Cr. tones in Oil Colors 121c former price 331 Otttoman Silks at 50c., former price \$1.00. (ream Bunting at 10c. former price 15c. Job lot of lippers \$1.00, former price \$1,50

WHITE ROBES AT COST!

A hund-one line of Gents' Nobby Straw Hats at closing out prices. Tothing a prices to suit the purchaser. We are daily purting more g ed, on our bargain counter, call and examine them. We have a full line of

LADIES' OPERA SLIPPERS AND NEW-

Our Mr. Hargrave is again in the Northern markets purchasing our second stock of Summer Goods, and this week

From the coleb ated factory of Evitt & Brown

we will be able to show you the prettiest line of Oriental we will be able to show you the pretitest line of the ments from passing into the laces, Swiss Embroideries, Hamburgs and Rufflings to be the men who represented the Republicant in the city.

LISLE AND STER ROSE,

BLACK AND COLORED.

WHITE FANS

Light shades in Silk Mitts and Gloves.

A beautiful stock of

Ruchings, Sash Ribbons, &c.

I. L. SEIGLE.

New lot of Parasols and Sun

TRUNKS, VALISES.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

Are Going to Close Out their Stock.

LOW PRICED GOODS

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

Pneumonia. Consumption, Dyspepsia and Wasting Diseases.

SK FOR DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY. AND TAKE NO OTHER

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY GO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A Selling Agents for Charlotte, N. C., W. M. WILSON & CO.

RUMUTAU,

() WING TO THE FALLING OF HAMMOND & Justice's store, underting the tuilding to con-lied unsafe, I have moved mightire atoms of

Hardware, Cutlery

WANTED TO SELL

GUNS, ETC.,

To the store recently occupied by Major & Firstbest, on Trade streets where a will be pleased to
serve my friends and the public generally
mayion

CHANGES

For the purpose of changing our time of commands
on with sell our cutter stock of goods at the sections

OD PAPERS by

Sell-section and selections

BIOZO and Commission Marchant

BIOZO and Commission Marchant

Marchant

Ward, is to be sell for trial on a
charge of embezzing \$1,500,000. If

Your had picked somebody is pocket

on with sell our cutter stock of goods at the section and the penitentiary
to write the section of the secti

tion for the appointment of Cuthbert Court bench, discriminating, while Jones to the consulship at Callao are administering the law of the State unfair: "In the first place, he has appointed; in the second, was a Republican, and he, y, belongs to the same cal faith, as President Grant ap d bun to the consular service the third place, either his or his elder brother was the No Deviation From These of Liddell in the feud which to a bloody ending when Cuth-

Tones was a boy of 15 THE EFFECT OF PEDFEAT y of wisdom and Washington corre management of the Baltimore Sun quote tate, as necessary ming fall election Southern politicians" as the opinion that the integrity e fact that in the e Democracy, cratic party in the South more in danger of being broken 1,046, really cast only against 600,955 cast by the dissatisfaction arising out of distribution of Federal patron than it ever was from the powe Thus the Democrats rity. They had 40,the Republican party, when it controlled the patronage. The Demo er votes than the parties arcratic party in the South, they say, was kept solid on the principle of self protection because such solidity

lines and act independently. may not come immediately

ess the greatest care is taken, the con-

come from the distribution of Federal

patronage or other causes. The

negroes, led by a handful of white men solid, on one side made

the Democracy; solid on the other.

cohesiveness of self preservation. In-dividual ideas and opinions were sub-

age which is a minor matter, ques-

be difference of opinion which men

Mr. Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, appointed by the President Surveyor

General of the territory of New Mex-

to a native of Guilford count

in this State, but settled in Indiana

many years ago. He was originally

party until within the past few

fears when he broke from it. He is

particularly fitted for the work of

rooting out the rings that have

acres of the best land in the territory

have been so gobbled within the past

Surveyor General, chief among the gobblers being ex-United States Sen-

ater Dorsey of Star Route fame.

can and acted with that

once but by degrees.

isls very year besides very year, besides to prevent local and State govern-ments from passing into the hands of himneys, many rt to Central and tions, of inferior character glass factories intelligence, and respectibility, was necessary. But the South being 276 pots, making \$3 per box. The is fairly active in all relieved now from such apprehension they think there will not be the same incentive to solidity, and more of a disposition to break away from party "in several of the Southern

ty have developed over the claims of rival applicants for office, and drawn into the circle of opposing forces men of prominence who have here-tofore been firm and fast friends. It Vest than he can get along without The order to protect the employees

Shoes has not only been by the closest unity that the representatives of good and honest government in the South have and if they now subject that unity to the strain which a rough-and tumble tablished the rule of paying salaries scramble for office will precipitate, every ten days, which keeps the boys they may have cause to regret it, in cash and prevents the necessity of borrowing. the conviction that the disreputable class of Feberal officeholders in the The dairy products of this country

exceeded the oat crop \$350,000,000, the wheat crop \$100,000,000, the cot-South should be evicted as soon, as better men can be substituted, but un ton crop \$220,000,000, the product of iron bars and steel \$257,000,000, and sequences of their remaining in office might quite possibly be less serious than if the disposition of the places the pig iron output \$419,000,000.

The Delaware peach cultivators are which they vacate is to bring about becoming uneasy on account of the the result which now seems immigreat quantities of young fruit falling from the trees, caused, it is said, by nent. In the ante bellum days the rule in the South was that the office continued foggy weather.

While the fears of these gentlemen, if their views are not colored by dis-Mgr. Capel, the celebrated Catholi divine, says that he has never read appointment in failing to secure that recognition for themselves or friends which they sought, and to which they believed themselves entitled, there is doubtless much truth in what they say, whether the trouble will Disraeli's "Lothair" in which he fig ares as one of the leading-characters.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Democrats Belives In-GREENSBORO, June 5, 1885.

o the Editor of THE OBSERVER

I have read with great pleasure the timely and well put points angrested by your corresponde day's OBSERVER, on civil service reform. And I beg to add as a sort of sup-plement thereto, while he discussed the man and citizen as related to pub

is supremacy meant relief from inlic office, some reflections on the man and citizen as a member of civil socie ty and the Democratic party. by and the Democratic party.

Dr. Gregory, of the civil service commission, says: He contributed to his party campaign fund in the last election. And by inference he has labored in every campaign for the success of his party. He is a Republican and an officeholder, and yet, I say as a Democrat and a non officeholder, he was right, and there is nothing in such action inconsistent. will not surrender unless in the face of dangers now as longer dreaded, and this may perhaps result in slackening the party lines, in breaks in the Democratic organization, and in nothing in such action inconsisten with the civil service reform; such

its respective leaders. There are aspiring, ambitious men enough to lead in a move of this kind when they think they see fair chances of sucself wish to have reformed as soon as possible, is the practice which has ob ained everywhere in North Carolina using Republican administration, using the public office for partisan urposes not the man and citizen as member of the Republicac party

at least, as I hope, though a sturdy Democrat, Mr. Cleveland will estab

Who cares whether Mr K though a U 3 marshal, goes on the stemp or gives his voluntary contribution to his party campel n fund, or Mr. B . though a U. S. District Attorney. does likewise, or Mr W., though a postmaster, follows suit, with all his in 1883, a bill to amend the charter of Buffalo: "I believe in an open and sturdy partisanship, which se legitimate advantages of party supremacy," and again in re-sponse to an inquiry of the Civil Service Reform Association of New York, in his canvass for Governor, Those holding there (offices) places assured that their tenure necessary part of the personal outfit will perhaps be glad to know that a Frenchman has invented a revolver which, though so small as to be conveniently carried in the vest pocket, can be fired ten times without reloading, and with greater case and certainty than those of the old pattern. The whole length of the weapon is four inches, which can be reduced to revolver | al Civil service Reform League: "But many now holding such positious have forfeited all just claims to re-

have forfeited all just claims to retention, because they have used their places for party purposes, in disregard of their duty to the people, and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved them, solves offensive partisans and uncernpulous manipulators of local party management." Mr. Cleveland believes 'in an open and sturdy partisanship" in the citizen, but it must be only as a citizen and not as a United States office holder.

For myself, and I know that I but represent the active working Democrats here, who have been enabled to hold their own and even make steady gains against all the offensive partisanship, I would not accept office under the present Democratic administration, if thereby, I had to surrender my privilege of sustaining Demoder my privilege of sustaining Demo-

The Philadelphia Record gives the following good and sufficient reasons why the attacks on the administra-

either on the civil or criminal side of the docket, between Democrats and Republicans, as such; or our pastor making a distinction solely on account of party predilections in his church, as a Democratic office holder—if we should live to see one here using his office to coerce employed under him, for contributions or votes bribing weak kneed Democrats with storekeeper and guager places. Public office for the public weal with

out regard to politics, religion, "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This, Mr Editor, is our sort of Civil Service Reform G. H. G. LOST NATIONS.

Fraces and Traditions of Ancient Peo ples in New Mexico.

and thath rooms. They are clothed in robes of cotton and of skin, but that which is most unusual in savages is that they have leather boots and shoes. Each village has its public criers, who announce the orders of the king and ideas and template and the sing and ideas and template are of the king, and idols and temples are seen everywhere. Baron de la Hontan speaks also of the Morambess, who lived in walled cities situated near a great salt lake, and made woolen doth, copper hatchets and various other manufactures. Some writers have maintained that the civilized people stuated to the North are the remnants of the Mexicans who took flight at the time when Hernando Cortez penetrated into Mexico, and who fled to the North and founded several considerable

and founded several considerable kingdoms, among others that of Quivira. Although this conjecture appears not to be devoid of some foundation, we read, nevertheless, in Acosta, that the Mexicans themselves a long time before the Spanish invasion, came to Mexico from the North, which leads me to believe that the Chinese who landed in Northern America had contributed to their civilization. The foundation of the Mexican empire does not date back of the year \$20, A. D., a time several centuries later than the navigation of in the State department from the Washington money lenders who advance money to needy circles and habited Mexico before \$20, and who without religion, and without a prince to govern them. About the year 820, the Nahuataloas, a wise and civilized nation, came to Mexico from which they drove the inhabi-tants, and there founded the power ful empire which the Spaniards de-stroyed. The Nahuatalcas did not bring from the North the custom of sacrificing human victims. These barbarous sacrifices were not instituted until after their arrival in Mexico, and upon the occasion of a cir-

> A Colored Mare's Nest. Jolumbia (S. C.) Register,

Dr. H. R. Allen, of the Northern Presbyterian Church, thus revives the negro scare: "Twenty years ago at the close of the war, there were in the Southern

States 3,947,000 colored people, and now there are more than 7,000,000. now there are more than 7,000,000. Then there were in Mississippi 220,000 negroes, now 650,000. In Georgia there were 454,200 negroes, now there are 725,000; South Carolina, 400,000, now more than 600 000. Five hundred colored babies are born in the United States every day. The colored population doubles every twenty years; the white population only once in thirty-five years. At the present rate of increase, in 1985 there will be 96,000,000 white people in the United States and 192,000,000

colored people,"

(Let us look at the facts of this Doctor It will be seen that the good Doctor takes the figures of '65, which Doctor takes the figures of '65, which we must estimate, and then takes '25, which we must again estimate, and about neither of which we can be certain, and more especially as the figures of '70 have been proven, as in census of 1880, to be grossly fallacious. Now let us take the figures of 1860, which are also given, to get the growth of the two races in the fifteen slave States in '60 and of the sixteen ex-slave States, including West Virginia, in 1880

Virginia, in 1880

We turn to page 332 of Compendium of Tenth Census, and carefully add up the white and colored popuadd up the white and colored population of the two periods as given.

We find that the fifteen slave
States had in 1860, whites 8,036,699, to
4,201,298 colored; and in 1880, whites
12,460,407, to 6,039,659 colored.

We thus see that the whites gained in twenty years 4,423,708, or by 55 per cent., whilst the colored gained in the same time 1,838,359, or by 43 8 per cent. Now, taking this as the basis of growth for each race in the ex-slave States—and these are the only reliable figures we have—let us see where they carry the two races in the ex-slave States in 1985. Find

below the true statement: 19,313,570 8,685,027 29,936,033 12,489 069 45,400,851 17,959,281 70,371,319 25 825, 446 37,136,991 41,184,923 109,075,544 124,018,893 Upon these plain facts what is the use of pursuing further the foolish

and yet these are the kind of state-ments that intelligent men at the North believe, and before which intelligent men at the South feel doubt-

Every one who handles paper recognizes foolscap as a sheet measuring 13x16 inches. This is used as a standard size all the world over, officially and commercially. It will, there fore be interesting to know where and how this word originated. After the execution of Charles I, of England, Cromwe'll and his staff, in organizing the commonwealth made ganizing the commonwealth, made all possible effort to remove every-thing which had anything to do with the old monarchy. The paper in of-ficial use up to that time had as a ficial use up to that time had as a watermark the kings crown; and, when Cromwell was asked what should be put in the place of this crown, to show his overwhelming dislike of everything appertaining to royalty he directed a fool's cap to be put in place of the crown. This was done, and when Charles II ascended the throne of England, it was at first forgotten to replace the cap by something else, and when too late the King was afraid to do anything to recell things dangerous to touch, and so it was neglected and the fool's cap may be seen as a watermark on nearly all official paper in England. It was also used in this country, but of late it has 'disappeared, for what reason we do not know; still the foolscap remains for this size of paper.

spise Not the Day of Small

FRUIT JARS. Glassware, Tinware,

A LARGE LOT OF STRAW and WOVEN

HATS,

ALL KINDS OF NOTIONS THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

I New Offer Them at and Below

COST!! HERIOT CLARKSON.

Sparkling Catawba Springs

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY REPOSITORY



A.C. HUTCHISON & CO

Reliable Agents Wanted THE MUTUAL ENDOWMENT AND

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

OF AMERICA.

OF AMERICA.

OPPICE OF THE GENERAL AGENT
FOR NORTH CAROLINA,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This association, now nearly if ur years old and having a membership in a large number of the States, amounting to nearly 25,000 beneficiaries, has just established a general agency for North Carolina, with headquart is in Charlotte.

To do this it has been necessary to comply with the laws of the State, which has been done, as will more tully appear by reading the following copy of certificate and receipt from the Secretary of State:

COPF-NO. 20.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEAL State until April 1st, 1886, subject to the provisions of said act.

This Week at the

All alive for business! All alive for bargains! More goods in quantities and values than ever before.

Special Sale This Week of

Entirely new and beautiful lots cheaper than ever. All competition takes the rear before the following invulnerable array of positive, striking and imposing bargains. Note the prices make up your mind to buy a dress at once, and visit the greatest Silk and Dress Goods Department in this State.

20 different shades in Colored Silks at 59 cents per yard. former price \$1,00. 25 pieces Colored Gros Grain Silks at 98 cents, former price

\$1.38 per yard l lot Australian Nun's Veiling at 12½c, reduced from 25c.
l case imported Brocades at 12½c., worth 25 cents.
l case Regular 12½c Dress Goods, we will sell this week at 4 cents per yard while they last.

1,000 yards remnants Lawn at 4 cents per yard.

1,000 Corsets, elegant shape at 49 cents former price 75 cts.

Mattings, Carpets and Oilcloths almost given away.

Special :-: Drives

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Come early in the week before lots are broken, and when in the store visit our Carpet department, also our Milliary and Ladies' Underclothing departments. The bargains we see showing will completely surprise you. Never in your lifetime before could you buy as many goods for a very little. money as you can now by visiting the great stores of

CHARLOTTE, N. C. SnowA

THE

SULLIYAY'S ISLAND.

Near Charleston, South Carolina -MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1885,-

JUST ARRIVED 50 BUSHELS CLAY PEAS,

Two Car Loads Timothy Hav.

One "Load Western Corn.
" " Oats.
Call early. CARSON BROS.

ATTENTION!

AT THE LOWEST PRICES. All bills promptly filled. To the building this; Call and saye money, mayfulm. 6: W. JOHLESTON & CO.

and Timber Culture Laws. NOTI HALF of all the Public Lands disposed of in The were in the Northern Pacific of the Pacific Control of th

Millinery! Millinery!

Call attention to their stock of MICLINERY, which comprises all the The Everetary of the Treaster to him

OF THE CAMBON WILL AND THE A LOS OF THE CAMBON OF THE CAMB

the "war-puth" in MILLINERY.
Respectfully,

MRS. L. R. HENGOIL