

DAVIDSON BURGLARY

Professionals Last Night Broke Into the Safe of Knox and Brown.

BETWEEN \$400 & \$500 TAKEN.

That Amount of Cash Missed from the Safe—Mr. Brown was in the Store until 10 O'clock and the Robbery was Discovered at Seven—Police Have no Clues.

Special to the News.

DAVIDSON, Feb. 14.—Professional burglars entered the store house of Messrs. Knox and Brown some time this morning between 1 and 7 o'clock, broke open the safe and took therefrom something over \$400 in currency. In the same drawer with paper money was kept several checks. These the thieves left.

Mr. Brown, a member of the firm, was detained at the store until 1 o'clock this morning working on his books and getting a number of matters straightened out. He returned to the building this morning at 7 o'clock and on opening the door, saw that some one had entered the building and had tampered with the safe. On going back to the rear of the building it was ascertained that the thieves had broken the lock of the safe and by skillful use of some tools they procured from a blacksmith shop not far distant from the store house, they had managed to open the door. After once getting beyond the big front door, it was an easy matter to break into the small drawers in which the monies and valuable papers were kept.

The thieves were evidently after money. They had the opportunity of taking several checks but seem contented with the bills. Among the checks in the safe at the time was one for \$75 given by the Mayer Grocery Company of Charlotte.

Mr. Knox, of the firm of Knox and Brown was interviewed over the phone to-day. He informs the News that he has not the slightest clue as to who were the guilty parties. He states there was about \$500 in the safe at the time; that the burglars took no papers and either overlooked or intentionally left several dollars in silver.

It is learned this afternoon that the burglars at Davidson last night used the same materials as did the gang at Waxhaw and at Mount Maunee. Some think that the same crowd are guilty of all three robberies. The tools used in the burglary last night were a cold chisel and a large hammer. If any others were used they were not found near the building. Both the chisel and hammer were claimed by a man in Davidson who runs a blacksmith shop.

CHURCH NOTES.

Rev. W. T. Speers, of Kentucky, has been invited to preach at Providence and Banks churches the fourth Sunday in this month.

The sessions of the First and Second Presbyterian churches met last night after the meeting and decided to have a free will offering to Mr. Pearson. Envelopes will be distributed for several nights at the services. There will be a joint meeting Sunday morning at the Second Presbyterian church of all the Presbyterians in the city.

ACCIDENT IN ATHERTON.

Mr. Pearson, who lives at the Atherton mill, met with a painful accident this morning about 7 o'clock. He was going hunting and was testing the gun before hand. He forgot to ram the wad down, and when the gun went off it went off; it literally "busted," and when the smoke had cleared away, Mr. Pearson found that part of his thumb and hand had gone with it. The entire thumb and part of the hand had to be cut off.

TELEPHONE CONVENTION.

Fifty or more members of the Independent Telephone Company of this section will hold a convention here tomorrow, in the Chamber of Commerce. The meeting will be called to order at 10:30 o'clock. Mayor McCall will deliver the address of welcome. The "hellos" will dine at the Central.

NEW STORE TO OPEN.

Ivey & Co. open their doors tomorrow. They occupy the store room in the new Springs building next to Tryon street parsonage. Mr. Ivey, as known, is a brother of Rev. Dr. Ivey. He has had years of experience in merchandising, and the News predicts for him success in his business here. His clerical help at present will be Mr. J. N. Ledford and Miss Ivey Cross.

The Charlotte National Bank held its annual meeting yesterday and re-elected all of its old officers.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Wittkowsky, by Request, Withdraws His Resignation—Other Business.

The Charlotte Chamber of Commerce held the most enthusiastic and business-like meeting in the history last night. The attendance was the largest of any meeting since its organization. In the absence of Mr. Shannonhouse, Mr. Brevard Nixon was called to perform the duties of secretary.

Mr. Wittkowsky, after a few well-chosen remarks, tendered his resignation as president of the Chamber. His reason for resigning, he said, was not because he was not willing to devote his time and money, if necessary, for the benefit of the association, but because he had not had the support and co-operation of the members; the various committees had not met and organized for work as they should have done, and without their help the organization must be a failure. The city of Charlotte, with its 30,000 inhabitants, should also aid in the enterprise. It will require at least \$5,000 a year to carry forward the work planned for this organization. Of this amount the city could well afford to give at least \$2,500. The work of the Chamber is designed to benefit every inhabitant of this city.

Mr. D. E. Allen, the second vice-president, was called to the chair. On motion of Mr. Jordan, Mr. Wittkowsky was unanimously requested to withdraw his resignation, and the individual and effective support of every member of the Chamber pledged to him. Mr. Wittkowsky then consented to withdraw his resignation and re-entered upon the duties of his office.

The business transacted by the meeting was as follows: On motion of Mr. Jordan the election of permanent secretary was recommended to the executive committee with power to act.

On motion of Mr. Franklin the president was appointed a member of the Philadelphia Museum, with power to appoint another member. A letter from Mr. J. A. Helvin was read, in which he donated a phone for the use of the Chamber. On motion of Mr. Mayer the phone was accepted and thanks extended to Mr. Helvin.

A communication from the interstate commerce commission was read concerning the recent bill introduced in Congress, and on motion of Mr. Miller referred to the committee on freight and freight rates.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins was, on motion of Mr. Jordan, requested to address the Chamber on the second Thursday in March.

Mr. Mayer gave notice of motion to change the by-laws so that the regular meetings may be held on every second Tuesday of each month.

On motion of Mr. Hutchison, Dr. Graham was unanimously asked to reconsider his resignation as first vice-president.

The Southern Railway Company was on motion of Mr. McCall, petitioned to erect a shed at the passenger depot.

The matter of making Charlotte a railway gateway was referred to the committee on railroads, etc.

The use of the hall was granted the Mechanics' Perpetual Building and Loan Association for the use of their annual meeting.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the 20th of May exercises were referred to the committee on entertainments.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, Mayor McCall was requested to correspond with Hon. J. C. Pritchard in regard to securing for Charlotte one of the guns captured from the Spanish.

On motion of Mr. Nixon a resolution asking Congress to appoint a resident clerk for the Federal Court at Charlotte was unanimously adopted. Mr. Nixon said in support of his resolution: "This is no political matter, but purely a matter of business. I understand that this office would pay about \$1500. From a business standpoint this would be equivalent to Charlotte securing a new enterprise of \$15,000. In other words \$1500 a year represents a fair income on \$15,000 investment. It is the province of this Chamber to secure all such incomes to be brought to the city if possibly can. Aside from this the office would be most convenient for the attorneys who practise in the Federal Court here. We have a resident clerk of the Criminal Court, a resident clerk of the Superior Court, and it seems to me there can be no argument, from a business standpoint or a standpoint of convenience, why we should not have a resident clerk of the Federal Court."

MRS. MOORE WRITES.

Capt. R. A. Torrance today received a letter from his daughter, Mrs. L. L. Moore, who is a missionary in Japan, and who, as known, recently lost her child with small-pox. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Moore took the disease, but they had sores in their hands after nursing their child.

SOCIAL.

Mrs. Robert M. Miller, Jr., issued cards today to a 5 o'clock dinner Friday, in honor of Mrs. William A. Graham.

M'KINLEY HERE.

The President's Brother and Party in Charlotte for Several Hours.

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY.

Mr. McKinley Says Charlotte Looks Like a "Yankee Town." He Was Interested in the Monument; the Mills; the Politics and People.

Attached to the Seaboard 8 o'clock train this morning was a private car containing Mr. Abner McKinley, brother of the President, wife and daughter, Miss Mabel McKinley; Miss Dora Jarvis and Mr. W. H. Davis, a retired merchant of New York. The party left Old Point yesterday, accompanied by Mr. Allen, general passenger agent of the Seaboard, for a trip over the Seaboard, taking in Charlotte, Southern Pines, Raleigh and Columbia, S. C. The arrival of the party was heralded last night by a telegram to Capt. K. S. Finch, agent of the Seaboard, who conferred at once with Mr. D. A. Tompkins, a director of the road, as to their reception and entertainment.

Mayor McCall and Mr. S. Wittkowsky, president of the Chamber of Commerce, were invited to accompany Messrs. Tompkins and Finch to the station and bid the McKinley party welcome to Charlotte. Others who were there to greet them were Messrs. E. W. Thompson, Charles F. Wadsworth, I. E. Avery and the News' reporter. Carriages were in waiting and the party drove up Tryon street to the square, thence to the monument; then to the Atherton mill. Messrs. McKinley and Davis were very much interested in the monument and the history which it perpetuates. The party went from there to the Atherton mill.

The visitors were greatly interested in what they saw. They spent some time in the mill, examining the product and asking questions in reference to labor in the South. On their return from the mill the gentlemen were entertained by Mr. Tompkins at the Manufacturers' Club—where tariff on corks was discussed as well as protection and expansion. The party then returned to the car to rejoin the ladies who had not yet appeared when they left for the jaunt over town. Mr. McKinley is very much like his brother, the President, not only in face, but manner. He is rather short and stout, with the smooth, McKinley face, good, clear eye, pleasant address, easy in manner and in rapport with his crowd no matter whence it comes. This was his first visit to this section, and he was interested in it geographically, socially, politically and domestically. He asked many questions in regard to the various conditions of this section. The first thing he said when the carriage was about half way up Tryon street was: "Why, this looks like a Yankee town." "You've got that wrong," said Mr. Tompkins. "The Yankee towns look like this." The laugh was on the Ohio-New Yorker. Mr. McKinley is a lawyer. He has been living in New York eighteen years. He says they have an Ohio society in New York of 400 people.

He was especially interested in the changing conditions of the South as marked by the amount of white labor he saw here. He asked as to the amendment—its purpose and chance of carrying. He thinks with the negro out of politics the Republican party in the South will grow rapidly.

"From the class of white labor I see I don't suppose you have any labor trouble." "None," said Mr. Tompkins. "We don't have the foreign element to contend with. A very small percentage of the population in this State is foreign." "But," said Mr. McKinley, laughing, "you Democrats won't have a showing up North if it were not for this foreign element."

Mr. McKinley traveled part of the way South with Bryan. Said he: "I know him very well. I found him pleasant and ready to talk—he is always that," said he, smiling.

Mr. McKinley and family have been at Old Point for several weeks, on account of Mrs. McKinley's health. The trip South was also made on his account. Their daughter is an invalid. Mr. Davis, who accompanied them, is one of New York's millionaires. He and Mr. McKinley are great friends. The party left at noon for Southern Pines.

PIONEER EVANGELIST.

Rev. A. P. Hammond, the pioneer evangelist of America, is in the city today. Mr. Hammond is a native of New England. He ante-dated Moody or any other evangelist. Mr. Hammond called on Mr. Pearson and wife this morning. He was then driven to Fiddle University by Rev. Dr. Sanders, and spent some time there. He is on his way from the South, home.

BRYAN HERE TO-NIGHT.

The People of Charlotte Will Have an Opportunity to Hear The Great Orator.

Hon. William J. Bryan, the Democratic leader, will be in Charlotte to-night. He will arrive here at 9:30 o'clock over the Southern Railroad, en route from Chapel Hill, where he spoke to-day; to Columbia, where he delivers an address to the South Carolina Legislature to-morrow. He will probably be here twenty minutes, and at the solicitation of a number of his admirers he has agreed to make a brief address from the platform to the citizens of Charlotte. The speech will necessarily be brief, but this will afford the people an opportunity to see the Democratic candidate for President.

His trip through the South has been a series of great ovations and he has everywhere been greeted by large and enthusiastic crowds. Many were anxious for him to deliver a regular address here, but that was impracticable. His speech in Raleigh last night was pronounced by those who heard it, the greatest political speech Mr. Bryan ever made.

All are invited to hear him at the Southern railroad station to-night shortly after 9:30 o'clock. Special to the News.

CHAPEL HILL, Feb. 14.—Mr. Bryan arrived here at 11 o'clock and lectured at 12:30 o'clock to a crowded house of enthusiastic students and town people on the subject, "pending problem."

He discussed taxation, the money question, trust and expansion. He was interrupted frequently by great applause. He leaves at 4 o'clock for Columbia, going by way of Charlotte.

WILL BE BURIED HERE.

Mr. Young's Remains to Reach Charlotte To-morrow.

The remains of Mr. J. Alphonso Young, whose death in Corinto, Miss., was noted in yesterday's News, will be brought to Charlotte for burial. A telegram from Mr. Tase Young, son of deceased, to Miss Lelia Young, this morning, says: "My wife and myself will accompany the remains to Charlotte, reaching there Thursday." Mr. Tate did not state at what hour or by what route. Mr. E. F. Young, brother of deceased, who was in Richmond at the time of the telegram announcing his brother's death reached him, arrived here this morning to attend the funeral. If the remains arrived here tomorrow morning the funeral will be held tomorrow; if tomorrow night, then Friday. Mrs. B. S. Gathers, a daughter of deceased, will arrive to-night. Mr. Young was a member of the Episcopal church.

(Later.—The remains arrive tonight and the funeral will be tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Episcopal Church.)

TO WED TO-MORROW.

Mr. T. W. Dixon and Miss Daisy Wilson to Marry.

Mr. Thomas W. Dixon goes to Steele Creek tomorrow morning on a pleasant errand. He is to be married tomorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock to Miss Mary Wilson, a niece of Dr. J. P. McCombs, of this city. Rev. A. A. Little, pastor of Steele Creek church, is to officiate. The marriage will be a very quiet affair, only the relatives and special friends being present. Mr. Dixon will be accompanied to Steele Creek by Messrs. D. F. Dixon, C. A. and Harry Dixon; Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Norwood, Mrs. Dr. Eddleman, Mrs. H. M. Doll, Mr. A. C. Hutchison, Mrs. T. J. Witherspoon. He and his bride will arrive in Charlotte on the 9:20 train and will go to Norfolk, Old Point, Washington and New York on their bridal tour. Mr. Dixon is a member of the Southern Hardware Company, and is one of the best known hardware men in this section. He is a son of Mr. D. F. Dixon, and has many friends here and elsewhere. His fiancée is a most lovable young woman. She also has many friends in this community, and her coming here to live will give pleasure to many.

A DEAD SOLDIER.

The remains of Ward Cheney, First Lieutenant Fourth Regulars, who was killed in the Philippines, January 7th, passed through Charlotte this morning. Along with the remains were the brother and two friends of the dead lieutenant, who left Hartford fifteen days ago for San Francisco, to meet the body.

Lieut. Cheney was the son of Col. Frank W. Cheney, a very prominent citizen of Connecticut. He is the eighth graduate of Yale killed since the war in Cuba and the Philippines began.

THE GREAT MEETING

Mr. Pearson Preached a Searching Sermon Last Night on the "Blood of the Atonement."

FIRST SHED, THEN APPLIED.

The Paschal Lamb Typified Christ—Without Blood There is no Remission of Sins—Blood Must be Applied—When, and How God Commands.

The interest in the Pearson meetings is growing daily. The audience last night was one of the largest yet assembled in the church, and at no service was more interest or earnestness manifested. The attention was at times intense. The sermon was searching and powerful. The preacher turned the "flash-light" on each soul, and found some "standing behind the blood," others not.

The subject, as previously announced, was the "Blood of the Atonement." The text was Exodus 12:13: "And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where ye are: and when I see the blood, I will pass over you and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you when I smite the land of Egypt." As an introductory to the sermon the preacher gave an account of the bondage in Egypt; of "the king who knew not Joseph," and of his oppression of the children of Israel, and the origin of the passover; of the command to sprinkle the blood on the door posts, so that the death angel, seeing the blood, would pass over.

"From the call of Abraham down to the birth of Christ," said the speaker, "there is not a more profitable nor interesting thing than the killing of the Paschal Lamb. When John came he said: 'Behold the Paschal Lamb which taketh away the sin of the world.' The Paschal Lamb was a type of Jesus Christ, and as such I call your attention to it tonight, noticing especially three things:

"1.—The blood.
"2.—The shed blood.
"3.—The applied blood.
"First, 'the blood.' It was the blood of the Paschal Lamb that effected the deliverance of the Israelites. It was 'the blood'—not the fleece, meat or spotlessness. Hence the text: 'When I see the blood upon the door,' etc.

"What do we learn about the Gospel? It is the blood that will deliver our souls. What do we need to be delivered from? From the grip of the devil; from the guilt of sin; from the love, bondage and curse of sin; from the future consequences of sin. It is the blood—not the life, ministry, parables, doctrines, etc., of Christ that effect this deliverance. Lev. 17:11: 'For the life of the flesh is in the blood; and I have given it to you upon the altar, to make an atonement for your souls; for it is the blood that maketh an atonement for the soul.' 1st John 1:5: 'And the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin.' The blood atones. It cleanseth from all sin. Now we go a step further to the 'Shed blood of the Paschal Lamb. It was not the fleece, nor the flesh, nor the spotlessness of the Paschal Lamb, but the blood, and it had to be shed. What do we learn about the Gospel? The propositions are parallel. That there had to be the shed blood. The atonement was made on the cross. He shed His blood on the tree, and it was the shedding of that blood that made the atonement. Exodus 12:6: 'They were commanded to kill the Paschal Lamb. It would not do just to take the blood out of the veins. The blood was not good unless shed because God said so. Hence in Heb. 9:22: 'Let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience.' Without the shedding of blood there was no mission. Hence Paul said: 'I glory in nothing save in the cross of the Lord Jesus Christ.' Why in the cross, Paul? Because He bore our sins on the cross and there made atonement for sin. The shed blood is the basis of atonement, regeneration, justification and salvation, and on the basis of that blood God can forgive a sinner. That being so, it cuts up by the roots the doctrine of salvation by works; sacramentalism and reformation. I am a believer in works—they have their place—but atonement is made by blood; not by works. 'By grace are ye saved through faith.' God's works are the result of salvation, and salvation is based on the atonement of Jesus Christ. My dear friends, when you talk about going to heaven by what you can do—your good works—you don't know anything about it. You are mistaken. You can't go to heaven by your good works. Let's suppose a case: There is a man down there in Egypt. He has heard that the death angel is to pass over the houses and slay the first born. The man puts a

placard, on which is, 'Good Works,' out on his door. The death angel comes. The man says: 'Are you the death angel?' The angel answers: 'Yes.' The man says: 'I'm one of the best men in Egypt. I do this and I do that—you see my placard—'Good Works.' 'Yes,' says the death angel, but that is not what God told me to look for. He told me to look for the blood. Good works are very good, but you have set the blood aside, and put good works in its place, and that will not save you,' and he smites the first born. That's the case with the Pharisaical sinner: he is trying to save himself by saying to the great God: 'Your death on the cross was not necessary. I can be saved by my good works.' It is the blood and not good works that saves. Lay aside the idea that you are justified by works.

"As I said, it cuts up by the roots the idea of sacramentalism. Many people think if they join the Church, are baptized, confirmed or initiated, or made a Church member by any process, and take the sacraments and conform to the rules that will save them. Let's suppose a case in Egypt: There's a man who hears of the coming of the death angel. He gets Moses and Aaron together in the morning and has a little church meeting and gets them to take him into the Church. He is baptized. To make sure, he gets them to sprinkle him, then pour water on him, and then to put him clear under the water, and then he puts a placard out on his door: 'Ecclesiastical Sacramentalism.' When the death angel comes, he says: 'You see that placard?' The angel answers, 'Yes, but that is not the blood. These things you tell me of are all very good in their place, but not on the door post. That is no place for them. Nothing takes the place of the blood.' Men are making the same mistakes now, thinking good works can save them. They are saying to God: 'You dying on the cross was unnecessary.' But as Judas Iscariot went from the college of the apostles to hell, so can anyone go from the Church to hell. Get regenerated and then join the Church and keep all these things.

"And then this cuts up the doctrine of reformation. Reformation of itself and by itself is absolutely worthless. Suppose a man named Smith has a store. A man named Jones comes in and says: 'Smith, hereafter I am going to plank the money down whenever I buy anything from you. But Smith says: 'But what about the money you already owe me? This don't wipe out your debt of the past.' Now put that in religion: I submit that your reformation in the future does not wipe out your past sins. Away with theology that will not stand the test here on the streets of Charlotte! Rom. 3:25: 'To declare his righteousness for sins that are past, through the forbearance of God.' Make a confession tonight like an honest man and put your faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and the blood of the atonement, and God the Father, for the sake of God the Son, will wash away all those past sins. May God help you tonight.

"Now to the applied blood. There must be the blood, then the shed blood, and now what else? The applied blood. God told them to sprinkle it upon the door post. Suppose the death angel comes to the door and the man says: 'I did not apply it. I have it here in the pitcher, I thought it would do as well there as on the door posts. The death angel says: 'God told you to apply it.' It is not enough that it must be shed, but it must be applied and in the way God has commanded. There's where the universalist make the mistake. They think the blood was shed for all and, therefore, any man can be saved. But I tell you any man who don't apply it will be lost. I tell you, sinners, Christ is on the throne, but He is not doing anything for you. He made atonement for you on the cross, and now He is on the throne interceding for His people. If you accept that blood Christ will become your advocate and your intercessor. There are three things in applying the blood:

"First, Where?—God said on the door posts, on the lintels.

"Second, How?—God said by hyssop.

"Third, When?

"Where? On the door posts—not on the sills. The man says to the death angel: 'Yes, I have the blood applied, it is there on the sill. In my opinion I thought it would do as well there on the ceiling as on the door posts. Your opinion cuts no figure in the case. God said it must be applied on the door posts. Where have you got it applied—on the head? The Jews said: 'Let it be on our heads,' and it has been there ever since; on the hand? No, unsaved man, I'll tell you where you have got it applied: Under your sin-polluted feet. You are trampling the blood of Christ under your feet. Where ought you to have it? On the door posts of your soul.

"What else? To put it on 'how' God said. In Exodus 12:22 we read, 'And ye shall take a bunch of hyssop and dip it in the blood and strike the lintel and the two side posts with the blood.' Why with hyssop? I don't know. It was as common as dog-fennel and the poor and rich could alike get it. How are we to apply it? Romans 3:25: 'Whom God has sent forth to be a propitiation