Daily Charlotte Observer.

VOLUME XXXIII. CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY APRIL 24, 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

News! News!

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FROM 5 TO 75c. PER YARD.

—:o:—

White India Lawns, 10, 12½, 15, 25 and 35 cents.
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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.
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Parasols for everybody.
Come and see our stock, we have good goods and at low prices. Truly,

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER.

SMITH BUILDING.

WHITE GOODS

—o—o—

Be sure to examine my stock before buying, as you can be suited both in price and style. Also

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

ORIENTAL,
EGYPTIAN,
TORCHON,
ITALIAN AND
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LACES!

Ask to see the COLORED BATISTE GOODS, they are extra wide and for durability and wear cannot be bettered.

A BARGAIN IN

COLORED LAWNS,

With Tinted Grounds, only 6¼c. These goods are equal to anything sold heretofore at 8⅓c.

Warner's Corsets and Seigle's Dollar Shirt are the best.

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We are Still at Our

OLD STAND

With the Most Complete Assortment

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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.

Pegram & Co.

TRYON STREET.

Call in on Monday, April 13th,

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 Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery Stock is first-rate and very cheap. We have a large stock of Ladies 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 Black Goods, we have an elegant stock; also Colored Dress Goods, all kinds and shades, at prices that cannot fail to please. Our stock of White Goods and Embroideries is the first in the State. We keep the finest stock of Kid Gloves in the market. Ask for Corsets, Shirtings and Sheetings, Marsalla Quilts, Table Linen and Table Napkins, also Linen Towels, and Crash Ginghams, Seersuckers, etc., etc.

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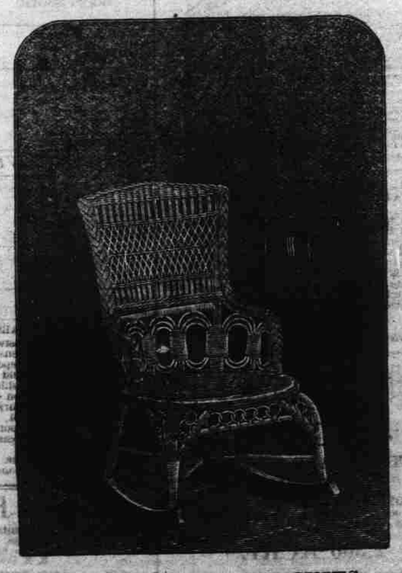
Largest Stock of Furniture in the State.

SEND FOR PRICES.

E. M. ANDREWS' Whitney Baby Carriages. Best there is made



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Orders by telegraph attended to day or night

E. M. ANDREWS.

The Charlotte Observer.

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WHO WILL PROFIT BY IT?

Two of the most powerful nations on earth, England and Russia, stand glaring at each other, with arms in hand and about to engage in a struggle that will cost millions of money, thousands upon thousands of lives, with the great train of evils that necessarily follow in the wake of war. What for and for whose benefit? The cause of the contention is a line somewhere on the borders of Afghanistan. England fears that if Russia secures what she aims at it will give her formidable position at some time in the future to pounce down upon British possessions in India, while Russia claims to have no such motive. It is England's dread, not so much for what has been done as for what may be done. All the talk and negotiating has been brought to a crisis by the bold action of Komaroff in attacking the Afghans who were to a certain extent under British protection, and are looked upon as allies of England. Here is the beginning, but where will the end be, and when it comes who will be the gainer by it? When the bugle blows the summons to war who will do the fighting? The members of the royal households, the titled aristocrary, the men of wealth who govern those countries and have it in their power to say whether peace or war shall be the outcome? No. If they go in they go as commanders to reap the honors and the glory that may come. It is from the toiling masses the armies will be composed, that will be hurled against each other on land and on sea, whose heads are to be shot off, bodies and limbs mangled when ignited powder sends the metallic messengers of death. They will be driven like cattle and shot down like dogs, be buried under the soil if there be time to perform this service for the slaughtered, to rot and manure the ground on which they fell, and be forgotten by all save those who miss them at the home fireside, and look in vain for their coming. That's war, which has cursed the world since Cain slew Abel, and will continue to curse it while the devil holds the sway he does among the councils of those who govern the nations of the world.

The world has advanced much in civilization, in intelligence, and the gospel of Christ has been carried into the wilderness among all the peoples of the earth, but with all this the earth is still a battle field where the fighting goes on at different points year after year, and thousands of human beings are sacrificed to gratify the ambition or caprice of rulers, and the spirit of conquest, which is as strong today as it was in the days of Alexander, the great land grabber. The world has yet considerable advance to make before it is fully civilized much less Christianized.

The Ohio Legislature is considering a bill which imposes a State license tax of $2,000 annually on roller skating rinks. Its passage is urged on the ground that something must be done to check the mania of Buckeye girls for eloping with the rink professors.

We publish today from the Charleston News and Courier, an interesting account of the scheme to purchase Confederate bonds, which led to many surmises and speculations at the time, but which until now has never been satisfactorily explained.

Rev. Mr. Burchard, of R. R. R. notoriety has not yet applied for a consulship nor anything of that kind, nor has Rev. Mr. Ball the eminent scandal manufacturer. They both rendered distinguished service to the Democratic party.

An "ex-soldier" writes to the Boston Herald that as late as a month ago he saw skeletons on the field of Seven Pines, supposed to be those of South Carolina soldiers who fell in battle there.

Jefferson Davis has a high opinion of Gen. Grant as a man and a soldier, but not much as a politician and a statesman. When Grant entered the political field he got out of his element.

Northern capitalists are arranging to start a nail mill at Birmingham, Ala., where nails can be made at $1.65 a keg, considerably cheaper than they can be made at Pittsburg.

John Sherman declines to be the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio. The outlook is not encouraging to John.

Morgan, the Blaine man, appointed to the Melbourne consulship is a brother-in-law of Mr. Dawson of the Charleston News & Courier.

If the bill to refund the direct land tax of 1862 becomes a law about $20,000,000 will be returned to the States.

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, of New York, has been declared by a jury of investigation to be of unsound mind.

Mrs. Langtry, the actress, has $140,500 invested in New York city property.

THE TREASURY EMPLOYES.

Obstacles that Secretary Manning Encounters in Disposing of the Superfluous.

Wash. Cor. New York World.

In the treasury, Secretary Manning and Mr. Fairchild are trying to get the business of that department upon the same footing as a great business house in New York. They have great difficulty, however, because nearly every employee of the department has back of him a certain mysterious power called influence. If an employee is moved about, this influence appears almost instantly at the department to make an appeal to have the order repealed. In some of the bureaus his work is more agreeable than in others. In looking through these offices superfluous people, when found, are transferred were there is some work for them to do. Instead of being grateful for not being discharged, they resent sometimes these changes with great bitterness. The other day Judge Durham, the first comptroller, came to the secretary and said to him that there were two lady clerks in his office that he did not want. They were employed there in making letter-press copies of letters. He did not care to have this usage kept up and so he suggested that the services of these two ladies should be dispensed with. Mr. Fairchild, to whom the case was referred, asked for the names of the ladies. He found that one of them was Mrs. Chisholm. He shook his head very earnestly when he heard her name. He asked if she was the widow of the unfortunate Chisholm who was killed by Matthews in Mississippi. The answer was in the affirmative. Mr. Fairchild instantly said: "It will never do to disturb her." To please the first comptroller, however, the two ladies were transferred to another office. They resisted this order and are working very hard at present for reinstatement, although they have the same pay and no harder work where they are assigned.

In many cases the employment of women in the departments amounts to the giving of a pension direct. The majority of the women, however, do their work well. But they cannot be subjected to as close business discipline as the men. Some of the ladies employed in the treasury are very nervous. If they were men they would be discharged on account of the bother they give. There is in the treasury at present a lady who was the daughter of a very prominent former public official. She was educated and brought up with the most luxurious surroundings. Her father failed a few years before he died and she was left penniless. Her friends secured her a place in the treasury. She is so nervous and delicate, however, that she cannot be relied upon for any regular work. The other day she nearly went into a fit of hysterics because she was obliged to sit in a room next to a clerk who was in his shirt sleeves. She went to one of the assistant secretaries and made such a wild complaint upon the subject that it was with the greatest difficulty that he could calm her down. At one time it looked as if she was going to faint away in the midst of her excited protest.

The majority of the women in the government are very quiet, matter-of-fact, and are thorough experts in the lines of business where they are employed. They make good typewriters, shorthand writers and copyists. The most expert counters of money in the treasury are women. As detecters of counterfeit money some of the ladies in the national redemption division have no equals. The presence of fifteen or twenty hystericky women in the department is enough to give the chiefs a prejudice against women clerks as a class. There is no doubt but what the present commission investigating the department is of the opinion that a greater proportion of women is employed than should be.

An Act Relating to the Practice of Medicine in the State.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do Enact:

SECTION 1. That section three thousand one hundred and twenty-two of the Code be amended by striking out the words, "Provided, no person who shall practice in violation of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

SEC. 2. That section three thousand one hundred and thirty-two of the Code be amended by adding at the end of said section the following: And any person who shall begin the practice of medicine or surgery in this State for fee or reward, after the passage of this act, without first having obtained license from said board of examiners, shall not only not be entitled to sue for or recover before any court any medical bill for services rendered in the practice of medicine or surgery, or any of the branches thereof, but also be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned at the discretion of the court for each and every offence: Provided, that this act shall not be construed to apply to women who pursue the avocation of a midwife: And provided further, that this act shall not apply to regularly licensed physicians or surgeons resident in a neighboring State.

SEC. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the general assembly read three times, and ratified this the 23d day of February, A. D. 1885.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Raleigh News and Observer.

1. Mortgage given to secure an annuity, provided, that in case the annuity was not promptly paid the annuitant might sell the mortgaged land, and after paying the overdue installments might either reinvest the money or might estimate the cash value of her annuity at the day of sale and retain the amount of the proceeds. The annuity was in arrears and a suit was brought by a second mortgagee to foreclose. The annuitant elected to take the cash value of her, annuity, but died pending the action to foreclose; *Held*, that her administrator was only entitled to the unpaid arrears of the annuity and interest thereon.

2. The rule that the personal estate must be used in discharging debts secured upon real estate, in order to its exoneration, operates among persons who derive their interest directly from the deceased owners and does not extend to creditors secured by a mortgage. These must first exhaust the appropriated land and look to the personality only for the residue.

"Rough on Itch," cures humors, empties ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, MRS

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

THE SECRET OF THE CONFEDERATE BOND CRAZE.

Mr. Benjamin's Scheme for Dividing the Secret Service Balance Among the Creditors of the Confederacy---Why the Rumor of a Suit Against the United States was Set Afloat.

Cor. Charleston News and Courier.

COLUMBIA, April 20.—The unsolved enigma of this decade has been the motive of inducing the demand in England for certain Confederate bonds. Conjectures have been made numerous, but none pointed to a logical reason for the fact that worthless Confederate obligations, which had for fifteen years filled dusty chests and trunks in Europe and in the South, suddenly commanded from close-mouthed speculators a price equalling several percentum of their par value. Preposterous stories as to the cause of the demand have been circulated, only to leave the public unsatisfied and curious for a solution of the problem. There has been no explanation of the reason for the cessation of the demand, and the ultimate disposition or the bonds purchased and sent to London has not been authoritatively announced. After a vast deal of inquiry and conjecture the matter remains as it began—a tantalizing mystery.

Chance has just afforded me an explanation of the whole business—an explanation which I can announce with confidence, because it is complete and logical and consistent with every phase of the bond speculation, but chiefly because it comes authoritatively from one of the few men in the United States who have been from the first cognszant of the facts and of the meaning of the so-called "craze." He has been closely connected with the bond operations, but now that they have been completed he gives me the facts, with the understanding that his name be withheld from publication. Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederacy from 1862 until its collapse, was the originator of the plan by which a demand was created for the bonds, and to his shrewdness is attributable the complete success of the project.

To begin at the beginning: Several departments of the Confederate Government—such as the ordnance, quartermaster's and medical purveyors—had special funds deposited with European bankers for the purchose of supplies, which could only be obtained in Europe. This was well known, and the members of these departments and their agents were also known, so that when the United States Government succeeded to the assets of the Confederacy the remnants of these funds were surrendered to it by those who held them. There was one fund, however, which escaped surrender because of the mystery enveloping it, and this was the secret service fund of the Confederate department of State. At different times the Confederate Congress, in secret session, voted large sums for secret service, the intention being, of course, to apply this money in foreign countries so as to aid the Confederacy and embarrass its adversary. The fund was used to influence officials of other countries in some degree to aid the State department in its effort to secure recognition for the Confederate States, and occasionally to assist other departments by smoothing the way for purchases which were difficult. The members of the secret service were not known to the public. I have been shown a list of the principal ones, but am not permitted to print it. Several were very prominent men identified with Confederate diplomacy, and bore high characters. Others I had never heard of before. London and Paris were the chief points of secret service activity. There was an agent at Brownsville, Texas, an the Mexican border. The principal deposits of secret service money were in London and Paris banks. The funds were placed to the credit of citizens of Great Britain and France, who were friendly to the South. The understanding with them was that they would assume no responsibility, but would honor drafts to the extent of the money in bank. At the close of the war there were large unexpended balances of secret service money to the credit of these parties. There was one account of nine hundred thousand dollars, which seems to have been overdrawn, as against it was charged two hundred and forty-two thousand pounds sterling. The balances of different deposits at the close of the war were as follows: One of less than three hundred pounds, one of three hundred and nine thousand pounds, one of fifty thousand pounds and one of five hundred pounds. Then there was one of two thousand dollars, one of a hundred thousand dollars, one of four hundred and fifty eight thousand dollars, and a huge one of three million, seven hundred and nineteen thousand dollars. The total balance due the Confederate Government at the time of its fall was about five million and eighty thousand dollars.

The men who had this money deposited in their name were honest. They did not make way with the assets of the dead Confederacy, but they were puzzled to know what to do with them. Mr. Benjamin, as Secretary of State of the Confederacy, knew these agents, and during his residence in England consulted with them as to the disposition of the money. It was agreed that it should be surrendered to the United States. The question was then, how to disburse the money so as best to benefit those entitled to it. It was concluded that the people who had given their means to the Confederacy for its bonds were entitled to these (the Confederacy's) assets.

The aggregate of the funds was ascertained, and a calculation was made as to how far it would go in paying the interest on the bonds, because, of course, it was impracticable to declare a dividend on the principal. Publicity was to be avoided. Secrecy was indispensable. It was decided to pay off the unhonored coupons, beginning with those last due by the Confederacy during its existence. These were the coupons falling due January 1st, 1865. Then the balance was to be applied to the payment of the next coupons falling due. The bonds were advertised for. To cover the real object of the movement it was hinted that the bonds were to be held by speculators, and that suit was to be instituted against the United States for their payment. This amusing idea gained great prevalence. The bonds were readily obtained, and all of the January, 1865, coupons were paid, simply by the purchase of the bonds for the amount of these coupons and their subsequent destruction. The remainder of the fund was absorbed by the partial payment of the coupons next due, in the order of their presentation. Very few of the men who dealt in the bonds knew what was the object of the purchase. The circle managing the scheme was very small. Mr. Benjamin's master mind conceived it and secured its fulfilment. He handled none of the money, and none was paid to his order. Nobody in the secret made money out of it. The purpose was simply to return to the creditors of the dead Confederacy a part of their money.

The whole transaction is now closed, as all the Confederate assets have been disbursed. Confederate bonds are no longer in demand. The public can now understand why bonds lacking certain coupons were worthless and unsalable.

This is a correct solution of one of the most interesting puzzles of the age. If Mr. Benjamin had lived it would not have been given to the public. His death and the completion of the bond transactions frees the giver of the information from the necessity of keeping the secret further.

N. G. GONZALES.

False! False! False!

Four million of false teeth are manufactured in this country in a year. This is a true statement, and it is also true that the decay of natural teeth has greatly increased among people who do not take good care of their stomachs. When your stomach is out of order, and your digestive powers need toning up, try Brown's Iron Bitters. There are some preparations of iron which injure the teeth, but the doctors testify Brown's Iron Bitters is free from the objection.

The Sort of a Lad He Is.

A Reminiscence Told by Himself.

"While in India," says Lord Garmoyle, "I was asleep in my bed one night when I awoke feeling something clammy sticking to my great toe. It was a cobra. Putting my hand beneath the pillow I drew out my revolver, I took aim, fired and shot off the toe with the snake attached to it. The toe was subsequently examined by an experienced surgeon, who discovered that it was impregnated with poison. Had it not, therefore, been for my presence of mind, I should never have seen my native England again."

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 Balm.

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

Daughters, Wives and Mothers

We emphatically guarantee Dr. Marchisi's Catholicon, a Female Remedy, to cure Female Diseases, such as ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacement or bearing down feeling, irregularities, barrenness, change of life, leucorrhœa, besides many weaknesses springing from the above, like headache, bloating, spinal weakness, sleeplessness, nervous debility, palpitation of the heart, &c. For sale by druggists. Prices $1.00 and $1.50 per bottle. Send to Dr. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N. Y., for pamphlet, free. For sale by I. R. Wriston, druggist. jun 4 eodly

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 cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. MAN, Station D, New York. oct18deodawly.

"Rough on Pain Porosed Plaster, 15c. Liquid 20c

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 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 medical men term 'Eczema,' 'Pupura,' or 'Hereditary Taint.' Some old 'mothers concluded the child had the 'yellow thrash.' Yet whatever the disease it was certainly a stubborn master for the doctors.

The mother took the little sufferer to the country, hoping that the pure fresh air might be beneficial, and Dr. ——, of Lumberton, 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 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

'MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY.'

"All means of procuring any more help or medicine had failed, and in this hour of deepest despair the poor mother went and asked her druggist 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 medicine.

"When she gave the child the first dose, three weeks ago to-day, the little fellow was a mass of scaly 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 I have prevailed upon Mrs.—— to take it for Inflammatory Rheumatism."

MRS. JOE 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 rheumatism, he is now on his fifth bottle, and great has been his improvement. His crutches and stick are thrown aside, 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 Debility.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., March 2, 1885.

A few months ago my daughter had been suffering with some blood impurity which resulted in boils and risings on her body; they occasioned such debility and general bad health that I had to stop her from school in consequence. She was reduced in flesh, and her general health was giving away. After trying various treatments without effect, I concluded to use Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy. It acted like a charm, her general health is excellent, she is cured of the risings, has resumed her studies, and in every way is in better health than she ever was in her life. As a tonic for general debility it has no equal. I am, very truly,

B. B. ARRINGTON.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Any one wishing to buy a desirable 7 room dwelling within five minutes walk of the public square, in Charlotte—cheap—can find such an investment by applying to

R. S. COCHRANE,
Manager Charlotte Real Estate Agency.
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THUNDER AND LIGHTNING

For To-day Only.

ONE CASE 4-4 BLEACHED COTTON,

Regular 10c. Goods,

For 5 Cents Per Yard,

—AT—

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH'S

---How the Boys Like It!---

All the boys are crazed with the favorable news of getting presented with a Ball and Bat with every Suit and Hat which they buy from

W. KAUFMAN & CO.,

THE LEADING CLOTHIERS.

Don't miss this opportunity, boys, and get your mother to buy you a new Spring Suit, so you will be provided for the season's sport. Our counters and shelves are laden with the latest styles and designs of

Men AND Youths' Spring Clothing,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Soft and Stiff Hats

Of the finest and best makes. We offer this week a lot of odd and end suits, of light and dark colors, at the uniform price of $6.50, worth double the money.

A Great Bargain

In CHILDREN'S BLACK HATS, at 25c. apiece, at one-half less than other dealers' prices.

W. KAUFMAN & CO

CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER.

SWEET GUM & MULLEIN

The Mullein Stalk of the old fields contains a mucilinous, healing and flesh-producing principle. The Sweet Gum of the southern swamps possesses a stimulating expectorant, which loosens the phlegm and cuts the false membrane that forms in the throat and bronchial tubes. These two simple remedies, combined after the Cherokee recipe, presents to Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, the best known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping-cough, Colds, and Consumption. For sale by all druggists at 25 cts. and $1.00 a bottle.

Send 3c. stamp for Taylor's Biddle-Book for the health of home and amusement of the little ones.

WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

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FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING

ESTABLISHED 1866

Is cheap, STRONG, WATER-PROOF, Easy to apply, Does not rot or rattle, is also a SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. Outlasts the building. CARPETS and RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogue and sample free. W. H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN, N. J.

mr 17dawtw

B. S MYERS,

Broker and Commission Merchant,

COLLEGE STREET,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and long standing have been cured. I shall consider it a duty to send TWO BOTTLES FREE to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

m 17dawtw

FRED C. MUNZLER,

—WHOLESALE—

LAGER 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.

Orders Solicited. All orders promptly filled and delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

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ONE OF THE MEDICINES THAT HAS

Stood every test made upon it to this

Mrs. Joe Person Remedy.