

RECEIVED PER EXPRESS!

ANOTHER LOT OF

Egyptian and Oriental Flouncings

AND SKIRTINGS!

All over Orientals and Laces to match same. Big stock of 5 cent Lawns.

100 pieces of Ginghams, in Plains, Plaids and Stripes. Also Combination Suits in same.

7-8 Sateens, All Patterns.

Big stock of Ladies' and Gents' Gauze Underwear. Job lot of All-Wool Nun's Veilings, at 12 1/2 cents per yard. Look at the bargains on our Hargraves Counter.

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER.

SMITH BUILDING.

SILKS!

OUR SPRING STOCK

Silks!! Silks!!!

Boots and Shoes

BLACK SILKS at 55c. Extra Good for the Price.

AND HATS

BLACK SILKS at \$1.00. BLACK SILKS at \$1.12 1/2. BLACK SILKS at \$1.25. BLACK SILKS at \$1.37 1/2. BLACK SILKS at \$1.62 1/2 and up.

Is now complete, and we are able to present to our friends and customers the most attractive and best selected stock we have ever had the pleasure of showing.

Quality guaranteed as good as can be purchased in the city for the money.

Quality guaranteed as good as can be purchased in the city for the money.

No lady desiring to purchase a Silk for summer wear should fail to see my stock of

Quality guaranteed as good as can be purchased in the city for the money.

BLACK AND GRAY SURAHS, Also some very handsome styles in

TRUNKS, VALISES, Traveling Bags and Shawl Straps.

Silk Spun Grenadines

Should you need a nice Silk or Mohair Umbrella we can suit you and all. Give us a call before buying.

Bargains in Remnants in every department.

Should you need a nice Silk or Mohair Umbrella we can suit you and all. Give us a call before buying.

T. L. SEIGLE,

Pegram & Co. TRYON STREET.

We Will Commence Monday, June 1st,

To close out our entire stock of

SUMMER GOODS!

SUMMER GOODS!

Black Grenadines, Colored and Black Albatross, Jersey Cloth, Black Batiste, Henrietta Cloth, Black Brocade Goods,

Parasols, Hosiery, Silk Hosiery, Kid and Lisle Gloves, White Goods, Embroidery, Ladies' Neckwear.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

Pneumonia, Consumption, Dyspepsia and Wasting Diseases.

WHISKEY.

THIS WHISKEY SHOULD BE FOUND ON THE SIDEBORD OF EVERY FAMILY IT IS ABSOLUTELY PURE. ENTIRELY FREE FROM FUSIL OIL. DO NOT BE DECEIVED. Many Druggists and Grocers who do not have Whisky's Pure Malt Whiskey for stock, attempt to palm off on customers, whiskey of their own bottling, which is of an inferior grade and adulterated, pays them a larger profit.

ASK FOR DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY, AND TAKE NO OTHER SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

Send in your orders and we will ship by express, with insurance, in original quart bottles sent to any address in the United States (24 of the Rocky Mountain) securely packed in plain case. Express charges prepaid on receipt of \$1.25, or Six Bottles sent for \$6.00.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Selling Agents for Charlotte, N. C., W. M. WILSON & Co. mayfield

REMOVAL.

WANTED TO SELL 100. One Hundred Farms in Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Rowan, Gaston, Union, Surferford and other counties in Western North Carolina, by the Charlotte Real Estate Agency, mayfield R. X. COCHRAN, Manager.

Hardware, Cutlery, GUNS, ETC.

B. S. MYERS, Broker and Commission Merchant, And Dealer in Feed of all kinds. COLLEGE AVENUE, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CHANGE.

To the store recently occupied by Meyer & Hirschler, on Trade Street, where it will be pleased to serve their friends and the public generally. RICHARD MOORE, mayfield

OLD PAPERS

For the purpose of changing our line of business we will sell our entire stock of goods at exceptionally low prices. A. B. & W. B. NISBET, mayfield

The Charlotte Observer.

Subscription to the Observer. DAILY EDITION. Single copy 5 cents. By the week 15 cents. By the month 45 cents. By the quarter 1.25. By the six months 3.50. By the year 6.50. WEEKLY EDITION. Three months 1.00. Six months 1.75. One year 3.00. No money refunded on these rates. Subscriptions always payable in advance, not by name but in cash.

REV. SAM JONES.

The Western papers are now discussing the merits of the Rev. Sam Jones, (he prefers to be called Sam, rather than Samuel), who has been for some time and still is creating a sensation by his somewhat remarkable and decidedly original way of preaching in Tennessee. There seems to be a difference of opinion, some holding that he is a pulpit orator of surpassing merit, others contending that he is a rude and coarse talker with a preponderating supply of vim and cheek. But no one disputes his originality, nor do they dispute that he is preaching with astonishing effect and that he is drawing thousands to hear him where more accomplished and deeply learned preachers go with very slim audiences. In the start doubtless much of the attraction he holds out to the public, saint and sinner, is in the peculiarity of his style of preaching, his quaint sayings, abounding as they do in apt allusions and striking truths. He is no respecter of the delicacies of speech, and sometimes expresses himself in language rough, coarse, with a smack of profanity and even blasphemy in it. This draws the crowd, and yet many who doubtless go out of curiosity or to be amused find in the man something that tells him he is terribly in earnest in the work he has undertaken, and become believers. He has made some noted converts among men who never gave religion much thought, nor preachers much attention.

Perhaps one reason why he is so successful, why so many people flock to hear him, is that he throws his whole soul into his work, that he talks in language that the simplest can understand, pretends to no learning and aspires to no oratorical finish. He illustrates his discourses by pictures from every day life which have come under the observation of every one, and with which his hearers are all familiar. He speaks to the multitude of whom he is one and with whom he is in sympathy, and treats the man or woman who wears fine clothes, rides in a carriage and lives in a fine house with no more deference than he does the wearer of a hickory shirt, who walks to hear him and lives in a cabin. He impresses this fact by his local allusions, and his plainness of speech upon his hearers at once and thus the mass of them listen as they seldom listen, and feel as they seldom feel. So much for originality and so much for plainness of speech that the unlettered not familiar with the bible and the dictionaries can understand without trouble. Mr. Jones may be an orator in his way or he may not be, he may be a very pious man or he may not be, but whether he is or not he is certainly creating a sensation as a revival preacher, and is meeting with remarkable success, where finer speakers and more learned men have failed to make a ripple on the surface.

Here is the way a Gallipolis, Ohio, mob paid its respects to a disreputable female who endeavored to ruin a young girl, by trying to persuade her, and failing in that trying to force her to lead a life of shame. After some difficulty she escaped from the house and told her story. After midnight Sunday morning a mob of 500 men took Mrs. Herder out of her bed, divested her of clothing, tarred her from head to heels, rolled her in feathers and ordered her to leave the town forever. The girl is being kindly cared for.

Commissioner of the land office Sparks says he finds the condition of his office to be very bad; that big corporations are constantly attempting to steal the public lands under one pretext and another. He says he lately stopped two attempts of this character which would have involved the improper acquisition of several hundred thousand acres of valuable land. He says he expects some remarkable disclosures of crookedness.

In Saratoga, N. Y., Sunday, G. W. Adams, a noted gambler, upon the street assaulted with a heavy handed whip Mrs. Deul, his wife's sister, and struck her several times upon the head laying the scalp open. He explained it by saying he mistook her for his wife whom she strongly resembled.

Every Chinaman that enters the port of Victoria, British Columbia, is required to pay a head tax of ten dollars, and the use of opium, except for medical purposes, is strictly prohibited, under a penalty of \$100 for each offense.

Burglars entered a drug store in New York Sunday night, killed the clerk and then cut his throat from ear to ear to make it appear a case of suicide, and then got away with the small sum of forty dollars.

A prominent forist of New York says that at least \$300,000 was spent in that city and Brooklyn for flowers to strew upon graves on decoration day.

New York complains of a glut in the money market. That's one of the diseases that we are not troubled with down this way.

John A. Logan, of Ill., played tail to Blaine's kite once, but says he is not going to do so any more. He'll be kite or nothing next time.

The slave population of the empire of Brazil is estimated at 1,177,033, of whom 623,274 are males, and 553,748 females.

Henry Russell, the author of "Woodman, Spare That Tree," is still living in England at a very advanced age.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

Substance in Brief of an Interview with Rev. Dr. Mayo.

The Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Boston, Mass., who, for the past five years, has been traveling through the South in the interests of education, has been spending a few days in Charlotte as the guest of Superintendent T. J. Mitchell. In a recent conversation on the general outlook for education in the Southern States, Dr. Mayo expressed substantially the following opinions: It should be premised, in justice to this gentleman, that his views are not those of a casual and superficial observer. During the past thirty five years the Doctor has been, for about equal periods, a resident of the New England, Middle and Western States, during the whole period deeply interested in educational matters, and always holding some important position of administration in public, collegiate and professional schools. At the close of the war, convinced of the great importance of the educational question to the Southern people, the Doctor occupied himself for several years in a careful and exhaustive study of the history of Southern education, from the earliest Colonial period to the present day. One of the results of this study has been the preparation of a course of lectures on "Education in the South," declared by Henry Barnard, the foremost authority in the Union, the only successful attempt to present an impartial account of this subject to the country. Portions of these unpublished lectures have already been delivered in Baltimore, Boston, and other cities. Dr. Mayo informs us that the entire series will be in shape to deliver during the coming season. Our Southern universities could present more attractive or valuable instruction to their students than this group of discourses. As the result of these studies, five years ago, the Doctor gave up his relations with a large church, or association, and has devoted himself almost exclusively to what may be called a "Ministry of Education" among the people of the South. In that regard, he is absolutely unbiased, Dr. Mayo has gone forth, entirely on his individual responsibility, holding no official connections with any sect, party, or association, using his own private income, with contributions from his own and other churches, with personal gifts from all parts of the country, in support of his work. He has been a contributor to the National Journal of Education, and various prominent newspapers, he has reached the whole country with his views on the present status of Southern education. He has been visited every Southern State, except Arkansas, spending from six to eight months, every year, in the South, and speaking in as many Northern States as he can find time for. His labors have covered the entire field, from the country district school up to the university, and, perhaps, no man has a more extensive acquaintance with Southern teachers and schools. Although somewhat on the shady side of sixty, the Doctor appears to thrive on his big circuit, and was never in as good working order as at present. He is becoming more deeply interested every year, and contemplates a possible removal of residence to Washington, at a not distant day.

To the inquiry, "What is the present outlook of educational affairs in the South?" the Doctor replied, "Decidedly favorable. The rebuilding for the children began immediately at the close of the war, with the reopening of the colleges and academies, and the efforts of the educated classes to keep up their former level of schooling for their families. Despite of financial reverses, and the absolute impoverishment of the great body of the people, the work of education has gone steadily on. While no competent Southern schoolman is satisfied with present results, yet the colleges and academies, and the better schools were so good as educational institutions, as today, and never so numerously attended. The chief drawback is want of endowments, and the inability of good families to pay the moderate expense of residence for their children. The presidents, professors and teachers in the institutions, with the usual exceptions, reserve the confidence of the people, and are doing more work, for less money, than any body of educated men and women in the country. With the exception of a few generous gifts from the North, this has been solely the work of the Southern people, and disposes, at once, of the thoughtless charge of their indifference to good learning. A wise policy would now dictate a great effort for the endowment for these superior schools, their adjustment to the public school system, and general preparation for the great work before them. There is no ground for jealousy among them, but the field is broad enough for all."

While this side of the Southern education has been rising, the general government and the Northern Christian people have been at work in another field for the colored folk, have established a large number of schools, of a superior grade, often with excellent buildings, and have expended more than twenty five millions of dollars, within the past twenty-five years. Although some mistakes have been made, this is because of the government has been good. Many thousands of the more intelligent class of the colored people have been fitted to teach in the common schools, the colored clergy has been greatly improved thereby, and the formation of a genuine upper class, established on character, skilled in industry and intelligence, facilitated. These schools are now doing a good deal for industrial training, are in high favor with the leading Southern people, and will, ultimately, become the superior institutions for this class of students through the South.

But the most remarkable effort has been the establishment of the free common school, for both races in every Southern State. Within the past fifteen years, the common school has become everywhere an established fact. It is seen at its best in the cities and larger towns, and the majority of places of ten thousand inhabitants and upwards. It is now a creditable and superior system, of public elementary instruction, for all their children. The least prosperous State now gives three months a year of schooling to every child, while several have reached four, five and six months. The sparse population of large sections of the South, the poverty of the masses of the people, the indolence of the ignorant, and the strange hostility of a portion of the intelligent, with the difficult race problem, are a constant hindrance. But spite of all obstacles, the work goes on, as steadily as the forces of nature, with no steps backward. There is no Southern State where a public man can safely resist this irresistible trend of public opinion and grateful appreciation of the child's cause, are finding Jordan a harder road to travel every year. No one but a careful observer can realize the tremendous force of this popular movement, which can only be fully understood by the man who attempts to resist it. This year the Southern States will pay more than fifteen millions of dollars for their free public schools, and the movement is only yet on its threshold. The future of Southern industry is staked away in this educator, which is lifting the ignorant masses to the ability to avail themselves of all modern methods of skilled labor. With a complete system of good elementary schools, supplemented by industrial and technical training, the material prosperity of the South is bound to surpass the most advanced nations of the world.

"Have recent public changes arrested the educational movement?" was our next inquiry, to which the Doctor replied: "The educational movement here, as everywhere, is fundamental, and independent of all superficial agitations of society. The only danger in this direction is from the lower sort of political workers, who every where attempt to capture school boards for plunder or patronage; and, in the South, to foment race and sectional prejudice. But I see no danger of this kind. The abuse in the South, and never have found all classes so determined to push on this interest as the present year."

Our inquiry concerning the practical method of developing the graded common school, the Doctor replied: "There seems to be an invariable law in the development of education in the large cities, the movement concentrates in the county towns, and other centers of population. Every town of two thousand people in the South is now developing a graded school, and the movement is spreading rapidly. The more it is resisted, the more certain is the result. The superiority of the graded system in cheapness, efficiency of instruction, discipline, training in good morals and manners, and in promoting union among the people, is being demonstrated by the first year of fair trial, and no Southern town, to my knowledge, has not yet a year's experience. Wealthy men learn that nothing so steadily builds up a town, attracts substantial people, increases the value of real estate, and generally gives prominence to a city, as a superior school system, while the academies and colleges that keep up, and adjust themselves to the new order, reap substantial benefit. Your excellent graded schools in Charlotte, among the best in the South, are the best investment of money for your thriving city, are publishing Charlotte all over the land, and in ten years will be the envy of every city of your people who do not have a school of this kind. An excellent and very economical feature is now, I understand, in contemplation in the establishment of a normal school, the training of young women as teachers in the public schools. In this way large numbers of the educated girls of your city can avail themselves of the best education, and, by their observation and practice in your graded school, and, with the diploma of your school committee, will not only be available for your own employment, but for the demand throughout all the adjacent country. Besides this, your school, thus furnished, will attract pupils from all quarters, who, by paying moderate tuition, will be able to attend the best work in their home districts, and thus give to Charlotte the leadership in public education through a large territory growing rapidly every day. The city of the first establishment, and makes a success of this department will have the inside track in this important movement."

Dr. Mayo left the city last evening for a short tour of lecturing through the Northwest. He expresses him self as deeply moved by the kindness and universal interest of the Southern people, and his most hearty wishes for their success in their present arrangements to be carried out.

TOO MUCH MONEY.

The glut of which New York complains. Never before in the history of New York banking has the condition of the money market been so bad as now. Money is absolutely a glut in the market. Rates are at the very lowest notch, but nobody seems to want money at any price. Banks are idle, and are actually refusing deposits. A glance at the weekly bank statement is sufficient to show that this picture is not overdrawn. There is now in the banks composing the New York Clearing House, 69 in number, \$60,768,925 of idle money. This is over and above the \$90,370,975 required by the national banking law as the legal reserve. The amount of the surplus reserve is really larger than appears in this statement, because among the 62 banks there are a number of State institutions not required to maintain the national bank reserve. "This condition of things," says President Baldwin, of the Fourth National Bank, "is unprecedented. On March 31, 1884, a year ago, there was actually a deficiency of \$1,975,025 in the legal reserve; that is to say, the banks had all the money they could legally loan employed, and a little more. This year the situation is reversed. Mr. Baldwin says that he is turning away would-be depositors. His bank has long been accustomed to pay 2 1/2 per cent. interest on deposits. This has been reduced to 2 per cent. and now Mr. Baldwin refuses to pay it at all except to old customers. Most of the banks pay no interest on current deposits, and those that do are reducing the rate. The Bank of Commerce has nearly \$7,000,000 of idle money in its vaults. The City Bank has nearly \$8,000,000 surplus over legal requirements. Every banker retains the national bank reserve. Mr. Baldwin that the trouble is a lack of confidence among investors. It is said much of the surplus in the City Bank is the cash of the Moses Taylor estate, which is being locked up till a better time for special investment. A well known legal firm in the Equitable Building has nearly \$3,000,000 placed in its hands to loan out on bond and mortgage, and the firm is unable to place the amount. The banks are thus vitally interested in the reverse of business. It is a matter of common remark in Wall street, that many of the banks have been giving Mr. Gould all the aid they could legitimately in his efforts to impart strength to the stock market, by which they would be benefited as much as he.

One Will Have to be Provided. Sparta, Ga., June 1st. "Hell" has been left out of the last revision of the Bible and "sheol," or the grave, takes its place. We regret to see the change. If there was no hell when the Bible was written one will soon be provided to meet the exigencies springing from the wickedness of the day.

THE BABIES IN THE CRADLE.

Babies are very little things, yet they have great brains that grow fast when a mother says her little ones are giving them, Mothers' Love when they show signs of being unwell. This famous remedy is pleasant and infant will take it and it will soon quiet and remove their sickness and pain.

TODD PIG HAMS.

There is such a nice, steady demand for these Hams that we are unable to supply when a customer buys one and we see so much satisfaction on his face we agree with the little boy who said "Bain's was a fine thing."

Our Family Corned Beef

Is what you want for tea time, and at breakfast too. It is a delicious and appetizing and very hearty.

Oolong and Gunpowder Tea.

Ask you when you buy your tea to stop with us and purchase some.

SACCHARIZED AND MIX'D PICKLES.

HUNTER & STOKES.

Reliable Agents Wanted

THE MUTUAL ENDOWMENT AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AGENT FOR NORTH CAROLINA. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WILD JUSTICE

A Negro Ravisher Lynched by a Maryland Mob.

WESTMINSTER, Md., June 2.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning a body of masked men rode into this city and arrested the Rev. J. T. Whitehead, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and imprisoned him in the city jail. He was taken to an outrage on Mrs. Knox, near Mount Airy, a few days ago. They broke down the door of the jail, overpowered the sheriff and proceeded to Cook's cell, a rope was placed around his neck, after which he was led out and put into a wagon and the maskers proceeded out on the Mount Airy road. A. G. Utner, Frederick, Md. No clue has yet been obtained as to who were engaged in the lynching.

Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this city we offer a Positive Cure—essentially guaranteed to cure or remove internal, external, piles, blood or itching piles. Price five cents. No cure, no pay. Sent by L. R. Weston, Druggist, mayfield

W. L. SAUNDERS, Secretary of State

North Carolina. OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT. BALDUIN, 20th April, 1885. The Mutual Self-Endowment and Beneficial Association having in this office an appointment of J. T. Whitehead as general agent for this State under the seal of the company and having received from J. T. Whitehead, the license fee, read Cook, colored, was imprisoned for an outrage on Mrs. Knox, near Mount Airy, a few days ago. They broke down the door of the jail, overpowered the sheriff and proceeded to Cook's cell, a rope was placed around his neck, after which he was led out and put into a wagon and the maskers proceeded out on the Mount Airy road. A. G. Utner, Frederick, Md. No clue has yet been obtained as to who were engaged in the lynching.

Have You Heard the News?

OUR LOW PRICES

Take the Conceit Out of All Competition!

THIS WEEK

We Start the month of June With Our Great ANNUAL CLEARING OUT SALE

A Clearing Out Sale with us means Absolute Bargains that cannot be found elsewhere or anywhere else in the South.

READ A FEW OF THEM.

- One Case Handsome Summer Dress Goods, only 4 1/2 cents, worth 10 cents per yard. One Case Egyptian Linon for White Dresses, 5 cents per yard worth 12 1/2 cents. 1000 Yards Genuine French Summer Silks, extra quality, 65 cents, worth \$1.00 per yard in New York to-day. 25 Pieces Genuine Black French Cashmere at 38 cents, regular price 50 cents per yard. 100 Dozen Children's Hosiery 5 cents per pair. Just think. 50 Dozen Ladies' Chemise at 41 cents each, worth 75 cts. 20 Dozen Ladies' Night Gowns at 98c, worth \$1.25. 5 Pieces of Elegant Rich Lustre One Dollar Black Silk for 79 cents per yard, this week. 1000 Yards the best \$1.25 Black Silk in America for 98c. 1000 Yards Lorraine Suting, the very latest Fabric for summer wear, only 25 cents per yard. 1000 Yards Genuine Fast Color Linen Lawn, 15c., never sold for less than 25c. 100 Ladies' Linen Ulsters, full sizes, only 98c., worth \$1.50. 150 Genuine full sized Moquet Rugs at \$5.50, never sold under \$5.00 each. 100 Dozen large sized all Linen Towels at \$1.49 per dozen, worth \$2.00. 100 Dozen Hemstitched Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25 cents. 105 Genuine French Moquet Door Mats \$1.00 each, never sold under \$1.75. 10,000 Yard Nun's Veilings, Albatross, Cloths DeBeauvais, Jacquards' Fancies, Brocades and Cashmeres at 12 1/2c, regular price 20 cents per yard. 90 Pure Silk Pongee Robes, 20 yards in each, for \$7.75, former price \$12.50. 1000 Yards Real Penang Shirtings, warranted Fast Colors, now designs, at 19 cents per yard, reduced from 37c.

PARASOLS, Laces, :-: Hosiery, Housekeeping Goods, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS,

Bed Spreads, Sheetings and Pillow Case Cottons,

ALL MARKED AWAY DOWN.

We are constantly offering new cash values, bargains and attractions to the people.

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

To-day. NORTHERN PACIFIC

R. R. LANDS In Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

From Lake Superior to Puget Sound. At prices ranging chiefly from \$2 to \$5 per acre, as to 10 years lease. This is the best opportunity for securing Good Homes now open for settlement. 2000 200 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 400 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 800 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 1600 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 3200 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 6400 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 12,800 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 25,600 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 51,200 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 102,400 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 204,800 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 409,600 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 819,200 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 1,638,400 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 3,276,800 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 6,553,600 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 13,107,200 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 26,214,400 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 52,428,800 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 104,857,600 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 209,715,200 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 419,430,400 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 838,860,800 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 1,677,721,600 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 3,355,443,200 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 6,710,886,400 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 13,421,772,800 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 26,843,545,600 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 53,687,091,200 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 107,374,182,400 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 214,748,364,800 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 429,496,729,600 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 858,993,459,200 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 1,717,986,918,400 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 3,435,973,836,800 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 6,871,947,673,600 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 13,743,895,347,200 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 27,487,790,694,400 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 54,975,581,388,800 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 109,951,162,777,600 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 219,902,325,555,200 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 439,804,651,110,400 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 879,609,302,220,800 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 1,759,218,604,441,600 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 3,518,437,208,883,200 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 7,036,874,417,766,400 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 14,073,748,835,532,800 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 28,147,497,671,065,600 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 56,294,995,342,131,200 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 112,589,990,684,262,400 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 225,179,981,368,524,800 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 450,359,962,737,049,600 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 900,719,925,474,099,200 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 1,801,439,850,948,198,400 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 3,602,879,701,896,396,800 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 7,205,759,403,792,793,600 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 14,411,518,807,585,587,200 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 28,823,037,615,171,174,400 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 57,646,075,230,342,348,800 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act. 10,000 115,292,150,460,684,697,600 acres of Government Land Free under the Homestead Act.