samuel A and Sallie W. Anderson, and of a levy under the said execution and a mortgage of attachment neretofore issued in the said case, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door in Charlotte to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday the 3rd. day of August, 1896, the tract of land described as follows:

Known as the Samuel A. Anderson tract of land formaly owned by W. D. McQuaig and containing 65 acres, more or less; it being the tract conveyed to Samuel A. Anderson by S. Younts, Son & Co., and by W. D. McQuaig to S. Younts, Son & Co., by deed recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Mecklenburg County in book 60, page 265, and bound as follows:—On the South by Z. G. McQuaig, on the East by R. G. Kendrick, on the North by Mrs. Erwin, and on the West by John Stedman.

This the 23rd. day of June. 1896,

Z. T. SMITH,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

June 25, 1896 5w.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of Dock McKinney, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 3rd day of July, A. D., 1897, or this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

GEORGE J. ETHERIDGE,
Administrator.

July 3rd 1896. 6w

Admistrator's Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Jane Black deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me, properly attested, on or before the 13th day of July 1897. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment to me, without delay.

H. N. PHARR, Adm'r of Mrs Jane Black deceased.

This 7th day of July 1896. 6w.

MELLON & SHELTON

ED. MELLON. TOM. SHELTON.

BOYS, BOYS, BOYS'

STRAW HATS

SUITS, UP TO DATE.

SHIRTS,

UMBRELLAS,

Socks, Collars and Cuffs.

MEN'S

BEAUTIFUL SUITS,

The Best Goods and Low Prices.

COME TO SEE US.

NEXT DOOR TO H. BARUCH

May9 ,1 1896.

OLD LADIES'

—WAR TIME—

CLOTH SLIPPERS

Extra wide, very light, cool, and comfortable. Every pair WARRANTED. Elastic on vamp, with bow.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

These shoes are made of English serge, Some call them "Prenella," some "Lasting," and some simply "CLOTH." They are equally good with either name, and always cost the same.

Make no mistake in the place. You can get them nowhere else so good at the price.

GILREATH & CO.

BOYS AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

A Bicycle Ride for Life.

Scribner's Magazine.

I intended to break the record, as the slang phrase goes—no very difficult matter, I reflected, so far as a Canadian winter record on the bicycle was concerned. To do so, however, reguired judgement. I knew that I had the long rise into the forest before me and I must reserve my strength for that. I went steadily on!

I had crossed the level at last, and I knew that I had done well. The light was bright enough to see the time, but I decided to wait till I entered the forest. It was no longer quite so easy to keep the bicycle up to speed. There was more effort in the pressure on the pedals, a little more sensation in the muscles of the legs as I did so. I looked round. Yes, I had already made a rise of a good many feet. The slope was regular, but not steep enough greatly to reduce my speed. As I went I glanced from side to side—for I was conscious of the oppressive solitude of the forest; but my pace was not retarded for a moment. One of the sleighing party had been talking of wolves. The winter, it seemed, had been an early one, and it certainly had been severe. The wolves, he had said, had been showing in packs not twenty miles to the north. There was not a sound but the low crisp crunch of the snow under the wheels of my machine, and even that seemed hushed and distant. Yet what was that? Was it fancy, or did I hear something shrill, piercing, yet faint, in the far distance on my right hand? Surely there was something—if it was only the wail of a distant gust of wind moaning through the frozen pines. I bent over the bicycle and concentrated my energies upon facing the long ascent. There it was again! It was no wail of the northern wind—no swaying of the frozen forest. It was the cry of a living thing. It was nature's savage complaint against the pangs of hunger!

On and on we flew. There was not a breath of wind to stir the lightest snowflake on the tenderest spray, yet my hair was blown back from my brow, where great drops of perspiration now gathered and began to trickle down my face. On and on without a thought but that of pressing forward, without a hope but that of reaching the descent of the slope, and the edge of the forest. And as I went I knew that I was followed. From tne dim arcades on my right came from time to time a short gasping howl, cut short in the moment of utterance by the exertions of the chase. They had seen me, and now they were in full cry. It was a race for bare life. I leant forward, and threw every energy I possesed into the one effort to press on. The trees flitted past me like ghosts. The long hanging boughs nearly swept my face as I swept past. The cold air blew in my face and carried even the heavy fur of my coat behind me as I rushed through the night. And yet my pursuers did not lose ground. On the contrary, they were gaining. Not quickly, not with a rush, but slowly, foot by foot, with a certainty that was deadly; with a monotony that was ghastly beyond expression. Ic linched my teeth with fierce determination. I kept my eyes fixed on the line of light that streched on and on in front, as if it would never end!

The strain was telling on me now. There was a wild buzzing in my head, there was a weary feeling growing in my limbs, there was a despairing sense of the uselessness of effort growing stronger in my mind. At any rate it was now that for the first time that I saw something of my savage pursuers. There was a shadow on my right—only a shadow, but no longer the shadow of a tree or branch. It was a head—a long sharp muzzle—the mouth open, the lower jaw hanging, the ears erect? It crept on. Little by little it gained on me—an inch—only an inch at a time, but always an inch more! This shadow became a horror to me. tA last! The long straight road made a curve to the right. Not a sharp curve, but enough to bring me to closer quarters with my untiring pursuer. In a moment as I pressed upon the handles and followed the sweep of the road he was upon me. In a moment the shadow had given place to the substance—with a long panting, snarling growl a huge wolf was by my side. He was old, for I could see that his hair was gray as it shone in the moonlight. His huge mouth was wide open, showing a row of formidable fangs, and his long red tongue hung from his slavering jaws. Two eyes that glowed like red coals gleamed from beneath the thickly matted hair that hung over his face. There was a look of exhaustion about him that for the moment increased the horror of his appearance. Involuntarily I swerved as he sprung, and his great jaws came together with a snap not an inch from my knee. His leap had cost him something in speed, and he fell back quite half a yard before he recovered. The sight of him had done me good. The horror of his look was a change from the gatheriug horror of his pursuing shadow, and the change aroused me. My hand went instinctively to the handle of Bob's revolver. The familiar touch seemed to reassure me. I drew it from my belt. I weighed it in my hand so as to grow accustomed to it. I dared not turn in my seat, and yet I must get a shot at the grizzled leader of the pack.

Insensibly I slackened my pace for a second or two; insensibly the huge head crept up to my hind wheel, to my foot, a a little in front of my foot! Once more his hungry, blood-shot eyes were turning toward me as he kept up his long leaping gallop. It was the moment. Quick as thought I fired. The ball struck him—struck him, I think, on the shoulder, for with one fierce snarl, that seemed to express pain, disappointment, and terror all in one, he rolled over in a heap almost against the rushing wheel of my bicycle. There was a pause in the chase. Once more I turned to the track. Once more I concentrated every energy to increase the distance between myself and my relentless pursuers. The welcome respite was but a short one. My head swam dizzily with my exertions; my brain reeled with the long and fierce excitement; my limbs grew numb and heavy under the desperate strain. Thank God! I was on the downward slope. Thank God! there was at last a prospect of escape. The descent made itself quickly felt. Exhaused as I had been, I couldn't have kept it much longer, and I must have been overtaken. Down the long smooth slope we rushed at a pace that was momentarily increasing. I looked behind me once more. The wolves were following still, but they were growing exhausted. I glanced at the ascent beyond the bridge; I glanced at the laboring pursuers behind me—I could do it still. I dashed at the bridge. I was across, and now the asc nt began. I bent over the bicycle, I forced my weary limbs to exert themselves once more. For fully a hundred yards the ascent was steep, and the exertion was terrible. Slower and slower I seemed to go with each moment. The perspiration poured from my face, my legs and ancles burned as if steeped in liquid fire. I clenched my teeth and gripped the handles as if for bare life, and at each slow turn of the wheels I seemed to myself to hear the panting of the wolves behind me.

At last I did it! At the top of the slope I turned and looked behind me. The moonlight shone white on the grey leader as he bounded on to the bridge; two others followed him closely, the rest were scattered behind them on the road. Not one had as yet abandoned the chase—not one had as yet given up hopes of the prey. I drew my revolver from my belt ence more, I rested the barrel for the moment on the handle of the machine. As the leader neared my end of the bridge I turned and fired. I hit him. With a sharp howl he sprang into the air and fell half across the parapet, then he turned over and I could see his body glance whitely as he plunged into the river below. Exhausted as I was, I found that I could make an effort still. I could hear nothing of the wolves, but yet for aught I knew they might be following still. Imagination supplied the place of my dulled senses, and I could even imagine the sharp scuffling of their feet on the snow. Suddenly a broad stream of light fell across the road. There was a sound of voices which sounded strangely far away; there were the figures of men, though they looked like the men we see in dreams. My bicycle swept on, but I could no longer control it. Everything swam before my eyes, my limbs refused to move any longer—I felt that I was falling—falling—and I was caught in Dr. Jackson's strong arms.

The Paradise of Women.

Blackwood's Magazine.

It is anywhere in civilization, not even in America. It is in heathen Burma. There woman is on absolutely the same footian as man in all that pertains to law and custom. There is not a single law that does not bear equally on man the same as on woman. Men have never tried to "boss" them or to say what was fitting and what was not fitting for them. "No artificial ideals from long past ages have been held up to them as eternal copies. It has been left to their own good and to the eternal fitness of things to determine what is womanly and what is not." The result is, none is more womanly than the Burmese woman, "none possesses in greatr strength all the nameless attractions of a woman."

In the higher classes a woman has property of her own and manages it herself. In the lower classes she always has a trade and runs it herself. The sexes are left to choose their own occupations, and "it is rather curious to find that sewing and embroidery are distinctively female occupations. The retail trade of the country is in the hands of the women, and they nearly all trade on their account. Just as the men farm their own land, the women own their business. They are not saleswomen for others, but traders on their own account, and with the exception of the silk and cloth branches of the trade, it does not interfere with home life. The bazaar lost but three hours and the woman has ample time for her home duties when her daily visits to the bazaar is over. She is never kept away all day in shops and factories. Her home life is always the center of her life. She could not neglect it for any other. It would seem to her a losing of the greater in the less. But the effect of this custom of nearly every woman having a little business of her own has a great influence on her life. It broadens her views. It teaches her things she could not learn in the narrow circle of home duties. It gives her that tolerance and understanding and which so forcibly strike every one who knows her. It teaches her to know her own strength and weakness and how to make the best of each.—*Henry Fielding*

The Moon and the Wives.

I saw the moon bright, full and round,
It shed its beams o'er all the ground,
And then there came this thought to me
Our wives just like that moon should be:
Fair, full, all rounded out and bright
And by their presence shedding light.

Yes, and they will be if in time of any functional derangements or organtic troubles, they take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. No woman should keep house without it. It is a cure for the "complaints" peculiar to her sex.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED BY THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

WE, the democrats of the United States in National Convention assembled do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded and which the Democratic Party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constutional limitations.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic Party has always been the exponent of politisal liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations ond reaffirms the devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution.

STATE RIGHTS: During all these years the Democratic Party has resisted the tendency of selfish interest to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the duel scheme of government, established by the founders of this republic republics. Under its guidance and teaching the great principle of the local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the the general government to the exercise of the United States.

THE MONEY QUESTION: Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all ot hers at this time, we invite attentionto the fact that the Federal Constitution names, silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometalism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an Industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a Brittish policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

FREE SILVER: We demand the free and and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a legal tender, equally with, gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United State the option reserved, by law to the govornment of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

BOND ISSUES. We are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficing with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometalism.

Congress alone has power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or to individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes as money for national banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States, shall be issued by the government of the United States, and shall be redeemable in coin.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE: We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax.

THE INCOME TAX: There would be no deficit in the revenue but for the anulment by the Supreme Court of a law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest Judges who have ever sat upon that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court, as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government

IMMIGRATION: We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS: We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrong from the peo by oppressive taxation end the lavish appropriations of Recent Republican Congresses which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the peoples toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE: We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against the free institutions and especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal Judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, Judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the house, relative to contemps in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

PACIFIC FUNDLING BILL: No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad fundling bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republicon Congress to enact a similar measure.

PENSIONS: Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

CUBA: We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and indipendence.

THE CIVIL SERVICE: We are opposed to life tenurs in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merits, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

NO THIRD TERM: We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be elegible for a third term of the Presidential office.

CORPORATE WEALTH: The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robery and oppression.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES: We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and re-resources to entitle them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic Party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a Delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMFROVEMENTS: The Federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to wide water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgement of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

An Irishman got out of his carriage at a railway station for refreshments, but the bell rang and the train left before he had finished his repast. "Hold on!" cried Pat, as he ran like a madman after the car, "hold on, ye murther'n ould stame injin; you've got a passenger on board that's left behind."

National flowers have been adopted in various countries as follows: Greece' violet; Canada, sugar-maple; Egypt, lotus; England, rose; France, fleur-de-lis; Germany, corn flower; Irland, shamrock: Italy, lily: Prussia, linden: Saxony, mignonette; Scotland, thistle: Spain, pomegranate: Wales: leek.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

"Jack the Giant Killer."

The child's story of "Jack, the Giant Killer" furnishes a striking illustration of efficacy of small agencies to-wards the suppression of great evils, when judiciously used. The daring exploits of brave little Jack remind us, in their results of the wonderful achievements of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pallets in battling with the giant, Disease. Relatively, the proportion between the youthful hero, and old Blunderboro, is apparantly not greater than that between the little "Pallets" and the relentless monster which preys upon the vitals. Yet, the "Pellets" comes off conqueror of constipation, sick headache, biliousness and kindred ailments every time. If you are suffering from either acute or chronic disorder of the digestive orgrns, try this sure remedy.

How the North Carolina Delegation Organized.

Chicago Special, 6th, to Charlotte Observer.

The entire State delegation is present with Alternates Herrick, of the second district; Hayes, of the fifth; Mathe son and J. W. Wilson, Jr., eighth, and Posey, of the ninth; also Josephus Daniels, Cy. Watson, J. P. Kerr, Walters of Reidsville: Frank Tate, of Morganton, and District Attorney Glenn. The celebation met in the Sherman House at 10 this morning. Theo F. Kluttz was chosen chairman of the delegation; B. R. Lacy, secretary; J. R. Webster, honorary vice president for the State and W. C. Dowd honorary secretary; W. D. Turner, of Iredell, on the credential committe; E. B. Jones, of Forsyth, on permanent organization; E. J. Hale, of Cumberland, platform: A. M. Waddell, of Hanover, on rules; George S. Powell, of Buncombe, to notify the presidential candidate; P. M. Pearsall, of Jones, the vice presidential candidate;

Josephus Daniel was elected national committeeman Jarvis's name was presentedbut he withdrew it

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries and county convention. Z. T. SMITH.

May 14th.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

I hereby announce myself a cannidate for the office of Register of Deeds, of Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention. J. W. COBB.

May 21, 1896.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds, of Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention. A. M. McDONALD.

June 25th.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds of Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic voters in their primaries and county convention

J. ARTHUR HENDERSON.

June 25th.

SPECIAL COLUMN.

Notices inserted at 5c per line for each insertion When wishing to know what space your notice will make, allow 8 words for a line.

BEE HIVE—Mr. R. Gray, of Eastfield, N. C says he believes THE BEE HIVE'S Shoes beat the record for wear. He buys all his shoes at the BEE HIVE he has good judgment not only about shoes but about everything else. He says the BEE HIVE beats the record on shoes

WANTED—A correspondent in every neighborhood in Mecklenburg county. We want the Church, the Social and the School news News letters must reach the office by Wednesday noon.—The DEMOCRAT.

WANTED—To talk with poor boys, who would like to attend a night school—free of charge. Call at this office.

WANTED—A correspondent at every post-office in Mecklenburg, Gaston, Union, Lincoln, Iredell, Stanley, Cabarrus, York and Lancaster Counties. Write to the Democrat.

CANDIDATES—A. M. McDonald, J. W. Cobb, and J. Arthur Henderson, for Register of Deeds. Z. T. Smith, for Sheriff.