State Library

The Charlotte Democrat.

THIS PAPER IS 44 YEARS OLD] CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1896. VOLUME XLIV—NUMBER 2267

Professional.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
Office 7 West Trade St.
Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Apr 3, 1996

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

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

OSBORNE, MAXWELL & KEERANS,
Attorneys at Law,
Offices 1 and 3 Law Building.
Oct 20, 1895

H. N. PHARR,
Attorney at Law,
Office No. 14 Law Building.

CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
Office No. 12 Law Building.

DRS. M. A. & C. A. BLAND
Dentists.
No. 21 North Tryon St.
Charlotte, N. C.

DR. W. H. WAKEFIELD
Will be in his office at 609 North Tryon street, during October, except on Wednesday and Thursday of each week. His practice is limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

DRS. M'COMBS & GIBBON
Physicians and Surgeons,
Office: No. 21 North Tryon Street.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

No better preparation can be made for the hair than
HUGHES' QUININE
HAIR TONIC.
It keeps the Hair and Scalp in perfect condition all the time Trial size 25 cents.
R. H. Jordan & Co.
Stamp Agency. Prescriptionists. Phone No 7.

If you want to look nice, send your Linen to the
CHARLOTTE STEAM LAUNDRY
We have the best laundry in North Carolina, and guarantee you strictly first-class work.
CHARLOTTE STEAM LAUNDRY.

NOTICE.
Don't you want a good watch. If so come to the
NEW JEWELRY STORE
or anything else you need in the jewelry line call and see us.
GARIBALDI & BRUNS
(Next to Gilreath & Co.'s Shoe Store)

JOHN FARRIOR,
Watchmaker and Jeweler, dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware Special attention given to Fine Watch Repairing. Jan 25, 1895

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

is no excuse for further promise while we are selling them so LOW.
WE HAVE THEM AT
ALL PRICES:
CALL IN AND SEE THEM, EVEN IF YOU Don't want to buy now!——
—A FULL LINE OF RANGES—
Heating Stoves, — and — Kitchen Utensils ☞ Slate and Tin Roofing, Ventilators and Cornices
J. N. McCAUSLAND & CO.,
209 and 211, South Tryon St, Charlotte, N. C.
☞ Mail orders receive prompt attention
May 10, 1895.

E. NYE HUTCHISON,
Fire Insurance,
Offices 16 East Trade St., 4 North Tryon St, up stairs.

FROM HIS SICK BED

The Voice of "Our Cy" Still Heard for People's Cause.

SPEAKS WORDS THAT BURN

WILL PROBABLY SPEAK NO MORE IN THIS CAMPAIGN.

"My Own Voice Cannot Be Raised in Your Hearing, But Let the Voice of This Letter Plead With You."

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:

On the 25th of July, in the city of Raleigh, the Democratic party in convention assembled, called me from its ranks, and told me I must be its candidate for Governor.

I asked no man for the commission. The vote of the convention came to me unsought and unbidden. Many stronger and abler hands might have received the party's banner and carried it to victory. Heeding the earnest solicitations of my life long friends, and hearing the expressed will of that great convention, and being accustomed to obey, I accepted the trust, and with an eager longing to have the honor of being the chief executive of the million and a half and more North Carolinians, whom I esteem as the perfect bloom of the Earth's people, I took my position on the front of the battle deck. Although mindful of the arduous and incessant labors of the campaign to be undertaken, I was not deterred by its promise of unceasing toil, and its manifold exactions, because I have known even from childhood and through all the years of my life that the highest honor that could be attained by a North Carolinian was to obtain the suffrages of the freedom of his native State for this high and responsible office.

As soon as the executive committee of the party was organized, under the direction of that committee, I went into the field as the representative of my party, which has become the strongest champion of the great cause for which the people were themselves contending, and as such representative I was eager to declare to you my fellow citizens, my position upon the all important issues involved in this mighty contest—a contest in which the people are demanding that the control of their government and financial system shall be taken from the money changers of foreign lands and placed into their own hands. In my heart of heart of hearts I knew the winning justice of this noble cause, and loved to support it like a man loves to support the wife and children of his home.

According to the custom esteemed for its usefulness, as well as its antiquity in North Carolina, I desired to meet my opponent, Mr. Russell, in joint debate upon all the questions in this campaign, but he rejected my challenge and declined to stand up in the field with me before the people. A joint discussion with me was sought by Major Guthrie of the People's party. I cheerfully accepted the request, and after filling some appointments of my own, we entered together on a canvass of some of the western counties. By mutual agreement we parted at Wilkesboro, and I continued my regular appointments through the State. From exposure and fatigue I have been stricken down with sickness, and am now confined to my home. Though much improved and feeling myself growing stronger I am advised that I may not be able to again enter the campaign. Fearing that this may be true, I write this letter that the voters in those sections of North Carolina that I have not been able to reach may know that my heart is with them; that I wish I was able to speak to them in every county in the State to ask their suffrages for the great party that has presented my name for consideration, and to meet the people face to face and talk with them in regard to their necessities and the policy of the government. There has been no time since the establishment of our government when issues have been presented for the consideration of the plain people of the land which more strongly involve their rights, their liberties and their homes. In 1892 as a delegate from North Carolina to the Chicago convention, I stood for a platform, the main issue wherein should be for the restoration of silver by this government as a money of final redemption at the ratio last in use by us. At that convention a platform was adopted which to my plain understanding looked to the rejection of the single gold standard by this country, and to the remonetization of silver as a circulating medium in all the channels of trade. If the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act was a "cowardly makeshift," as the party platform expressly declared, I supposed and trusted that any honest man standing upon this declaration of principles would see to the administration of a policy which honestly and truthfully carried them out. I opposed the nomination of Mr. Cleveland because I did not believe that he was in sympathy with my idea of the plain meaning of the platform, but I was delighted to sustain my party by my vote and voice, because I hoped from his administration a faithful discharge of the duties and trust reposed in it, and because I know that from the Democratic party alone would finally come relief to the distressed and impoverished people, daily growing poorer and poorer while the privileged classes favored by unjust laws were daily growing richer and richer. Our hopes were disappointed. In 1896 I attended another convention of the same great party in the same city. It was with a thrill of delight and hope that I witnessed the adoption of a platform which was no longer a subject of doubtful construction, but a platform presenting the great needs of the American people, and I beheld with joy the nomination of candidates upon that platform whose very lives embodied the principles of the platform itself.

It was my most heartfelt wish to present to the good people of North Carolina my views on these great issues presented by the Democratic party to the American people, and to speak to them of the burdens which they have borne so long and patiently, and to rejoice with them in the glad hopes of returning life and prosperity; to explain to them the income tax, by which the rich should bear their proper burden of taxation, and to urge that men holding property exempted from any direct taxation should contribute to the support of the government by a just and proportionate tax upon their incomes. This measure adopted by a Democratic Congress was declared unconstitutional by a court which was forced, in order to arrive at its conclusion, to overthrow the decision of the greatest legal minds that have adorned the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States for the last one hundred years. This and many questions presented by the State and national platforms I wished to present to you. I desired above all things to speak to the people of the trusts and unlawful combinations which were threatening the destruction of the commerce and business of the country—combinations of men by which the very necessities of life were placed under their absolute control to be dealt out to the consumer at prices fixed by illegal means, and under the operations of which small dealers with limited capital are being driven from business. The business of others is being controlled within channels directed by the trusts. The prices of raw materials in the hands of the original producers are fixed by these trusts and combinations at or below the cost of production, and then in turn these same raw materials, when manufactured, are sold by these organizations at the prices fixed by them and thus to a great extent has all competition in the purchase of raw materials and in the sale of manufactured products been destroyed. Mark Hanna is the apotheosis of these trusts and combines, and his cunning fingers are touching every button and every spring in his reach, and dropping his money into all the open slots, large or small through all this land.

In my speech to the July convention, I declared then that the situation tendered the issue as to whether the people should be left free to exercise their own choice, or whether the power of Hannaism would not in a stealthy and deceptive manner hoodwink them through trusted leaders and endeavor to defeat their aims.

My declaration has been verified, for Hannaism has entered the rooms of our opposing committees in nation, State, county and township, and has at least beclouded the minds of our opponents, and thwarted them in their expressed purpose to see the people united in securing the control of their financial system, which they so much desire.

Bryan, like the Chevalier Bayard, approaches like grey-hound, defends himself like the lion, and like the wolf, retreats only with his face towards his foes.

Hanna carries a dark lantern.

I should feel my fellow citizens, in my present weakness a great despair if I thought that these vital questions were to be presented to you by me alone; if I felt that the issues of this battle devolved upon any man and that man was myself, but I feel that the cause is above any one man or set of men. It is the cause of people. They know their needs. The plain people of the land have studied out these questions for themselves. They have felt penury and want. Into the homes of the professional man and merchant have come the shadows of want and poverty. By the fireside of the farmer and tiller of the soil creep in the despairing thoughts that his labor and the product of his toil bring him no return. Into the cottage of the mechanic and labor rises the pale face of hunger and misery. The people need no messenger to bear to them the story of their present condition, or to tell them the history of legislation which has brought ruin and disaster to their business, and which is constantly and ever increasing with each day that follows the night. Nor need the people be told the cause. Necessity has made them study, and they have found out for themselves the terrible cause. They found it in legislation which struck down half of the money of the country, thus doubling in value the other half which was found in the coffers of the rich. I wanted above all, my fellow citizens, to enter every county in North Carolina and see you personally that I might know you and that you might know me, that in the administration of the responsible duties of Governor of North Carolina, I could represent the interest of every section, knowing no man above another, but doing justice to all. And now from my bed of sickness I send you my greeting, and the full assurance that if I send you my greeting, and the full assurance that if I should be by your suffrages elevated to the high position for which the Democratic party has presented me as its, I would ask no greater honor than to so administer the duties of my high office that my conduct would meet with the approval of you all.

I write to you because I cannot come to speak to you. I would that every letter in every word of this might be a tongue to shout in your ears the warning that comes from the surging depths of these anxious days; a warning against the blow to the liberty of the masses of the people that threatens us in the clenched fist of Mark Hanna. My own voice cannot now be raised in your hearing, but let the voice of this letter plead with you, not for myself, but for my name on the ticket and for the names of my comrades—not for myself or for them for our own sakes, but for us and our names only because the cause we represent is the righteous cause of a righteous, long-suffering people—yourselves—who cry for deliverance and who yearn not for "the purple and the gold of the palace," but who seek only to dwell, as their fathers intended they should—"under their own vine and fig tree, where none dare to molest or make afraid." C. B. WATSON.

CARLISLE ROTTEN-EGGED.

Three Stale Eggs Thrown at Him in the Hall and a Lighted Cigar in His Face as He Stepped Out.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23—The egg-throwing episode at the Carlisle meeting at Covington, is about as stated in last night's dispatches.

As the Secretary stepped to the front of the stage to address an audience of his towns-people, two stale eggs were hurled from the rear of the hall One struck the chandelier in the centre of the hall. The other struck near Major Rhinock, who, with his wife and two other ladies, occupied seats in the front row.

A couple of minutes later another egg was thrown which struck the lower part of the stage. Probably not more than a dozen persons in the hall knew that the eggs had been thrown. Chief of Police Pugh, who was present, made an unsuccessful effort to discover the person who threw the eggs.

The only attempt at violence was made by a man named Fagin, a plasterer, who, unable to get in the hall, had remained outside. As Mr. Carlisle came of the hall Fagin instantly threw a lighted cigar at him striking him in the face. Fagin then stooped as if to pick up something in the street and throw it, but an officer seized the man and marched him to police headquarters.

Mr. Carlisle departed this afternoon for Bowling Green, his next appointment.

PROTECTION ASSURED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23—The following, signed by Geo. M Davie, chairman of the National State central committee, and fifty other leading citizens, Democrats and Republicans, including Mayor Todd, has been sent to Carlisle at Covington: "You will have such complete protection against insult and so grand an ovation when you arrive at Louisville as will forever wipe out the attempt of last night to destroy free speech and dishonor the fair name of Kentucky."

Mayor Todd, who is a Republican, this afternoon sent the following to Mr. Carlisle: "I was mortified to learn of the outrageous conduct at your speaking at Covington. It was not done by your fellow citizens. A company of ruffians imported from other States offered you the insult. In this connection I wish to assure you that on your visit to Louisville you will be accorded every protection for free speech.

"GEORGE D. TODD."

The Record of Princeton.

Baltimore News.

One can well understand the enthusiasm of the thousands of alumni and visitors that throng the campus and the halls of Old Nassau this week. The record of Princeton has been so famous, her services to the country so many and so meritorious that the recognition of her greatness cannot be too pronounced or two wide spread. Between seven and eight thousand students have gone forth from her portals, of whom over half are still living. Her alumni have accepted the most distinguished positions in the country, from President of the United States down. The graduates of Princeton are famous for the patriotic services which they have rendered from the time of the revolution to the present day.

"Don't 'Phale' to be There."

So the young girl wrote to her lover by way of postscript to an invitation. "I'll be there" he said to himself, "for there is no such word as 'phale' in my dictionary.' Mothers do not fail in your duty to your daughters. Many a girl's health is imperiled by functional irregularities, at her critical period of life. That is the time to take a brief self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It purifies and enrichens the blood, gives health activity to the kidneys, stomach, bowles and other organs and ensures robust health. For nursing mothers and debilitated run-down women generally, it is the most reliable restorative tonic and most soothing nervine known. To those about to become mothers it is a priceless boon, for it lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens labor, promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child and shortons the period of confinement.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

EX-SPEAKER C. F. CRISP DEAD.

A Distinguished Georgian Gone.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct 23—Honorable Charles Frederick Crisp, Speaker of the Fift first and the Fifty-second Congresses, died at Holmes' Sanitarium here at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon. A paroxysm of pain in the heart preceded death, the paroxysm probably resulting from a rupture of the heart, as the result of a fatty degeneration.

Judge Crisp came to Atlanta six weeks ago for treatment. He was suffering from a typical case of malarial fever, which had developed at his home in Americus. He spent June, July and a part of August in the Mountains of North Coralina and Tennessee. His return to the middle of Georgia during the very hottest period of the summer developed the fever. After a week's treatment by Drs. Holmes and Davis, the fever disappeared and the judge improved slowly. Last week he was out driving several times and he was getting stronger until Sunday night when he was attacted with symptoms of his old trouble pneumonia. Dr J. S. Todd was called in and on Tuesday the congestion of the lungs had disappeared but the patient was so weak that Mrs. Crisp telegraphed for her children and all came the next day. On Wednesday and yesterday Judge Crisp's condition improved, but he received no callers. His family was hopeful until 10 o'clock last night, when he had a paroxysm of pain near the heart. At midnight there was another porozysm and they continued at intervals all through the forenoon. He suffered intense pain, but was conscious up to the very last. At 1:30 his son Charles F. Crisp, Jr., and his younger brother and sisters, went across the street to the hotel for luch, Mrs. Crisp remaining with her husband. At 1:40 the pain reappeared. A messenger was sent for the children. They came rapidly and just in time to get some last glances of recognition.

Judge Crisp did not speak, dying within five minutes of the last attack All of his children were with him, and although they had been warned by the physicians that death might come at any moment, when it did come it was tragic in its suddenness.

Governor Atkinson was his last visitor, having called on Sunday, when he and the judge chatted for an hour on current topics Judge Crisp was keenly interested in politics until the last he opposed fusion with the Populists and charged Governor Atkinson to defeat it if he possibly could in Georgia.

Judge Crisp was one of the leaders of the silver movement in Georgia, and on that issue the State overwhelmingly indorsed him for the United States Senate to which he would have been elected unanimously by the legislature: There would have been practically no opposition to him for the Senate. His death at this time complicates the matter and will lead to a bitter fight for the senatorship. Perhaps other offices will be involved, too. Judge Crisp declined to consent for renomination to the House.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed, but the body will lie in state at the capitol to-morrow and an address will be delivered by Governor Atkinson and citizens of the congressional district which he represented.

The announcement of Judge Crisp's death was telegraphed to Thomas B Reed, of Portland Me., to sergeant at arms of the House of Representative, it being customary to notify the officers of the death of any members of the House during recess in order that the proper congressional escort may be appointed Up to a late hour tonight no response had been received from either of these gentlemen, Many telegrams of sympathy were recived by Mrs Crisp to-night from prominent persons. Secretary Lamont was one of the first to send a message.

At 6 o'clock Governor Atkinson and some others met in conference and made arrangements for the funeral. At their request the family consented to the remains lying at the State capitol. It was the wish of the citizens of Atlanta that the body be kept at the capitol under military guard over Sunday, but she preferred to return to their home.

At 10.30 tomorrow the Governor State, city and county officers, members elect of the general Assembly, members of the Atlant bar and prominent citizens and mitary officers will escort the body from the sanitarium to the capitol in the rotunda of which the remains will be placed on a catafalque. Details of military will mount guard and the top of the casket will be removed and the citizens will be given a last opportunity to look upon the face of the distinguished dead. Early Sunday morning the body with a large escort, will leave here for Americus going by way of Macon. Upon arriving there the remains will be placed in the Methodist church and lie in State for two hours when General Clement A Evens will conduct the last exercises.

Charles Frederick Crisp.

Atlanta Journal.

Not yet fifty-two years old, with a bright record in the national Congress, a senatorial toga awaiting him and a well won fame throughout the country, Charles Frederick Crisp is dead.

The announcement of his sudden decease yesterday has carried regret and sorrow to every part of the State which had honored him and which he had illustrated at the nation's capital. The loss of a man who had been so useful in the public service and who until a few weeks ago was believed to have a still higher career before him, is keenly felt. He had recently received a signal proof of the confidence and esteem of the people of the people of Georgia in their choice of him for the highest political honor they could coffer; he had been designated by the people for an office which he declined when it was tendered by executive appointment because he felt that his duty at that time required that he should refuse a senatorship, although it had long been an object of his political ambition. When he was free to accept a promotion to the Senate he frankly avowed his desire for it, and it was declared by the popular vote to be his due. Before the legislature could carry out its instruction to choose him as Georgia's next Senator he was removed from the scene of his labors, his triumphs and his prospects, which were exceedingly rich in promise.

In 1883 Judge Crisp, when he entered Congress, was almost entirely unknown outside of his own State and had not been prominent in politics there. His reputation as a public man was yet to be made and the way to it threw him into competition with well-equipped, experienced and ambitious men from every State of the Union. He avoided the mistakes which are fatal to the influence and reputation of congressional novitiates. Not even in his most complete triumphs in the house of representives did his excellent judgment and his self-control stand him in better stead than in the early stages of his career in Congress.

He became Speaker of the House eight years after he entered it, because he had walked steadily where so many men of ability trip and fall—on the threshold of congressional life. His first appearance in debate impressed the house because he had the discretion to wait for an opportune occasion before he put himself forward. Upon the foundation for influence thus well laid he builded rapidly but always with intelligent care.

From the first he realized that the life of a representative in Congress is not a sinecure. He appreciated its requirements for patient and arduous labor, and met them with a zeal and industry not often qualified. As a result he soon became thorqughly acquainted with the machinery and methods of Federal legislation; he quickly learned how to use opportunities in a body whose hurly-burly is more than apt to provoke indiscretion. The leaders of his party readily recognized in him a safe man and soon began to rely upon him for aid at critical moments His lieutenancy was brief, for he rapidly won a place among the captains of legislation, and by his superb leadership in the assaults upon Speaker Reed's arbitrary and outrageous assumptions in the fifty first Congress won for himself the speakership in the fifty-second over three distinguished competitors, all of whom were acknowledged leaders in the house before he entered it.

As Speaker for two terms he distinguished himself greatly and controlled an often turbulent assembly as much by his unfailing equilibrium of temper as by his quickness in determining upon his course and his firmness in pursuing it. It is easy to understand why the other Democratic leaders in the fifty-third Congress urged him not to give up the gavel and accept the proffered senatorship. They knew the value of his services where he was, and understood how difficult would be the task of filling his place.

Much of the success of Judge Crisp was undoubtedly due to his pleasant disposition and his fascinating address. He won the good will of men wonderfully soon, and the charm of his personality was felt whether he moved among his colleagues in Congress or addressed multitudes from the hustings. He had a way of getting close to people which many a politician endeavors to acquire, but which seemed entirely natural with him. Though he could not be accused of partiality to his political opponents while he wielded the speaker's gavel, and though he rapped them severely in debate, probably no Democrat in Congress had so many personal friends as he could count on the Republican side of the house, and at the same time his popularsty among his own party associates was exceptionally great.

This was creditable to him but what honors him far more is the fact that he served thirteen years in Congress, the greater part of the time as one of the most conspicuous of its members, and not one word of accusation was ever uttered against him, though the air which envelopes the capital is often heavy with the breath of distraction. Not one shadow of suspicion rests on his fair official record. It is a heritage of which his children may justly be proud and which the people of his State will remember and cherish.

Courageous and Wise.

Brooklyn Eagle.

There is more than a suspicion that the convention was wiser than it knew when Bryan was made its standard bearer. His capacity has commanded universal recognition He has treated us to no violent harangues. He has declined any desire to create inflamation He has had the courage to stand sturdily on one of the shakiest platforms ever constructed and he has been wise enough to attempt to make apologies for it.

What Might Have Been.

Springfield Republican.

Probably that foreign agent of the Department of agriculture is right in saying that we might have started the wheat rise before and made more money on the exportable surplus. The short crop conditions which have brought on the present advance were known to exist more than a month ago, but the long continued low prices seem to have paralyzed the energies of the speculative element. Meantime the foreigners were able quietly to take out of the country a large quantity of wheat at very low prices compared with those of today.

As Oregon Sees Senator Tillman.

Portland Oregonian.

Mr. Tillman, now stumping Oregon for Bryan, is a man of peculiar presence. In his gestures, while speaking, and in the sneer that plays upon his face as he pauses for effect, he is a wonderful counter part of the late Brigham Young, leader of the Mormon Church. This resemblence is most marked, and who listened to the great apostle of Mormonism were quick to recognize the cold, sneering mannerisms so prominently reproduced by his latter day prototype.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

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 COMPANY, New York.

NEW GINS
New elevator system. Cotton Ginned and Handled in the best manner known. Capacity 40 bales per day I beg to announce to my old friends and customers that I am again in the ginning business at my old stand, prepared to serve them promptly and satisfactorily Call and see me.
W. M. CROWELL

WAIT FOR THE TWO BIG SHOWS COMBINED!
CHARLOTTE, NOT UNTIL SATURDAY, NOV. 21.
REMEMBER THAT!
WAIT FOR THE ALLIED COLLOSSI OF THE ARENIC WORLD!
THE ADAM FOREPAUGH
AND
SELLS BROTHERS.
ENORMOUS SHOWS COMBINED
2 BIGGEST MENAGERIES.
2 BIGGEST CIRCUSES
2 BIGGEST HIPPODROMES
BASED ON MILLIONS. TRUE. MORAL GLORIOUS.
Creation's Crowning Thousand Wonders.

2 Superbly Competing Menageries.
We have them. No one else has.
100 Open Dens, Cars and Chariot ages.
We have them. No one else has.
2 Biggest Herds of Best Trained Elephants.
We have them. No one else has.
A SCHOOL OF PHENOMENAL PERFORMING SEA LIONS AND SEALS.
We have them. No one else has

Giant Male and Female HIPPOPOTAMUSES.
We have them. No one else has.
A Monster Full-Grown POLAR BEAR.
We have it No one else has.
A Tremendous 2-Horned SUMATRA RHINOCEROS.
We have it No one else has.
A Flock of Towering Sahara OSTRICHES.
We have them No one else has.
A Strange Gnu, or Horned Horse; A Magnificent Niger Antelope; A Noble Eland, and many Rarest Creatures—We have them all. No one else has.
The Most Colossal Hippodrome and Course.
All the Superb Races of All Time. The Eminent Amusement Contests of All Nations.
We have them all. No one else has.
The One Double Circus Maximus of Modern Times.
4 Rings, 2 Olympian Stages, Incredible Aerial Flights, Separate Companies of Champion Principal Performers The New Woman in Motley and as Ringmaster Unrivalled Male and Female Bareback Riders, Clowns, Leapers, Tumblers, Athletes, Acrobats, Olympian Stars, Hair, Heroines. Daring Charioteers, Dashing Lady Jockeys, Droves, Troupes, Families and Aquariums of Huge, Savage, Amphibious Beautiful and Cunning Wild Beasts, Birds and Aqueous Marvels in Phenomenal, Novel and Mirthful Acts.

A REAL ROYAL JAPANESE CIRCUS.
We have it. No one else has.
EACH MORNING OF EXHIBITION
Free Parades and Pageants of Prodigious Pomp
The Greatest, Grandest, Richest, Most Elaborate, Impressive, varied and Fascinating Popular Spectacular Demonstration Ever Attempted An Extravagance of Display Unparalleled. A Triumph of Sensations Indescribable.
The Only Show of Heroic Size and Fame
THAT CAN OR WILL EXHIBIT HERE
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 and 8 P. M., DOORS OPEN AN HOUR EARLIER.
Admission 50 Cents. Children Under 9 Years Half Price. Lowest Excursion Rates Always Arranged For.
CHARLOTTE, NOT UNTIL SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21.
REMEMBER THAT!