Fifty dozen Ladies' Hem-stitched, all-Linen Handkerchiefs, at 121/2c., worth 252. 35c. handkerchiefs for 15c. Jule Thread Hose, split feet, 25c. per pair. Job lot Ginghams and Seersuckers very cheap.

Our Spring Goods

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

Nice Line of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Very cheap, and tients' Straw Hats.

Thanking you for past favors, and hoping to merit a continuance of same by fair dealing, is prices and ponte attention, we are yours, truly,

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER

SMETER BEFRE BENG.

Miss Lavinia Hunter is over our store, where she will be glad to see everybody wishing dressmaking,

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

Wednesday, April 8.

A cordial invitation extended to all to be present.

A beautiful Easter Card

presented to each visitor.

BEFORE BUYING.

HATSI

this Spring we have ever had the pleasure of show-

T. L. SEIGLE. Pegram & Co. Those Who are Now Getting Ready

To inspect the different stocks of goods are invited to visit

our house. Our stock of

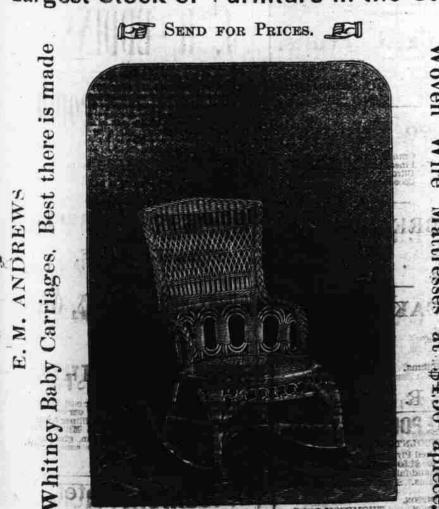
COLORED AND BLACK DRESS SILKS

Will be found equal in price and quality to any in the city. We have a tremendous stock of DR ESS GOODS in many varieties of kinds and colors, viz: A batross, Nun's Veiling French Buntings. Tricots and Jersey goods. These will be found to be very attractive. We believe our stock of BLACK DIKESS GOODS cannot be equaled in this market. We know our stock of White Goods and Embroderies are the very best in town. Our stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery is large and attractive. Do not think of purchasing a Parasol until you see our stock. Ask for Lawns. Ask for Cassimeres to make the boys suits out of We have it. Ask for B'eached Sheetings and shirtings. Ask for Sersuckers and Ginahams for plain Linen Collars and Cuffs. Ask for anything you want; we have it.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

E. M. ANDREWS

Largest Stock of Furniture in the State.



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

B.M. ANDREWS.

The Charlotte Observer.

"TRUTH LIKE THE SUN, SOMETIMES SUBMITS TO BE OBSCURED, BUT, LIKE THE SUN, ONLY FOR A TIME." Subscription to the Observer. DAILY EDITION. WERKLY EDITION.

Six months.
One year.
In clubs of five and over \$1.50. No Deviation From These Rules Subscriptions always payable in advance, not only in name but in fact.

THE FURCE OF EXAMPLE. The reforms instituted by the President and the heads of the departments in Washington have led to retrenchment of expenses in the Senate, which couldn't stand the pressure. A committee appointed to consider the reduction of the force employed by the sergeant at arms, finds about twenty employees on the roll that may be dispensed with. They also report that the salary list is in need of | Garden. revision. They will recommend a reduction amounting in the aggregate to from \$25,000 to \$30,000. It is a little remarkable that the Senate has been so tardy in manifesting an economic spirit, and it should so suddenly be brought to the realization of the fact that its sergeant-atarms was employing twenty persons more than there was any use for, and that \$25,000 or \$30,000 a year more than was necessary was being paid in salaries to employees. But in the days of Republican rule the Senate did not consider it necessary to give its attention to small matters of this kind, and doubtless would not even at this late day if Mr. Cleveland's example hadn't made some movement on its part necessary. With so much by the way of a beginning we may expect to see the Republican Senate toddling square up after awhile to

the reform policy of this administra-

tion. The National junketing parties

which have heretofore afforded the

Senators such splendid opportunities

to visit sections of the country they

desired to see, and have a good time

at the expense of the people, will not Feather-Weight Stiff Hats be so numerous hereafter.

BUSINESS PRINCIPLES. The administration of Mr. Cleveland was not two weeks old before it had given evidence enough to satisfy Felt Hats the country that the business of this business principles, and that the people in the employment of the government would be expected to show the necessary efficiency and to perform Silk Hats the duties for which they were paid. This policy is not confined to one or two departments of the government, but will prevail in all. It did not take the heads of these departments CIVE US A CALL long to learn that in each of them were employed numbers of persons who rendered but little service, sometimes none, who were kept upon the pay rolls not because they were useful, but because they were friends of certain men of influence, who had places made for them. There is to be no more of this, no more sinecures, service by

Appeal very appared to be attain the one paramount end to be attain t supernumeraries, but it will be good for the people who pay the bills. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, speaking of the poli cy of the administration in this mat-

ter, says:
Every member of the Cabinet is fully acquainted with the wishes and purposes of the President, and every one of them fully cencurs with him. From the Secretary of State down it is the purpose that each Cabinet officer shall thoroughly familiarize himself with the working details of his department, with the design that simplicity shall be substituted for cumbersome elaboration, and that no clerk or officer shall be retained who does not render the equivalent of an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. To give a practical appreciation

of what is to come, it may be stated that in due time the departments will be reorganized and put on just the same basis on which all private business establishments are conducted The cry of "picayune" policy, which will of course by raised by those who are interested and re-echoed by sym pathizers, will have no effect to turn aside the resolution which has been taken. The same principle of economy and retrenchment will be extended and applied to the custom houses and postoffices, and rigid responsibility as to this will be exacted of all those who may be placed at the head of these establishments. This policy will be enforced carefully and judiciously, and in such a manner as to leave no ground for the charge which naturally and inevitably will be made, for it is this shameless pretense which has long been availed of to burden the government with crim inally useless expense-that retrench ment and reduction will impair the efficiency of the service. A distinguished Democratic Senator, whose ripe experience and rare judgment has passed into a proverb, took the President by the hand in the enthusis asm of his admiration at the out lining of such a course, and said; 'Mr. President, that is it; give this country pure and honest government, and the people will follow wherever you lead. You need not worry about the tariff and the cur-

rency, for then they will believe in you and accept what you say.' This policy will not be confined to the departments in Washington, but will be adopted generally in the govwill be adopted generally in the govwith which a few are handled, that ernment service throughout the country, and the result will not only be a large dimunition of the force, but a vast reduction of the expenses of the

In the German budget for 1886 just submitted, Prince Bismarck is allowed a salary of \$13,500; Count Hatzfeldt, Foreign Secretary of State, \$12,500; the Minister of State, \$9,000 and apartments; Chief of the Department, \$6,000, and Count Von Moltke, field marshal of the German Army, \$7,500, with apartments, fuel and rations for six horses.

The citizens of New Orleans do not take much interest in the World's

It is estimated that there are at least 50,000 skating rinks in the United States at the present time.

Tammany Hall has passed resolutions commending Mr, Cleveland's vigorous policy in Central America. Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty will

be shipped from France for New York in the latter end or this month, During his first month in office Postmaster General Vilas commissioned 450 postmasters and prepared more than 100 presidential commis-

sions for approval. The "Anchor" is the title of the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Carolina, published at Greensboro, and edited by Mrs. E. D. Hundley, a highly accomplished lady, assisted by Miss Mary Mendenhall Hobbs, of New

Ex Governor Waller, of Connecticut, who goes as consul general to London, used to sell newspapers in the streets of New York. That's where he developed the tuneful voice which has made him one of the fore most stump speakers in New Eng-

The appointment of Postmaster Pearson is said to have been opposed by Manning, Whitney, Garland and even by Randall. This fact convinces the Philadelphia Press that the occupant of the White House is bound to have some influence with this administration.

The Governor of Kansas makes two important statements in his proclamation for an Arbor day. He says that "the State which the pioneers found treeless" and a desert now bears upon its fertile bosom 'more than 20,000,000 of fruit trees, and more than 200,000 acres of forest trees, all planted by our own people.' And the Governor also says "that there has been an increase in the rainfall in Kansas is fully proved by the statistics of our oldest meteorol-

More to the Acre.

Raleigh News and Observer.

In looking for an answer to the question as to the small compensagovernment was to be conducted on tion received by our farmers for their labor, we naturally conclude that the trouble is in the great cost of what they produce. It costs us too much to make a bushel of corn, too much to make a bale of cotton, and so we may run through the entire list of farm products. The cost of tilling an acre is about the same, whether yield is ten or twenty bushels to the acre. If the product be twenty bushels, the cost per bushel is exactly one-half what it would be were only ten bushels made. As we cannot cheapen the cost of tillage, to reduce the cost of yield. we must increase the product. On this subject the unusual thing now a days to hear of crops of a hundred bushels of corn per acre, and the statements are

well attested by credible witnesses. Now, the cost of producing 100 bushels of corn on a single acre is a very little more than the cost of growing 30 bushels on the same area. perhaps not more than 10 per cent more, but the profit is 200 per cent greater. Does not any one see that it is far better to make use of every available means to grow the larger quantity, rather than the smaller one? More manure and timely suit able cultivation will accomplish it A fertile soil, of loose mechanical texture is one thing necessary. Less ground, but more manure.

Anything that lessens the cost of production increases the profits, and should receive the close study and at tention of farmers. The relative profits of farming are often extremey small, but it is because the relative yield per acre is also small character of the soil has something to do with the yield certainly, and fertilizers more, perhaps. But neither a given soil nor commercial fertilizers are indispensable to the production of large crops per acre. Almost any soil can be made fertile, and less depends upon sand, clay and loam, or a due intermixture of all the three, than many persons perhaps imagine. The mechanical condition of the soil is the thing of first importance here. Drainage, disintegration and areation are the refining and preparatory process that is to make any soil the best, or the worst productive. The touch of the plow and hoe, and the leaven of ma nure, are the instrumental agents and neither the one nor the other are to be used in a stinting way.

Again, large crops per acre do not depend upon any new or expensive mode of cultivation, but upon the judicious employment of old and well attested methods. It is not by bringing radical changes to bear in the growth of crops, but by observing a few common-sense principles that time and experience have demonstrated to be true and good. Every farmer can bring to the Work every essential feature. Thus the way is open to all, and encouragement is held out to the man of limis ted means to compete with his more favored and wealthier neighbor. Better cultivation is the secret of bet profit comes to the farmer. Bear this in mind, ye tillers of the soil, and do not try to cut a furrow too wide for your plow. Every bushel or pound that you can add to the yield per acre, decreases the cost, and helps to increase your profits.

Rough on Corns' hard or soft corns, bunions. 15

A CARD.

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 sure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remeds was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Prelim nary Terms of Peace Signed. LONDON, April 8.-The Paris correspondent of the Times says that negotiations between France and China were conducted through M. Ferry, President Grevy having authorized M. Billot to act for him When the Chinese government heard of the fall of Ferry it telegraphed to Campbell, the Chinese representa-tive, to get Ferry's successor to sign the preliminary of peace. Ferry, however continued to work, and delayed notifying President Grevy of the signature of the preliminaries until the committee of the chamber

had retired to consider the demand

for the Tonquin credit.

The senate adjourned to-day until May 4 after voting the credit of \$30-000,000 for the purpose of carrying on the operation in Tonquin. Before adjourning the senate today, M. De Freycinet, minister of foreign affairs, stated that the products of the treaty of peace with China had been virtually concluded. Before, however giving effect to the recent negotiations M. De Freydinet was anxious to ascertain the opinion of the Chinese government, and had telegraphed to Pekin to-day. He would therefore, be unable to announce the conclusion of the peace

treaty until China should reply. The new cabinet will meet tomorrow to consider the Chinese difficul-The government has resolved to continue the dispatch of reinforcements to China, until the final treaty of peace between China and France have been signed.

The report that peace was concluded with China, without the knowledge of the French ministry, is de clared to be untrue. President Grovy, it is said, in conference with M Brisson on Monday, stated the exact position of the negotiations. The minister decided to secure the vote of the Tonquin war credit before announcing the conclusion of peace as they found that the war account showed that nearly the whole of the amount asked had already been ex-

Sweet Cake for All.

Minnesota is the northermost of our States; snow falls there in November, holds on until May, and the thermometer frequently drops to 40 degs., below zero. In spite of this the State is coming to the front as a great sugar producing region, and bids fair to excel all her sisters in the amount of sweets she turns out. Last year about 12,000, acres were under cultivation in sugar cane alone. As each acre averages 160 gallons of syrup, and a gallon of syrup will nake four pounds of sugar, sugar output amounted to 7,680,000 pounds, almost 4,000 tons.

The variety cultivated is known as Kenney's early amber cane. It is a short, stout, jucy plant, very rank and hardy, and grows so rapidly that it is fit to cut in less than 100 days from the time of planting. The apparatus for extracting the juices and converting them into sugar is very simple, and so cheap that a farmer of ordinary means can purchase an entire outfit. When the juices is out the refuse, or begasse, can be used to make paper; and the seeds, or which plant produces a large quantity, are nutritious, because of the oil they contain, and sell readily at from \$4 to \$5 a bushel. When the plants are once started they are vigorous, and require very little cultivation. The crop is considered a good one to raise, because it does not exhaust the soil like cotton and tobacco. From its rank habit of growth it can be used effectively on old land, where it destroys weeds by "shading them

This is not a new thing, puffed up by a seed house that wishes to sel the seeds. It has been tested for sev eral years and has constantly gained in public favor. In a short time, at the present rate of advance, this country will be able to produce its own sugar and have enough over to supply the world. Reliable experiments have lately been made tending to show that sugar can be made from early amber cane at one-half a cent

per pound. When this time comes all us poor people can have sweet bread three time a day, and take our pockets full of sugar doughnuts along with us for

Ensijage.

The true way to ensilage is to deposit green food in silos and compress the organic mass so tightly that the is kept out as well from the interior of the mas as from the bottom and top of it. The better this purpose is attended the better the fodder will be preserved. Fermentation will take place, but when the atmospheric air is mostly kept out of the mass fermentation will change the fodder to a wholesome, digestible and durable nourishment: otherwise the vegetable mass will lose a great part of its nutritious matter, and will be transformed to a sour, decaying and moulding condition.

Well prepared ensilage should have more of vinous than a vinegar like acid smell. The highest digestibility and nutriment of ensilage may be obtained by feeding cattle in the pro portion of thirty to forty pounds ensilage to 100 pounds of the living animals weight. German experiments have shown that by feeding ensilage to cattle the quanti-ty of milk produced and the fat of the milk is increased, but neither the milk nor butter has so fine a taste as when feeding grass and hay; at least the butter will not keep sweet and fine enough for a long period of time; it is therefore advised to sell milk so produced and not to use it in butter

Well Pard Labor.

A Times reporter while talking to a number of iron workers, was told by a puddle of a man who has two trains of rolls and who makes with out any trouble from \$15 to \$20 a day. A roller with a small guide mill train can earn from \$8 to \$10 a day. There are rollers in Pittsburg

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice. 15c.

What You Say.

now earning from \$36 to \$50 a day "MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDYA There is a steel roller in a South Side steel works taken from his work about 2 o'clock in the afternoon in his burouche, driven by his colored

Some London Physicians.

The London correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle writes: "That medical men as a body do not make nearly so much money here as in America I am very sure. course of a conversation I had recently with a leading London physician he told me that the average earnings of London medical men do not exceed \$2,000 per annum. On the other hand, there are scores or so of doctors in London whose professional in-come is enormous. Referring to individual cases, I suppose Sir Andrew Clarke's professional income may be set down roughly at \$75,000, per annum. Sir Andrew practices in Saville Row, the headquarters of the medical profession. He is a remarkable man in more ways than one and relies in his practice far less on drugs and nostrums than upon diet and change of air.

"It takes a great deal more capital to enable a medical man to start in practice in this country than it does n America. In London no young doctor thinks of starting in the profession until he can take and furnish a house throughout, erect a hand-some red lamp outside his door and put up a brass plate of Brobdingna-gian proportions. Furthermore, he would have little hope of success unless he can from the first support the expense of a brougham, a coachman in livery and a page boy to carry out the medicine to possible patients. In short, there are few young men who would think of starting in practice for themselves until they were in a position to spend ae least \$2,000 during the first year of their practice.
Again, a doctor to have a fair chance of success should be a married man, as many families would not under any circumstances be attended by a bachelor physician."

Terrible Revelations in London. A criminal prosecution which was

begun on Thursday in the Westminster Police Court in London is attracting much attention. The prisoner is a rich widow named Jeffreys, who owns considerable real estate in Chelsea, has always paid rates promptly, who subscribed to many charities, and has been considered a decent woman. Many of her houses in Chelsea are of bad repute. It is charged that she is not only the owner, but the keeper of those dens, and that she personally conducted their business. She is charged with maintaining agencies in Belgium, Holland and France for the importation of innocent girls, who were ostensibly hired for domestic service, but were put into disreputable houses kept by Mrs. Jeffreys as soon as they arrived in London. Another branch of the woman's traffic was decoying English the pleasure of rich and titled scoundreis. In the Police Court the prisoner admitted that she was a procuress, and boasted that King Leopold, of Belgium, had paid her as high a £800 a month for supplying him with innocent English girls.

A Bit of a Meteor.

A fragment of a meteor is on exhi-bition at No. 96 Liberty street. "It fell to the earth on the Georieta Mountains near Santa Fe, N. M. In falling it broke into three parts. The total weight is 300 pounds. The fragments have a very interesting appearance. One side looks like hammered with iron and the other sides have a fibrous appearance. The substance of the meteor is metallic iron and nickle. It is so hard that in attempting to part one of the parts an iron bar was broken. The meteor was sent to the United States Assay er Torrey, of this city, and will be shipped to Europe for one of the na-

tional museums there.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is

feb3 d thusuaw

'Well's Health Renewer" for dyspepsia, debility

New Light on Rheumatism. "I had been completely disabled from rheuma isin I used Parker's Tonic for kidney disease when to my astonishment the rheumatism com-pletely disappeared." So writes Mrs. Henry Bog-ert, of No. 454 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Rheumatism arises from the failure of the kidseys to separate the unc acid from the blood.

Skin Diseases Cured By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as if by magic, pimples, black heads or grubs, blotches and eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures itch, salt rheum, sore nipples, sore lips, and old, obstinate ulcers. Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. 50 cents. Sold by T. C. Smith & Co. feb24deodawly

An Extraordinary Case of Cure by the Mrs Joe Person Rem-

The following letter, dated January 14, 1885, has ust been received, and will be shown to any person who is interested in the subject. Names and dates are withheld for obvious reasons: 'MRS. JOE PERSON:

"Madam-On the 29th of last May a boy child well developed in every respect was born in this city, but the "King of Terrors" began to chisel about its little heart, and notwithstanding its plump and vigorous constitution the poison in the blood soon began to manifest itself in what the nedical men term 'Eczema,' 'Pupura,' or 'Heredi tary Taint.' Some old 'mothers concluded the child had the 'yellow thrash.' Yet whatever the disease it was certainly a stubborn master for the

The mother took the little sufferer to the country, hoping that the pure fresh air might be beneicial, and Dr. -, of Lumberton, was calle i to treat the case. He pronounced it Ecz-ma, and did all he could for it, but to no purpose, any more than to check the fever to which the disease subjected the boy.

"At the first frost the victim was again remove to the city, and immediately Dr. —— was called and he pronounced the disease 'Pupura,' and prescribed accordingly, feeding up the disease on iron and other minerals until the babe's mouth became so sore that for two weeks 'It' did not nurse A friend suggested as a last hope and resort

"ill means of procuring any more help or more had failed, and in this hour of deepest

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH'S Grand Opening of

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 CLOTHIN

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

A WILLING "GOD BLESS BOYS' and Children's Clothing.

It will pay every mother and father in this city to go through our store and learn the prices on

Men's Clothing.

Furnishing Goods,

The Largest Stock, the Richest Designs, the Lowest Prices. See them before purchasing elaboration

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

CALL AND SEE US.

CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER. A Q AV ASSESSED Dest and the store show day light in a "Botto tone" over some in