New and Attractive Goods TOOUR LARGESTOCK.

LOOK

Big Stock Ladies and Gents Gauze Underwear.

BIG STOCK TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

La iles Linen Ulsters, Mosquite Canopies and Fixtures. Lisle Thread Hose at 25c per pair. Joh Misses Oxford Ties at 75 cents, Worth \$1.25.

SEE AND BE CONVINCED.

LOW PRICES SHOE POLISH.

The Order of the Day

At :-: My :-: Establishment

Don't forget the Linen Lawns I am selling at

New Arrivals of Satteens, Day & Martin's Water Proof Black

Button's Raven Gloss, price

Brown's Satin Polish, 15 cts., 2 for 25 cts.

REASONS WHY: 1st. One coating of the Alma will last longer and look better than four coatings

never use any other.

ing for Gents' Shoes,

PRICE, 40 CENTS.

T. L. SEIGLE. Pegram &

ALEXANDER'& HARRIS

Pneumonia, Consumption, Dyspepsia and Wasting Diseases.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. Many Druggists and Grecers who do not have Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey in stock, attempt to paim off on customers, whiskey of their own bettling, which being 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 DRUCCISTS AND CROCERS.

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

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



We are agents for the

American Star Bicycle.

Victor Bicycle and Tricycle. Noted epclers say they are the best. George M. Hendee, who holds more racing records than any man in the United Stat s, says: "The Victor is the best Bloycle I have ever r'd-len, and the handsomest I have seen."

W. E. SHAW & CO., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

Extablished in 1798.

To be had at low figures, at JOHN CALDER'S,

THE LATEST

We are now running on full time. Fur senture dealers in this city. We make only the best and most superintial in the market. EHODDY GOODS. Ask for goods made by us an you will get the worth of your money. Our nam is on each piece. We solicit this patronage of the public and governness assistantion.

ELLIOTT & MARSH.

The Charlotte Observer.

Subscription to the Observer. WHEKLY EDITION.

No Deviation From These Rules

IDLE LAND IN ENGLAND. England has 7,500,000 acres of idle and, while millions of men and women are huddled together on small patches of ground which they are compelled to rent at enormous figures from titled landlords, or seek a livelihood in the cities, which import much of the food consumed from other countries. Much of this land is held by the owners as ranges for game, pleasure groun is, yielding no profit to them nor to any one else. It never cost them a cent for it came to their ancestors as gifts from the crown, wrested and stolen from the rightful proprietors centuries ago. There is dynamite in this land question for England. In this day of spreading intelligence and progressive deas the toiling, struggling millions will not be content to struggle on on the edge of starvation while a handful of men who have no feeling in from the profits of the vast acres thes never earned and never till, but

who were in favor with the reigning powers of past ages, when in the civil strifes the successful contestants seized the estates of the defeated and to their followers and supporters. The titles to the majority of these great English estates are held in this The Best Ever Brought to This up and sold to the people, they will lion tons were mined, worth at the be wrested by force and distributed mine 23 million dollars. We made the mine 23 million tons of pig iron, or nearly among the people. This is just what the land agitation means in its final

own simply because they are descend-

ed from and wear the names of men

The progress the people of Great Britain are making is partially illustrated in the overthrow of the Glad stone ministry on a question of taxatien, by the men who echo the voice Try it once and you will of the people, and have but little reverence for crowns. Not a day dawns that England does not move further from the monarchy and nearer to the

THE END OF IT.

John Day, a young man in Sharon Township, Pa., got on a vild drunk one day last week. Returning home with gun in hand and filled with forty rod whiskey, he concluded he would try his aim on the family cat, which he did, and killed the cat. His father rebuked him for killing the cat, whereupon he shot his father dead. After the drunken impulse, realizing what he had done, he attempted to kill himself. His mother witnessing all this, became a raving maniac. The young man is in jail to be tried as a patricide. And all this because the boy filled himself with murderous whiskey. Here is a temperance lecture that requires no touch of the fancy to give it force. Drunk. A murdered father, a maniac mother, a patricide son. Brief; but how shockingly horrible! And this is but one of the numerous tragedies that every day records on the

Geo. Alfred Townsend has recently interviewed a Russian nobleman who expressed surprise that ex-Confederates were allowed to hold office in this country. Perhaps he was surprised also that the Knout and other Russian institutions were not in vogue in this country. Perhaps he was also surprised that there is such a thing as a ballot box in this country. On the whole it is probable that there are a good many things in this country which would surprise Gath's Russian. During the days of Republican ascendancy this government was run somewhat on the Russian plan, but we have gotten over that.

that perhaps after all the supposed Hotel in that city by Maxwell, his companion, was not a murder but only an ingenious attempt to swindle an insurance company out of the \$20,000 for which Preller had his life nsured in an English company. It is thought they may have succeeded in securing a body resembling Preller, and after packing it in a trunk both men disappeared at the proper

-Choice Grocerios - Within the past twenty years
Texas has furnished the North Western States with three million head Texas has furnished the North Westren States with three million head of young cattle, mainly two year old steers, in addition to those annually driven to Northern ranges to be pastured before marketing. The number of head of these last year was three hundred thousand, and during the same period six hundred and twenty-five thousand beef cattle were sent from Texas direct to the markets of Kansas City St. Louis Chicago of Kansas City, St. Louis Chicago

and New Orleans, A program A brother of the late Vice President Wilson is employed as a guide in the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington at a salary of \$1.50 a day. He has a large family to support, is getting old and finds climbing stairs and being constantly on his feet pretty hard work.

The first comptroller of the treasury has disallowed items amounting to \$3,200 in the accounts of Mr. Haltt, supervisor of elections in Boston

There is a judge in Nashville who lon't believe in watering milk. He recently find two milk venders \$15 each for that offence and declared he would fine the next one caught \$50.

Ex Minister Daggett, recently arrived at San Francisco from the Sand witch Islands, on his way to Wash ngton. It is believed the object of his mission is to open negotiations for the annexation of the Islands to

Gov. Bate, of Tennessee, is a work ng Governor. He has not used the appropriation of \$1,000 per annum made by the Legislature to pay for the services of a clerk, but has himself performed the laborious routine work of the office, which is done by

Our Mineral Resources.

A report on the mineral resources of the United States, by Albert Wil-liams, Jr., chief of the division of mining statistics and technology, United States geological survey, will soon be issued as one of the census publications. A summary of its totals, sent out in advance of the full ublication, presents many interest-

There were mined and sent to market in 1884, Pennsylvania anthracite coal to the amount of 31 million tons; all other coals aggregated 67 million tons. The spot value of the 98 mil-lion tons was 132 million dollars. Less anthracite coal was mined than in 1883, but more bituminous coal was sent to market. The average price of the former at the mines was \$2 a ton; of the latter \$1.05. The net gain in product over the previous year was a little over 4 million tons. Less coke, however, by half a million tons

During the past year 24 million barrels of petroleum were produced, almost wholly in the oil fields of Pennsylvania and New York. Its Alma Polish,

The titles to the majority of these great English estates are held in this way, a title coming from might, not from right. The time is not far distant when if these estates are taken up and sold to the people, they will like the product the product was greater than that of the previous year by nearly 700,000 barrels, Of iron ore something over 8 million to the people they will like the people of these people they will be people

mine 23 million dollars. We made 4 million tons of pig iron, or nearly half a million tons less than the pro-duct of 1883. The value of the pig iron at the furnace was 74 million dollars, a decrease of 18 million dol lars. This startling difference is explained by the great fall in the price of during the year. It was a hard year for manufacturers of pig iron.

We produce more gold and more silver produce more gold and more silver, nearly a million dollars more of the former and about two and a half million more of the latter. The gold product of the year was valued at 31 million dollars, and the silver

product at 49 million. The minor metals are well represented in Mr. Williams' tables. The output of our copper mines was 145 million pounds, worth 18 million dollars. The production exceeded that pounds. The production of lead was 140 thousand tons, a decrease from the product of 1883. The lead crop of the country was worth at seaboard nearly 11 million dollars. The out put of zinc is steadily increasing, ag-gregating last year 39 thousand tons. worth over three million dollars. The quicksilver production fell off a third, standing at 32 thousand flasks, or two

and a balf million pounds, worth just about a million dollrrs. We dug out 65,000 pounds of nickel, about 2,000 pounds of cobalt, 10,000 tons of manganese, about 2,000 tons of chrome iron ore, all from California; a little tin ore from the Black bills; 150 ounces of platinum, worth in a crude state \$3 an ounce, and ,800 ounces of aluminum. worth 75

When we leave the metals we come to much larger figures. We quarried building stone to the value of 19 mil-hon dollars, and burned brick and tile to the value of 30 million dollars more. The lime product was 37 million barrels, worth 19 million dollars. The increase over the previous year was five million barrels. About 100,000 barrel of artificial Portland ement was made, and the production from natural cement rock was four million barrels. The buhrstone crop was worth \$300,000, and the

grindstone made last year were worth over half a million dollars.

The production of washed phos-phate rock in South Carolina during the year ending May 31, 1884, was 431,779 long tons, worth \$2 374,784, or 53,399 tous more than in the previous year, with an increase of \$104,504 in value. The average spot price \$5.50 per ton, was 50 cents less than in the preceding year. The recent discoveries of phosphate rock in the adjoining States of North Carolina, Alabama and Florida will probably lead to a still further increase in production. Of manufactured fartilizers uction. Of manufactured fertiliz

duction. Of manufactured fertilizers, 967,000 short tons, worth \$26,110,000, were made in the year ending April 30, 1884, and 1,023,500 short tons, worth \$27,640,000, were made in the year ending April 30, 1885.

The other products mentioned in Mr. Williams report are the marls, gypsum, salt, bromine, borax, sulphur, pyrites, barytes, mica—of which 147,410 pounds were produced; feldspar, asbestus to the amount of 1,000 tons, worth about \$30,000; graphite and asphaltum. We have, conclusion, this table for 1884:

The total value of the metals and minerals produced in 1884 was \$39,-100,008 less than in 1883, and the de cline in 1883 from 1882 was \$312,061

The Great Southern Remedy

CONFEDERATE HOME ASSOCIA-

To the Sons and Daughters of North

At the Annual Meeting of the Confederate Home Association, held May 20th, 1885, it was determined to make one more effort to raise, in the State, the amount required to erect a suitable home for our indigent soldiers, before asking of aid of strangers.

The success of this movement will depend on local organizations, through which we hope to collect fifty cents from each white voter in the State, and the same from his mother, wife, sister or daughter. In every community their still must be willing hearts enough who will under take this labor of leve and patriotic duty. We, therefore, in the name of everything dear to us as North Carolinians, appeal to them to meet, organize and go to work at once, by asking everybody for something and accepting everything offered, be it but five cents.

We appeal to the editors of the State to head a column "Contributions in aid of a North Carolina Sol

but five cents.

We appeal to the editors of the State to head a column "Contributions in aid of a North Carolina Soldiers' Home," and to publish weekly all contributions made in their respective communities. This would materially stimulate local organizations and contributions and be an additional proof of the willingness of "The Press of the State" to promote any movement calculated to elevate North Carolina.

We appeal to our ministers to give full notice and to have special contributions taken up for this work.

The heads of colleges, seminaries and schools are requested to ask their pupils to aid us with contributions. We are confident such requests would receive a cheerful and quests would receive a cheerful and

generous response, for the young are always liberal towards needy and pleading old age.

The necessity of a home for the in-digent survivors of "The North Carolina Troops" must be apparent to all who can appreciate the noble spirit which impelled these bent old men to brave the dangers of war and win glories sufficient which, if transposed into gems of worthy brilliancy, would encircle our State and create for it a perpetual day more superbly bright than those which come to us in summer's happiest time. True as are record so grand if they had known their State would desert them in their

years of feebleness and want? Alas! they never doubted their State, but, inspired by that love which shines in matchless splendor when devoted to a country's cause, they marched ever forward until the flag they were commanded to defend and follow was furled forever.

Should such men be allowed to exist in poor houses and fill pauper's graves? Will you longer permit such fates to come to them and still continue to boast of a peculiar chivalry and renown—the plain result of their soldierly bearing and devotion? Until this Home is built and provided for, all such boastings should cease, for they cannot sound save as heartless mockeries!

Will you give and gather the pal try pittances we need and must have Should such men be allowed to ex-

Will you give and gather the pal try pittances we need and must have to make our object a success, or will you decline, and thereby force the historian to draw around your claims for magnanimity, generosity and charity the dark and dreadful lines of palpable neglect and merciless ingratitude? Believing your answer will be such as North Carolinians should make when their needy and pleading defenders ask shelter, support and mental ease, we hopefully submit this important question and imperative duty for your considera-

W. F. BEASLEY, President.

The Pasture Lands.

Mr. Nimmo has issued his report on the stock raising industry of this country from which we clip the following. After speaking of Texas he says: Even Texas with her great extent of territory, cannot begin to compare with the Western and Northwestern range and ranch area of the United States. It embraces the principal part of the Indian Territory, the western portion of Kansas, N braska and Dakota, the Territo-ries of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Ar zona and New Mexico, the States of Colorado and Nevada, and portions of California, Oregon and Washington Territory. Over all this area, embracing over a million of square miles, the cattlemen have taken possession of the parts most favorable to their business, but the portion of it in which the raising of cattle is chiefly carried on is, however, distinctively known as "The Plains." These extend from Texas to Moutana, a distance of about 1,000

to Montana, a distance of about 1,000 miles with an average width of about 20 i miles, and embracing an area of a arly 130,000,000 acres. Occupying the greater part of the land without any title from the Unit ed States, or under titles said to have been often fraudulently obtained, many of these cattle companies are liable to be dispossessed as settlers flock into the States and Territories where the public lands now used as flock into the States and Territories where the public lands now used as cattle ranges now are. But, from the scarcity of water and the infrequency of rains, it is probable that the Plains will be the seat of great cattle ranges, or of great ranches, for many years yet to come. For the feeding of cattle which flourish on the bunch and gramma and buffalo grasses, all of which derive moisture mainly from the melting snows and the rainfall of the spring months, they are admirably adapted, for even in the winter these grasses retain their nutritious qualities. But this area, so suitable for cattle, is, for the most part, unsuitable for agricultural puposes, owing to the dryness of the puposes, owing to the dryness of the summers and the scarcity of water and wood. Tree planting and the sinking of artesian wells, as in Algeria, might remedy to some extent these defects, but to the farmer they are serious, and the cottlemen of the plains are not likely to have their ranges intruded upon until means are taken to make them agriculturally valuable.

"The Dyspeptic's Refuge."

When Tried Always Preferred.

THE PEABODY FUND.

How it is Distributed Among the Di, J. L. M. Curry, General Agent of the Peabody funds, has issued a circular giving the following infor-mation as to the distribution of that

mation as to the distribution of that fund for educational purposes:

1. The Peabody Fund is not distributed among the States according to population, nor in proportion to the comparative destitution of any community. The Trustees, in their "absolute discretion," withhold funds when they would not promote the general purpose and bestow liberally when they would be productive of beneficial results

2. The greater part of the income

and colleges.

The Trustees give to the States scholarships in the Normal College at Nashville. Teachers' Institutes, conducted by trained experts, are also aided; but the instruction must be practical, adapted to public school teachers, and continued for some

4. Only public schools carried on under State auspices will be aided.

5. The entire cost of maintaining 5. The entire cost of maintaining schools is in no case met by the Trustees. A small part of the current expenses is contributed to encourage and stimulate the people to self exertion in the cause of free, popular education. The amount of aid given to schools will be determined partly by the amount of money raised by State tax, local tax, or the voluntary contribution of the people.

6. As all public schools cannot be aided, a few will be selected in radiating centres, to illustrate, by their ing centres, to illustrate, by thei example the best methods of teach ing, and to exert a bealthful influence in favor of "free schools for the whole

7. The schools selected shall have at least 100 pupils; shall be properly graded, with a teacher for every 50 pupils; shall continue in session ten months in the year, and have an average attendance of not less than the State Superintendent.

9. The trustees assume no contro

whatever over the schools receiving Peabody aid, leaving all questions of selection of teachers, discipline &c., to the State or local authorities establishing and chiefly maintaining the

10. Seeking the improvement of State systems of public education, the Trustees will act in co-operation with the State educational authori-

Fortune Out of Misfortune.

Col. McLean, who is acting com tion called to a paragraph in a Philadelphia paper regarding a woman named Margaret A. Cox, living in Pennsylvania, who was terribly burned the day previous. The paragraph stated that she was the widow of a Union soldier, and the mother of a large family of children, and that she had an application on file for several years for a widow's pension. Col. McLean immediately ordered the claim made special, had the record examined, and in less than one hour from the time the mat tion called to a paragraph in a Philthan one hour from the time the mat ter was called to his attention the claim had been approved and re-ceived the signature of the Secreta-ry of the Interior, and the certificate for over \$1,500 back pay was on its way to the woman's home.

A CARD.

PINE TAR PAPER,

ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES

BRIGGS MARKING PENS Used with Indeline Ink, will write on the most difficult fabrics without any previous preparation. The pens centrot spatter or corrode, and if proverly used will last for years. For sale by THOS, KRESE & CO. TOOTH BRUSH GUARDS,

The Celebrated and Fashionable
FRANCESCA PERFUME—

VALENTINE'S TAR DROPS. For the cure of coughs, colds, hearseness, and diseases of the throat and lungs. 10s a box.

THOS, REESE & CO. OAK, CHERRY AND WALNUT

Put up in cans ready mixed, and can be used by arry one. They make permanent and beautiful colors for floor stains, and repolishing furniture, are very cheep and put up in any size cans from the plut to one gallon.

THOS. REESE & CO.

COMPRESSED SODA MINT

THOS. REESE & CO. CLTIMO AND PAREPA CIGARS

Wittkowsky & Baruch's

This week we shall devote entirely to the sale of

WHITE GOODS

Which we shall offer at prices that will exmer's happiest time. True as are these inspiring facts, many of our soldiers have been allowed to die in poor houses and many are still forced to resort to these abodes of woe. Is this right or just? Do you believe these heroes would have done so these heroes would have done so these heroes would have done so the State Superintendent.

months in the year, and have an average attendance of not less than 85 per cent. of the enrolled pupils:

8. Applications for aid must be made before or near the beginning of the school year, and have the approval of the local school officers and the State Superintendent.

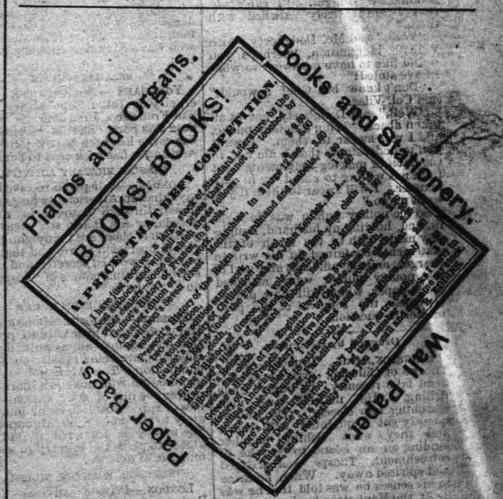
All the goods to be offered are this season's the State Superintendent. purchases, most of them from the recent

GREAT AUCTION SALES

We have no old goods to offer, no accumulation of years to close out. Nothing but New Fresh Goods at about 50 cents on the

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



W. Kaufman & Co.

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.

One Hundred Men's All-Wool Suits, Sack and Frock, at \$6.50, worth \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$14.00, One Hundred Pairs Men's All Wool Cassimere Pants, or \$1.50, \$1.60, \$1.60 and \$2.55, worth \$2.50,

Boys' and Children's Clothing at remarkably 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! We intend to close out at a great sacrifice. A full line of

Gents' Furnishing Goods. One Hundred Dozen Gents' Summer Scarfs, 6 for 25 cents. It will pay to

W.KAUFMAN&CO

LEADING CLOTHIERS, CENTRAL MOTEL CORNER.