News! News!

SPECIAL SA

50 PIECES

Torchon Edgings & Insertings

FROM 5 TO 750. PER YARD.

White India Lawns, 10, 121, 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 Opera 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,

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER

With the Most Complete Assortment

FOR THE

Spring and Summer Trade.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FOOTWEAR.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

OLD STAND

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

ORIENTAL, & EGYPTIAN, TORCHON. ITALIAN AND

are extra wide and for durability and wear cannot

A BARGAIN IN

With Tinted Grounds, only 614c. These goods are equal to anything sold heretofore at 81/sc.

Call in on Monday, April

AND EVERY DAY DURING THE WEEK.

And See What a Splendid Stock of

SPRING GOODS!

SPRING GOODS! --- WE HAVE TO OFFER YOU.--

Our Parasols are very handsome and good value. Our Ladles' and Misses' Hoslery Stock is first-rate and very cheap. We have a large stock of Ladles Cuffs and Collars; also a beautiful line of Lace Collars all styles and prices. Our stock of Summer Silks is larger than usual and we believe the best value in town. We are offering a line of Black Silks at prices far below any to be found in this market. Ask to see our stock of Brack Goods, we have an elegant stock; also Colored Dress Goods, all kinds and shades, at prices that cannot fall to please. Our stock of Wulte Goods and Embroideries is the first in the State. We keep the finest stock of Kid Gieves in the market. Ask for Corsets, Shirtings and Sheetings, Margalia Quilts, Table Linea and Table Napkins, also Linea Towels, and Crash Ginghams, Seersuckers, etc., etc.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

E. M. ANDREWS

Largest Stock of Furniture in the State.



COFFINE CASKETS and BURNAL SUITS, Orders by telegraph attended to day or night

E. M. ANDREWS.

The Charlotte Observer.

Subscription to the Observer.

No Deviation From These Rules Subscriptions always payable in advance, not

WHY ENGLAND RESITATES. It is evident that England does not want to go to war with Russia, and will not if there be any possibility of avoiding without glaring dishonor, When the situation is considered and the vital interests she has at stake it is not a matter of surprise that she should ponder seriously before she locked horns with as dangerous and powerful antagonist as Russia. The England of today is not the England

of half a century ago. Today the people of England exercise an influence and a power that half a century ago they would not have dreamed of. The people have become restive under class rule, have been demanding and gradually acquiring more recog-nition and more voice in the government of the country, but there still remains the great cause of unrest in the land question which furnishes subject for popular agitation. It is antagonism between the people and the titled aristocracy who though comparatively few in number own and control the lands, which under the laws of entail continue undivided in great estates, and prevails in Scotland and Ireland, the latter being in a semi-rebellious state, and ripe for revolution if reasonable hope for success presented itself. With such a state of affairs at home, with determined leaders ready to take every advantage of .circumstances to demand what is not cheerfully granted, entering upon a foreign war that may tax all her resources and call for all her strength is no trifling matter. In years past England has found Ireland a good source to draw soldiers from, and some of the best fighting material in it There is but little disposition now among the young men of Ireland to seek service in the British

army, and not a great deal among the masses of the English people. And then England has Egypt on her hands as a great hig elephant with which she does not know just what to do, which she can't afford very well to keep and which she can't very well afford just now to let go, for Bismarck is reaching out quietly but effectively in that direction, and more than all she is not absolutely certain that in the event of trouble everything would run smoothly in her Indian possessions, and that it might not be within the power of the Russian government to prevent trouble there that would prove a very serious business for England. She has to reach India through the Suez Canal which might be closed to her ships, while Russia from the positions she has already secured on the borders of India, and from her ability to move forces by land could act rapidly, effectually and without any of these embarrassments. Russia may not be fully prepared for such a contest, but she is quite as well prepared for it as England, and has not near as much at stake in the event of failure.

Gen. Kouropatkin, who will proba bly command the Russian troops at the Gates of Herat, is the only soldier in the Czar's army whose name does not end in "off" or "eff," (son); but he is a gallant general, nevertheless. He was with the late General Skobeleff in most of that famous commander's campaign, and in the celebrated battle of Geok-Tepe lead the Turkistan contingent Kouropatkin thinks Russia ought to have India -some day-and will fight with that

Colonel McClure telegraphs from Washington to his paper, the Philadelphia Times, that a Cabinet officer told him that there were not recom mendations or names on file in the departments for half the offices now vacant. What has become of the legions of hungry Democrats the organs have been telling us about?

Some of the newspapers are poking fun at Gen. Grant's doctors. And yet, if it hadn't been for these doctors, those newspapers might have found use for the obituaries they had prepared in anticipation of Grant's

Joe Pulitzer, of the New York World, not only runs the best paper in that city, but has a wife who is said to be one of the handsomest and most queenly women in that metrop-

The Richmond Dispatch states that Mr. Keiley, minister to Rome, has not declined the mission, as announced in a Washington telegram,

A New York paper says there are eight thousand children in that city for whom there is no room in the public schools.

Dr. Talmage approves mild reels and romps, but condemns polkas and waltses.

pressions of his distance for Sherman. He seized his pengil with a grim shutting of his mouth as he said. "This is too mild for Sherman, I said more than that." Whereupon he wrote in himself in a bold, vigorous had the expressions he had originally used. for whom there is no room in the

versary of Gen. Grant's birthday.

Marshal's Fees.

The following letter from U. S. Marshal Settle, of the Western district of this State, we clip from the Asheville Citizen, as a matter of interest to those having bussiness with that office of the character referred

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 16, 1885. J. E. Reed, Esq., Clerk U. S. Courts: Dear Sir: All process on behalf of any party other than the United States when sent to this office for service should be accompanied by a deposit. My deputies will have no authority to execute any process, ex-cepting, only, process issued by United States Commissioners) unless the same be first sent to this office. This will be an imperative rule as it is necessary to ensure the prompt and efficient transaction of business.

In cases requiring immediate action, upon receipt of a telegram from you stating the nature and urgency

of the case, and stating further that an ample deposit for my fees and expenses (naming the amount) has been placed in your hands, I will designate by wire a deputy to attend to the matter. Will you do me the favor to make the foregoing known to the gentlemen of the bar.

gentlemen of the Very respectfully, (Signed) D. SETTLE, U. S. Marshal

Sapreme Court Decisions.

1. A'description of land in a deed in these words: "All my interest in a piece of land adjoining the lands of J. J. Jerdan and Joseph Keen and others," is too vague to admit of extrinsic evidence to "fit the description to the thing," and is void for want of certainty.

2. Where the conveyance contains

2. Where the conveyance contains specifications or localities by which the land may be located, the number of acres constitutes no part of the description; but in doubtful cases may have weight as a circumstance and in some cases, in the absence of other definite description, may have

controlling effect.

3. A seal to a deed, although not on the line with the signature of the vendor, if it purports to be his seal and is referred to as his seal is valid and will be held to be the act of the

Hill vs. Nicholson.

1. A sale of land for taxes will not pass the title unless the notice of the evy and sale has been first served

upon the "delinquent" as directed by
the revenue law,
2 By "delinquent" is meant the
legal owner of the land proposed to
be sold; a mortgagee is such an owner and entitled to have such notice that country furnishing about twen- 3. The act incorporating the town 199) requires the method of preced-ure, in levying up and selling real estate for municipal, taxes to con-form to that of the general revenue law in force at the time of the levy Harris vs. Shaffer.

1. Where a reference is made a the instance of the plaintiff and with-out objection by the defendant, it is a reference by consent.

2. It is doubtful whether the court has power to allow parties to agree

that a trial by jury may be had on exceptions to a referee's report, when the reference is by consent. 3 Where an order of reference contained the provision that either par-

tions are filed. Sustor vs. Brittle Where an appellant allowed the erm of the supreme court to which his appeal should have been taken to

pass without either causing his appeal to be docketed in the supreme court or obtaining a certiorari in lieu of an appeal; *Held*, that he was not entitled to a certiorari at the next Fortescue vs. Makely.

1. Where the only evidence to show an agency was that some money belonging to the alleged principal had been paid the party sought to be proved an agent, and the alleged agent had done sundry acts of kindness for the alleged principal; Heldness for the alleged principal; Heldness for the alleged principal; Heldness to create an agency.

2. Evidence which only gives rise to conjecture is calculated to be wilder and mislead a jury, rather than to lead them to a just conclusion.

3. Facts to be given in evidence to prove any particular matter should. prove any particular matter should in their bearing upon each other, tend to prove the matter to be established land shoud point to it with such a de

gree of certainty as will prove it to a material fact to the jury upon which there is no evidence. Green vs. Dawson.

Where no statement of the casaccompanies the record, the judg ment will be affirmed, unless upon looking into the record it is found that there is a want of jurisdiction or it is apparent from the whole case that the plaintiff is entitled to no

Not Altogether Mild-mannered.

A great deal is being published about Gen. Grant now which is ab surdly untrue. He is represented by nearly every one as a very mild-mannered man, incapable of harbor ng animosities or hard feelings. This is the reverse of his disposition. He may have softened some during the past few years, but all through the lays of his power he was particularly noticeable for the extreme vigor of his dislikes, as well as for the strength of his likes. He was never hypocritical, however. He could never toler ate abovt him a person who was not agreeable to him. His rudeness to people he did not like made him a great many enemies. When he was President he would not permit the see your own name here; did it ever epresentative of an unfriendly news The amount of interest involved in the Virginia coupon cases, recently decided by the Supreme court of the decided by the Supreme court of United States, is said to be about \$1,- phatic in denouncing John Sherman. for revision. I had toned down some of his expressions regarding Sher-man, thinking that in the heat of private conversation he had said more than he would like to have made public. When he came to read over the interview in the manuscript he noticed the modification of his ex pressions of his dislike for Sherman.

Cotton Growing in Mexico. A communication to the New York

Financial Chronicle calls public atgrowing in Mexico. The communication is from the pen of Mr. S. Gould, of New Orleans, who has given the subject considerable study. He shows that cotton is in its native soil when it grows in Mexico. The natives that Cortez encountered were cotton clothing made from cotton grown in Mexico. ing made from cotton grown in Mexico; and the plant has ever since been grown in that country. It thrives on the great plateau about the capital of the great plateau about the capital of the country, and in the Laguna valley, which is annually enriched by mud laden floods, it becomes a small tree, living years and producing bolls while it lives. The annual plant grows in some parts of the country twelve feet high, and stalks, says Mr. Gould, have been found that had as high as 1,000 bolls. And yet the average annual yield at present is only 37,000 bales of 350 pounds each. The crop does not supply the home demand, although labor is abundant at twenty five to fifty cents a day. demand, although labor is abundant at twenty five to fifty cents a day. Mr Gould says the reason why the crop has not been largely increased is—worms. The Mexican grower does not know how to fight the worms, or if he does, he is too indolent to apply his knowledge. No fires are lighted at night to destroy moths, and no poison is applied to keep down an invasion of the moth's destructive progeny, and the result is a clean sweep of the cotton fields, except in a few favored localities, and this occurs so often that farmers become discouraged, and soon turn their at-

discouraged, and soon turn their attention to other crops.

Mr. Gould thinks the people of Mexico have plenty of good cotton land on which to raise not only enough of the crop for home con sumption but a large surplus for expertation. They have, in the opinion of all who have studied the subject, only to employ the care and skill that we are familiar with, to obtain large results and make their course large results, and make their country a rival of Brazil and Egypt and India, and possibly of the United States. We reproduce these facts and statements for the edification of

our all cotton planters. The Mexican erep is wholly manufactured in the country. There are 87 mills in the country, containing 217,894 spindles and 8,745 looms; they are valued at \$9,071,775. These mills consume much more cotton than the country produces—about 98,000,000 pounds at a cost of from twenty cents pound up to twenty-five cents. The imited crop of the country brings price equal to American cotton laid down at the Mexican mills Now that the two Republics are con-nected by railroad, and Mexican landowners can readily study our methods, it is believed the crop of Mexico will be increased certainly up to the point of home consumption and it may go far beyond that point.

How it Was Obtained. ichmond Dispatch.

How did it happen that a majority of exactly one on the Supreme bench rendered the decisions of Monday last. Read from the New York Times the following:
"Mr. Matthews, in his concurring opinion (in 1883), held that there was

violation of contract, but that there was no remedy for it, as the State could not be sued, and a suit against an officer of the State was a suit against the State itself."

ty might demand a jury trial upon exceptions of a referce's report, if entitled to a trial by jury at all, it must be demanded when the Jexcepfurther says:
"The dissenting judges take the position held by Mr Matthews two

years ago that there was a contract. that its obligation has been impaired, but that there is no remedy for it. inasmuch as the Federal courts have no jurisdiction in a suit against a State, and a suit against the officer of a State is a suit against the State itself." "Notwithstanding Mr. Matthews

opinion of two years ago, the decision which he delivered yesterday de clares that the suit against a collector of taxes is not a suit against the State, and that he cannot substitute the State in his place or justify his action by its authority for the reason that the law under which he has asumed to act is void."

In what light do these facts present Mr. Stanley Matthews before the public? Of all men, he who, when appointed, was charged with being a tool of Jay Gould's, appointed by Gould's influence, ought to keep his record clear.

Caught in His Own Trag. Instances in which blind partisans

have all of a sudden become very conservative, and filled with no other thoughts than such as pertain strictly to the discharge of the duties of of their office, have been not at all unfrequent since the 4th of March. Tactics of this character do not, how ever, promise success, much to the satisfaction of those who had the manliness to stand up to their political and official record and take the cal and official record and take the consequences. A notable example which met with a fitting reward occurred the other day. The new chief of one of the most important bureaus under the government was not less surp/ised than disgusted to be waited upon by the assistant chief before he had fairly got warm in his seat, who, with a smile that was "childlike and bland," informed the commissioner that as he might desire to make some changes in the office and appoint some of his friends, he had prepared a list of persons to be removed, which he handed him. The list included a large number of prominent officials, some seven heads of divisions, many of the principal clerks and quite a number of ladies, making a very long

The commissioner took the list and, looking over it, said: "I don't occur to you that your resignation

said the commissioner. "Suppose you think of it today and let me Later in the day the suggested re-

signation was presented and very promptly accepted. The black list handed in by the baffled and mortified assistant has got yet been acted upon.

Frailty, Thy Name is Woman." And pity 'tis, 'tis true."

immaculate shirt bosom. The Senator, although a brilliant wit and conversationalist, therefore a great favorite in society, is one of those eccentric public men who make a point of going out in the evenings attired in their everyday clothes, and with him the attire is quite ordinary at that. He was about to enter, when the warder of the fortress, who had taken him in from head to foot with one quick glance, barred his way, and in a very contemptuous tone, said: quick glance, barred his way, and in a very contemptuous tone, said:
"Mr. — is engaged dis ebening and can't see nobody, sah." Anxious to join the revelry, the sounds of which came from within, the Senator undertook to explain, but the waiter declined to listen, and repeating that "Mr. — was not at home to 'miscuous callers," closed the door with a vigorous push. The waiter deemed the incident of so little consequence that he said nothing about it, and the story only came out by the host meeting the Senator a day or two afterwards and taking him to task for his discourtesy in not coming after accepting the invitation.

While malaria belongs chiefly to low lying districts, it may, under fa-vorable conditions, exist at great elevorable conditions, exist at great elevations. On the Tuscan Apennines it is found at a height of 1,100 feet above sea level; on the Pyrenees and Mexican Cordilleras, 5,000 feet; on the Himalayas, 6,400 feet; on the island of Ceylon, 6,500 feet, and on the Andes, 11,000 feet. Under ordinary circumstances, bowever, a cordinary circumstances, bowever, a cordinary circumstances. nary circumstances, however, a cer-tain moderate altitude affords immunity from malaria. The elevation of entire security is not positively known, but it has been approximated as follows: In Italy, 400 to 500 feet; in California, 1,000 feet; in the Appalachian chain of the United States, 3,000 feet; in the West Indica 1,000 feet. 3,000 feet; in the West Indies, 1,400 to 1,800 feet; in India, \$000 feet. In any of these regions malaria may drift up ravines to an indefinite

Men Think

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

Positive Cure for Piles. To the people of this county we would say we have been given the agency of Dr. Marchisi's Italian Pile Ointment—emphatically guaranteed to cure or money refunded—internal, external, blind, bleed ng or itching piles. Price 50c. a box, No cure, no pay. For sale by L. B. Wriston, druggist.

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 60 cents a bottle. Sold by T. C. Smith & Co.

A WILLING "GOD BLESS YOU!"

An Extraordinary Case of Cure by the Mrs Joe Person Remust been received, and will be shown to any per-on who is interested in the subject. Names and

ates are withheld for obvious reasons:

MRS. JOE PERSON: well developed in every respect was born in this city, but the "King of Terrors" began to chisel bout its little heart, and notwithstan clump and vigorous constitution the poison in the blood soon began to manifest itself in what the medical 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

try, hoping that the pure fresh air might be benecial, and Dr. -, of Lumberton, was called t 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 sub octed 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 pre-scribed accordingly, feeding up the disease on iron and other minerals until the babe's mouth be-came so sore that for two weeks it did not nurse, friend suggested as a last hope and resort 'MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY.'

"All means of procuring any more help or medi-cine had falled, and in this hour of deepest de-spair the poor mother went and asked her drug-gist to let her have one bottle and one package of the Remedy, and was refused, because she did not have the money to pay for it. She pawned her wedding ring and raised \$1.50 to pay for the medi-ate.

wedding ring and raised \$1.50 to pay for the medicine.
"When she gave the child the first dose, three weeks ago to-day, the little fellow was a mass of scalp sores from the hips to the knees, and at seven months old had never borne his weight on his feet. To-day, by the help of God and a faithful administration of the Remedy the child is well and strong in the legs, and last Sabbath morning while the mother was weeping at the necessity of drying up her breast, he took hold and nursed as strong and vigorous as ever. The administration of the Remedy is still kep up to effect a complete cure.
"Believing in its efficacy if have prevailed upon Mrs.— to take it for inflammatory Rheomatism."

Mrs. JOB PERSON'S REMEDY

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 demand increased until I had to order 12 dozen bottles. My sales are daily increasing, and the results are very satisfactory from all who have used it Mr. M. C. Strickland, of Nash county, had been a sufferer for many years with muscular riseumatism, he is now on his fifth bottle, and great has been its improvement. His crutches and stick are thrown saide, and he exclaims. "I am a new man," His certificate will soon appear. Yours respectfully,

A. W. ARRINGTON.

See What Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy Will do for General Bebliity.

ROCKY MOTHT, N. C., March 2, 1981

He Didn't Wear Good Clothes.

A few nights since an amusing incident occurred in which an eminent Senator was the sufferer. In response to an invitation to an entertainment, which included only the most distinguished, he appeared at the door of the mansion of the host and pulled the bell. The door was promptly opened by the sable attendant, who was radiant in full evening dress and immaculate shirt bosom. The Senator, although a brilliant wit and continued to the sable attendant of the sable attendant, who was radiant in full evening dress and immaculate shirt bosom. The Senator, although a brilliant wit and con-

Regular 10c. Goods.

For To-day Only.

5 Cents Per Vari

W. KAUFMAN & CO.

Men & Youths' Spring Clothin

A Great Barga

W.KAUFMAN&CO CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER.

SEED POTATOES.

Best New Orienns Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Pat ent Flour, Bran, Hay and Corn, at bettem prices

JOHN CALDER,

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

B. S. MYERS. Broker and Commission Merchant

FRED C. MUNZLER

CHARLOTTE, N. C. presents two of the largest LAS

THE LARGEST LAGES &

eharloppe, n. c.