

The Charlotte Democrat.

THIS PAPER IS 44 YEARS OLD

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1896.

VOLUME XLIV—NUMBER 2274

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

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Dentist,
Office—7 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
Nov 2, 1894

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Attorney and Counselor at Law
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July 6, 1895

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No. 21 North Tryon St.
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Country work promptly attended to. Come to see us on Church street near the Court House.

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—SPRING HARDWARE—

We are selling the only

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on the market, and it would pay you to examine our stock

THE GENUINE

DOWLAN COTTON PLANTER

always gives satisfaction and is the one for all farmers to buy.

TURN PLOWS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Plow Shapes, Sweeps, Single-Trees, Back-Trace Chains

—anda complete stock—
of

HARDWARE.
Call in and see us.
J. H. WEDDINGTON & Co.,
Old Stand, 29 E. Trade St.
March 18, 1896.

ZOROSTER ARMSTRONG.

BY EDWARD S. ELLIS.

"Take your baggage up to the hotel, sir. Charge you only ten cents." It was addressed, one afternoon, to a large man, who was standing in the street, with a rather plethoric carpet-bag in his grasp.

He stopped short and looked down at a bright-eyed little fellow, with shabby attire, enough he was more cleanly and proceeding than the ordinary street boy who solicits such custom.

Ephraim Porter was a Texan, visiting New York for the first time in ten years. He owned a large ranch, a hundred miles to the southwest of San Antonio, where he lived alone, with the exception of 2 or 3 herdsmen, who generally shared his quarters with him.

He visited St. Louis and Chicago every year, and this time he concluded to extend his journey further to the metropolis.

"Why my carpet-bag is bigger than you," said Porter, with a good natured smile. "How can you carry it?"

"I don't make any difference; I can manage it."

"Let's see you, now."

He handed his baggage to the brave little fellow, who braced himself as the entire weight swung down. It was heavy, indeed, for the Texan had crammed an immense amount of luggage into it. It nearly took the boy off his feet, but he grasped it with both hands and held it suspended clear off the ground.

"Where are you going?" asked the lad between his set teeth.

"To the Merchants' Hotel."

"That's only a little ways. Come on. I'll go there ahead of you."

And he started almost on a trot, which was very much one-sided, when the astonished Texan called out:

"Hold on there! I can afford to give you a little help on that."

"I suppose that if you paid me I was to carry it alone," said the boy setting down the "bale."

"I'll give you a lift, and the baggage'll all the same."

Taking the property in his strong muscular grip, the Texan strode off with it, the boy also grasping the handles, but doing little in the way of lifting, inasmuch as the man would not permit him.

The iron steps of the well known Merchants' Hotel were soon reached, where Porter handed the boy a silver quarter, told him he was full of grit, and was sure to get along in the world.

The little fellow thanked him warmly, raised his dilapidated cap, and bade him good-day, disappearing with the swarm of people in the direction of Broadway.

"There's something mighty attractive about that kid," mused the Texan, looking up the street in the direction in which the boy had vanished, "and I wish I had sounded him a little more; but I don't suppose I'll ever see him again."

He passed into the hotel, where he registered, and was assigned to a room. This done, he started out to revisit many scenes that had become familiar to him in years; that were gone.

The days were spent, thus, when the ranchman considered going back to far away Texas, beginning to feel something like homesickness, despite the fact that he had plenty of funds, was not dissipated, and still left a good many points unvisited.

He decided to leave on the evening train, and was sitting on the porch of the hotel, leaning back in his chair, with his feet resting on the railing, a vision which flies by the street, when his former friend, the little boy, came nimbly up the steps, and approaching him, said, with a smile, at the same time extending his hand:

"How do you do, sir?"

"I'm hearty—howdy?"

He slipped up quite fine. Buy a carpet-bag like mine, for when we get well down toward the Rio Grande the boys won't stand any more cloth."

The lad took the proffered money, and was off like a shot.

"Within an hour he was back again, so changed in appearance that the Texan had to look twice to make sure it was he. His clothes were not expensive, but they were good, and he handed considerable change back to his new friend, but the latter declined it.

"Keep it yourself for your own use. What's your name?"

"Zoroaster Armstrong."

"Great gun!" exclaimed the Texan. "Where did you get that from?"

"My father named me after some great man that lived a good many hundred years ago, I believe, and had something to do with reforming the religion of the Parsees; but nobody calls me by my full name, and there ain't many who really know what it is."

"What is it for short?"

"Zo."

"That's a thousand times better. Well, Zo, it's getting close on to train time, and if you say so I'll saunter down to the ferry. The distance isn't far, and we can each carry our own baggage."

They crossed the ferry to Jersey City, and a half hour later were spinning across the country in the direction of Philadelphia, then away toward St. Louis, then over the half a thousand miles of the Iron Mountains road to Texarkana, then across to Dallas, and so on southward to Austin, and thence by the stage, until at last they arrived at the quaint old city of San Antonio.

The man and boy grew very fond of each other before the journey was over, and it would be hard to tell which was the more pleased with the arrangement.

There still remained a hundred miles of prairie to be ridden over before Porter's ranch could be reached. He had a tough little mustang of his own, which he had ridden several weeks before into San Antonio, and which was awaiting his return from his visit North to take him back to his ranch.

Porter bought an excellent pony for Zo, and on a charming sunny morning they struck off to the southwest on a brisk gallop, expecting to reach home, as both now termed it, between the second and third of January.

Although San Antonio is such an important city of southwestern Texas, having borne a more memorable part in the early history in the Lone Star state than any other town, yet one is scarcely out of sight of the picturesque buildings—many of which are made of adobe—and the interesting mission-houses when he enters upon what may be called a wild country, and one where he is in personal danger continually.

What I mean will be best understood by the statement that within the last five years the Indians and grangers have run off cattle within twenty odd miles of the city.

Our friends had provisioned themselves with such necessities as the elder told him would be required, this being done to avoid the delay that would be caused by turning aside for food or lodging.

The last question was not likely to cause them much worry, inasmuch as thirty thousand people in Texas never sleep under a roof from one evening to another.

One day, however, came to the friends. There had been signs of a northern during most of the day, and in the middle of the afternoon, both altogether well protected by their blankets, were hivering with cold. Just as it was growing dark, too, the saddle girth of Porter's mustang suddenly gave way.

Like all Texans he was an excellent horseman, but he was caught at a disadvantage, being wrapped up and muffled up, that he was thrown violently to the ground and his leg broken near the knee.

This was a serious misfortune, indeed, for a ride of 40 miles from San Antonio, the nearest point from which to procure a physician, and it was altogether impossible for the injured man to ride his horse, and gathering himself in a half sitting position, with his blanket drawn about him, he said:

"Well, Zo, do you think you can find the way back to Santone?"

"I guess so."

"Head for the town, and ride as fast as the beast can stand. Take my horse and leave yours mine; but work on the ferry-boat, two years ago, and mother has married again and gone to England with her new husband."

"Nothing to keep you here, I suppose?"

"I stay here because I have no other place to stay."

"Well, I live in Texas—a good many miles off, as I suppose you know. I own a cattle ranch down there, and if you'll go along with me, I'll see that you are taken care of and done well by. What do you say?"

The boy's eyes sparkled. There is good reason to suspect that he had a dim hope of receiving some such offer, and the hotel which brought him to it was that which brought him to it.

"All right, have with you any baggage?"

"Nothing worth taking; these are my best clothes."

"And they don't amount to much," laughed Porter. "Here go out and buy yourself a decent rig. We're not much on dress in Texas, but when we come on dress in New York, we slip up quite fine. Buy a carpet-bag like mine, for when we get well down toward the Rio Grande the boys won't stand any more cloth."

The lad took the proffered money, and was off like a shot.

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THE POLYCHROME BIBLE.

A Translation of the Scriptures into Modern English—Explanatory, Simplified, and Made its Meaning More Plain.

Estimate Sun.

The Review of Reviews for December contains an elaborate article by O. H. Levy upon "Professor Haupt and the Polychrome Bible."

For six or more years Professor Haupt, of the Hopkins, and the editorial forces who are aiding him have been at work upon this translation. Of his former Professor Haupt is called the General. The Sun from time to time has noticed the progress of this great work. Up to the present time ten parts of the Hebrew text have appeared, namely: Genesis, Leviticus, Joshua, Samuel, Jeremiah, Psalms, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah and Chronicles. It is announced that Isaiah and Ezekiel will be published within a month, and these will speedily be followed by Numbers, Judges, Kings, Proverbs and Deuteronomy.

"The object of the work has been announced to be a new translation in modern English and not a revision of the accepted version. The various periods in which they were written and the authors of the books which constitute the Bible are indicated by a background of various colors. From this the name 'polychrome' meaning many-colored."

There are many who will take issue with Mr. Levy in some of the reasons he assigns for the work Professor Haupt and his assistants have undertaken. "The King James version," he says, "is three hundred years old, filled with mistranslations, obsolete words and incomprehensible Hebraisms. While in its prime it was a noble work, it has ceased to be accessible to the masses." The statement that the English Bible is inaccessible to the masses will strike most people with amazement. The English Bible, while there are obsolete words in it, is distinguished for the noble simplicity of its language. It is regarded as a conservatory of the English tongue and the principal model for writers to study. The revised version, Mr. Levy continues, has not removed those obstacles because it was controlled by English conservatism. The committee or company that made that revision did their work between the year 1870 and 1881. It was composed of twenty-four of the most distinguished scholars of England, reinforced by fifty and sixty scholars of other countries, not confined to members of the Church of England or its American branch.

Those men went to work to make a revision and not a new translation, and with the design of preserving the style of language and making no changes in the text except to attain a greater accuracy of translation and reaching more nearly the meaning of the sacred writers. They had the advantage of all the texts discovered and of all the knowledge of the three centuries which had elapsed since the King James translation was made. Many verbal changes were made, but nothing which seriously impaired confidence in the substantial accuracy of the old translation, which is dear to millions and which is regarded by many as almost partaking of the inspiration of the original.

The revised version was assailed by many critics, but it has been generally accepted as a most valuable aid to the study of the Bible, the changes showing light into many dark corners and clearing up obscurities of meaning. But the great body of the people saw no reason for adopting it for general use and they continue to hold fast to the old family Bible.

The ancient style of the English of the Bible has become, through long habit perhaps, peculiarly associated with the Bible and the subjects of which it treats. To change it into modern English will seem most strange. For instance, to take at random an illustration from a page of Leviticus which Mr. Levy reproduces: "And if it be not redeemed within the space of a full year, then the house that is in the walled city shall be established forever to him that bought it." In the Polychrome translation it is: "And if it be not redeemed within the space of a year, the house that is in the walled city shall be assured in perpetuity to him who bought it and his descendants."

Every lover of the Holy Scriptures will feel grateful to these scholars who are expending their time and talents in its study and elucidation. The mere fact that it has been the subject of such labors shows the estimate in which the Bible is held. Anything tending to explain it or make its meaning plain is welcomed. The old time fear of "subjecting it to inquiry has largely passed away, for the "opposition of science, falsely so called," the scruples and criticisms of modern scholars and all the investigations into its origin and authenticity have but served to establish it more and more firmly as "The Book."

Shelby a Pork-Raising Town.

The people of Shelby have raised this year 400 hogs. At an average of 225 pounds each they will make 90,000 pounds of pork, or \$6,300 for the pork raised in Shelby in one year.

Forest fires have destroyed 49,000 acres of timber in New York State in the past three years.

Y. M. C. A. STATE CONVENTION.

Twenty-First Annual Meeting—Work of the College Evangelist.

The twenty-first annual state convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will meet at Winston-Salem February 19 to 22, Messrs. W. C. Dowd, Chas. W. Tillet, J. M. Rogers and Geo. B. Hanna were appointed a committee to arrange a programme which will be one of the strongest ever presented.

Delegates from all the Young Men's Christian Associations in North Carolina, and all Christian workers will be welcome. All persons interested should correspond with Mr. F. P. Turner, State secretary, Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. S. M. Sayford, college evangelist, has recently visited the following institutions in North Carolina: Trinity College, University of North Carolina, Davidson College, Agricultural and Mechanical College and Wake Forest College. Although his stay at each institution was very short, the Christian men were very greatly helped and many students entered into a covenant to move forward in their Christian life.

Mr. Sayford is in a unique position; representing no organization or movement. He has for the past nine years devoted all his time and strength to Christian work among the colleges, during which time he has visited more than 300 institutions. God has wonderfully blessed him in this work.

A Long Step Forward.

Something like five or six years ago Mr. Washington Duke, of Durham, gave \$25,000 to secure the location of Trinity College in Durham, being then the largest single donation for educational purposes ever given by a North Carolinian. A few days ago, at the session of the North Carolina Conference at Kinston, Mr. Duke, through President Kilgo, gave one hundred thousand dollars to the endowment of Trinity College, but with the solitary but far-reaching condition that the trustees, upon its acceptance, will arrange for the admission of girls.

Upon first blush there are those who will say that it would have been wiser for Mr. Duke to have made the gift without conditions. Upon reflection they will, we think, believe that Mr. Duke has acted with the highest wisdom. It is a most great practical sense. He has been studying Trinity College since it first moved to Durham. He has become convinced, just as Ezra Cornell, who gave the money to found Cornell, came to believe, that when larger opportunities of higher education are offered to men they ought also to be given to women. The history of Cornell has demonstrated the wisdom of Ezra Cornell's making his gift useful to women. It has grown to be equal to the greatest universities, and it has forced nearly all the younger colleges to admit women. Even the oldest of them, long entrenched behind barriers of hostility to co-education, have either established a science department or an especial interest to students and to all who wish to keep informed of the doings of the world. As a reference book a file of Companions is well-nigh invaluable, for its reputation is founded on seventy years of tested accuracy.

New subscribers sending \$1.75 to the Companion for 1897 will receive the Companion for the remainder of the year free, also the Companion's artistic two-color calendar, and the paper a full year to January, 1898. Illustrated Prospectus of the next volume will be sent free upon request. Address, Youth's Companion, 205 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

North Carolina's Deficient School System.

There appears to be a deplorable inattention on the part of the people of North Carolina to the necessity of the proper maintenance of public schools. From a strenuous article in the Biblical Recorder, the organ of the Baptist Church in that State, we learn that out of 625,435 children of school age 603,673, or 96 per cent, are dependent upon public schools for whatever education they may get. Yet to teach this army in 7,171 public schools only \$690,162 is expended—an average of 89¢ per school per year, or a trifle more than a dollar each for pupils. Of course neither proper teachers nor long enough school terms can be obtained for such pitiful inadequate pay. The Recorder insists, with force, that the school question is a matter of more vital importance in North Carolina than any question of finance, tariff or temperance. A requisite public intelligence is necessary in order to a comprehension of the issues which the people are required to decide for themselves at the polls. Would it not be well for Senator Butler, the chairman of the Populist party in North Carolina, to drop for a time the discussion of the money question and turn the flood of his eloquence in behalf of better schools and more of them? But perhaps it better suits Mr. Butler to maintain the present standard of illiteracy.

During the past fiscal year the exported products of American farms aggregated \$571,000,000, an increase of \$17,000,000 over the preceding year.

"Give me a man with an aim. Whatever that aim may be, whether its wealth or whether its fame, it matters not to me."

Half the aimless lives are due to lassitude of body caused by disordered liver. To keep your liver in order and so prevent evil accumulations in your blood, to make you feel light and right and bright from morning till night, to make you sleep sweet, and keep your system complete take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They cure constipation, indigestion, biliousness, sick headache and kindred disturbances.

CASTORIA.

Use in Germany.

Goose Grease has been used in Germany for thousands of years for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, sprains, bruises, etc. and found to be the most reliable remedy known. Always get it under guarantee. If it does you no good take it back to your druggist and get your money Made only by Goose Grease Linctum Co., Greenboro, N. C. Apr 10, 1914

"The First Battle"—That is the Title of Bryan's Forthcoming Book.

Lincoln, Neb., Dispatch.

The title of Wm. J. Bryan's book is to be "The First Battle."

In the preface he states his reasons for writing the work in the following words: "The campaign of 1896 was a remarkable one, whether we measure it by the magnitude of the issues involved or by the depth of interest aroused. I have been led to undertake the present work by a desire felt by myself and expressed by others to have the more important incidents of the campaign put into permanent form for the convenience of those who have taken part in the contest and for the use of those who shall hereafter desire to review the struggle."

"The amount of work done by the advocates of free coinage is beyond computation, and the number of those who took an active part in the contest too great for enumeration. These facts together with the difficulty of choosing between so many meritorious speeches have compelled me to limit the quotations to the addresses made and papers issued by persons standing in an official capacity and to the principal speeches delivered by myself. I have added a brief history of the campaign, including a discussion of the election returns and the significance thereof. It has also been thought best to narrate the part taken by me in the silver agitation prior to the convention, and, at the request of the publishers, I have included a biographical sketch written by Mrs. Bryan."

It is understood here that the publishers will issue the book in the early part of January.

Seventy-First Birthday.

The Youth's Companion will celebrate its seventy-first birthday in 1897. Among the many attractive announcements of the Companion for the coming year is an article of exceptional value by Mr. Amos Carver, on "The Habit of Thrift." Successful men in other walks of life will second Mr. Carver's paper with readable, practical articles based on their own experience, and valuable to the old as well as to the young.

Stories will be given by Ian MacLaren, Rudyard Kipling, Stephen Crane, Harold Frederic and Clark Russell. Speaker Reed, Secretary Herbert, Senator Lodge, Hon. Carl Schurz, Postmaster General Wilson, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt—these are a few of the two hundred names that figure in the latest list of Companion contributors.

The non-partisan editorials and the current events and news and science departments are an especial interest to students and to all who wish to keep informed of the doings of the world. As a reference book a file of Companions is well-nigh invaluable, for its reputation is founded on seventy years of tested accuracy.

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