The Charlotte Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Thursday, May 21, 1896.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL THE NOMINEE

The Republican Convention the Most Sensational Political Event of the Year—Pritchard the Dictator—Other Nominees and the Platform—Opinions on the Candidacy of Russell—Other Items.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 19.—The Republican State Convention proves to have been the most sensational political event of the current year, and it promises to be far reaching in its results. The nomination of Russell was by fraud and almost by violence. Money was used, it is openly declared, by the Russell workers in buying votes. It certainly was handed around liberally, as many people at the Park hotel, the Russell headquarters, know. From the first the Russell men were arrogant and assertive and they let it be known in no uncertain way that they intended to win and to run over the Dockery men and the friend, of Holton, the State chairman.

Holton hates the Russell crowd, just as he does the Pritchard following, both of these having agreed on humiliating him. The Dockery men say they were grossly swindled out of the nomination. So here is the gronnd for plenty of hatred and malice. M. L. Mott, who was put in as permanent chairman of the convention was put there as a Pritchard man. Everything was Pritchard and Russell. Bass rule was apparent on all hands. Pritchard tried to make it appear that he had no favorite, but a child could see that he stood right behind Russell.

So on the 7th ballot Russell went in, 193–7; Dockery 104 4–7, Boyd 13. There were only 236 votes in the convention, Macon and Cherokee sending no delegates. Holton made one mistake. He put as the credentials committee 8 Dockery men and one Russellite. The Dockery men won as a rule reported on favorably in the 10 contests for seats. But the Boyd men joined with the Russellites to keep Dockery from getting all these delegates. The result was a crushing blow for Boyd, who had been the favorite of nearly all as second choice. If Holton had made the credentials committee to consist of 4 each of Russellites and Dockeryites and one Boyd man, and if Boyd had so fixed things as not to give Russell the lead, but to let Dockery get a few votes ahead, he would have been nominated. In fact he had the game so well in his own hands that all the newspaper men naturally thought Boyd would be the winner. They knew from Russell's main workers that if Dockery had received even one or two more votes than Russell, the latter's followers would have gone in a mass for Boyd. State Senator Fortune was ready, to make the break for Boyd at a moments notice. But Boyd lost his head. Now the Dockery men will never forgive him. He had the opportunity of his life and instead of using it abused it.

The convention nominated Zeb Vance Walser for Attorney General and J. Ruffin Henderson for auditor. This last was a surprise. Spencer Blackburn, a vigorous young Republican, was "slated" for the place, Republicans openly said so. Henderson is a most uncouth, not to say rough speaker, which fact he made plain during the last legislative session as the member of the house from Wilkes. Robert M. Douglas was nominated for Supreme Court Justice vice Avery. As delegates to the national convension Senator Pritchard, Boyd, C. M. Bernard and George H. White (colored), all being instructed for McKinley.

The plan of organization of the party was so changed as to allow Senator Pritchard to name a new committee of 5, known as the executive committee. Its members are R. O. Patterson, chairman; Tyre Glenn, secretary; H. L. Grant, James H. Young (colored), John C. Dancy (colored). Pritchard tells me its duties are to aid Holton in the campaign. Holton is merely a figure head. His position is really pitiful. Another change in the plan of organization gives this new executive committee complete power to make up the roll of the State convention, thus taking away all authority from the chairman (Holton) and the usual committee on credentials.

It was given out before the convention met that there would be a straight out free and unlimited coinage, 16 to 1 resolution offered and passed. But Pritchard and the other wire pullers, at a caucus fixed all this and so it came about that the words "free coinage" and "sixteen to one" were not even heard during the entire session of the convention. Pritchard wrote the straddling resolutions offered and adopted, and made the convention adopt them. Secretary Loge Harris never got a chance to offer the free ratio resolutions he says he had prepared.

Here is the platform as it was offered and adopted, without the changing of a word, the order having been passed, "fool the silver men all you can but don't forget that McKinley is the man we are here to endorse. The result was what Holton will term a "straddling" resolution, and what the Progressive Farmer and the Caucasian declare is the "highest straddle on record:"

"We denounce the policy of the Democratic party in placing on the free list the great bulk of raw materials of the South and agricultural products of the country. By adopting such a policy the Democratic party has arrayed itself on the side of the trading and speculating classes of this and foreign countries. We favor such a rate of duty on raw materials and agricultural products as will insure ample protection to the American people.

"We have neglected to protect our ship owners. The time has come to return to the policy of Washington and Hamilton, which, if restored, will again revive our shipping and cause American freights to be paid to Americans.

"We favor the use of gold and silver as standard money and the restoration of silver to its functions and dignity as a money metal. We are opposed to retiring greenbacks, the money of the people, the money favored by Lincoln. We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace and we condemn the policy of Cleveland and Carlisle in contracting the sale of Government bonds to a foreign syndicate on such terms as to enable it to realize the enormous profit of $10,000,000 at the expense of the people.

"We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of Republicanism and pledge our united support to the nominees of the National Republican convention.

"Inasmuch as every candid man in the Republican party concedes the nomination of William Mckinley for President, and inasmuch as every intelligent man in every party already concedes his election, we feel that our national interests are safe; that our candidate's character and life work are the best platform ever presented to the American people. Having no fears for the fate of the nation we feel that the vital and paramount issue for North Carolinians in this campaign is the preservation of the great reforms enacted into law by the last general Assemby, to-wit: local self government and honest elections; these great measures should bind together all honest, patriotic men who fought together in 1894 in the grand and glorious battle ending in the overwhelming defeat of Bourbon Democracy. We fought then to gain these principles; we must fight now to maintain them. No differences as to the questions of currency and questions of tarriff should deter us from standing together for the right preservation of all rights, the right to vote and to have that vote honestly counted. We warn our voters that if the Bourbons once more gain control of the State we may bid a final farewell to this the greatest right of freemen, and expect that the South Carolina or Mississippi plan of heartless disfranchisement of the poor and uneducated will be incorporated into the organic law of North Carolina within sixty days after the return of the Bourbons. God spare us from such a fate.

"Whereas, Popular education is essential to popular government, and is a means of National wealth and prosperity, The Republican party of North Carolina is heartily in favor of enlarging and improving the public school system of the State and establishing it upon the broad foundation of non political management. To this end the republican party will support for the office of superintendent of public instruction such progressive and active school man, acquainted with modern methods and systems, and in full sympathy with the public school idea as the executive committee of the party, after due deliberation and consultation with as many as possible of the leading teachers in the State, may deem the best available And we cordially invite all other parties and citizens of North Carolina, who believe in popular education, to unite in removing our school system from politics, and in placing its control into the hands of schoolmen.

"Whereas, The State of North Carolina gives to the bondholder and the capitalist the right to deduct from the taxable value of the bonds, notes, and other solvent credits the full amount of his indebtness, requiring him to return for taxtation only the amount of his solvent credits remaining after such deduction, and whereas, it requires the owner of the house or farm to pay taxes on the full value of his home, even when he has paid only a small part of its purchase money; be it.

Resolved, That the republican party demands that the farmer and the house holder be allowed the same exceptions given to the bondholder and capitalist, and that every citizen in returning his property for taxation be permitted to deduct from the value thereof the amount of his just indebtedness."

There is much populist comment on Prichards incorporating in the platform W. A. Guthrie's idea of a non-partisian public school State superintendent.

Your correspondent interviewed all the notables Saturday and asked them direct question.

Chairman Holton when asked: "What do you think of the new executive committee?" replied: "I just think that if they question my intergrity or fidelity to the organization, or they infringe upon my rights as chairman, our relations will cease at the first opportunity." W. A. Guthrie was asked what he thought of Russell's nomination and replied. "It suits me. I feel a heap better than I did yesterday. If I can't beat him I can't beat anybody."

Russell when asked what he thought of the statement that there would be a bolt, said: "as to the crowd who are saying they will not vote for him, the party will be glad to get rid of them and be delighted to load up the Democratic party with such trash, that as a rule they are the crowd which went against fusion in '94 and acted as assistant Democrats."

Here is what Dockery said:

It took a combination to beat me. We were robbed of thirty votes we were entitled to. We are perfectly satisfied with the fight we made Seventy five per cent of the republicans favor me for Governor."

J. M. Moody when asked if Russell had replied to to his inquiry by letter whether he voted the republican ticket in 1888 and 1892, said: "No, I think Russell's nomination a mistake. I think Dockery could have carried the State by 25,000. As it is we've got to fight for it. The heart and soul of the republican party in North Carolina is disappointed at the nomination.

H. L. Grant one of Russell's chief managers, said: "Dr. Mott tried to show his hand here this week but found he was absolutely powerless. He wanted to create a division on the silver question, but could not get any one to take hold of his plans. There will be no bolt from the result of the convention. Dockery spent a good deal of money. He did not begin until after the Mecklenburg convention. T. B. Keogh spent money for Boyd. I don't think Russell has spent over $2,500. His money has been going a long time. He began with primaries at the very beginning. That is very costly work.

A prominent Republican declared. "Russell will be taken down in sixty days. I hear Dr Mott so predicts. Another State Convention is already talked of. If the Populist decline to refuse it is most probable that another convention will be called to fix the ticket and do the work over again."

It quickly became no secret that the "Lily White" element of the republican party, embracing such gentlemen as Jomes H Holt, was deeply annoyed at the result of the convention, as they hoped to see the campaign made on "protection, sound money and white supremacy." Holt in less than 24 hours published a card renouncing republicanism He had been elected a delegate to the national convention for the fifth district and has declared for McKinley.

Dr. J. Howell Way, of Waynesville, is appointed Grand Secretary of the Royal Royal Arcanum in North Carolina, to succeed W. B Boyd, who died last week.

The members and secretary of the railway commission are at Washington, to attend the National convention of commissioners.

At the state museum the transparent photographs, among the first in the country, have been put in position in the lofty windows. Groups of deer, o'possums and ground hogs are now being prepared for exhibition.

The four regiments of the state Guards are to encamp seperately this year. Arrangements are now being made.

It is thought that W. A. Gurthrie or Walter Clark will be the free silver nominee for governor. Both are extremely popular with all that large and powerful elemement.

New York City's Potato Patch Experiment.

Baltimore Sun.

Certain New York charitable societies combined a year ago to apply, for the benefit of the unemployed men of that city, what is known as the "Pingree Potato Patch Idea," and the committee in charge has just announced its purpose to renew the effort this summer. The committee is planning to have some of the vacant lots worked this season in locations where the people of New York, who take an interest in the experiment can visit them conveniently and watch the work as it goes on. Mr. Bolton Hall the chairmon of the organization's executive committee, reports that there is considerable difficulty in getting the permission of the owners of vacant lots in New York to cultivate them free of charge for rent. Consequently the plots assighed for cultivation to each man will be smaller than last year, and the methods of cultivation will be more intensive.

The plan of operations for the season includes a strong appeal to the authorities of the smaller towns around New York city to put some of their waste lands at the service of the movement. Says Mr. Hall; "With enlarged experience and plans it is believed that the cultivation of vacent lots by the unemployed will prove a most valuable kindergarten and auxiliary for the promotion of the agriculture all over the United States as well as New York', The broad underlying aim of the movement to relieve the surplus labor of the cities by finding employment for it on waste lands is to turn back the stream which has been running with great velocity for the past twenty years from the country to the cities, and make it run instead from the cities to the country. There is no State in the Union that better illustrates the really ominous decline of farming our older States and the asrounding increase of city relatively to tural population than New York. While in the past one hundred years the population of the Empire State has been multiplied more than seventeen times, the population of New York has been multiplied more than forty six times. The city of Albany has been multiplied in its population by twenty seven in the same period. The city of Rochester has about sixty times as many inhabitants now as it had seventy years ago, while within the same sventy years the State of New York has only multiplied its inhabitants four and onehalf times. Betion 1850 ahd 1890 the city of Syracuse increased its population four fold, while the population of the whole State was not quite doubled in the same period. Expert testimony collected recently is to the effect that on an average, farming land throughout the State of New York has depreciated very nearly 50 per cent. within the past twenty five years. Yet while this depreciation has been going on the total population of the state has been increased by nearly two million souls. This enormous reduction of farm values going on side by side with a continious and rapid growth of the State's population attests the Strength of the current which is sweeping the people away from agricultural pursuits and country homes and huddling them together in cities, where thousands of them can find no work to do.

The combined movement of these New York charities is a brave and well meaning attempt to repopulate the country by talking the enforced idlers of the city, teaching them the the elements of husbandry and thus preparing and inciting them them to go back to the farms. The results of the experiment last year, as stated in an article in the May Forum, were fairly encourageing, Altoger about 108 acres of waste lands were put under cultivation. A Committee of ten members superintended the working of the lands, which were tendered free of charge by their philantropic owners The land utilized for individual cultivation was ploughed and harrowed at the expense of of the committee. Applications for land were received through charitable organizations in different parts of the city, and any one who could show a certificate of good character from some responsible persou was accepted. Each applicant was required to fill out a blank containing questions as to his personal antecedents. If accepted, he was assigned to a plot as convenient to the ferry nearest his home as practicable. His name was inscribed on the boundary stake of his plot, and he was supplied with seed, fertilizer, a hoe and a spade. No objection was made to his retaining his plot in case he secured employmsnt elsewhere provided the plot received proper attention. Preference was given to heads of families. The average plot six sevenths but in case the applicant was very poor, or had a practical knowledge of farming the assignment was increased. The committee insisted that at least half the land should be planted with potatoes. The rest was planted with other vegetables according to the individual preference of the plot holders. All work was done under the instruction and supervision of the superintendent and his assistants. Instruction, implements, fertilizer and seeds were furnished gratis by the committee.

More than half the plotholders claimed some knowledge of agriculture, but practically all were ignorant of the system of intensive farming. The majority followed instructions and showed a commendable zeal in the care of their crops. When the crops began to mature, each planter was required to to report day by day the amount of produce taken from his farm, and in case it was sold to state the receipts. When no sales were reported the product was appraised according to the current market rates. The highest yield of potatoes—the principal crop—was 412 bushels on one acre. On the assigned plots, aggregating 71½ acres, the total value of the crops raised was $8,803.51; the expense incurred by the committee, $3,801.98. The quality of the crops may be inferred from the fact that the exhibit of the vacant lot farms took the second prize at the New York live-stock show. Part of the product was consumed by the planters as it matured, part was stored away for the winter, but a great deal was sold, many of the planters peddling their produce from house to house. One man on a plot of 8 acres, earned $408; another on 4 acres, earned $336.20; and still another, on 3½ acres, $216 05.

The associated charities conducting this experiment expect to push the experiment this season on a much larger scale. The results will be awaited with deep interest. Many students of the unemployed problem believe that we must somehow contrive to bring the idle hands of the city and the idle lands of the country together. Vacant city lots cannot be more than elementary training schools, from which, if the compulsory idleness of the city is to be permanently relieved, it must be graduated to the country and there permanently settled. It is estimated that 150,000 men are vainly seeking work at present in New York, and it is no woneer that this effort to fit such men for self supporting work in the country and draw them off there should have the sympathy and support of so many of that city's intelligent and philanthropic citizens of wealth.

TWENTIETH OF MAY DAY.

THE CROWD WAS NOT VERY LARGE.

The Streets Were filled with People all day But not The Crowd of Olden Times—Farmers Were not in, in Large Numbers—Baseball and Bicycle

Yesterday was the twentieth and the great celebration took place in Charlatte. When the trains began to arrive in the morning the crowd fell into our streets. From all the towns near, many came. But there was a scarcety of farmers on the streets. It was not as in years gone by when the farmers all took a day off and flocked to Charlotte in great numbers to spend the 20th in the city. Things have somewhat changed. The amusements are not of the kind they were years ago To-day bycyling and baseball are the principle features. Years ago speaking, music—contests between bands, military parade, sham battle etc. had the day In those days no admittance fees were charged to see what was going on. All who had eyes to see and ears to hear could take part. But now admittance fees are to be paid before much fun can be had. Hence the scarcity of of many people, who came in olden days but now stay away.

Yesterday morning began with a grand bicycle parade. The first in line were little girls; a beautiful string of them One decked in a beautiful pair of bloomers all made of white silk, rode near the front end and caught the eyes of the crowd. She looked well. After the girls came the small boys on down to the men of all sizes, shapes and kinds. The string was long. As soon as the parade was over the crowd or that part of it that cares for baseball went to Latta Park to see a close game of baseball between the Charlotte and Columbia teams. The game was hard fought and resulted in a victory for Charlotte of 10 to 9 (ten to nine.) George Stephens of the Charlotte team did some fine work. He knocked a home run and brought them in off of bases. The crowd that attended the the game was fairly large consindering the extreme heat and dust. The game lasted till about dinner time.

After dinner the streets were again crawded with people. They stood about here and there in bunches till 4 o'clock when the time had arrived for the bicycle races to come off at the bicycle grounds in the Southern part of town, This is where the large crowd gathered. Everybody seemed anxious to see the races. Hundreds of girls and ladies were there. This is the most interesting contest to women nowadays, for they can ride with almost as much ease and grace as the men. In fact it is their game. The first race run was the one-mile novice. won by Chas. Sepnolia. The one-mile championship race of the South, was won by Fred Schade, of Herndon, Va. He had no one to give him a hard close for it. Adams did not show up. Then came the boys' race, won by Ed. McDonald. of this city. The one-mile race for championship of North and South Carolina was won by C. M. McMakein, of Charlotte, against White of Rock Hill. The ½ mile dash run by Schade and Rupert. Schade ran the best and won by a small space. The last was a two-mile handicap. This race was won by Ruppert with ease. He is a crack rider of New York State. This was over and the day was at an end as as far as the program was concerned. The crowd seemed larger about dark than any other time during the day. Several fights were in order and a horse or two ran away after dark.

But considering the heat, the dust, etc, the day was a very pleasant one. No accidents to amount to anything happened.

It ts to be hoped that next year will be a time when again the people from the country can turn out in a solid mass. Charlotte would again look as she did in days of old. One feature to be mentioned is the fact that many farmers came in on wheels yesterday. One, to the writers knowledge, came in 16 miles. Next 20th the writer expects to see some brawny armed country boy win the championship race. It will come by and by.

A Statesville business man wrote recently to a New York firm with which he has business relations, asking if they could not quote him a higher figure for some goods they were handling for him. The firm's reply is of timely interest. It says: "Trade is not active, buyers are very timid and conservative. The probability of the nomination of McKinley hurts trade because he is not recognized as being sound on the money question. If both parties adopt a sound money platform it will help business. We hope both will do so, but McKinley's record on the money question is bad."—*Landmark.*

The DEMOCRAT wants a live, intelligent correspondent at every postoffice in the county.

COL. WILLIAM JOHNSTON DEAD.

He Breathed His Last Wedesnday at 5;15—The end was Peaceful—He was a Strong Character and His Death is a loss to Charlotte. A Conspicuous Figure During the War.

At 5:15 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, surrounded by anxious children, grand-children, relatives and friends, Col. Wm. Johnston breathd his last. The dreaded end came not at an unexpected time, as life had been hanging by a mere thread for 48 hours. Thus another of North Carolina's history makers is removed.

Col Johnston was stately in appearance, courteous in mind and manner, and in his entire bearing, gentle, calm and unassuming. He was an accute financeer, an able executive and a wise counsellor.

William Johnston was born in Gaston county, March 5, 1817, the son of Robert and Mary (Reid) Johnston, the latter a daughter of Dr. John Reid, a Revolutionary officer. Robert Johnston's father, also a Revolutionary officer, was of Scotch extraction, and settled in North Carolina about the year 1740. Seven sons and four daughters were born to Robert and Mary Reid Johnston, of whom, Mrs. Mary E. Davidson and Mrs. Martha M. Rankin are still living. Col. Johnston was for a while a student in the University of North Carolina, and after preparation for the bar under Hon. Richmond Pearson, late Chief Justice, entered in 1842 upon the practice of his chosen profession in Charlotte where he has resided. He continued the in active practice of law till 1856, when he assumed the priaidency of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Co, which prospered under his management as it never had, and until its destruction by Sherman in February, 1865, was of inestimable service to the Confederate Government. In 1859 Col. Johnston inaugurated and constructed 46 miles of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad, but the on-coming of the war interrupted the further prosecution of the enterprise. Mr. Johnston was a staunch supporter of the Southern cause, and was sent by the people of Mecklenburg to the Convention called by the Legislature in 1861 to consider Federal relations. In this convention Col. Johnston strongly advocated North Carolina's adherence to the Confederate cause. A second Convention was called for May 20th, 1861, and he was again called. He was afterwards induced to run for Governor of his State in March, 1862, but was defeated by the late Senator Vance. In the transportation of men and munitions of war, Col. Johnston rendered the South valuable services. After the close of the war he completed the line of railrailroad from Columbia to Augusta, by great enterprise, against great odds in the opposition of powerful financial corporations. He retired from active business in 1873, and has since then devoted his entire time to his private interests.

On the arrival of President Davis in Charlotte April 18, 1865, he was met by Col. Johnston who took him to the home of a man named Bates, who lived on the corner where the Express office now stands. Mr. Davis was there making an address to the crowd that had gathered to greet him, when a telegram was handed him. On reading it his face assumed a serious expression and passing it to Col. Johnston, Mr. Davis withdrew into the house. Bates reported to the United States government that on receiving the news of Lincoln's assassination President Davis spoke exaultingly. On the arraignment of Mr. Davis by the Government under Bates' scandalous charge, Col. Johnston voluntarily went to New York to furnish Davis' counsel with the facts.

Col. Johnston was married in 1846 to Miss Anna Eliza Graham, daughter of Dr. George F. Graham, brother of Wm. A. Graham, and to them were born: Julia M., wife of Col. A. B. Andrews, Raleigh; Frank G., Cora J., wife of Capt. T. R. Robertson, and W. R. Johnston. Mrs. Johnston died in 1881. The children all survive.

Col. Johnston was one of Charlotte's wealthiest citizens. He owned valuable property here and in Memphis. Besides other property which he owned, he was a part owner with Mr. R M. Miller, of the Buford House.

Col. Johnston was elected mayor of Charlotte and served as follows: May, 1875, first term, to May, 1876, one year; May, 1876, second term, to May, 1877, one year; May, 1877, third term, to May, 1878, one year, and May, 1885, fourth term to May, 1887, two years

Miss Jane Andrews and Messrs John, Alex and Wm. Andrews, grand-children of Col Johnston, arrived last night, making the family circle complete.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral services will take place this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at St. Peter's Episcopal church.

DR. PRITCHARD VERY SICK.

He Will be Taken to New York To-Day For Treatment.

Special to Raleigh News and Observer.

The condition of Rev. Thomas H. Pritchard, who has been sick at Writsville for the past month, has grown worse during the past few days, and his family has decided to send him to New York city for treatment. He and Mrs. Pritchard will leave on the Atlantic Coast Line train to-morrow morning.

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES OVER THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Southern Railway Makes the Following Reductions for the Events Named Below.

Fifteenth Annual Convention of young people's society of Christian Endeavor, Washington, D. C. Tickets on sail July 5, 6, and 7th. Limited for return to July 21st 1896. Fare for round trip $11.05 Iron Clad tickets with continous passage in both directions will be used.

For the occasion of the Sixth Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans' Associan at Richmond, Va., on the 30th of June and the 1st and 2nd of July, the Southern Railway has reduced the rates to an unusual low price. For the round trip a ticket will cost you only $5 20, continuous passage in both directions. Tickets will be on sale June 29th and 30th, final limit July 6th. These rates are very low and every old soldier who can, should take advantage of these cheap rates and attend this grand reunion.

Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, Asheville, N. C. Tickets on sale June 14, 15 and 16; final limit June 22, 1896. Continuous passage in both directions. Fare for round trip $7.00.

Meeting North Carolina Dental Association, Morehead City, N. C., tickets on sale June 13, 14, 15 and 16th, final limit June 22nd, 1896. Continuous passage in both directions. Fare for round trip $12.00.

Commencement exercises University, of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., tickets on sale May, 29 to June 3, final limit, June 6th, 1896. Continuous passage in both directions. Fare for round trip $4.70.

Epworth League and Sunday School Convention, Statesville, N. C., tickets on sale May 26, 27 and 28, final limit June 2, 1896. Continuous passage in both directions. Fare for round trip $2 50.

Annual Meeting of Southern Wholesale Grocer's Association, Richmond, Va., tickets on sale June 23, final limit July 6th 1896. Continuous passage in both directions. Fare for round trip $8.00.

National Republican Convention, St. Louis, Mo., tickets on sale June 12, 13 and 14, final limit June 21, 1896. Continuous passage in both directions. Fare for round trip $22.75.

We regret to chronicle the death of Mrs. Mineva Barnett at her home near Pineville Tuesday.

Harrison Tidngs.

Harrison, May 19.

The monotony of regular service at Harrison church was broken last Sabbath by the annual celebration of Children's Day. Both Sunday school and preaching service suspended for the day. The church had been tastily decorated the previous afternoon under the directions of Mrs. Cunningham who is ever on the alert to scatter rays of sunshine.

By 10:30 Sunday morning quite a large crowd had assembled to participate in the celebration. The exercises opened a few moments later with Mr. W. E. Cunningham, our faithful superintendent, in the chair as president of the occasion. The opening hymn was "The Royal Banner," to which the children marched in, as they sang taking their places on either side of the chancel.

The exercises following consisted of songs essays, recitations and addresses. Each child included in the program merits a prize for the manner in which they performed their several parts, as does also Rev. Smith for his excellent address on Christian Education. He talked only about twenty minutes, but every word uttered was just to the point.

Miss Temple Harris, of Louisburg is visiting Mrs. Cunningham.

Misses Kate and Grace Ardrey, of Pineville, are visiting friends and relatives in the neighborhood.

Quite a number of the members of the Harrison W. F. M Society attended the District Convention which met at Pineville last week. They pronounced the convention a grand success. The reception tendered the convention at the home of Miss Beulah Younts on Tuesday night was said to have been "just splendid."

Miss Kittie Squires closes her school next Friday. She will leave the same day for her home, Lenoir.

The Epworth League meets next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Our president Mr. Benjamin Hawfield, very earnestly requests each member to be present, as we wish to have a business meeting immediately following the devotional exercises.

TANDEM.

CHARLOTTE MARKET, May 21, 1896

Reported by John W. Miller & Co

The market which for the two weeks has been lifeless, and almost without change, seems to be waiting to see what farmers will plant and what kind of season they will have We quote good middling 7¾; Middling 7.70; Tinges and Stains 6½ to 7¼. Receipts during the week 130 bales Receipts from Sept. 1, 1895, to May 14, 1896, 19,900 bales.

Flour, from country mills, $1.75 to $1,80 per sack.

Corn 40 to 42; Meal 45; Peas 55 to 60 Oats 35.

Irish Potatoes 60 to 65 per bushel.

Sweet Potatoes 55 to 60 per bushel.

Bacon Sides, from stores, 5½ cents per pound

Butter 12 to 16 cents per pound, Chickens, grown, 20 to 22; Spring 15 to 16 cents; Eggs 8½ to 9.

Cotton Seed—Bushel, 15 cents; Ton, $10

Announcement.

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

May 21, 1896.