

Aycock For Vice-President.

Favorable Mention of North Carolina Governor's Name as Running Mate for Edward M. Shepherd.

The Washington Times discusses at length the possibility of Shepard and Aycock as the nominees for the Democratic party next year. The Times says, among other things:

"A new Democratic banner has been flung to the breeze. It bears the names of Shepard and Aycock. For president Edward M. Shepard, prominent citizen of Brooklyn borough, N. Y., and former candidate for mayor; for vice president, Charles B. Aycock, governor of North Carolina. This suggestion for a renewal of the old alliance of the solid south and New York ought to cause Democrats to stop and consider."

"Of the Hon. Edward M. Shepard the general public knows much; it knows of his opposition to the regular Democratic ticket in 1896 because of the silver plank in the platform, of his return to the fold four years later, and his support of Bryan on the issue of anti-imperialism, of his unsuccessful canvass for mayor two years ago on the

Tammany ticket, and of his recent efforts to harmonize the divided factions of Democracy, and with it there is suspicion that Mr. Shepard, who has never avowed himself one way or the other, is willing to be considered a candidate for president.

"Of Governor Aycock probably not so much is known, although he is certainly entitled to careful consideration. He is regarded, by those who know him and his record, as one of the ablest men in public office in the south today. He is brilliant and an orator of ability, and has given North Carolina a clean administration.

"The old objection of a candidate from a secession state should not hold against him, for he is so young as scarce to remember even in a vague sort of a way any of the stirring events of the early sixties. He is greatly beloved by the people of the State, scholarly, conservative, earnest and conscientious, and if a southern man is to be chosen by the Democracy he is entitled to first consideration."

North Carolina at Saint Louis.

Preparations for a Creditable Exhibit at the Great Exposition.

Mr. T. K. Bruner returned yesterday from a trip through the western part of the state for the purpose of engaging apples for the North Carolina exhibit at the great St. Louis exposition, a mission on which he reports the most gratifying success. He also received pledges of liberal donations of cash for this department of the state's exhibit.

Mr. Bruner says he found that very successful work is being done by Mr. Hugh G. Chatam and Mr. F. B. Arendell in their canvass among the manufacturers of the state soliciting subscriptions to the fund for the state exhibit and the outlook is entirely satisfactory to those having the undertaking in hand.

Gov. Aycock in speaking of the situation yesterday said that he feels that he and those co-operating with him in the work of procuring donations, are "out of the woods now," and with continued responses from those not yet seen as liberal as received in the canvass to this time there will be no trouble about making the exhibit thoroughly in keeping with the commercial and

industrial interests of the state.

In engaging the apples and other fruits for the exhibit Mr. Bruner arranges for them to be shipped as soon as they are prime on the tree and on arrival at St. Louis they will be put on cold storage to be kept until the exposition opens, to be used then as they are needed to keep up the exhibit.

It is certain now that the space occupied by the North Carolina exhibit will be greater than the state has ever had at any exposition heretofore. The North Carolina exhibit occupied about 400 square feet at the Charleston exposition. Formal applications have already been filed with the exposition authorities for spaces except for agriculture and horticulture.

As usual a heavy draft will be made on the state museum for the exposition exhibit especially from the forestry, natural history and mines and mining, etc. All these will be selected, shipped and arranged at the exposition under the able supervision of Mr. H. H. Brimley, the gifted curator of the museum.—Post.

Big Order for Lumber

Six Million Feet Wanted

Asheville, July 18.—John E. Hurst, one of the veteran "loggin'" men of this mountain section, today gave information concerning a contract among lumber dealers of magnitude that perhaps has no parallel in this and contiguous counties and has perhaps seldom been exceeded in the South Atlantic States. Creed Boyer and other east Tennessee parties have contracted to furnish within the next twelve months a Philadelphia firm with 6,000,000 feet of lumber. The lumber is to be taken from the Balsam Mountains, principally from the Scott creek section of Jackson county, and in securing the lumber trees of every

variety will be felled with the exception of chestnut oak, and here the axemen will spare the tree because the bark thereon is very valuable for tanning purposes. The timber will be cut in 7,000 acres, but it is declared that the trees will not be chopped down indiscriminately by the hundred men who will be employed, but on the contrary that scientific principles such as have been proved by the Agricultural Department will be observed. No tree less than 12 inches in diameter at the small end of the log or trunk will be cut down and men will be instructed to perform their labor with a view to preserve the forest.

Don't Want Em In Madison

Asheville, July 18.—The man who has charge of the construction work of the American Bell Telephone Company has run counter to a vital phase of the race issue. Thousands of people unfamiliar with life as it is found among the "native mountain white," have doubtless heard with more or less incredulity the stories of the prejudice which exists among some of these people against the negro race.

This feeling was manifested a day or so ago in unmistakable form, however, when the construction gang attempted to run its telephone line through the Doggett Mountain section of Madison county with negro help. There were at least 50 of the negroes, for whom tents had been pitched on the side of the mountain. Here they were waited upon by a delegation of heavily

armed citizens and told they must clear out immediately. This the negroes did and as they bounded down the side of the side of the mountain 50 shots were fired in their direction, as a reminder that the committee meant business.

The help of the negroes is badly needed as it is a great undertaking to string wires across the mountains referred to. It is so rough in places that it takes four mules to drag one small pole, but the unwritten law of the State creek Medes and Persians is enforced with an intensity that cannot be disregarded. The prejudice is innate and it is seldom that a black face is seen in all that section, and then it is the face of some old-time darkey who stays close about the home of some farmer. The presence of the new generation of negroes is not tolerated for an instant.

The Next State Fair To be a Record Breaker.

The forty-third great State Fair will be held October 19th to 24th next, in Raleigh. It promises to be a record-breaker in attendance, variety and attractiveness of exhibits and in general educational results. Among the many attractive exhibits will be one of especially great educational value. This is the grand display of the latest and most improved labor-saving farm machinery, shown in practical operation. This should go far toward the solution of the farm-labor question, and the attention of every one interested in farming in North Carolina is earnestly requested to this great display of the means whereby some of the greatest resources of the State may be cheaply and profitably developed.

Great interest is being shown in the midway, which will be better than ever and strictly clean. Various electric shows and illusions are being booked, besides the usual quota of game and baby-racks, coon-heads, etc. The line of attractions is entirely new. The famous war balloon, carrying passengers to the height of 1,000 feet, will be here. The novel and thrilling battle in the clouds will take place every day. Four inch bombs that can be heard for a radius of 25 miles will be used.

Many things will be done for the comfort of exhibitors and visitors. The grand stand has been remodeled at

great expense. Arrangements are being made to have an elegant and up-to-date cafe on the lower floor. A room will be provided where hand satchels and umbrellas can be checked and safely left.

A new system of making entries is to be used, whereby the rush and inconvenience will be avoided. Exhibitors will be given a coupon check for each article entered; this will be countersigned when the exhibit is returned, making loss or displacement almost impossible.

The premium list, after being carefully revised, will be issued soon. Many new premiums have been added and old ones increased, such as premiums on general farm displays, peanuts, ponies, mule colts, Duroc Jersey swine, special sweepstakes on sheep, Partridge Wyandottes and R. I. Reds. Only 51 pounds of tobacco are to be required for an exhibit. A felt mattress and a set of felt pillows will be offered in pantry supplies department, two rifles valued at \$25 in the educational department, in addition to the regular premiums.

The railroads are going to furnish ample accommodations and convenient schedules for the vast crowds coming to the great Masonic bazaar and the great State Fair—the annual reunion of the people.

For full information as to privileges, space, etc., address Joseph E. Pogue, secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

Took His Dinner Along.

Judge Boyd Did not Tarry Long in Wilkesboro.

Greensboro, July 15.—Judge Boyd, Marshal Millikan and other teachers of the Federal Court, returned last night from a day's outing along the road between Greensboro and Wilkesboro. One-half hour was spent in Wilkesboro, about half of that being consumed in opening and adjourning the first term of the Wilkesboro Federal Court, there being no business to occupy the court. The dispatch sent to The Observer, that Judge Boyd and his "staff" passed through Winston, was erroneous. Judge Boyd only had an attendant, his faithful, ebony-hued, excellent, but low-legged body servant, Jerry Brasty. It was with difficulty that Jerry was induced to go to Wilkesboro, since he had "heard considerable 'bout day gwines on up dere" but the judge needed a lunch bearer, and so Jerry had to go, though he absolutely refused to wear his beaver, using a common slouch hat. He was indignant last night when he returned, for he had a Winston paper which had put him down as a deputy marshal. And this the "staff" spoke of, and even that fall and uncertain dependence was published as a deputy marshal.

Since his trip to Wilkesboro Jerry speaks highly of the people he saw there, but agrees with Judge Boyd just the same in the opinion "the judiciary dignumty kaigt be perserved dere long."

The judge took his lunch along, and ate it with great relish, after the agony of opening the court and adjourning it was over and he had returned to the car.

Hon. E. Spencer Blackburn, the daddy of the court, was in Wilkesboro, but would not go into the court room to see his offspring lunched upon the blissful sea of judicial immortality. Only about 100 people went into the court room and it is said that the citizens there generally gone the court "the cold shoulder." It will be some time before they see the judge up there in his black robes again, for it has been decided not to adjourn the November term of the Asheville court, as there will not be enough business at Wilkesboro to justify the sacrifice. When the next court will be held is not known but Jerry says he wont mind "goin' ergin."

Is the Toxaway Dam Likely to Cause a big Flood any Time.

Charleston, S. C., July 17.—President James L. Orr, of the Piedmont Manufacturing company of Greenville, one of the leading cotton mill presidents in the State, has just returned from the Sapphire country, where he carefully examined the Toxaway dam.

He thinks the structure insecure and says that if the water should rise above the surface of the dam, it would be washed away in twelve hours and the valleys of the Keowee and Seneca rivers would meet with another Johnstown flood.

In the event of a break the Southern and the Blue Ridge railways would be imperilled as well as many large manufacturing enterprises.—Citizen.

Purchaser of Reed Farm Not Mr. Vanderbilt.

Asheville, July 15.—The statement is being made in semi official circles, so to speak, that George W. Vanderbilt is in no wise interested in the great Henderson county farm, which was sold in this city recently under decree of the court, by W. W. Jones, receiver of the Western Carolina Bank. It will be recalled that the farm, which contains more than 800 acres, was bought by J. B. Boetic, whom it is generally believed, acted as agent for outside parties. Some are inclined to the opinion that the real purchasers live in Tennessee, but this will not be definitely known until the sale is confirmed by the court, which will not be until August.

However, it is not by any means certain that Mr. Vanderbilt is not the purchaser, for Biltmore's owner sometimes moves in a mysterious way his wondrous to perform in making land purchases. Once upon a time Mr. Vanderbilt wanted to acquire the Antler's Hall property, on this side of the river. He finally made this desired question to his estate through the aid of Mr. Gazzam, of Philadelphia, who came to Asheville when he acquired an interest in Kinilworth Inn. There is a story to the effect that even Mr. Vanderbilt's legal advisers were ignorant of the fact when the transfer of this property was made, and then Mr. Vanderbilt quietly laughed in his sleeve, while his attorneys continued their efforts to secure the property for their millionaire employer. After keeping a close watch on the property for a period of about three years, to ascertain when it was to be placed on the market, the attorneys found the Antler's Hall was in reality a part of the vast Biltmore estate. Mr. Vanderbilt owned the Bent creek water shed before a lot of real estate people realized what was going on.

BRYAN "SCORES" CLEVELAND.

ENTHRONEMENT OF MAMMON.

Says Last Administration of Cleveland was the Mill Stone Around the Neck of the Party that Elected Him.

Chicago, July 18.—Wm. J. Bryan was the principal speaker at the picnic of the local Democracy this afternoon. Mr. Bryan referred in vigorous terms to the last administration of Grover Cleveland, declaring that it had been a millstone around the neck of the party that elected him, and making other references equally uncompromising to the former President. The picnic was attended by several thousand local Democrats and Mr. Bryan's address was frequently interrupted by vigorous applause. The subject of Mr. Bryan's speech was "The Democratic Ideal." He said in part: "The distinguishing feature of any party that deserves to be known as a Democratic party is its faith in the people, its desire to advance the welfare of the people, and its willingness to have the people control their own affairs. A Democratic party seeks to administer the government according to Democratic principles and its ideal of a free government is a government in which every department, legislative, executive and judicial, is administered according to the doctrine of equal rights to all and privileges to none. Never before in the history of country has there been greater need for a Democratic party with a truly Democratic ideal. The aristocracy which Hamilton led against the Democracy of Jefferson's day and the plutocracy which Nick Biddle led against the democracy have combined to assault the Democracy of the present day and these assaults are supported by a metropolitan, press more subservient to capital, more widely read than the papers of 1800 or 1820.

In 1896 the Republican party, under the leadership of Mark Hanna, became the openly ally of organized wealth and a victory was secured by the use of means, which, when known, must be repugnant to every believer in the doctrine of self-government. The purchase of votes and the coercion of employees, all these things were resorted to with an audacity never known in this country before. As a result of this election mammon was enthroned, the manu-

facturers were permitted to write the tariff schedules without regard to the interest of the country at large and the trust magnates were permitted to bankrupt rivals, stifle competition and extort without limit. When the Spanish war occurred the syndicates, in complete possession of the United States, reached out for new fields to conquer and they are now using the American army and a carpet bag government to exploit the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, whose reverence for our institutions has thus been converted into hatred for our flag.

"Surely if there ever was a time when the preaching of the Democratic gospel ought to be opportune now is the time. We are handicapped just now by the fact that in the last Democratic administration we had more subservient corporate dictations than any Republican administration that had preceded it, and the record of that administration has been a millstone about the party's neck ever since. The influence exerted by Wall Street over the administration's policy, the use of patronage to reward those who betrayed their constituents and the improvement of the most reprehensible of the Republican methods made the administration a stench in the nostrils of the people and kept in the Republican party many who were disgusted at that party's course.

"The odium which Mr. Cleveland's second administration brought upon the party which elected him did more to defeat the party than any one plank of the Chicago platform or even than all the planks that are most severely criticized. If the Democratic party would stand erect, face the future with confidence, defend the rights of the people and protect the interests wherever attacked, whether the attack comes from financiers, monopolists, tariff barons or from imperialists, it can look with confidence for a revolution of sentiment that will give us a victory worth having and this victory, when it comes, will not end as the victory of 1892 did in the demoralization of the party, but in the building up of the Democratic organization, which will deal aggressively with all of the evils of government and find its bulwark in the affections and confidence of the masses."

Protest Against Changing the Dixie Air.

I enclose a copy of the words of our old war song, "Dixie." I think you will agree that the words are neither foolish nor uninspiring, and I think you will also agree that the reviving and singing of them, by the young generation, is of doubtful wisdom. We are not a slow-blooded people and there are times when the singing of our war songs to an excited crowd might have had as disastrous an effect as the wearing of the shamrock did in poor, conquered Ireland. You can use them as you please, but we old-timers do respectfully protest against all the nonsense verses which have been adapted to the air, being counted as "the words to "Dixie." And we also protest against any changes, which will give the words a "Union" meaning. That song belongs to the South—let others keep their hands off.—A Lady Reader, in Charlotte Observer.

Land.
Oh, I wish I were in Dixie, far away,
far away;
With Dixie Land I take my stand,
To live, and die, for Dixie.
Away, away, away down South in Dixie.
We smell the orange blossoms blowing,
We see the roses, blood-red, glowing,
Away, far away, far away in Dixie Land.
Ah! there the skies are brighter, bluer,
And there the hearts are warmer, truer,
Than we e'er find away from Dixie Land.
We hear the Yankee cannon rattle,
We see the signs of coming battle
Away, far away, far away in Dixie Land.
Ah! brothers, we are coming, coming,
As swift and straight as pigeons homing,
To live, to fight, to die for Dixie Land.

Oh Dixie, our dear land o' cotton,
Thy sunny skies are unforgotten;
Away, far away, far away, from Dixie Land,
Where e'er we go, what e'er befalls us
We are ready when the duty calls us,
To live, to fight, to die for Dixie

NOT PROBABLE, SAYS MR. BRYAN.

The Cleveland Faction Will Not Control Democratic Convention.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 14.—W. J. Bryan was interviewed here yesterday afternoon as to the Cleveland movement. Mr. Bryan said: "It is a comedy as it now stands, but a tragedy if it should succeed."

Mr. Bryan declared that all he desired to see was the nomination by the democratic party of some one who would stand by democratic principles. "By democratic," he said, "I mean the principles enunciated at the Kansas City convention of the democratic party, the last opportunity the party had to declare the principles on which it stands." Asked if he believed there was any danger of the old line of Cleveland democrats capturing the next democratic convention, Mr. Bryan said: "I do not think such a thing is a probability. If there was such a probability, danger would be the right word to use in connection with the results it would work to the democratic party."