

Charlotte Democrat.

H. E. C. BRYANT, Editor.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Thursday, Aug. 6, 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 HUNSCOMBE. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, FRANK I. OSBORNE, OF MECKLENBURG. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, OF JOHNSTON. FOR JUSTICE SUPREME COURT, A. C. AVERY, of Burke, GEO. H. BROWN, JR., of Beaufort. FOR ELECTORS STATE-AT-LARGE, LOCKE CRAIG, of Buncombe, W. C. DOUGLAS, of Moore.

FREE SILVER THE GREAT ISSUE

The National and State Democratic conventions have both declared in plain terms for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. They have nominated candidates to defend and protect those platforms. The national free-silver party has endorsed the Democratic national candidate, and the national Populist convention, also, endorsed the Democratic candidate. This is a manifestation enough from the masses of the people to prove that the main, in fact the only issue, of this campaign is the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It proves that the people are sincere in their fight for the money of the masses. Why then continue to fight among ourselves? Why not give the party a platform to fight with? Most Southern Democrats have accepted the Chicago platform and candidates. The only way to get free silver is to get the silver forces united against Mark Hanna. Whyicker with the Populist, or any other free silver faction, when silver is the one thing that the South and the West are almost united on against the Republican party. The Republican and the Populist parties are diametrically opposed to each other. But the Populist party has been made up from the Democratic party and the only issue with the Populist now is free coinage. So it is with the Democrats. Therefore if the people as a mass in this State are sincerely for free coinage they should unite forces and make an undivided stand for it. Make the election of Bryan and Sewall certain. All factions do as the bolting Republicans have done—join the fight for free silver. Show that you are sincere in the fight for silver. The Populists are now face to face with what they have been fighting for—will they take the advantage of their opportunity and cast their votes for Bryan and Sewall? Or will they by voting some other ticket show their insincerity for silver? Will electoral fusion bring about what the masses want? The Executive Committee of the Democratic party has past resolutions in favor of electoral fusion. Can we have electoral fusion? Will Boss Butler permit it? He will if he can get enough for it. He wants the earth and wire to fence it in. Will not the election of Bryan be more certain if the battle be carried on by the Democratic party alone? The Silver forces are in favor of him, they are going to vote for him and for Sewall. He will be elected regardless of fusion. But the duty of the party is to follow the lead of the executive committee. It is led by Mr. Watson, our candidate for Governor. But we do believe that Butler will run from you every time you go to his demands. He wants all. The issue is silver against gold-monetism. The sentiment is daily growing in favor of the white metal. Why then make thousands of voters sick by asking them to support fusion? We do not endorse electoral fusion but will follow the lead of the party. We are anxious to see the masses relieved. It is a trying time with them. The laboring men are united in behalf of silver and they are determined to have it. If they do not get it now they will have it later. If they cannot get it by peaceful revolution they will have it by some other means. The election of Bryan and Sewall Congress to support him is what the people want. We firmly believe that nothing human can stop the free coinage revolution that is now sweeping the land throughout these United States. We firmly believe that Bryan will be elected without the aid of the Populists, but as they are fighting for the same cause as the Democrats, why not have a united vote and make his elec-

tion sure. It is unreasonable to believe that the Populists are going to give up their organization. They will not do it any more than the Democrats would. But they can now vote for the Democratic candidates, Bryan and Sewall, and thereby get free silver.

ELECTORAL FUSION.

Many people do not know what electoral fusion is. We do not claim to know, but will give our opinion. The voters at the polls do not vote directly for the president and vice-president, but for electors, and they vote for the president. There are as many electors as there are congressmen and senators in the state. For instance in this state, we have 11 electors. They are nominated just as the governor and other candidates. Their names are all on the ticket. The electors at the polls for this year have already been nominated. Now say that we have Electoral Fusion, what does it mean? It means that some of the eleven must be taken down and Populists put in their places. Let us say that 4 Populists will be put up and 4 Democrats taken down. At the polls every Democrat that does not scratch the ticket will vote for the 4 Populist electors and for the 7 Democratic electors. Each State will have to carry it out in the same way, if fusion is brought about. When the election is over and time comes to elect a president and a vice president the eleven electors will cast a solid vote for Bryan. But Sewall will get the 7 Democratic electoral votes and Watson will get the 4 Populist votes. If the Populist electoral vote is stronger than the Democratic Watson will be elected. If Sewall leads in the fusion ticket he will be elected—that is if the fusion between the Democrats and Populists be strong enough to out vote the Republicans.

PRESIDENT ALDERMAN.

Making a man president of the State's greatest institution of learning we think is the greatest compliment within the hands of the people. Many men are fit to be governor of the State; many men can fill the United States senatorship; but few can fill the presidency of the University. Prof. Edwin Anderson Alderman has been selected by the trustees of our State University to succeed Dr. G. T. Winston. No more appropriate selection could have been made. Mr. Alderman, by much experience knows the educational workings of this State from the old-field school to the State University. He has passed through the schools, as teacher, from the cross-road country school to the presidency of the University. From boyhood days he has fought in behalf of public education in this state. Mr. Alderman is a man of rare intellectual power, he has gradually climbed step by step till, at last, he stands on the topmost point. His mind is accurate and bright. His address is pleasant and his manner charming. He is a student and a scholar. He is open and frank. To associate with him means to know him. To know him means to admire him. The boys who were under him in college were devoted to him. No better teacher ever had a class. He is a power as a teacher. Mr. Alderman, no doubt, never dreamed of being elected president of the University—for he certainly did not seek the place—it sought him. Though he did not seek it, he will fill it with credit and honor. No better man could have been chosen. He is young, intelligent and ambitious. The trustees did well to select him. He will have undivided support from the boys who know him as professor and friend. He will have the hearty support of the teachers in the State to whom he has been the leader and adviser for years. He will have the undivided support of the young men of the State—for he is one of them. In truth, the man fits the place. We hoped to see him elected—we have now realized our hope. Mr. Alderman, you have no stronger friends than the boys you have taught. We are among the number.

Mr. Blain's Money Views

A correspondent sends us a quotation from a speech which he claims, we delivered in the United States Senate in 1850 by Hon. James G. Blaine: "Believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money, and establishing gold as the sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. Those would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly \$7,000,000,000 of coin or bullion in the world, very equally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results that will prove disastrous to tens of thousands. "I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the Constitution; indeed, the money of the American people anterior to the Constitution, which the great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on Congress to declare either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgement, no power to demote either. If, therefore, silver has been demonstrated, I am in favor of re-monetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. I am in favor of having it enlarged." While we do not recall this speech, it was no doubt delivered as our correspondent claims. The controversy did not attract as much attention sixteen years ago as it does now. Men did not feel so deeply concerning it nor were such tremendous consequences dependent upon

the issue. It is very likely that Mr. Blaine spoke as he is quoted above, and if he did so speak he, of course, uttered the conclusions of one of the most profound and brilliant intellects of modern times. It must be considered, however, that the conditions prevailing in 1850 were different from those that prevail now. The question is whether he would entertain the same opinions and utter the same language to-day.

We do not believe that this controversy can be intelligently conducted except upon the basis of the existing state of affairs. Fifteen years ago, even ten years ago, it was a purely academic debate. There was at that time no probability of the country's adopting the policy of free and unlimited silver coinage. Now the prospect stares us in the face. We have to think, therefore, of facts, not theories. The gold men, who, by the way, are the great many, foolish and unwarranted, insist that ruin, dishonor, poverty and degradation will follow the triumph of the silver men. The others insist, with equal vehemence, that we are already on the high road to all those evils under the operation of the single gold standard. No sensible man believes either of these propositions, but sensible men are puzzled as to what propositions they shall believe. Of what avail, then, is the declaration made by Mr. Blaine, sixteen years ago? Was he prophetic, or was the mystery above given thrown light upon the utterance is of no value in 1896. At the time at which Blaine spoke, or is said to have spoken, many men now prominent as gold advocates thought with him. Carlisle, Herbert, Hoke Smith, Sterling Morton, hundreds of leading men and newspapers advocated silver coinage and the double standard. Conditions have changed and men have changed with them. Where would Mr. Blaine stand to day, were he alive? That is the real question.

Tom Watson's Little Game.

Hon. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, is quite clear in his mind that Hon. Arthur S. Wall, of Maine, ought to withdraw from the Democratic ticket in his favor. He can see no hope for the country unless Hon. Thomas E. Watson be chosen to preside over the deliberations of the Senate. It seems to him that what Congress needs, at the north end of the Capitol at least, is the presence and the influence of a really lively person—some one acquainted with the humorous side of things and not too dull or too modest to make use of his information. He regards the Senate as being heavy, perhaps; thinks it will be better for a little stirring up, now and then; feels that he has been commissioned by Providence to fill a long felt want in that direction, and is quite sure that both Calvin and Adams will be over the organ and adorn the retirement of Hon. Arthur S. Wall, and pretend the most awful consequences in the event of that gentleman's refusal.

But why should Mr. Sewall remove himself from the Democratic ticket in order that Watson may take his place? Watson is not a Democrat. He affects to despise the Democratic Party, its leaders, its principles, and its politics. For some years past he has occupied himself with abuse and denunciation of the organization, its measures and its men. His animosity his ridicule, his criticism, have been directed much more fiercely against Democrats than against Republicans. He has given us the impression of hating his former political associates a thousand times more bitterly than he ever did his ancient and hereditary foes. Why, therefore, should Tom Watson wish to have his name upon the Democratic ticket? How can he bring himself to forget his long-cherished rage? How can he forget the Hon. Tom is more anxious for honors and emolument than he is for vengeance—we fear that his noble range for Populism has a great deal of plain, earnest, and plainstaken frugality at the bottom of it. At all events, we hardly think that Brother Watson will carry his point. If Mr. Sewall has any real Democratic sentiment in his composition, he will never consent to such a debauchery of his party's ticket.

Taking Care of Your Eyes.

Rest is one of the most important factors in treating diseased or strained eyes—rest of eyes, rest of body and mind. Avoid also wind, dust, and smoke. Personal habits enter into the question of the care of the eyes. Good regulation becomes therefore a part of the hygienic treatment. Diet is important, chiefly through its effects upon digestion and general health, which frequently have much to do with the condition of the eye. The first offence against the eyes is reading with a poor light. This requires the ciliary muscles to do extra work to sharpen sight. It applies to dim lights, twilight, sitting too far from the light. The second offence is one of posture—stooping or lying down congests the eye—besides requiring unnatural work of the eye muscles. Reading in trains is our third offence, the motion causing such frequent changes of focus and position as to tax the muscles of accommodation as well as the muscles of fixation. Reading without needed glasses or with badly fitted ones is the last. Eye strain is certainly a factor in producing disease of every part of the eye. Old age is the time of retribution for those who have sinned against their eyes. Young folks take splendid care of your eyes, and when you are old you will reap a rich reward—Journal of Health.

The Farmers and Mechanics of Mecklenburg county are requested to meet in the Court house in Charlotte on the 8th inst. at 12 o'clock to organize a protection Insurance association for their families. Called by Mr. Matthews and others of the county. Aug. 4th, 1896

TO HEAR BRYAN SPEAK.

The Seaboard Air Line Gives Reduced Rates. On account of the notification of Bryan on Aug. 12th at Madison Square Garden, New York, the S. A. L. has opened the following rates on the "Silver Flyer": TOTAL RATES FROM PRINCIPAL POINTS: Atlanta \$19.00, Lawrenceville \$19.00, Winder \$19.00, Athens \$9.00, Elberton \$19.00, Abbeville \$19.00, Greenwood \$19.00, Union \$19.00, Chester \$19.00, Charlotte \$19.00, Monroe \$19.00, Wilmington \$18.00, Maxton \$18.00, Hamlet \$18.00, Southern Pines \$17.80, Sanford \$16.95, Raleigh \$15.85, Henderson \$14.50, Littleton \$13.50, Weldon \$13.00, Berkley \$11.50, Franklin \$11.50, Suffolk \$11.00.

FOR ELECTORAL FUSION.

The Executive Committee Declares For Electoral Fusion With The Populists.

Many of the Leading Politicians Deem it the Thing to Do to Elect Bryan and Sewall—There is Much Kicking Against it, But it Will Come Anyway—Republicans Are Badly Out of Line. RALEIGH, Aug. 4.—The past week was one full of political surprises. Had a person been told July 15th that the Democratic State committee would have practically repudiated the candidate for the Vice Presidency by offering half the North Carolina electoral vote to the Populist nominee, there would have been contemptuous ridicule. But this has all happened. There are newspapers which declare that the sentiment of the rank and file of the Democratic party is favorable to what has been done. E. C. B. Dunningfield declared in a speech before the committee that both Populist and Democrat demanded cooperation. Ex State Chairman F. M. Simmons told me that it was not worth while for anyone to attempt to check this movement; that the people were bent upon cooperating for silver.

But there is a storm of indignant protests and hundreds of Democrats have been heard to declare that the party has lost more than it has gained by this proposal for fusion. The times are out of joint, they declare, and the Democratic party, they assert, has lost at one sweep its backbone and its identity. They also argue that if there must needs be fusion why it is on the electoral ticket and not on the State ticket. They regard the latter as of far more importance. But the prevailing opinion was that it had not the authority to take down and put on the State ticket. It would be interesting to know how it decided that it had the power to make changes in the electors, the more especially as one of its members said twenty-four hours before its action that nothing could be or must be done until Mr. Bryan and National chairman Jones had spoken.

The Farmers' Alliance meets August 10th, at Hillsboro. The editor of the official organ does not appear to be in line with the Populists, and attacks the latter's State committee for not changing the date of its convention from Aug. 13th as requested, in order that it should not conflict with the Alliance meeting. D. L. Russell is out of spirits. He speaks rather indefinitely even when he declares neither he nor the McKinley electors will come down or be taken down. Some Republicans declare that if Russell should come down their party would call a convention and put up another man. H. L. Grant and G. Z. French, two of the Republican leaders, say that the straight Republican ticket will stand. They express amazement and disgust at the action of James H. Young, colored, member of the Republican State committee, in declaring for Bryan and Watson.

But a shake up of some kind in the Republican party seems imminent. There is some tall story telling going on. One Republican declares 40,000 negroes will not vote for McKinley, others declare that the negro vote is as solid as a wall. Who is right? Democrats believe that the negro vote is solid. They do not give the anti-Russell negro voting element a voting strength of over 25,000 at the outside. The odds are against a joint canvass this year and it is better that there should be none. There are plenty of people who could never see the reason why gubernatorial candidates should travel over the State and abuse each other. It is a backwoods idea, anyway, this joint canvass business.

The meeting of the Democratic State committee must have been dramatic in the extreme. Paul B. Means was as usual a storm centre. He demanded to know what electors would agree to come down. Three rose and said they were ready to do so if the committee said the word. This declaration was loudly applauded by the 29 members of the committee who opposed Means. So when a vote came only S. J. Pemberton, Gallert, of Rutherford; H. C. Bourne of Edgecombe, and Lee of Person. Means became angry presently and made a threat to make public the proceedings of the committee. Then Joe Luinghouse, of Beaufort county; "read the riot act" to him and there was a scene.

The broad statement was made that T. W. Mason, B. F. Aycock and G. H. Brown, Democratic candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer, and Associate Justice, had expressed a willingness to come down so Populists could be put up, if the party thought best. But Maj. J. W. Wilson, as a special friend of Capt. Mason, denies that the latter ever said he would come down for a Populist. Mr. Aycock tells me he never offered to come down; that if the committee asked him to come down he would do so. Those on the inside in politics say the most astute Democrat in the State is Judge A. C. Avery. His opinion, it is alleged, is more valued than that of any other man. Clement Manley, the new State chairman, is very astute, but lacks experience in politics on a large scale.

The views of Populists on the situation conflict widely. Harry Skinner, for instance, declares that the Populists are masters of the situation, while Buck Kitchen says it is the Democrats who are masters. But since the action of the Democratic State committee in declaring for fusion there are plenty of Democrats who say that Senator Butler is in absolute command of the situation. Friday night and again Saturday Chairman Manly called on Chairman Butler and conferred concerning terms of fusion electorally. It was a proud moment for Butler, who dearly loves power. Last week a queer movement was begun. A. W. Guthrie, the man whom Senator Butler has long favored for Governor. Baptists took up a statement made by the late Dr. Pritchard, that Guthrie had said that the Baptists were the enemies of their God and their country. The announcement was made that if Guthrie was nominated there would be some heavy shelling. Senator Butler quickly came to the rescue, and said he had made the same statement as Guthrie. All this grows out of the fight against the gubernatorial election. Guthrie and Butler oppose that fight. Some Baptists say the contest will be carried into the nomination and election of mem-

bers of the Legislature, but others declare neither the Republicans nor Populists will be willing to take any notice of the matter in selecting candidates. Speaking of Guthrie, the assertion is made that it is Butler's purpose to make him Populist State chairman. Butler is now both National and State chairman, and under the State law must give up the latter office. Butler would under the new arrangement fully control the party in the State. The Republican who spoke of this matter said Guthrie was being put up high, so as to make his giving up the gubernatorial nomination appear the greater concession.

A great deal has been said about the strange yet extremely public action of the Populists in nominating the Vice-President before the President: Butler got credit for this, but the secretary, Hal. Ayer, Populist State secretary. The reason is given that the Populists distrust Bryan and wanted Watson as sentinel or guard.

Spier Whitaker, who himself greatly desires the Populist nomination for Governor, declares that the only way the Democrats can get the Populists is by giving the latter the Governor.

The Republican State committee meets Aug. 11. It too will be prepared to make the Populists some big proposition. Such R.-publicans as Loge Harris declare for offering as the electors and also pledging the party to vote for Bryan and Watson. Such Republicans as French and Grant say that Harris represents nobody but the traders in the party. They ridicule Harris for his assertion that Bryan will sweep this State and will get not less than 168,000 votes out of 305,000.

The Republicans are extremely anxious to get control of the Legislature. They say so frankly, and that they and the Populists will surely fuse on the State ticket, "not for principle but for policy." Such a statement may perhaps not set well with the consciences of the Populists. Some of the Populists more or less vaguely hint at a deal with the Democrats on Congressmen, the Populists taking Skinner in the first, Cy. Thompson in the third, Strow in the fourth and Martin in the sixth. Democrats confess that a Congressional deal is a hard one to make. Particularly would they hate to take down Ed. Pou in the fourth district. An ex-chairman of the Democratic party and a member of the Republican State committee, both declare with equal frankness that the one thing the Populists can't face this year is having their vote counted separately. This means nothing more nor less than that the Populists have not the strength they boast of and that they want to hold the balance of power. This being true, does not the declaration of the Democratic ex-chairman seem prophetic? "If a deal with the Populists is made now we will have to make others. It is strange that just as our people have the Populists in such a position they can absorb them or divide their vote, we bring up this fusion business."

The campaign committee is J. H. Pon, J. S. Carr, T. M. Simmons and E. C. Smith.

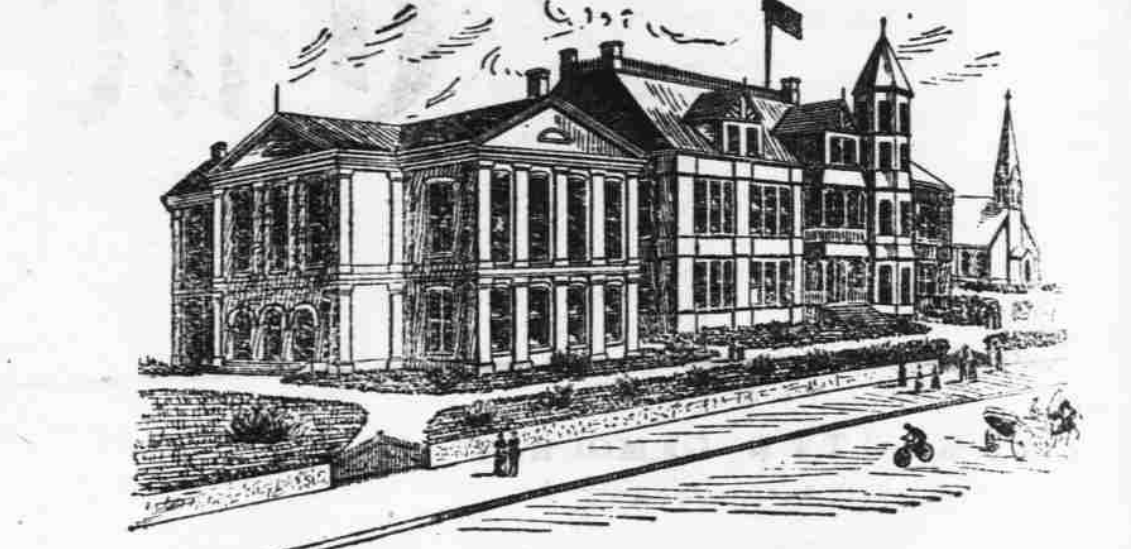
IS ESTHER WAKE A MYTH?

Dr. Kemp P. Battle Wants to Know if There Are Any New York Traditions of Her. The following communication appears in the New York Evening Post, of July 31st: To the Editor of the Evening Post:

Sir: Joseph S. Sewall Jones, in his "Defense of North Carolina," states that the appropriation for Governor Tryon's costly "Ladies" was secured largely by the flatteries of the beautiful sister of "Lady" Tryon, Esther Wake, and that the county of Wake, in which is the capital, was named in her honor. Most of the old inhabitants of Newbern, which was, under Tryon, the seat of government, think that this tradition is true. On the other hand, William Gaston, a citizen of Newbern, one of the ablest judges of the Supreme Court our State has had, believed that there was no such person: He stated that he had often talked with his mother about the Tryon household, with whom she was well acquainted, and that she never mentioned Miss Esther. A Newbern tradition in regard to her seems to negative the story of her influencing the votes of the colonial legislators. This is that "Lady" Tryon taught her sister an erect carriage by fastening a pointed stick under her chin. The subject of such heroic persuasion to good manners could hardly have been a persuader of men.

The present head of the house of Tryon, Richard Tryon, Esq., and the head of the house of Wake, Sir Howard Wake, a descendant of Howard Wake of the time of William the Conqueror, have been applied to for information, but neither is able to furnish any. It occurs to me that if "Lady" Tryon had a sister in North Carolina, they must have been together in New York, when Governor Tryon was transferred to that State. If so, it seems probable that some of the old families may have contemporaneous letters describing the members of the gubernatorial household, which may throw light on the interesting question that forms the leading of this letter. KEMP P. BATTLE, Chapel Hill, N. C., July 23d.

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SCHADE RESCUES A MAN.

MANSFIELD COMES NEAR DROWNING.

The Two Cyclists Struggle in the Water—Schade and a Life Preserver Save the Washington Rider from a Watery Grave. Charlotte Observer. Messrs. E. L. Mansfield, of Washington, and Fred Schade, while bathing in the pool at Latta Park, Saturday morning, about 11 o'clock, went through an exciting experience, which came near ending in a case of drowning. Mr. Mansfield, who came to Charlotte from Washington, accompanied by Mr. Mudd, to attend the races, nearly lost his life. From what could be learned, it seems that the accident came about by a remark made by the boys that Mr. Mansfield could not swim out to the float without wetting his face. He took up the challenge, and forthwith started for the float. Half way out he commenced to laugh and in looking around accidentally turned over, sinking, and getting his mouth and nose full of water. He came up struggling wildly and again sank. The boys were under the impression that he was fooling, but on his next appearance he cried frantically for help and again sank. The men, who were bathing at the time, rushed out of the water instead of going to his help. This left him without one but Schade near him. Schade happened to be on the float at the time, watching and laughing at Mansfield. As soon as he saw the really dangerous predicament of the latter, he dived out towards him, being, by the way an expert swimmer. With a few steady strokes he was by the spot where his friend had sunk, waiting for him to come up. Mansfield came up and grabbed Schade with the clutch of a drowning man around the neck. They both went down together. By this time Mr. Mudd and the rest of the crowd were thoroughly frightened. Schade was calling for assistance. George, the keeper of the bath-house, got a rope, which he threw toward the sinking men. It was apparent that if this failed both were gone. Just as they sank for the fifth or sixth time Mansfield released his hold, and Schade swam for the life preserver, got it and threw it to Mansfield. The men at the other end, thinking Mansfield had lost the rope, pulled, and in their eagerness it was torn from his grasp. Schade again went for the cork jacket and brought it back where the man had sunk. It emed fully 30 seconds before he again, for the last time, came up. This time Schade grabbed him, threw the jacket into his arms, and the latter grasped the same in an awful grip, was forthwith hauled in. But for the prompt assistance of the colored man in charge, who threw the rope, both of the men would have been drowned, as the rest of the crowd were so frightened that they were unable to render any assistance.

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN. A Brief Sketch of the New President of the University.

Charlotte Observer. Edwin Anderson Alderman was born in Wilmington, N. C., May 15, 1861. He was prepared for college at Bethel Military Academy near Warrenton, Va. He entered the University of North Carolina in 1878 and graduated in 1882, receiving special honors in Latin and English literature and winning the Willie P. Magum medal for oratory. He was principal of the Goldsboro High School from 1882-'8; Superintendent of the Goldsboro graded schools from 1889-'0; president of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly from 1888-'9; superintendent of the Asheville and Newton Normal School from 1885-'8; From 1889-'92 as State Institute conductor he made an educational campaign of the entire State in the interest of public education, the training of teachers and the establishment of the Normal and Industrial School. He was professor of history and literature in the Normal and Industrial School from 1892-'3; a member and secretary of the board of visitors to West Point Military Academy in 1893; professor of pedagogy in the University of North Carolina from 1893-'6; superintendent of the University Summer School, 1894-'5; honorary member of the Maryland Historical Society and member of the National Educational Association; author of the "Life of William Hooper" and "A Brief History of North Carolina." He has been a contributor to various periodicals and a lecturer on educational and historical subjects. He was married in 1886 to Miss Emma Graves, daughter of the late Ralph H. Graves, Sr. and sister of the late Ralph H. Graves, Jr., both of whom were distinguished professors of mathematics at the University of North Carolina. She too, died this spring and joined the late and brother who had served so faithfully in the great institution over which her talented husband is now called to preside.

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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 this market. Try one. We are agents for the genuine COLUMBUS BUGGIES.

On Charlotte Fertilizers.

We are again headquarters. Having the agency for that immense concern, The Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer Co., we are prepared to make best prices, quality considered, on any firm. The immense trade on our Charlotte Fertilizers is proof of their high grade and good results. We have hundreds of testimonials gladly furnished us by those who have used the Charlotte Fertilizers and having used them, were well fitted. Call and see us at 25 S. College Street.