The Charlotte Observer.

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J. P. CALDWELL, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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THE OBSERVER OFFICE, 34 S. Tryon St.

PREACHER VAIL ON WATERED MILK AND TYPHOID FEVER.

In view of the fact that some interest has been excited in this section recently in regard to preventing the spread of disease through the drinking of impure milk, attention may be called to the fact that there is a strong sentiment at Stamford, Conn., in favor of prosecuting Henry J. Blackham, a milkman who sold milk to which a typhoid fever epidemic has been traced. This feeling was intensified Sunday by a sermon preached in the Presbyterian church by the Rev. Dr. R. P. H. Vail, who took as his text the healing of the mother of Peter's wife, and said:

"So there was fever on the edge of the Sea of Galilee nearly nineteen hundred years ago, just as there is fever to-day in Stamford, on the borders of Long Island Sound. Whether or not the fever was epidemic we are not told, nor are we informed whether it was caused by the villainous greed of some Galilean milkman who watered his milk from a foul well, and by this pestilential process was enabled to sell a larger supply than he received from the cows.

"Had this been the case, however, the authorities would undoubtedly have given the miscreant a bath of boiling oil with the utmost promptitude, or would have removed him from the city limits, clothed in raiment composed of feathers and tar. Either punishment would have been appropriate and neither would have been too severe.

"In the time of the stern old Roman, a man whose name had been a stench in the nostrils of any community was not allowed to continue his residence in that particular place for an indefinite time. The leniency and indifference of the present time are in striking contrast with the severity of the ancient past in dealing with such matters."

While we are not inclined to encourage pulpit encouragement of mob violence, we nevertheless rather sympathize with the intense feeling of indignation which prompted the utterances of the Stamford divine. It goes to show the depth of feeling in regard to the outrage perpetrated by the milkman, when even the clergy loses its temper and breaks over bounds. We hope that the authorities will proceed against this milkman in the courts, as they are contemplating doing, and furthermore, that this affair will end in the appointment of a Stamford milk inspector.

We hope, too, that the good people of this old Puritan town and State will learn the lesson that there are occasions and circumstances which often tempt the fortitude and forbearance of men beyond endurance, and so learn to appreciate the fact that in the South "heroic measures" are often called for.

WOMEN AND WORK.

It is stated that the forthcoming report of Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright will show that the whole number of women employed in the United States doubled during the period 1870 to 1890, while the population of the country increased but 61 per cent. The greater part of this increase is the number of women at work was in the factories of the country but they have invaded very many lines of occupation which, a few years ago, were understood to be entirely closed to them and many of them are filling positions of various kinds with success. One of the reasons they are finding such ready access to avenues which were felt, a few years ago, to be open only to men, is that so many of the men are so trifling. It is not a matter to be deplored that so many women are going to work. These are happier than those who fold their hands in idleness and are much more useful to the world. If it is said that they are taking away the work which belongs to men the answer is that it is the fault of the men if they cannot stand the competition. The world is wide and there is work in it for everybody who is willing to work and is capable of doing anything. It is childish in a grown man to whine that he is out of employment because a woman has the job that ought to be his. Let him get another.

The Raleigh Press of Monday afternoon appeared with a full front-page lithograph of the Confederate monument—a beautiful piece of work—and with many pages of reading matter, the speeches of the day, incidents, etc., of the occasion. It was a very fine paper. We have not had the pleasure of seeing a copy of the Monday edition of our Raleigh morning contemporary, the News and Observer, the issue gotten out by the ladies of the Monument Association, but are gratified to see it well spoken of and interested to see the statement that the first copy of it was sold at auction and bid off by Mr. R. B. Raney at $100. The monument unveiling afforded excellent opportunity for the exhibition of newspaper enterprise.

The oft-referred to "History of the General Assembly of North Carolina, January 9—March 13, 1895, inclusive," is a pamphlet which every citizen of the State should own. It is comprised in 160 pages, and is all that its name implies. Every statement that it contains is supported by the record, and it is at once an interesting and a valuable publication. It is a composite work, about a dozen different gentlemen having written the various articles which go to make it up. Copies can be had of the publisher, E. M. Uzzell, Raleigh, at 10 cents each, or of our afternoon contemporary, the News, at the same price. The pamphlet is one which should be in the hands of the people.

The Sentinel speaks of Superintendent W. B. Ryder having been in Winston a few days ago and refers to him as "a popular railroader." It does well to do so, for that is what he is. He is exceedingly courteous to everybody who is in contact with him in either personal or business relations, and is always regardful of the public interest and convenience. He is an able as well as a popular railroad man and has brought to the Southern Railway, along his division, more friends than the line ever had before.

JUDGE HARLAN FOR PRESIDENT

INCOME TAXERS TALKING OF HIM.

South Carolina Produced More Gold Last Year Than We Did—The Gold and Silver Product of the Country—A Postoffice at Gombroon—Personal.

Special to the Observer.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Most Democrats now admit that the income tax will share with silver a front seat at the 1896 Democratic circus. A concerted movement to bring out Justice Harlan, although he is a Republican, as the Democratic presidential nominee, seems probable in the Northwest. A bright correspondent sent to interview him to-day, supposed beforehand that he was a Democrat. Harlan is not an office-seeker and is a man of independent style.

Strange to say, the estimates of the Mint Director for 1894 show that while North Carolina's product was 2,254 ounces of fine gold, valued at $46,594, South Carolina's was 4,333 ounces, valued at $97,839. South Carolina is not generally supposed to have mining operations or prospects equal to her North State sister. The silver product of the latter was 352 fine ounces, the coining value of which was $455, South Carolina produced 305 fine ounces of silver of the coining value of $394. The total gold product was $39,500,000 in value; the total silver product, $64,000,000, an increase of $3,500,000 in the gold product and a decrease of $10,500,000 in the silver product of the United States.

Mrs. M. I. Langston was appointed to-day postmaster at Overshot, Johnston county.

Under the treatment of Dr. Lewis Battle, Mr. D. S. Hoover, a Randolph county employe of the Treasury, who had one of his arms severely injured in a bicycle accident two weeks ago, is rapidly recovering.

Rebutting evidence in the Cheatham-Woodard contest, from Seaboard and Littleton, was filed to-day.

Mr. Greek O. Andrews, who is writing up the Baltimore exposition of 1897, was here again to-day. He wi'l visit all the Southern States. The stock farm feature, he says, ought to commend it to our people, especially the farmers.

At the request of Mrs. Vance, a postoffice has been established at Gombroon, Buncombe county, with Rev. Mr. Tyson, a Baptist minister, as postmaster.

Arrivals: A. J. Yorke, Concord; D. M. Hines, Milton; John E. Haithcock, Hickory; Sterling Smith, Winston; A. J. Galloway, Goldsboro; George P. McNeil, Fayetteville.

OMISSIONS.

Other Business Men Who Accept Britannica Coupons.

In yesterday's issue the list of merchants at Salisbury who accept coupons of the buyers of the Encyclopædia Britannica in that city was unintentionally omitted. They are as follows:

Dry Goods—Littmann & Lichtenstein, leading dry goods house in Salisbury, have always the best selected stock in fine, medium and cheap dress goods, trimmings of all descriptions, staple and fancy dry goods, hoisery, notions, gloves, towels, table linens and hangings.

Groceries—N. P. Murphy, dealer in confectioneries, groceries, fine cigars, and tobaccos.

Boots and Shoes—C. M. & H. M. Brown, dealers in fine shoes.

Clothing — Lichtenstein, clothing, hats, men's furnishing goods and umbrellas.

Drugs—Edwin Cuthrell, dealer in drugs, chemicals, etc.

Art Studio—Leon Ernest Seay, artistic photographer, Main street. All work guaranteed. Enlarging a specialty.

Watchmaking—S. L. Swicegood, watchmaker, jeweler and repairer.

Millinery—Mrs. Murphy.

Furniture—Geo. W. Wright, dealer in furniture, pianos, organs and other musical instruments.

Marble Works—Webb & Rabe, first-class work a specialty.

Livery—E. K. James, feed, sale and livery stable, on Inniss street near public square. Best teams and drivers for drummers.

Meat Market—J. S. Marable, dealer in fresh meats, sausage, fish, oysters, etc.

R. H. Jordan, druggist, of Charlotte, was also omitted from the Charlotte list.

CHARLOTTE'S STREET CAR SERVICE

Its Efficiency and the Courtesy of Conductors and Motormen Complimented.

To the Editor of the Observer:

After a sojourn of some weeks in your lively "Queen City," and having often availed myself of your convenient street car service, although "comparisons are odious," a comparison between your car service, and many in other parts of the country with which I have had some experience, will be permissible. I must, with one exception—and that in nowise superior—award the palm to the Charlotte Street Railway service. The uniform and thoughtful courtesy of conductors and motormen is almost exceptional. If lagging and weary feet are just a second behind, I do not see a wave of the hand as I signal, and hear: "Another car in fifteen minutes," and rush on; a stop is made, a willing hand is ready to assist me quietly, not with a frown and push. The citizens of Charlotte are to be congratulated on such a service and from its very head down, every man, I trust, receives daily the generous thanks of a grateful public.

PARSONS.

A Big O. R. C. Man Exonerated of Charges Against Him.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 22.—Grand Secretary and Treasurer William P. Daniels, of the Order of Railway Conductors, has been exonerated. The special committee investigating the charges against him reported this afternoon and found him not guilty. He was charged with using his office to promote a wild-cat mining scheme and with paying more attention to politics than to his office. The charges were made by the Camden, N. J., division, and helped to beat him at the election last week. Camden division was required to apologize.

A Car Load of Evergreens for Chicago.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 21.—A car load of evergreens and flowers was loaded by the executive committee of the Confederate Veterans' Association, to go to Chicago for the decoration of the Confederate monument there on May 30th. The car contains 24 palmetto trees, 100 pine saplings, 1,000 laurel wreaths and a lot of moss and wild smilax. A thousand magnolia buds will be sent by express Saturday. The car leaves at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Georgia Pharmaceutical Association is meeting at Savannah.

The Belmont-Morgan syndicate paid into the Treasury yesterday $900,000 in gold, swelling the total gold reserve to $98,127,000.

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, of Georgia, yesterday elected Hamilton Douglass, of Atlanta, representative to the Supreme Lodge, and W. H. Schalzman, of Macon, Grand Chancellor.

The convention of the Georgia State Sunday School Association adjourned yesterday at Savannah. G. Candler, of Atlanta, was elected president. It was decided to raise a fund for the employment of a field secretary to extend the work in the State.

Irish potatoes are worth $7 a barrel now in New York.

The Mexican National Congress has passed a bill authorizing officers to put to death without trial persons caught in the act of robbing a train.

Nebraska farmers burned brush heaps to keep the frosts from killing their crops, and in Illinois corn and potatoes are recovering from the effects of the recent cold wave.

WHY COL. MEANS CONTESTED.

HE STATES HIS REASONS AT LENGTH.

His Vigorous Opposition to the Resolutions of the State Democratic Executive Committee in Committing the Party to Free Coinage at the 16 to 1 Ratio—The Committee Had No Jurisdiction in This Case and Was Acting Arbitrarily—The Yeas and Nays—Col. Means' Substitute Defeated.

To the Editor of the Observer:

I notice in this morning's Raleigh News and Observer, on the editorial page, the resolutions in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 adopted by the State Democratic executive committee on the 20th.

You will notice in section first of these resolutions, this language: "That the executive committee of the Democratic party of the State of North Carolina, *acting and speaking for and in behalf of the party*, republish, reiterate and *emphasize* the declaration of the party made in the State convention, August 8th, 1894, in favor of the *free and unlimited coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1.*"

As is well known, in North Carolina, I have for many years been a member of this committee and was an attendant upon the meeting in the Senate chamber last night which passed the above resolutions. I then contested, alone, any action upon these resolutions, for these reasons:

1. Because neither by usage and custom, nor by any authority vested in this committee, did they have the right to enact such a manifesto and issue it to the people of North Carolina, as "acting and speaking for and in behalf of the Democratic party." The authority of this committee, like that of all committees, is delegated, and these delegated powers are too well and specifically known, by men of all parties in North Carolina, to attempt to rehearse them here for the purpose of showing that these *resolutions* are *not* a part of the delegated powers of this committee. This action was an assumption of the highest prerogative of a political party, to-wit: The virtual, if not the real enactment of the party platform on the chief issue before all the parties in this republic at the present time. And our committee should not have done this when it was so easy to exercise the power, which it rightly has, of calling a convention of the Democratic party for a legitimate expression of its wishes. Suppose, for instance, in reference to these delegated powers, our committee last night had called a convention and declared that the delegates, from each county in North Carolina to that convention must vote in that convention to adopt the resolutions quoted above; would this have been any greater assumption, not to say arrogance, on the part of the committee, than to have enacted these resolutions without any convention? And I assert that there was barely, *including proxies*, a majority of the committee present.

2. Besides this negation of the committee's right to act, these facts exist: There was a meeting of this committee in this city on the 14th of last month, which was very largely attended and many matters pertaining to the party were discussed, and the committee then adjourned to meet last night. The financial question was, on the 14th of last month, brought to the attention of the committee and it was deemed best, by an almost unanimous vote, to let the financial question not disturb us for the present; and this committee then adjourned to meet again last night for the particular purpose of attending to some matters pending before it at its last meeting. It was never suggested by any one that this great financial question could or would come up before the committee last night. And in the announcement issued by Chairman Pou, to each member of the committee of the meeting last night, there was no *indication whatever* that any such resolutions as those above, or that the question to which they appertain, would come before the committee. And from my personal knowledge, recently obtained from some members of the committee, I am confident that, had it been known that this question would have been up before the committee last night, I would not have had to contest these resolutions alone.

3. It was alleged vehemently in the debate on the resolutions that they should be enacted *now* by the committee for the purpose of their "moral effect" in North Carolina and *other places*; which I considered an unjust and improper use of any power of the committee for the benefit of any faction of our party *anywhere*, however large or so all that faction might be.

4. And I antagonized the resolutions, if personal mention of my financial views may be excused, because I am unqualifiedly opposed to "the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." Because it is an *established fact* that such a ratio *cannot be maintained* under the present coinage of silver. And further, because it is neither an historical nor a political truth, that free and unlimited coinage of silver ever existed in our country as is asserted more than once in the resolutions above. And every well-informed man, whatever his party may be, and especially some of those present last night in our committee meeting, know that there was an attempt made in the last national Democratic convention in Chicago, to insert into our platform, then made, a proposition for "the free coinage of silver," which proposition, made by way of amendment to the platform *in open convention*, was *overwhelmingly defeated*.

5. And I contested action upon these resolutions, if it was necessary to have a party utterance upon them for "moral effect" or demoralizing results in our party, as the case may be, that a Democratic convention might be convened here at a very early day to express the opinion of our party now, in a legitimate manner, on the great financial issues of the country, when the conditions and the facts surrounding these issues have been *materially changed* since we have had a deliverance from any convention of our party. And for this purpose I offered, as a substitute for the above resolutions, this:

"Resolved, That the consideration of the propositions contained in the resolutions, offered by Capt. R. B. Davis, be postponed until they can be submitted to a State Democratic convention to be called to meet in Raleigh, at the earliest day possible, by this committee to-night."

This I thought, was only just and proper to the very respectable numbers of our party who are opposed to the resolutions and who would, at least, like to have had the right to be heard upon them before they were given out to the world as the utterance of the *entire Democratic party of North Carolina.*

On this resolution, I called for the yeas and nays, and upon the roll-call the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Paul B. Means.

NAYS—E. C. Smith, H. C. Olive, R. H. Battle, W. E. Ashley, A. W. Haywood, J. J. Young, S. A. Ashe, E. J. Hale, F. M. Simmons, J. R. Young, C. E. Foy, W. G. Lamb, F. W. Grainger, H. A. Sinclair, D. E. McIver, W. H. Oliver, T. C. Whitaker, E. C. Beddingfield, F. S. Spruill, H. A. London, W. W. Kitchin, H. Clarkson, R. B. Davis, J. L. Scales, R. L. Reinhart, E. B. Jones, B. C. Beckwith, Jas. H. Loughran, J. W. Blackmer.

The committee *refused* a "yea and nay vote," which I asked, on the adoption of the resolutions. But there was only *one* "no" against them.

The Democracy of the gentlemen who voted in the negative on my motion to postpone cannot be impeached; they are worthy to represent any constituency, and I recognize and respect their right to have voted just as they did; but I think it proper and right that the very large number of Democrats who differ from them, on this question, should have been heard, and that an opportunity to have been heard should have been given them in a properly called convention of the party. And now, that this has been denied them, I respectfully ask some of the Democrats of North Carolina, who may approve of my action in the committee last night, to write me at my home, in Concord, and let us agree to show, in some proper mode, and at some early date, that we stand for financial principles which we think will be better for the prosperity of our people and our State, in her material improvement, than those financial views expressed in the resolutions above. Very respectfully,

PAUL B. MEANS.

Raleigh, N. C., May 21, 1895.

HAVE THE PEOPLE NO SAY?

Are a Few Leaders, Who Think They Know It All, to Commit the Entire Party to Free Silver.

To the Editor of the Observer:

The Rev. Sam Jones, I think it was, related a story about himself that appears to be applicable to you and me. He said that in calling for all those who hoped to go to heaven, to stand up, and all, or nearly all, stood, but there was one, who, like the man spoken of in the Bible, from some cause having fallen asleep, did not hear the first proposition, and waked only to hear the request that all those who expected to go to the *other* place do likewise. He heard only the last words, "stand up." So, dazed and not taking in the situation, he stood, and, finding himself alone, he said to Sam, who was also standing: "It appears to me, Mr. Jones, that you and I are in a mighty small minority." So we find ourselves to-day, for the bosses have issued their dictum and declared, without consultation of the people, that we, the party, are for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Surely, before such a bold announcement had been issued, ought not the people to have had a voice in the matter, or are they determined to read out of the party all that differ? They say that the delegates to the Memphis convention are no good—do not represent anybody.

Mr. Editor, this is the great trouble. A few men who think they know it all are determined to dominate the party. It was this very thing that caused so many of our good men to seek refuge in the People's party. They saw that they were denied the right of speech and that in all things, even to the election of officers etc., they had to vote as they were directed. Is this Democracy? Is this grand pronunciamento issued by a few at Raleigh, to be thrust down our throats, and are *we, the people*, to have no voice; to be merely the tools of a faction?

What are we Democrats to do? To lie supinely upon our backs and let the few dictate? It is a free country and we, as free men, must, party or no party, as men loyal to the best interests of the country, exercise our free will and vote as our conscience dictates.

A READER OF THE OBSERVER.

Monroe, May 22, 1895.

THE CRIME (?) OF 1873.

Time That the Lie About the Stealthy Demonetization of Silver Was Nailed—One of Coin's Fallacies Exposed.

To the Editor of the Observer.

The Populist and silverite papers are continually denouncing the secrecy with which, unknown to the general public, or, mirable dictu, to Congressmen, the demonetization of silver is said to have been accomplished. The fact is that the bill was before Congress nearly three years. It passed the Forty-first House of Representatives, was taken up again in the Forty-second Congress, and then became law after having been reported on in the committees of both houses.

The reporters for the press did not notice that silver had been demonetized, because it had been virtually demonetized in 1834, thirty-nine years before, and a whole generation had grown up who had never seen one United States silver dollar in circulation. Is it not about time that this particular lie was nailed to the counter, like other base coin?

In "Coin's Financial School," the author, taking advantage of the fact that wheat had declined in price, argues that the farmer is robbed in consequence, the truth of the matter being that a given number of bushels of wheat will buy to-day more farm tools and implements than the same quantity of wheat would have paid for in 1873; and as corn, oats and pork are as high now as they were in 1873, the farmer can buy much more of such things, or of clothing, than he could have purchased then, the difference being about 50 per cent., or one-half, in the farmer's favor. The fall in wheat and cotton is due to the increased supplies of both articles from new and virgin soils of great fertility, wheat now coming from Argentine and Australia and India, and cotton from Texas and Egypt. The price of these great staples is settled in Liverpool in gold, irrespective of the currency of the countries from which they come.

OGDEN E. EDWARDS.

SCHOOL BOOK AGENCY.

Capt. W. B. Kendrick Replies to Mr. W. R. Walker's Communication.

To the Editor of the Observer:

But for the mention of my name by one W. R. Walker in a communication to your paper, I would not notice anything he writes. His communication is very misleading, and purposely so. In working by counties we have to give away five to seven sets of books, usually sent by mail; have to make from two to three personal visits to each member of the board; have an agent in every county, an expensive correspondence and other expenses. I have never known a county to cost less than $100, average, and all publishers know this to be true. To give up a book which cost 50 cents, and pay 25 cents to make an exchange, is giving 75 cents for the book received in exchange. Some books may be antequated, yet Walker's do not displace them.

I do not know of any "book combine" in North Carolina unless it be a combination which existed in South Carolina and I was not in that.

It is both pitiful and contemptible to see an agent continue to circulate falsehoods which have been proved time and again to be false.

The reason that books can be had anywhere for the same price, as in South Carolina, for instance, is that since books have been sold in North Carolina at wholesale prices, other States have demanded the same prices and terms.

I made the proposition in 1881 to retail books at wholesale prices, by giving dealers a discount to enable them to do so, and we have kept our contract with the people.

W. B. KENDRICK.

May 21, 1895.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WHOLESALE BY MAYER & ROSS, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

VETERANS AT HOUSTON.

Ovations to Gen. Gordon and Miss Winnie Davis—Gen. Gordon's Speech.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 22.—There are 30,000 people in the city. A disagreeable, drizzling rain fell all day. At 11 o'clock an audience of 7,000 people crowded into the auditorium with its amphitheatre arrangement.

Chaplain General Jones opened the meeting with prayer, and President Cleveland, of the veterans' association, made a brief address. Governor Culberson next made an address of welcome, and, incidentally, a defense of the cause for which the South fought.

When General Gordon was introduced, the crowd went wild, and it was some time before the speaker could proceed. General Gordon said it was a pleasant duty to respond to the characteristic hospitalities of to-day. Around the name of this State are gathered glorious and hallowed memories and high hopes of rich contributions to the future of the Republic. She has a genial climate and a rich soil. In history she has the memories of the Alamo, Goliad and San Jacinto, the deeds of Houston, of Austin, of Travis and Lamar. The assembly of these war-scarred veterans in this war-scarred State recalls a striking contrast in their war experiences. Sixty years ago Texas won her fight for national independence. Thirty years ago these ex-Confederates lost their fight for separate nationality, but Texas' victories were not more glorious and grand than were these brave men around him in their overwhelming defeat. [Applause]. He recalled three achievements in the history of Texas' peace career: "The first is the reconstruction, mainly through your instrumentality, of the labor system of this fair section. It had been destroyed, yet you undertook its re-construction and adapted yourselves to the new conditions. The second was your astounding success in achieving financial independence for your families. You have fought your way to competence and provided for your disabled comrades [applause], until scarcely one is without the comforts of life. The third is the passionless and peaceful manner in which you have laid aside the trapping of the camp for the modest garb of the citizen, and the silent restraints of civil government.

JOHN B. GORDON.

"I rejoice in the privilege of bearing to you fraternal greetings from the great body of brave men who confronted you in battle. Be assured that the overwhelming majority of the Grand Army of the Republic, composed of soldiers who were brave in battle and are generous in peace, courageous, knightly and true, bear neither lingering bitterness nor sentiment of distrust. [Applause.] In the presence of your continued conservatism and before the higher and nobler sentiment of our country, these will vanish like vapors before the rising sun."

General Gordon concluded by re-assuring the people of Texas of the appreciation of their boundless hospitality. The band played Dixie and the crowd burst out into loud applause.

The crowd called for Ross, Wheeler and other prominent men but the regular order was proceeded with. A committee on credentials composed of a delegate from each State was then agreed upon.

General S. D. Lee, chairman of the committee on history, read his report.

While General Lee was reading his report, Miss Winnie Davis, with her escort, consisting of many ladies, made her appearance on the stage. She was greeted with an outburst of applause which forced the speaker to suspend and for five minutes the utmost confusion prevailed. The convention took a recess at 1 o'clock to re convene at 7.

Jose Marti Really Dead.

MADRID, May 22.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial confirms the news of the death of the rebel leader, Jose Marti, who has been mentioned as "President" of the imaginary republic of Cuba. General Martinez Campos has signed an order for the establishment of fifty-six elementary schools.

Sunday night 300 young women met in the Catholic church of Danbury, Conn., and formed a temperance society, and signed a pledge in which they promised not to marry a man who uses liquor.

The Senate at Lansing, Mich., Tuesday night, by a vote of 18 to 12, passed the bill to restore capital punishment in certain cases in Michigan.

G. Farintosh Alfred S. Amer

The Buford Hotel,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FARINTOSH & AMER, Proprietors.

100 Elegantly Furnished Rooms.

Hot and Cold Bath and Water Closets on Each Floor.

PASSENGER ELEVATORS AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

Under First-Class Management.

YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS

when intrusted to our care will receive prompt attention and will be accurately filled.

L. J. WALKER,

Dealer in Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, corner Trade and Church Sts.

T. L. ELLIOTT.

MONUMENTAL WORKS

GRANITE MONUMENTS A SPECIALTY.

235 W Trade Stree Char otte, N. C

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for children while teething it soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle sold by all druggists throughout the world

BEAUTIFUL, GOOD AND CHEAP

Is what all pronounce our FURNITURE, who have visited our store.

THOMAS & MAXWELL.

SEABOARD AIR LINE

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 5TH, 1895.

Trains leave Charlotte daily:

5:20 A. M.—For Hamlet, Cheraw, Raleigh and all points on the S. A. L., S. C. R. R., Weldon, Portsmouth, Old Point Comfort, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Also Wilmington, Wrightsville, and all local points on the C. C. R. R. Also Charleston, Sumter and Bennettsville, arriving in Wilmington at 12:20 p. m.

5:20 A. M.—Daily for all Southern points via Monroe, Chester, Greenwood, Athens Atlanta, Montgomery, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Memphis and the Southwest. Through sleeper and day coaches from Washington, D. C., to Atlanta, connecting with road diverging east of Atlanta.

10:48 A. M.—Daily, for Mt. Holly, Lincolnton, Cherryville, Shelby, Cleveland Springs, Ellenboro and Rutherfordton; also Blowing Rock, Lenoir and Hickory.

8:20 P. M.—Daily, for all points North and South—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg Portsmouth, Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Weldon, Raleigh, Wilmington and Wrightsville, connecting at Monroe with through sleepers and day coaches between Atlanta, Ga., and Washington, D. C. and sleepers between Monroe, N. C., and Portsmouth, Va., and for Atlanta, New Orleans and all Southern points.

8:50 P. M.—*With sleeper for Wilmington and all C. C. points.

Trains arrive in Charlotte:

10:48 A. M.—Daily, Rockingham, Wadesboro, Moren. Also from all points North—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Petersburg, Old Point Comfort, Portsmouth, Weldon, Raleigh and Sanford. Also from Charleston, Sumter and Bennettsville, and from Atlanta, New Orleans and all Southern points.

8:20 P. M.—Daily, from Rutherfordton, Shelby, Cleveland Springs, Lincolnton, Newton, Hickory, Lenoir, Blowing Rock and Mt. Holly.

10:10 P. M.—Daily, from all Northern points—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Va., Petersburg, Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Portsmouth, Weldon, Raleigh, Cheraw, S. C., all local points between Portsmouth and Charlotte, and from Wilmington, Wrightsville and all local points on the C. C. R. R.

10:10 P. M.—Daily, from all points South and Southwest—New Orleans, Montgomery, Memphis, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Athens, Greenwood, Chester and Monroe; close connection at Monroe.

7:45 A. M.—*With sleeper, from Wilminton and all C. C. points.

Local freight, with coach attached, leaves Charlotte for Shelby at 4 o'clock p. m., returning at 10 a. m. daily, except Sundays.

The 8:20 p. m. train connects at Monroe with the Atlanta special, No. 402, which arrives in Raleigh at 1:20 a. m., and Washington, D. C., at 10:20 a. m., and Portsmouth at 7:30 a. m., making close connection for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The 8:20 a. m. train connects at Monroe with Atlanta special No. 403, for Atlanta and all points South, arriving in Atlanta at 4 p. m.

Passengers leaving Charlotte at 5:20 a. m. arrive in Atlanta at 4 p. m. Leave Atlanta at 10 o'clock p. m., arrive in Charlotte at 10:10 p. m. Leave Charlotte at 5:20 a. m., and 8:20 p. m., arrive in Raleigh at 11:45 a. m. and 1:20 a. m. Leave Charlotte at 5:20 a. m., arrive in Wilmington at 12:30 p. m., and at Cheraw, S. C., at 9:40 a. m. Close connection both ways with the C. & L. R. R. at Lincolnton. Leave Charlotte at 8:30 p. m., arrive in Atlanta at 6:20 a. m., making a double daily train both North and South from Charlotte.

The Atlanta specials, No. 402 and 403, are magnificent new vestibuled trains, built by the Pullman Palace Car Co., on which there is no extra fare charged.

*Daily except Sunday.

†Daily except Monday.

For information relative to schedules, fare, etc., apply to

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President.

J. G. BASKERVILLE, Ticket Agent.

J. H. WINDER, General Manager. B. A. NEWLAND, T. P. A.

V. E. MCBEE, Supt. Transportation. T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

SOUTHERN : RAILWAY.

(PIEDMONT AIR LINE.)

RICHMOND & DANVILLE AND NORTH CAROLINA DIVISIONS.

IN EFFECT APRIL 21, 1895.

This condensed schedule is published as information, and is subject to change without notice to the public.

Trains leave Charlotte, N. C.:

11:05 P. M.—No. 35, daily for Atlanta and Charlotte, Air Line division, and all points South and Southwest. Carries through Pullman drawing-room buffet sleeper between New York, Washington and Montgomery, and between New York and St. Augustine, Fla., via Columbia and Savannah.

9:35 A. M.—No. 37, daily, C. C. & A. division, including Columbia, Augusta, Aiken, Charleston, Savannah and all Florida points. Through Pullman sleeper New York to Jacksonville, connecting with parlor car at Columbia for Augusta.

9:35 A. M.—No. 37, daily, Washington and Southwestern vestibuled limited for Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans, and all points South and Southwest. Through Pullman sleeper New York to New Orleans and New York to Memphis. No extra charge except usual Pullman fare.

12:10 P. M.—No. 11, daily. Solid train, Richmond to Atlanta; Pullman sleeping car, Richmond to Greensboro.

7:15 A. M.—No. 36, daily, for Washington, Richmond, Raleigh and Goldsboro and all points North. Carries Pullman sleepers from Montgomery to New York and St. Augustine to New York.

6:40 P. M.—No. 12, daily, for Richmond, Raleigh, Goldsboro and all points North. Carries Pullman sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh and Greensboro to Richmond.

8:30 P. M.—No. 38, Washington and Southwestern vestibuled, limited, for Washington and all points North. Through Pull man cars between New Orleans and New York, Memphis and New York, Jacksonville and New York. First-class coach to Washington.

7:00 A. M.—No. 60, daily, except Sunday. Mixed freight and passenger for Statesville, N. C.

4:15 P. M.—No. 16, daily, except Sunday, for Statesville and Taylorsville.

Trains arrive at Charlotte:

10:35 P. M. } FROM THE NORTH
9:25 A. M. }
11:40 A. M. } FROM ATLANTA.
6:50 A. M. }
6:20 P. M. } FROM AUGUSTA.
8:20 P. M. }
7:00 A. M. } FROM STATESVILLE.
8:20 P. M. }
*10:35 A. M. }
*4:15 P. M. }

Local freight trains also carry passengers.

*Daily except Sunday.

JOHN M. CULP, Traffic Manager. W. A. TURK, General Agent, Washington, D. C.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Superintendent. Washington, D. C.

S. H. HARDWICK, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Atlanta, Ga.

CHARLES L. HOPKINS, Traveling Passenger Agent, 39 West Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.

TO TAKE EFFECT SEPT. 23RD, 1894.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 3, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C	6:30 am
" Kollock	6:50 am
" Osborne	7:30 am
Arrive Hamlet	7:40 am

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet	8:40 am
" Osborne	9:00 am
" Kollock	9:30 am
Arr'e Cheraw	9:50 am

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains north, south, east and west.

WM. MCQUEEN, President.

COTTON MILL REPAIRS.

We cover Top Rolls,

Square Roll Necks,

Flute Rolls,

Cut Gears,

Repair Cylinders and

General Repair Work.

THE D. A. Tompkins COMPANY.

TEXTILE MACHINERY.

THE D. A. TOMPKINS CO.,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

AGENTS FOR

KITSON MACHINE CO., Lowell, Mass.
WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass.
"ECO" SYSTEM OF TIME DETECTORS, Boston, Mass.
GENERAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO., Providence, R. I.
WESTINGHOUSE MACHINE CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CONTRACTORS FOR

Self-Feeding Openers.—Cylinder openers, with feeder attached, with or without trunks.

Breaker Lappers—One and two section breaker lappers, with or without feeders attached, with or without condensers and gauge boxes, and with or without screen sections.

Combination Breaker and Finisher Lappers.—One or two section finishers, with feeder attached.

Intermediate Lappers.—One or two sections.

Finisher Lappers.—One or two sections, with ordinary plain beater arms, or with Kershner's carding beaters.

Waste Pickers and Cleaners—Card and picker waste cleaners, roving waste openers and cotton waste pickers with thread extractors.

Carding Engines.—Stationary iron-top flat cards, with Licker-in and Wellman strippers; with or without coilers. Revolving flat cards with coilers. Improved

Complete Steam Plants—Power plants of any size and description; Corliss engines and high-speed engines, either simple, compound or condensing; return fire tubular boilers; water tubular boilers; feed pumps, heaters, purifiers, etc.

Fire Protection Equipments—Grinnell, Hill or Neracher automatic sprinklers; "Underwriters'" fire pumps, hydrants, wood or steel tanks, hose connections, etc.

Electric Lighting Plants—Westinghouse new multipolar dynamos, incandescent and arc lamps, switchboards and all instruments therefor; electrical supplies of all kinds.

grinding devices for revolving flats, emery grinding engines.

Railway Heads.—Single or double railway heads; coiler heads, or arrangements for one, two or three lines of railway troughs.

Drawing Frames.—Any number of deliveries, single or coupled; with or without metallic rolls; all stop motions.

Slubbing, Intermediate and Roving Frames.

Ring Spinning Frames.—Both warp and filling frames; any spindle; all gearing on one end of frames; improved separators; for single or double roving.

Spoolers.—Improved upright spoolers, new patent thread guides, with or without Wade bobbin holders.

Reels.—Standard adjustable reels, or light running reels

Twisters.—Wet or dry twisters, to twist from either spools, quills or beams.

Looms.—Heavy or light looms, standard widths and wide looms.

Warpers, Dryers, Presses, Slashers, etc.

**LOOK AT THIS