

The Charlotte Democrat.

THIS PAPER IS 44 YEARS OLD

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1896.

VOLUME XLIV—NUMBER 2565

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Office 7 West Trade St.
Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Apr 3, 1896

DR. E. P. KEERANS,
Dentist,
Office—7 West Trade St., Charlotte N. C.
Nov 2, 1894

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law
Office, Nos. 14 and 16 Law Building.
July 6, 1895

OSBORNE, MAXWELL & KEERANS,
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Office 1 and 3 Law Building.
Oct 29, 1895

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Office No. 12 Law Building.

DRS. M. A. & C. A. BLAND
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No. 21 North Tryon St.
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No better preparation can be made for the hair than

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It keeps the Hair and Scalp in perfect condition all the time. Trial size 25 cents.

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If you want to look nice, send your

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We have the best laundry in North Carolina, and guarantee you strictly first-class work.

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Don't you want a good watch. If so come to the

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Don't you think
You have been promising your wife long enough to buy her A NEW STOVE? There



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WE HAVE THEM AT ALL PRICES.

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May 10, 1895.

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TOMMIE SLICK: THE LIFE OF A COUNTRY LAD,

HOW TOMMIE SLICK WAS BROUGHT UP—HIS SURROUNDINGS ETC.—A BAD BOY TO BEGIN WITH—HE TROUBLES HIS OLD SCHOOL-TEACHER FROM THE START.

CHAPTER I.
TOMMIE SLICK'S SCHOOL DAYS.
In about the year 1863 there was born a monstrously peculiar lad in or near Charlotte. His parents were good honest trustworthy people. His father was a farmer of no mean degree. His mother was born and raised in the country. The boy was named Tommie Slick and a slick boy he was, too. From boyhood up he was a study to those who came in contact with him. In appearance he was as ugly as a boy could be. His nose was large and his lips thick. His mouth hung open continually and he wore a broad grin on his face all the time. But in body he was especially well made. He had broad shoulders and strong arms. His legs were like black-jack posts. When the boys of the neighborhood spoke of Tommie Slick they said he was a hard-knock nut. Truly he was. He grinned so much that all the boys asked him if his dog was dead. He always answered in a polite manner by continuing to grin and say nothing.

Tommie Slick's home, when a boy, was a beautiful place. His father owned many acres of fine farming lands. And in the center of them was a large old-time dwelling-house, that had stood for years, was surrounded by a beautiful grove of oaks. Near the house was a well of the best and purest water to be found in the country. A few hundred yards away stood an old log house that was large and roomy. When Tommie Slick was a baby the lot of this barn was filled with mules and horses by day and with cows and sheep by night. At night the mules and horses were stabled in the cow-house and the sheep in the pen. The lot of the lot Tommie, from the time he could walk, had full sway in the barn yard. He was the only boy for a few years and his life to him was royal. When his legs were long enough to straddle a horse he learned to ride. The proudest time of his life was the day on which his father brought him back a little saddle from Charlotte. Life to him was sweet and simple. He rode the horses and twisted the fence; he ran the cats with hounds; he tied buckets to the dogs' tails; he made his grand mother's life a misery. Tom's grandmother was a good old lady and she loved Tom. At night, Tom slept with her. On Sundays she dressed him for church, then saddled her horse, put Tommie on behind her and off she would go to the family church. Tom, boy like, was pleased with this often times. He wanted to be in the saddle. At church he sat by his grand-mother and during the sermon. The sermon was not like those of today, short and quick, but they were long and linked. No matter to Tommie, he had to hear them through every Sunday. To this day he dislikes the old, tall, rawboned preacher that stood in the pulpit so long at a time. But Tom was in it Sunday afternoons. After reading his chapter in the Bible without knowing what he read, would put out to the negro cabin to tell ghost stories for an hour or two. That night he raved, cried and jumped in his sleep. He would dream about the ghosts. His grand-mother would wake him and start him over again. But soon he would be at it again.

But Tommie slick carried out. He grew on at a rapid rate. At the age of six he started to school. The old school-house the boy remembers to this day. It was made of logs and the seats were planks with pegs in them. The teacher was a little old dried up chap with a mighty beard and his legs bent. But he was no soft snap, by any means. He had no notice at the school teaching business. There was nothing in books that he had not mastered. He knew Greek, Latin, French, German and Portuguese; he knew Geology, Astronomy, Calculus, and the like. He not only knew them, but he could tell his pupils about them.

The school-house was large and ample in one end was the teacher's rostrum. On the other end were two black boards. In one corner of this end, the teacher kept his dinner bucket and in the other he had about four hickories. There is where the trouble came in. Those hickories were not there for show. To look at the points, worn to frazzles, would prove that. In the morning early the teacher could be seen in the distance coming like the woods were on fire behind him. The nearer he came the less noise the pupils would make. All had to be hard at work when the boss came or those hickories would be used freely. In the school-house the teacher would shoot, and ring the bell. Sometimes he came hot. Something had gone wrong at home and the boys and girls might look out that day. The largest boy or the largest girl was in as much danger of a good licking as the smaller boys and girls. The little teacher had said in his g'zard. He would have fought a circle aw.

But the morning on which Tommie Slick entered school this bright teacher saw trouble ahead. Stange to say, but it is true, that morning there settled a dark cloud over the community. It was so dark for a

Sick till next morning. The boys had turned Tom on the way home that the teacher was terribly mad over his rash deed. That was the first time Tom had ever thought of the teacher blowing it. He began to think seriously over the matter. He was equal to the occasion. Bright and early next morning, before school had taken up, the teacher was sitting on the rostrum leaning back in his easy chair. Tom walked in and went straight up to him, extended his hand and said: "Mr. — will you have some candy?" The teacher saw the scheme and took the candy. Tom had scored a victory.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK]
ATKINSON'S MAJORITY 35,000.

Legislature Almost Solidly Democratic—Populist Claims of Fraud.
ATLANTA, Ga., Oct 8—Advice received in Atlanta up to midnight from combined official and unofficial sources fix the total Democratic majority at 35,129. This estimate is based upon the vote for Atkinson for Governor, which is in many cases less than that cast for the other State officials. It is not believed that the final returns will materially change this estimate. The Legislature is almost solidly Democratic in both branches, insuring practically the unanimous election of ex-Speaker Crisp to the Senate to succeed Senator Gordon.

Two constitutional amendments were voted on and both were carried overwhelmingly. One is to provide for the increase of the Supreme Court from three to six justices and to provide for their election by the people. The other is to make the State School Commissioner elective.

The official returns from McDuffie county, the home of Thomas E. Watson, show that the Populists have carried it by 504 majority. Seaborn Wright, the Populist candidate for Governor, carries his home county, Glynn—a former Democratic stronghold—by 200 majority.

Cobb county, the home of Democratic Chairman Clay, reported last night a 800 Democratic majority, showing only 590 Democratic majority this afternoon.

Populist Chairman Cunningham received telegrams this morning from the four counties of Marion, Hart, Glascock and Taylor, all of which were reported to have gone Democratic last night, claiming them for the Populists, with a net gain of 650 over the estimated Democratic majority. Chairman Cunningham said at 11 o'clock that Wright, Populist candidate for Governor, was elected, with the rest of the State ticket Democratic.

POPULIST CHARGE FRAUD.
Populist State Chairman Cunningham to-day gave out the following statement: "The Democratic estimate given out by the morning papers was evidently well padded for the purpose of 'looking' the returns under the claim of an increased majority. This is thoroughly demonstrated by semi-official reports received by me up to this hour, at 12 o'clock noon. My inspectors have returned that only of complete returns that should be wired me. Hence, we will not receive any returns until this afternoon and night. Nine counties have reported, showing a Democratic loss of 1,150 from figures given out by Democratic morning papers. At this ratio, Atkinson's majority could not be over 20,000; but as the Populist count is not yet reported, we cannot be sure that the Democratic boards illegally throw out Populist precincts, as has been done heretofore.

"A partisan registration law has been used as a tremendous instrument of fraud. Copies of the lists were refused Populists in nearly every county, and bogus and 'doctored' lists sent to Populist precincts, thereby disfranchising some instances 20 or 30 per cent of the legal Populist voters. The reports show the negroes voted solidly for us in nearly every county. I confidently believe Wright is elected on a fair count of the votes cast, in spite of the tremendous frauds."
JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM,
Chairman Populist Executive Committee of Georgia.

CHAIRMAN CLAY'S CLAIM.
The following is from A. S. Clay, chairman of the Democratic Executive committee: "Georgia has gone Democratic by 40,000 majority. Gov. Atkinson rejected by at least 40,000 majority over the combined opposition. The rest of the State ticket is elected by over 45,000 majority."

"The G. N. A. Assembly is composed of 175 members of the House and 44 Senators. The Populists have elected 22 members of the House and 4 Senators, and the Republicans have elected 2 members of the House and 1 Senator. The Democrats elected 39 Senators and 131 Representatives. This is approximately correct."

"Georgia will give Bryan and Sewall majority over the combined opposition, and will elect all the Democratic nominees for Congress."
A. S. CLAY,
Chairman Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia.

THE COUNTRY'S CONDITION

WHAT DUN & CO. AND BRADSTREETS HAVE TO SAY.

Better Conditions Have Appeared as is Shown by a Larger Employment of Labor—The Election Shows Things Uncertain—New York, Oct. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-morrow in their Weekly Review of Trade:

Distinctly better conditions have appeared of late and are reflected in somewhat larger employment of labor, in large transactions and in continued buying of materials for manufacture. A great part of the change is due to those resistless laws of supply and demand, which take what where it is wanted and go where it is wanted. India is waiting for cargoes of wheat on the way from the Pacific States, just as Australia and South Africa were not long ago. The surplus usually available from India disappears, and the surplus from Russia and European countries is reduced, according to late estimates, 75,000,000 bushels. Happily this country has a supply which official accounts have not correctly measured, if actual movements do not greatly mislead.

The feature of large importance, too is the usually heavy foreign demand for corn, which is a rarely failing sign of deficient crops abroad, where other grains are used instead when wheat becomes scarce and dear. The outward movement of money to the interior has been \$4,000,000 for the week, and little is doing in commercial loans, with rates about one-half per cent higher than a week ago. Failures for the week were 236 in the United States against 238 last year, and 46 in Canada against 52 last year.

WHAT BRADSTREETS SAYS.
New York, Oct. 9.—Bradstreet to-morrow will say:

Cold weather continuing heavy receipts of cotton and wheat, and other influences have stimulated the demand for staple goods at various points, but the volume of trade remains moderate, without material change from a week ago. The tendency at some centers is to a smaller volume of trade, but the general outlook is for an improved demand after the election. Except in the cotton and wheat regions, mercantile collections continue unsatisfactory. Trade improvement is reported from Atlanta, Augusta, Charleston, Birmingham, Ala., New Orleans, and Texas cities. Print cloths are lower, as are cotton, sugar and wool. The recent advance in wheat is firmly held, as is that of iron and steel. Some varieties of pig iron have advanced 25 cents per ton. Higher quotations have been made for wheat flour, Indian corn, pork, lard, coffee, petroleum, and leather. Bank clearings, throughout the United States aggregated \$1,059,000,000 this week, 18 per cent more than last week, but corresponding week one year ago. A further decline in exchange the gold importation point has resulted in renewed engagements of gold in London, amounting to about \$4,000,000. Some further amounts may also have been taken in Paris. Silver has declined on decreased Indian demand. September gross railway earnings make a better showing than those for last August, although both show smaller totals than in the corresponding periods a year ago. The best showing was made in the South and Southwest, the coal and trunk lines. Decreases are found in returns from the Granger, Central Western and Pacific roads. There are 291 business failures reported in the United States this week, a decline of 34 as compared with last week, but an increase of 17 as compared with the first week in October, 1895.

MR. HOFFMANN ENDORSED.
His Management of the Carolina Central Complimented.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 8—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the C. C. Railroad, which is a part of the Seaboard Air Line system, was held here to-day. President Hoffman and Vice President St. John and Treasurer Sharp were among those present. The old board of directors were re-elected with the exception of Geo. H. Moore, Baltimore, who was chosen in place of Geo. John Gill resigned. The following resolution by Augustus Johnson, of New York, and seconded by G. J. Boney, of Wilmington, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Alarmist reports have recently appeared in the daily press indicating great losses, a grievous mismanagement in the part of the officers of the Seaboard Air Line, and whereas, the official report prepared by the management of the Carolina Central Railroad Company a part of said system, shows a large increase in net earnings over last year, and a large surplus over operating and fixed charges together with many valuable improvements and betterments to roadways, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Carolina Central Railroad Company hereby express their grateful recognition to the management for such increase of earnings and increase of the company's plant and their confidence in the practical wisdom and business capacity of its officers in conducting the affairs of the company.

Fibroid, Ovarian and other tumors, cured without resort to surgery. Send 10 cents for stamps for book. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Assoc. office, Buffalo, N. Y.

"TRILBY'S" AUTHOR DEAD.

GEORGE DU MAURIER SUCCEURS TO HEART AND LUNG TROUBLES.

He Had Been Hovering Between Life and Death For Days—Sketch of the Artist-Writer's Life.

LONDON, Oct. 8—George Du Maurier, the artist and author, who has been suffering for some time with heart and lung troubles, died at 2:30 o'clock this morning. His death was peaceful.

The physicians who attended Du Maurier announce that his heart had been weak for years, and that a fortnight ago this affliction became aggravated by a chill, the effects of which settled upon his lungs.

The voluminous obituary notices in the London papers make no allusion to his alleged remark to a friend that popularity had killed him, which he never expressed himself.

One of Du Maurier's friends, who was present at his death, said: "He died almost as tragically as Sevengill. At the zenith of Trilby's fame Sevengill became a victim of an affection of the heart, and Du Maurier has gone the same way." At the zenith of his popularity the author has succumbed to the popularity which he always suffered, his sufferings being accentuated by the constant accession of exciting incidents in which the closing few months of his life were spent. Checks rained in upon him as his old heart trouble increased. This, complicated by an affection of the lungs, took him off."

A SKETCH OF DU MAURIER.
George Louis Palmella Buseon Du Maurier was the son of a Frenchman, who was born in England, where his parents fled to escape the revolution. The Du Maurier were glass blowers in Anjou. Du Maurier's mother was an English-woman, and the child who was destined to have such an influence on the arts and literature of his time was born in Paris, March 6, 1834, at a little house in the Camps Elysees.

In 1836 Du Maurier's parents took him to Belgium, and when he was five years old the family removed to London, where they lived in a house afterward occupied by Charles Dickens. The elder Du Maurier was evidently of a roving disposition, because he soon moved to England and to Boulogne. At the age of thirteen Du Maurier went to school to a man named Froussard, but he did not distinguish himself, being refused his baccalaureate degree when he was seventeen years of age. His mother was much dismayed at this failure, and shortly afterwards Du Maurier's father wrote for him to come to England, where he was then engaged in scientific pursuits and inventions, and Du Maurier was put as a pupil at the Birbeck chemical laboratory of the University College, where he studied chemistry under Dr. Williamson. He took no interest in his work here, however, and spent almost all of his time drawing caricatures, utilizing his evenings practicing his belief in his own musical powers:

ADOPT ART AS A PROFESSION.
Du Maurier's father died in 1856, and the young man returned to Paris to live with his mother. They were very poor, and the future looked anything but propitious, when the son determined to follow art as a profession. Accordingly, he entered Gleyre's studio, which he has described in "Trilby." His companions were Whistler, Poynter, Lamont, Armstrong, and others.

In 1857 he went to Antwerp Academy, under Van Loric and De Keyser. It was in the studio of the former that Du Maurier suddenly lost the sight of his left eye. He was drawing from a model when he found his vision was affected. The fear of total blindness beset him constantly, but in 1859 a specialist in Düsseldorf said he had no reason to fear losing the sight of the other eye.

In 1860 Du Maurier went to London, telling his mother, who gave him ten pounds to pay his expenses there, that he should never ask her for another penny, a promise he faithfully kept. He lodged in Newman street with Whistler and afterwards moved to Barleis Terrace. He began contributing to Once a Week and Punch, his first drawing in June, 1860, and represented a photographer in the studio. His success as a caricaturist was instantaneous from the outset.

Trustee's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a deed of trust executed by J. R. Evans and wife, to me, dated Sept. 30th, 1895, and registered in the office of the register of deeds of Mecklenburg county, in book 106, page 180, I will sell at public auction at the court house door, in the city of Charlotte, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 27th day of October, 1896, at 11 o'clock m., the property conveyed by said deed of trust, and described as follows: Beginning on South Main street at corner of lot No. 8 and running with the line of said lot parallel with Second street 99 feet, thence parallel with said Main street 47 1/2 feet, to the corner of lot No. 5, thence with the line of said lot parallel with said Second street 99 feet back to said Main street 43 1/2 feet to the beginning, the same being lot No. 4 and a part of the estate conveyed by deed from C. Allison and Samuel Taylor to W. E. McKamey, in 1887, and recorded in the register of deeds' office in book 4, page 9-8. This 17th day of September, 1896.

BREVARD NIXON, Trustee

Trustee's Sale of City Real Estate.

By virtue of the power conferred upon me in a deed of trust executed by J. O. Herring and wife, on the 3rd day of October, 1895, and duly recorded in the register's office for Mecklenburg county in book 94 at page 139, I will sell for cash to the highest bidder at the court house door in the city of Charlotte, at 11 o'clock m., on Monday, the 2nd day of November, 1896, all that lot of land lying and being in Charlotte township, Mecklenburg county, and particularly described as follows: A. Joining the lots of W. J. Smith, J. O. Witherspoon, and others and being located in Ward Number one, square 251 of the city of Charlotte, and fronting 93 feet on North Brewer street (between Clark and 13th) and extending back with that width 195 feet, to J. W. Miller's line, and being a part of lot number 1787, according to Beer's map of said city, and being lot number 8 according to Butler's map of said city.

Said sale is made because of the default in the payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust.

This 1st day of October, 1896.
E. T. CANSLER, Trustee.

Administratrix Notice.

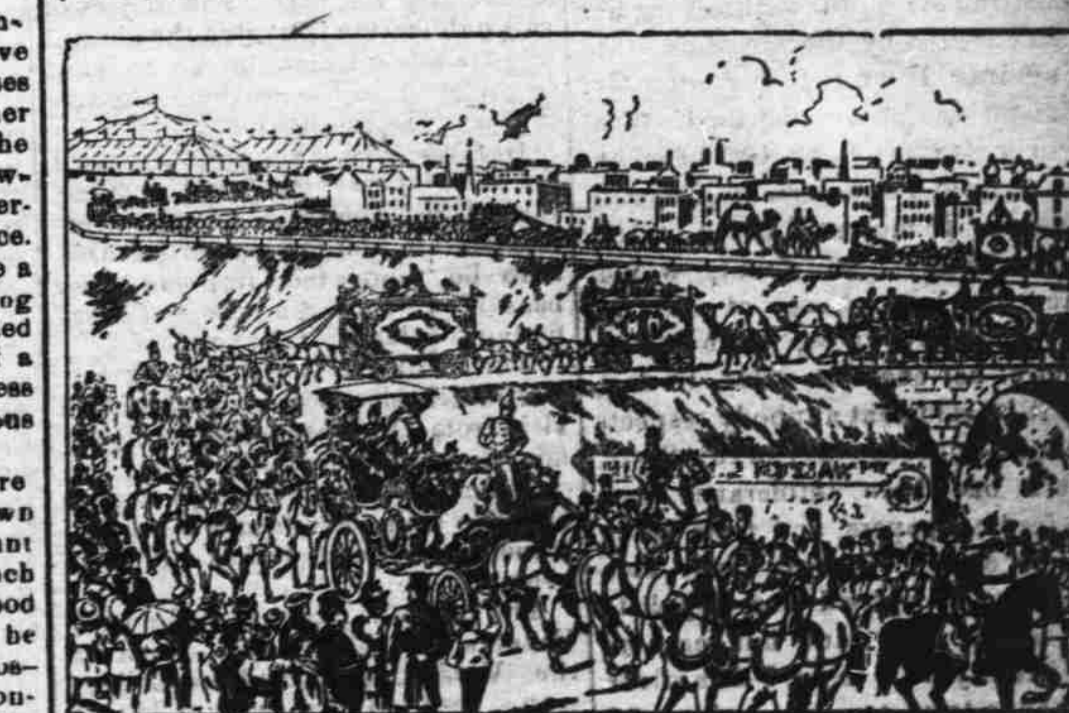
Having this day qualified as administratrix of the estate of James M. Ren, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to me on or before the 10th day of October, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of the recovery thereof. This 6th day of October, 1896.

THELMA D. VEA, Administratrix.

WAIT FOR NOTHING! COMING TO CHARLOTTE! MONDAY, OCT. 26.

On its Own Great Trains, Drawn by its Own Powerful Locomotives. The Biggest, Greatest, Grandest, Mightiest Circus of them all.

WALTER L. MINN'S
3 Ring Circus, 5 Continent Manager, Real Roman Hippodrome and Original European Trained Wild Beast Show in a circular, Steel Barred Ponderous Cage.



The Mighty Bovalapus.

The Ocean's A Wolf Treasure. The most frightful, uncouth, horrible, horn-bearing, cloven-footed denizen of the trackless and treacherous deep. 100 Rightly Renowned, astounding Circus Artists in a 100 Astonishing Acts.

JOHN LOWLOW, America's oldest and best known Singer and Talker on Clowns, appears at each performance.
CANANDAIGUA, the smallest Pony Colt in the world, born August 5th, 1890, weighed 54 pounds, 11 1/2 lbs. in a cup of sugar to end of.