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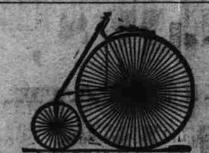
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The Charlotte Observer.

abscription to the Observer.

No Deviation From These Rules

CONTROLLING APPOINTMENTS. First Assistant Postmaster Genera Hay is one of the men who does no believe that Senators and Representatives should have absolute control of the Federal appointments in their respective States. Not long ago he had occasion to make a postal appointment which did not suit the Senators from the State in which it was made, and they protested against it, whereupon Mr. Hay informed them that he saw nowhere in the constitu-tion of the United States nor in the statutes any authority vested in Con-gressmen to make or dictate who the appointees should be The appointing power is vested in the President and in the heads of the respective depart-ments, and it is only by usage, which has grown stronger year after year, hat Congressmen have been allowed to have anything to say about it. It is but natural that their counsel should be sought in making appointments, as the presumption is that their knowledge of the States and districts they represent and acquaint-ance with the people would facilitate the selection of good and competent men for the positions to be filled, but aiding with counsel and assuming absolute control of the appointments are entirely two different things, and when the assertion of this control means the selection of their own special friends, backers and dependents, it is a wrong, and a very offensive wrong, for it means the exclusion from office of all men, however competent or deserving, who do not hap-

pen to share the personal acquaint-

ance or favor of Congressmen for the benefit of those who do, whether they be competent or deserving or not. In the practical working it means this, that these gentlemen who are elected to represent the States, or the respec tive Congressional districts of the States, fill the offices with men who will feel indebted to them for the positions which they hold, and under obligations to work for them should they be candidates for re-election, so that when these gentlemen fill the offices with men of their own selection they are not only providing for their friends but also building for themselves in the future, manipulating the wires in advance by which they are to continue in place and in power. Aside from the selection, sometimes, of very undeserving and very incompetent men for positions, this is one of the greatest objections to Congressional control of the appointments, for not only the appointments are thus monopolized, but the ective offices of the future as well. While the present convention system prevails, that man who is in and has ing positions for which they are indebted to him will always have the inside track as against the aspirant who has no such following. Conven-tions these days are rarely representative bodies of the people. Under Republican rule the internal revenue and the postoffice in the South-manipulated and controlled conventions, and there is a possibility, at least, that under Democratic rule they may do the same thing. The less the men who fill positions in these departments are dependent upon Congressmen for them the less they will

eople whom they serve, and whome he Congressmen are supposed to rep-The Paris National thus describes e situation in France. It would no altogether an incorrect picture of this Republic: "There are in France 6,000,000 of human being- who work ard from morning to evening, and who do harm to no one. There are besides in this country 300,000 rascals who tob and murder, and who pass y the name of the army of crime There are, furthermore, in France 300,000 politicians whose sole occupa tion is to excite class against class, and whose avowed aim is the destruction of every existing institution, With regard to the \$6,000,000 of Frenchmen, nobody pays any attention to them; but the other 600,000 are the object of the most careful licitude on the part of the govern ing classes. If a professional malefactor commits a criminal act, every effort is made to save him from merited punishment, and if a profes-sional agitator incites his fellow citigens to pillage and worse, he is privileged being."

e controlled by them, and the better

will be for the service, and for the

Of the sixteen members of Lord alisbury's cabinet thirteen are peers, wning 654,000 acres of land in Great Britain, and drawing from these esates an annual income of about \$3,000,000, while eighty-three fat livs

Edward L. Hidden, appointed as ollector of customs in New York ly, is a leading merchant of that ity, and was strongly supported for be position by business men.

It is said that Gen. Grant's bills e his sickness began, for service physicians, medicines, care, &c.,

The new franchise law in Great Britain will add over 1,300,000 voters to the register in England and Wales, 800,000 in Scotland and 400,000 in Ireland. The act of 1832 added only 500,000 to the voting population. The from 1,136,000 to 2,488,000. The new suffrage, and every step she takes in that direction makes the life of the monarchy that much shorter. Roy-

Comparing the wheat crop of 1885 with that of 1884, Mr. S W. Talmadge, of Milwaukee, Wis., finds the former 182,000,000 bushels short. Taking the average of the past five years as a standard of comparison, he finds it 130,000,000 short.

alty in Britain is among the doomed

It costs \$30,000,000 a year to run the city of New York.

A Chinaman Tells How Tea Should

Wong Choo Fee, in The Cook Use a chiua or porcelain pot. If you do use metal let it be tin—new bright and clean; never use it when the tin is worn out and the iron exposed. If you do you are playing chemist and forming a tannate or tea-

chemist and forming a tannate or teaate of iron

Use black tea. Green tea when
good is kept at home. What goes
abroad is bad, very bad and horrible.
Besides containing the 203 adulterations the Chinese philanthropist puts
up for the outside barbarian, it is always prevaded by copper dust from
the dirty curing pans of the growers

Infuse your tea. Den't boil it. Place one teaspoonful of tea in the pot and pour over it one and a half cups of boiling water—that is, water really boiling. If your tea is poor, use more. It is cheaper, though, to buy good tea at the outset. Put your pot on the back tpart of the stove, carefully covered, so that it shall not lose its heat and the tea its bouquet Let it remain five minutes. Then Let it remain five minutes. Then

Drink your tea plain. Don't add milk nor sugar. Tea brokers and tea taster's never do; epiqures never do; the Chinese never do. Milk con-tains form, albumen or some other bidity, if I remember the cyclopedia aright, is tannate of fibrin, or leather. People who put milk in tea are there-fore drinking boots and shoes in mild

Stephen a Douglas and R. T. Merrick A writer in the Chicago News says:
"When Stephen A. Douglas returned to this city from Washington, after having given in his adhesion to Mr. Lincoln's administration and its war policy and programme, he sent a mes sage to Mr. Merrick to the effect that he desired to see him in his room at the Tremont House: When the latter oresented himself he was very cordially received by the Senator, who entered into conversation with who entered into conversation with im on the condition of the country him on the condition of the country, closing with an offer to the young lawyer who had commanded a company in the Mexican War—of a Brigadier Generalship in the Union Army. Mr. Merrick, however refused the offer, saying that he could not fight against his State—Maryland—or the South. Upon his continued persistence in his refusal, Senator Douglas rose from his seat, and, striking the table with his clinched hand while his countenance presented the asthe table with his clinched hand while his countenance presented the aspect of unconquerable hate and determination, said: 'Mr. Merrick, I am to have a high command in the Union army, and with it such a power as will enable me to put both you Secessonists and the Abolitionists to the sword. I am determined to exercise this power to the fullest extent cise this power to the fullest extent at the proper opportunity. Mr. Merrick's theory was that Douglas intended to play the part of a Napoleon in the war, and, after one or two great battles, unite the more moderate men of both sections in an attention of the Major through

A well-known Maine man who is visiting in Washington said today: The manner in which Mr. Blaine is The manner in which Mr. Blaine is acquireding in the result of last November's struggles brings him closer to the hearts of the people of his state, and there is no place within their gifthe could not have by indicating that he would take it. He can return to the senate or the lower house within two years if he chooses. And as he intends to remain in the public view it is more than likely that he will accept a seat in congress after his literary task has been completed. Either Senator Hale or Congressman Milliken would retire to give place to Mr. Blaine if he should desire to return to the active duties of the house or senate. Small as the return. Hale could become Governor. Frye would not yield unless compelled to, and it would keep Blaine busy to beat him if he tried. There is a general feeling here that the matter can be arranged to a commodate all the statesmen. There is also a belief that while Mr. Blaine

attempt to restore the Union through

compromise on the slavery ques

s also a belief that while Mr. Blaine may go back into public life for a few years, he will not permit him-self to be again pushed in the presi-

Stock of Sheep in Germany. authority for the following:
The diminution of the stock of sh

otal fall of 82 per cent, in 23 years, faking a Saxony alone, the stock of theep was 371,989 head in 1861, 206,-733 in 1873, and 149,937 in 1883, or a reduction of about 60 per cent, in the

PHLESI PHLESI PHLESI

The End of the Man that Hanged Mrs.

Edwin M. Stanton was his name.
He was Secretary of War under Republican rule, and such was his lack of
good sense and knowledge of men
hat he was the cause of the deaths
of at least 50,000 men more than need
be killed during the war.

He was also the brutal, cowardly murderer of Mrs. Surratt, a woman against whom there was not one par-ticle of truthful evidence that could

and ordered the murder of this most excellent Christian Catholic lady. She was hung, to the eternal disgrace of the administration that permit-

of the administration that permitted it to be ever said.

Then Edwin M. Stanton saw sights that made his midnight hours torture unendurable! Night after night did the spirit of Mrs. Surratt, pale and with agonized features appear, at his bedside, and point to the rope marks on her neck.

In vain did Edwin M. Stanton implore her to be gone and appear no more. In vain did he turn his face to the wall, and with hands clintched

to the wall, and with hands clintched over his head, wait and wait for her to depart. But she went not till he would look out, and with a cry of anguish bury his cowardly face again and again. No matter where he slept, she came to his bedside and pointed to the rope marks on her

fear born of cowardice, as she was sent by the God of Justice to appear in judgment against him. Previous to the war, when Edwin M. Stanton was a worker with Demo M. Stanton was a worker with Democrats, though never a Democrat at heart, one of his political friends and associates was Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, at one time the Secretary of the State of New York, and ever a truthful, fearless gentleman, living to this day, and still a man of commanding influence. Not long before his death, Edwin M. Stanton said to Judge Tucker aforesaid:

"That woman Mrs. Surratt is driving me insane! Night after night I see her, day after day at odd times I feel her touch on my shoulder—upon my throat. I cannot escape her!"

"Imagination," replied Judge

"Not a bit of it! I see her. I feel her. She is my nemesis! She comes to me in presence palpable, as one who is in no hurry. She knows that I murdered her, and I know that I I murdered her, and I know that I murdered her to satisfy public clmor, when I had full power to save her. She points to her throat and she touches mine with a motion that means the knife! I shall have no more rest on earth God has given my soul to her, and as I had no mercy for her, it is ordered that she shall have none for mine, I tell you, judge, my life is in hell, and there is but one way out of it—the knife!

It was not long after this interview that Edwin M. Stanten, the once imperious, heartless Secretary of War, deliberate, cowardly murderer of Mrs. Surratt, cut his throat and let his cur like spirit out to do the bidding of a woman, the hem of whose garment he was not fit to touch. Till his great crime be atoned for, he will

his great crime be atoned for, he will not escape her leash. Edwin M. Stanton died by his own hand. He cut his throat and bled to death as does a hog when stuck. Thus he died

in a proper manner.

Well were they who knew the facts of his suicide paid to keep the secret. They let soiled and clean linen absorb the blood that ran from his throat cut. The rags were carried away from the house. His throat was bound up and when his body was prepared for burial, the throat was muffled to the chin. Cloths were wrapped tight about it to help keep the secret. No such burial was given him as is given to honest public servants. No throngs walked about his remains lying in state.

vants. No throngs walked about ms remains lying in state.

A hog he lived. As a hog he died, except that hogs do not cut their own throats nor have their blood by spirit hands thrown up in their faces as went the spatters up into his face in a way the attendants at his death could not understand.

Russian Prontbuye Duties. The extent to which the Russia

government has succeeded or failed in its efforts to establish native manin its efforts to establish native manufactures of agricultural and other implements by means of high or prohibitive duties is indicated in the course of an interesting report from the Austro Hungarian consul at Odessa. He states that hitherto agricultural machinery has only been produced in Russia upon a small scale Nearly all is obtained from abroad, and in ordinary times a good trade is done at Odessa, there being ten firms in the city engaged in disten firms in the city engaged in distributing agricultural implements. For these there has, for some time past, been but a poor demand, owing to recent short harvests and the low price of corn. Iron bedsteads and other iron furniture are now derived entirely from native sources, but tin and castiron cooking utenbut tin and castiron cooking uten-sils are still supplied by Austria, Eng-land and Germany. From these countries also lamps are imported but Austrian manufacturers have recent countries also lamps are imported but Austrian manufacturers have recently set up factories for making them in Warsaw. Borews, rivets, nails, pokers and shovels are supplied by Russian makers, but needles still come from the Rhine provinces and England. Bronzes of fine quality are now produced in Northern Russia, but clocks are not, the supply coming chiefly from Switzerland. Window glass and mirrors are imported from B lgium and other kinds of glassware from Austria, but in this case also Austrian manufacturers have recently set up producing establishments at Warsaw. Austria has hitherto sup-Warsaw. Austria has hitherto sup-plied 95 per cent, of the matches distributed from Odessa, but two local factories have recently been started for the production of them. Pain's, varnishes and local

A CARD.

Women and Children

WHO WERE SAVED

Horrible Death.

THE FULLIDETAILS

GEORGIA.

Z.A Clark,

James Hill, Frank P Smith,

8 V Pinton, J P Davis,

Mrs Fannis Hall. George B Frazer,

George W Maddax. ACLANA, Toccon L D Yearwood, Gainesville Joseph Woodroof, St Marks, L Prophitt, LaGrange.

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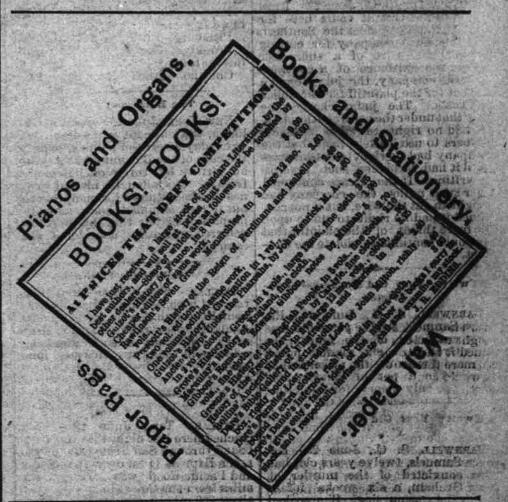
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