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-THE NEWS OF-

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A big lot of Dress Goods to be sacrificed at about

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Linen Lawns worth 20 and 25 to be sold @ 120 and 16%c. Cane Mattings at ROCK BOTTON PRICES. Nottingham Curtain Neits and Scrin very cheap, Gentlemen's Straw Hats marked down to closing out prices.

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This is no reduction of stock to get rid of trash, but a clean sweep of our entire stock to cleansiness.

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American Star Bicycle.

man in the United Stat s, says:

"The Victor is the best Bicycle I have ever rid den, and the handsomest I have seen."

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Established in 3793.

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Victor Bicycle and Tricycle. Noted cyclers say they are the best. George M. Rendee, who holds more racing records than any

> B. S. MYERS, Braker and Commission Merchant and Dealer in Feed of all kinds,

COLLEGE STREET, CHARLOPTE, N. C. WATERMELONS.

ls PRE-EMINENT among Southern Boarding Schools for Boys, in AGE, in NUMBERS, in ARKA of PATRONAGE, and in equitoment for PHYSICAL CULTURE

The only School for Boys in the South with GAS, a GYMNASIUM and a steam-beated Bath House. For catalogue, giving full particular, address febidawit Binglam School P. U. N. C. THE WAY A.R. & W. B. NISBET.

"TRUTH LINE THE SUR, SOMETIMES SUBMITS TO BE OBSCURED, BUT, LIKE THE SUN, ONLY FOR A THE." Subscription to the Observer

The Charlette Ob er or. THE BARTHOLDI STATUL

No Deviation From These Rules

GEN. GRANT. The transfer of Gen. Grant from ed condition. The hope that bulstered him up during his severest trials in New York seems now to be giving place to despondency resulting from loss of voice, and the fact which he realizes that his malady is making sure though slow progress, and that while the skill of the physicians may relieve it cannot cure him. This was not anticipated in his removal, and the most his physicians now hope to do is to lesson, as much as they can, the pain of the orderal through which

He may rally some from the effects of the strain upon his system esused by his journey, and the excitement ncident thereto, but there is nothing in the reports so far given to the pub-lic to give ground for the belief that there is any prospect for material benefit from the change. He evident ly believes that he is not far from the end of his eventful journey, a belief which is shared also by those who have been nearest to him and watched him closest.

We sublish elsewhere an interesting account from the New York As my lost is getting over-stocked I will sell a few pair World of the inception of the idea, and the progress of the work of the Bortholdi statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, which has arrived in New York and will be erected in New York harbor.

> er, for a full report of the proceedings of the National Commercial Convention held at Atlanta, May 19, 20 Kay Tewksbury, official stenographand 21, containing the deliberations of that body, the subjects discussed and the speeches of the delegates participating in the discussion.

> > The corner stone of the new Federal building at Greensboro was laid with Masonic ceremonies last Thrusday. After an address from Grand Master Busbee, explanatory of the services. Col. J. N. Staples delivered the oration, in which he took accasion to warmly eulogize President Cleveland and his administration.

Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, who has been working pretty hard at the the Senate will rusticate and recuper ate in Germany this summer.

Gladstone respectfully declines the earldom tendered him by the Queen. Gladstone knows that he is a bigger man without an earldom than he would be with it.

A fancy bar keeper in Chicago says they may get up drinks with new manies, but a new drink is an impossibility. This is the reason, doubtless, why people r peat the old drick so

A pest worse than the locust has appear in the corn fields in some sections of Kansas. It is a fittle worm that swarms in the ground and feeds upon the young corn, destroying fields in a night.

During the past year the Pennsylvania Board of Publication issued 20,000,000 copies of religious works of all kinds, the Baptist society during the same time 22,986,016 copies.

Bishop, the mind reader, wants \$150,000 damages from the editor of the London Truth for saying that he would "steal pennies from a blind beggar's tray."

The assessed valuation of taxable property in New York City is \$1,174,-052,885, which is \$55,419,799 greater than last year.

They have found some use for the English sparrow in Maryland. He

he Way the Loss is Made Up.

"I don't understand how the railroads can afford to reduce the fare to

one cent a mile. "Oh, it's very simple."
"They have to make up the loss in

"Make the sleeping car porter dide with the company.

liss Cieveland's Answered Prayer.

Miss Cleveland has lectured, as all the world knows, and a friend of hers tells me that shortly before her broth-er was nominated for the Presidence she made a prayer in public in which she asked the Lord to make the next mistress of the White House a temperance woman.

Positive Cure for Piles.

A CARD.

STORY OF HOW THE IDEA OFIG-

low,the Work was Began and Carried

Out-Description of the Statue. Bartholdi's colossal statue of "Lib-rty Enlightening the World" is to be

regarded not as a mere personal gift or the outcome of individual impulse,

at a popular token of the unbroken iendship of the French nation for the United States, during the latter's first century of existence, and an ame friendly relations in the future between the two great republics of the old and the new worlds. France is the only nation to which the United States owes a distinct debt of gratitude. Louis XVI. was the first measureh who had the moral courage. to step out of the ranks of his royal order and recognize America as an independent State. Of the influences independent State. Of the influences that carried on the revolutionary war to success, the French alliance was a large and decisive element. The troops furnished by France during the revolutionary struggle amounted to over thirteen thousand. The vessels furnished by the same government for the naval service of the young republic are set down as forty-five ships of the line, besides frigates But money was even more necessary than men or vessels at certain periods of the contest, and when the exchequer of Congress was empty and the paper issues had ceased to represent any positive value, loans were advanced by the French government amounting to over seven millions of amounting to over seven millions of dollars. Nor was this all, for we find dollars. Nor was this all, for we find another account of three ships despatched from France to this country, laden with military stores, including 200 pieces of artillery, 4,000 tents and clothing for 30,000 men. Add to this the moral effect of the French alliance on the struggling Americans and on the European despotisms, the diversion the war of France with England created in our avor, and we can realize the decisive nfluence exercised by France in the establishment of our national inde-

ORIGIN OF THE IDEA

It was to commemorate the friend-ship of the American and French peo-ple that the great statue was under-taken. M. Bartholdi relates the cirwhose life-long friendship for the United States and whose influence in er, for a full report of the proceed- preventing Napoleon III. from interfering in our affairs during the late civil war are well known. It was a civil war are well known. It was a ers, press and politics gathering of men eminent in politics both America and France. and letters, and the conversation having turned on international relations, some one remarked that gratitude could not exist among nations and added that France, for example could not count on the remembrance of the past to retain the friendship of the United States. Laboulaye argued that the American nation had more sympathy for France than for any other European nation, based upon the remembrance of the community of thoughts and of struggles sustained with common aspirations. There was, in the struggle for American independence, not a simple service ren-dered to a friendly nation, but a fra ternity of feelings, a community of efforts and emotions; and when hearts have beaten together, friendly feeling always remains among nations as among individuals. The political action of the government of France, and even the treaty of Versailles, might not be popularly known in America, but Lafayette was, and if a nonument were to be built in Ameri ca as a memorial of their independence, he should think it very natural if it were built by united effort—if it were a common work of both na

These remarks of M. Laboulave were eagerly listened to by M Bar-tholdi, and remained fixed in his memory. Five years passed by; the Franco-German war came, and Bartholdi was in the Army of the East. While superintending the reception of some arms and munitions just arrived from America, he says he heard with pain the officers of the vessel speak of the demonstrations in the nited States in favor of Germany, but he was told that these rejoicings of German-Americans were an ex-

ression in favor of a united Gernany rather than an exhibition of nostility towards France. BARTHOLDI'S VISIT TO AMERICA. The war over, Bartholdi could not go to his native province of Alsace, held by the Germans. Paris was in the hands of the Commune and civil

war was raging. He resolved to take a journey to withdraw his mind from the painful impressions through which he had passed, and the idea came to him to visit America. He visited his friend Laboulaye, whom he had not seen for so many dolorous months, at Versailles, and there met a number of distinguished men whose sympathies towards the United States vere well known. They again talked of American sentiments, of the ship-ments the Americans had made to France, and the diverse opinions that prevailed in America. Laboulaye gain declared his views, and added that without any doubt there would be at the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States a public demonstration of affection for France. "Go to see that country," said he to Bartholdf. "You will study it; you will bring back your impressions. Propose to our friends over there to make with us a nonument, a common work, in re membrance of the ancient friendship of France and the United States. We will take up a subscription in France.
If you find a happy idea, a plan that
will excite public enthusiasm, we are
convinced that it will be successful in ooth countries, and we will do a work that will have a far-reaching moral

It was in these convictions of M. ument of the French American Union was formed. Bartholdi started for America, and on the way formed some conceptions of a plan of a monument. But it was not until he en tered the magnificent harbor of New York that the definite plan was made clear to the mind of the artist. The superb spectacle inspired him, and he exclaimed to himself: "Yes,

and he exclaimed to himself: "Yes, in this very place shall be raised the Statue of Liberty grand as the idea which it embodies, radiant upon the two worlds."

M. Bartholdi made a five months' artistic tour through the United States, from the East to the West and from the North to the South, painting and designing and finding acquaintances everywhere. He met Long-

in every sphere of life, and received every sphere of life, and received everywhere such encouragement that he returned home assured "that when they should begin the carrying out of the idea in France the United States would second them, and that the draft drawn by Messrs. Laboulaye, Lafayette, Henri Martin and their friends upon American sentiments should not be protested."

On his return M. Laboulaye called a meeting of his friends at his house. Bartholdi imparted the results of his journey, his impressions, the welcome he had received, the co-laborers on whom he could count, and present ed the plan of the monument he had made. Henri Martin, whose place has recently been filled in the French Academy by De Lesseps. speaking of this meeting in an official address, said:

said:

"It was needful for us to discover a thought in haumony with the object to be attained. The artist presented it to us in a form that bore the stamp of genius. He had conceived the celebration of the anniversary of independence, applying to it a sublime phrase which sums up the progress of modern terms: 'Liberty Enlightening the World.' M. Bartholdi proposed to represent this great idea by a statue of colossal proportions which would surplase all that have ever existed since the most ancient times. We adopted this plan with enthusiasm. A committee was organized. Artists, public men, constituted bodies, general councils, municipal councils and chambers of commerce councils and chambers of commerce associated themselves in the anter-prise, and the movement which had started from the so modest and origin became a genuine national demon-

The plan of the French-American Union, the society which has undertaken the carrying out of the colossal Statue of Liberty, was not laugched upon the public until 1874. Up to that time it had been organized, the means had been prepared and the first models of the statue had been made. Subsecution lists were given. made. Subscription lists were circulated throughout Erance, bearing at the head the following, prepared by Mr. Laboulaye:

"The monument will be executed in "The monument will be executed in common by the two peoples associated in this fraternal work, as they were of old in establishing independence. In this way we declare by an imperishable memorial the friendship that the blood spilled by our fathers of our old sealed between the two nations. It is a treaty of friendship which should be signed by all hearts which feel the love of their country."

This appeal met with a ready re-This appeal met with a ready response. The birth of the work was celebrated on Nov. 6, 1875, in the Hotel of the Louvre, by a banquet which was attended by illustrious

isters, deputies, municipal counsellors, generals, savants, academicians, and authors of all shades of opinions and politics assembled to assure the success of the project. To give at that time in America an idea of the magnitude of the work the right hand of the statue was executed in its colossal proportions and sent to the Exposition at Philadelphia. Bartholdi at that period returned to the United States as a member of the French jury to the Centennial Exposition, being authorized at the same time by the French government to superintend the inauguration of the statue of Lafayette, which was pre-sented to the city of New York in acknowledgment of the sympathy which New York had testified to France by her numerous shipments at the time of the suffering caused by

THE RESPONSE FROM AMERICA The preparatory meeting was organized at the Century Club, New York, upon the call of W. M. Evarts, S D. Babcock, John Jay, W. H. Wickham, William H. Appleton and Richard Butler, Secretary. At that meeting a committee was organized and a memorial addressed to the United States government asking approval for what had been done concerning the site of the monumeut. Congress on the 22d of February, 1877, voted in favor of accepting the gift of France and setting apart Bed-loe's Island for the site in terms most flattering to the work and to the

French nation. The head of the statue was executed for the Paris Exposition of 1878. The following year all the funds necessary for the execution of the statue had been obtained. On October 24, 1881, the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, all the pieces of the frame work and of the base were put in place. Minister Morton drove the rivet of the first piece that was to be

1883 and it was for some time left exposed to view in Paris. On June 11. 1884, Prime Minister Ferry, at a great dinner given by Minister Morton to committee on the French-American Union and to the Ministers of the French government, declared that he wished the government to associate itself in the undertaking and announced that the statue would be transported to New York on a State vessel under the official banner of France. The official presentation of statue to the Minister of the United States took place July 4, 1884. The presentation was made by Count de Lesseps, president of the French-American Union, who succeeded M. Laboulaye, lately [deceased. M. de Lesseps said he was handing over to the United States this great artistic monument, the gift of France, to which have contributed by their votes 180 cities, forty general councils, a large number of chambers of commerce and of societies, and over a hundred thousand subscribers. He concluded by saying;
"This work, Mr. Minister, is the

product of enthusiasm, of devotion, of intelligence, and of the noblest sentiments which can animate man. It is great in its conceptions and its realization. It is colossal in its proportions, and we hope that it will grow still greater through its moral It was in these convictions of M. worth, thanks to the remembrances and the sentiments which it is to person to the Franch American Union petuate. We commit it to your care, Mr. Minister, that it may remain forever the pledge of the bonds which should unite France and the great American nation." THE STATUE.

The statue of Liberty Enlightening the World is the largest work of its kind that has ever been executed. The famous Colossus of Rhodes, according to the proportions which the legends attribute to it, was but a ministure in companion. miniature in comparison. Other great statues are also in comparison quite small Thus the Bavaria, at Munich, measures 15 metres, 76 mulich, measures 15 metres, 76 centimetres; the Virgin of Puy, 16 metres; St. Charles Borromeo, 22 metres. The Vendome Column in Paris is only 44 metres in height, and in Liberty Enlightening the World

measures 46 metres from the base to the top of the torch, or 305.11 feet above mean low water, mark. An idea of its size may be formed from the following figures: The forefinger is 2 45 metres in length and 1.44 metres in circumference at the second joint. The nail measures .35 metre by .26 metre. The head is 4.40 metres in height. The eye is .65 metre in width. The nose is 1.12 metres in length. (A metre equals 39.368 inches.) About forty persons can be accommodated in the head. It is possible to ascend in the torch above the han 1. It will easily hold twelve persons. The total weight is 200,000 kilos, and the entire work represents an outlay of more than a million france.

lion franes.

The statue is made of response, or sheets of beaten copper, fixed on a pylonic fron trusswork. This trusswork serves as a support for the copper form of the statue. The copper plates kept in shape by iron bands, are supported by iron braces, which are clamped to the central core. They do not bear in the least upon the lower plates, and their weight is always independent of all that is above and below. Exhaustive mathematical calculations were made upon the resisting power of the iron pieces, upon the centre of gravity, and upon the action of high winds. The calculations were made by taking as a base the most powerful hurricanes which have ever been recorded in America or Europe. The copper sheets are 2½ millimetres in thickness. The copper plating of the statue of St. Charles Borromeo is only one millimetre, and it has stood two centuries.

two centuries.

The total height of the first model was 1.25 metres. This was the study model. This statue was reproduced four times as large, the result measuring 11 metres in height. This statue was divided into a large number of sections, destined to be reproduced separately four times their size. After this enlargements reproductions were no longer possible. The rest was accomplished in enormous fragments executed in wood The rest was accomplished in enormous fragments executed in wood and plaster. This process necessitated a number of difficult measurements—9,000 in all. The profile of the forms were again taken in detail with sheets of lead pressed upon the model and the copper again worked according to the profiles. There were 300 sheets of copper used, each from one to three yards square, and weighing in all eighty-eight tons. These form the outside of the statue.

Without presuming to find fault with Mis Florence Marryat, it may be suggested that she ought to explain women to "sit down on the men." It cannot be that Miss Marryat intended this advice to apply to un-married girls. Certainly girls resid-ing in the rural districts need no such advice. They know what the duties of courtship are, as the strained and broken parlor chairs testify. As to city girls, it is understood that they uphold the doctrine that every girl should have her own chair. Not that they presume to find fault with rural customs, but they have their own views of duty, and no matter how much Miss Marryat may urge them to sit down on the men, they will decline to follow her advice. Neitner do married ladies need to

be told their duty by Miss Marryat. If a married woman wants a new bonnet and can obtain it more quickly by sitting on her husband's lap than she could were she more sparing of affectionate familiarities she knows the fact perfectly well without Miss

Can it be, then, that Miss Marryat looks at the matter solely from the point of view of the solid British matron, and fancies that she has discovered a way by which heavy women may crush their husbands and keep them in subjection? It is quite possible that a wife weighing 250 pounds could terrify a frail husband into almost any concession by threatening to sit down on him, but surely such conduct would not be kind better that wives and husbands should live peaceably together than that the husband should live in terror lest his wife should sit down on him. Miss Marryat may mean well, but her advice is needless if addressed to unmarried girls, and pernicious if addressed to married women.

When Tried Always Preferred, When they once become acquainted with it, la-dies invariably prefer Parker's Hair Balsam to any similar preparation. It makes the hair soft and glossy, arrests its falling off, promotes new growth, restores the original color, and has no rival as a dressing. Not a dye, not only, highly perfumed. Only 50c, at druggists.

If you experience a bad taste in the mouth, owness or yellow color of skin, feet stupid and drowsy, appetite unstrady, frequent headache or fizziness, you are "bilious," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system like Dr. Pie ce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

THE MUTUAL ENDOWMENT AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

OFF AMERICA.

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

This association, now nearly four 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 headquarters in Charlotte.

To do this it has been necessary to comply with the laws of the State, which has been done, as will more fully appear by reading the following copy of

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE OF SEGRETARY OF STATE
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, 29th April 1885.

The Mutual Self Endowment and Beneficial Macintion, having filed in this office an appoint ent of J. T. Whitehead as general agent for this ate under the seal of the company and having rectofore, to wit: on the 29th April, 1885, pair to this office fifty dollars, the license fee, reigned by section 14 of "An Act to consolidate the surange Laws of N. C.," ratified March 7, 1883. SEAL said company to do business in this State until April 1st, 1886, subject to the provisions of said act. W. L. SAUNDERS, Secretary of State.

\$79,000

Must be Sold by 1st Day of August Next.

THIRD WEEK!

A TEN STRIKE

The Ball of Reduction sent Whirling int the Camp of Competition, Knocking their High Prices to pieces, as if Struck by Lightning.

Wittkowsky & Baruch's

Has attracted more public attention than any event that has occurred in this section for years. They are not closing out but are selling goods far far lower than closing out prices.

Preparatory to and in anticipation of a large Fall trade, we have decided to clear out every dollar's worth of Spring and Summer Goods in stock. No matter what the loss may be the goods must be sold if

A perfect surprise awaits your visit to the great stores of Wittkowsky & Barnch this week. Here we go:

1000 yards Elegant Summer Silks at 25 cents per yard.

1 Case Dress Lawns, new styles, 5 cents per yard, worth 10 cents.

Hamburg and Swiss Embroideries at prices never attempted before in the

25,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 cents per yard 12,000 yards Black and Cream Spanish, Mechlin, Mericourt, Chaptills, Brabant, Fedora, Oriental, Egyptian, Torchon, Medici, Florentine, Valencienes, Escurial, Vichy, Guipure and Mattlasse Laces, just at about

half price.
500 yards English Penang Cloth, reduced from 37; to 12; cents per yard.
1 Case Dress Goods, very stylish, reduced from 25 to 10 ets per yard.
1 Case Brocaded Nun's Veilings marked down from 25 to 12; cents.

1 Case very best 1400 Lawns at 10 cents. Just think. 1 Case Imported French Albatross at 15 cents per yard.

1 Case Genuine Imported French Printed Linen Lawns reduced from

SPECIALSA

UNDERCLOTHING And Corsets

Bargains All Over the House.

Great sale of Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Oilcloths, etc., on

CHARLOTTE, N. C. destincted in least

W. Kaufman & Co.

CLOTHING

Our great sale continues all this month. Our variety is not confined to ODD SUITS, nor are the sizes limited. We have all sizes and styles. It may be of INTEREST TO YOU to

LOOK THROUGH THIS PRICE LIST.

LOW PRICES.

Seersucker Coats and Vests in very large varieties, which we offer for less than they can be bought for elsewhere.

STRAW HATS!

STRAW HATS!

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

W.KAUFMAN&CO

One Hundred Dozen Gents' Summer Scarfs, 6 for 25 cents. It will pay to visit the store of

Leading Clothiers, Central Motel Corner.