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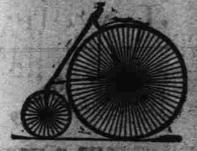
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THE LATEST

The Charlotte Observer.

to Deviation From These Rules

MR. HENDRICKS' VIEWS. from the speech of Vice President Hendricks, in Boston, in which he made some pointed reference to the kind of civil eervice reform he beon the statute books to hamper the action of the President and the heads of the respective departments. And while they are on the statute books they must be respected. The Presi-dent cannot ignore them nor can the heads of the departments. Under the offensive partisan clause a good many removals have been made, and many other removals also of unneces-sary employees, and many others would be made were it not for the Button's Reven Gloss, price civil service regulations. The way to get around this difficulty is to re-peal the law altogether or bring it down to a business, common sense basis. It was originally intended by its drafter to keep Republicans in of-fice and Theorems. Alma Polish, publican party was beaten and the Democrats came into power. In its present operation it is not what the people looked for nor what they want.

TOO PROUD TO BEG.

In Cumberland, Maryland, a few days ago, a young man entered a atches, put one in his pocket and started for the door. He was called back, but refused to deliver the Try it once and you will watch or pay for it, whereupon he was arrested on a charge of larceny. He gave as a reason that he took the watch with the hope of being arrest-ed, and thus be provided with food and lodging, as he had sought employment in vain and did not want to beg. There are in this country, with all its wealth and treasures hoarded in Eastern banks, thousands of men who suffer from day to day, who cannot find work for their hands and do not want to beg. If they do beg they are classed as tramps. and everybody's door is closed against There is a big sorew loose where, in this great country of ours, where millions of money are locked up, and thousands of honest men and women go unemployed and

> Hon, A. M. Keily, whom the Aus trian Government declines to receive as minister, got very sea sick in crossing the ocean. He described in letter to a Richmond paper how roughly old Neptune treated him, how he turned him upside down "inardly" and outwardly, so to speak. It was very rough. It would add to the rougness if he were now recalled and had to go through another expe-rience of that kind without a good

New York Sun; Wouldn't it make sensation if the Hon. Roscoe Conkling should appear in the next Democratic State Convention of New York as a delegate? Well, we should say it would. And yet things just as strange have happened in this chang-

The young volcano discovered about one years ago ten miles south of Santa Maria, Cal., is still burning.

In view of the new marriage laws of Pennsylvania squires across the New Jersey line are anticipating a lively increase in business.

be slowly trained, strong influence must be brought to bear upon adults. "They are at the foundation of all my practical preaching." continued Mr. Beecher, "Those sublime theologians, the newspapers asked why I do not go out with Bob Ingersell—I beg his pardon—Mr. Robert Ingersell, I believe he's a gentleman, and I do not desire to seem to ridicule him. He is as good as many in the pulpit, but a man does not need to be very good for that.

good for that.

"The papers say I do not believe in the Bible or religion, but only in science. My theology is a working theology, and I believe many other things and suspect more. I see the fruits of my teachings have, and I will campate your cheerfulness, hope gourage, kindness, love and self-denial with those of any men and women.

OUR OFFICES.

RANSON, REID AND HENDERSON.

Col. Yarborough Interviewed --- tie is Commissioned --- What he Proposes Doing in the Discharge of his Daty--

Washington, June 26.—Mr. Reid arrived last night. He is at work in department today. Mr. Reid expects to remain about two weeks, most of which time he will be devoted to securing the appointment of post-masters in his district.

Col. Staples will probably received

good appointment.

Mr. H. W. Wahab was before the special examiners of the treasury department yesterday and this morning, having received the appointment of the life saving service on the coast between Cape Henry. Virginia, and Cape Fear, North Carolina. The examination was deemed necessary as

the matter one merely of form, though the course of questioning was thorough. The commission will probably be handed to Capt. Wahab some time this afternoon. The service has been increased of late years, and the office is no sinecure. There were three applicants for it—Messrs. Wahab, Brinkley and a Virginian. Only the first named was cited to an examination, and that because it was desired that he should have the position.

Col. W. H. Yarborough, the new collector of the fourth district, has been in town since Wednesday. He has given his bond and obtained his commission. Col Yarborough said this morning that he should enter upon his duties with a determination to carry out the law in every particular, fearlessly and impartially. The system, he was aware, was unpopular, but the people were law-abiding and would sustain him in everything which he would do in conformity to the mandates of law. He proposed to go further. Col. Yarborough made no reflections on his predecessors, and spoke merely of his own official responsibilities. It is understood that he will enter almost immediately upon his work. He is very well known by most North Carolinisms in the city and by them highly spected for his intelligence and integrity. It is said that the appointment of Mr. Battle to the inspectorship or internal revenue agency will not be long deferred.

ator M. W. Ronsom. There was a large attendance, including many distinguished gentlemen. Five addresses were delivered by the following: Mr Ralph & Latshaw, of Missouri, on "Morality the basis of sound government:" Mr Francis J Lawler, of Wisconsin, on "Edgar Allen Poe as a writer of prose;" Mr Thomas R Ransom, of North Carolina, on "The South;" Mr John R Slattery, of Massachusetts, on "The scholar in a Republic," and Mr Walter N Kerman, of New York, the valedictory. I was not able to be present, but I have heard that Mr. Ransom distinguished himself. A lady who did not know that she was speaking of a friend of mine, said that "young Ransom's was the finest speech made on the occasion." The Senator heard it and of gourse was highly gratified.

It was not the historian, Maj John Missore, but the other Moore, Capt W V. of Lenour a clavar "difference."

It was not the historian, Maj John Williams, but the other Moore, Capt W V, of Lenoir, a clever "literary feller," too, who passed the examination and got the appointment as post office inspector. North Carolina has received two of these appointments out of twenty-two, Mr Thomas Mann Arrington getting the other place. The mistake was due to two of my friends getting the Moores mixed up. I know both of them very well.

At the academy of the Visitation Wednesday afternoon the following North Carolina girls received honors: A graduating medal was conferred upon Miss Minnie McMahon, of Greensboro; in Christian doctrine

A graduating medal was conferred upon Miss Minnie McMahon, of Greensboro; in Christian doctrine gold medals were awarded to Miss Minnie McMahon, Mary Wright and Stella Divine—all of the senior classes. The President was compelled by the pressure of official duties to forego the pleasure of awarding the diplomas, hut Miss Cleveland, who occupied a seat on the stage, presented the academic honors—a crown and gold medal to each of the graduating young ladies. So it would seem that the President's sister is not unpopular with the Catholics after all that has been said respecting her views on monasticism, as expressed in the lectures now is suing from the press.

Senator Ransom will leave for home tomorrow. He has staid rather longer than he expected to stay when he came. Notwithstanding his undoubted popularity with this administration, he has been modest in what he has asked of it, and has chosen in some instances have his friend mis judge him in preference to gratifying them by a sacrifice of public interest. By an unseemly haste and an imprudent self-assertion, a number of things might have been accomplished more than have been standing as a gentleman and a stateman.

There is an elderly lady residing in

she is a native of Boston, Mass. Sev-oral years before the war, when she was a young woman, this lady mar-ried a very rich tobacco planter of Granville county, Mr. Joel Strong. In a few years her venerable and ac-complished husband died and his complished husband died and his wife became a wealthy widow. She was an attractive woman and had many admirers. One of these suitors, Mr. Robert J. Heavlin, of Grasville county, a well-to-do planter, she accepted. During her first husband's life time a singular work was published in New York, with the title. "The Mysteries of Isis." It purported to be a series of lectures. They were clucidations of, or at least, commentaries on various mysteries, and were a curious medly of lore and speculation. I will not attempt to give an idea of what was in the book; the first chapter of which was an attempt to read the fate of our nation of States by the images and superscriptions of our coins. Mrs. Strong assisted her husband in the preparation of this noval work. In a recent small book of 151 pages she reprives the first part of "The Mysteries of Isis,"

This new work is entitled "My Book. By Jessie Garland," and contains a number of letters written during her

By Jessie Garland," and contains a number of letters written during her residence at the store dwelling built by her first husband on a striking plan of his own. Her correspondents are all northern people, relatives and friends, and she writes with great candor and piquancy of plantation life in "ze olden time." If there is anything to be complained of, it is anything to be complained of, it is that the picture is too trankly friendly. But the homely scenes and conversations are known to be true to the life depicted. The region where they occurred is North Granville, between Oxford and the Virginia line, a section which in ante-bellum days, was inhabited by some of the worthiest, most refined and intelligent people in the Southern States. And they were a wealthy population, too, in that neighborhood where Hon. Abram W. Venable was leading politician and the Gregorys, the Daniels, the Grahams, the Bullocks, the Morrows, the Mortons and Venables and Carringtons were so many reminders of Scotch and Virginian ancestry.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

ae Kind that Vice President Hen-

In his speech before the Bay State Democratic Club in Boston on the 25th inst., Vice President Hendricks told the kind of civil service reform he believes in as follows:

I hear a great deal said, and I take a great deal of interest in it, about civil service reform. I think I understand the subject [laughter], and, with your permission, I will speak of it but a moment. I had, when a younger man than I am now, occasion to judge upon that question as an honest man, as a man where

younger man than I am now, occasion to judge upon that question as an honest man, as a man whose ambition has involved in the proper construction of it. Franklin Pierce, one of the statellest and noblest of our great leaders in the past, without solicitation on my part, in an autograph letter addressed to myself, asked me to take charge of the general land office at Washington. I accept d the appointment, and for nearly four years I stood at the head of that office, an important office, whose affairs extended far beyond the reach of many a man that takes a limited view of this question of civil service reform Its surveys were then extending beyond the Missouri, beyond the mountains, along the valleys of Culifornia, and the settlers were going out from the Bay state and from Maine, and finding their homes on the lands that were then being surveyed. When I took charge of that office, with ISO clerks, I found the business four years behind. The patents that ought to have gone to the people living upon the lands were four years behind date I said at once: "This will not do. The man who has purchased the land of the government has a right at an early date to his patent, so that he may sell it, so that he may obtain his rights, whatever they may be." I said at once: "There must be reform in this office." My ambition was connected with the reform. I could not well afford to take that appointment and go out of that office without having hrought the work up to date. I began the work of reform seriously and earnestly, and very soon I became acquinted by conversation; with some by grading the letters they laid before me for my signature; with others by considering the reports that they male upon contested cases, and in a chort time I knew them nearly all. And very soon I knew them nearly all. And very soon I knew the difference of the clerks that would be able to help me with the work that had to be care ried through, and very soon bose that limped or were unwilling or in-

me with the work that had to be carried through, and very soon those that limped or were unwilling or insdifforent had to step out. [Applause] The 'hickory boom' of Jackwon that represented Democratic reform, was the sentiment and emblem of the reform that I sought to bring about, and in the stead of the men who had to step out, there came in young and carnest fellows that were willing to do the work. By one general order I required that the work done at each desk should be 25 per cent more than it had been before, and these men came in an I took their share readily and cheerfully and cordially. And when I left that office nearly four years afterward it was only four months behind in the delivery of patents to the men who had bought the land. [Applause.] From four years it came down to four months, and that was as close as it was practicable to bring the work. That, I thought, was reform.

I want to tell you another thing, gentlemen. When you men who give your votes at the election and pay your money to the tax gatherer want to understand the particular point at which civil service can be be a particular to the resident in detail; it is not with the President in detail. It is not with the Secretaries in detail. It is with the bureau officer that has

some of them in the Interior Department. I know the commissioner of the land office, I know the commissioner of the land office, I know the commissioner of Indian affairs. I know, by reputation, the excellent gentlemen who are in the office of patents. I believe they, by their own judgment and force will bring about civil service reform in their departments. [Applause.] I think that I am safe in saying that I know they have already taken steps in that direction—that the people will not be sold out by them. [Applause.] This is my own history about civil service reform. It may be of no account, but it is mine. [Applause.] And that administration, whenever and whenever it shall be, that will fill all the fureaus in Washington city with capable men at the head, and tell them that the work devolves upon them, and hold them responsible, will bring about certain and prompt reform.

I think we are going through all

right. It was a good while that the Democrats were kept out. A quarter of a century the sentiment of the country had been enforced with cruel proscription—the Democrats shall not share in the honors of the public offices of the country. [Applause.] It was a cruel proscription, such as I never advocated towards the opposite party, for I know there are honest men among them, and I would not today, if I could do it, take the charge of this entire government away from the opposite side. They pay their taxes, they contribute to the support of the country, they help to fight the battles when horrid war comes upon us, and it is but fair that they should share in the honors. But it is not fair, and never has been fair, that they should clutch them all and say to the young men of the Democracy: "You are not to be trusted; you shall not share in them." [Applause.]

you shall not share in them." [Applause.]

Mr. Hendricks here paid a tribute to the Massachusetts Democrats, and assured his hearers that he appreciated the honor when such men came together and took their seats around the board to do him respect and praise. He continued.

I have only one more suggestion to to make, and that is that the next time the election comes off—and I to say to you that I am going to have no personal interest in it (cries of "doubt it," "head of the ticket next time,")—I do not expect to be connected with it. Last fall, when the convention at Chicago placed me in the position that Indiana had to be corried, or I had to be somewhat die graced (great applause), why. I made up my mind that I would not be disgraced—that was all (applause), and so when four years from this time—by the way, I am going to come back more frequently than I have hereto-fore (cries of "Good")—you will invite me, won't you! When I come back about four years from this time, or a little less than that—say shortly after the next election, when we are going to elect a President the next time—when I come back the next time—I want to meet the Bay State Club and have them tell me that Massachusetts meets Indiana and grasps her by the hand, and takes from her the banner which and grasps her by the hand, and takes from her the banner which represents the banner of this whole nation, for the sake of reform in the public service. (Applause)

GERONIMO.

Gen Crook Laying his Plan for an on-

preparing for the Indian campaign in Sierra Madres, and is about ready to start for that locality. It is unofficially stated that the campaign will be conducted as follows. Gen. Crook with scouts and infanty will enter the Siera mountains, and endeavor te kill or capture Geronimo and his followers.

Should they escape him and attempt to return to the reservation in Arizona or New Mexico, they will be

Arizona or New Mexico, they will be intercepted by cavalry which will be stationed along the line. The troops will camp at different water holes along the line between Fort Huachuca and Silver Oreek, so that the entire line will be guarded.

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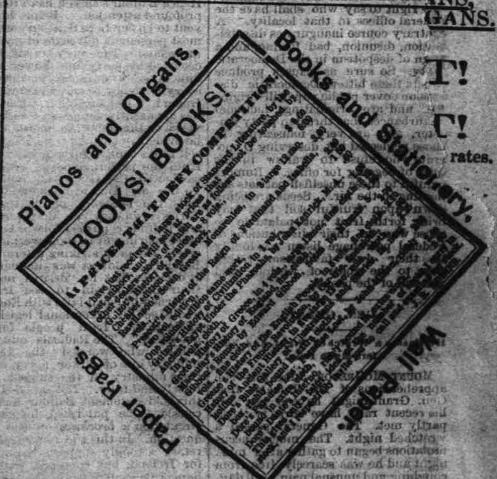
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