Our Spring Goods

Are ready for your inspection, and we extend to you a cordial invitation to examine them before turing. Our stock comprishs everything in the dry goods line from hooks and eyes to the finest woolen foories. Be sure to look at our Dress Goods and Embroideries. Large stock Torchon Laces. Also oriental and Egyptian Laces.

Nice Line of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

SMITH BUILDING.

My stock, which is unusually attractive, will be open for the inspection of the public on

Wadnesday 1 10 Feather-Weight Stiff Hats Wednesday, April 8.

A cordial invitation extend-

ed to all to be present.

A beautiful Easter Card presented to each visitor.

T. L. SEIGLE. Pegram & Co.

Felt Hats

CIVE US A CALL

Those Who are Now Getting Ready

To inspect the different stocks of goods are invited to visit

our house, Our stock of

COLORED AND BLACK DRESS SILKS

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

E.M.ANDREWS

Largest Stock of Furniture in the State.



COFFINS, CASKETS and BURIAL SUITS, Orders by telegraph attended to day or nigh

The Charlotte Observer,

Subscription to the Observer. DAILY EDITION.

TROUBLED ABOUT IT.

Some of the Republican journals of the country seem to be very much troubled because President Cleveland has appointed several prominent gentlemen who figured in the struggle of the Confederacy to honorable and responsible positions. Oblivious of

the fact that Gen. Grant when he was President showed favor to "Southern Brigadiers" who became Republicans, these hypocrites howl because twenty years after the war has ended a Democratic President acts upon the conclusion that the South is not only in name but in fact a co-equal part of the Union of States, and that her citizens are citizens in all that the word implies.

These esteemed Republican journalistic howlers seem to have forgosten the fact that this was one of the issues in past campaigns between the Democratic and Republican par- friends. Something in the dispatch ties, the Democratic party ignoring caused the ex Governor, mustion, had not desired a foreign mission, sectional lines in its party organization and policy, the Republican par ty being essentially sectional in its policy and almost so in its organization. It had no use for any Southern men who did not subscribe to the Republican articles of faith. If he did this, no matter what his former record was he stood redeemed and was given a show at the fleshpots of office. But while it did this, while it picked up the few who for gain or ambition deserted their section and fell in with the dominant party, it made war upon the South, proscribed by sectional and oppressive legisla tion, and acted upon the principle that the South was not and should rival. These facts, taken in connecnot be a part of the Union, until it tion with parts of this correspondence recognized the supremacy of the Republican party, which it could not and would not do.

The best people of the South opthe Republican party, ignoring the best people of the South, which it might at one time by generous common treatment have made its friends, tied itself to the worst element of the South, to men who, with very rare exceptions, commanded respect nor influence at home nor anywhere else, and whose elevation as representative men of the party was a scandal and disgrace to it, and to the coun try. The whole record of the Republican party in its relation to and treatment of the South is a record of blackest hue, and for which few men who value their reputation would wish to be held responsible.

The better people of the South ad-hered to the Democratic party even when it was in a hopeless minority, because it was a national party, a party of law and not of sectional proscription and malice. In all the years that have passed since the arms were stacked at the close of the war the South has had to con tend against this proscription and malice, which yet finds a place among some of the men who lead and speak for the Republican party, though it has been growing less year after year among the masses of the people who composed that party, and these same leaders would today renew it in full force if they had the power, as is demonstrated in their insane ravings, because Mr. Cleveland ignores sectional lines in selecting the men for positions within his gift. They are yelping on a dead issue and they will discover, if they have not already discovered, that the South is eally back in the Union.

One of the Boston papers speaking about the appointment of ex-Gov. Jarvis as minister to Brazil, says Mr. Jarvis is a very nice fellow, but warns Dom Pedro that he had better keep his eye skinned or in a little while he will find the minister sitting in the place with his feet perched up in the windows, and owner of that whole country. Exactly how it got so well posted on Jarvis it does not state. We trust that Dom Pedro will not be alarmed, and hasten to assure him that territorial acquisition is not one of Minister Jarvis' weak-

George Bancroft, the historian, has given his check for \$100,000 to the city treasurer of Worcester, Mass., to found a scholarship in memory of his deceased parents. It is to be put into a fund to enable deserving young men to acquire a liberal education.

It is said that Prof. Anderson, the new minister to Denmark, was when a young man an apple peddler in the streets of Milwaukee, but managed to get an education and became eminent as a scholar in Norse literature.

E. P. Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, nominated as Consul to Manchester England, by the President, has declined, because he don't wan't to leave Atlanta, his paper and "the boys."

T. J. Cluverius has been indicted by the grand jury in Richmond Va. for the murder of Miss Madison, an will be tried on the second Monda in May,

INSIDE.

MISSION TO BRAZIL --- FOURTH COLLECTORSHIP.

More Postoffice Pepper--P. M. Ramsay Interferes in Iredell -- Another Remarkable Document from the Files of the P. O. D.

Washington, April 6.-Minister Jarvis is still here. It is said that he will not depart for Brazil until about the last of May. The report that he had declined the mission was circu-lated freely week before last, but as there were excellent reasons why he might reconsider and finally accept the place tendered, nothing was said of the matter in this correspondence. The result fully justifies the reticence

The reason why he decided to de-

cline, in the first instance, and the

counter reasons why he did not de-cline, in the second, would make what the late Mr. Greeley called "mighty interesting reading." These reasons may never get into print, however, and it is not at all clear that any good number would be subhowever, and it is not at all clear that any good purpose would be subserved in putting them into print. As I have not all the information going to make up the history of the case, and as that history is not complete without certain facts which might not be forthcoming on application, I deem it best to state only what follows, and that only because the pub-lic are "mystified," in the language of Dr. York, as to the reports of a hasty declination followed by a speedy ac-ceptance. It seems that on last Saturday a week ago a telegram was sent to Gov. Jarvis, and a reply was was received. There had previously been some communication through but preferred some equally prominent

position here in Washington, to imagine that he might by accepting the nomination, which he had been informed was contemplated, embarrase somebody or be in the way of some thing. He therefore promptly declined the place—that is to say, he signified his desires to those who were moving in the matter. Nevertheless, the nomination went in on Monday, and the fact was promptly telegraphed to Gov. Jarvis. Without accepting, he replied that he would come on to this city and consult with his friends. But he did not arrive until the day the Senate adjourned, or until the nomination was con firmed As a matter of fact, I am told, Gov. Jarvis had not accepted

the nomination until after his ar they do explain-all that is necessary to be known in regard to the matter. Of course I make this statement in the interest of nobody, and equally is posed the Republican party because it true that I do not intend that it shall affect injuriously anybody. Since my telegram of Saturday night I feel warranted in the statement that the compromise alluded to

was effected on this basis; Mr. Battle gives way, and Col. Yarborough is appointed collector of the fourth district. Mr. Battle will be inspector, the place now filled by O. H. Blocker. of Fayetteville. The salary is \$7 per day, or about \$2,000 a year. The following letter is a further contribution from the files of the Postoffice Department to the literature of civil service reform: "Hon Frank Hatton, First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.— Sir: The undersigned Republicans

sir: The undersigned Republicans and Liberal Democrats of Iredell county, N. C, respectfully ask for the removal of George A. Page, postmaster at Mooresville N. C., and the appointment of George W. Temple ton as his successor. Mr. Page is a Democrat, and has always used his influence against the Republican influence against the Republican party. Mr. Templeton is a young man of good character, competent in every way to discharge the duties of the office. He is a friend of the administration, and in harmony with the Liberal movement in the State, and his appointment would be highly satisfactory to a large majority of the people of Mooresville and vicinity. (Signed), J. M. Furches, W. B. Mott, S. J. Brown, J. H. Ramsay, E. B. Drake," editor of the Statesville American, and sixteen others, in-

American, and sixteen others, including three deputy collectors of internal revenue. Mr. Ramsay leaves his own bailiwick not only, but also his own shire; he invades the good county of Iredell, and like an Alaric or a Tamerlane, sweets down on the unoffending citizens of Mooresville.

A North Carolina Representative makes his periting for removal in A North Carolina Representative makes his petitions for removal in such form as to specify individual acts of incompetency and partisanism and close with the general statement that the officer complained of is an offensive partisan. The party to which the officer whose removal is sought belongs, is no where mentioned. The effort is entirely to show

that any man who neglects his official duties to engage in political work, or who is in the discharge of official duty, is unduly biased by his parti-san feelings and engagements, is unworthy to hold a position of trust and responsibility under the govern-ment. Some of the other members

are not as careful to make the grounds for removal, consist with the principles of civil service reform, and perhaps on this account are not so successful in securing what they desire.

The struggle over the Statesville postoffice continues to be as fierce as ever and to give the Congression. ever, and to give the Congressmen

Six appointments of postmasters have been made in the 7th district, but the papers have not been made Hon James W. Reid returned to

the city this morning from the sad duty of burying his excellent step-mother and aunt, the second wife of the lamented N. F. Reid, D D. The two Senator are still here. But Gov. Vance will return home in the morning for a short time only Gen. Ransom expects to spend a few days on his plantation in Northampton. The only Representatives from North Carolina now in Washington are Hons. J. W. Reid and John S. Henderson, Hon. T. D. Johnston hav-

ing departed two days since for Ashe ille. Messrs Henderson and Reid will remain here, at least for several days longer. Mr. Henderson until Friday, and Mr. Reid until he has mailed an immense amount of public documents.

Only with the definition of the deliver and sleeps soundly. Mr. Davis has been invited to deliver an address on Mexican veterans day

ments.

Mr. Harry Skinner was here a day or two since. His brother, Hon. speak on the benefits which have re sulted from the war with Mexico. Thomas G. Skinner, came on with Gov. Jarvis, but returned almost immediately.

THE TARIFA.

Where Mr. Manning says the President will Stand.

A Washington writer gives the following as the substance of an interview with Secretary Manning upon the tariff question: "I know that there is a great and proper desire on the part of the people generally, and particularly among the representatives of the industrial interests throughout the country, to know something of the policy of the administration on the tariff and cognate questions. tration on the tariff and cognate ques-tions. It is a little early as yet to to lay down any very defined or de-tailed statement on that subject, as the time of the President and mem-bers of the cabinet has been mostly absorbed in getting the new adminis-tration into working order, but I can say this for the present, or until the matter of tariff is reached as one of the measures of the administration the measures of the administration, that the President will carry out the tariff plank of the Democratic plat-form both in the spirit and the letter. In this, too, as far as I can judge, he

will be heartily seconded by every member of his cabinet." "The President has thus far adhered very closely to the enunciations of the platform upon which he was

"Yes, he has, and the people would find, as his plans would develop, that he takes a conscientious view of the obligations of his position as they are set torth in the platform upon which he was elected, his letter of accep-tance and his utterances in his inaugural. He is not to be disturbed ordinary clamor or opposition. His first impulse is to satisfy himself of the right of a thing and then to go ahead. On the tariff question you may rely upon it that he will follow on the line of the platform upon which he was elected. In doing that I am confident that the people having the best interests of the country at heart will be satisfied."

"The Democratic platform is broad in this respect and leans towards the protective side side of the question."
"You may take that as the ground work of the administration when that question is reached for consider ation. The Democratic party is pledged to a revision of the tariff. I believe those are the very words of the platform, adding in the spirit of fairness to all interests. fairness to all interests. The faith of the nation must be preserved inviolate. Therefore, whatever is done on the subject of the traiff by way of revision should be done cautiously and by conservative methods. 'Is reducing taxes we must not ignore the interests of domestic industries. The customs being the chief source of revenue, they must be relied on for ures might seriously cripple the financial condition of the govern

"There are some industries, however, that rely upon absolute protective legislation. "That is true, and therefore what ever changes should be made in the tariff laws, the interests of labor and capital alike should be looked after.

But great stress is laid on limiting taxation to the requirements of the government economically ads' ministered?" "That is the doctrine of the platform, but then in an explanatory clause it says that the reduction

must be made without depriving American labor of the ability to compete with foreign labor, and without mposing lower rates of duty than would be sufficient to cover the adtional cost of producion due to higher wages here.

"That would impose few changes?"
"I cannot say to what extent, as I have not yet examined the subject. Going back to the platform it might be that duties would be levied on few imported articles, the heaviest being on articles of luxury and lightest on articles of necessity, but this must be done with reference to our home industries and interests and home labor and capital. The tariff is difficult of adjustment when you undertake to reconcile every, interest. It resolves itself into a simple question of the greatest good to the greatest number," 'It has been suggested that the ad-

ministration might propose a measure of its own.' "That is a subject," said Mr. Manning, 'for circumstances to deter-mine It is properly a measure of legislation, but we have an instance the history of this department in which the Secretary of Treasury recommended such a measure. The sub-

ject o the tariff will be considered at the proper time and the plan of

procedure will then be arranged.' A Human Carrostty.

Dave Verden, a negro of Glascock county, who has turned perfectly white was in town on yesterday He is now about fifty years old. Up any thoroughbred negro could aspire to be About that time from some unknown cause, small white spots began to appear all over his person, which as he grew older, continued to get larger. Now there are no traces whatever of his previous color. save a few small brown spots on his which at a distance, resemble the common every-day mole. His eyes seem to have undergone a change also, and are nearly blue. Thick kinky wool covers the scalp of his head His nose has the aspiring spread characteristic of his race, and his appearance is altogether that of a negro, except in so far as the difference of color. He is exceedingly jovial and light hearted, and tells us that he never had but two spells of sick-ness in his life. His case is one of the most phenomenal freaks of nature on record, and Hancock's rich negro would be nothing beside him if he would consent to travel.

Condition of Hon. Jefferson Davis. Gen. Joseph R Davis, nephew of Hon Jefferson Davis, has just arrived at New Orleans from B-auvoir. He says Mr. Davis is considerably improved by the change in the weather, but is still suffering considwith rheumatism. particular ly in his foot in which he was painfully wounded in the battle of Buena Vista, in 1847 He is able to walk only with the utmost difficulty. He

What Makes His Royal Highness Pop-

The Prince of Wales is used to being made warmly welcome wherev-er he goes, but nowhere, perhaps so much as in Paris. He is strangely and universal popular in the French capital. The ardent and red democrats tolerate his rank and overlook his royal descent because he breakfasted with Gambetta on a "biftek Chateaubriand" in the cabinet particuliar of a stranger of the capital stranger. net particulier of a resturant and it pleased them to see a future King hob nob with the son of a Republican grocer. The army likes him because he never fails to visit Marshal Canrobert in his retirement and to refer with him to the old Crimean days, with him to the old Crimean days, when the French and English troops fought side by side. The clubmen at the Cercle de la Rue Royale greet him cordially, They appreciate his good natured familiarity and easy bonhommie, but not so much as his superb attitude at the superb attitude at the card tables and his cool assumption of perfect indifference when he loses large sums. His Royal Highness status in the green rooms of all the theatres is too much a matter of contemporaneous history to be mentioned at all.

Four Old People.

Some interesting insurance statis-tics have been recently published in Europe. An Englishman, who died in 1670, remembered having witnessed the battle of Flodden Field, which took place in 1513. Another Englishman retired from business at the age of 130, and undertook from his country home a pleasure trip to London at the age 152. In St. Petersburg there are at present living two isters born in the reign of Catherine II. One is 111 and the other 112 years

old. They are reported to be in excellent health and quite active. A Negro Ravisher Arrested.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 7.—Howard Cooper, the negro who assaulted Miss Katie Gray, near Rockland, on the second inst., was captured last night at Riders, about 8 miles north of this city, on the Northern Central Railroad. He was brought to Baltimore between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, and lodged in the Central police station for safe keeping. There was an angry throng at Towson jail last night, and had they found him he would have been lynched. His hiding place was told by a negro who promised to protect him.

Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia

feb3-d to thu suaw

"Buchu palba," great Kidney and Urinary

To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self addressed envelope to Rmy. Joseph T. Man, Station D. New York.

STOP THAT COUGH

By using Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam—the only cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness and sore throat, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Do not neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Scores and hundreds of people owe their lives to Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, and no family will ever be without it after once using it, and discovering its marvelous power. It is put up in large family bottles, and sold for the small price of 50 cents a bottle. Sold by T. C. Smith & Co. feb22deodawly

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REM-EDY.

Merit Will Tell in the Long Run TARBORO, N. C., Feb. 4, 1885. Mss. Joz Person:—Madam —Ship us at once 5 gross of your Remedy and 2 gross Wash. We are doing well with it in Tarboro, and sales are rapidly increasing and it has given satisfaction, so far as we have learned, in every case. We are Respectfully,

E. B. HODGES & CO. WHAT IT HAD DONE.

TARBORO, Feb. 4, 1886.

For several years I have had a trouble with my breast, which I fear is cancer, that being incident to my family. For two years past my general health has been wretched from its effects. I became so wear I was incapacitated for all work; my appetite was gone, the sight of food was nauseating to me, I would would wake up in the morning so tired I scarcely had energy to ariss and dress myself, upon the least exertion I had palpitation of the heart so visiently that I was helpless. I was so nervous I could get no good sleep, but would lay awake at night restless, and when I did drop off to sleep would soon awake with a start, and it would be hours before I could get to sleep again. My constitution was wrecked—hope was gene. I concluded, as a last resort, to try Mrs. Joe Person's Hemed. I commenced using it last July, have taken I7 bottles, and the effect has been wonderful. My general health is excellent. I sleep as well as I ever did in my life and wake in the morning feeling refreshed and well. I can not only get up and cook my own breakfast without fatigue but have fine appetite to relish it now after I commenced the Remedy. My breast does not pain me at all, or give me any trouble. I do not know whether the Remedy will cure my breast or not, as the lump is still there, but If it never does, no words of mine can express my gratitude for what the Remedy has done for me. It has done more for me than Mrs. Person promised me it would do, when I consulted her in regard to using it. I will take pleasure in giving any one information in regard to my case who may desire it. I wish every afflicted person in the land could know of its virtue, I am gratefully.

Witnesses—H. B. Bryan, E. B. Hodges.

Wittnesses-H. B. Bryan, R. B. Hodges. Who is Mrs. Winslew?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who for upwards of thirty years has untringly devoted her time and talents as a f main physician and nurse, principally among children, the has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge. Obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing syrup, for children teethinff. It operates like magically in this results and health, and is moreover sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Coothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been eaved from an early grave by its timely use, and that militons yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her biessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's S othing Syrup Tre it, mothers—try it now.—Ladies' Visitor, New York City. Sold by all druggists. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

TO FURVITURE DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC.

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Wednesday, April the 8th,

AND EVENING

When we shall display the Choicest Selections of

That has ever been shown in the Carolinas, together with a magnificent display of

To which the people are most cordially invited. A beautiful Souvenir will be presented to the ladies.

No Gards Will be Issued.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

SPRING CLOTHING

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

HAS ARRIVED

Men's Clothing.

Furnishing Goods,

Soft

ren, the Latest Novelties and Styles, as associating to be person the appropriate of the person of t CALL AND SEE US HELD BUS LOUIS TO THE