

The Charlotte Observer. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY. CHAS. R. JONES, Editor and Proprietor.

The Bell Telephone Company, of Philadelphia, declared a dividend on last year's business of \$229,600, on a capital of \$560,000.

One of the strangest uses for snails has been discovered by the London adulterator. Bruised in milk and boiled, they are much used in the manufacture of cream, and a refined milkman pronounces them to be the most successful imitation known.

KHARTOUM. No further information—Opinions of The British Press.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The morning papers contain no further information relative to the fall of Khartoum.

The Times in a leading editorial on the subject says: "The shock the news of the fall of Khartoum causes has no parallel in the experience of the present generation."

The Daily News says: "Seldom in the memory of living man has news been received of such disaster."

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LONDON, Feb. 6.—All military advices from Cairo counsel an immediate despatch of the British force in lower Egypt for the relief of Berber and the sending of not less than fifteen thousand reinforcements from England or India to Suakin to ensure the retreat of the other troops or the chastisement of the Arabs, whichever shall be decided upon.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The council today lasted three and a half hours. It is understood that the council will give Wolsley a carte blanche to take any measures he deems necessary for the rescue of Gordon if alive and make use of such military operations as he considers advisable.

Among the alternatives suggested to Wolsley are the immediate recapture of Khartoum and the employment, if necessary, of Indian troops to reopen the Berber route.

CLEVELAND IN NEW YORK. Southern Visitors—Booming for Cabinet Appointments.

New York, Feb. 6.—A gentleman who was prominently connected with the Democratic National committee during the recent campaign told a reporter today he had good reason to believe Cleveland had made up his mind to invite Senator Jones of Louisiana to a seat in his cabinet, probably as postmaster general and he proceeded to give his reasons:

He claimed that the Democratic National Committee had urged Jones' name, that his other backing was most formidable, and Cleveland was well disposed towards Jones, independent of these points.

A throng of prominent Democrats called upon Cleveland today. The interest was heightened when it was known that Senator Vance, of North Carolina, was closeted with the President. He was accompanied by Gen. Cleggman, and Congressman Skinner. Their conference lasted only long enough for the Senator to present the names of ex-Gov. Jarvis, whom they desire to be appointed a member of the cabinet. The Postmaster Generalship would be most acceptable to Mr. Jarvis.

Among the others from the South were Col. John Staples, of N. C.; Senator Colquitt and a delegation of five from Georgia, H. G. Turner, J. C. Nichol, C. B. Russ, T. Harjeman and J. C. Clements. The committee was reinforced by Senator Colquitt, who urged the claim of A. R. Lawton, of Savannah, Ga., for Postmaster-General.

Tomorrow afternoon Cleveland will return to Albany and will apply himself to the preparation of his inaugural address.

A KENTUCKY SENSATION. A Systemized Plan of Public Plunder Discovered.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—A Tribune special from Frankfort, Ky., says: "Superficial investigation of the records of the State of Kentucky shows beyond question that a system of robbery has been carried on for fifteen years past which rivals anything ever heard of."

It is believed that the most audacious of the plunderers secured the spoils by a simple set of figures readily established the fact that a deficit of that magnitude exists. A study of the books shows that in the department of criminal prosecution the total has reached at least a million in ten years. In the cost of keeping idiots during the same time there has been a total of \$300,000, while in the other expenditures, which have not been examined closely, there are indications which may add \$500,000 more to the robbery. It is believed that the most costly of the money can be traced to county and district rings, which have been abetted by the Legislature.

Another Reduction of Rates to New Orleans.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 6.—Passenger rates from Augusta to New Orleans by Queen and Crescent route via Birmingham and Atlanta and New Orleans short line via Montgomery have been further reduced to \$14 for round trip tickets.

A Big Dry Goods Failure.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—Jos. E. Bruff, Alfred Maddux and Alfred B. Walker, wholesale dry goods, made an assignment today to Moses R. Faulkner and Andrew D. Jones, for the benefit of creditors. Bond of trustees is three hundred thousand dollars.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY. THE SENATE DISCUSSES MAINLY THE ATTORNEY'S PENSION FEES.

Another Beer Garden Day in the House—And the Time Consumed in Personal Wrangles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—SENATE.—Ingalls, according to notice given yesterday, moved an amendment to the Senate rule that prohibits general legislation on appropriation bills, the amendment being to permit such legislation only as may be germane or related to the subject matter of a bill.

After a long debate Ingalls' amendment was referred to the committee on rules. The debate was particularly interesting, as Hale, Beck, Bayard, Platt, Dawes, Hoar, Allison, Hawley, Cockrell and Lapham.

In the course of his remarks Cockrell alluded to newspaper reports to the effect that \$2,500 had been paid to one eminent attorney in Washington, and \$1,000 to another to get certain pension legislation through Congress. The legislation had been secured but Cockrell said he intended no reflection on the conference committee that was primarily responsible for having the legislation passed, as he (Cockrell) believed the committee acted on its sense of duty with the information its members could get.

Hawley said a bill could be passed in half an hour repealing such legislation. Thereupon Jackson called up a bill already on the calendar relating to the fees of pension claim agents and attorneys.

The bill was taken up but Palmer asked reserved consent to lay it temporarily aside to allow of his delivering some remarks on the woman suffrage constitutional amendment.

The decision to take up the pension agents bill also temporarily postpones the anti-silver coinage bill.

Palmer spoke at considerable length upon the question of woman suffrage upon its merits. He concluded by expressing the conviction that not only was it right to desire and expedient that woman should vote but that the dangerous political conditions which were perhaps about to confront us rendered it our duty to give the woman the vote.

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A bill to regulate the fees of pension agents and attorneys was then taken up. In the course of the debate Beck said he thought that under the extraordinary circumstances by which the passage of the law of 1884 was secured, it was not unreasonable to require that it should go into effect and show a good case. In 1884 pension agents wanted fees increased but both houses declined to increase them, yet in the conference committee the fees were increased.

Allison said it was due to the conference committee to say that he (Allison) understood the matter the pension commission had recommended of the interior recommended or approved the legislation referred to. Beck said these officers had no business to "recommend" pension agents' fees.

Beck said these officers had no business to "recommend" pension agents' fees. He said that Congress had distinctly declined to pass them when the conference committee by that act opened up all cases between 1878 and 1884, they were taking out of the pensioners \$3,850 or \$39,500 claims then pending and if 138,728 cases that had been rejected, but were still being pressed should be restored (which was not impossible) there would be a further sum which that bill would allow to be squeezed out of pensioners, amounting to \$2,000,000, making a total of \$7,850,000.

The claim agents had agreed to do the work for ten dollars a claim and had in a great many instances received the money. When they started getting this provision through the conference committee many of them abandoned the cases then pending, on which the ten dollar fee had been paid; had sold the good will of their business, and the new agents withheld the papers until the applicants made new contracts to cover the extra fifteen dollars allowed by the new law. If the applicants could not recover their papers, therefore all such contracts were fraudulent and made under duress. The committee on conference had no right to yield to the recommendation of any of its members.

Young proceeded to advocate his amendment after which Willis said he would make any special appropriations for the harbors on the Mississippi river. There was a commission to which was entrusted the expenditure of the appropriation for the Mississippi river. The commission was either incompetent or incompetent. If incompetent it ought to be disbanded; if it was competent it would take into consideration the improvement of Memphis or any other harbor. In fact the improvement of this harbor was necessary for the improvement of the river, the commission had the right to expend the money on the river. In reply to the gentleman's statement taxing him with the entire responsibility for the action of the committee he would say that it was untrue, unkind and ungenerous in the extreme.

These remarks aroused the attention of the House, and the two gentlemen were immediately surrounded by their fellow members, anxious to hear their words, which were uttered coolly and in such low voices as to be almost inaudible.

He did not think, said Young, that the gentleman meant to apply to me the language he uses. Was that his purpose? "I say," replied Willis, "that when the gentleman undertakes to put upon me the responsibility of refusing this appropriation he does state what is untrue."

"I made the statement," continued Young, "that you were the only one that did not disavow it. I do not want any member to stand up here and say that I state what is not true, and I can take care of myself here, but I do not want that statement to go to the country under a misunderstanding."

Willis: "If the gentleman undertakes to say that I was the only member of the committee who opposed the appropriation for Memphis and to rest the responsibility of its rejection on me, he states what is not true."

Young: "Then I have to state that under his assumption he undertakes to brand me with falsehood."

Willis: "You know I have not it. If the gentleman came to me court-

ously—(At this point the confusion became so great that the Chairman receded to the order of the day, and the members were seated, and the quarrel was not resumed, though the angry feelings of the two gentlemen were not abated.)

Young finally withdrew his amendment.

The committee then rose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of the pension bills.

The New Pacific Railroad Bill.

The bill reported by the judiciary committee of the Senate, and now pending, for the extension of the Central Pacific railroads, is so obscure in its language that it will require official interpretation before its provisions can be clearly defined.

But upon its face it appears to provide for the extension of the Central Pacific railroads, and to secure in its language that it will require official interpretation before its provisions can be clearly defined.

After deducting all the credits due to the company, or payment into the sinking fund, etc., etc., the present value of the Central Pacific debt and future liabilities to the government, if calculated upon the method proposed, would be about \$4,000,000, which, divided into 120 equal parts, would be \$33,000 each.

Under this rule the first year's payment of the Central Pacific would be \$800,000, and would increase with the annual interest on the maturing bond of each six months. The average annual payments of the Central Pacific for the year 1884 reduced to \$466,000 for that year.

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The Laurens Fire. A about 11 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the store of A. P. Sullivan, under the Merchant and Farmers office. The flames spread rapidly from that point until the block embracing Boyd, Pluss & Co., grocers, the Merchants and Farmer and Laurensville Hotel were entirely consumed. The fire at the same time extended into the block of brick stores on the square East of the Court House, destroying the entire block, and was finally stopped, after a most determined fight, at the alleyway separating the store of George B. Anderson from the drug store of Pluss & Co. The alleyway was only a few feet wide and the contest with the flames from the burning buildings as they assailed the Posey building across the small space was one of the most gallant in the annals of the city.

The fire was caused by a gas stove in the store of A. P. Sullivan, under the Merchant and Farmers office. The flames spread rapidly from that point until the block embracing Boyd, Pluss & Co., grocers, the Merchants and Farmer and Laurensville Hotel were entirely consumed.

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RECEIPTS AT ALL PORTS. NEW YORK.—The following are the total net receipts at all ports since Sept. 1st, 1884.

Table with 2 columns: Port, Receipts. Includes New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

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COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT. Net receipts at all ports during the week.

Table with 2 columns: Week, Receipts. Includes Net receipts, Total receipts, etc.

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Just Received. A FRESH SUPPLY OF HANDSOME CARPETS & MOQUET RUGS. Much cheaper than those purchased early in the season. We have some real good bargains. ELIAS & COHEN. BURGESS NICHOLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, BEDDING, & C.

Cuticura. The Only Remedies for the Skin and Blood Universally Commended. Cured by Cuticura. Know its Value. CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Toilet, Bath and Nursery Sanitizer.

LOOK AT THIS AND READ EVERY WORD OF IT. THIS IS FOR CHARLOTTE PEOPLE. RHEUMATISM AND TONIC. I have used Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy, and it is the finest medicine I ever used for Rheumatism.

DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing in the name and style of A. S. Spencer & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ORGANS. Sheet Music and Music Books. Brass and String Instruments. Successors to J.S. SPENCER & CO., Wholesale Grocers.

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