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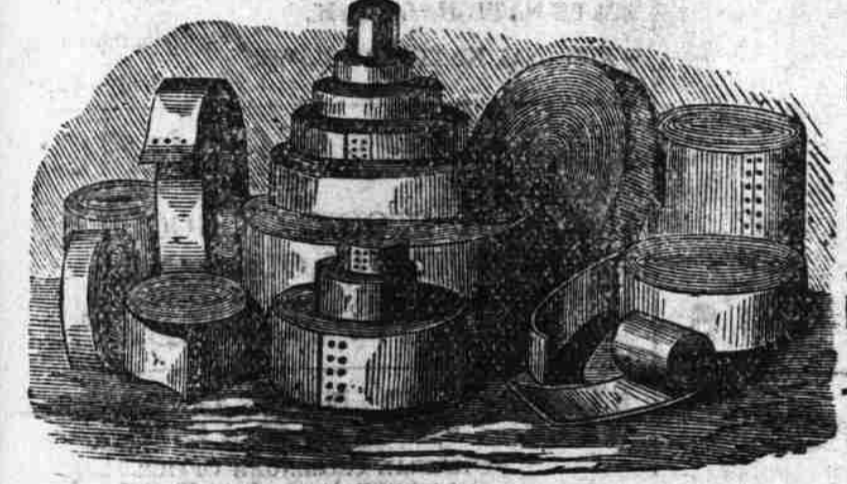
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PURE OAK LEATHER BELTING,

And Dealers in RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, &c. COTTON, WOOLEN and SAW MILL SUPPLIES, &c.



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Boston Belting Co.'s Rubber Belting
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The Most Attractive Stock Ever Offered in the State, of

Boots,
Shoes,
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VALISES, UMBRELLAS, ETC.,

Is now being received and placed in position for show and sale at our old and well-known stand in the First National Bank building, on West Tryon street, nearly opposite the Central and Buford Hotels.

Call and Examine

For yourselves. Orders by Express or Mail promptly attended to.

Pegram & Co.

An Important Announcement!

Having disposed of nearly everything in the way of SUMMER GOODS we have now placed upon our counter our entire stock of WINTER GOODS, which must be sold by January 1st, as we are determined to close business by that time. It seldom occurs in a city like this that such an opportunity is offered right at the beginning of the season for such bargains. We are positively closing out our business and will not be in the trade after January 1st. We are offering everything needed. An elegant line of Dress Goods, Flannels, Domestic Linens, Children's, and Gentle Flannel Underwear, and in fact a complete and most desirable stock of Dry Goods at prices that will show we mean what we say. The goods must be sold.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

P. S.—Having accepted the agency for the Elkin Woolen Goods and Blankets a full line will be kept this season at less than 100 cent prices.

The Charlotte Observer.

"TRUTH LIKE THE SUN, SOMETIMES SUBMITS TO BE OBSCURED, BUT, LIKE THE SUN, ONLY FOR A TIME."

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GEN. FORREST'S POKER STORIES.

Winning \$47,000 on One Hand—Fifteen Hundred Dollars from \$7.20.

Nashville American.

I was sitting in a room in the Maxwell House with Gen. N. B. Forrest several years before his death.

"Gen. Forrest" I asked, "it has often been said that previous to the war you were a terror at the poker table. How much did you ever win on one hand?"

He replied: "I have played a few heavy games and many a night one in New Orleans on one hand I won \$47,000."

"And what did you hold?"

"Three kings and two nines."

I have always regretted I didn't ask him what his opponent held, but I did not. He told the following story, his eyes filling with tears during its recital:

"When my wife and I went to Memphis after the close of hostilities we had \$7.20, not a cent more or less. We spent one entire afternoon ransacking the old portfolio hoping to find some old unrecalled account or 'I. O. U.' which I might realize. There wasn't a thing. I said to my wife: 'Rhoda, you have always been against me and poker; I never played a game since I first knew you that your absent face was not haunting me.' Now I have been invited to Sneed's to dinner to-night and I know there'll be cards. If you'll give me your blessing this once, my dear, I feel mighty sure I can come home a richer man."

Said she: "Forrest, we've got along without that, so far as I have known and by the Lord's help we'll still go on without it."

"Yes," said I, "but the Lord has been slow of late, and seems to be getting slower; what d'ye say to this one time?" She never consented, but she didn't oppose it very strong, and I promised I wouldn't go over the \$7.20 it was just as I expected. Four tables were running at Sneed's, and I won enough at fifty cents ante to go in a higher table later on. Well, sir, I won—and won right from the first—I just dropped the money into my hat on the floor, and when we broke up at daylight I put my hat on with the money in it, without counting it and went home. As I came near to my house I caught a glimpse from the outside of my wife's white figure waiting right where she had waited all night pale and anxious, and when I went in I just took off my hat and emptied \$1,500 in her lap. I felt sorry for her, for she couldn't bless that night's doings; but, sir—it was a great relief to me."

Thrice Wooded.

It is stated upon the authority of a gentleman of considerable local prominence, says the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, that Miss Frances Willard, the noted temperance speaker, has the following interesting love story connected with the history of her life: It is stated that at one time she was engaged to Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist church, but that the engagement was broken off by her for reasons best known to herself. Bishop Fowler, then a young minister, afterward married another lady. As time passed on his wife died, and then, true to his first love, he proposed to Miss Willard again, but was again refused. The wheel of time revolved once more, and Rev. Mr. Fowler married a second time, but the angel of death visited his home once more and he buried his second wife. Again, true to his first love, he returned to Miss Willard and renewed his solicitation for her hand in wedlock, but the lady would not relent, and with an asperity probably gained by age, she rejected his overtures to embark on the matrimonial ship, and told him when she got ready to marry she would wed a man who had more brains. Time wrought a number of changes again, and the minister became the president of the Northwestern University at Evanston, and Miss Willard was then preceptress of the ladies' department, when her whilom suitor had her removed from her position. Miss Willard is now one of the most noted of the lady temperance advocates, while the Rev. Mr. Fowler is a bishop in the Methodist church and is located on the Pacific slope. As was said before, these incidents in the lives of two rather noted persons are given on the authority of a reliable gentleman living in the city who is acquainted with friends of Miss Willard.

Gentle, to make a good appearance, should have shapely looking feet. Fine fitting shoes, constructed on scientific principles cover up defects, and at the same time develop all the good points in one's feet. For these reasons, and for ease and comfort, always ask your dealer for the "HARRIS" shoe—by far the best ever made. A. B. HARRIS & SONS, agents for Charlotte.

FLOOD'S DAUGHTER.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Flood has an only daughter, Jennie, who it will be remembered was sought after by young "Buck" Grant when he was out here about two years ago. How far the acquaintance went is not known, but the story which is generally credited is that Miss Jennie discovered that her suitor was paying too much attention to other girls and she refused to have anything more to do with him.

She is not a young woman who would be sought for her charms of mind or face. She looks like a well-settled matron of forty, having a large, full, fat face, with heavy features, and she adds to her mature appearance by brushing her hair straight back from the face, and doing it up in the simple and plain style affected by housewives of thirty years ago. When she appears at the opera or parties in full dress she is even homelier than in street dress, as décolleté dress and light colors do not harmonize with her sanguine complexion and overfull figure. She has \$2,000,000 in her own right, but she is said to be penurious in her tastes and to look closely after every dollar that she spends. Her selfish character is very plainly betrayed by her actions at the last season's Italian opera, when Patti and Scalchi created so great a furor here. Miss Jennie occupied a conspicuous position every night in front of a proscenium box; she wore a different costume nightly, and she always carried a huge bouquet as large around as the bottom of a bucket. This she displayed throughout the evening as a sort of foil to her blazing diamonds, but no lyric flights of Diva Patti, and no soul-stirring strains of Scalchi's noble voice moved her cold nature to throw her bouquet as a tribute to genius. She went home with it every time, to the great disgust of those of less means who were more generous with their flowers.

An Old Boom.

New Orleans Times Democrat.

In connection with the revival of interest in American silk culture the mulberry boom of 1830 '37 is being recalled by the comparatively few who are old enough to remember it. After the close of the Revolutionary War the domestic manufacture of sewing silk, which had been established for some years, more especially in New England and the Middle States, showed a gradual but considerable extension. Connecticut, aided by its State government, went largely into the culture, and by 1810 the product of the single town of Mansfield amounted in value to over \$28,000. In 1827 Mansfield raised 7,000 pounds of silk. Philadelphia began the manufacture of fringes, coach laces and tassels as early as 1793, and, in 1815, the industry included silk trimmings of all kinds. Several small mills, driven by water power, were started between 1810 and 1829, but do not appear to have accomplished much up to the time when the question of silk culture was brought to the attention of Congress by Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, in 1825. The Hon. Richard Bush, then Secretary of the Treasury, sent out letters of inquiry, the information received being afterward published in the form of a manual. An effort was made to induce the general government to establish training schools, but the scheme was defeated through Congressional doubts as to the constitutionality of such a measure, and, finally, about 1838, it appeared that the silk culture was doing well enough without Federal assistance.

In 1830 a filature was started at Philadelphia, one of its first productions being two American flags. Specimens of the silk prepared at this filature were sent to manufacturers throughout the country, and being judged superior in quality to imported material, the interest received an impetus which prepared the way for the "boom" soon to follow.

At about the same time (1830) attention was called to the *morus multicaulis*, a variety of the mulberry tree, which was said to provide such abundant and desirable food for silk worms that two crops of silk per annum could be raised by its culture. A considerable literature devoted to this tree and its possibilities soon spread over the North and West. Mulberry plantations of the *morus multicaulis* became the fashion; legislatures ordered the promulgation of manuals of the industry, and repeated the old colonial policy of bounties for cocoons and raw silk. National conventions were held, and the speculation became general. By 1838 the town of Burlington, Vt., had planted 300,000 trees, and the price of cuttings everywhere rose rapidly from a few cents to as much as a dollar apiece. It is said that a farmer who in 1838 planted 1,000 worth of trees on three-quarters of an acre; sold them the next year for \$6,000. "The sales in a single week in Pennsylvania exceeded \$300,000, and in many cases the same trees were sold two or three times at advancing prices. In other instances the proceeds of fifteen acres were \$32,500; of two acres, \$4,000, and of ten acres, \$88,000." But the collapse was at hand. In 1839 the variety of tree upon which the speculation was based failed entirely, not being well adapted to the Northern climate, and, in 1844 a blight of a general character, to which even the hardy white mulberry yielded, gave the finishing blow, and silk culture in America ceased to exist."

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Dress Goods Department

6-4 Colored Dress Flannels at \$1.00 per yard,
Another line of 6 1/2 Flannels at 75 cents per yard,
The Popular 6 1/2 Nigger Head Dress Goods,
A fine assortment of Combination Suits.

Hosiery Department

Misses' Cotton Hose in Solid Colors and Black,
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Ladies' Cotton Hose in newest shades,
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Flannel Department

Red and White Plain Flannels in all widths and Prices,
Red and White Twill and Shaker Flannels,
Oriental and Matelasse Flannels in plain shades,
Plaid and Opera Flannels, good assortment.

LINEN DEPARTMENT

Towels at Prices which cannot be equalled,
Damask in newest designs as wide as 72 inches,
Stamped and Stitched Buffet Bureau and Washstand Scarfs,
Embroidered Wool Table and Piano Covers.

Millinery Department

Straw, Felt and Wool Hats in newest shapes,
Ornaments and Trimmings, the very latest,
A line of Feathers and Tips which is unsurpassed,
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Brussels, Tapestries and Ingrains in superb colorings,
Smyrna, Velvet and Tapestry Rugs in every size,
Lace Curtains by the yard or pair at all Prices,
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Of the public at large to examine the above lines.
P. S.—Parties abroad should send for Samples and Prices.

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Summer Clothing

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In order to make room for our Fall and Winter Stock, which is daily arriving, we will offer this week at a great sacrifice.

100 Men's Suits at \$5.00,

WORTH \$10.00, \$12.00 AND \$13.50.

100 Boys' and Children's Suits from \$2.00 up.

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Double the Money,

But they must be closed out. We don't intend to carry any over. We make a clean sweep of every garment every season, and do not take cost into consideration. An early call will pay every economical purchaser.

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