

# Daily Charlotte Observer.

VOLUME XXXIV.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1885.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## Christmas is Nearly Here,

And if you want anything for presents, look at our new **PATENT INITIAL GOLD CUFF BUTTONS,** Gold and Pearl Initial Scarf Pins, Ladies' and Gents' White and Colored and Bordered H. S. Kerchiefs.

## A JOB LOT

Of fine 35 cents Linen Kerchiefs at the low price of 15 cents. Handkerchiefs, Sachets, Gents' Scarfs and Ties in Fancy Boxes.

**Handsome Lace and Turcoman Curtains**  
Lace Tidies, Lace Bed Sets, Piano Covers, Ladies and Gents' fine Underwear.

## WE PUT ON OUR BARGAIN COUNTER

300 yards of all colors in Satins in pieces ranging from 1/2 to 8 yards at 35 and 50 cents per yard. Goods cost us 70 to 93 cents. Also, 35 cents Dress Goods at 15 cents.

## Remnants of Cashmeres,

Shoodahs, Brocades and Stripped Velvets, Brocaded Velveteens, Lace Curtains from 3 to 7 yards, Walking Jackets, &c., at about one-half their value. Come and see them.

## HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER,

SMITH BUILDING.

## NO FOR CHRISTMAS PEGRAM & CO.

First National Bank Building,

South Tryon Street, - - - - Charlotte, N. C.

DEALERS IN

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

FINE

BUTTON, CONGRESS & LACE SHOES.

Gents' Fine Hand-Made and Machine Sewed

BOOTS, BUTTON AND LACE BALS,

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL GRADES

GENTS' FINE

Silk, Soft and Stiff Hats.

TRUNKS,

VALISES and

GRIPSACKS,

UMBRELLAS OF ALL KINDS.

SHOE BLACKING and BRUSHES, ALMA and RAVEN GLOSS-SING for Ladies' Fine Shoes.

Stock always kept full and up to the demand.

ORDERS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

## Pegram & Co.

## MY STOCK.

Appropriate Presents

For all to be found in

## Ladies Fine Wraps,

Combination Dress Patterns, Black and Colored Silks, Handkerchiefs of every description.

## RUGS, LACE BED QUILTS,

Fine Marseilles Bedspreads, Kid Gloves, &c.

## T. L. SEIGLE.

## Pegram & Co.

## E. L. KEESLER & CO.

Having bought the remainder of ALEXANDER & HARRIS' stock of Dry Goods, with the view of continuing the business, we are determined to close out the same at once, and at prices much less than New York wholesale cost. Our stock shall be replenished at once, but the old goods must go.

## E. L. KEESLER & CO.

## TYSON & JONES. CARTHAGE, N. C.

FINE

LARGE

BUGGIES

AND

—AND—

Elegant Variety!

PHAETONS.

NOW ON HAND.



WE CLAIM TO BE ABLE TO COMPETE SUCCESSFULLY, IN PRICE AND QUALITY, WITH THE BEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE NORTH AND WEST.

For sale by A. C. Hutchison & Co., Charlotte, N. C., Van Gilden & Brown, Asheville, N. C., W. Smithdeal, Salisbury, N. C.

FOR DURABILITY, STYLE AND FINISH, WE ARE UNSURPASSED.

TYSON & JONES, Carthage, N. C.

### The Charlotte Observer.

"SOUTH, LIKE THE SUN, SOMETIMES SUBMITS TO BE OBSERVED, BUT, LIKE THE SUN, ONLY FOR A TIME."

#### Subscription to the Observer.

DAILY EDITION.  
Single copy..... 5 cents.  
By the week in the city..... 25  
By the month..... 75  
Three months..... \$2.00  
Six months..... 4.00  
One year..... 8.00

WEEKLY EDITION.  
Three months..... 50 cents.  
Six months..... 1.00  
One year..... 1.75  
In clubs of five and over \$1.50.

No Deviation From These Rules  
Subscriptions always payable in advance, not only in name but in fact.

#### PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES.

Congress in the Early Days--The Senate Secret Body Until 1794.  
Correspondence of Nashville American.

The first written message that was ever sent by the President to the Congress of the United States was in 1801 by Thomas Jefferson, the first Democratic President, and the last written message so sent was in 1885, by Grover Cleveland, the last Democratic President. President Washington during both his terms and President John Adams during his term had both so far followed the custom of monarchical governments as to appear in person before and orally deliver to Congress that information which the Constitution requires the Executive to furnish Congress "concerning the state of the Union." President Jefferson, however, considered this practice more regal than Republican, and accordingly sent his "information concerning the state of the Union" to Congress in a written message, and his Democratic example has been followed by every subsequent President of our country. Jefferson referred to this change as one of his little "reforms."

It is not generally known, though none the less a fact, that the executive, judicial and legislative proceedings of the United States Senate were conducted with closed doors during the first, second, third, fourth and fifth sessions of Congress, but not with entire unanimity. During the second session of the First Congress, after the adoption of our present Constitution, it was moved on April 29, 1790, "that the doors of the Senate chamber shall be open when the Senate is sitting in their legislative capacity, to the end that such citizens of the United States as may choose to hear the debates of this House may have the opportunity of so doing; but the motion was lost.

At the third session of the First Congress it was again moved on Feb. 23, 1790, "that it be a standing rule that the doors of the Senate chamber remain open while the Senate shall be sitting in a legislative capacity, except on such occasions as, in their judgment, may require secrecy; and that this rule shall commence and be in force on the first days of the next Congress." This proposition was also lost. At the first session of the Second Congress on March 26, 1791, this same motion was made by James Monroe of Virginia, and seconded by Mr. Lee of the same State, but it was again lost. A few days later it was moved "that when the Senate are sitting in their legislative capacity the members of the House of Representatives may be admitted to attend their debates, and each member of the Senate may also admit a number not exceeding two persons." Lost.

At the beginning of the first session of the Third Congress the Senate was called upon to consider and decide a question of absorbing public interest, growing out of a contest raised respecting the eligibility of Albert Gallatin, who had been elected a member of the Senate from Pennsylvania, on the ground that he had not, at the time of his election, "been nine years a citizen of the United States," as provided by the Federal Constitution. While the question of Mr. Gallatin's eligibility was being considered in a special committee on elections appointed for that purpose, Mr. Martin of North Carolina introduced the following resolutions:

**Resolved,** That in all representative governments the representatives are responsible for their conduct to their constituents, who are entitled to such information that a discrimination and just estimate be made thereof.

**Resolved,** That the Senate of the United States, being the representative of the sovereignties of the individual States, whose basis is the people, owe equal responsibility to the people, owe equal responsibility to the people, and that all questions and debates arising thereupon in their legislative and judicial capacity ought to be public.

**Resolved,** That the mode adopted by the Senate of publishing their journals, and extracts from them in newspapers, is not adequate to the purpose of circulating satisfactory information. While the principles and designs of the individual members are withheld from public view responsibility is destroyed, which, on the publicity of their deliberations, would be restored; the constitutional powers of the Senate become more important in being more influential over the other branch of the Legislature; abuse of power, maladministration of office more easily detected and corrected; jealousies rising in the public mind from secret legislation, prevented, and greater confidence placed by our fellow citizens in the national government, by which their

lives, liberties and properties are to be secured and protected.  
**Resolved,** That it be a standing rule that the doors of the Senate chamber remain open while the Senate shall be sitting in a legislative and judicial capacity, except on such occasions as in their judgment may require secrecy.

These resolutions were postponed from day to day. When the committee on Gallatin's case reported to the Senate, a member moved "That the doors of the Senate be opened and continued open during the discussion of the contested election of Albert Gallatin," and it was agreed to. On the 19th of February, 1794, the above series of resolutions were considered and rejected by the Senate, but on the next day the following resolution was adopted:

**Resolved,** That after the end of the present session of Congress, and so soon as suitable, galleries shall be provided for the Senate chamber; the said galleries shall be permitted to be opened every morning so long as the Senate shall be engaged in their legislative capacity, unless in such cases as may, in the opinion of the Senate, require secrecy, after which the galleries shall be closed.

Since that time the galleries of the Senate have, under this resolution, been thrown open to the public when the Senate was not considering the confirmation of presidential appointments or of pending treaties with foreign countries. Efforts have been frequently made to throw the galleries open during the discussion of treaties by the Senate, but this will never be done, and, in my opinion, perhaps should not be done.

I might add that Mr. Gallatin was declared ineligible and his election was pronounced to be void. But he afterward filled a seat in the Senate with honor to himself and credit to his State. He was President Jefferson's first Secretary of the Treasury, and declined a handsome offer of money by way of appreciation from a German banking house to which he had furnished very valuable financial suggestions on the ground that he had held very responsible positions under the government of his country, and could not, therefore, "afford to die rich." The Gallatins are nearly all dead.

#### TWO MONTHS AT SEA.

#### Perilous Voyage From Philadelphia to Charleston.

About five or six months ago Wm. Taylor lost his situation in Charleston, and having a little money and nothing to do he determined to go North and engage in sturgeon fishing. After working three or four months he found that all he had to show for his labors was a good yawl boat, nineteen feet long, and about fifteen or twenty dollars in money. He was beginning to get homesick and to think that he could make more money in Charleston than he could up North, and so he resolved to come home. He was then in Philadelphia, and not having money enough to bring both himself and his boat to Charleston, he determined to row down. On the first Saturday in October he set out on his way home, his outfit consisting of a pair of skunks, a keg of water, one blanket and about twelve dollars in cash. He came by the "inland route," and after two months of hard work he arrived in Charleston the other night. Taylor says that he received much kindness from persons whom he met on his long voyage, and that had it not been for this he would have starved before he got home, as his money gave out before he had made half the distance.

#### Artificial Eggs.

The latest sensation in New York is artificial eggs. The bogus eggs resemble the genuine so closely that it takes an expert to distinguish them. The shells are made of a clear transparent composition, and the shape is perfectly modeled. The portion surrounding the yolk is made of albumen and saffron. As fine a dish of scrambled eggs can be made out of these imitations as out of the real article. These eggs can be made at a cost of about half a cent apiece. In spite of the declaration of the inventor that his eggs are not poisonous some of the dealers in the small towns are objecting to the new style eggs. The hens have not been heard from yet.

#### The Unkindest Cut of All.

New York Evening Post.  
In November, 1884, Mr. Blaine made his dismal speech at Augusta, about the ruin which impended by reason of Cleveland's election to the Presidency. In November of 1885 the State Bank Examiner of Maine reports that the amount of deposits in the savings banks of that commonwealth has increased \$2,197,764 during the past twelve months, and that the number of depositors is 3,718 larger than it was a year ago. That his own State should go on prospering in this way under a Democratic Administration, is perhaps the unkindest cut which Mr. Blaine has ever received.

#### FILES! FILES! FILES!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian Remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one suffers five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. Williams' Pile Ointment absorbs the tumor, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a protectant, gives instant relief, and is prepared on a pure basis. Price 50 cents. T. C. Smith & Co., agents.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

### CHRISTMAS PRESENT - GIVERS

Bear in mind that a Dress or any other useful wearing apparel is a desirable and always acceptable present; in order to lighten the expense and show our appreciation for your worthy patronage we have carefully gone through our stocks and marked goods down, assuring the fact that

### OUR PRICES WILL MEET

Your most Economical Expectations.

### COMPLETE DRESS PATIENS

Including Linings, Buttons, etc.,

- OF Black Silk for \$29.00 well worth \$42.00
- OF " " " 25 00 " " 35 00
- OF " " " 21 00 " " 28 00
- OF " " " 15 00 " " 19 00
- OF Col'd " " 11.00, 15.00 up to 20.00 and 30.00.
- OF black dress goods for 2.50, 3 50, 4.00, 5 00, 7.00, up to 15.00 and 20.00.
- OF colored dress goods for 2.00, 2 50 3.50, 4 00, 5.00, up to 15.00 and 18.00.

### HOSIERY

By the Box, 6 pair in a box, at 95c, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 2.75, up to 6 00 and 8.00.

### HANDKERCHIEFS.

H. S. Colored Bordered at 6c, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c. and 20c.  
H. S. Embroidered at 25c., 30., 35c., 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

### BLANKETS.

Of these we have a remarkably fine line, California white blankets with blue and pink Japanese and Grecian borders at \$9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 15.00 and 18 00.  
A splendid line of Wool Blankets at 2 25, 2.75, 3.00 4.50, 5.00, 7.00 and 8.00

### Baby Blankets, Comforts & Lap Robes.

Children's fancy cloaks, Children's hoods, Ladies' wraps, Ladies' shawls, fancy bureau scarfs, fancy splashers and scarfs, wool and damask table covers, embroidered piano covers.

### Fans and Kid Gloves,

Are also desirable.

### For Housekeepers,

Lace curtains per pair at 1.25, 1.50, 2.25, 3.00 up to 7.00  
75 Tapestry mats at 65c. worth \$1.00  
125 Velvet mats at 90c. worth 1.50

## WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

### FOR SALE.

Two desirable building lots, 50x300 feet, fronting on South Tryon street, adjoining the property of J. H. Carson. Shade trees on lots. Will be sold separately or together. Price \$700 each.  
CHARLOTTE REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

### TO RENT.

Several very desirable rooms in the New Carson building, also the handsome store room occupied now by Talbot & Sons on Fourth street. Possession given January 1st.  
CARSON BROS.  
Dec. 20.

### Safes for Sale.

Two good second-hand safes will be sold cheap. One MILLER'S. One HERRING'S.  
Apply to Chas. R. Jones, a THIS OFFICE.  
303dawit

### Houses Rented.

Houses rented and rents collected, in the city advertised free of charge.  
CHARLOTTE REAL ESTATE AGENCY.  
R. R. COCHRANE, Manager,  
124 1/2 Trade Street Front Central Hotel.

### CHEAPEST RATES

### —TO—

### ARKANSAS & TEXAS.

Only one change of cars between Charlotte and Little Rock. Only one change of cars between Charlotte and Texas, by the through car route from Atlanta to Little Rock. Time 12 hours quicker than any other route. To procure these cheap rates write to R. A. Williams, who will meet you at any point designated, and procure your tickets and check your baggage through without any extra charge.

### Books and Maps of Arkansas and Texas Mailed Free.

R. A. WILLIAMS, Pass. Agt.,  
At Charlotte, N. C., or Atlanta, Ga.  
Dec5dStawfor2wscdl.

### Parker's Tonic.

A Pure Family Medicine that Never Intoxicates. If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S TONIC. If you have Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S TONIC.

HISCOX & CO.,  
163 William Street, New York.