

News! News!

SPECIAL SALE 50 PIECES

Torchon Edgings AND Insertings

FROM 5 TO 75c. PER YARD.

White India Lawns, 10, 12, 15, 25 and 35 cents. Plaid India Lawns, 15, 18, 20, 25 and 35 cents. Plaid Mulls 35 cents. Hamburgs from 1c to \$1.50 per yard. Allover Embroideries for yokings, 50c to \$3.00 per yard. Big Stock of Dress Goods, embracing all new fabrics. All Wool Nun's Veiling and Albatross, all colors. Job lot of 100 dozen Buttons at 5c per dozen, worth 10 to 50 silk Gloves 25 and 35 cents per pair. Big stock Ladies', Misses' and Children's Operi Slippers, from 50c to \$3.00 per pair. Parasols for everybody. Come and see our stock, we have good goods and at low prices. Truly,

MARGRAVES & ALEXANDER. SMITH BUILDING.

PARASOLS! We are Still at Our OLD STAND

Ladies making purchases in this line will do well to remember that their wants can be fully supplied from my stock, as I am prepared to show an unusually large variety of styles and prices, both in Ladies' and Children's goods, also some very pretty styles for baby carriages.

With the Most Complete Assortment OF Late Styles In Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys' and Children's

Boots AND Shoes FOR THE Spring and Summer Trade. GREAT BARGAINS IN FOOTWEAR. Most complete assortment. No fancy prices. ONLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW LOT OF ORIENTAL LACES, New style Neck Ruchings and Children's Collarettes.

Spring and Summer Trade. GREAT BARGAINS IN FOOTWEAR. Most complete assortment. No fancy prices. ONLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

Ask for Warner's Corsets and Seigle's Dollar Shirt. T. L. SEIGLE.

TRYON STREET.

Call in on Monday, April 13th,

AND EVERY DAY DURING THE WEEK,

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

WE HATE TO OFFER YOU—

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

E. M. ANDREWS

Largest Stock of Furniture in the State.

SEND FOR PRICES.

Whitney Baby Carriages, Best there is made

F. M. ANDREWS

Woven Wire Mattresses at \$4.50 apiece.

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

E. M. ANDREWS.

The Charlotte Observer.

Subscription to the Observer. DAILY EDITION. Single copy 5 cents. By the week in the city 15 cents. By the month 50 cents. Three months 1.50. Six months 3.00. One year 6.00. In clubs of five and over \$1.00 per year. WIRE EDITION. Three months 50 cents. Six months 1.00. One year 2.00. In clubs of five and over \$1.00 per year. No Deviation From These Rules. Subscriptions always payable in advance, not in installments.

FRAUDS IN THE TREASURY. The Washington correspondent of the New York World says: "There have been numerous rumors upon the street within the last few days of special discoveries in the Treasury of a sensational character. It has been alleged that Secretary Manning has discovered evidence leading to the proof of a fraudulent overissue of greenbacks amounting to many millions of dollars. This charge is not a new one. It has been frequently asserted that this was a favorite method of the Republicans of raising campaign funds during the loose period following the war. Mr. Fairchild said this evening that he knew of no such disclosures resulting from any investigation now being conducted. If there had been any such overissue there would be no obtainable evidence now to prove or disprove the charge. The only way it would be possible to obtain evidence of an overissue would be in calling in the outstanding issues of greenbacks and noting them. Even that might indicate nothing, as large quantities of the paper currency are lost or destroyed every year and could not be reached in a call."

Public attention was called to the frauds in overissue of greenbacks as far back as 1872, and efforts were made to have an investigation instituted. It was talked of in Congress, but for some reason never got far enough along to reach the investigating point. It was said that if the investigation were ordered witnesses could be procured who, at the time these overissues were made, were employees in the Treasury Department who knew a good deal about the methods then in vogue of keeping books and could and would throw considerable light on the dark places, but they were never asked to put in an appearance. The inference was that it was too big a job to undertake, that it involved the names of too many prominent men, and that there was so much dynamite in it that it had better be let alone, and it was accordingly let alone.

The story of how the people of this country were plundered during the war and for a few years subsequent never will be fully told nor fully understood. Many of the colossal fortunes of today are the result of that plundering.

A delegation of Tennessee Congressmen called upon Attorney General Vilas last week to talk over the matter of the removals in the postal department. It was understood that removals on political charges would not be made until mid-summer, and that the charges must be specified, sworn to and the reputation of the affiants certified to be good by the Congressmen. Just what would be considered offensive partisanship was not definitely stated, but it was taken that the editing of a partisan paper in an offensive manner attendance at and active participation in political meetings, and the use of official position to further party ends would be among the causes deemed sufficient. The conclusion that the average mind will come to is that getting the ins out will be a good deal like going to law, which is expensive and not always profitable.

The work of dismissing the superfluous clerks in the Treasury Department will begin about the first of May, when it is said about one quarter of the present force will be relieved. The greatest cutting down will be in the internal revenue bureau, where very many idlers were billeted, and whose chief occupation was in the drawing of their salary and spending it.

A cable dispatch received in Lexington, Ky., states that Mrs. Henrietta Morgan, of that city, mother of the Confederate General John Morgan, who was killed in Greenville, Tenn., during the late war, has inherited a million dollars by the death of her niece, the Baroness de Pannenberg, at Cannes, France, April 12th.

In Philadelphia one day last week the letter carriers delivered throughout the city 16,000 packages of tobacco, which had been sent through the postoffice of that city as an advertisement.

The term of the postmaster of Baltimore expires on the 5th of May. An effort is being made to have him reappointed, as in the case of the Republican postmaster in New York, but it will hardly meet with as much success.

The United States war steamer Florida, coast the government, not long ago, \$2,200,000. A junk dealer bought the vessel lately for \$50,000.

It is estimated that Missouri has lost \$500,000 in the death of cattle from pleuro-pneumonia, and the disease is still spreading.

England is not satisfied with Komaroff's statement. But England hasn't got the sand in her car to demand of Russia to call Komaroff off.

U. S. Solicitor General Phillips has placed his resignation at the disposal of the President.

ANDY JOHNSON'S JOKE.

How a Pretended Death Warrant Turned Out to be a Farce.

Andrew Johnson was a strange being, understood by few and incomprehensible to the greater number of those in public and private life when he unexpectedly became president of the United States. The wildest rumors were circulated of federal vengeance to be wreaked at short notice upon all who had been prominent in the confederate cause, and naturally there was not a little trepidation among those who followed the rumor of drumheads, hangings, banishments and imprisonments to be meted out to the main offenders without mercy. This feeling was enhanced in the contemplation of the fact that Andrew Johnson had succeeded to the presidency.

Prominent among those who apprehended they knew not what was the late Colonel Robert W. Johnson, of Arkansas. It had fallen out that in the spring of 1861, on the very day Colonel Johnson resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, that the late Johnson had thought very bitter in his speeches against the secessionists had had a personal altercation on the floor a few moments before the Senate was called to order, which was only prevented from becoming a personal quarrel with the wild interference of bystanders, and so the two Johnsons had parted, exchanging mutual epithets of hostility. Remembering this, among other things, the late Johnson, who, at the Lee surrender, found himself in an unenviable situation, stripped of all his worldly possessions and practically without means, set his head to the task of rehabilitating himself so as to be able to resume his former profession of a lawyer was through a presidential pardon. Coupling in his mind the old personal quarrel with the wild stories he heard on all sides that the President of the United States had been empowered by Congress to hang or shoot the leading men who had surrendered, he reflected that his chances with his old foe were slim indeed. But seeing no other course open he made up his mind to try the venture and take what fate should award.

Accordingly Colonel Johnson applied for and obtained a pass from the commandant of a federal military post and journeyed to Washington, arriving there in the early evening he proceeded to the Metropolitan hotel, where he locked himself in his room, fearing to show his head to a recognition, either by an accidental old acquaintance, or worse yet a proved marshal. During the night he tried to consider what would be the outcome of the expedition, and the conclusion was anything but hopeful. Arising from his sleepless rest in the morning he thought over the situation again and finally determined that he would "face the music" without further delay and end the suspense. So at an early hour as he could gain admittance to the white house he entered the mansion, and the hotel and into a back and proceeded to make his venture.

Arriving at the executive mansion he wrote his name on a card and sent it in to the President. In a few minutes the usher returned and announced, in a voice of fearful portend that the President would see him at once. The door swung open, and he found himself in the presence of Andrew Johnson, Colonel Johnson's old foe, relating this incident to a friend years afterwards, said that at the moment his eye fell on the President for the first and only time in his life was a relief to him. "Come to the end of the table nearest the door and placed his hand on it to steady himself. At the other end sat old Andrew, his face worked up to an apparent frenzy of anger, and his eyes fairly emitting sparks of fire. His glance struck through the colonel like electricity, and he began to tremble at his knees. This lasted for a few moments, when Andrew broke out:

"You hear! you infernal traitor, do you know where you stand? Do you dare come here to the capital that you have tried to destroy? Why, you treacherous rebel! D— you, I may as well tell you, you are here to hang you to a lamp post." The colonel stammered out that he had come to the President to plead for your life, and the President said: "Why, your life is forfeited a thousand times." Then followed a series of expressions of a most sulphurous nature, and which had such an effect on the colonel that he had to hold on to the table with both hands to keep from sinking to the floor. Next came a pause of some duration, during which the President glared upon him with bloodshot eyes and a homicidal sneer. Finally he broke out again: "You miserable traitor! rebel! assassin of your country! you deserve to be strung up without mercy, and I'll very soon set you up for a hanging. Reaching out he seized a pen and paper, and with an implacable look on his face dashed off a few lines; to which he affixed his signature, and which he handed to the colonel, saying: "There, take that, and make the most of it," and turned away.

Colonel Johnson said he had just presence of mind enough to reach out and take the paper, but he was so confused and blinded by his emotions that it was a minute before he could make out the words on the page. It was an unconditional pardon! The poor colonel said the revulsion in his feelings was so great that he was absolutely beside himself for a short time, and before he could collect his thoughts sufficiently to comprehend what had taken place, old Andrew's sudden came to behind him, hit him a sounding slap on the back, and roared out in his loudest voice: "B— b, old fellow, how are you?" and seizing him by the hand he shook it warmly, accompanied by many expressions of good feeling.

Colonel Johnson remarked that he had been in many a hot place in his life, and in plenty of situations of great danger, but never in so hot a skirmish as that which he had just passed through. "I tell you," said the colonel, "Andrew Johnson was one of the bravest men that ever lived."

Among 37,000,000 Japanese there are not more than 10,000 paupers. Rich men are few and far between, that is, as we estimate rich men, but a man with an income of \$1,000 a year is regarded as very wealthy. A farmer who has \$100 laid by is ranked foremost among the capitalists of his district.

Some one has declared himself worse than a scoundrel, and the comparison is a true one. Every man who has a dollar in his pocket, and who is not a scoundrel, is a scoundrel.

VANDERBILT'S WEALTH.

The Enormous Accumulation of the Chief Millionaire of the Day.

His fortune was at one time placed at as high as \$200,000,000, but a good judge lately said that he thought \$150,000,000 was now nearer the mark. He is the richest man in the world. None of the Rothschilds ever had anything like his wealth. The banking business of that famous house still, of course, goes on in London, Paris and Vienna, but it is now in the hands of young men of the Rothschild family, and its wealth has been distributed among quite a number of its members by will, as one by one the older men of the family died. The combined capital of that family is now about \$200,000,000, and some writers have declared that Mr. Vanderbilt's fortune exceeded that of the Rothschilds put together, but this is an exaggeration. It would not be at all surprising if Mr. Vanderbilt's wealth should, before he departs this life, fully justify such a statement. It is not so much as is generally supposed enough to know that the wealth of the Vanderbilts is not only far richer than any single member of the Rothschild family, but as already stated, the wealth of the Vanderbilts in the world. None of the traders of antiquity of which we have any record, none of the present financial princes of Europe, England, Austria, or Russia, or of the world of haute finance anywhere, can really compare with him in point of personal possessions. Old John Jacob Astor was worth \$20,000,000 when he was forty years ago, the Vanderbilt of his day, but even after making due allowances for the greater purchasing power of money in those times he came out far ahead. His enormous accumulation of the chief millionaire of today.

His wealth is largely in government bonds and railroad securities. He takes an inventory of his wealth once a year. In January 1883, he told a friend that he was worth \$184,000,000, and added: "I am the richest man in the world. In England the duke of Westminster is said to be worth \$200,000,000, but it is mostly in land and houses. It does not pay him 2 per cent." This was an unusual outburst of boastfulness on his part. A year ago he had \$54,000 in government 4 per cent. bonds, but the amount was afterwards reduced to \$38,000,000 partly for the purpose of aiding his sons who lost \$10,000,000 by Wall street speculations. Later on, however, he purchased about \$10,000,000 more of the 4 per cent. in the government bonds that pay 3 1/2 per cent. His government bonds are worth, as near as can be stated, \$70,000,000. He owned a year ago 240,000 shares of Michigan Central Stock, 300,000 shares of Chicago and Northwestern, 300,000 shares of Lake Shore, 80,000 shares in the Chicago and Rock Is. and 200,000 shares in the Delaware and Lackawanna, besides some 20,000 shares in other railroads, so that in all he held, approximately \$10,000,000 shares of railroad stock. A large part of these railroads are still owned. He is reported to have sold considerable Lake Shore stock.

He owns \$22,000,000 worth of railroad bonds, it is said besides \$2,372,000 of state and city bonds, and has \$2,000,000 in various manufacturing stocks and mortgages. He valued his house on Fifth avenue at \$3,000,000, the art gallery being worth with its contents, \$1,000,000. He sold \$1,000,000 of his art gallery a year ago. His ordinary expenses in a year he has said were \$200,000, but his bill given in 1883, cost him \$40,000 extra. Mrs. Vanderbilt's diamonds are valued at \$150,000. He wears none himself. A Wall street statistician, in referring to Mr. Vanderbilt's wealth said: "From his government bonds he draws \$372,000 a year, from his railroad stocks and bonds, \$7,894,000; from miscellaneous securities, \$576,695; total, in round numbers, 10,350,000 a year. His earnings are thus \$28,000 a day, \$1,200 an hour, and \$43.75 a minute."

This was a year ago, when his wealth was reckoned at \$200,000,000. The value of his securities has decreased since, through the hard times. The depression in trade has not improbably reduced his wealth nearly \$50,000,000, but his fortune and his income are still almost fabulous.

The boldness of Samuel Davies will be illustrated by a single anecdote. When president of Princeton college, he visited in England for the purpose of obtaining donations for the institution. The king (George II) had a curiosity to hear a preacher from the wilds of America. He accordingly attended, and was so much struck with his commanding eloquence, that he expressed his astonishment loud enough to be heard half way over the house, in such terms as: "He is a wonderful man. 'Why, he beats my bishop' etc. Davies, observing that the king was attracting more attention than himself, paused, and, looking his majesty full in the face, gave him, in an emphatic tone, the following beautiful reproach: "When the lion roareth, let the beasts of the forest tremble; and when the Lord speaketh, let the kings of the earth keep silence." The king instantly started back in his seat, like a schoolboy who had been rapped on the head by his master, and remained quiet during the remainder of the sermon. The next day he sent for him, and gave him fifty guineas for the institution over which he presided, observed at the same time to his courtiers: "He is an honest man—an honest man." Not one of his sycophants could have dared to give him such a rebuke.

Where the Money Goes. A statistician has figured out the expenditures for various purposes in the United States approximately as follows: \$1,000,000,000 for salaries, home and foreign, \$5,550,000; bread, \$505,000,000; meat, \$203,000,000; iron and steel, \$200,000,000; woolen goods, \$287,000,000; saved silver, \$333,000,000; cotton goods, \$100,000,000; boots and shoes, \$196,000,000; sugar and molasses, \$155,000,000; educational purposes, \$85,000,000. According to these figures, drink costs more than bread and meat, and but little less than food and raiment.

Gods, to make a good appearance, should have shaped looking face. The fitting shoes, constructed on scientific principles cover the feet, and at the same time, develop all the points of the feet. For those who wish, and for those who need, send for our new book, and you will find it a most valuable one.

My first order for Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy was for one dozen. The remedy is sold in bottles of 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 144, 168, 192, 216, 240, 264, 288, 312, 336, 360, 384, 408, 432, 456, 480, 504, 528, 552, 576, 600, 624, 648, 672, 696, 720, 744, 768, 792, 816, 840, 864, 888, 912, 936, 960, 984, 1008, 1032, 1056, 1080, 1104, 1128, 1152, 1176, 1200.

What Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy Will Do for General Phlegm. A few months ago my daughter had been suffering with some blood impurity which resulted in her being very weak, and she was so much debilitated and general bad health that I had to stop her from school in consequence. She was reduced in flesh, and her general health was so low that I was obliged to send her to the country. After trying various treatments without success, I was obliged to send her to the country. I tried the remedy, and she was cured. I am now a healthy girl, and she is now a healthy girl.

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How Circus Boys are Trained.

Letter in London Fall Mail Budget.

I can corroborate from an indelible recollection what Mr. Whittingham says about the barbarous cruelty by which circus boys are taught to perform their tricks for the amusement of the public. I once went to a well known circus in daytime—it is a far better known circus than Ginnette's, but I shall not name it, if I do not wish to be obliged to prove my words by a shirt and a pair of trousers, and he had to make a certain number of somersaults, five or six, without stopping, from one line drawn in the dust to another. In order to come back to his starting line he had to pass every two or three minutes, giddy and panting, between the cushioned ring and a gentleman, one of the proprietors of the circus, who held his hand a long, heavy cutting whip, and in case of disobedience might use to subdue a cub-jumper. If the little beggar performed the prescribed number of somersaults Mr. Merryman let him pass with a smile and one only one—long, playful cut across the shoulders, a facetiousness which always elicited a howl from the victim and a grin from the groom. But if he failed in one of his somersaults, as often happened, the little arched weak to support the body in the reverse position, the cruellest jockey that ever sat down to finish by a neck was an angel compared to Mr. Merryman. The long, cutting whip trampled, with an indescribably horrible sound from the apex of that child's neck to the calves of his legs, and the filthy cotton shirt and ragged breeches were little or no protection. I was only a boy then, and could do nothing but go away sick. From that day to this I have never been able to go to a circus, though I hoped, until I read Mr. Whittingham's letter, that the system had disappeared along with a great many other barbarities. Now, I never shall go into a circus again, for whenever the young gentlemen in pink tights and spangly shoes appear, smiling, his sallow cheeks smeared with rouge, somehow or other a horrible vision of a wailed back would come before my eyes, and the wail that terrible whip would sound in my ears.

"Bough on Cough" Troches, 15c. Liquid 25c.

Men Think they know all about Mustang Liment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

Well's Health Renewer for dyspepsia, debility.

Positive Cure for Phlegm. To the people of this country we would say we have been given the agency of Dr. Marshall's Italian Phlegm—emphatically guaranteed to cure all coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, or itching phlegm. Price 5c. No cure, no pay. Prepared by J. B. Watson, Boston, June 7/84.

STOP THAT COUGH. By using Dr. Frasier's Throat and Lung Balsam—the only cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness and sore throat, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, you will find relief. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and no family will ever be without it after once they have tried it. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and no family will ever be without it after once they have tried it.

A WILLING "GOD BLESS YOU!" An Extraordinary Case of Cure by the Mrs. Joe Person Remedy. The following letter, dated January 14, 1885, has just been received, and shows the case of a person who is interested in the subject. Names and dates are withheld for obvious reasons: "Mrs. JOE PERSON: "On the 29th of last May a boy child well developed in every respect was born in this city, but the 'King of Errors' began to chafe about its little heart, and notwithstanding its plump and vigorous constitution the poison in the blood soon began to manifest itself in what the medical men term 'Eczema,' 'Pupura,' or 'Hereditary Taint.' Some old 'mothers' concluded the child had the peltus through the skin, and the disease it was certainly a stubborn master for the doctors.

The mother took the little sufferer to the country, hoping that the pure air might be beneficial, and Dr. J. B. Watson, of Lomberton, was called to treat the case. He pronounced it Eczema, 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 removed to the city, and immediately Dr. ——— was called in, hoping that the pure air might be beneficial, and Dr. J. B. Watson, of Lomberton, was called to treat the case. He pronounced it Eczema, 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.

"All means of procuring any more help or medicine had failed, and in his hour of deepest despair the poor mother went and asked her druggist for the remedy, and was relieved, because she did not know the remedy to pay for. She received her wedding ring and raised \$1.50 to pay for the medicine.

"When she gave the child the first dose, three weeks ago today, the little fellow was a mass of sores from the head to the feet, and at seven months old had never borne his weight on his feet. Today by the help of feet and a faithful servant, the mother was weeping at the necessity of drying up her breast, he took hold and nursed as strong and vigorous as ever. The adulteration of Mrs. Person's still kept up to effect a complete cure.

"Believing in the efficacy of the remedy for him, and gave him fifty guineas for the institution over which he presided, observed at the same time to his courtiers: 'He is an honest man—an honest man.' Not one of his sycophants could have dared to give him such a rebuke.

A Blessing to Humanity. ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., Feb. 28, 1885. My first order for Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy was for one dozen. The remedy is sold in bottles of 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 144, 168, 192, 216, 240, 264, 288, 312, 336, 360, 384, 408, 432, 456, 480, 504, 528, 552, 576, 600, 624, 648, 672, 696, 720, 744, 768, 792, 816, 840, 864, 888, 912, 936, 960, 984, 1008, 1032, 1056, 1080, 1104, 1128, 1152, 1176, 1200.

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WHITE GOODS!

Wittkowsky & Baruch's

Will be the place to go for WHITE GOODS this week. They have an immense stock, the largest they have ever shown, and comprising the

GREATEST BARGAINS

That have ever been offered in this section, in Cambrics, Swiss Checks, Nainsooks, Indie Mulls, Indie Tissues, Jacquets, Checked, Striped and Plain Fabrics, Dotted Swiss, Tarleton, India Linon, Tyre Cloth, Linen d' Indes, Imperial Mulla, Victoria and Eugenia Lawns, Printed Mahdis, Printed Lawns, Printed Linen Lawns, Sylphide Cloths, Scotch Lawns in fast colors, all of which are marked at prices that can't be competed with.

OUR SANTA MARIA GLOVE

Is fast becoming the most popular Glove ever introduced in this city. They are the most perfect fitting Glove a lady can have, and extremely cheap, only \$1.25, worth \$1.75 a pair.

Another Big Drive in H-O-S-I-E-R-Y.

150 Dozen Misses' Fancy Hosiery at 10c. per pair worth 20. Our Carpet sale will continue this week only. Bargains in every department.

WITKOWSKY & BARUCH

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

How the Boys Like It!

All the boys are craned with the favorable news of getting presented with a Ball and Hat which they buy from

W. KAUFMAN & CO.

THE LEADING CLOTHIERS.

Men & Youths' Spring Clothing,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Soft and Stiff Hats

A Great Bargain

W. KAUFMAN & CO. CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER.

TEAS. TEAS.

SEED POTATOES, VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FRED C. MUNZLER

LACIER BEER DEALER AND BOTTLER, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Represents two of the largest LAGER BEER Breweries in the United States.

The Bergner & Engel Brewing Co., of Philadelphia, and the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., of New York.

THE LARGEST LAGER BEER BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

One of the Medicines That Has

CHARLOTTE, N. C.