State Library

ADVERTISERS TAKE NOTIC
The TIMES CLAIMS twice as Many Subscribers in this County as any other Weekly Published Here.
WHO DISPUTES IT?

Mecklenburg Times.

THE TIMES
Goes to FIFTY Post Offices in Mecklenburg County, every one except Biddleville. Advertisers
BEAR THIS IN MIND.

VOL V. CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1894. NO. 296.

The Value of Constancy.

"The [illegible] drop of water
Wears away the hardest stone;
The [illegible] claw of Towser
Makes [illegible] the toughest bone;
The [illegible] loving lover
Wins the blushing maid;
And the persistent advertiser
Is the [illegible] who gets the trade."

FARMERS' COLUMN

Advertisements inserted in this column at 10c per line each time.

If you get married get your wedding invitations printed at the Mecklenburg Times office.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Coroner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Coroner of Mecklenburg county subject to the action of the Democratic primaries and nominating conventions.
F. C. HARRIS.
Pineville, N. C.

For Coroner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Coroner for the county of Mecklenburg subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
A. A. CATHEY.

For Sheriff.

I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
Z. T. SMITH.

For Sheriff.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
N. WILSON WALLACE.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer for Mecklenburg county subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
EDGAR H. WALKER.

For County Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
E. D. McGINNIS

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer for Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
DAN. A. JOHNSTON.

For County Treasurer.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer for Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
J. H. McCLINTOCK.

For Register of Deeds.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
J. W. COBB.

For Clerk Superior Court.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg county, subject to the action of the Democratic nominating convention.
J. M. MORROW.

For Clerk Superior Court.

I announce myself a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county subject to the action of the Democratic primaries and convention.
W. D. ALEXANDER.

Sale of Valuable Farming Lands.

By virtue of a power vested in me by a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, in a Special Proceeding now pending, entitled W. C. Maxwell, Administrator of E. C. Davidson, deceased, against E. H. Davidson, W. S. Davidson and others heirs at law of E. C. Davidson, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, N. C., on Monday the 3rd day of September, 1894, the following described lands lying in the Northwestern part of the County of Mecklenburg:

First. A tract containing 108 acres, adjoining the lands of A. B. Davidson, E. H. Davidson and others.

Second. A tract containing 47 acres, adjoining the lands of J. W. Wadsworth and others.

And third. The Davidson home place, subject to the life estate of the widow Jane V. Davidson, containing 75½ acres. A plat of said lands may be seen at the office of Osborne, Maxwell & Keerans.

Terms of sale, One fourth cash, balance secured by note, with approved security, payable one year after date. This the first day of August, 1894.
W. C. MAXWELL, Adm'r of the estate of E. C. Davidson, dec'd.
August 16, td.

Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a deed in trust executed to me by Albert Torrence and wife, dated January 26, 1894, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of deeds for Mecklenburg county N. C., Book 93, page 106, because default has been made in payment of the debt secured by said deed, I will sell at public auction at the court house door in the city of Charlotte, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 4th day of September, 1894, all the land therein described, viz: being part of lot No. 1408 in square No. 171 in the city of Charlotte, N. C., being the lot on which there are two tenements occupied by said Albert Torrence, and a tenant. Terms of sale cash.
A. G. BRENIZER, Trustee.
8-6-6t.

Trustee's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a deed in trust executed to me by J. C. Caton and wife, dated June 9th 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county, N. C., Book 93, page 29, because default has been made in payment of the debt secured by said deed, I will sell at public auction at the court house door in the city of Charlotte, N. C., at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY the 4th day of September 1894, all the land therein described viz: one lot in the city of Charlotte, N. C., in Ward No. 1, and square 215 being a part of lot No. 1741 in said square, at the corner of 11th and B. streets, said lot being 69 feet on 11th street and 94 feet on B. street with an offset of 4 feet by 20 feet on the S. W. corner—more or less. Terms of sale cash.
A. G. BRENIZER, Trustee.

Mortgagee's Sale of Land.

By virtue of the power contained in two mortgages executed to me by J. C. Wasser and wife as follows: First on the 22nd day of February, 1884, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county in book 49, page 237. Second on the 9th day of March 1891 and recorded in book 47, page 484 to which reference is hereby made for a full description of the lands therein mentioned, I will on Saturday, September 1st 1894, sell for cash to the highest bidder at the Court House door in Charlotte, all that certain tract of land where Jno. H. Walker now lives lying in and being in Mecklenburg county, adjoining the lands of B. McWhirter, H. H. Galloway, A. M. E. Alexander and others, on the waters of Stony Creek, containing [illegible] acres.
T. C. NEAL, Mortgagee.

A CHEERFUL VIEW.

Mr. L. L. Hotchkiss Sees Evidences of an Improved Industrial Situation.

Mr. L. L. Hotchkiss says he thinks there are general improvements in the industrial condition of the country since the tariff question has been settled. His own correspondence is increased with letters of inquiry. He thinks that business will now adjust itself to the new conditions, and as gold has ceased to go to Europe as crops bid fair to be good, and as the tariff is settled, he thinks the situation is considerably improved and will get better as time goes on. Mr. Hotchkiss has never viewed the recent gold out flow with alarm. We borrowed foreign money on our securities. We borrowed in sterling and we had, of course, to pay in sterling That was all there was of it. Business men generally appear to hold such views. Surely "there's a good time coming."

A Marriage at Davidson.

Mr. J. A. Tillinghast and his sister, from Raleigh, passed through the city Wednesday on their way to Davidson College, where Mr. Tillinghast and Miss Claude Stinson, of that place, will be married to day. Mr Mr. Tillinghast's father who is a deaf mute, is a professor in the State Deaf and Dumb Institute in Raleigh, and Mr Tillinghast himself leaves with his bride for Boulder, Mont., where he goes to accept the place of superintendent of the Montana Deaf and Dumb Institute, located at that place. He is a young man of unusually bright mind, a graduate of Davidson College from which institution a year or so after graduating, he took the degree of Master of Arts, pursuing a course in English literature under Dr. W. S. Currell. He is rapidly making a name and place for himself in the land of opportunities, the far west, where he has labored for several years and his success is gratifying to his many Tar Heel friends.

Six Foot Rye and Walks With 9 Foot Corn

Mr. A. L. Smith has returned from a visit to his old home in Halifax county, and you ought to hear him talk crops. He made a tour of the State farm and says that it beats anything he ever saw. He drove for six miles through a solid field of corn, the corn averaging 9 feet high and he saw 1,500 acres of cotton in one field. Mr. Smith says that Halifax county will raise enough corn this season to do two years. The crops all through the eastern part of the State are really the finest within the memory of the land owners.

A Florida Car.

A special train of cars, all filled with Knights of Pythias, passed through Charlotte at 8 o'clock Monday morning, bound for Washington. A conspicuous feature of the uniform of the Knights was a white cap ornamented with a stuffed aligator. One car in the train was a museum of living creatures from Florida Chief among them was an alligator ten feet long. They had a rattlesnake six feet long, and if anyone would tap on a rattler's cage with a cane, the rattler would make a vicious bite against the wire netting. There were pelicans, all kinds of sea fowl, a deer, panther, bear and other animals, very much alive in the car.

Senatorial Primaries.

For the Times.

I noticed in your last issue that there was a difference of opinion between you and the Observer in regard to the resolution offered by myself and adopted by the executive committee of Mecklenburg county in regard to the primary vote to settle the Seratorship. If you will refer to the minutes of secretary of said board you will find that both Eastern and Western Senators were included, for that was the intention of the motion.

Respectfully,
J. WATT KIRKPATRICK.

Primaries For Congressman.

The protracted convention at Lumberton is an argument in favor of the primary plan for Congressmen and Governors. Nearly all the members of the Lumberton convetion were men of business and it was at a sacrifice that they remained there. The primary plan would do away with the convention fight, as all the delegates would have to do would be to go there and cast the vote and that would end it. Every day it becomes more apparent that the primary is the thing in politics and it will be adopted eventually.

Withers and Roark.

The election of cotton weigher and inspector for Charlotte, takes place Monday. The election is for one year, and is made by the county commissioners and city aldermen in joint session. There is no opposition to Mr. J. S. Withers, the present weigher, and Mr Warren Roark, the present inspector. They will be re-elected by acclamation, and nobody expects anything else, for they are excellent officers and have always given satisfaction to both buyers and sellers.

These Items of Interest.

The National Plow Shoes for $1.50 can't be beat, say Gilreath & Co.

Ladies knit in summer for winter and Alexander, Son & Co. tell you about their bargains.

Combinations and monopolies don't go with the Bee Hive. Read their new advertisement.

TARIFF BILL A LAW.

BUT NOT BY CLEVELAND'S SIGNATURE.

He Writes a Letter in Which He Tells Why He Did Not Sign the Bill--His views on the New Tariff Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27.—President Cleveland has written the following letter to Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, in which he sets forth his views of the new tariff law, and gives his reasons for not approving the bill.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 27, 1894

HON. L. C. CATCHINGS:

My Dear Sir: —Since the conversation I had with you and Mr. Clark, of Alabama, a few days ago in regard to my action on the tariff bill now before me, I have given the subject further and most serious consideration. The result is I am more settled than ever in the determination to allow the bill to become a law without my signature.

When the formation or legislation which it was hoped would embody Democratic ideas of Tariff reform was lately entered upon by Congress, nothing was further from my anticipation than a result which I could not promptly and enthusiastically endorse

It is therefore, with a feeling of the utmost disappointment that I submit to a denial of this privilege.

I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party, nor do I wish to avoid any responsibility which, on account of the passage of this law, I ought to bear as a member of the Democratic organization. Neither will I permit myself to be separated from my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of legislation, which, though disappointing is still chargeable to Democratic effort. But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with honest tariff reform, and it contains inconsistencies and crudities which ought not to appear in tariff laws or laws of any kind. Besides, there were, as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passage of the bill through the Congress, which made every sincere tariff reformer unhappy, while influences surrounded in its latter stages and interfered with its final construction, which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic tariff reforms counsels. And yet, notwithstanding all its vicissitudes and all the hard treatment it received at the hands of pretended friends, it presents a vast improvement to existing conditions. It will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily upon the people. It is not only a barrier against the return of mad protection, but it furnishes a vantage ground from which must be waged further agressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favoritism.

I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff reform and who know what it is, who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill, as the close of the war, who are not blinded to the fact that livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection, and who have marked the places where the deadly light of treason has blasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of might.

The trusts and combinations—the communion of pelf, who see machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved, this should not be forgotten nor forgiven. We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the peoples' representatives, or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will accept and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions.

I love the principles of true Democracy because they are founded in patriotism and upon justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization because it is conservatively sturdy and pertistent in the enforcement of its principles. Therefore I do not despair of the efforts made by the House of Representatives to supplement the bill already passed by further legislation, and to have engrafted upon it such modifications as will more nearly meet Democratic hopes and aspirations

I cannot be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured is one of its encouraging and redeeming features, but it is vexatious to recall that while free coal and iron ore have been denied us, a recent letter of the Secretary of the Treasury discloses the fact that both might have been made free by the annual surrender of only about $700,000 of unnecessary revenue

I am sure that there is a common habit of underestimating the importance of free raw materials in tariff legislation, and of regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth, is, their influence is so far reaching that if disregarded a complete and beneficent scheme of tariff reform cannot be successfully inaugurated.

When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials we unshackle American enterprises and ingenuity, and these will open the doors of foreign markets to the receptions of our wares and give opportunity for the continuous and remunerative employment of American labor.

With materials cheapened by their freedom from tariff charges the cost of their product must be correspondingly cheapened. Thereupon, justice and fairness to the consumer would demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to such a re-adjustment and modification of the tariff upon their finished goods as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufacture, and shield the consumer against the exaction of inordinate profits.

It will be thus seen that free raw material and a just and fearless regulation and reduction of the tariff to meet the changed condition would carry to every humble home in the land, the blessings of increased comfort and cheaper living. The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform, should be exhorted to continue the struggle boldly, challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against treachery and half heartedness in their camp. Tariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and long suffering people.

Yours very truly,
[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Income Tax.

A high official of the Internal Revenue Bureau says that there is no doubt whatever in regard to the enforcement of the income tax provisions; and that the blank forms upon which returns of incomes must be made, and all other incidental work, will be prepared in good time to put the provisions into full operation on the 1st day of January next. Up to that date there is nothing to be done but what can be accomplished in the Internal Revenue Bureau with the assistance of a few additional clerks. The employment of collectors and other field operators will not be necessary until after January 1, and the returns of incomes may be made at any time up to March 1 next. The blank forms have already been prepared, and will be printed and distributed as soon as Congress makes the necessary appropriation. As showing the feeling of the Internal Revenue officials on this question, it is stated that they have practically completed all the preliminary arrangements necessary for the execution of all the internal revenue provisions of the bill the very instant that it shall become a law, including the income tax provisions, which, as already stated, will not take effect until the 1st of January next.

A Race Riot in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 29.—Governor Tillman received information late this afternoon that a race riot was imminent at Harlin City, a small town in Orangeburg county He ordered the Santee Rifles, of that county, to put themselves at the disposition of Trial Justice O. B. Whetsell. The negroes in that section have formed a combination not to pick cotton for less than 50 cents per hundred for white farmer, and 40 cents for colored farmers. An old negro who violated this agreement, and picked for a white man at 40 cents per 100., was taken out of his house by a mob of negroes last night and severely beaten. Several negroes were arrested for the crime, and this undoubtedly incensed the negroes. Owing to the poor telegraphic facilities there, nothing further could be learned. The presence of a military company would quickly put down any trouble however, without bloodshed.

A Machine to Pick Cotton.

A New Haven, Conn., dispatch of the 25th says: Eli Whitney, of this city, grandson of the famous inventor of the cotton gin, has in turn invented a machine which may revolutionize cotton picking. It resembles an ordinary grain harvester. The mechanism is operated by an endless chain attached to one of the rear wheels of the harvester. A series of verical cylinders, suspended from the bottom of the wagon, with hooks and rolls attached, gathers the cotton from the plant and drops the pods into a basket as the harvester driver over the field By means of this machine, two men and two horses can harvest as much cotton as 100 workmen. Experiments already made show that the amount of cotton harvested is about 85 per cent of the amount on the field

Congressman Mallory, of Florida, Turned Down.

A Jacksonville, Fla., dispatch of the 16th says: The Democratic convention of the first congressional district of Florida met at Monticello to day to nominate a successor to Hon. S. R. Mallory, of Pensacola, the present incumbent. Mr. Mallory was a candidate for re-nomination and was opposed by Hon. S. R. Sparkman, of Tampa, the chairman of the State executive committee. On the twenty-first ballot, Sparkman was nominated. Mr. Mallory voted against the repeal of the Sherman act and a fight was made on him because of it, but the principal reason for his retirement was that South Florida demanded the Congressman this time. The convention endorsed Cleveland's administration, especially commending the President's financial views.

Blair and Eubanks the Nominees.

The Democratic convention of the senatorial district composed of the counties of Union, Anson, Richmond and Montgomery, met at Wadesboro Wednesday and nominated Messrs. T. C. Eubanks, of Union, and J. R. Blair, of Montgomery, for the Senate. Hon R. T. Bennett was endorsed for the United States Senate and made a handsome speech in acknowledgment of the compliment.

The more the tariff bill which is to take the place of the McKinley bill is examined, the better it shows up and the more apparent is the substantial gain to the people.—*Wilmington Star.*

Organize Against the Saloon.

The State Temperance Association has provided for the organization of auxiliary associations in counties, townships and corporations. Let any person or persons interested in this work call a public meeting of temperance and prohibition people, secure some one to deliver an address, and organize by electing a president, secretary and treasurer and an executive committee. Authorize the officers to call meetings, provide for addresses and the distribution of literature on the subject, and whatever may increase the sentiment for temperance and secure the suppression of the liquor traffic in your county or corporation. Report your organization to the corresponding secretary of the State Association.

The object of this organization is not to antagonize any temperance organization, nor is any member expected to sever his connection with any political party. But do all you can to secure temperance men as candidates in any party, and to secure the enactment of good temperance laws, and their rigid enforcement

The Legislature will be asked to enact a law similar to the Mississippi law. Do all you can to secure the passage of this law. Organize at once everywhere

D. ATKINS, Cor. Sec'y.
N. C. Temperance Association.
Greensboro, N. C.

Jas. A. Lockhart As He Really Is.

The Wilmington Star says: The nominee, James A. Lockhart, of Anson county, is a man of imposing presence, tall in stature, physically robust, handsome of mould, graceful in carriage, affable in manners, gifted in speech and voice, eloquent in delivery, and with mental vigor and discerning judgment—a man who would attract attention in any assemblage, and one of whom any constituency might be proud. With this he is credited by those who know him best with a character distinguished for integrity, honesty, sincerity, conscious discharge of obligations and duty, adhesion to the right as he sees it, for his thoroughbred Democracy and the courage to stand by his convictions and principles at all times and under all circumstances. These are some, but not all, of the honorable characteristics which gave James A Lockhart his strong hold on the friends who stood by him so steadfastly in that convention.

Congressman Wilson Renominated.

A Martinsville, West Va., dispatch of the 29th says: The congressional convention for the second West Virginia district met here at 10 o'clock to day to re-nominate the Hon. W. L. Wilson for Congress All last night and this morning delegates were arriving and at the hour fixed for assembling almost a thousand men were called to order by Chairman M. J Gamben, of Hardy county.

At 2:20 resolutions were reported and adopted, endorsing the Chicago platform, especially the tariff plank therein; the action of the House of Representatives; of Grover Cleveland, and of W. L Wilson, and accepting the tariff bill, as passed, in the same spirit as did President Cleveland. In a short but brilliant speech John T McGraw, of Preston county, nominated Mr. Wilson, and he was made the nominee by acclamation.

Fatal Affray at Aiken.

A dispatch from Aiken, S. C., of the 29th says: William Chatfield, son of Manager Chatfield, of the Highland Park Hotel, at Aiken, was shot fatally to-night at 8:30 o'clock by James J. Wingard, a policeman of that city. Chatfield was ordered by Wingard to stop cursing on the street and some words passed, when Chatfield struck Wingard and the latter attempted to use his club. Chatfield had seized Wingard, but the latter, breaking away, fired two 42 callibre bullets into Chatfield, one striking him in the abdomen and the other in the side Wingard was arrested. Chatfield will hardly live through the night. He is 25 years old. Wingard is a young man and has a family.

A Young Woman Suicides; and All for Love.

The Concord Standard says: Miss Maggie Tate, sister-in-law of Prof. F. B. Brown, of Enochville [Rowan county], committed suicide Wednesday night by cutting her throat with a razor. Miss Tate was a lady of very fine qualities, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She was about 35 years of age, and lived with Prof. Brown, about one-half mile from Enochville. The cause of her rash act is assigned to the general cause for such deeds—the result of a love affair. The remains of Miss Tate were taken to Mississippi for burial Thursday.

Anson Democratic Primaries.

The Democratic primaries were held in Anson county Saturday. The result was that Capt. J. C. McLaughlin was nominated for clerk of the court, B. L. Wall for sheriff, L. D. Robinson for the Legislature, S. A. Benton for register of Deeds, J. O. A. Craig for treasurer. This is a strong ticket and will beat the Populists badly.

Another Record Broken.

John and Jasper Atkinson, who killed John Camp near Winsboro, S. C., will hang on September 21, the Governor refusing to interfere. This will be the first case on record in South Carolina where men who were recommended to the mercy of the court by the jury will be hanged.

Ends At Last.

A dispatch from Hillsboro, Tex dated the 29 inst says: J. O. Abo was unanimously nominated to Congress by the sixth district Democratic convention on the 3,398th ballot.

An Admirable Economy.

The Washington Post, independent, says: Hon. J. D. Sayers, chairman of the committee on appropriations, gratifies the country and credits himself in the announcement that the Fifty-third Congress has effected a saving of $30,000,000 in the budget of public expenditure Reductions, where they can be made without impairing the efficiency of the government, are always to be desired, but we recall no time within the generation when economy was more desirable than it is at present. The operation of the McKinley act has not been satisfactory. The result is that with a constant and legitimate growth of necessity for public expenditure and a tariff arrangement that did not yield the needed revenue, we have been gradually approaching a condition of bankruptcy. Even without the encouraging prospect open to us by the passage of the new tariff bill, the reductions effected by the committee of which Mr. Sayers is the chairman are therefore as useful as they are timely. A matter of $30,000,000 is always one of moment to any government and under any circumstances, but Mr. Sayers has accomplished that economy at a crisis which lends it peculiar significance.

We do not doubt that, when the new tariff bill shall have gone into thorough effect, the Treasury will be relieved of all its present embarrassments. Such competent authority as Secretary Carlisle may be quoted in support of this opinion. But some months must elapse before that consummation can be reached, and meanwhile such achievements as this of Mr. Sayers come at a most opportune time.

The Democratic party can go before the people in November with a very fair title to their confidence. It is something, surely, to have substituted a sound, conservative, and provident financial system for a thoroughly unsatisfactory and inadequate one, and to have exhibited, at the same time, a capacity for wholesome and genuine retrenchment.

Confederate Gold.

The appearance in Petersburg of Mr. Drury Barner, of Arkansas brings up a point in Charlotte history, which the Richmond Dispatch, in a special from Petersburg, narrates as follows:

"Mr. Drury Barner, of Arkansas, a former resident of Petersburg, is here on a visit for the first time in twenty five years. During the war Mr. Barner was detailed from the Confederate army to look after repairing the telegraph lines after they had been cut by the Federal forces. He followed General Stoneman, with a force of hands, from Gordonsville to Hanover Junction, repairing the wires after they had been cut by his troops. Mr. Barner at one time had his headquarters in Richmond. He was also, during the war, in the employ of the Southern Express Company, at Charlotte, N. C., and was the officer of the company who, with a detailed squad of Confederate soldiers, guarded the gold of the Confederate government which was shipped from Richmond to Charlotte, N. C., when the former city was evacuated by the Confederate forces. Mr. Barner says that the gold was packed in kegs, and that it filled a whole car. The gold was subsequently carried away from Charlotte in wagons, and was afterwards captured by the Federal army."

Mr. Barner is mistaken about the gold being taken away from Charlotte in wagons It was carried to Chester by rail, as far as it could be taken by train, for the reason that Gen Sherman had destroyed the railroad between Blackstocks and Columbia. The gold was taken from Chester by wagon in the direction of Washington, Ga., and was captured near Washington, Ga., by the Federals, or, as some say, was distributed among those in charge. This is written in the interest of the truth of history.

If, as Mr. Barner says, it filled a whole car, it would indicate that there was in the neighborhood of 750 tons. Cars must have been cars for true in those days, as there are none in this day and time that will carry over 40 tons to the car.

The Total Visible Supply of Cotton.

New York, Aug. 25.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,047,218 bales, of which 1,638,118 bales are American, against 2,291,929 bales and 1,828,729 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns are 19,309 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 13,002 bales. Crop in sight, 7,430,228 bales.

The Boll-Worm Pest in Mississippi.

A dispatch from Bolivar county, Miss., says the boll-worm has made its appearance in the delta country and is badly damaging the growing cotton crop. Planters agree that if the pest cannot be exterminated the entire crop in some sections will be a total loss.

Dockery the Republican Nominee.

A special to the Observer from Rockingham dated Aug. 29th says: The Republican convention of the sixth district met here today and unanimously and enthusiastically nominated Hon. O. H. Dockery for Congress. There were no factions. Every county was represented.

Gresham to Leave—Dodson to Enter.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. C. Gresham has been ordered to vacate the rooms his family occupy in the Southern Railway Company's depot building, in order to make room for Superintendent J. A. Dodson's headquarters to be moved from Atlanta to Charlotte.

NOT
Uunnatural
for Ladies to knit in
SUMMER FOR WINTER
so we got in all shades of the
ELKIN YARN
and are already selling lots of it.
AND DONT YOU FORGET
in every corner of our house. On every piece of Summer Goods there is a peculiar figure that will interest you.
REMNANTS ALL OVER THE HOUSE.
Lawns and Challies 2½c. A Dress for 25c or less.
Getting ready for fall to-day in New York. Selecting goods for you.
T. L. ALEXANDER, SON & CO.

RED HOT.
STUFF TO HELP YOU KEEP COOL
15c. white Lawn now 10c; 25c white Plaids and Stripes reduced to 12 1-2c; fairly good Bleached Domestic 5c; magnificent bleaching, such as "Barker Mills" and "Fruit of the Loom" only 7c; a beautiful yard wide bleaching at 15 yards for 1 00; 12 1 2c Percales at 10c; 12 1-2c Outings 10c; Calicoes 5c; Ginghams 4 1-2 to 10c; Cannon Goods 8½c; Alamance Check 3 1-2 to 7 1-2; Striped and Checked Cheviots 7 1-2c; Figured Lawns 5 to 10c; Black Satteens 10, 12 1-2, 15, 20 and 25c; Gloria Umbrellas 75c to 2.50; Ribbons of all kinds and colors at about 50c on the dollar; Ladies' Gauze Vests 5 to 50c; beautiful black Henrietta at 25, 37 1-2 and 50c; elegant Imperial Serges at 48c; fine black and blue Storm Serge at 59c, worth at least 75c.
Big job in Misses Straw Hats at 10c. each.
Ladies' Oxford Ties reduced to 1.00 and 1.25. These are grand values, and you should see them.
HARRIS & KEESLER.
Next to Court House.

—IN—
Hot Weather
PREPARE FOR
WINTER.
We have a nice line of Heating Stoves on hand, which we will sell at actual cost to make room for our large stock of
CHINA,
Fancy Goods,
ETC.,
now on the waters and to arrive a little later. These stoves are as good as can be bought and range in price from $2 10 to 17.25.
SMITH & FLOURNOY,
at the Washington Stand, No. 20 West Trade Street.

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We are now headquarters for all sorts of vehicles. We have the agency for the genuine Columbus Buggy, than which there is no better. Also in stock the "Watertown," the "Yorkville," the "Anderson and Harris," the "Enterprise Carriage Co." and other makes of good vehicles.
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