

Charlotte Democrat.

H. E. C. BRYANT, Editor. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Thursday, July 23, 1896.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA. FOR VICE PRESIDENT ARTHUR SEWALL, OF MAINE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, CYRUS B. WATSON, OF FORSYTH. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, THOMAS W. MASON, OF NORTHAMPTON. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, CHARLES M. COOKE, OF FRANKLIN. FOR TREASURER, BENJAMIN F. AYCOCK, OF WAYNE. FOR AUDITOR, ROBERT M. FURMAN, OF RENOVALE. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, FRANK I. OSBORNE, OF MECKLENBURG. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, OF JOHNSTON. FOR JUSTICES SUPREME COURT, A. C. AVERY, of Burke, GEO. H. BROWN, JR., of Beaufort. FOR ELECTORS STATE-AT-LARGE, LOCKE CRAIG, of Bancombe, W. C. DOUGLAS, of Moore.

BRYAN CONVERTS MEN.

During the Chicago convention the New York World had Mr. Creelman there reporting the proceedings. He was bitterly mad when Bryan and the silver forces carried the day. Since that time Creelman has been following Bryan on his journey homeward. Here is what he writes his paper:

"The more I see of this earnest, stainless man and the more I learn of the way he set out in his childhood to be President of the United States, never halting for a moment in his purpose, the more I am convinced that a purer patriot does not live. He seems to be absolutely without self-consciousness. His nomination was accomplished without deals or intrigues, and he acts here like an un-mortgaged man, free to do or say what he pleases. No politician has any special access to him. He feels so sure that the common people overwhelm McKinley that he refuses to make pledges of any kind. It is impossible to be with Mr. Bryan out here without being impressed with his independence of leaders or bosses. He proposes to be the leader himself. No man has a mortgage on Mr. Bryan." And this: "He made no appeal to the passions of his hearers. He attacked nobody. In fact, it is a peculiarity of Mr. Bryan that he has never been known to indulge in political personalities since he entered public life. He may be posing for the sake of Republican votes, or for the sake of concealing sound-money Democrats, but I can bear witness after very intimate contact with him since his nomination that there is no strain of bitterness in his public or private speech. His idea seems to be that the only way to appease the revolutionary movement and lay the spirit of discontent which has frightened thoughtful observers is to let the people have their way. Mr. Bryan has not said a word since he left Chicago which might be construed by the most violent straining of his language into an approval of socialism."

He is convinced that a purer patriot does not live. How many prominent men have said the same thing repeatedly. Bryan seems to be possessed with wonderful magnetism. His power of winning men to his favor is great. Mr. Creelman says that he is fighting sincerely for what he firmly believes to be for the good of the people, of the masses against the classes. He says further that he is bound to no man. How true this is and how much it means is what will have effect. Can any man say that Bryan is bound in any way to him or any one else? No. If there ever was an unlettered man it is Bryan. He is bound to no body, (some few of the same name would like to have his attention when he goes to distribute the spoils but that is all.) No one can take upon himself the credit of nominating Bryan. If his speech were alive and standing on its feet it would have a right to ask and expect first place in the cabinet. But no man has: Bryan seems to be a great power going through the land converting the masses with his youthful appearance, his ready speech and his convincing argument to the cause of Democracy. In Bryan we find much that any true, patriotic American can uphold and vote for, but in McKinley, there is any thing that nearly one-half man can vote for? We in the Union are free and open; McKinley strongly Ro' hands and feet, by a most astute 'combine, and he is silent. We next can't not. We only know his name. With G'nob Bryan. We know what he is. We know that he is sincere and the S' We know that McKinley is a strong his boss Hanna rules his speech, and at Hanna would rule him followed North to the presidency. I don't see so much in Bryan to 42.11; and nothing in McKinley but cents of: is unamerican and undemocratic: how can we help but work for Ryan and against McKinley?

MISSION WORK.

Elsewhere in these columns will be found an article on "Mission work around Charlotte from a Methodist standpoint." We should be glad to have papers on any religious or moral work that is being carried on in the city, or in the county. There is great and urgent need for this kind of mission work. It is a growing necessity. As the throngs of children go to the factories and there begin a new life, a life that has many evil temptations in the way, this work should be carried with vigor and earnestness into every quarter of the town. Hundreds of these children get together day after day and night after night and learn many wicked things. Under the cover of the crowd the little fellows escape the watchful eye of the parents. Step after step they go on to bad and immoral deeds. It would have made any man's bones cold to have heard what we did the other morning from a crowd of little boys on the move from this county to South Carolina. They were on the cars and they were filling the air with oaths and covering the floor with tobacco juice. Little brats, they were, about twelve years old. They were experts in cursing. There is where the work is needed. The work should be educational, moral and religious. It should be for the good of their minds, their bodies and their souls. Many precincts could be freed from typhoid fever by these mission workers. They should teach cleanliness next to godliness and many a poor child's life would be saved from fever.

SILVER REPUBLICANS LINE UP.

The Committee consisting of H. M. Teller, Fred. D. Dubois, Lee Mantle, Charles S. Hartman, Edgar Wilson, John F. Shoforo and A. M. Stephenson, that led the bolt in the St. Louis Convention have announced themselves for the Chicago platform and for the Candidates, Bryan and Sewall. This is what they say: "The Democratic party has, at its Chicago convention, taken a position in its platform so pronouncedly favorable to silver and has nominated candidates of such questionable convictions in favor of the bimetallic policy, that we have determined to give them our support. We support such candidates because they represent the great principles of bimetalism which we believe to be the cause of humanity, of civilization and the paramount question now before the American people. "We therefore announce that we shall by voice and vote support Messrs. Bryan and Sewall for President and Vice President and we appeal to all citizens and especially Republicans who feel as we do that gold monometalism would be of lasting injury to the country to act with us in securing their election."

This means the support of the silver Republicans for Bryan and Sewall. The few Democrats that desert the party will be overbalanced by this throng of Republicans. When Bryan has made his rounds through the New England and Middle Atlantic States few will doubt his election. The farmers and working men throughout the country are going to flow to him in swollen streams. Money will not figure in this campaign. All that Bryan needs is to get around among the people. Millions of dollars will not head him.

We publish a warning article to farmers this week on the Cotton-tie combine. It is a grave question to be met. How can it be? The writer of the article suggests wire. It is something that should be duly appreciated at once.

In our Urcaas correspondent's letter this week, we are told of a good farmer moving to town to educate his children. We would like to have some good thought on this subject from the educators of the State. Is there a remedy if so what is it? We should be glad to hear from Prof. Alderman and Prof. Alexander Graham on the subject of Educating the Country Children; or any one else that can come to the rescue.

We like the new Democratic leader we like his name "W. J. Bryan [T]" The Democrat is closely related to him. The Editor who made the paper had the same "W. J." And the last name—it sounds too good to mention.

Teller for Bryan.

Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb. Dear Sir:—I congratulate you on your nomination at Chicago, I think the country is to be congratulated also. I need not assure you that your nomination was more than satisfactory to me. I think we shall be able to consolidate all the friends of free coinage in your support, and if we do this I believe you will be elected although I do not overlook the tremendous power that will be arrayed against us in this campaign. All the power of money and organized wealth, corporations and monopolies of all kinds will be against us. Justice is on our side and this is the cause of the people. It is a contest for industrial independence and for freedom from the domination of foreign powers and foreign capital, and it does not seem possible that in such a contest before the American people that justice should fail and wrong prevail. I do not believe we shall fail. I think I can promise you the cordial support of the Western masses who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, and if you get that, I think that all of the Western, coast and inter-Mountain States will be with you.

I will not offer any suggestions to you save to advise you that as you were nominated without pledges of favor or privilege to any one, that you maintain that position and make no pledges or promises so that you may go into the great office of President of the United States without the embarrassment that follows pledges and promises, even if they are such as may be properly carried out. It will afford me pleasure to place myself at the disposition of the National Committee to make such speeches in your behalf as my health will permit, where and when they may think it will do good. I am, very respectfully, H. M. TELLER.

MISSION WORK IN THE CITY OF CHARLOTTE.

From a Methodist Stand-point. Written for this Democrat. "The word 'mission' very naturally directs our minds to something that appears to be 'heathen' because we have heard so much about sending the gospel to foreign countries. When we say 'mission' work in the city of Charlotte, we have no reference to anything 'heathen' or 'uncivilized.' It means the work among the poorer and illiterate classes. There are among this class some pious people, but they do not seek our larger churches because the invitation and reception at those churches are not of a Christ-like kind. They feel out of their element sitting in a handsome pew beside a thirty dollar dress and a fifteen dollar hat, with a pair of eyes looking at them as if they were so low beneath them that an inclination of the head was necessary to see them. Hence these people prefer the quietude of their homes to a reception like that, and it is among people of this character that our mission work is done. Absence from church brings a coldness for religion and that coldness is a natural descendant to their offspring, and this of course brings its natural degradation. The mission workers are endeavoring to meet this. Hence our interest in missions. This work is called mission work because it is done among people who 'mis' church because they want to 'shun' the reception they receive at a fashionable church, hence 'mis-shun' (mission.)

The Methodists have taken a very rapid stride in this work within the past nine months. Comparatively little Christian work of this kind was done up to nine months ago, when, with the zealous work of the lamented Henry A. Davis, a couple of rooms were rented in a house at the corner of Eleventh and Smith streets and a Sunday school was organized. Prayer meetings were also organized and Mr. Davis had the satisfaction of seeing the work prosper on several occasions conversions were announced. This work has gone on and is today in a flourishing condition if not a financial success. Capt. J. E. Jones was appointed superintendent of this school which position he fills now. This is the regular appointment of our city missionaries, Rev. Jno. F. Butt and Rev. G. A. Page. They preach there every Sunday night. Prayer meeting is held every Thursday night. In two weeks from this time a chapel will be needed. This chapel is located on the west side of Graham street between the two railroad bridges. This chapel will seat about 250 or 300 people. The work will be increased with the nice chapel to work in.

Shortly after the organization of the school at Eleventh and Smith streets, the Macedonian cry was heard from Dilworth. A Sunday school was also organized in a private house out there with another Mr. Jones as superintendent. Capt. T. J. Rowland soon succeeded to the superintendency. On account of hold services the Methodists were not able to procure a certain place for worship. Brother Butt, the city missionary, had recently arrived on the scene of battle. With no means to build a house, he went ahead and with prayer and the assistance of a number of good people, the spire of a chapel 30x45 feet pointed up. The first sermon preached there and the first meeting held in the chapel was one of the original Methodist Love Festivals. A membership was organized and the church is prospering. After this chapel was nearly ready for occupancy, the Methodists of the city had a rally meeting at Tryon street church and about \$1,000 was raised to prosecute this work. The Sunday school at Dilworth has a membership of over 100 and is in a flourishing condition under the leadership of Capt. Rowland, who is assisted by other church workers from Tryon street church.

The school at Eleventh and Smith streets has a membership of about 85 with a fair attendance. Besides this work, our western suburb, Severville, was taken from the circuit and placed under the supervision of our city missionaries. One of the good men of Severville donated a lot and a house, and he is being another Methodist church will adorn that part of our vineyard.

The Methodists are also engaged in other work. The work among the prisoners, while not confined to Methodists, yet the majority of these workers are Methodists. The Gospel War work under the leadership of Mr. Morse has accomplished good work, and no doubt, the perseverance of Mr. Morse in this work has been in a large measure, the seed sown for the work already mentioned. When nothing prevents, never a week passes without the wagon being out in mission work. Souls have been converted by the truth spoken from this wagon.

The Methodists do not feel like boasting of their progress in the service of the Master, but with thankful hearts they are seeking larger fields of operation and more enemies to conquer. The original Methodist call to arms, "I must fight if I should reign, Increase our courage, Lord." is heard in our city and they are taking the ranks manfully.

This is only a ten months effort, that is, two Sunday schools with a membership of about 200 and an average attendance of about 60 per cent. of this 200; and two nice chapels in which to worship and prosecute the work of the great King, with a third in view, where in sermons per week are preached besides the prayer meetings. One beauty of the Methodist system is that no church shall be without a preacher hence all her churches are occupied. No man can enter her ranks until he is ready to obey orders, that is, the ministers, and they are often sent to fill churches whether the church fills them or not. A Methodist minister was heard to remark that his salary was not enough to remark a necessity, (his horse) but he never failed to get a good meal three times a day, and that he had no fears of starvation, for God would feed him even if he had to send ravens from heaven to do it.

Annual Meeting of the Friends of the Orphanage.

Thomasville, July 22, 1896.—On account of the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell reduced rate round trip tickets from points in North Carolina on July 18-21. Date limit July 25th. The following are rates from points indicated: Charlotte \$3.65; Gastonia \$4.45; Greensboro \$1.10; Hickory \$4.05; Newton \$3.65; Salma \$6.05; Durham \$3.85; Goldsboro \$6.70; Henderson \$5.65; Marion \$5.85; Raleigh \$4.85; Winston-Salem \$2.50. EFFECTUAL.—Charles J. Booth, Olive-wood, Cal., says: "I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for several years, and have always found them most effectual in the relief of ailments arising from a disordered stomach, torpid liver, and constipated bowels."

SILVER'S SHINING STAR.

IT HAS RISEN AND IS CLIMBING TO THE ZENITH.

National Chairman Jones Tells of His Plans and the Prospects—A Great Gold Organ Shows Fright and Drops Abuse.

Washington Post. "We will contest every foot of the ground in the United States, and we will inaugurate Bryan as the next President of the United States, with a silver Congress to uphold him."

In this confident manner talks Senator Jones of Arkansas, the new chairman of the Democratic national committee. Senator Jones arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon, direct from Chicago, and is about to take some rest after the hard work of the convention, in which, as everyone knows, he was a directing head. "And your basis for your prophecy?" suggested the representative of the Post.

Senator Jones laughed as though no reason need be specified. "In the first place," he said, "the convention itself, controlled as it was by the great principle that is now before the people, was an evidence of the wonderful hold which the necessity for the free coinage of silver has taken upon the masses. The enthusiasm which there prevailed, however, is but a sample of the sentiment which prevails over the country. I could go more into detail. This morning on the train, for instance, I was talking to a prominent Republican, who, when I asked him for his candid opinion on the outlook, replied with frankness that he believed the silver question would carry every State, except possibly in New England. He did not want his name quoted, but he would be well known if I were at liberty to name him. I believe, from talks I had with West Virginia people, while coming through on the train, that we are sure to carry that State. In my previous estimate I left out of the Democratic column the five States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Wyoming and Oregon. From letters and telegrams I have already received from those States and from sources that are surprising to me, I believe we can count on two or more of those States for the Democratic ticket."

"But about the newspapers that are bolting the ticket?"

"How will the campaign be conducted?" "The financial issue will be forced to the front all the time, and the Republican will be kept, as they are now, on the defensive. There will be little or no talk on the tariff, except to insist that the country does not want a return of McKinleyism. It has repudiated McKinleyism once, and any body who knows the temper of the people knows that there is no popular demand for another era of tremendously high prices, with enormous profits to the manufacturer, in which the working man gets not a share. We shall not use brass band campaign. I have little or no use for the blare of trumpets or for extravagant statements. We propose to get close to the people, whose ears are already open to listen, and we shall do this by circulating literature and by talks from the stump. I believe in organization. The Bimetallic league, which went to work quietly a year ago, with its headquarters here in Washington, organized every State where the silver cause was not a thing of the past. We had little or no money, but we had 600 silver delegates at Chicago. This, in itself, tells the tale. Why, in Maryland we did not raise our hands for a single moment, the silver wave was so strong that it was with the utmost difficulty that it was subdued, and after all five of the delegates voted with us at Chicago."

THE QUESTION OF HEADQUARTERS.

"Where will the headquarters be located?" "That has not yet been determined. Personally I am in favor of Washington, but the question will not be settled until after consultation with the committee. There are many reasons in favor of Washington which are very strong. Here we will be able to place ourselves quickly upon public roads and public squares, and here, too, is natural ground. Our silver organization previous to the national convention, it had its headquarters here, and we found the location admirable, although, of course, Congress was then in session. Chicago is the one other place that has been suggested, and while its location in the centre of the battlefield is argued as an advantage, and while it readily accessible to our friends in the west, it is equally true that not a single newspaper in the city is disposed to be even fair to the Democracy, and we should be constantly misrepresented and maligned. This question, however, is yet in abeyance, and as the campaign will not open until the candidates have been officially notified, we have some time to weigh the matter carefully."

NO REACTION IS APPARENT.

Do you expect a reaction from the present silver sentiment?" "I did anticipate," replied Senator Jones, "that after the platform had been adopted and the nominee named, there would be a reaction. This was to have been quite natural. The significant thing to my mind is that it has not occurred. On the contrary, upon my return to Washington I find a mass of telegrams and letters from prominent men all over the country and from sources hitherto supposed to be antagonistic, promising support and predicting success. The eastern papers which are belittling this movement are simply doing now what they have done in the past. They are not hurting us and they are deceiving their own people. We have strengthened our platform by our nominees, and we are

THE NEW YORK JOURNAL SAYS.

The New York Journal says: The manner in which the opponents of the ticket nominated at Chicago have begun their campaign most rouse the resentment of every American, regardless of interests and jealous of the honor of his country. The representatives of half of the American people have been denounced in dalarious language as anarchists, cut-throats, and swindlers. This crusade has been one of reckless misrepresentation from the start. The libelers of the convention know that the Chicago platform is not anarchical. In most respects it is inspired by enlightened progressiveness. The anarchical elements in the convention—Tillman and Altgeld—were distinctly professed upon. The condemnation of the practice of substituting government by injunction for the old, orderly processes of courts and juries, so far from being revolutionary, is a vindication of the ancient rights of the English-speaking race against a novel and dangerous innovation which deserves the name of anarchy much better than anything done at Chicago. Moreover, the silver plank in the Chicago platform does not deserve the frantic vituperation leveled against it. If its authors were mistaken in their methods, their aim was to introduce bimetalism, and bimetalism is a scientific theory with too much expert authority on its side to brand its advocates as lunatics or fanatics. Nor is it possible with any more sincerity to call Mr. Bryan a demagogue. He is the very reverse of a demagogue. He follows the truth as he sees it, though it lead him to political destruction. His spirit is rather that of a prophet. On the other side we have William McKinley, bound hand, foot, and tongue to the most corrupt combination that ever exhibited itself openly in an American Presidential campaign. His election would put the resources of the government at the disposal of the Hanna syndicate. Nobody who realizes what is at stake in this campaign can vote to abandon government of the people, by the people for the people, in favor of government of McKinley, by Hanna, for a syndicate.

THE MOORESVILLE PICNIC.

The fourth annual picnic for the benefit of the Presbyterian Orphan's Home at Barium Springs, will be held at Mooresville July 30th. The programme will consist of music by the children of the Home, assisted by the Statesville orchestra. Several prominent speakers will be heard. Twenty-five cents will buy dinner, the proceeds of which will go to the support of the orphans.

NEW-BORN BABIES MIXED.

Put in One Bed. No Solomon Can Tell Which is Which. Births took place recently in two colored families living in the same house at the same time. The unfortunate father of the single child thought he could afford to laugh at the poor wretch who became possessed of twins. So he had the three children place in one bed, and the other poor man's horror when he was told that his wife had given birth to triplets may be better imagined than described. But in the sequel the brilliant humorist was faced with a situation which even he did not contemplate. The children were all very much of a color, and each exhibited that remarkable uniformity of expression which usually characterizes extreme infancy. The consequence was that when the time arrived to explain the joke the women in attendance found it absolutely impossible to tell which was which and which 'other. The puzzle has not yet been satisfactorily solved, and the respective parents remain in a perplexing and unhappy state of doubt, and do not know what to do.—Demana Chronicle.



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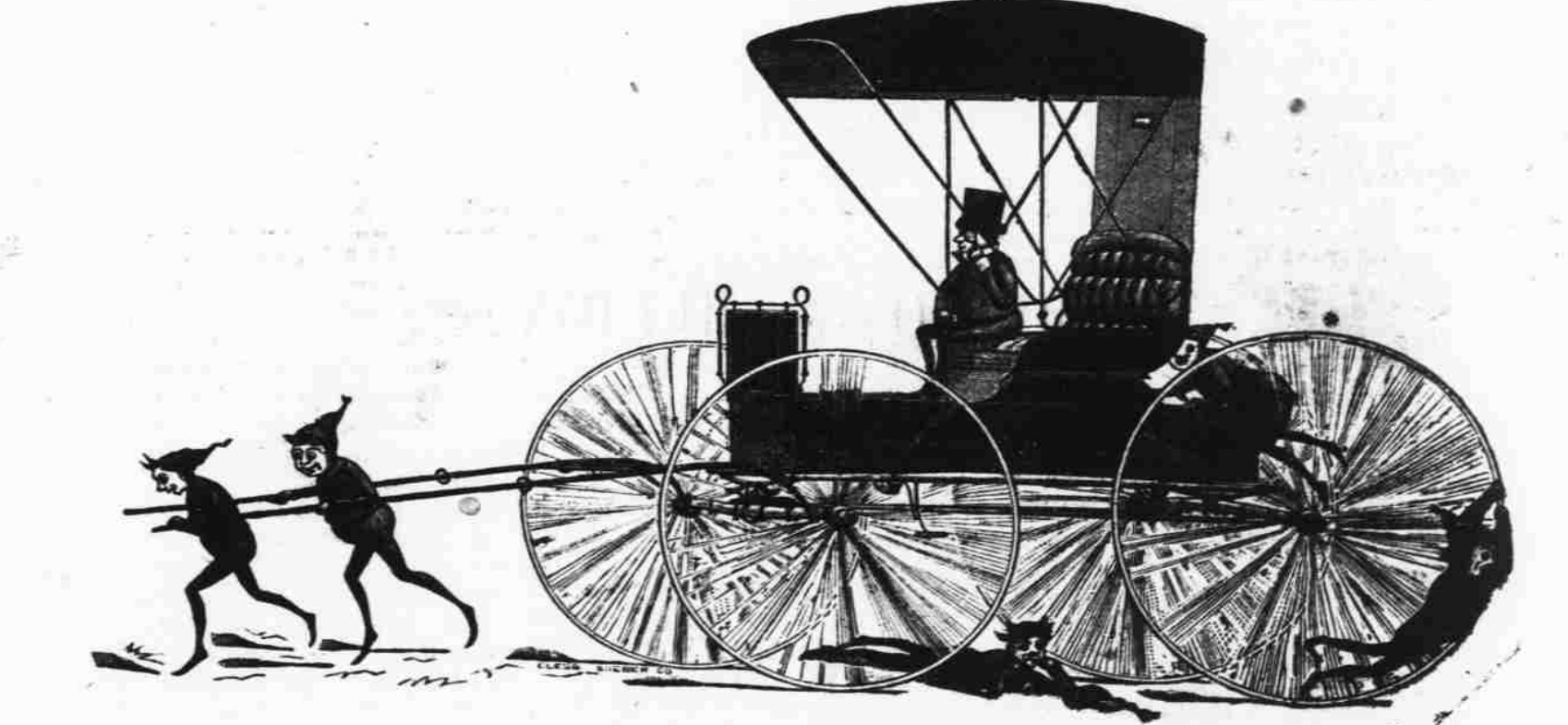
Table with columns for Cotton Seed, Flour, Corn, etc. and rows for various grades and prices.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Table comparing cotton statistics for 1896 and previous years, including net receipts and exports.

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