

F  
264  
G4H3



COPYRIGHTED 1899. By WADE H. HARRIS. Publisher.



Class F 264

Book C 4 H 3





THIS COPIED RECEIVED



No. 3

# SKETCHES OF CHARLOTTE

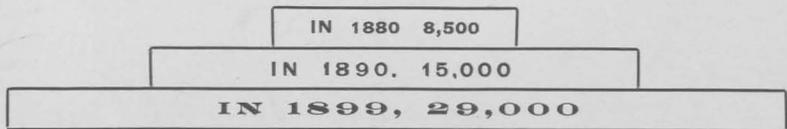
NORTH CAROLINA'S FINEST CITY

AND THE RECOGNIZED COTTON MILLING CENTRE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A CITY OF MILLS, FACTORIES, BANKS, FINE HOTELS, NEWSPAPERS, MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ELEGANTLY PAVED STREETS AND A BUSY AND PROSPEROUS POPULATION, IT IS THE FINEST EXAMPLE IN THE SOUTH OF THE

## Thoroughly Progressive, Modern and Rapidly Growing City.

### POPULATION:



ISSUED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADVERTISING THE MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE CITY OF CHARLOTTE AND COUNTY OF MECKLENBURG.

**WADE H. HARRIS, Publisher,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C., 1899.

Engravings from Photographs by J. H. Van Ness & Son.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1899, by Wade H. Harris, In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

PRESSES OF THE OBSERVER PRINTING HOUSE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
1899.

SECOND COPY,  
1899.

40822

# Map Showing Charlotte as a Cotton Milling and Railroad Centre.

53791 Aug. 23-99.



Inside this circle of 100 miles around Charlotte are nearly 300 cotton mills, operating 2,238,451 spindles and 62,355 looms.

The cotton mills are indicated by black dots. This map, and the list of mills given on the opposite page, prove conclusively that Charlotte is the centre of the cotton mill territory of the South, that the Piedmont region is the home of the cotton mill in the South, and an examination will show that mills situated in this section have been the most successful of all textile industries, not only in the South but in the United States. Allowing the Southern States to contain to April 15, 1899, 4,000,000 spindles and 110,000 looms, which is an average of the best authorities on cotton mill statistics, we find the remarkable fact that 55 per cent. of all the spindles and 57 per cent. of all the looms in the South are situated within a radius of about 100 miles of Charlotte. Think of it, over one-half the spindles and looms of the entire South, representing a combined capital and surplus of \$95,000,000 or more, within three to five hours journey of the city. Charlotte, therefore, is unexcelled as a location for cotton mills. 1st, She is the centre of the industry in the South; 2d, we are within 16 to 18 hours journey of all Eastern markets; 3d, railroad facilities are excellent; 4th, raw material at first hands; 5th, centre for the best labor in the South.

The table was compiled by R. M. Miller, Jr., of the D. A. Tompkins Co., one of the best posted mill men in the South and a recognized authority on cotton mills. It is made up to April 15, 1899, and represents the number of looms and spindles in operation in the territory within the circle on that date. Even since then quite a considerable addition of looms and spindles has been made. A map and table covering the same territory, was published in the Sketches of Charlotte, April 1896, and showed 1,621,215 spindles and 43,973 looms. The new map and table show a recorded increase of 617,231 spindles and 19,382 looms in three years, an evidence of the rapid growth of cotton manufacturing in the section of which Charlotte is the centre.

Cent. Rev. Aug. 11-99

Recd. R.R.N. Aug. 17/32

**NORTH CAROLINA.**

| LOCATION       | NAME OF MILL               | SPINDLES  | LOOMS |
|----------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Albemarle      | Wiscasset Mills            | 15,000    |       |
| Albemarle      | EIRD M'f'g Co              | 6,000     |       |
| Asheville      | Asheville Cotton Mills     | 8,448     | 420   |
| Belmont        | Stovessville Cotton Mill   | 2,500     |       |
| Bessemer City  | Southern Cotton Mills      | 9,600     | 576   |
| Big Falls      | Juanita Cotton Mills       | 6,200     |       |
| Burlington     | E. M. Holt's Sons          | 1,000     | 94    |
| Burlington     | Aurora Cotton Mills        | 11,680    | 818   |
| Burlington     | Carolina Cotton Mills      | 3,075     | 58    |
| Burlington     | Elmira Cotton Mills        | 5,000     | 460   |
| Burlington     | Glencoe Cotton Mills       | 4,500     | 225   |
| Burlington     | E. M. Holt Plaid Mills     |           | 140   |
| Burlington     | Windsor Cotton Mills       | 3,200     | 160   |
| Burlington     | Lakeside Cotton Mills      | 3,300     | 150   |
| Burlington     | Alamance Factory           | 1,000     | 94    |
| Burlington     | Daisy Hosiery Mills        | Hosiery   |       |
| Cedar Falls    | Cedar Falls M'f'g Co       | 3,936     | 136   |
| Charlotte      | The Atherton Mills         | 10,000    |       |
| Charlotte      | Ada M'f'g Co               | 8,000     |       |
| Charlotte      | Alpha Mills                | 6,500     |       |
| Charlotte      | Charlotte Cotton Mills     | 9,984     | 248   |
| Charlotte      | Highland Park M'f'g Co     | 7,500     | 500   |
| Charlotte      | Victor Cotton Mills        | 12,600    |       |
| Charlotte      | Louise Mills               | 11,800    | 400   |
| Charlotte      | O A. Robbins Co            | 1,350     |       |
| Charlotte      | Gold Crown Mills           | 2,000     |       |
| Charlotte      | Magnolia Webbing Co.       | 1,500     |       |
| Charlotte      | Crowley M'f'g Co           |           | 225   |
| Charlotte      | Charlotte Oil & Fer. Co    | Batting   |       |
| Cherryville    | Cherryville M'f'g Co       | 6,880     |       |
| Cherryville    | Gaston M'f'g Co            | 3,600     | 96    |
| Cherryville    | Vivian Cotton Mill         | 1,000     |       |
| China Grove    | Patterson M'f'g Co         | 9,000     | 158   |
| Concord        | Cannon M'f'g Co            | 17,000    | 512   |
| Concord        | Cabarrus Cotton Mill       | 5,000     | 286   |
| Concord        | Bala Cotton Mills          | 3,000     |       |
| Concord        | Odell M'f'g Co             | 30,000    | 2350  |
| Concord        | Buffalo Thread Mills       | 3,960     |       |
| Concord        | Lippard & Shealy M'f'g Co  | 1,920     |       |
| Concord        | Coleman M'f'g Co           | 5,000     | 150   |
| Coleridge      | Enterprise M'f'g Co        | 3,500     |       |
| Dallas         | Dallas Cotton Mill         | 2,080     | 116   |
| Davidson       | Linden M'f'g Co            | 3,744     |       |
| Davidson       | Cornelius Cotton Mills     | 5,000     | 120   |
| Double Shoals  | Double Shoals Cotton Mills | 3,000     |       |
| Elon College   | Ossipee Mills              | 3,600     | 204   |
| Elon College   | Altamahaw Mills            | 6,500     | 324   |
| Elkin          | Elkin M'f'g Co             | 2,000     |       |
| Elkin          | Chatham M'f'g Co           | 10,000    | 42    |
| Flat Rock      | Hart M'f'g Co              | Hosiery   |       |
| Forest City    | Florence Mills             | 14,200    | 300   |
| Franklinsville | Franklinsville M'f'g Co    | 2,500     | 50    |
| Franklinsville | Randolph M'f'g Co          | 3,800     | 128   |
| Gastonia       | Gastonia M'f'g Co          | 12,000    | 136   |
| Gastonia       | Modena Cotton Mills        | 9,000     | 208   |
| Gastonia       | Trenton Cotton Mills       | 6,000     |       |
| Gastonia       | Avon Mills                 | 10,000    |       |
| Gastonia       | Ozark Mills                | 8,000     |       |
| Gibsonville    | Minneola M'f'g Co          | 2,000     | 181   |
| Gibsonville    | Hiawatha Mills             | 2,500     |       |
| Graham         | Belmont Mills              | 2,532     | 126   |
| Graham         | Oneida Cotton Mills        | 9,176     | 483   |
| Graham         | Sidney Cotton Mills        |           | 108   |
| Granite Falls  | Granite Falls M'f'g Co     | 4,000     |       |
| Greensboro     | Hucumuga Mills             | 2,500     | 107   |
| Greensboro     | Proximity Mills            | 18,000    | 1000  |
| Greensboro     | Revolution Mills           | 12,000    | 300   |
| Greensboro     | South'n Fin. & W'house Co. | Finishing |       |
| Greensboro     | George M'f'g Co            | Hosiery   |       |
| Harden         | Harden M'f'g Co            | 2,680     |       |
| Haw River      | Cora M'f'g Co              |           | 108   |
| Haw River      | Granite M'f'g Co           | 8,500     | 436   |
| Haw River      | T. M. Holt M'f'g Co        | 7,168     | 252   |
| Henrietta      | Henrietta Mills            | 43,500    | 1775  |
| High Shoals    | The High Shoals Co         | 5,000     | 150   |
| Huntersville   | Anchor Mills               | 2,100     | 100   |
| Jamestown      | Oakdale M'f'g Co           | 7,000     |       |
| Jerusalem      | Coolceemee Mills           | 25,000    | 1800  |
| Jonesboro      | Jonesboro Cotton Mills     | 3,000     |       |
| Jonesville     | Mt. Pleasant M'f'g Co      | 2,000     | 101   |
| King's Mtn     | King's Mtn. M'f'g Co       | 5,000     | 130   |
| King's Mtn     | Dilling Cotton Mills       | 11,200    | 552   |
| King's Mtn     | Enterprise Mills           | 2,668     | 130   |

| LOCATION      | NAME OF MILL               | SPINDLES | LOOMS  |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------|--------|
| King's Mtn    | Crowder's Mtn. Mills       | 2,500    | 100    |
| Lansel Bluff  | J. F. Jones                | 680      |        |
| Laurel Hill   | A. J. Thompson             | 3,000    |        |
| Laurel Hill   | Ida Yarn Mill              | 3,360    |        |
| Laurel Hill   | Richmond Cotton Mills      | 2,900    |        |
| Laurel Hill   | Springfield Cotton Mills   | 2,500    |        |
| Lawndale      | Cleveland Cotton Mills     | 5,200    |        |
| Lexington     | Wenonah Cotton Mills       | 9,000    | 440    |
| Lincolnton    | Laboratory Mills           | 7,455    |        |
| Lincolnton    | Daniel M'f'g Co            | 5,000    |        |
| Lincolnton    | Lincoln Mills              | 5,000    |        |
| Lincolnton    | Elm Grove Cotton Mills     | 6,600    |        |
| Lincolnton    | Long Shoals Cotton Mills   | 5,200    |        |
| Lincolnton    | Delma Cotton Mills         | 2,000    |        |
| Lincolnton    | Indian Creek M'f'g Co.     | 2,080    |        |
| Lowell        | McAden Mills               | 15,000   | 350    |
| Lowell        | Spencer Mtn. Mills         | 6,300    |        |
| Maiden        | Maiden Cotton Mills        | 2,300    |        |
| Maiden        | Providence Cotton Mills    | 5,500    |        |
| Maiden        | Union Cotton Mills         | 9,000    |        |
| Maxton        | Maxton Cotton Mills        | 1,536    |        |
| Mayo          | Mayodan Mills              | 22,000   |        |
| Monbo         | Monbo M'f'g Co.            | 2,416    |        |
| Monbo         | Long Island Cotton Mills   | 3,000    |        |
| Mooreville    | Mooreville Cotton Mills    | 5,000    | 106    |
| Monroe        | Monroe Cotton Mills        | 8,500    |        |
| Morganton     | Alpine Cotton Mills        | 3,424    |        |
| Mt. Airy      | Hamburg Mills              | 1,600    |        |
| Mt. Airy      | Green Hill Cotton Mills    | 912      | 12     |
| Mt. Holly     | Mt. Holly Mills            | 3,500    |        |
| Mt. Holly     | Albion Co                  | 2,800    |        |
| Mt. Holly     | Nims M'f'g Co              | 3,000    |        |
| Mt. Holly     | Tuckasee M'f'g Co          | 7,700    |        |
| Mtn. Island   | Mtn. Island Mills          | 9,000    | 150    |
| Mt. Pleasant  | W. R. Kindly Cotton Mills  | 4,000    |        |
| Newton        | Newton Cotton Mills        | 9,600    |        |
| Newton        | Younts & Schrum            | 2,000    |        |
| New London    | Tucker & Carter Rope Co.   | Cordage  |        |
| Norwood       | Norwood Cotton Mills       | 5,000    |        |
| Patterson     | Gwyn, Harper & Co.         | 2,280    | 55     |
| Pineville     | Dover Yarn Mill            | 5,376    |        |
| Ramseur       | Columbia M'f'g Co          | 10,864   | 325    |
| Randleman     | Randleman M'f'g Co         | 5,000    | 350    |
| Randleman     | Naomi Falls M'f'g Co       | 5,500    | 320    |
| Randleman     | Plaidville Mills           |          | 198    |
| Randleman     | Powhattan Mills            | 1,800    | 68     |
| Randleman     | Randleman Hosiery Mills    | Hosiery  |        |
| Rockingham    | Great Falls M'f'g Co       | 5,600    | 260    |
| Rockingham    | Ledbetter M'f'g Co         | 4,000    |        |
| Rockingham    | Midway Mills               | 8,000    |        |
| Rockingham    | Pee Dee M'f'g Co           | 11,000   | 600    |
| Rockingham    | Roberdel M'f'g Co          | 6,000    | 300    |
| Rockingham    | Steele's Mills             | 11,200   | 300    |
| Rockingham    | Textile M'f'g Co           | 50       |        |
| Reidsville    | Edna Cotton Mills          | 14,500   | 552    |
| Rutherfordton | Levi Cotton Mills          | 6,280    |        |
| Salem         | Arista Mills               | 5,185    | 200    |
| Salem         | Southside M'f'g Co         | 6,500    | 100    |
| Salisbury     | Salisbury Cotton Mills     | 16,000   | 503    |
| Salisbury     | Vance Cotton Mills         | 10,000   |        |
| Salisbury     | Kestler M'f'g Co           | 5,000    |        |
| Salisbury     | I. Littman                 | 1,036    |        |
| Saxapahaw     | White, Williamson & Co.    | 5,000    | 101    |
| Shelby        | Belmont Mills              | 4,500    |        |
| Shelby        | Lauraglen                  | 3,500    |        |
| Siler City    | Hadley-Peoples M'f'g Co    | 2,000    |        |
| Spray         | Spray Cotton Mills         | 15,000   |        |
| Spray         | Nantucket Mills            |          | 722    |
| Spray         | Leaksville Cotton Mills    |          | 808    |
| Stanley Creek | Stanley Creek Cotton Mills | 4,160    |        |
| Stanley Creek | J. Y. Morrison             | 2,080    |        |
| Statesville   | Statesville Cotton Mills   | 8,500    | 180    |
| Stubbs        | Buffalo M'f'g Co           | 2,000    |        |
| Sweptownville | Virginia Cotton Mills      | 4,800    | 200    |
| Taylorsville  | Moore Cotton Mills         | 2,000    | 50     |
| Taylorsville  | W. L. Alspaugh             | 700      | 24     |
| Troy          | Smitherman Cotton Mills    | 3,328    |        |
| Tryon         | L. N. Wilcox & Son         | Hosiery  |        |
| Turnersburg   | Stimpson & Steele          | 1,600    |        |
| Wadesboro     | Wadesboro Cotton Mills     | 6,704    |        |
| Waxhaw        | Rodman-Heath Cot. Mills    | 5,000    |        |
| Worthville    | Worth M'f'g Co             | 12,000   | 415    |
| Worthville    | Engleworth Mills           |          | 116    |
| Yadkin Falls  | Eldorado Mills             | 3,500    |        |
| Total         |                            | 947,597  | 24,738 |

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

| LOCATION              | NAME OF MILL               | SPINDLES  | LOOMS  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--------|
| Arlington             | Walker & Miller            | 2,500     | 36     |
| Batesville            | Batesville Mills           | 2,500     |        |
| Belton                | Belton Cotton Mills        | 20,000    | 600    |
| Bennettsville         | Bennettsville Cotton Mills | 5,000     |        |
| Blacksburg            | Cherokee Falls M'f'g Co.   | 10,000    | 500    |
| Camden                | Camden Cotton Mills        | 10,000    | 300    |
| Chester               | Springstine Mills          |           | 435    |
| Chester               | Eureka Mills               | 10,000    |        |
| Clio                  | Red Bluff Mills            | 5,200     |        |
| Clinton               | Clinton Cotton Mills       | 10,750    | 350    |
| Clifton               | Clifton Cotton Mills       | 88,000    | 2852   |
| Clover                | Clover Cotton Mills        | 11,000    |        |
| Columbia              | Columbia Mills Co          | 18,000    | 370    |
| Columbia              | Granby Cotton Mills        | 57,000    | 1500   |
| Columbia              | Richland Mills             | 26,112    | 720    |
| Columbia              | Palmetto Cotton Mills      | 9,000     | 250    |
| Columbia              | Miller M'f'g Co.           | Batting   |        |
| Columbia              | Columbia Hosiery Mills     | Hosiery   |        |
| Columbia              | Olympia Mills              | 104,000   | 2600   |
| Cowpens               | Cowpens M'f'g Co.          | 8,000     | 254    |
| Darlington            | Darlington M'f'g Co        | 11,040    | 384    |
| Enoree                | Enoree M'f'g Co            | 30,720    | 820    |
| Fairmount             | Fairmount Mills            | 4,064     | 120    |
| Fingerville           | Fingerville M'f'g Co       | 3,000     |        |
| Fort Mill             | Fort Mill M'f'g Co         | 5,200     | 450    |
| Fort Mill             | Mill Fort Mill Co.         | 5,400     | 200    |
| Fork Shoals           | Fork Shoals M'f'g Co.      | 3,200     |        |
| Fountain Inn          | Fountain Inn M'f'g Co.     | 3,072     |        |
| Gaffney               | Gaffney M'f'g Co.          | 56,116    | 1401   |
| Gaffney               | Gaffney Carpet M'f'g Co.   | Carpets   |        |
| Glendale              | D. E. Converse Co.         | 17,280    | 518    |
| Greers                | Victor M'f'g Co            | 12,000    | 292    |
| Greers                | Brooks M'f'g Co            | Batting   |        |
| Greenville            | American Spinning Co       | 10,000    |        |
| Greenville            | F. W. Poe M'f'g Co         | 25,000    | 896    |
| Greenville            | Huguenot Mills             | 3,256     | 250    |
| Greenville            | Mills M'f'g Co.            | 20,000    | 500    |
| Greenville            | Greenwood Cotton Mills     | 10,000    | 384    |
| Greenville            | Grendel Mills              | 10,800    | 336    |
| Greenville            | Saxe-Gotha Mills           | 5,000     | 240    |
| Lancaster             | Lancaster Cotton Mills     | 10,500    | 476    |
| Laurens               | Laurens Cotton Mills       | 37,800    | 1080   |
| Lando                 | Manetta Mills              | 5,000     |        |
| Lexington             | Lexington M'f'g Co.        | 3,500     | 204    |
| Lockhart              | Lockhart Mills             | 25,000    | 800    |
| McColl                | McColl M'f'g Co.           | 10,000    |        |
| McColl                | Marie Mills                | 5,000     |        |
| Newberry              | Newberry Cotton Mills      | 25,000    | 900    |
| Pacolet               | Pacolet Mills              | 56,300    | 2190   |
| Pelham                | Pelham Mills               | 11,000    |        |
| Pelzer                | Pelzer M'f'g Co            | 112,000   | 3200   |
| Piedmont              | Piedmont M'f'g Co          | 65,284    | 2116   |
| Reedy River           | Reedy River M'f'g Co.      | 11,000    | 156    |
| Richburg              | Cedar Shoals M'f'g Co.     | 1,400     |        |
| Rock Hill             | Rock Hill Cotton Factory   | 8,000     | 192    |
| Rock Hill             | Arcade Cotton Mills        | 6,032     | 298    |
| Rock Hill             | Highland Park M'f'g Co     | 7,000     | 486    |
| Rock Hill             | Manchester Mills           | 10,000    | 300    |
| Rock Hill             | Victoria Mills             | 8,000     | 300    |
| Spartanburg           | Beaumont Mills             | 3,100     |        |
| Spartanburg           | Spartan Mills              | 72,480    | 2460   |
| Spartanburg           | Arkwright Mills            | 11,136    | 374    |
| Spartanburg           | Valley Falls M'f'g Co      | 5,000     |        |
| Sumter                | Sumter Cotton Mills        | 4,000     |        |
| Tucapau               | Tucapau Mills              | 16,656    | 468    |
| Union                 | Union Cotton Mills         | 87,000    | 2300   |
| Union                 | Excelsior Mills            | 5,000     |        |
| Winnboro              | Fairfield Cotton Mills     | 5,000     | 238    |
| Whitney               | Whitney M'f'g Co.          | 19,440    | 1521   |
| Yorkville             | York Cotton Mills          | 10,000    |        |
| Yorkville             | Sutro Cotton Mills         | 2,016     |        |
| Total, South Carolina |                            | 1,290,854 | 37,617 |
| Total, North Carolina |                            | 947,597   | 24,738 |
| Grand Total           |                            | 2,238,451 | 62,355 |

## Of a Preliminary Nature.

HERE is an object-lesson in connection with the panoramic view of Charlotte printed on a folder. The photograph was taken in April, 1899; and a photograph taken from the same place at the time of the publication of this book, August 1899, would show many notable changes. In the immediate foreground to the left would be seen a block of four two-story residences. Near the centre of the picture the new addition to The Observer Building would make that structure loom up five stories high, making it an object almost as conspicuous as the water works standpipe. To the right of The Observer Building and nearer to the foreground, three new store buildings would be seen, filling up the only gaps apparent to the left of the abandoned gas holders. These changes in the view have already taken place. A picture taken three or four months hence, would show a business block where the gas holders are now located, and to the right of it a cotton compress building, 700x300 feet. A superb new office building, six stories high would be found in place of the two small frame houses shown to the right of the handsome white building near the central foreground. A block further up the street to the right, would be seen a handsomely proportioned store-building, five stories high. Such a wonderful change in the appearance of the city made in so short a time affords a practical illustration of the rapid growth of Charlotte. If the changes continue at the present rapid rate, how different will be the panorama ten years hence! The present view will be a most interesting subject of comparison, and is well worth preserving. It is now but four months old and is practically out of date. New buildings whose aggregate cost is \$62,000 would be seen on a reproduction of the picture at the time this book is issued. One of the new buildings which would be shown on it at the end of the year 1899, will alone cost \$100,000.

Charlotte is essentially a home-made city. All the cotton mills and clothing factories, and every building seen in the picture, except the United States postoffice and mint building, were built mainly by Charlotte people. Home capital also owns the gas and electric lighting works and the electric street car system, and home capital built up Dilworth and other suburbs. Dilworth is a residential town—a town of elegant homes, with gas and electric light, artesian water, sewerage and every convenience of a modern city. In all the South, there is nothing in the way of a suburban town that can compare with it, and it was created by Charlotte money and enterprise. The men who built Charlotte have also been liberal with their investments in other towns. If the money which Charlotte capitalists have placed in cotton mills in neighboring towns were consolidated in Charlotte, it would give this city a population of 60,000. The faith which the home people have shown in Charlotte, is one of the secrets of the remarkable growth of the city. There has been no boom of any sort, no land investment affairs except of a local nature, and the city has progressed upon a safe and substantial basis. This is a condition of affairs to inspire confidence and attract new comers. These, of a very solid class, have poured into Charlotte during the past few years and united their fortunes with the town. They have wonderfully aided in building up the city and adding to its industrial and commercial enterprises. The quickness with which the new comers become identified with the business and social life of Charlotte is one of the peculiar conditions prevailing here. The same opportunities which our home people enjoy are open to them; they are given the welcoming hand, and from the day they drive down stakes they are considered "one of us." The welcome that Charlotte gives to capital and enterprise is something to charm. The man who comes to investigate Charlotte finds himself among a warm-hearted, thrifty, progressive class of people, who are congenial in both home and business life; and coupled with this, he finds a town that is undoubtedly handsome to look upon, with inviting business possibilities on all hands, a bright present and a brighter future; and the result is that he adds his capital and his energy to the life of the town—and so it is that Charlotte has grown and is growing. But the publisher did not intend to write a whole book on this page. His purpose was rather to embody a character sketch of Charlotte, as it were, in a few words. In the succeeding pages are many illustrations which show for themselves, and along with them a variety of information about Charlotte which the publisher hopes will be found worth going through. In justification of the claim made through the pages of this book of Charlotte's extraordinary growth, it may not be out of place to state here that the city tax assessors report that the number of new houses built in Charlotte for the year ending July 1, 1899, is 572, by wards as follows: Ward One, 180; Ward Two, 193; Ward Three, 100; Ward Four, 99. During the first six months of 1899, over 900 car loads of lumber were brought into Charlotte.





# The City of Charlotte.

FEW cities in the Southern States have attracted as much attention to themselves in recent years as has Charlotte, by reason of its rapid growth and its remarkable development of manufacturing and industrial interests. The recognized centre of the cotton milling industry of the South, it has developed a list of auxiliary manufactures that has built up its waste places and increased its population to such an extent that it has become famous as a busy and prosperous manufacturing city.



INDEPENDENCE MONUMENT.

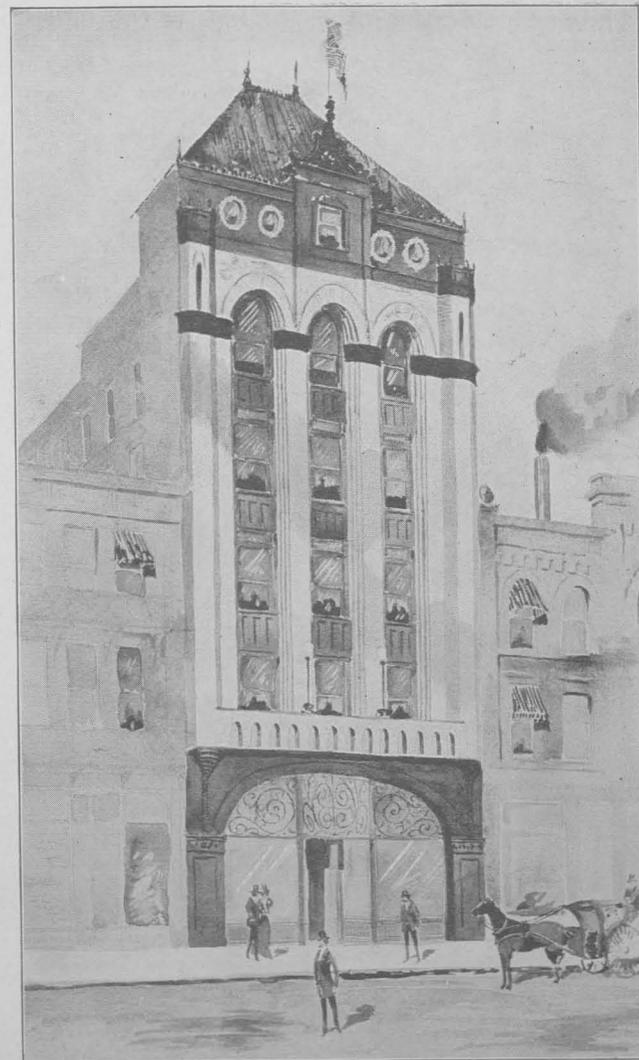
The transformation of Charlotte from an ordinary country town to a representative city of the modern type has been accomplished within the course of a few years, and the explanation of it is to be found in the fact that the natural conditions of Charlotte are such as to mark its inevitable destiny as that of a great city. The rapid multiplication of manufacturing industries and the correspondingly rapid increase in population which has been placed to Charlotte's record within the past few years, could not have come to any city except one that is full of advantages for manufacturing, industrial and business enterprises of all kinds. In fact, to make the record that Charlotte has made, a town must not only be overflowing with opportunities for the investment of capital and enterprise, but it must be a place of attractive homes—a place where life is

worth living. That Charlotte is this sort of a city it is the mission of this book to demonstrate, and it will endeavor to do so by means of facts and figures plainly stated, supplemented by illustrations of equal interest. These sketches of Charlotte are issued by the authority of the Board of Aldermen of the city and Board of Commissioners of the county, and the object being to advertise the manufacturing, industrial, commercial, agricultural and mining interests of the city and county for the benefit of the constantly increasing number of capitalists and home-seekers who are turning their attention toward the South, care is taken to keep the facts within bounds. Whoever may be brought to Charlotte upon a tour of investigation as a result of reading these pages may be prepared not for disappointment in his expectations, but for surprise in its excess of fulfillment.



MAYOR McCALL.

The location of Charlotte is an ideal one. It is the midway station between New York and New Orleans, and is situated in the richest section of what is known as the Piedmont Belt. The elevation of the city above sea level is 760 feet, or 410 feet



MRS. L. W. SANDERS' NEW BUILDING.

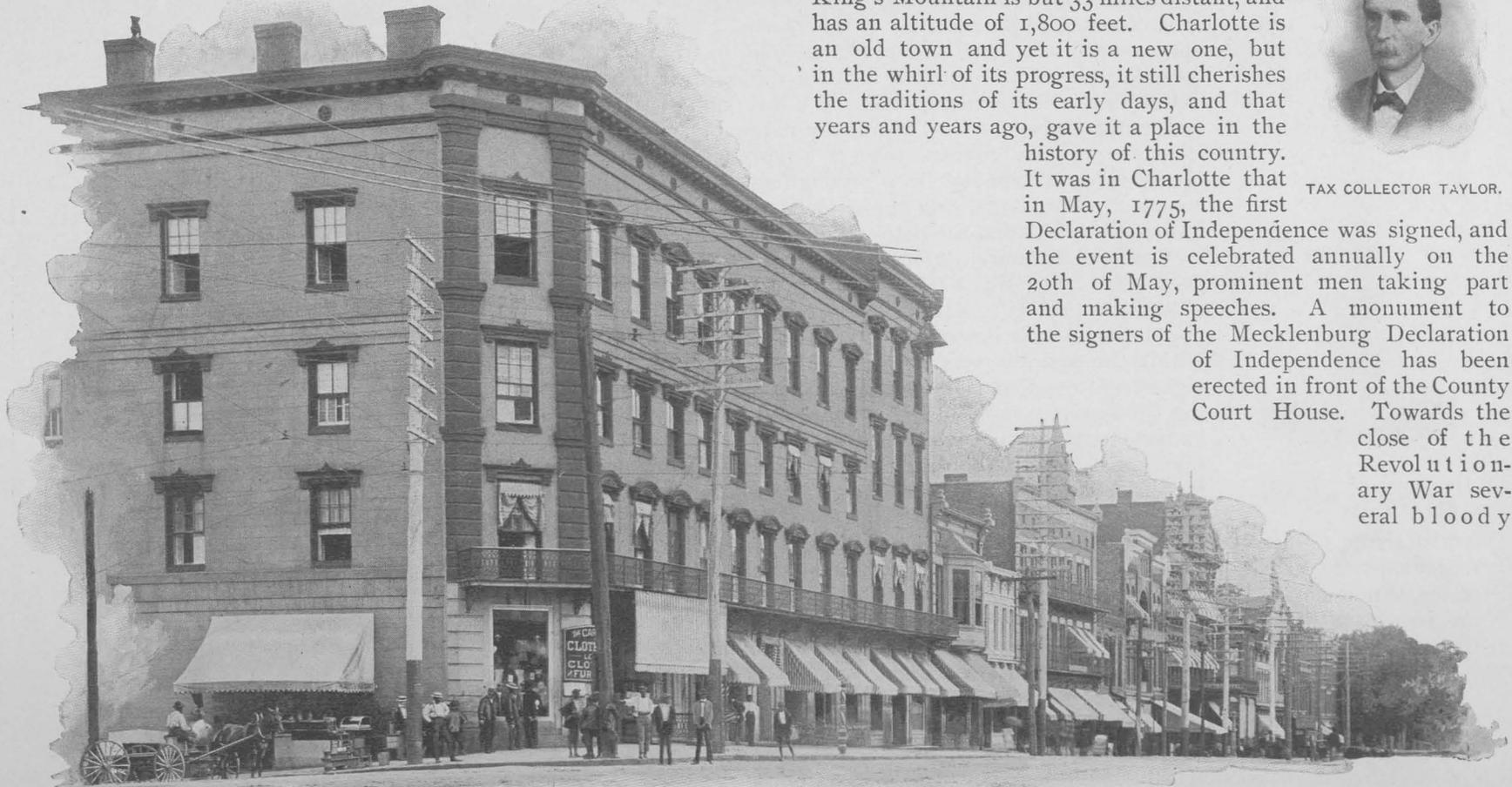
higher than Raleigh, the capital of the State. It is six hours' travel east to the seashore, and eight hours' travel west to the backbone of the Blue Ridge mountains. Its climate, a counterpart of that of Southern France, deserves a chapter to itself, and is spoken of in detail further on. King's Mountain, Crowder's Mountain and Spencer's Peak to the West, are in plain view from the streets, while on a clear day, from the tops of the taller buildings, the Blue Ridge, Grandfather Mountain and the Roaring

Gap peaks, 90 miles distant, can be seen. King's Mountain is but 33 miles distant, and has an altitude of 1,800 feet. Charlotte is an old town and yet it is a new one, but in the whirl of its progress, it still cherishes the traditions of its early days, and that years and years ago, gave it a place in the history of this country.

It was in Charlotte that in May, 1775, the first Declaration of Independence was signed, and the event is celebrated annually on the 20th of May, prominent men taking part and making speeches. A monument to the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence has been erected in front of the County Court House. Towards the close of the Revolutionary War several bloody



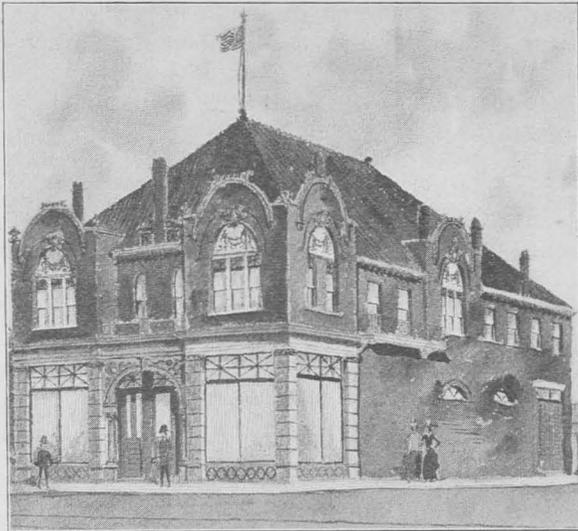
TAX COLLECTOR TAYLOR.



TRYON STREET LOOKING SOUTH FROM CENTRAL HOTEL.

battles were fought in and around Charlotte, and it was Lord Cornwallis who gave the town the name of the "Hornet's Nest." The spot until recently occupied by the house which was used by Cornwallis during his stay in Charlotte, is marked by an iron tablet. Iron tablets also mark the site of the Inn where Washington was entertained, giving the date; the place where the Declaration of Independence

was signed, and the spot upon which Jefferson Davis stood making a speech when he was handed a telegram announcing the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Queen's College, the first educational institution of the kind in the United States, was built here, of brick imported from England. Its site is now occupied by the new county court house. The bones of a number of British soldiers were unearthed when the excavation was being made for that building.



VINTON LIDDELL'S NEW BLOCK.

Anderson Phifer, keeper of Pinewood (colored) cemetery; G. Hunter, superintendent of the garbage furnace plant; C. A. Spratt, city engineer. The city has a paid fire department, of which W. B. Glenn is chief. The department is finely equipped with horses, men and apparatus and has first-class quarters. So efficient has the paid fire department proved itself on all occasions in recent years, that it has inspired a feeling of confidence and has been a potent factor in keeping down insurance rates.

### Water Works Owned by the City.

Another evidence of Charlotte's advanced stage is in the municipal ownership of the water-works. The city acquired the water works plant by purchase from the Charlotte Water Works Company, on January 1, 1899. This plant was established in 1882. Two creeks furnish the water supply, which is collected in two reservoirs having an aggregate capacity of 16,000,000 gallons. The pumping machinery is in duplicate, so that in case of accident reserve pumps can be brought into action. Since the purchase by the city, the management has reduced the water rates 50 per cent. Charlotte has adopted the universal meter system, which places it in the front rank of

progress, all water being sold by measure. The

None of the equipments that would be expected of an up-to-date city are missing in Charlotte. The streets are well graded, macadamized and curbed, and the sidewalks are laid in cement, except on the side streets, where they are laid in gravel. The streets are lighted by electricity, arc lights being placed at every crossing on the principal streets and at alternate crossings on the less important streets. Electricity for arc and incandescent lighting and for motive power is abundant and cheap.

The governmental control of Charlotte is vested in the hands of a mayor and board of aldermen, constituted at present as follows: Hon. Jas. D. McCall, mayor; J. B. McLaughlin, W. H. Allen, W. W. Phifer, D. O'Donoghue, J. S. Withers, P. H. Phelan, T. Garibaldi, E. S. Reid, R. J. Sifford, Jos. H. Emery, Thos. S. Franklin and S. S. McNinch, aldermen. Mr. Franklin is mayor pro tem. The police force is well organized and efficient, the officers being W. S. Orr, chief, and J. L. Orr and W. S. Baker, sergeants; George F. Duke, keeper of police prison. Capt. Fred Nash is city clerk and treasurer, and W. B. Taylor is tax collector. Other city officials are: Jos. G. Shannonhouse, cotton weigher; J. W. Roark, cotton inspector; Dr. F. O. Hawley, city physician; Jones & Tillett, city attorneys; Moses Thomas, keeper of Elmwood (white) cemetery; An-



MARTIN SCIENCE HALL AT DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

entire water supply that is delivered into the city passes through mechanical filters, thereby insuring to the consumer a clear and wholesome water, which accounts in a large degree for the healthfulness of the city. The city has nearly 200 fire hydrants which guarantees protection against fires. The Water Works Company supplies the several charitable institutions with free water. The streets are kept free from dust by a system of sprinkling carts that are continually on the move in dry weather, and the sewers are regularly flushed. The



ELKS' TEMPLE.

Southern Railway Company, and it is directly connected with the main road of the Seaboard Air Line system. Six railroads run into the city and with their connecting lines bring it into connection with all parts of the State. The recent completion of the Southern's branch line from Mocksville to Mooresville has opened up a new and rich trade territory to the city. The Southern and the Seaboard are in competition here for both passenger and freight business, and the shipping interests get the advantages of cheap rates not only to the seaports, but to interior points. Each of these two big systems has large freight and passenger yards. The freight depots are located within two blocks of the centre of the city and afford unusually convenient facilities to shippers and merchants. In connection with the freight yards are large platforms for the handling of cotton. One of the two steam compresses that was destroyed by fire recently, is now being replaced by a new plant including a brick depot building 700 feet long by 300 wide.

### Newspapers and Printing Houses.

The printing and publishing business of Charlotte is quite an extensive one, and its newspapers are notable for their enterprise and influence. The Daily Observer, published by Caldwell & Tompkins, is not only the leading daily paper in North Carolina, but has a reputation that is well known far beyond the bounds of the State. It owns the finest newspaper building in the South, and few newspaper establishments in the country are equipped with a plant that is more complete. Two stories have

cost of the plant to the city was \$226,000, and the management propose to extend and increase its capacity with the growth of the city. The water works is under the control of a Board of Water Commissioners, of which the Mayor is ex-officio chairman. The members of the present board are Mayor J. D. McCall, Dr. R. J. Brevard, E. T. Cansler, W. C. Dowd and R. H. Jordan. The city clerk, Fred Nash, is ex-officio clerk of the board. The Superintendent, Mr. C. H. Campbell, is the chief executive, and has the active management of the entire system. He stands high in his profession, and is very much respected by water works men throughout the country. Mr. Campbell is also vice president of the American Water Works Association, the leading engineering association of the United States. The Charlotte water works is under able management, and with a Board of Water Commissioners composed of representative citizens, this plant will take a place with the best in the country.

### Railroad Facilities.

The railroads are an important factor in the life of any town, and the excellent facilities which Charlotte enjoys have much to do with the growth and prosperity of the city. A study of the map which is given elsewhere, will emphasize this point. In the first place, Charlotte is the central point between New York and New Orleans on the main line of the



SUPT. CAMPBELL.

been added to its building recently and a steam elevator placed. Its mechanical department is supplied with the best makes of presses and machinery, and it has both gas and steam power plants. The Observer issues a semi-weekly, in addition to the daily paper. It takes the Associated Press dispatches, and is a newspaper that would do credit to a much larger city than Charlotte.

The Charlotte Evening News is a daily that is conceded to be the best afternoon paper in the State. It is owned and edited by W. C. Dowd, and has finely appointed offices on the ground-floor of the Wilkinson building, a cut of which is given elsewhere. The News also issues a semi-weekly edition, known as The Times-Democrat, which enjoys a wide circulation. The News is a progressive and popular paper.

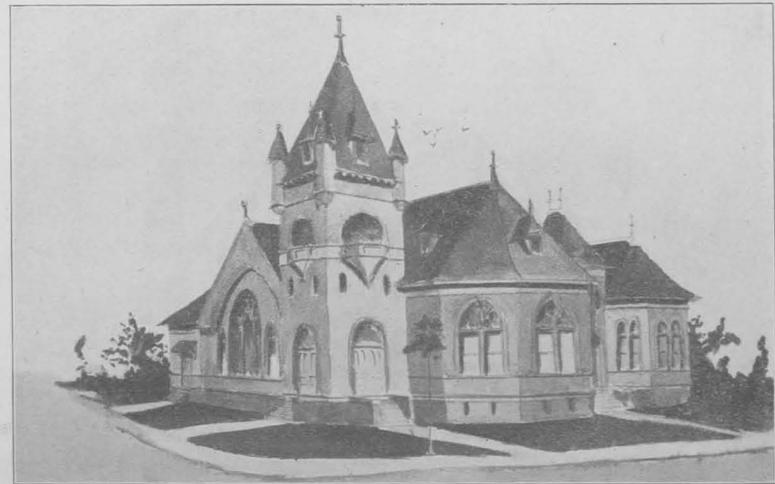
The Southern Newspaper Union has a well equipped printing plant and supplies a great number of publications throughout this section with ready prints. The Queen City Printing and Paper Company has a finely appointed plant for all kinds of printing. The Charlotte Medical Journal, by Drs. E. C. Register and J. C. Montgomery, and The North Carolina Medical Journal by Drs. R. L. Gibbon, R. D. Jewett and W. H. Wakefield, are printed in Charlotte. The People's Paper, a Populist organ, is also printed here. The Southern and Western Textile Excelsior, by C. S. Donaldson, issued weekly, is one of the most progressive textile publications in the South. The A. M. E. Zion Publication House is located on College street, and from it is issued the Star of Zion and a great variety of religious literature. Miss Mamie Bays is editor of a religious paper known as Church and State. Rev. A. J. McKelway is at the head of quite an extensive printing plant, from which the Presbyterian Standard and Presbyterian Quarterly are issued. It is located in the Durham building on South Tryon Street.



WESTMINSTER CHURCH.

### Banking and Financial Institutions.

Four National Banks with an abundant capital, afford Charlotte all needed banking facilities. The banks are: First National, Commercial National, Merchants & Farmers, and Charlotte National. They have a combined capital of \$1,500,000. There are no savings banks, the places of these being taken by the building and loan associations, which embrace all the features of a savings bank. There are three building and loan associations in Charlotte—the Mutual, Mechanics Perpetual and the Charlotte. As an instance of the workings of these associations, some figures are given from the Mechanics Perpetual, for 16 years, ending February 28, 1899, its sixteenth anniversary. During this period it has done a business of nearly \$2,000,000, and has built 540 homes in Charlotte. It has issued 22,000 shares of stock, and has received in dues \$943,110, and in interest and other profits \$207,241.53. It is interesting to note what disposition has been made of this large amount of money—gathered in in small amounts from week to week, mostly from people of moderate means—



SECOND ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH.

and it appears that \$876,425.47 has been loaned to its shareholders and used principally in buying homes. Five thousand, nine hundred and sixteen shares of stock have been matured, or reached its par value of \$100 per share, amounting to \$591,600—\$233,310 have been paid to withdrawing shareholders, on which a profit of \$17,210.25 has been allowed. This is an instance of what one building and loan association has done for the city.

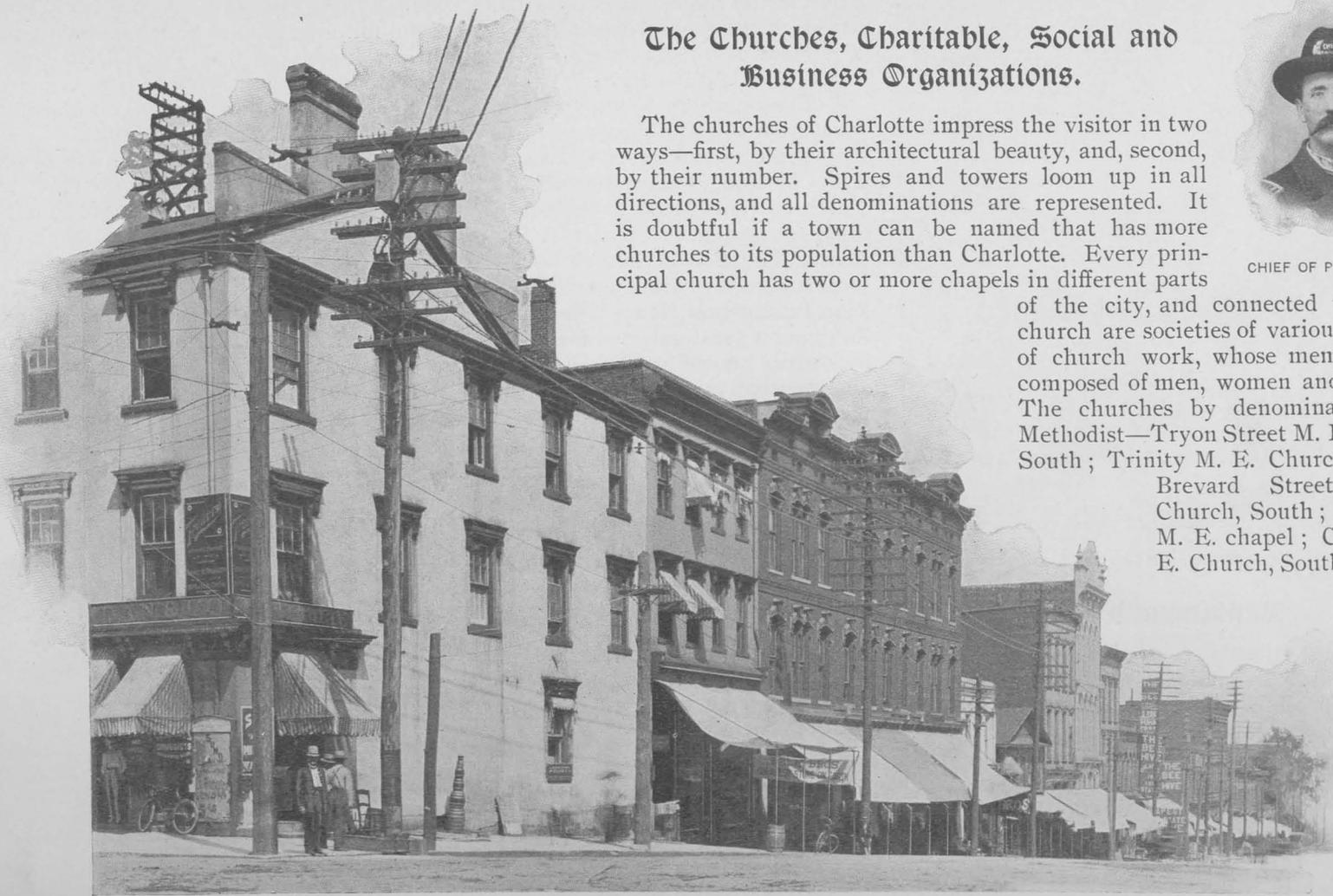
### The Churches, Charitable, Social and Business Organizations.

The churches of Charlotte impress the visitor in two ways—first, by their architectural beauty, and, second, by their number. Spires and towers loom up in all directions, and all denominations are represented. It is doubtful if a town can be named that has more churches to its population than Charlotte. Every principal church has two or more chapels in different parts

of the city, and connected with each church are societies of various branches of church work, whose membership is composed of men, women and children. The churches by denominations are: Methodist—Tryon Street M. E. Church, South; Trinity M. E. Church, South; Brevard Street M. E. Church, South; Dilworth, M. E. chapel; Calvary M. E. Church, South; Belmont

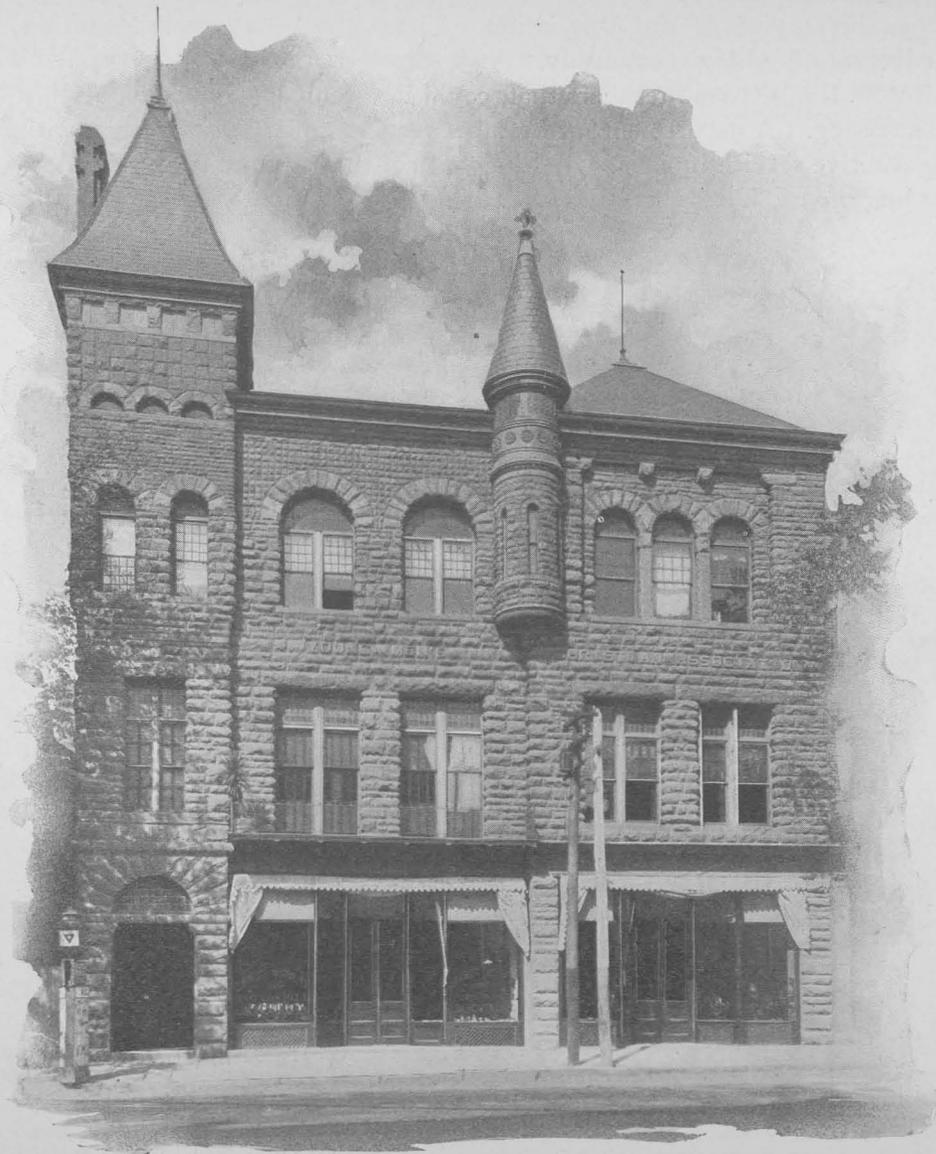


CHIEF OF POLICE ORR.



TRADE STREET LOOKING EAST.

M. E. Church, South; Epworth M. E. Church, South; Seversville M. E. Church, South; East Side M. E. Church, South. Presbyterian—



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

First Church; Second Church; Westminster; Graham Street; North Side chapel; Phifer's chapel; Groveton chapel; Victor chapel; First Associate Reformed; Second Associate Reformed. Baptist—Tryon Street; Twelfth Street; Olivet. Episcopal—St. Peter's; Chapel of Hope; St. Andrew's; Davidson Street chapel. Lutheran—St. Mark's. Catholic—St. Peter's. The colored people have 27 churches and chapels. Altogether there are 63 congregations in Charlotte.

The city has a large and thrifty Jewish population, whose congregation is known as Shaaray Israel, "The Gates of Israel," and though having no synagogue, has a modestly appointed place of worship, where regular services are held. Trinity Methodist church, now in course of erection, is one of the finest church buildings in the city.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Charlotte, has for some years occupied a conspicuous place among the more successful Southern institutions of like character. It occupies its own home, a handsome, three-story brown stone front building on South Tryon street between Third and Fourth. The interior is handsomely furnished and the walls frescoed and freely hung with representations of the world's best pictures. The gymnasium and bath rooms which are located in the basement, are under a capable instructor who conducts classes each week for business men, young men and boys. Tennis and basket ball courts are situated in the rear of the building. The reading room has the reputation of being one of the best to be found in any town of Charlotte's size in the country. Its files contain 64 of the leading papers and periodicals, 23 of which are technical in character. The circulating and reference library contains 2,500 volumes, 1,800 of which were added in November 1898. While the circulation of books is confined to Association members, the reference department is for the free use of the general public. In a single month as much as 25 per cent. of the total number of books contained in the library have been used by borrowers. Every industry in the city has been represented in the selection of the books which make up this important feature of a city's life. Association Hall has a seating capacity of 750. In

it are held the lectures and musical entertainments conducted under the auspices of the Association. The course usually consists of six numbers of high merit. This feature has done much for the intellectual life of the community.

For some years the Association has conducted a night school, with the best paid teachers that could be secured. The membership of the Association approximates 400 and is steadily and rapidly increasing. A department for boys between 12 and 16 years of age, with a well rounded work modeled after the adult department, is doing effective service in conserving the youth of the community and developing their latent powers. Persons visiting the city will find a boarding house bureau at the office, where information will be cheerfully



ST. MARY'S SEMINARY.

Church, and which is one of the noted benevolent institutions of the State.

The Presbyterians have a Home for Aged and Helpless Women, and the Alexander Rescue Home for children. The colored churches have established a Negro Orphanage. A finely equipped private hospital is one of the newest institutions of the city.

About all the known fraternal and benevolent societies are represented. The Masons are strong, with the Masonic Temple Association, The Shriners, Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Phalanx and Excelsior Lodges. There is an Encampment of Odd Fellows and a lodge of Knights of Honor; United Workmen; a Chapter of Royal Arcanum; Order of the Golden Chain; The Elks; Fraternal Mystic Circle; B'nai B'rith; Keshet Shel Barshel; Locomotive Engineers; Order Railroad Conductors; Knights of Pythias; Railway Telegraphers; Typographical Union; Carpenters and Joiners; Post Grand Army of the Republic; Camp Confederate Veterans. There

given. Young men will be assisted in securing employment where satisfactory references are furnished as to character. The Charlotte Association was organized Nov. 11th, 1874. For some years it had the struggling existence which has characterized the early life of so many of our best institutions. Its present home was erected in 1887, and was the beginning of a permanent and effective work which has won for it a warm place in the hearts of our best citizens. The officers are Geo. B. Hanna, president; J. A. Durham, vice president; J. A. Bivins, secretary, and F. C. Abbott, treasurer. Two executives are employed, Frank Mahan, the general secretary, and A. S. Thompson, the physical director. The Association has two storerooms upon the ground-floor which are rented for business purposes. The last bonded indebtedness has been practically liquidated and a few more years of the same work that has characterized the past will enable it to reduce all indebtedness and to do its specific work with increased effectiveness.

Charlotte's Christianity and church work are of a practical character. Connected with each church is some charitable institution, the most notable of which is St. Peter's Home and Hospital, which, though a church institution, is practically the city hospital. St. Peter's Episcopal Church also built and maintains a hospital for the colored people, a large two-story brick building, with well ventilated rooms, clean beds and all the equipments of the best regulated hospital. On the eastern suburbs of the city are the grounds and buildings of the Thompson Orphanage, founded by the Episcopal

is a Literary and Library Association; a Historical Association; five Book Clubs; Law Library Association; a Scotch-Irish Association; six Musical Organizations; an Academy of Medicine and a Country Club. The North State Club is an aristocratic institution. A famed business and social organization is the Manufacturers' Club, which occupies sumptuous apartments and which does the honors on all State occasions. It is the wealthiest organization in the city. The military spirit never lags in Charlotte. The Hornets' Nest Riflemen took part in the Mexican war, the civil war and the war with Spain, and the organization is still kept up. It is now Company A, of the State Guard. Charlotte sent two companies of white troops and one company of colored troops to the Spanish war, the white companies—the Hornets' Nest Riflemen and the Queen City Guards—going to Cuba and serving under Fitzhugh Lee. The North Carolinians, the Charlotte men at the head of the column, were the first American troops to carry the United States flag through the streets of Havana. The loyalty and patriotism of Charlotte to the government is eloquently portrayed in a series of Spanish-American war scenes printed on another page. The present military organizations of the city embrace the Hornets' Nest Riflemen, the Queen City Guards, the Lee Rifles, a drum corps and a battery of artillery, the latter being equipped with a howitzer and a Gatling.

The need of the city for a commercial organization has been supplied recently in the formation of a chamber of commerce, composed of a strong body of representative business men of Charlotte. It is strictly a business organization, and is expected to greatly advance the interests of the city.

### The Hotels.

For years past Charlotte has been known as a city of good hotels, the Central and the Buford in particular having given the city a fine reputation among

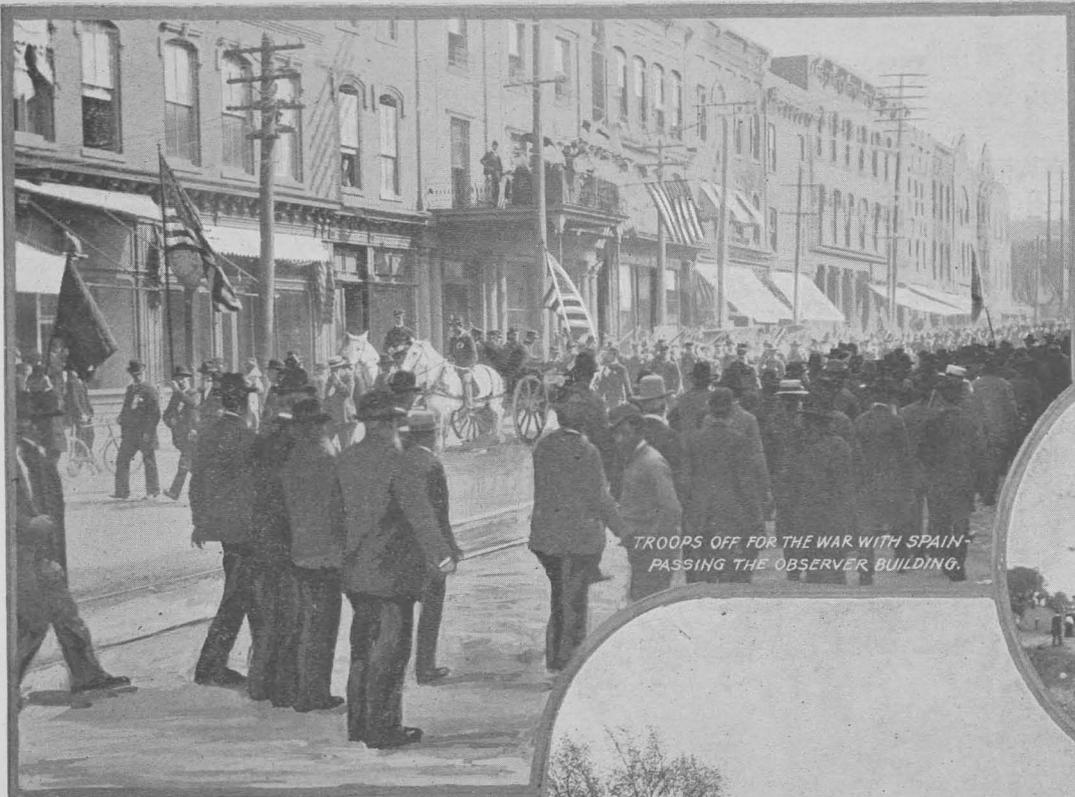


SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.  
HOME OF THE NORTH STATE CLUB.

tourists and traveling men. Each of these two hotels has an elegantly appointed annex, fitted up in a manner equal to the tourist hotels of Florida, and this has made Charlotte a favorite stopping place for Northern parties en route to and returning from the far South. The Arlington Hotel is another well-kept house, whose reputation is rapidly growing. The hotel building is a handsome piece of architecture and is located near the postoffice. The Charlotte Hotel and the Queen City Hotel complete the list. There are a number of well-kept boarding houses, where charges for board, lights and fuel range from \$20 to \$30 per month. At the hotels the terms are from \$30 to \$50 per month and the service is equal to that of the best hotels in New York.



THE PIEDMONT OFFICE BUILDING.



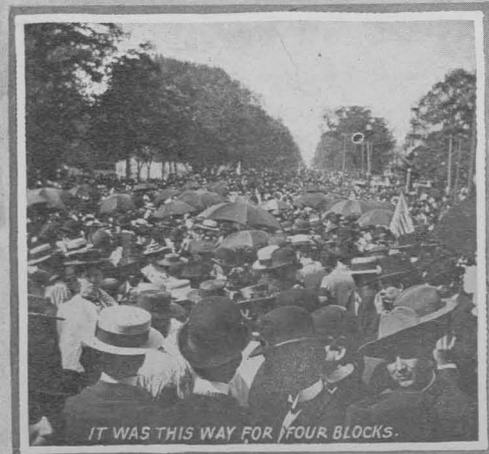
TROOPS OFF FOR THE WAR WITH SPAIN -  
PASSING THE OBSERVER BUILDING.



THE DEPARTURE FROM THE SEABOARD  
AIR LINE DEPOT, MAY 2, 1898.



GONE!



IT WAS THIS WAY FOR FOUR BLOCKS.



MRS. STONEWALL JACKSON'S  
RESIDENCE.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS - SOUTHERN RAILWAY DEPOT, APRIL 23, 1899.



SPANISH · AMERICAN · WAR · SCENES · IN · CHARLOTTE ·



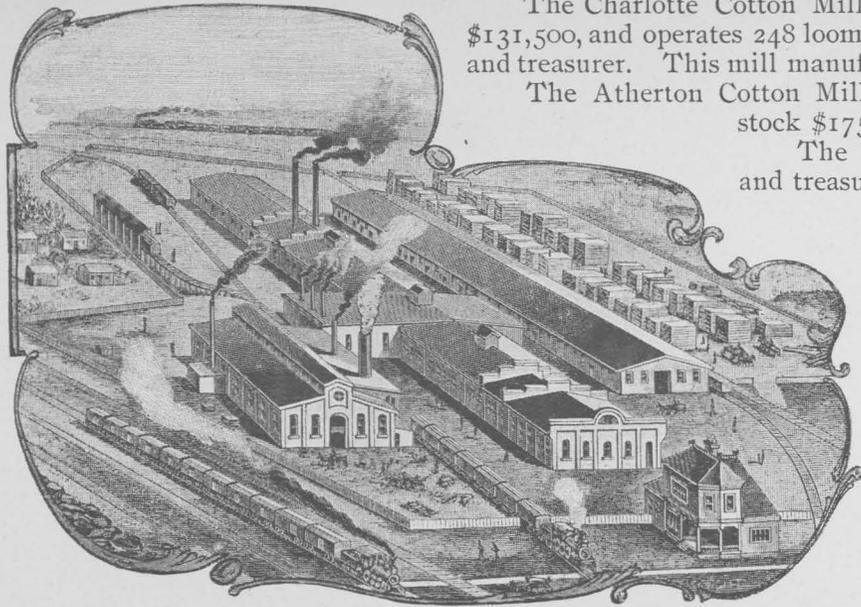
## The Manufactures of Charlotte.

THE development of Charlotte into a manufacturing centre has been rapid and remarkable. The first sketch book of the city was issued in 1888 and there was at that time only one cotton mill here, the other leading enterprises being two iron works and several wood-working shops. The population of the city was then a little over 8,000. The second sketch book was issued in 1896 and showed 5 cotton mills and an increase in population to 19,652. The present book gives a record of 12 cotton mills, five clothing factories, three card clothing and reed factories, two electrical companies, four iron works, five cotton mill building and supply firms, two leather belting factories, two cotton oil mills, one of the largest fertilizer works in the South, a shuttle block factory and a long list of minor industries that have sprung up in the wake of the cotton mills. Charlotte was formerly ruled by King Cotton in the raw state. Now it is ruled by King Cotton in the manufactured product, and is thriving and prosperous, and growing and expanding under his reign. The twelve cotton mills in the city convert the raw product into manufactured yarns, gray cloths, ginghams, toweling, webbing, sash cord and clothes lines, hosiery, batting and wadding.

The Mecklenburg Iron Works, John Wilkes, manager, and J. Frank Wilkes, superintendent; and the Liddell Company, W. S. Liddell, president, F. B. McDowell, vice-president, J. L. Chambers, treasurer and manager sales department, T. S. Franklin, secretary, are the pioneers in the manufacturing industries of Charlotte. The plant of each company has been doubled in recent years. The Mecklenburg Iron Works makes a specialty of mining and gold milling machinery, steam engines and boilers, saw mills and general machine supply and repair work. The Liddell Company turns out a celebrated make of engine, and its cotton ginning and pressing machinery is famous throughout the South. This company also turns out saw mills, boilers, etc. The Park Manufacturing Company is one of the newer establishments. Wm. Anderson is president, John R. Pharr secretary and treasurer, and Wm. Anderson, John R. Pharr, W. E. Moffatt and W. E. McElhenny directors. The specialty of this company is the Moffatt combined feed-water pump and heater, and cotton mill repair work. The D. A. Tompkins Co's machine shops make a specialty of roller covering, cotton mill machinery and electrical equipments. These four works employ skilled labor at first-class wages. Their combined weekly pay roll is \$2,650.



A COTTON PLANT.



THE LIDDELL COMPANY'S PLANT.

The Charlotte Cotton Mills, the first textile plant established in the city, has a capital stock of \$131,500, and operates 248 looms and 9,000 spindles. J. M. Oates is president, and D. W. Oates secretary and treasurer. This mill manufactures gray cloth.

The Atherton Cotton Mills, D. A. Tompkins, president, and Geo. L. Krueger, treasurer, capital stock \$175,000, operates 10,000 spindles, on 2-ply yarns.

The Alpha Mills, R. J. Brevard, president, and J. R. Withers, secretary and treasurer, capital stock \$100,000, operates 9,400 spindles on yarns.

David Clark is treasurer of the Ada Manufacturing Company, which has a capital stock of \$128,000, and operates 8,000 spindles on yarns.

Geo. E. Wilson is president of the Victor Cotton Mills, and A. C. Hutchison secretary and treasurer. The capital stock is \$150,000. It is a yarn mill, operating 12,672 producing and 6,200 twister spindles.

The Highland Park Manufacturing Company operates 7,500 spindles and 500 looms in the production of gingham. W. E. Holt, pres.

The Louise Mills, E. A. Smith, president, and W. S. Mallory, secretary and treasurer, is capitalized at \$150,000. It operates 13,500 spindles and 368 looms.

The Magnolia Webbing Company, of which A. C. Summer-ville is proprietor, operates 13 looms and 1,368 spindles.

The O. A. Robbins Company, O. A. Robbins, president, and J. L. Sexton, secretary and treasurer, capitalized at \$12,000, has the reputation of being the busiest textile plant in Charlotte, as it has been running day and night since it was started. A large addition is now being built to the plant. It turns out carpet warp, solid-braided sash cord, clothes lines, plow lines and fancy braided goods. It runs 1,500 spindles and 52 braiders double time.

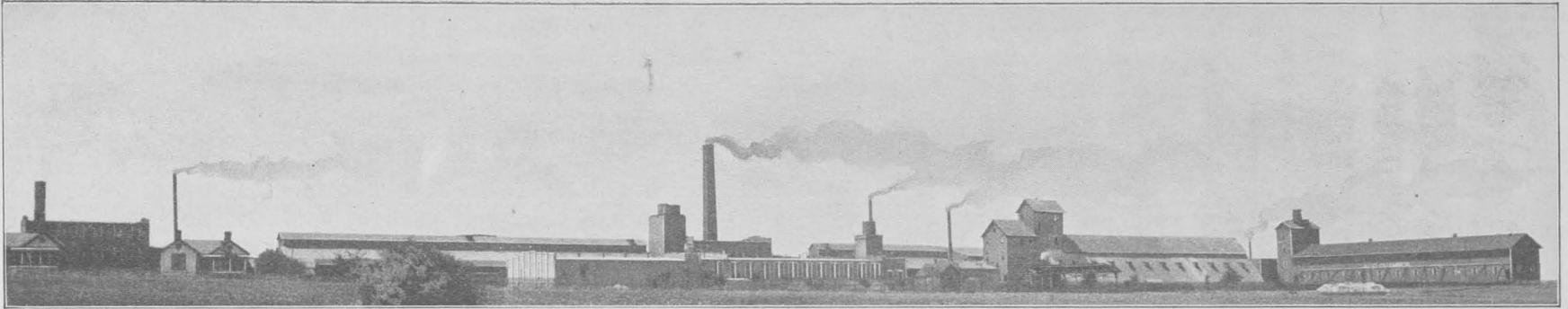
The Crowley Manufacturing Company, M. F. Crowley, owner, runs 120 looms on the manufacture of towels, and keeps from 15 to 20 traveling salesmen on the road.

The Gold Crown Hosiery Mills, D. W. Oates, president, and R. M. Oates, secretary and treasurer, is capitalized at \$22,500, and operates 2,000 spindles and 150 knitting machines. The hosiery manufactured by this company is in such demand by the general trade that the mills are kept constantly running on full time to keep up with orders.

In connection with the Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer Com-



THE MECKLENBURG IRON WORKS.

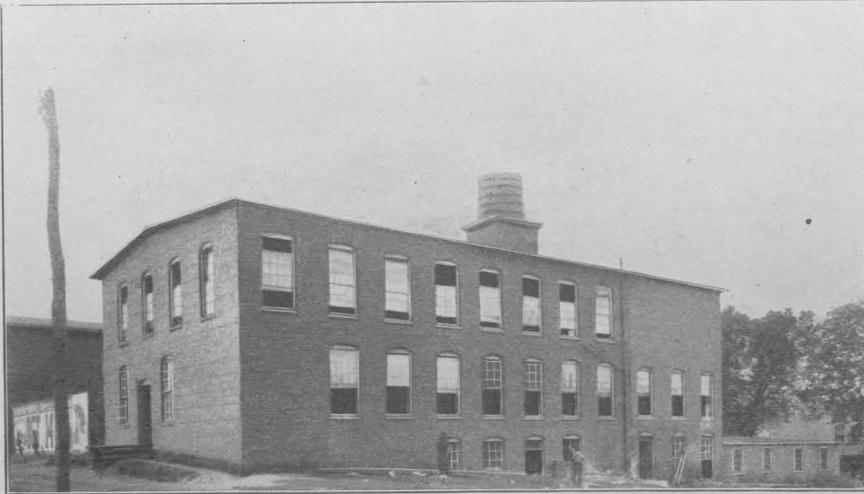


WORKS OF THE CHARLOTTE OIL AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

pany's plant is an individual factory for the manufacture of cotton batting and wadding, and it is one of the most extensive manufacturing plants in the city.

The North Carolina Cotton Oil Company has a large plant in the northern section of the city.

The Charlotte Oil & Fertilizer Company has an immense plant to the South of Charlotte, on the line of the Southern Railway. Fred Oliver is the president and treasurer and John W. Todd, secretary. The yearly output of this company is immense, its registered list of fertilizers alone for 1899 being as follows: Charlotte, 15 per cent acid; Oliver's perfect wheat fertilizer; McCrary's diamond bone and potash; King cotton grower; Groom's special tobacco fertilizer; Queen of the harvest; Charlotte soluble guano; The leader; M. & W. special cotton and tobacco fertilizer; Charlotte high-grade special tobacco fertilizer; Catawba guano; Special 3 per cent. guano; Charlotte ammoniated fertilizer—blood goods; Charlotte ammoniated fertilizer—meal goods; Charlotte dissolved bone and potash; Charlotte dissolved bone; Charlotte acid phosphate; Catawba acid; Mule guano.



CROWN HOSIERY MILL.

The manufacture of clothing is one of the remarkable industrial developments of Charlotte. There are now five busy factories in the city, and they turn out yearly 1,700,000 pairs of trousers. They employ 48 traveling salesmen, whose territory is the United States and Mexico. These five clothing factories give employment to 1,600 operatives. The Charlotte Trouser Company, of which Dr. R. J. Brevard is president and W. R. Taliaferro is secretary and treasurer, owns an exclusive factory building, in Dilworth, and it is one of the handsomest manufacturing plants in the South. Including this plant, the list of clothing factories is made up as follows: Charlotte Clothing Manufacturing Company, Burroughs & Dula, proprietors; Southern Pants Company, John W. Miller, president, and W. R.

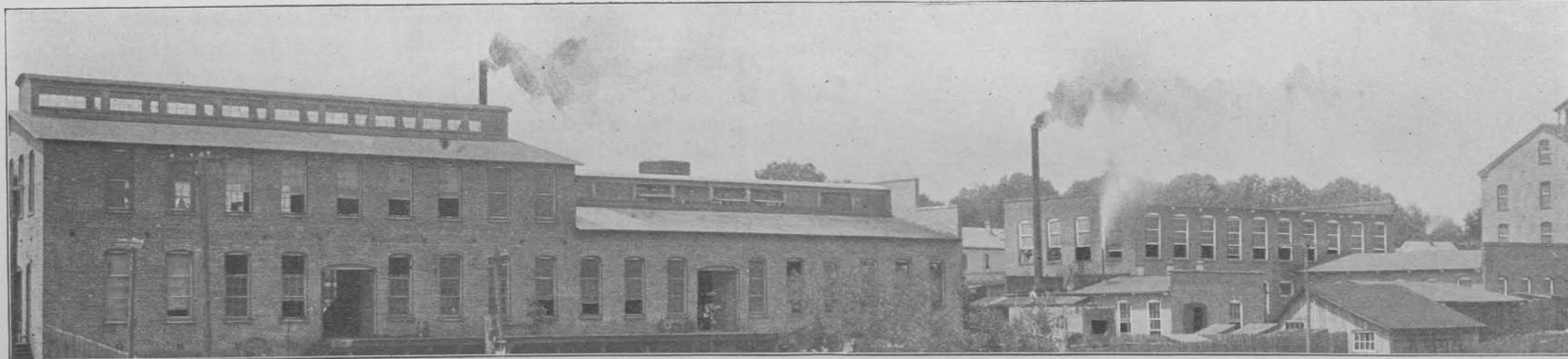


THE CHARLOTTE CLOTHING COMPANY.

Foreman, secretary and treasurer; Dixie Pants Company, Jas. M. Oates, president, and J. Hirshinger, secretary and treasurer; Piedmont Clothing Manufacturing Company, W. H. Belk, president, and Paul Chatham, secretary and treasurer.

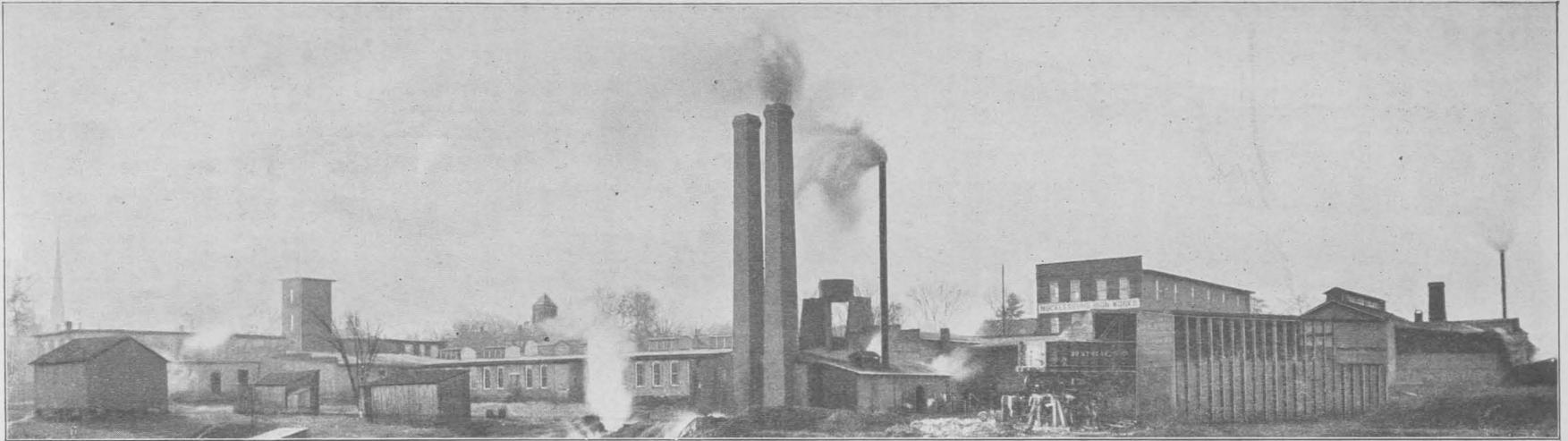
Charlotte is naturally a great supply centre for the needs of the cotton mills, and besides five large supply houses, there are four firms that will contract to design, build and equip cotton mills complete. Charlotte-built mills have the reputation of being the most modern in construction and the best equipped to be found in the South. The mill contracting firms are: The D. A. Tompkins Co., Stewart W. Cramer, A. H. Washburn, agent for the Saco and Pettee Machine Shops, and Sexton & Robbins Company. The D. A. Tompkins Company also build oil mills. The Charlotte Supply Company, the Southern Electric Company, the Textile Mills Supply Company, the Electrical Engineering and Supply Company, and the Southern Branch American Card Clothing Company, furnish mill supplies and machinery. Anything needed in a cotton mill can be secured from the Charlotte houses. The Southern Card Clothing Company has a splendidly equipped factory in Dilworth. The factory of the Leslie Reed and Harness Manufacturing Company is located on Church Street.

The list of the miscellaneous manufactures is a varied one. The Shaw Harness Company operates an extensive plant in the northern section of the city. P. A. Osborne and L. W. Osborne & Son., also manufacture saddles and harness.



THE PARK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE O. A. ROBBINS COMPANY.



THE CHARLOTTE COTTON MILLS.

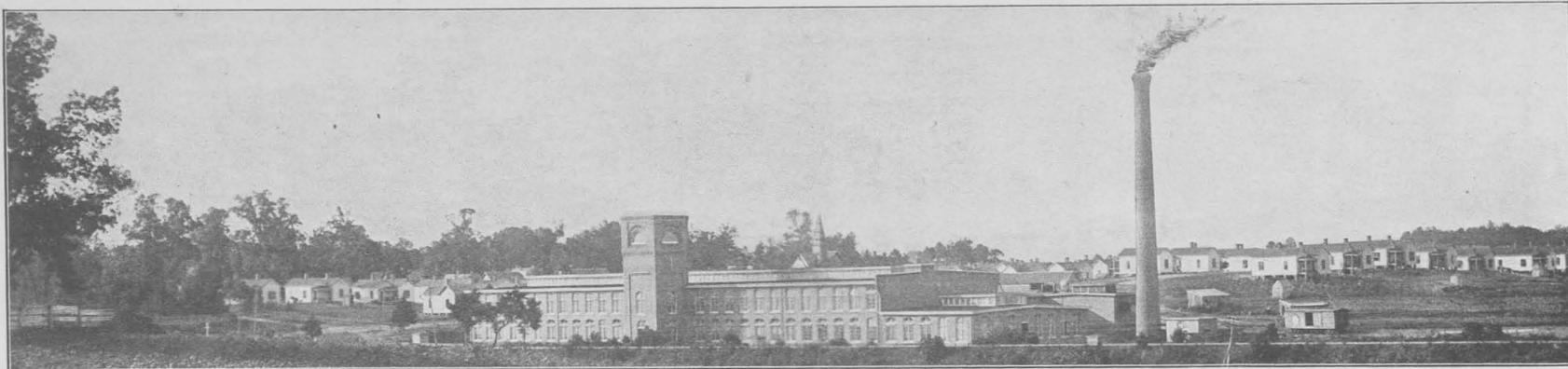


DIXIE PANTS COMPANY.

The Mecklenburg Roller Flour Mills does a prosperous business and is one of the busiest plants in Charlotte. There is a broom factory operated by F. W. Carnahan with a capacity of 75 dozen brooms a day. The Charlotte Sash, Door and Blind Factory occupies half a block on the line of the Carolina Central road, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and for several adjacent blocks the ground along this road and the Southern's track is given up to manufacturing plants, including E.M. Andrews' mattress factory. Josiah Asbury, Asbury & Finger, F.W. Ahrens and W. H. Allen operate extensive wood-working plants. J. M. Scott & Co. and the Burwell & Dunn Company are manufacturing chemists. J. N. McCausland & Co. manufacture iron fronts and cornices; Wadsworth & Sons manufacture carriages and wagons. There are several candy factories, an ice factory, two steam laundry plants, a tannery, a bellows factory, several cigar factories and two breweries. Geo. B. Hiss is an extensive operator in oil, and the Standard Oil Company has a large distributing plant here. The manufacture of shuttle-blocks is a thriving industry, and the factory in Dilworth has opened a market to the farmers for dogwood and persimmon timber. Good prices are paid, and the farmers have disposed of thousands of cords of this wood. This list is by no means a complete index to the city's manufacturing interests, only the more prominent plants having been enumerated. There are many others of a smaller kind that go to meet the demands of a city of 29,000 people.

### Looms and Spindles; Wages and Salaries.

The cotton mills of Charlotte operate 70,000 spindles and 1,500 looms. These mills and their allied industries give employment to 4,000 operatives, whose earnings support 10,500 people. The amount of wages disbursed every Saturday to these operatives is \$17,500, or over \$900,000 per year. In addition, the salaries paid to the executive officers, the treasurers and



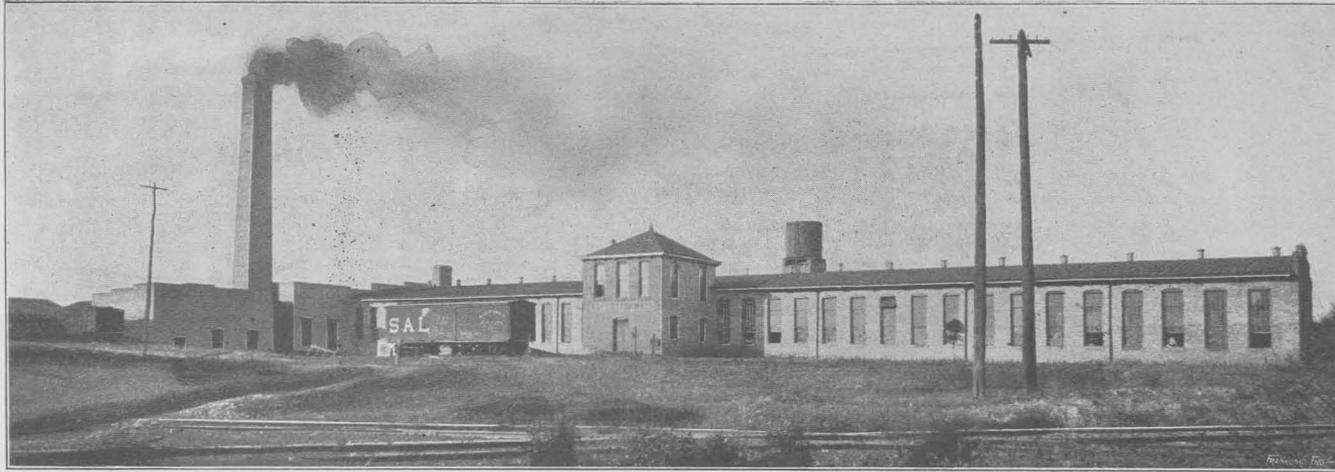
THE LOUISE COTTON MILLS.

superintendents, foot up \$125,000 per year, so that the industrial wages and salaries paid in Charlotte are over \$1,000,000 every

year, or to be exact \$1,035,000. Of course, the bulk of this big pay roll goes into the local channels of trade and keeps business brisk, but a great deal of it is put away as savings. Every Saturday afternoon, for three hours, a long line of wage earners file by the cashier's desk in each of the three building and loan offices, where a portion of their earnings is deposited either in the shape of money to draw interest, or as an investment in the building of a home. The wages and salaries of the newspaper offices, the big depots, the banks, commercial houses and smaller industries are not included in these figures. It simply embraces the cotton milling industry and its allied interests, and is given to show the important part that King Cotton is taking in the building up of Charlotte. The town which through one branch of its manufacturing life has the benefit of an annual distribution of over \$1,000,000 in wages and salaries, is bound to be a prosperous and thrifty one. The capital stock invested in these manufactures is \$2,000,000 and the market value of the annual output is \$6,000,000. So much for Charlotte as a manufacturing city. These figures may be a revelation even to the people of Charlotte, but their accuracy cannot be questioned, as the method by which they were arrived at will prove. In a desire to make an exhibit of the approximate magnitude of the manufacturing interests of Charlotte, the publisher of The Sketches sent printed blanks to each of the mills and factories, asking for information under the



THE CHARLOTTE TROUSER COMPANY.



THE ADA COTTON MILLS.

over \$1,000,000 in wages and salaries among operatives and executive officers alone, it is no wonder that Charlotte is growing and prospering at a rate that commands the attention of the entire country. It would be interesting to add the commercial sum total to the industrial figures, but there is no reliable way of getting at the former. It is sufficient to say, however, that the commercial side of Charlotte is as bright and prosperous as the industrial side, a recapitulation of which, with the exceptions noted, shows:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Cotton Factories.....                           | 12          |
| Oil Mills.....                                  | 2           |
| Fertilizer Works.....                           | 1           |
| Machine Shops and Foundries.....                | 4           |
| Clothing Factories.....                         | 5           |
| Card Clothing, Reed and Harness.....            | 2           |
| Supply Houses.....                              | 5           |
| Contracting, Building and Equipping Houses..... | 4           |
| Number of Wage Earners in All Plants.....       | 4,000       |
| Wages and Salaries per Year.....                | \$1,035,000 |

The indications all point to a steady and continual growth of Charlotte's industries. Even since the preparation of this book was begun, the Piedmont Clothing Factory has found it necessary to enlarge its building and double its capacity. A large brick building is being erected for E. M. Andrews as a furniture factory.

following heads: Number of spindles; number of looms; number of operatives; estimated number of people supported by these operatives; average weekly pay roll; salaries; capital stock; market value of yearly output. Replies were received from every corporation in the city to which they were addressed, except in two instances. The returns were tabulated and the result is given above. With industries already established that annually distribute



PIEDMONT CLOTHING COMPANY.



Merchants & Farmers  
National Bank.



First National Bank.



Buford Hotel and Commercial National Bank.



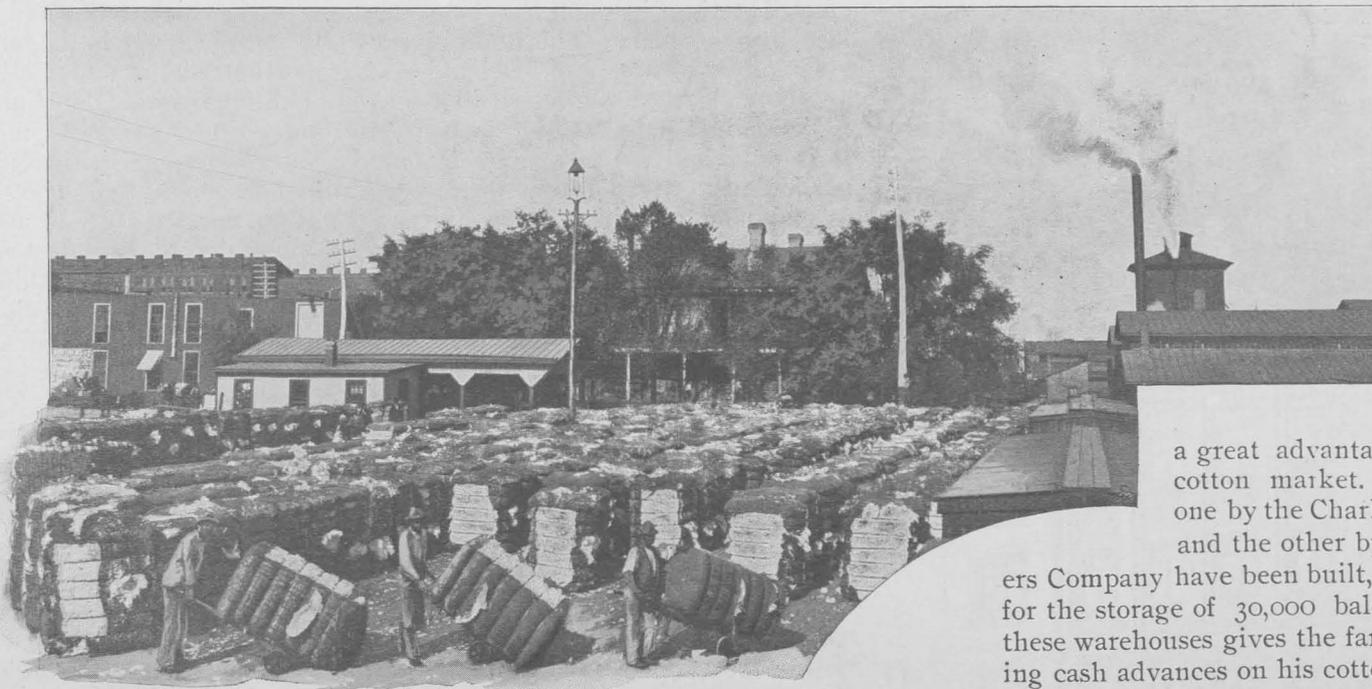
Charlotte National Bank.



Belmont Hotel.

## The Local Cotton Market.

Before the era of mills and factories Charlotte depended largely for sustenance upon the local cotton market, and that is yet an important factor in her prosperity. Cotton is marketed here from Mecklenburg and adjoining counties, and there are extensive platforms and freight yards for handling the staple. The annual receipts of cotton brought to the city in wagons by the farmers and sold on the local market averages



HANDLING COTTON ON THE CITY PLATFORM.

about 30,000 bales, \$1,200,000 being put in circulation through the local channels of trade from this source alone. There are two large steam compress plants, for repressing the cotton shipped into Charlotte from various points for export. These compresses handle 150,000 bales in the course of a season. The establishment of the bonded warehouse system in Charlotte gives it

a great advantage over other towns as a cotton market. Two large warehouses, one by the Charlotte Warehouse Company, and the other by the Merchants & Farmers Company have been built, and they have a capacity for the storage of 30,000 bales. The establishment of these warehouses gives the farmer the privilege of securing cash advances on his cotton, at the same time enabling him to hold it for a rise in the market. The advantages of the bonded warehouse may be illustrated by the case of a farmer who brings a bale of cotton to

the market and who finds the current price disappointingly low. He does not want to sell, but he is in need of cash, and concludes to store his bale, get a cash advance on it and hold it until the market goes up. He takes his sample to one of the warehousemen, by whom it is received, classed and graded, the bale weighed, marked and stored. The farmer is then given a warehouse receipt, which shows the grade of his cotton and its market value on the day it was stored. Attached is the inspector's receipt, showing the classification, weight of the bale and its mark, and attached to this is the certificate of insurance. The receipt covers another important point. The market price of cotton on the day it was stored might be five cents. While the cotton is in the warehouse the price may advance to six cents. In such a case the receipt is designed to give the owner the advantage of the rise. He gets the benefit of any rise that might occur. The warehouse charges fifteen cents per month per bale for the storage of cotton. The receipt is good at the banks for its face value, less the interest charge. The farmer thus storing his cotton can take his receipt to a store and get goods to the amount of every dollar it calls for.

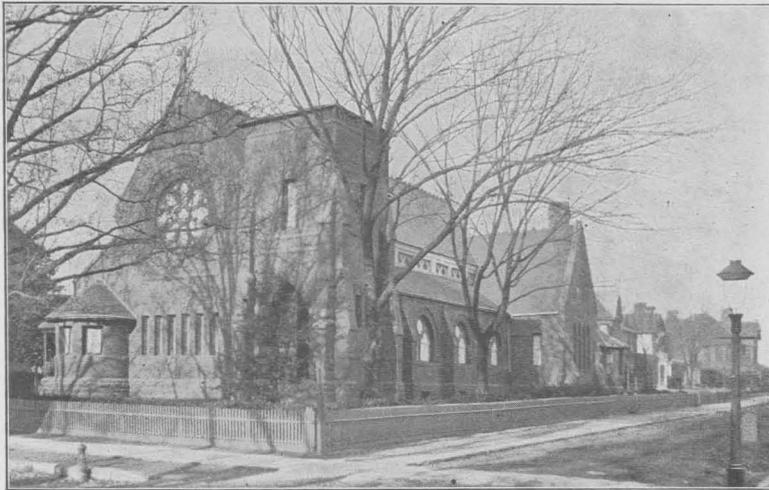
## Facts About Charlotte.



4 C'S OFFICE BUILDING.

CHARLOTTE has reached the office-building stage. The finest office building in the State was completed over a year ago, and a still finer one is now in course of erection. Both are the product of home capital and enterprise. The first office building in the city was erected by the Piedmont Fire Insurance Company, which is officered by local business men. This building shows up conspicuously in the large view of Charlotte, and its handsome proportions and ornamentation are more clearly brought out in a separate half-tone view. The building is mainly populated by lawyers, insurance and real estate men. It is only half a block from the county court house, and is therefore particularly convenient for the lawyers and their clients. Charlotte's second office building now in course of erection, is a structure of magnificent proportions, with a frontage of 65 feet, a depth of 120 feet and a height of 130 feet. It will contain 100 rooms. The main building will be a basement and six and a half stories. The front will be eight stories high. This splendid building is being erected by the Four C's Company. The lot upon which it is located cost \$20,000. The cost of the building is \$100,000. French renaissance is the style. The first story will be of granite, with massive, four-foot-broad pilasters, with polished surface. The stories above will be of pressed brick, of a rich golden color. The seventh story will be richly ornamented in terra cotta panels of the same color and form. The frieze to the heavy cornice, which projects four feet, is ornamented by richly carved medallions. The eighth story is treated as a mansard roof, from which rises the magnificent dome, the lower story of which will contain offices, while above the dome still extends two stories higher. From the top of the dome a large arc-light will be aglow through the open arches out over the city. The entrance will be marked with polished columns cut from Mexican onyx and carrying a richly ornamented pediment. The entrance hall will have tiled floor and marble wainscoting. It leads to a large central rotunda, which forms the grand feature of the plan (nothing like it in the South). The rotunda will extend open through all the stories and will be lighted from a glass dome above. On entering the rotunda, the elevators will be in front. A broad flight of stairs will extend on the right, while to the left will be located the company's public offices, divided from the rotunda by a partition-wall composed entirely of bronze and art glass, (the design for which is being made by Tiffany) with entrances on both sides. The floor of the rotunda will be laid in mosaic. In the centre a fountain will play in a profusion of palms, ferns, etc., surrounded by seats. All

the offices on this floor will be entered from the rotunda. The offices on the other floors will be large and well lighted, and everything known in modern office-building will be added for the convenience of the occupants. The office of the building's stenographer will be located in a niche on the first floor, at the foot of the main stairway. The Four C's office building would be conspicuous among the best in New York. There is certainly nothing to compare with it in the State, and it is doubtful if it can be matched in the South. It is worth noting here, that a New Jersey capitalist who came to Charlotte in June, had plans drawn for an eight-story office building on one of the principal corners of the town, the ground for which he thought he could buy for \$40,000. The owner of this lot declined to accept that price and the trade miscarried.



ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The office buildings, factories, stores, churches and residences shown in this book are the work of Charlotte architects. Hayden, Wheeler & Schwend are the architects of the Four C's building, Trinity Church, Elks Temple and Mrs. Springs' building. Frank P. Milburn is the architect of the Piedmont office building, the county court house and the new graded school building. Hook & Sawyer are the architects of Mrs. Sanders' new building, the science hall at Davidson College, the new Associate Reformed Church and Westminster Church, the Four C's power house, and the Liddell block.

There has to be a limit to space, else a section of this book would be devoted to the residences of Charlotte, which is undoubtedly a city of beautiful homes. On South Tryon street there are five blocks of entirely new residences, ranging in cost from \$3,000 to \$15,000, and they embrace the finest and most attractive features of modern archi-

tecture. The street is beautifully graded and curbed, and the paving is of cement. North Tryon and East Trade are also notably fine residential streets. It is said that only one street in the South, and that one in Mobile, exceeds the beauty of North Tryon street. Oaks and elms of noble growth overlap the broad smooth street, giving a splendid shade. The fine residences of Charlotte, however, are not confined to these streets, but are to be seen in all sections of the city. Some handsome old-time places, occupying a block of lawn and shade, have so far managed to hold their own against the encroachments of progress, and still give an air of stateliness and dignity to the city. Flower gardens and grassy lawns, well trimmed and kept beautifully green and fresh by yard fountains, are features of the Charlotte homes.

In no city, North or South, is the liquor traffic under better regulation and restraint than in Charlotte. The high license system prevails here, the liquor dealers having to pay a special city license tax of \$1,000 a year, in addition to the regular State and county levies. The regulations are of an iron-clad character, and the dealer who violates them forfeits his license. The saloons are required to close at 11 o'clock at night and cannot re-open before sunrise. A heavy penalty is imposed upon any saloon keeper who admits a boy under 21 years of age to his place of business or sells him whiskey. There is not a bar-room in the entire country outside of Charlotte, nor a place where liquor can be legally sold. Traffic in liquor is strictly prohibited outside of the city. The bars in Charlotte are all located within a prescribed territory.

The streets of Charlotte are wide, well graded and level, as a rule, neatly curbed, and shaded, except on the business blocks. Belgian block paving does not obtain here. The streets are macadamized and finished off in gravel, which is pressed down by a steam roller, and a smooth hard finish is thus obtained. The improved roads leading out of Charlotte are but a continuance in construction and finish of the streets of the city. Rubber-tired vehicles have come into vogue at a rapid rate, and morning and afternoon drives are one of the delights of life in Charlotte.

The electric car-line is one of the best equipped in the country. The city is traversed from east to west and north to south, and the



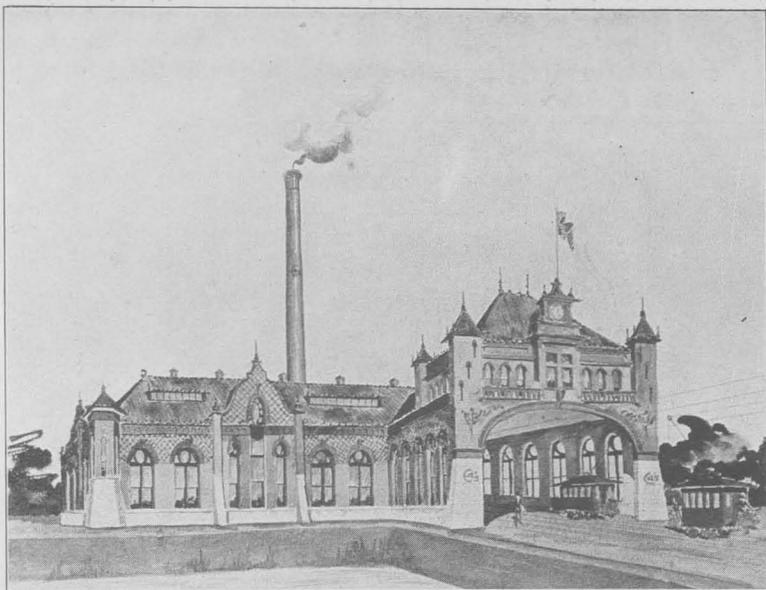
TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH.

lines are now being extended so as to take in all parts of the city. The Four C's Company was recently granted privilege to lay a double track, and the work of laying the new line has begun. The double tracks are to be stone-ballasted, with a smooth finish to match the streets. The line extends from the city, south, through Dilworth and to Latta park and the baseball park.

Charlotte has four handsome public buildings. The United States Postoffice and courthouse is of red pressed brick with granite trimmings, and cost \$85,000. The United States assay office is of stone and brick painted white. The city hall is built of North Carolina brown stone and granite and cost \$70,000. The county courthouse is built of pressed brick and terra cotta trimmings, and cost \$50,000.

Two hundred traveling salesmen are kept on the road by the Charlotte wholesale drug, hardware, dry goods and grocery houses, the commission firms and manufacturers. They travel the entire United States and Mexico.

The six railroads centering at Charlotte give the city excellent passenger and freight accommodations. The schedules are such that the people of all the surrounding country can reach the city in the forenoon, transact their business and return to their homes in the evening. There are ten morning trains into the city and as many out in the evening.



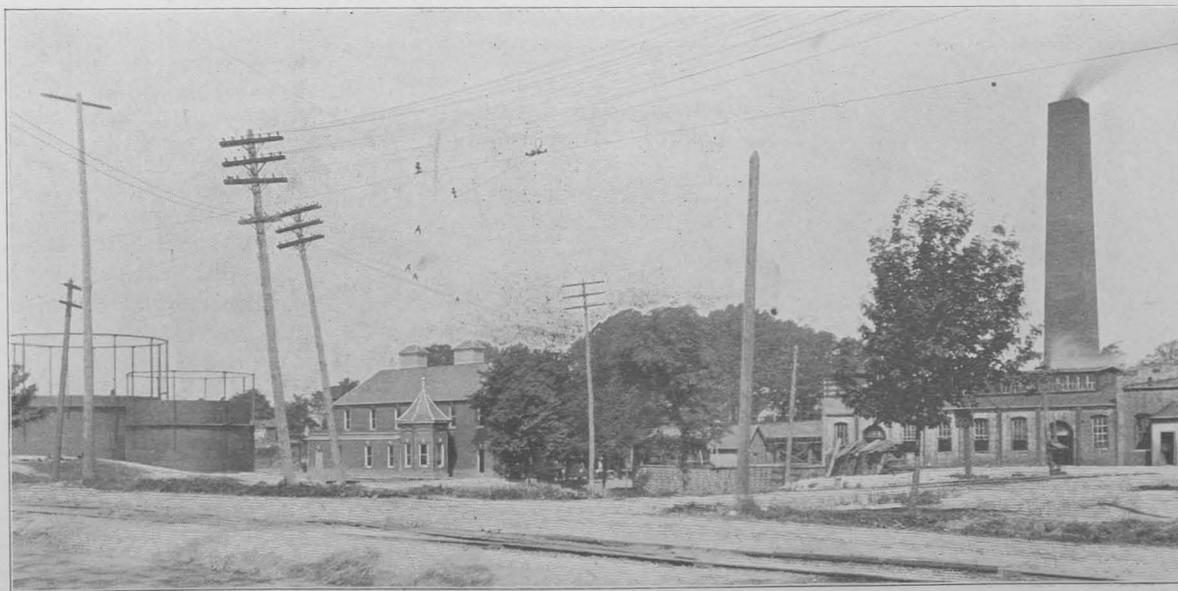
4 C'S NEW POWER HOUSE.

a thread reaching from here to Egypt in one minute of time. To spin a thread to reach around the earth, which measures, in round numbers, 25,000 miles, would require only four minutes of time. Should we take it into our heads to furnish a belt for Her Ladyship, the Earth, we could produce one 36 inches in width in eight working days of 11 hours each, and have plenty left for a nice large double bow-knot and two long sash-ribbons; for we can produce with our present number of looms in eight working days of eight hours each, 31,250 miles of cloth."

A new and important suburban development is the opening up of Piedmont Park. The property consists of

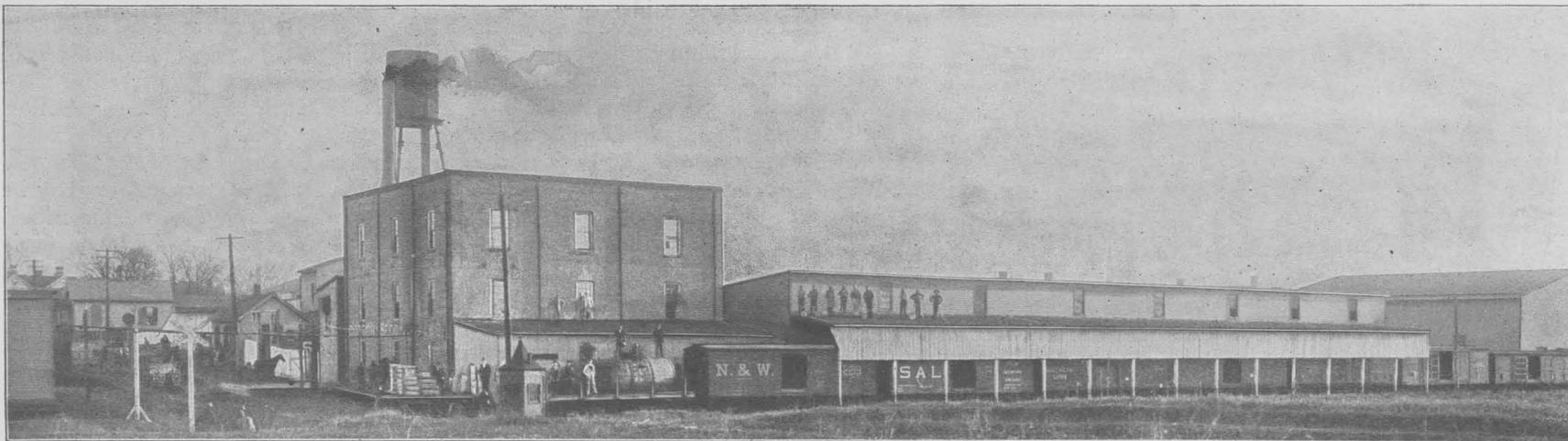
It was at Charlotte that the idea of building cotton factories on the Building and Loan plan, and which has spread throughout the South, was originated. The Ada Mill in this city was the first cotton mill built on that plan. It was a particularly successful idea and two-thirds of the new mills in the South have been built in that way. Even the county towns of Mecklenburg were enabled to build mills on that plan; and as a result there are outside of Charlotte, but in Mecklenburg county, four successful 5,000-spindle mills—the Virgin, at Huntersville; the Cornelius and Linden, at Davidson; and the Dover, at Pineville. The plan is very simple. Subscriptions are secured to the amount of capital stock necessary to build and equip the mill, and the stockholders pay in weekly installments until the shares for which they have subscribed are paid up. There have been no losses, and in every instance dividends have been paid from the start. Another popular feature of the plan is that it identifies the community with the mills, for the stock is pretty generally taken by the masses.

In an address delivered at a recent meeting of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association in Charlotte, Mr. S. Wittkowsky, by way of illustrating the vast capacity of the looms and spindles of the South, said: "The spindles now in operation in this section could produce



4 C'S NEW GAS WORKS AND OLD POWER HOUSE,

86 acres of land, beautifully located to the southeast of the city, in the vicinity of Elizabeth College. It has a frontage of half a mile on the macadamized Monroe road, (or Seventh street, extended), and is divided nearly in the centre by the macadamized Lawyers' Road, now called Central avenue. A fine view of Charlotte, extending from head of North Tryon street to the oil works on the south, can be had



NORTH CAROLINA COTTON OIL COMPANY.

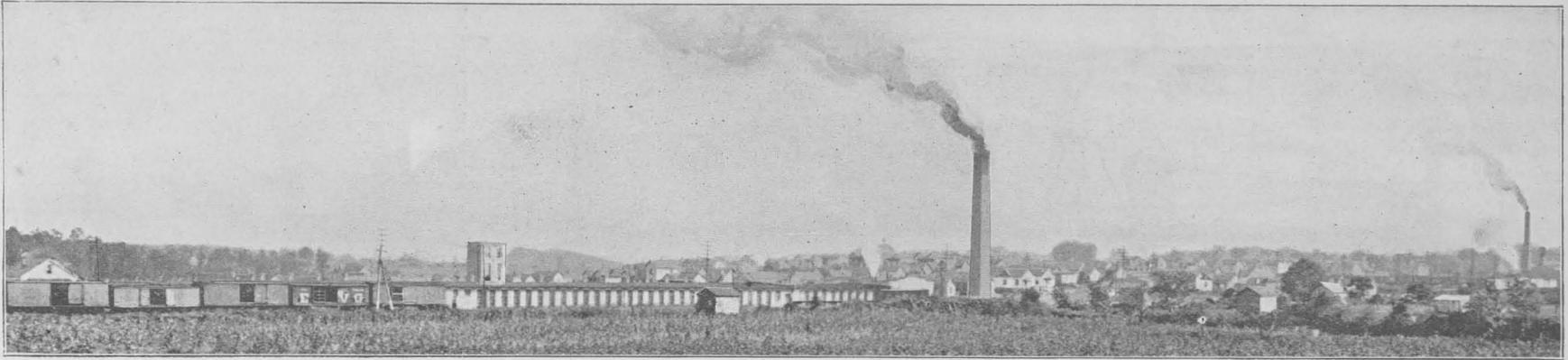


THE CROWLEY TOWEL FACTORY.

from most of the lots on this property. Over two hundred lots have been surveyed on the tract and will soon be put on the market. Several handsome homes have already been built, and in the near future Piedmont Park will doubtless be dotted with some of Charlotte's most attractive suburban homes. This is the enterprise of Abbott & Stephens, and they are to Piedmont Park what the Four C's are to Latta Park. New avenues and streets are surveyed and will be constructed as needed, and a very pretty park of small dimensions will also be laid out near the Monroe road and planted in shrubbery and trees, making an attractive feature for the lot-owners and for visitors.

In the same section is Highland Park, another beautiful suburb, which is being developed by the Southern Real Estate Loan and Trust Company, and where new residences to cost \$15,000 are already under contract.

The homes provided for the cotton mill operatives of Charlotte attract the immediate and favorable attention of all visitors. They are as unlike the homes of the New England operatives as a country cottage is unlike a city tenement. The chief requirement for the location of a cotton factory in this section is plenty of ground,



THE HIGHLAND PARK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



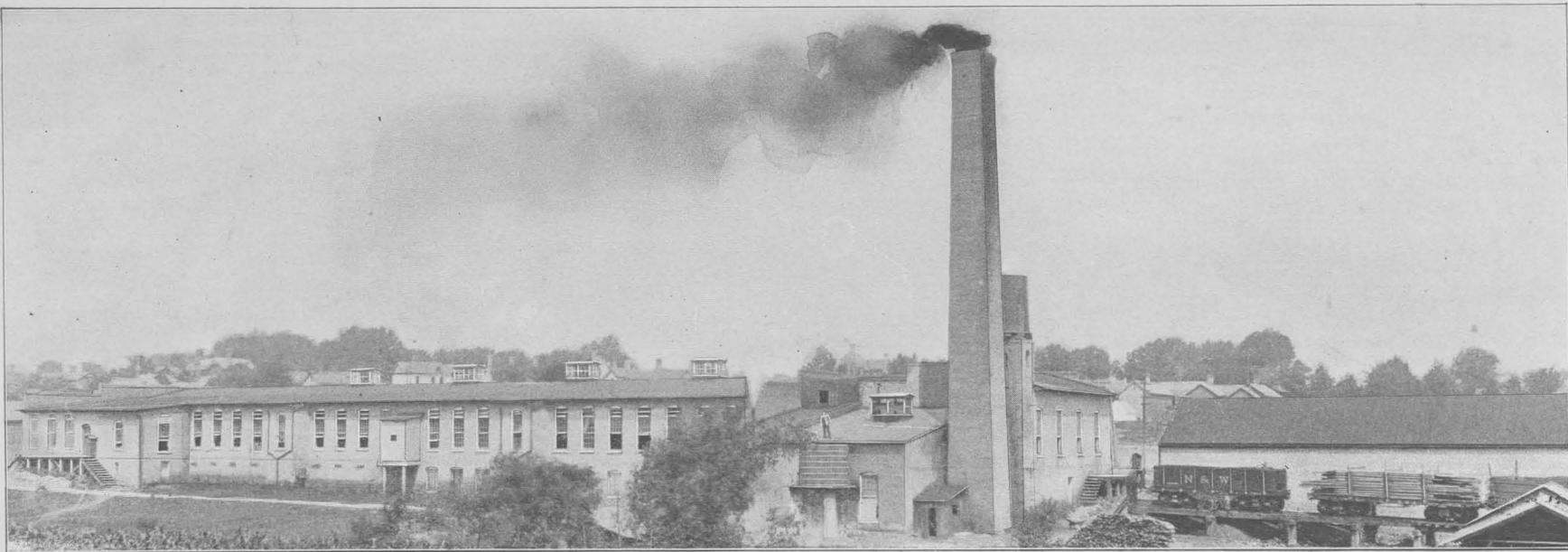
SPRINGS BUILDING—CENTRAL HOTEL ANNEX.

not only for the factory buildings, but for the houses of the operatives, and "elbow room" is the characteristic feature of the Charlotte milling settlement. Open spaces surround the mills, and the buildings have the maximum of light and ventilation. The houses for the operatives are built in blocks, each mill settlement being laid off into streets. Each house has a front yard and a garden plot. The houses are mainly frame structures, and are neatly furnished and painted. In each individual factory settlement are schoolhouses and chapels, and the operatives live in an atmosphere of religion and morality. They not only have the advantages of day-schools, but they have access to libraries which are well stocked with literature. Attendance upon Sunday school and church service is encouraged. The cotton mill labor of this section is drawn principally from the farms, is of an intelligent class and has a natural bent toward thrift and industry. The conditions surrounding the Southern mill operative are of a character to encourage contentment, and strikes and labor troubles are unknown. The consideration which the Southern mill man has for the comfort and pleasure of his operatives is seen



SOUTHERN PANTS COMPANY.

not only in the character of the homes which he has provided for them, but in his effort to make the mill itself an attractive object to the eye. An instance is the Atherton, whose brick walls covered with masses of green ivy, make a picturesque and pleasing appearance



THE ALPHA COTTON MILLS.



SOUTHERN CARD CLOTHING AND REED CO.

years past, but the Postal Telegraph Company has erected its poles and is stringing its wires into the city. This company will occupy a very handsome building for its main office. It will open two offices in the city. Charlotte ranks among the most important telegraph points in the South, and the Western Union office here is one of the largest on its circuit. The city offices employ 45 operatives,

and whose operatives have the advantages of a park of several acres. The fine streets of Charlotte and the good roads leading out into the country have proved an encouragement to bicycling and have made the possession of a wheel a delight. It has been claimed, and no doubt the claim can be abundantly sustained, that there are more bicycles to the population in Charlotte than in any city south of Washington. A popular entertainment for the visitors to the city is to sit in front of the hotels and view the passing show of bicyclists. The wheel has come into common use by the sons and daughters of the farmers. Nowadays, the horse that shies at meeting a bicycle is accounted a queer animal.

Two companies give Charlotte a cheap and satisfactory telephone service. The city is connected with all the neighboring towns by long distance telephone. The Western Union has had a monopoly of the telegraph business for some



SUMMERVILLE'S FACTORY.

## Educational Facilities.

Charlotte takes a very high rank as an educational centre. Great importance is attached to the work of education, and the schools and colleges are conducted upon the most advanced principles. There are at present two graded schools in the city, one for the white and one for the colored race, and a fine new graded school building is to be built for the white children, during the present year. A cut of the accepted design for the building is given elsewhere. There were this year 2,000 whites and 1,000 colored children attending the



CITY GRADED SCHOOL.

graded schools in Charlotte. Prof. Alexander Graham is superintendent of the schools, and the board of commissioners is composed of J. G. Baskerville, C. W. Johnston, J. H. Ross, H. A. Murrill, J. Hirshinger, Wm. Anderson, John R. Pharr and Frank M. Shannonhouse, Mayor McCall being the chairman of the board, and Fred Nash, secretary. The public schools are maintained by a tax of 10 cents on the \$100 worth of property. There are about 200 public schools in the county. In Charlotte there are a number of private schools of a high order, including the Charlotte Military Institute, which is one of the best military and business training schools in the

South. Pupils from all over this section come to Charlotte to take courses in the commercial and business colleges, and also the schools of music and art.

St. Mary's Seminary, founded by the Catholic Church and conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, is one of the finest schools of the city. A few miles from the city is historic Davidson College, founded in 1837, which is known as one of the most prominent educational institutions in the South. Its main building originally cost \$90,000. In later years, old buildings have been remodeled and new ones erected, and Davidson easily ranks among the most progressive colleges of the South. The college buildings alone form a small town. This college has kept pace with the march of progress and all departments are equipped with all that goes to make a modern educational institution complete. The college is a Presbyterian institution, but its charter declares that

it "is designed to educate the youth of all classes, without any regard to the distinction of religious denominations." On the western suburbs of the city is Biddle University, an institution for the education of the colored race and which has a corps of colored teachers. A white resident donated the ground for the buildings, and the Northern Presbyterian Church founded the institution. There is a large and imposing main building, a large dormitory and the professors' houses, all of brick. The buildings cost \$86,000.



THE NEW GRADED SCHOOL BUILDING.

the very best in the entire country. For more than 40 years the Presbyterian College for Women, of Charlotte, has been an important factor in the progress of education in this State, and it has annually sent out a number of well-trained and refined women who have left their impress upon the men of this Commonwealth. The policy of the new management is to employ only the best teachers, and at the same time to furnish the cheapest education consistent with thoroughness. This is done by eliminating all possible profits, except the necessary running expenses and salaries of teachers. In consequence of this economical management, this college furnishes a course of training at fifty dollars less than schools of similar grade. The art and musical faculties are unusually strong, and no expense is spared to maintain their efficiency. At present the musical director and one of his assistants are engaged in the study of music in Berlin, thus keeping abreast with the latest modern methods.

The building is a model of comfort and convenience. Besides being heated with hot water, there are hot and cold baths on every floor, together with gas. Owing to the limited number of boarders taken, the students are treated as members of the family, and have all the advantages of intimate association with a refined and elevating society. Though within a square of the carline, its situation within

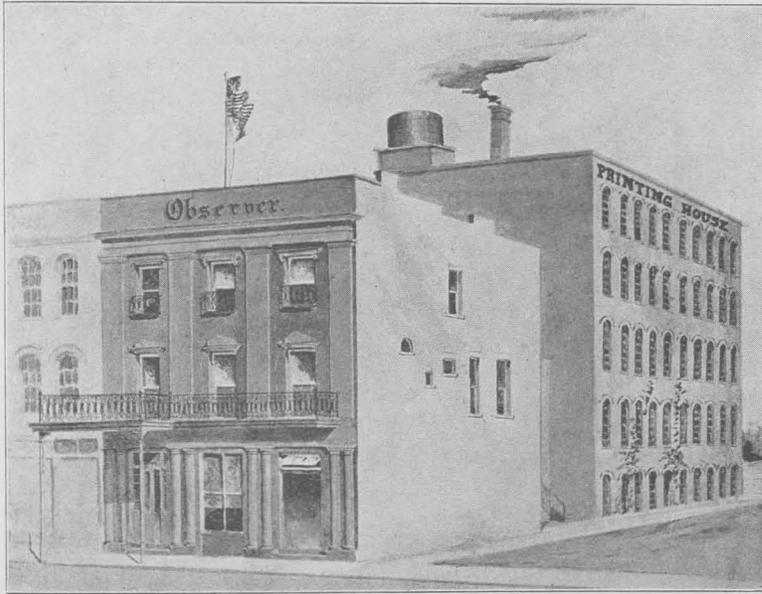
Elizabeth College, one of the more recently established educational institutions, is located on a beautiful and commanding site to the east of the city. Its buildings, etc., cost \$100,000; an addition to cost \$40,000 is to be built soon. Rev. C. B. King is president. It has a large corps of university-trained teachers. It is a strictly high-class institution and has already made a reputation as one of



THE CITY HALL.

a beautiful grove of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres gives it the privacy of the country. Rev. J. R. Bridges is its president, but Miss Lily W. Long, under whose wise control the school has attained its present high standing, remains its lady-principal.

## The Climate of Charlotte.



THE OBSERVER BUILDING.

humidity of the air; by the amount of rain and snow; by the prevalence of fogs and dews; by the frequency of thunder-storms and hail; and by the direction and force of the winds. These data are obtainable only by long and careful observations, such as are kept up at the various stations of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Although it is unreasonable to expect Nature to be so prodigal as to favor any one section with a perfect climate in regard to all the preceding elements, there are many portions of the globe that may and do justly claim to offer exceptional climatic advantages. That Charlotte may be classed with this number, the following data, deduced from the 21-year records on file at the Charlotte Weather Bureau office, sufficiently attest.

The annual mean temperature at Charlotte is  $60^{\circ}$ , the average for the four seasons being as follows: Spring,  $60^{\circ}$ ; summer,  $77^{\circ}$ ; autumn,  $61^{\circ}$ ; winter  $43^{\circ}$ . It will be seen, therefore, that the temperature throughout the year is mild and equable. The summer heat ( $77^{\circ}$ ) is certainly not excessively high, nor is that of winter ( $43^{\circ}$ ) extremely low. A maximum temperature of  $100^{\circ}$  is of rare occurrence, there having been during the 21 years only nine days on which the thermometer reached that point; the highest ever recorded was  $102^{\circ}$  on July 18th, 1887. On the other hand, the winter temperature is seldom if ever extreme, the lowest ever recorded by the Weather Bureau being five degrees below zero on December 30th, 1880, and, with that exception, the thermometer has fallen below zero only once—January 13th,

The achievements of the various branches of the human family establish beyond doubt that the moral, mental, and physical growths of man are advanced or retarded according as his climatic influences are temperate or extreme, and unwise is the person who makes a change of residence before obtaining a knowledge of the atmospheric conditions that prevail at the objective point.

The climate of a place is determined not only by the mean temperature of each year, but by that of each month and of each day; by the maximum and minimum temperatures; by the frequency and suddenness of atmospheric changes; by the



THE WILKINSON BUILDING.

1886. The winters are, for the most part, mild and pleasant, a cold one appearing once in 20 years perhaps, and even then the severe periods are of short duration, seldom lasting longer than two or three days; in fact, it is a rare thing for the weather to be so cold as to render outdoor work uncomfortable.

The great amount of sunshine is one of the factors which combine to make the climate of Charlotte so pleasant in winter, an entirely cloudy day being of rare occurrence; as a rule the days give clear and pleasant weather. The rainfall at Charlotte is very evenly distributed throughout the year, there being few periods of severe drought or excessive precipitation. The average rainfall ranges from 3.05 inches in November, to 5.52 inches in July, the greatest amount coming in the spring and summer, when it is needed the most for the growing crops.

The prevailing winds are from the southwest, a direction which brings the warm air from the Gulf region, and tends to keep the temperature mild and equable. The velocity of the wind at Charlotte is seldom great, a gale of 40 miles or over being rare; in fact, only twice during the year 1898 did the wind reach a velocity as high as 40 miles.

The great freedom of Charlotte from severe storms and other unusual weather phenomena is due, in great measure, to its location just on the east side of the mountains. As a majority of storms develop over southwestern districts and move easterly, their force is broken by coming in contact with the range of mountains to the west of Charlotte, and often they are deflected and move up the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, missing this section altogether. On the other hand, the storms which move along the coast are generally too far eastward to affect this locality to any great extent. This section enjoys immunity also from the disastrous effects of early and late killing frosts. The average date of the last killing frost of spring is April 2d, a time when vegetation is usually not far enough advanced to be affected injuriously, and the

average date of the first killing frost of autumn is on November 2d, a time when all crops are fully matured and gathered. The climate of Charlotte in many respects resembles that of Southern France. The following table, containing the more important elements of the Charlotte climate, is deduced from the 21-year records of the United States Weather Bureau station :



BIDDLE UNIVERSITY.

COLORED GRADED SCHOOL.

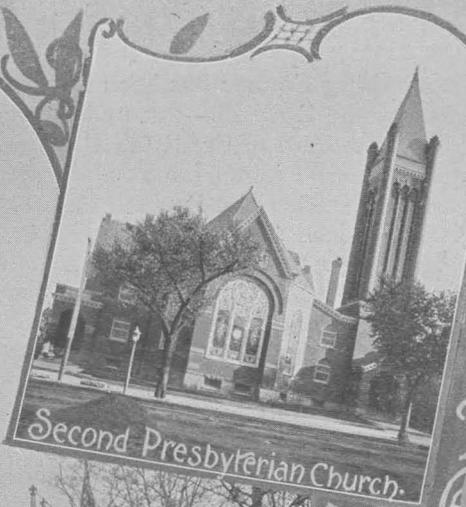
|   | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | For Y'r |
|---|------|------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| Average Temperature.....                  | 41   | 45   | 50     | 60     | 69   | 76    | 78    | 77   | 72   | 61   | 50   | 42   | 60      |
| Average of Maximum Temperatures .....     | 67   | 71   | 77     | 85     | 91   | 95    | 97    | 94   | 92   | 84   | 76   | 67   | 83      |
| Average of Minimum Temperatures.....      | 14   | 19   | 25     | 33     | 44   | 55    | 60    | 58   | 49   | 36   | 25   | 18   | 36      |
| Average Precipitation.....                | 4.71 | 4.42 | 4.71   | 3.44   | 4.07 | 4.44  | 5.52  | 5.22 | 3.24 | 3.43 | 3.05 | 3.82 | 50.07   |
| Average Relative Humidity.....            | 72   | 70   | 67     | 63     | 66   | 69    | 72    | 75   | 74   | 71   | 73   | 72   | 70      |
| Average Number of Clear Days.....         | 9    | 10   | 10     | 13     | 12   | 10    | 9     | 10   | 12   | 15   | 14   | 12   | 136     |
| Average Number of Partly Cloudy Days..... | 10   | 8    | 11     | 10     | 12   | 13    | 14    | 12   | 10   | 8    | 8    | 10   | 126     |
| Average Number of Cloudy Days.....        | 12   | 10   | 10     | 7      | 7    | 7     | 8     | 9    | 8    | 8    | 8    | 9    | 100     |
| Prevailing Direction of Wind.....         | S W  | S W  | S W    | S W    | S W  | S W   | S W   | N E  | N E  | N E  | S W  | S W  | S W     |



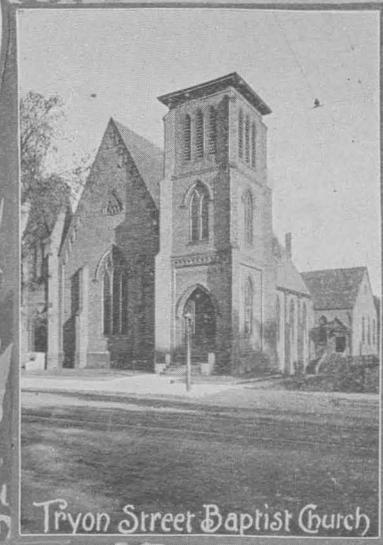
Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.



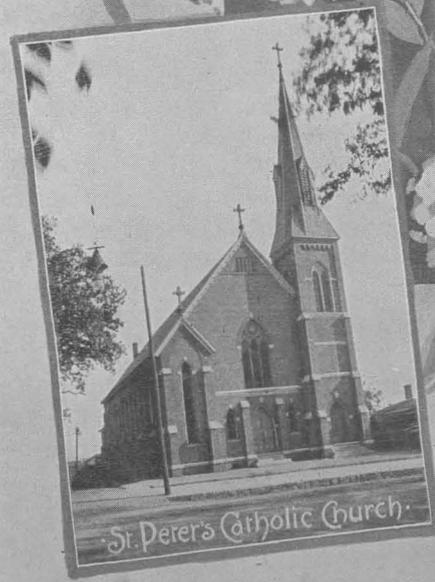
First Presbyterian Church.



Second Presbyterian Church.



Tryon Street Baptist Church



St. Peter's Catholic Church.



Oliver Baptist Church.



Tryon Street Methodist Church

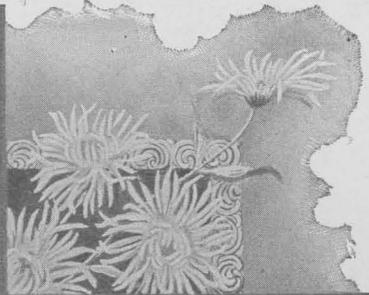
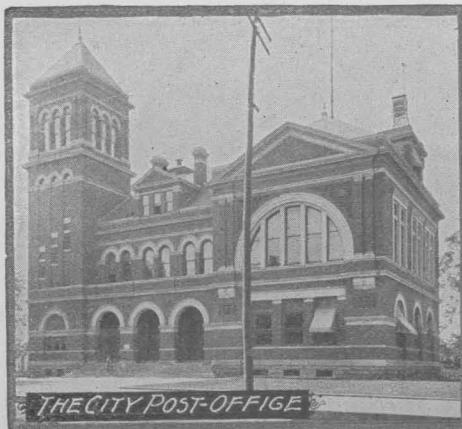


St. Mark's Lutheran Church

FRANKLIN CO. ILL.

## The Gold Mines.

For over one hundred years, Mecklenburg County has been known as a gold producer. The tunnels of two of the greatest gold mines in the South—the St. Catherine and the Rudisill—run under some of the streets of Charlotte. These two mines are located on the southwestern suburbs of the city. The main shaft of the Rudisill is 400 feet deep and it has 3,500 feet of levels. The main shaft of the St. Catherine mine is 450 feet deep. Eight gold mines border the town on the south, while, under the Atherton Cotton Mill settlement, the ground is honeycombed with tunnels. Neither the Rudisill nor the St. Catherine are at present being worked. It is a matter of record that the Rudisill mine alone has produced \$2,600,000 in gold. The Capps' Hill mine has yielded \$2,300,000. The ore from the Mecklenburg County mines assays from \$40 to \$180 per ton. As is the case in all gold mining sections, rich pockets are occasionally encountered and nuggets are found on the surface. On April 10th, 1896, a lump of gold weighing 22 pounds was found at the Reed mine in Cabarrus, an adjoining county. It was at this mine, by the way, that the first gold was discovered in the United States. It was a 28 pound nugget, and for years was used as a weight to keep a cabin door open, its value being unsuspected. This nugget is described in Wheeler's History of North Carolina. It is an ordinary occurrence for a landowner to come to town with a small bottle filled with golden pellets picked up in the branches or on the hillsides of his farm. The nuggets are sometimes part quartz and part gold, but more generally they are virgin gold. There are 83 developed gold mines in Mecklenburg County, among the more prominent, in addition to those already named, being: The Johnson, Stinson, Rea, Maxwell, Black, Simpson, Surface Hill, Brafford, Ellington, Ray, Tredenick, Reed, Hunter, Ferris, Henderson, Dunn, Garris, McGinn, Arlington, Clark, Blake, Davidson, Parks, Smith, Palmer, McDonald, Carson, Trotter, Isenhour, McGee, Brawley, Means, Prim, Chinquepin Hill, Sloan, Todd, Frazier, Hipps Campbell, F. Wilson, Steven Wilson, McCombs, Mungo, Baltimore and North Carolina, Hopewell and McLeary. Quite recently there have been indications of a revival of the mining interests of Mecklenburg, active work having been resumed on a number of properties, considerable investments having been made within the past month by Northern prospectors who have been favorably impressed after an investigation of the field. While Mecklenburg's wealth of gold is unquestioned, some silver is mined, but to no very great extent. In this connection it should be noted that throughout the county there are fine quarries of red, white and gray granite, sandstone, slate, trap, hornblend and leopardite, the latter being a black-spotted granite peculiar to Mecklenburg. Among the mineral products of the county displayed at the Atlanta Exposition was a block of auriferous pyrite weighing 800 pounds and with an assayed value of \$800 per ton.



The tunnels of two of the greatest gold mines in the South—the St. Catherine and the Rudisill—run under some of the streets of Charlotte. These two mines are located on the southwestern suburbs of the city. The main shaft of the Rudisill is 400 feet deep and it has 3,500 feet of levels. The main shaft of the St. Catherine mine is 450 feet deep. Eight gold mines border the town on the south, while, under the Atherton Cotton Mill settlement, the ground is honeycombed with tunnels. Neither the Rudisill nor the St. Catherine are at present being worked. It is a matter of record that the Rudisill mine alone has produced \$2,600,000 in gold. The Capps' Hill mine has yielded \$2,300,000. The ore from the Mecklenburg County mines assays from \$40 to \$180 per ton. As is the case in all gold mining sections, rich pockets are occasionally encountered and nuggets are found on the surface. On April 10th, 1896, a lump of gold weighing 22 pounds was found at the Reed mine in Cabarrus, an adjoining county. It was at this mine, by the way, that the first gold was discovered in the United States. It was a 28 pound nugget, and for years was used as a weight to keep a cabin door open, its value being unsuspected. This nugget is described in Wheeler's History of North Carolina. It is an ordinary occurrence for a landowner to come to town with a small bottle filled with golden pellets picked up in the branches or on the hillsides of his farm. The nuggets are sometimes part quartz and part gold, but more generally they are virgin gold. There are 83 developed gold mines in Mecklenburg County, among the more prominent, in addition to those already named, being: The Johnson, Stinson, Rea, Maxwell, Black, Simpson, Surface Hill, Brafford, Ellington, Ray, Tredenick, Reed, Hunter, Ferris, Henderson, Dunn, Garris, McGinn, Arlington, Clark, Blake, Davidson, Parks, Smith, Palmer, McDonald, Carson, Trotter, Isenhour, McGee, Brawley, Means, Prim, Chinquepin Hill, Sloan, Todd, Frazier, Hipps Campbell, F. Wilson, Steven Wilson, McCombs, Mungo, Baltimore and North Carolina, Hopewell and McLeary. Quite recently there have been indications of a revival of the mining interests of Mecklenburg, active work having been resumed on a number of properties, considerable investments having been made within the past month by Northern prospectors who have been favorably impressed after an investigation of the field. While Mecklenburg's wealth of gold is unquestioned, some silver is mined, but to no very great extent. In this connection it should be noted that throughout the county there are fine quarries of red, white and gray granite, sandstone, slate, trap, hornblend and leopardite, the latter being a black-spotted granite peculiar to Mecklenburg. Among the mineral products of the county displayed at the Atlanta Exposition was a block of auriferous pyrite weighing 800 pounds and with an assayed value of \$800 per ton.

### The United States Assay Office.

The gold miners of this section have the advantages of the United States assay office, which is located in Charlotte. It was first established as a mint, in 1838, and during its career as such coined and put into circulation \$4,405,135 in half eagles, \$544,915 in quarter eagles and 109,138 gold dollars. Coining operations were suspended at the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861. At the close of the war,

it resumed operations as an assay office. Mr. W. S. Clanton is the present assayer, and Prof. George B. Hanna, is his assistant. The assays made at this office, at coinage rates, approximate \$4,000,000, but this does not represent the entire production of the gold mines of this section, as the products of some of the larger mines are shipped direct to the reduction works in New Jersey, and do not pass through the Charlotte office. In addition a good many ores pass through the hands of F. W. Carnanan, who conducts an assay business on his own account, and is the only independent assayer in the State. It is a characteristic of the gold ores of Mecklenburg that they are rich and easily treated down to the water line. Below that they are refractory, containing iron and copper pyrites. The miner who eventually discovers a cheap and successful process for treating them will come into command of wealth that is almost beyond computation.



STREET SCENE—BUFFALO BILL IN TOWN.

### City and County Taxes.

The good streets, good roads and other city and county improvements have been secured without any increase in the rate of taxation. As a matter of fact, the rate is the same that has prevailed for many years past. The city tax is 90 cents on the \$100 worth of real and personal property, and 10 cents on the same for school purposes. The county tax is \$1.10 on the \$100. The city levies a poll tax of \$3 on all voters between the age of 21 and 50 years. The county poll tax is \$2. In Mecklenburg county, last year, 322,247 acres of land were returned for taxation, the value of which was assessed at \$2,466,883. The number of town lots returned, was 3,121, valued at \$3,166,793. The total county taxes amounted to \$76,987.64.

Following was the levy for school taxes: 4,285 white polls, \$6,427.50; 2,665 colored polls, \$3,997.59; taxes on bank and local building and loan stock, \$1,278.60; on railroad and telegraph property, \$1,705.28; on property listed by white citizens, \$16,171.89; on property listed by colored citizens, \$536.37; on liquor dealers, first class, \$3,200; third class, \$80; special school tax, Pineville district, \$291.74. Total \$33,688.88.

The county tax levy was: For county purposes, \$29,024.68; for roads, \$8,415.86; for maintenance of convicts, \$19,592.14; special county taxes, \$19,954.96. The pension tax levy was \$3,789.12. This was raised by a levy of \$3,094.12 on personal property and \$695 on polls. The total valuation of personal property returned for taxation in 1898, was \$9,282,367, an increase of \$206,590 over the returns of 1896, the returns for 1899 are the largest on record. It is the natural increase in taxable property that keeps down the rate. Among the personal property returns in 1898, were 3,410 horses; 4,610 mules; 10,516 hogs; 1,027 sheep and 537 bicycles. Taking into consideration the benefits received in the way of an excellent system of public schools, good roads, fine streets, sewerage, lights, water and other city conveniences, the tax rate of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county is to be considered a very reasonable one.

## Mecklenburg County.

MECKLENBURG County, of which Charlotte is the capital, has a population of very nearly 75,000, and is justly regarded as the metropolitan county of North Carolina. It is the leader in good roads, in manufactures, in agriculture and in wealth, and is in all respects the most progressive county in the State. All sections of the county are connected with Charlotte by improved public roads, and a railroad runs through all of the fifteen townships, save three. There are four towns in the county that are larger



MECKLENBURG COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

than some of the county seats of the State. These are Matthews, with a population of 450; Davidson, 500; Huntersville, 500 and Pineville 500. There are two cotton mills at Davidson, one at Pineville and one at Huntersville. Each of these four towns is incorporated and has a government of its own. Two newer towns of much promise are Derita and Newells. These county towns have excellent mercantile establishments and some of them have banking facilities. The industrial spirit has been greatly promoted by the building of good roads and the constantly increasing railroad accommodations, and many farmers have turned their attention to the smaller manufactures with considerable success. Among these the canning factories are notable. There are several of these in the county and their operation has proved profitable. Great advancement has been made in recent years in agriculture, and as a general thing the homes of the farmers have a thrifty appearance. What is known as the "no fence" law has been in force in Mecklenburg for many years. The unsightly worm rail fences, with their corners grown up in briars and weeds that formerly lined the roads of the county, have disappeared. The farmers

now cultivate their land to the very edges of the roads, and the crops grown on the ground formerly occupied by the fences are worth taking into account. Not only is the general appearance of the county very greatly improved, but an end has been put to the great destruction of timber for fence building and repairs, and the time that the farmer was compelled to consume in looking after his fences is now put to a more profitable use. As a general thing, the farmers of Mecklenburg are thrifty and industrious, and quick to grasp progressive ideas. Their residences are generally neatly painted and surrounded by well trimmed lawns and flower gardens; their barns are capacious and substantial and their farming implements of the most improved patterns of sulky plows, mowers, self-binding reapers, steam threshers, etc. It follows that they are also raisers of improved stock, and in this particular line Mecklenburg easily leads the State. Many of the horses one meets drawing wagons to town would be considered prize-winners at an Eastern or Western county fair. There are a number of fine stock farmers about Charlotte, and Mecklenburg County could get up an exhibit of blooded horses, fine cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry that could not be excelled in any part of the country.

The general elevation of Mecklenburg County above sea level is 700 feet. The topography is varied, and its soil is conglomerate. The northern part of Mecklenburg is gently rolling, with occasional hills, and is well watered by creeks, branches, and springs and fertile valleys and fair meadow lands abound. The meadows and bottom lands are easily drained, and there is not an acre of land in Mecklenburg that is not tillable. The western part of Mecklenburg is hilly, with numerous creeks emptying into the Catawba. The southern and eastern section are rolling but not hilly. There are distinct strata of soil to be met all over the county, dark loam, clay and sandy top predominating. The native woods are oak, hickory, pine, dogwood, persimmon, the different varieties of ash, poplar, walnut, cedar, sycamore, live oak, maple, cherry and birch. The lands of the country are adapted to corn, wheat, cotton, oats, rye, clover, barley, potatoes, peanuts, tobacco and all kinds of

grasses. During the past few years the farmers have been paying more attention to the production of hay, clover and timothy, and find a ready market in Charlotte for their grass crop at from 60 to 75 cents per hundred pounds. Nearly every farmer of any consequence in the county now has a hay press. Farming lands can be bought at from \$10 to \$30 per acre. Nearly all sections of the county are in easy communication with the city, either by rail or macadamized road. As a cotton producing soil, that of Mecklenburg is not excelled, except in the far South. The farmers average 30 to 60 bushels of corn per acre; wheat, 20 to 50 bushels; sweet and white potatoes, from 300 to 400 bushels, and oats, 60 to 120 bushels; hay, three to five tons. Fine orchards and vineyards abound. Peaches, apples, pears, apricots and plums are the commoner fruits. It is a fine soil and climate for grapes, and rare vintages in some of the musty wine cellars on the suburban farms attest what excellent results can be attained in that line.

The governmental affairs of the county are vested in the hands of a board of commissioners, consisting of P. M. Brown, Chairman, and Messrs. W. F. Kuykendal and John H. Sadler. The board meets once a month regularly, to pass upon all matters relating to the government of the county. The members of the board are liberal in their ideas, thoroughly representative of their constituency and their legislation is characterized with a view to the constant



P. M. BROWN.

advancement and progress of the county.



MRS. E. C. SPRINGS' NEW BUILDING.

## Attractive Suburban Life.

Charlotte suburban life is of a most attractive character, and handsome homes dot the good roads leading out from Charlotte in all directions for distances of from two to six miles. Land can be bought from \$10 to \$30 per acre several miles out from town, but nearer in the prices are higher. The suburban farmers find the growing of fruits, grasses, grain, berries and truck, and the raising of cattle, profitable. Flourishing truck farms and pretty villas abound on all sides of Charlotte. The soil and the climate are peculiarly adapted to trucking, and home-grown vegetables are on the market here very shortly after the first appearance of truck from the Florida fields. All kinds of vegetables are raised, and especially good success is had with strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits. Some of the suburban farms are owned by Northerners recently settled here. They have bought land and brought it into a high state of cultivation, and have built fine suburban homes. Their



SUBURBAN RESIDENCE OF MAJ. GEO. F. RUTZLER.



SUBURBAN RESIDENCE OF H. C. DOETGER.

houses have all the modern equipments, and are surrounded with flower gardens and shaded walks. As a rule, they have planted orchards of peaches, apples, plums, pears, with more or less extensive vineyards, and their truck gardens are fringed with all the berry producing bushes and strawberry beds. The homes of these Northerners are models of beauty and comfort, and they are surrounded with all the luxuries of life. All these new-comers are cordially received. Every encouragement is given them to invest and locate. Illustrations of two typical suburban homes are given on this page. Recently Mr. F. W. Abbott, formerly of Waterbury, Conn., who was attracted to Charlotte several years ago and who has taken a high stand in the business and social life of the city, issued a small pamphlet descriptive of the attractions here, and in it he gave the testimony of some of the newer citizens. Mr. Abbott himself says: "Desiring to give others, who, for reason of health, home or business, are looking South, the benefit of my experience, I would state that for reasons of health I came South five years ago with my family, and located among the mountains of Western North Carolina. While finding that to be a most healthful and beautiful region and one which will doubtless grow to be one of the greatest health and pleasure resorts of this country, yet, at the present time, business opportunities are lacking in many lines. After personally investigating several of the best cities of the South, I recently located in Charlotte, as offering

the best opportunities for health and business combined, of any other place. After some years experience in the real estate business in the North, and after this investigation of leading cities of the South, my candid opinion is that real estate values in Charlotte and vicinity



ELIZABETH COLLEGE.

are as low in price and on as sound a basis as in any place I know of, either North, or South, and with the strong probability of a steady and possibly a very rapid growth, real estate in Charlotte and vicinity offers a very safe and probably a very profitable investment."

Mr. Samuel J. Smith, of the Electrical Engineering and Supply Company, formerly of Cleveland, O., says: "Charlotte is a coming manufacturing center, having many natural resources to draw on, and without the labor dissensions so prevalent in the North. There

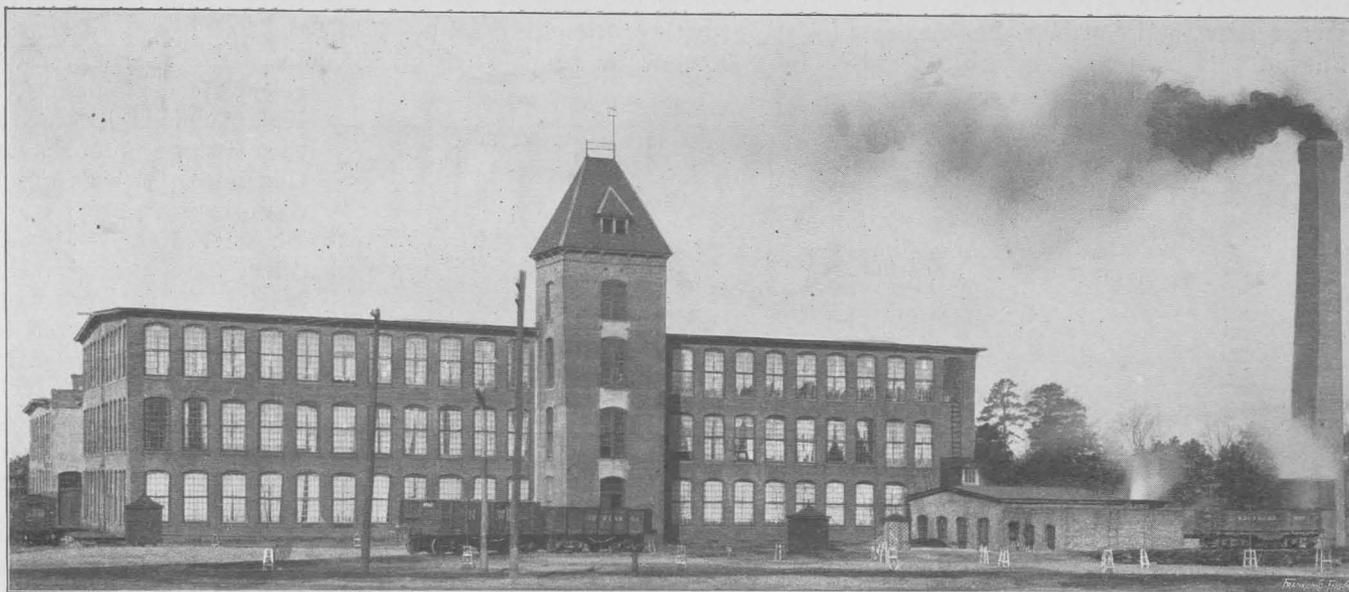
are excellent prospects of electric power from the Catawba river. As to the climate, there is more actual suffering from summer heat in the North, as we are blessed with cool nights during this season here. The winters are perfection to anyone who has lived along the



PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

'Great Lakes.' Epidemics are unknown and climate is conducive to the best of health. North Carolina has wonderful resources, a very favorable climate and presents first-class business openings to men of industry and enterprise."

Mr. B. W. Sperry, one of the proprietors of the Central Hotel, formerly of Detroit, Mich., says: "I have lived in several of the Southern States, and while each has many advantages to offer the home-seeker and the investor of capital, yet I am firmly convinced



THE VICTOR MILL.

other conditions of the different sections of the country. Nowhere in the United States, in my judgment, is the climate so agreeable for the entire twelve months, or so favorable for out-of-door work, as in North Carolina. Since coming to Charlotte twelve years ago, the population has more than doubled; its business in many lines quadrupled; and its manufacturing interests increased tenfold, and it is not only the best business city of the State but one of the best in the entire South, while socially I know of no city North or South, of equal size, which compares with it."

Other new residents give their impressions of Charlotte, as follows: Mr. C. S. Donaldson, editor of *The Textile Excelsior*, formerly of Pittsburg, Pa.: "A residence of ten years in Charlotte has given me time for observation resulting in the following conclusions: That this city presents better business opportunities to bright, hustling young men, and safe, profitable investment of capital than any other American city. Its past growth is remarkable, with even larger future prospects."

Frank Mahan, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, a graduate of the Y. M. C. A. Training School, of Springfield, Mass.: "No place offers young men a larger future or better opportunities than does Charlotte. It has increased rapidly in population and is growing steadily. It has excellent roads, is surrounded by fertile farm lands which are owned and operated by an excellent class of people, and has large and varied manufacturing and mercantile interests. Its climate is delightful, living expenses are moderate, educational advantages are good, and the hospitality of the city is readily extended to young men of the right stamp."

Prof. G. P. McCoy, musical director of the Presbyterian College, formerly of Middletown, Conn.: "After two years' residence in Charlotte, I would say that I have found the climate delightful, the people very cordial, and Charlotte a wide-awake, progressive business city."

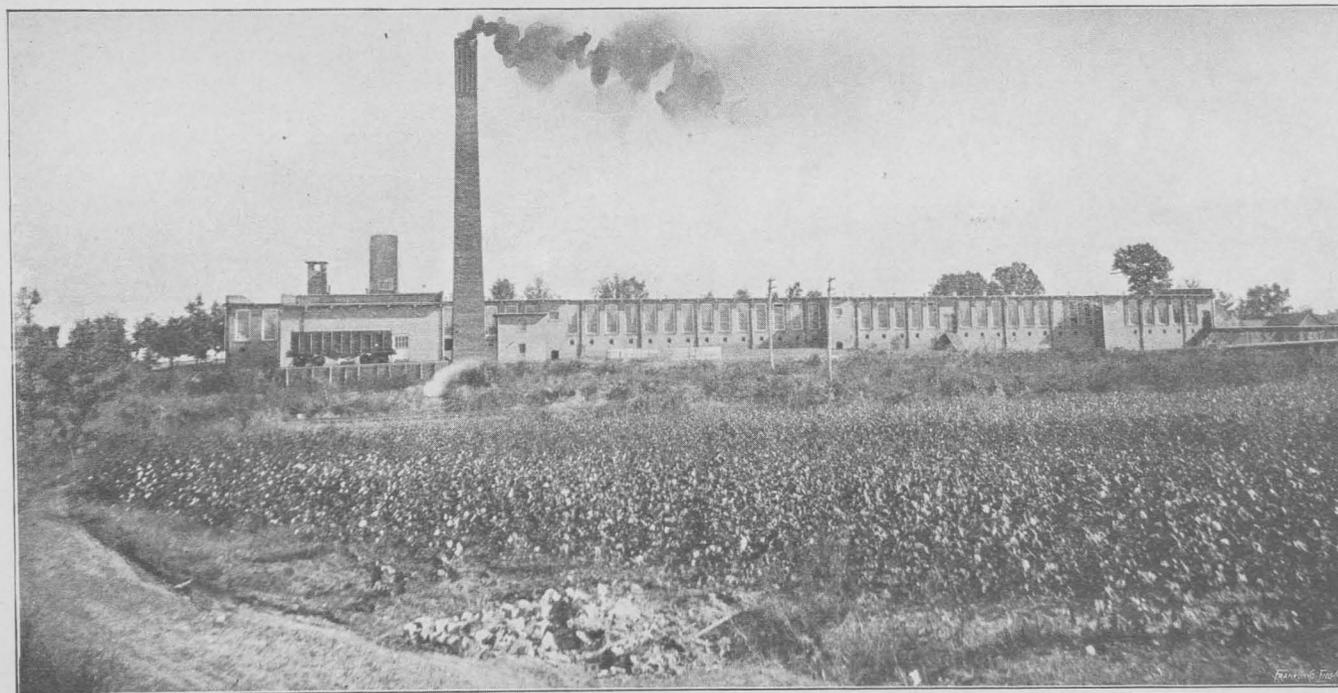
that the State of North Carolina and the growing City of Charlotte offers more in the way of climate, soil and opportunity for profitable investment than any other section of the South.

Mr. J. D. Church, general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, formerly of Hartford, Conn., writes: "Having lived in New England, the Middle States and the West, and having traveled more or less through twenty-six States, I have somewhat of a personal knowledge of the climatic and



McCAUSLAND & CO.'S NEW BUILDING.

Mr. H. C. Doetger, suburban farmer, formerly of Philadelphia: "As a resident of Charlotte for the past three years, I have found the climate good, school system excellent, and consider the prospects for the growth of the city bright. While the soil has been considerably worn by constant working in cotton, it is susceptible of rapid improvement by proper treatment."



THE ATHERTON MILLS---"THE MILL AND THE COTTON."

One the most extensive celery farms outside of Kalamazoo is located on the eastern suburbs of Charlotte. It was founded eight years ago by Mr. W. W. Phifer, who grows celery for the money that is in it. The farm covers 30 acres, is laid off in squares, and is irrigated by a modern system. It is the first application of irrigation adopted in this section, and while successful, is looked upon more in the nature of a novelty. The streams are so abundant, that irrigation is not a necessity in Mecklenburg. Mr. Phifer grows annually 80,000 celery plants, besides trucking produce. It is interesting to know how large a number of the counties in the State engage in the cotton culture, some of them, it is

true, on a very diminutive scale. There are ninety-six counties in the State; of these, all except the four mountain counties, Cherokee, Jackson, Madison and Mitchell, the middle counties of Person, Rockingham and Surry, and the coast county of Dare, are cotton producers, some on a very small scale, from one to five bales. The largest producer in the crop of 1889, as set forth in the Census Report for 1890, was Mecklenburg with a crop of 22,709 bales, followed by Wake with 19,392. The smallest crop was produced in Forsyth, Stokes and Watauga, each with one bale, and Caswell with two. The transmontane counties, usually regarded beyond the pale of the cotton belt, produced: Buncombe, five bales; Haywood, eight; Henderson, nineteen; Yancey, five. Clay, Graham, Macon and Transylvania are omitted in the tabulation. Their production, if any, was small.

The building of the good roads has worked a revolution in the condition of town and county. A "break down" is rarely heard of now. Wagons last longer and stock keep in better order. The farmer can haul to town with one horse now a load that before the days of good roads would, at stages of the journey, require four horses, a great deal of shouting and cracking of whips, and be slow work at that. There are no mud holes, no hills. As soon as a farmer strikes the good road he can come in a trot to town. It used to be a feat worth bragging about for a farmer to get to town with four bales of cotton on a wagon drawn by four horses, but now they think nothing of bringing six bales on a wagon drawn by two horses.

## Dilworth.

The south-bound traveler, who branches off at Charlotte to the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta division of the Southern Railway Company, is carried through Dilworth, a manufacturing and residential town which adjoins the city on the south, and which was founded and built by the Charlotte Consolidated Construction Company, more commonly known as the Four C's. The town has its own water works, electric light and gas, and a complete sewerage system. The residences occupy a plateau from which there is a fine view of the city, and they are all of a most attractive class of architecture. The town was laid out by a landscape gardener from New York, and is on the style of the suburban places of New Jersey. The broad and level streets are bordered by Lombardy poplars and maples. The factories, power plant, gas works and stores occupy several blocks along the railroad line on one side, and the street car line on the other. Westminster Presbyterian church, a very handsome building stands at the gateway to Dilworth. Incorporated with Dilworth, is Latta Park, with graded drives and walkways, grassy slopes and terraces, shaded lawns, flower gardens and lake. There are two pavilions, a theatre, a baseball park, race track, a swimming pool with bath houses, camp-meeting grounds, a patch of virgin forest and a piece of woodland used for picnics. The Dilworth Floral Gardens are filled with a profusion of flowers and plants, including many rare varieties. Some of the finest residences in Dilworth are owned by Northern people, who, on visiting Charlotte, became enamored with the place and located here.

The Four C's is a home company, composed of E. D. Latta, who is the president and organizer; E. B. Springs, vice-president; J. L. Chambers, secretary; F. B. McDowell and Dr. M. A. Bland. The company was organized in 1891. It has given Charlotte

not only the suburban town of Dilworth with its places of recreation, but has given the city a fine system of electric street railroads, a modern gas plant, electric light plant, and finally a magnificent office-building. Mr. E. B. Springs, the vice-president of the company, is a good second to President Latta in nerve and energy, and has been a potential factor in the upbuilding of Charlotte. He retired from the office of mayor last spring, having made a record as one of the most progressive officials in the history of the city. The manufacturing plants in Dilworth comprise a card clothing and reed factory, iron works, flouring mills, trouser factory, sash cord factory, and shuttle block factory. The population is 600.



PAVILION AND THEATRE IN DILWORTH.

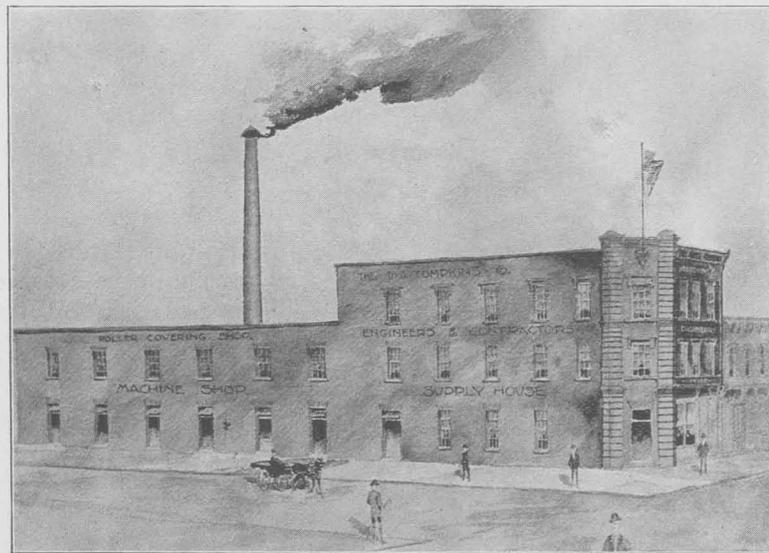
## A Few Words About the State.

The State of North Carolina, of which Charlotte is the best town, and Mecklenburg the best county, is bounded on the north by Virginia, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by South Carolina and Georgia, and west by Tennessee. It is included nearly between the parallels  $34^{\circ}$  and  $36\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  north latitude, and between the meridians  $75\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  and  $84^{\circ}$  west longitude. The extreme length of the State from east to west is  $503\frac{1}{4}$  miles; its average breadth is 100 miles; its extreme breadth is  $187\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Its area embraces 52,286 square miles, of which 48,666 is land and 3,620 is water. Its topography may be best conceived by picturing to the mind's eye the surface of the State as a vast declivity, sloping down from the summits of the Smoky Mountains, an altitude of nearly 7,000 feet, to the level of the Atlantic Ocean. The Smoky Mountains constitute a part of the great Appalachian chain, which here attains its greatest height; the greatest, indeed, in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains. This slope is made up of three wide extended terraces—if that term may be allowed; the first a high mountain plateau—distinguished as the Western or Mountain Section; the second, a submontane plateau, distinguished as the Middle Section, of which the western half is further distinguished as the Piedmont Section; the third, the Atlantic plain, distinguished as the Low Country, or Eastern Section, and that part from the head of the tides downward as the Tide-water Section. From the first to the second section there is a sharp descent through a few miles only of not less than 1,500 feet; through the two latter, however, there is a constant downward grade.

The aggregate in the length of the rivers in North Carolina—not including innumerable small rivers and creeks—is about 3,300 miles, and their total fall is about 33,000 feet, or an average of 10 feet to the mile. The total water-power furnished to this State by these streams is estimated at 3,370,000. That furnished by the Roanoke River within the State is 70,000; of the Yadkin 255,000, giving a capacity to turn 10,200,000 spindles; of the Catawba 184,000, with capacity turn 7,360,000 spindles; for Deep, Haw and Cape Fear Rivers an aggregate of 130,000 horse-power, with power to move 5,200,000 spindles, or a total of 600,000 for the rivers named, and to reach this result actual measurements were taken.

The forestry of North Carolina is remarkable for its extent, its variety, the number of its species, and also for its contrasts. For in this State is presented the only instance where the influence of latitude is displaced by that of longitude; where the ascent from the shores of the ocean to the heights of the mountains produces the same effects as are wrought elsewhere by advance from the semi-tropical palmetto and the evergreen live-oak, to the soil and climate of Florida; thence, advancing to the west, and ascending the summits of mountains, a mile and a quarter above the sea, we encounter the different forms of the fir, the balsam, the hemlock and the white pine, clothing those summits with such dense, sombre, Canadian verdure as to give color to the landscape and names to the mountains. The whole country is thus not only adorned with arbored forms of great beauty and scientific interest, but with trees of great value in all that conduces to the gratification of human wants, and a powerful factor in industrial pursuits and in the interchanges of commerce.

The many distinguished botanists who have studied this subject—from Bartram, who made his tour in 1776, the elder Michaux, who visited it in 1785, the younger Michaux, who came in 1802, down to the latest botanical explorers, Dr. De Schweinitz, Nuttall, Dr. Gray, Mr. Carey, who explored the higher ranges of our mountains in 1841, and our own Dr. Curtis, whose wide excursions were made at a later period—all agree that on no part of the American continent were trees to be found of such beauty, value and variety as were to be



THE D. A. TOMPKINS CO.

found throughout North Carolina. Many of the trees and shrubs now familiar to European ornamental and economical uses were introduced from this State; among which are the locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*), the tulip tree (*Liriodendron*), the rose locust (*R. Hispidula*), the rhododendron in its various forms, the ivy (*Kalmia Latifolia*), and many others, confirming what Dr. Curtis has said, that "in all the elements which render forest scenery attractive, no portion of the United States presents them in happier combination, in greater perfection, or in larger extent than the mountains of North Carolina;" and, he might have added, throughout the whole State; for no portion of it is deficient either in the number and variety of species, or in the size and value of trees.

In order to realize the extent to which this richness of forest development is concentrated within the area of this State, it is only necessary to call attention to the distribution of a few kinds which are dominant and characteristic. Of species found in the United States (east of the Rocky Mountains) there are:

|                    |                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Oaks.....          | 22, and 19 in North Carolina. |
| Pines (trees)..... | 8, and 8 in North Carolina.   |
| Spruces.....       | 5, and 4 in North Carolina.   |
| Elms.....          | 5, and 3 in North Carolina.   |
| Walnuts.....       | 2, and 2 in North Carolina.   |
| Birches.....       | 5, and 3 in North Carolina.   |
| Maples.....        | 5, and 5 in North Carolina.   |
| Hickories.....     | 8, and 5 in North Carolina.   |
| Magnolias.....     | 7, and 7 in North Carolina.   |

And as to the first and most important group of the list, Dr. Curtis has called attention to the very striking fact that there are more species of oaks in this State "than in all of the States north of us, and only one less than in all the Southern States, east of the Mississippi."

TWENTY-TWO POUND NUGGET OF GOLD, FOUND IN CABARRUS COUNTY, APRIL 10, 1886.

The population of North Carolina by the census of 1890 is—white, 1,049,191; colored, 567,170; all others, 1,586—a total of 1,617,947, the colored population being a little more than one-third of the whole. In the contribution to the support of the schools, the whites contribute nearly five-sixths of the whole, and the colored little more than one-sixth. Nevertheless, the appropriation is made rigidly *pro rata*, as if the contribution had been on the same basis.

Besides the levy, which is now 10 cents on the \$100 worth of property, and the other subjects upon which taxation is laid for the benefit of the public schools, the State has received large benefactions from the Peabody Fund, appropriated in aid of public, normal and graded schools and to holders of scholarships in the Nashville Normal School. There are fourteen of these scholarships, each worth \$200 per annum. The average annual appropriations to the State from this fund since 1868 have been about \$4,500.

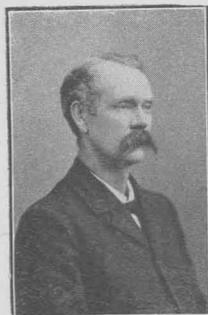
The present public school system exists under that feature of the State Constitution providing for a State Board of Education, consisting of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The latter is the head of the system of public schools. Each county has its County Board and County Superintendent. The County Board consists of those men elected by the Commissioners and Justices of the county, and the Board, in conjunction with the Commissioners and Magistrates, elect the Superintendent. The normal system was adopted in 1885, for the whites as well as for the colored people, and eight normal schools were established for the former and five for the latter. The county institute system has superseded the white normal schools, except that a normal department is provided by the University. The five colored normal schools are continued.

It need scarcely be added that while the provision for the schools of both races is made with strict impartial appropriation of the public funds, the schools themselves are separate; and a still further separation is made in the schools of the Croatan Indians of Robeson County, which are detached from both the white and colored schools.

Citizenship under the Constitution of North Carolina carries with it high and important rights apart from suffrage. It confers a right to an education by the State, such as will qualify the citizen for the duties to be performed. If he is without property, and is overtaken

by irremediable misfortune, it exempts from execution personal property to the value of five hundred dollars, and vests in the owner in fee-simple the homestead and the dwellings and the buildings used therewith not exceeding in value one thousand dollars, to be selected by him. The unfortunate have thus a secure refuge in case of disaster in business.

It regulates taxation by providing that the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the object to which it is to be applied, and enjoins that it be applied to no other purpose. It establishes an equation between the property and the capitation tax by directing that the capitation tax levied on each citizen shall be equal to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash. The capitation tax is levied on every male inhabitant in the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, and shall never exceed two dollars on the head. The effect of this limitation upon the capitation tax restricts the tax on each hundred dollars worth of property to sixty-six and two-thirds cents. It further directs that the amount levied for county purposes shall not exceed the double of the State tax, except for a special purpose and with the approval of the Legislature.



COUNTY COMMISSIONER  
KUYKENDAL.

The executive power of the State Government is vested in a Governor and a Lieutenant Governor, elected by the popular vote for the term of four years, both ineligible for two successive terms; an Attorney General, a State Treasurer, an Auditor, a Secretary of State, and a Superintendent of Public Instruction, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

The Legislative department, also elected by the popular vote, is elected for the term of two years, and holding biennial sessions. The Senate consists of 50 members, and is presided over by Lieutenant Governor of the State, and the House of Representatives, of 120 members, presided over by a speaker elected from among the members of the same. The sessions are limited by the Constitution to sixty days, but may be prolonged on emergency, but with suspension of the *per diem* pay. Extra sessions may be called by the Governor should urgent cause make it necessary; but such sessions are limited to twenty days, but may be extended farther, under the limitations of pay that govern the regular sessions.

The religious denominations of North Carolina stand upon absolute equality in respect to the laws. The vigorous temper of the people during Colonial days in resisting the imposition of a State religion has never relaxed; and the absolute severance of Church and State became a cardinal and inviolable principle in the assumption of popular sovereignty. The laws and the Constitution extend no special favor to creed or denomination, assuring freedom to all to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

Descriptive of the Piedmont Region, "North Carolina and Its Resources," issued by the State Board of Agriculture, says: "The Piedmont Region is intermediate between the mountain region and central plain region of North Carolina. The hand of improvement is more visible here than in any other section of the State. Almost the entire region is dotted over with thriving villages and towns.

It is in this section that the great water power of the State, estimated by the late State Geologist, Prof. W. C. Kerr, at three million horse-power, finds its greatest development and employment. It is through this section that flow the upper waters of the Dan, the Roanoke, the Tar, the Cape Fear, the Yadkin and the Catawba and their numerous affluents. All of these have been partially utilized by the erection of corn, flouring and saw mills in every neighborhood, and cotton and woolen mills on almost all the rivers.

Within the last few years the number of cotton mills has largely increased. The fact begins to be recognized that within the cotton States there are advantages for the manufacture of that staple that cannot be found elsewhere. Here the cotton is at the door of the manufacturer. Wages are less than in the Northern States. Less fuel is required for heating the mills in winter. There is no obstruction from ice in winter and no great suspension from work by drought in summer, for our rivers are as long as those of New England, and their tributaries as numerous. The original cost of the site and of the building is less here than there. The force of these reasons cannot long be resisted, and indeed the phenomenal growth of cotton milling now observed in the State fully asserts the truth of the claims set forth.

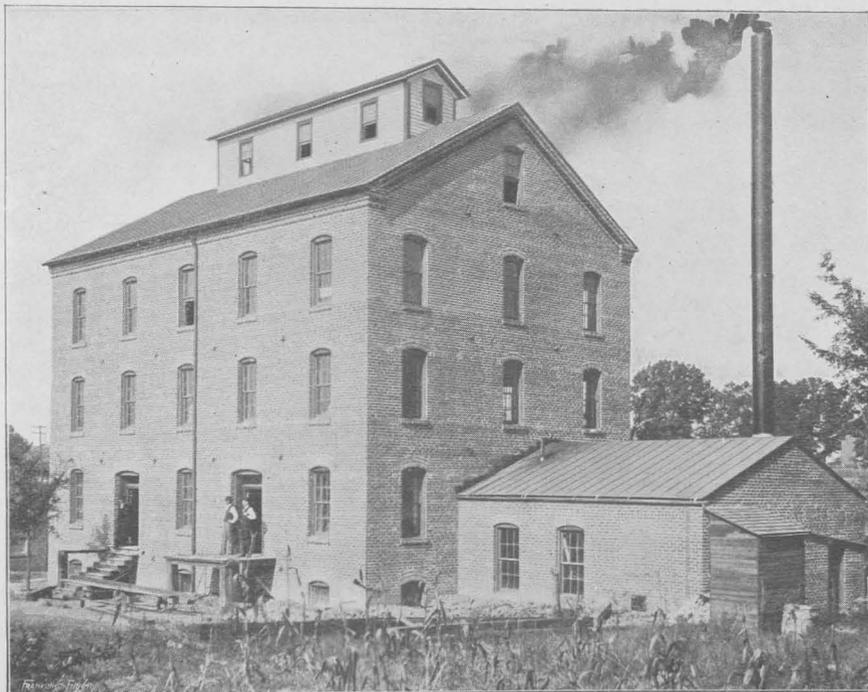
The soil of the Piedmont Plateau presents a blending of the soils of the Eastern and Western regions.



COUNTY COMMISSIONER  
SADLER.

## The Good Roads of Mecklenburg.

**M**ECKLENBURG County was the originator of the good roads movement in North Carolina, and the system adopted and prosecuted by this county is recognized as the one that has come nearest to the satisfactory solution of the good roads problem. A number of visits



MECKLENBURG ROLLER FLOUR MILL.

All these saw modern, scientific road building in actual progress and were surprised to learn that the people of this community were so absolutely a unit in favor of the system now in operation here, as well as a unit in favor of the tax which supports and furthers such road construction." Along with the advent of good roads the farmers have caught the spirit of the times, and have improved their dwellings and made their surroundings home-like and attractive. Instead of cattle pastures along the wayside, there are shaded lawns of luxuriant blue grass; yards formerly barren are now carpeted with grass and adorned with flowers. One farmer to the east of town, in appreciation of a good road through his plantation, set out trees along both sides of the road, turfed the embankments with grass and lined the road between the trees with roses and other flowers, and that particular stretch of road, on a summer day, is as pretty as a picture.

By long odds the best description of the good roads movement in Mecklenburg county—its inception and its progress by stages from a crude beginning to its present state of perfection—is given in an illustrated pamphlet which was issued last year by Mr. D. A. Tompkins, who has taken a great interest in this subject, and who is the best posted man on good road building in the county. Mr. Tompkins'

have been made to Charlotte by investigation committees for State Legislatures and from various counties, and these committees have not only traveled over the good roads, but have seen the operation of good road building in all its stages. A Road Builders' Congress was held in Charlotte on July 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, at which addresses were made by Gen. Roy Stone and M. O. Eldredge, of the road inquiry bureau of the Agricultural Department at Washington. Prof. J. A. Holmes, the State Geologist of North Carolina, was the leading spirit of the Congress. The Observer's report says: "Every section of North Carolina which is now doing any good road building, as well as many sections of South Carolina, had representatives at this congress, thus manifesting that a progressive and determined spirit is abroad. Especially will this appear more fully when it is remembered that Chester, Newberry, Greenville, York, Edgefield, Anderson, and other South Carolina Counties, as well as such representative North Carolina communities as Cabarrus, Asheville, Morganton, Guilford, Statesville, Wilmington, Burlington, Fayetteville, Wadesboro, Tarboro, Forsyth, Greensboro, Salisbury, Orange, Haywood, Rowan, Buncombe, Iredell, were represented in the congress. These communities practically include all the sections of the Carolinas which are now giving attention to the construction of modern public roads. Road engineers, county commissioners, road supervisors, street superintendents, cotton mill men and many others, deeply interested in the material welfare of this section, composed the personnel of this road builders' institute.

pamphlet, which is copyrighted, has created a great deal of interest, and the information which follows After giving the history of the origin of the good roads movement in Mecklenburg, Mr. Tompkins goes into



ONE OF MECKLENBURG'S GOOD ROADS.

feet, nine inches in depth, and then filling in the excavated portion with stone broken by hand on the road-bed. The system has now been developed until not only is the stone broken by steam power, but the roads are often re-located and graded, becoming practically new roads.

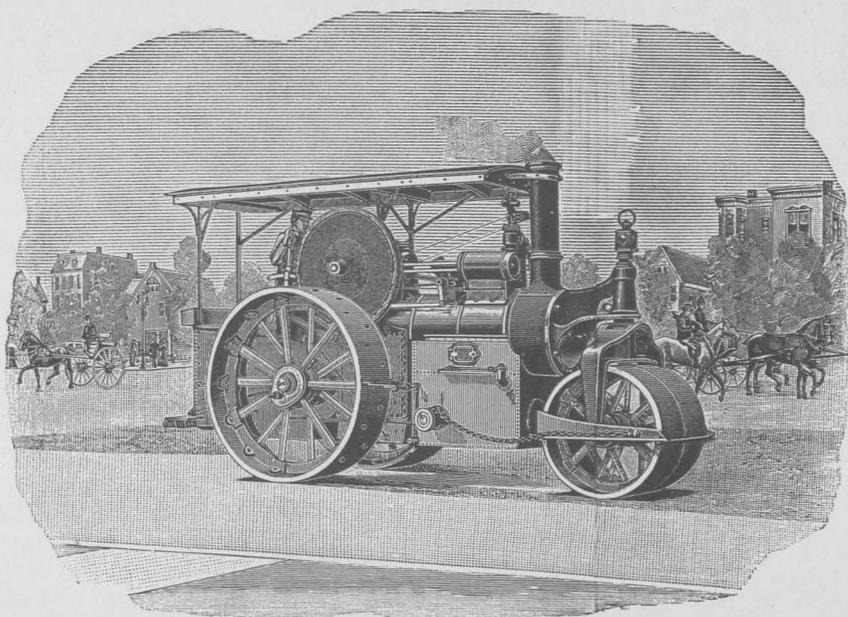
The stone used in macadamizing is mostly furnished by the farmers after they have finished cultivating their crops. The price paid to them is 40 cents per cubic yard. The stone is delivered by them and stacked up at convenient point on the road. As has already been said, the working of the convicts on the roads is regarded with great favor. The reports of the road

is given by his permission. the details of construction and cost. It may be stated in a general way, that the cost of a road outfit is about \$5,000, and consists of a steam roller, crusher, bins, portable engine, road machine, and a screen made of boiler plate perforated to separate the crushed stones into three sizes. The city of Charlotte owns a road outfit, Charlotte township owns one, and the County Commissioners own two.

The stone is broken or crushed and separated by the screen into three sizes, the largest being about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches square. In practice, the coarser stone is laid on the bottom to a depth of four inches; the second size is laid next, three inches thick, and the fine stuff is used for a top-dressing of about two inches. Each of the three layers is rolled as laid.

Originally the county roads were constructed by rounding up the road bed, cutting drain ditches on either side, excavating the center to a width of twelve

authorities show that the cost of feeding, clothing, and guarding convicts amounts to something like 25 cents per day for each convict. It has been found that, by buying provisions at wholesale, the convicts may be fed and guarded, while at work on the roads, at less cost than the county pays for their board with the county jailer. The convict camp is moved three or four times a year. In summer, canvas tents are used. In winter, the sides of the barracks are boarded up, leaving only the cover of canvas. A camp is located about midway in a stretch of four miles of road to be built. Thus the greatest distance to and from work for the convicts is about two miles. The average distance is about one mile. At present, it is regarded as more economical to have 50 to 60 convicts in a camp, as that number is all that is needed to manage one road-making outfit.



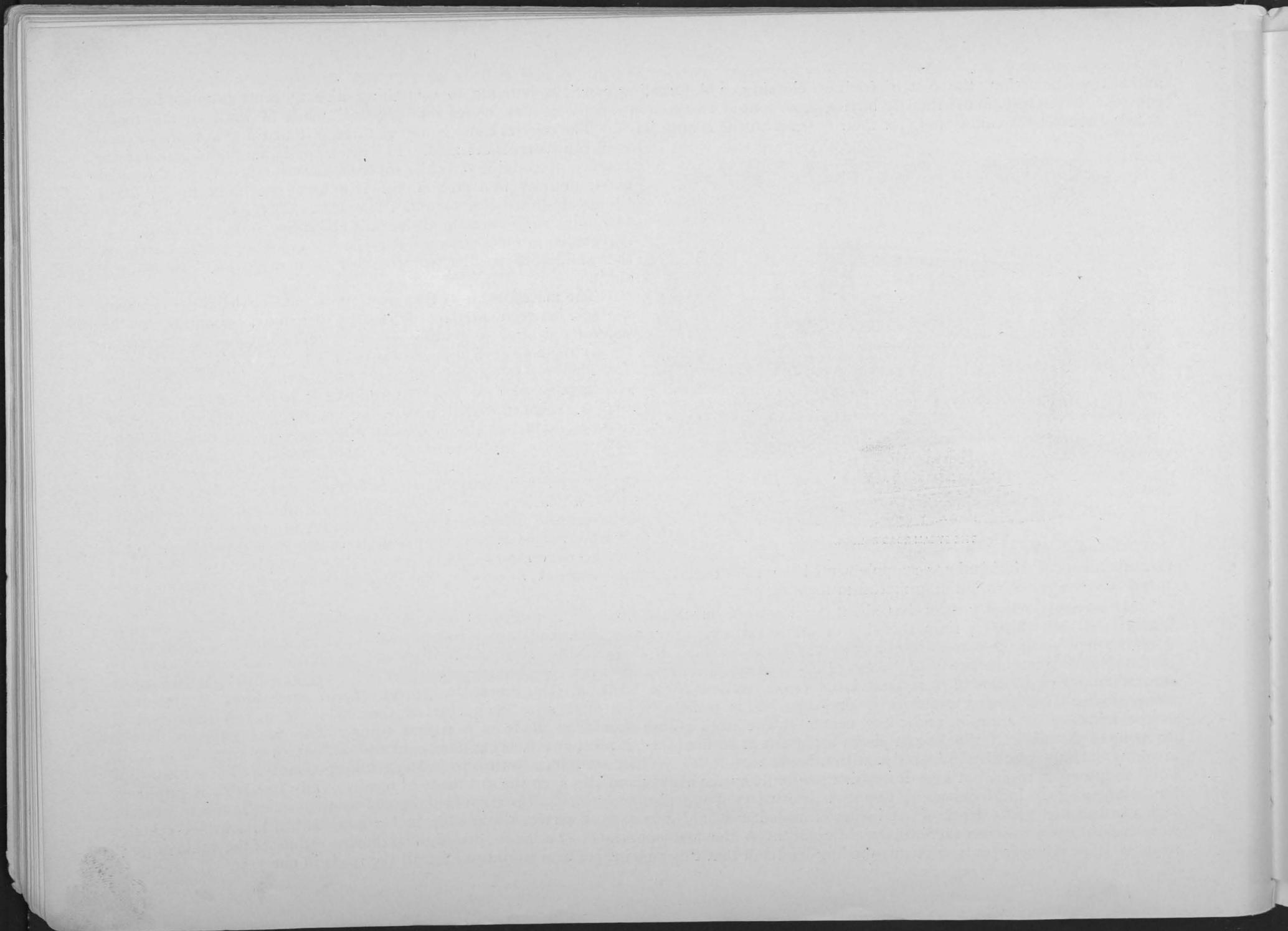
THE STEAM ROAD ROLLER.

The macadam roads that were built in Mecklenburg 15 years ago cost between \$2,700 and \$4,000 per mile, according to the amount and kind of grading required. The roads now cost from \$1,600 to \$2,500 per mile, exclusive of bridges.

The present county road tax in Mecklenburg is 18 cents on the \$100 taxable property. This raises nearly \$20,000 each year. This fund is expended in building macadam roads by working the convicts, as explained above. In addition to this tax, each township levies a special road tax, usually 7 cents on the \$100 worth of property. But some of the townships levy more than this; notably Steel Creek, Berryhill, and Providence, which levy 15 cents, and Paw Creek, which levies 12½ cents. All the road funds of the townships are expended under the direction of the township trustees in improving the roads within their several territories. In addition to the \$20,000 road fund raised last year by the 18 cents tax, the County

Commissioners of Mecklenburg supplemented the fund to the extent of about \$13,000. This enabled the County Commissioners to spend nearly \$34,000 in building macadam roads alone.

Mecklenburg County now has about 80 miles of macadam roads. Forty miles of this 80 miles are in Charlotte township, but all the roads leading from the city of Charlotte are being rapidly macadamized and improved. The making of good roads does not depend on the possession of any special material, such as the so-called granite of Mecklenburg County. In every locality in the United States, there may be found good material of various kinds for making roads. The principal point is the proper separation and application of these materials. Good roads may be built of clay, limestone, gravel, shells, sand-stone, or any other stone available. The first requisite is drainage. This is usually by ditches on each side of the road; but a vast improvement is the addition of a drain under the center of the road. This should be made of a porous tiling. The next requisite is the assorting of the material, the largest pieces being put at bottom, the smallest at top, being finally dressed with the fine particles made in crushing. Each layer should be rolled with a heavy road roller. There are fifteen townships in Mecklenburg County. These townships build no macadam roads, but keep in repair those built by the county and also keep the dirt roads in repair. Only free labor is employed by the townships. In Mecklenburg County it is considered important to avoid small wooden bridges, and to use terra-cotta drains instead. It is also believed that a depth of five inches of macadam would give as good service as the nine inches now used, if broad-tired vehicles were insisted upon and needed repairs were made upon the first appearance of a break. A high authority estimates the value of good roads at \$1.25 per year per acre of surrounding land and that this amount per acre would pay for all the roads in one year.



**STUART W. CRAMER,**  
 CONTRACTOR FOR  
**COTTON MACHINERY.**  
 COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS FOR  
 COTTON MILLS.



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**SOUTHERN OFFICE**  
 OF THE  
**WHITIN MACHINE WORKS,**  
**WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO.**  
**KITSON MACHINE CO.**

FREDERICK C. ABBOTT.

GEORGE STEPHENS.

**THE PIEDMONT INDUSTRIAL  
 AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY**

Offers for sale a most complete list of city and suburban properties in or near the  
**CITY OF CHARLOTTE.**

Also Farms, Plantations, Mineral and Timber Lands, Manufacturing Sites and Water Powers  
 in the surrounding

**PIEDMONT REGION.**

They are making a specialty, also, of choice Summer Homes, Cottage Sites and other lands  
 in the picturesque mountain region of

**WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA,**

and are making their office headquarters for the negotiation of 6 per cent. loans on improved  
 real estate security and for the sale of Cotton Mill and other local stocks.

List your properties with this Agency and get the benefit of extensive advertising. Send  
 for catalogue of properties.

REFERENCES:

Commercial National Bank.  
 Charlotte National Bank.

**ABBOTT & STEPHENS,**  
**PIEDMONT BUILDING.**

**THE D. A. TOMPKINS CO.**  
**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

**MANUFACTURERS,  
 ENGINEERS,  
 CONTRACTORS.**  
 Dealers in **MACHINERY.**

We are prepared to take comprehensive contracts to design and build complete—

**Cotton Mills, Cotton Seed Oil Mills, Sulphuric Acid Chambers, Fertilizer  
 Works, Electric Light Plants, Water Works, Power Transmission Plants.**

We also sell, singly, any machine needed in any of the above industries.

**We Make Starch Tanks, Steam Traps, Yarn Reels, Spoolers Drawing-in Frames, Fluted Rollers,  
 Band Machines, Warper Beams.**

**Fire Protection.** We keep up with the latest requirements of all the Insurance Associations.  
 We install complete systems in factories, and guarantee them to be ac-  
 cepted by the underwriters.

We overhaul old systems, and bring them up to date.

We keep a force of skilled pipefitters.

We carry in stock Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Fittings, Valves, Pumps, etc.

**Electric Work.** We install Lighting Plants in Factories, Central Station Plants for Cities,  
 Transmission Plants for Power.

We carry in stock Incandescent Lamps, Long-burning Arc Lamps, Converters, Wire,  
 Sockets, Drop Cards, Switchboards, Instruments, etc.

We keep a force of skilled electricians.

We rewind armatures, repair dynamos, put in bell-work, etc.

**Repairs.** We can repair anything about a cotton mill. We rebores and refit Corliss engines—

We send out men to regulate and adjust any machine.

We make and refile steel rolls. We reneck rolls. We cut gears.

**Southern Real Estate, Loan AND Trust Co.**

**REAL ESTATE, INVESTMENTS, INSURANCE.**

**MANUFACTURING AND COTTON MILL STOCKS.**

Special attention given  
 to Negotiating Loans.  
 Title, Principal and  
 Interest guaranteed.

Write to us for information on Business, Residence and Suburban Properties; Farming Lands, Mineral Tracts  
 and Manufacturing Sites. Several choice Locations from 10 to 20 acres to be donated free to new manufacturing  
 Plants locating in our midst.

**SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND TRUST CO., Charlotte, N. C.**

**P. M. BROWN, Prest.**  
**W. S. ALEXANDER,**  
 Vice-Prest. and Gen'l Mgr.  
**C. M. CARSON, Sec'y.**

Directors:

**P. M. BROWN. C. M. CARSON.**  
**W. S. ALEXANDER. C. H. DULS.**  
**H. A. WHITE, Philadelphia, Pa.**

**Capital \$30,000.**

# Farming Lands :: :: ::

Of all kinds in best localities and convenient to good markets, cheap on the

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Lands for all—Truck farming; Peach, Apple, Pear Orchards; Vineyards; Stock, Dairy, Tobacco, or general farming.

The South offers especially good Locations for Stock Farms. All advantages of climate, pure water, cheap feeding, good demand, are given Cattle, Sheep and Swine raisers.

\*\*\*\*\*

# Are you a Manufacturer?

Then we can be of great service to you.

Would you like to find a new location in the great and rapidly developing country traversed by the Southern Railway, where your supply of raw material will be close at hand, where you will have cheaper fuel and cheaper labor, because of the lower cost of living in the South?

It costs nothing to investigate, and we ask you to do so. There are no charges or commissions. We only ask you to let us endeavor to serve you.

M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent,  
Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

# When you go South :: :: ::

Make the journey in Comfort and Luxury by traveling on the Handsome Solid Vestibuled Trains of the

# Southern Railway

From New York, Washington, Louisville and Cincinnati to all chief Southern Cities.

Operates the famous Washington and Southwestern Limited, the greatest through-car train in the United States; United States Fast Mail; New York and Florida Express; Washington and Chattanooga Limited via Lynchburg.

The line to Asheville and Hot Springs, N. C. ("The Land of the Sky"); Louisville, Atlanta, Savannah, Aiken, Augusta, Brunswick, Florida, New Orleans, Birmingham, Memphis, and all Points South; California and Mexico.

J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager.

W. A. TURK, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

General Office, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

## BUFORD HOTEL AND BELMONT HOTEL ANNEX

Two Modern Houses in all respects.  
Both Elegantly Furnished and Kept in the Best Style.

### NO BETTER HOTELS IN THE SOUTH

The Equipment and Furnishing of the Belmont Annex is Particularly Adapted to the Accommodation and Requirements of Tourists.

### HANDSOMEST DINING-ROOM IN THE STATE

On the Parlor-Floor of the Belmont.

Fine Furnishings, Tasteful Decorations, combined with Careful Attention to the Wants of Patrons, make the Buford and Belmont Popular with All.

ECCLES & BRYAN, PROPRIETORS.



# SACO & PETTEE MACHINE SHOPS

BUILDERS OF IMPROVED

## COTTON MILL MACHINERY

**A. H. WASHBURN,**

Southern Agent,

**CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.**

Complete Equipments for Cotton Mills.

Estimates furnished.

Correspondence solicited.

E. A. SMITH, President.

J. P. WILSON, Sec. and Treas.

# THE CHARLOTTE SUPPLY COMPANY

## GENERAL MILL FURNISHERS

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER BELTING

**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

# SEXTON & ROBBINS Co.

**ENGINEERS.**

BRANCH  
OFFICE

**Providence Machine Co.**

**Fales & Jenks Machine Co.**

**Easton & Burnham Machine Co.**

**Hilburn, Lincoln & Co.**

Cotton Carding, Spinning and Weaving Machinery.

Office, Cor. Tryon and 4th Sts.

**CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

# Presbyterian College for Women, Charlotte, N. C.

REV. J. R. BRIDGES, President.

## Location :

♦♦♦♦♦  
In Grove of Five Acres in Centre of City.

## Conveniences :

Heated with Hot Water, Lighted with Gas, and supplied with Hot and Cold Baths on Every Floor.

## Educational Advantages :

Full Faculty of Able Teachers—Especially Strong in Art and Music.

## Terms :

Lower than Any Similar Institution of Same Grade in the State.

## Table of Contents.

|  | PAGE.    |
|--|----------|
| Map Showing Charlotte as a Cotton Milling and Railroad Centre.....   | 2        |
| Table of Cotton Mills, Showing Number of Looms and Spindles in Operation within 100 Miles of Charlotte ..... | 3        |
| Of a Preliminary Nature.....   | 4        |
| <b>THE CITY OF CHARLOTTE.....</b>  | <b>5</b> |
| Water Works Owned by the City.....   | 7        |
| Railroad Facilities.....   | 8        |
| Newspapers and Printing Houses.....  | 8        |

|  | PAGE.     |
|--|-----------|
| Banking and Financial Institutions.....                          | 9         |
| The Churches, Charitable, Social and Business Organizations..... | 10        |
| The Hotels.....  | 13        |
| <b>THE MANUFACTURES OF CHARLOTTE.....</b>                        | <b>15</b> |
| Looms and Spindles, Wages and Salaries.....                      | 19        |
| The Local Cotton Market.....                                     | 23        |
| <b>FACTS ABOUT CHARLOTTE.....</b>                                | <b>24</b> |
| Educational Facilities.....                                      | 31        |
| The Climate of Charlotte.....                                    | 33        |

|  | PAGE.     |
|--|-----------|
| The Gold Mines.....                        | 36        |
| The United States Assay Office.....        | 36        |
| City and County Taxes.....                 | 37        |
| <b>MECKLENBURG COUNTY.....</b>             | <b>38</b> |
| Attractive Suburban Life.....              | 40        |
| Dilworth .....                             | 45        |
| <b>A FEW WORDS ABOUT THE STATE.....</b>    | <b>46</b> |
| <b>THE GOOD ROADS OF MECKLENBURG.....</b>  | <b>49</b> |
| <b>REAL ESTATE, TEXTILE CARDS ETC.....</b> | <b>53</b> |

## Index to Illustrations.

|  | PAGE. |
|--|-------|
| <b>VIEW OF THE CITY :</b>  |       |
| Charlotte Looking North from County Court House.....Insert, facing | 4     |
| <b>TEXTILE MILLS :</b>   |       |
| Ada Cotton Mills .....   | 21    |
| Alpha Cotton Mills.....  | 30    |
| Atherton Mills.....  | 44    |
| Charlotte Cotton Mills.....  | 19    |
| Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer Co.....                               | 17    |
| Crowley Towel Factory.....   | 28    |
| Crown Hosiery Mills .....  | 17    |
| Highland Park Manufacturing Co.....                                | 29    |
| Louise Cotton Mills.....   | 20    |
| Magnolia Webbing Co .....  | 30    |
| Robbins Co., The O. A.....   | 18    |
| Victor Mill .....  | 43    |
| <b>CLOTHING FACTORIES :</b>  |       |
| Charlotte Clothing Co .....  | 18    |
| Charlotte Trouser Co .....   | 20    |
| Dixie Pants Co .....   | 19    |
| Piedmont Clothing Co .....   | 21    |
| Southern Pants Co.....   | 29    |
| <b>IRON WORKS :</b>  |       |
| Liddell Co.....  | 16    |
| Mecklenburg Iron Works.....  | 16    |
| Park Manufacturing Co.....   | 18    |
| Tompkins Co., The D. A.....  | 46    |

|  | PAGE. |
|--|-------|
| <b>OTHER INDUSTRIAL WORKS :</b>  |       |
| Charlotte Consolidated Construction Co's Gas Works and Old Power House ..... | 27    |
| New Power House.....   | 27    |
| North Carolina Cotton Oil Co.....  | 28    |
| Mecklenburg Flour Mills .....  | 49    |
| McCausland & Co., J. N.....  | 43    |
| Observer Printing House .....  | 33    |
| <b>IMPORTANT BUILDINGS :</b>   |       |
| Charlotte Consolidated Construction Co's. Office Building.....               | 24    |
| City Hall .....  | 32    |
| City Post Office and United States Mint .....                                | 36    |
| Flks' Temple.....  | 8     |
| Hotels and Banks.....  | 22    |
| Liddell's (Vinton) New Block.....  | 7     |
| Martin Science Hall at Davidson College.....                                 | 7     |
| Mecklenburg County Court House.....  | 38    |
| Piedmont Office Building .....   | 13    |
| Sanders' (Mrs. L. W.) New Building.....                                      | 5     |
| Southern Express Co .....  | 13    |
| Springs' Building—Central Hotel Annex.....                                   | 29    |
| Springs' (Mrs. E. C.) New Building.....                                      | 39    |
| Wilkinson Building.....  | 33    |
| <b>PROMINENT OFFICIALS :</b>   |       |
| McCall, J. D., Mayor.....  | 5     |
| Orr, W. S., Chief Police.....  | 10    |
| Taylor, W. B., Tax Collector.....  | 6     |
| Campbell, T. H., Supt. City Water Works.....                                 | 8     |

|   | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| Brown, P. M., Chairman County Commissioners       | 39    |
| Kuykendal, W. L., County Commissioner.....        | 48    |
| Sadler, J. H., County Commissioner... ..          | 48    |
| <b>CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS :</b>                     |       |
| Biddle University and Colored Graded School... .. | 34    |
| City Graded School.....                           | 31    |
| Churches .....                                    | 35    |
| Elizabeth College.....                            | 41    |
| New Graded School Building.....                   | 32    |
| Presbyterian College.....                         | 42    |
| Second Associate Reformed Church.....             | 9     |
| St. Mary's Seminary ... ..                        | 12    |
| St. Peter's Episcopal Church... ..                | 25    |
| Trinity Methodist Church.....                     | 26    |
| Westminster Presbyterian Church .....             | 9     |
| Y. M. C. A.....                                   | 11    |
| <b>MISCELLANEOUS :</b>                            |       |
| Cotton Plant.....                                 | 15    |
| Good Road .....                                   | 50    |
| Gold Nugget .....                                 | 47    |
| Handling Cotton on City Platform.....             | 23    |
| Independence Monument .....                       | 5     |
| Pavilion and Theatre at Dilworth.....             | 45    |
| Spanish-American War Scenes in Charlotte....      | 14    |
| Steam Road Roller.....                            | 51    |
| Street Scene .....                                | 37    |
| Suburban Residence (Maj. Geo. F. Rutzler) ...     | 40    |
| Suburban Residence (H. C. Doetger).....           | 40    |
| Trade Street Looking East.....                    | 10    |
| Tryon Street Looking South from Central Hotel     | 6     |







LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 495 305 8

