The Charlotte Observer.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY,
BY
CHAS. R. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE IN CHARLOTTE, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.]

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1886

TO FORCE CLEVELAND.

A JOINT CAUCUS AGITATED.

Col. Cowles Before the Virginia Association---Judge Bennett's Bill to Protect the Lives of Convicts--The Mixed Status of the Education Measure.

Correspondence of THE OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—There is a movement onfoot today to secure party action adverse to the present course of the Administration. So far as I am informed, it originates with certain Senators, who, it is claimed, are regarded as friendly to the President. It is proposed to have at an early day a caucus of Senators and Representatives, at which the feeling of the majority will be formulated and transmitted through resolution or otherwise to the executive. The wisdom of this thing is very questionable, but the promotors of the project are not apt to stick at that. Nevertheless it is to be hoped that wiser counsel will nip the movement in the bud.

Col. Cowles was prevented last week by sickness in his family from addressing the Virginia Democratic Association. Last night he complied with the very complimentary request which he had received. There was a good attendance of members and honorary members, and the North Carolina representative did himself credit, as was shown by the hearty applause and the aftermath of compliments.

Col. Cowles, after a few introductory remarks complimentary of the purposes of the association and the Simon-pure Democracy of Virginia congratulated them upon their emancipation from Mahoneism, and upon the brilliant historical record of the State, and alluding to the concurrent history of North Carolina, and the bond of sympathy which has always existed between the two commonwealths, cemented and drawn closer by mutual perils and the commingling of the blood of the best men of both, in the struggle for a common cause, upon the soil of Virginia. With a passing tribute to the dead heroes of both States, and to the feelings of kindness that exists between the survivors who were upon opposite sides in the unhappy struggle, he indulged for a short time in the discussion of current politics, saying that whilst he had no doubt of the thorough honesty and sound Democracy of the President, he thought he was ill-advised by those who ought to be better acquainted with popular sentiment, and that he doubted soundness or success of a policy that proposes to run a Democratic administration with Republican Chiefs of Departments and with a large majority of the officials in charge of the business of the Government belonging to that party—that a General should not take his aide de camp from the opposing army or those in sympathy with it. That from the commander in chief to the corporal of the picket guard the officers should be in sympathy with the rank and file who won the victory, and who the better uphold the principles for which they had fought—and no better plan could be adopted than chosing them from the rank and file because of fitness and merit. And he hoped for changes in this respect and urged perfect candor and frankness in those dealing or speaking with the President or his cabinet on this and all other subjects and condemned the practice of those who go to him with honeyed words of flattery in order to have their own little set of axes ground—as being calculated to mislead and deceive. He spoke of the labor difficulties, regretting the recent acts of violence and whilst expressing his sincere sympathy with the laborers of this land, upon whose success and prosperity depended all national wealth and capital and all the Departments of the Government with the development of the country, he hoped that in their organizations and efforts to redress their grievances they would cultivate wisdom and observation, repress all inclinations to resort to violence or with force interfere with legitimate business, and by a truthful presentation of their causes and complaints the time would soon come when public opinion would force a redress of all their grievances by the mediums of law.

I understand that the division spoken of in my letter of yesterday in the Labor committee turns to some extent on the ecclesiastical relations of some of the members. It is said that several of the committee are Catholics and that they therefore oppose the educational bill. But other reasons operate. The delay in action is caused by the newly developed opposition. I hear that the committee is likely to report the bill without recommendation of any sort.

Another report today is that the Education committee will report adversely on the measure, not content with leaving it in the hands to which it was referred by the latest action of the House.

Later I am told that Mr. Willis saw how things were going and only asked that the committee should report without recommendation. About nine members are understood not to favor the Blair bill, although some of them are favorable to some education measure. One member of the committee thinks that a bill will be framed on the basis of an appropriation of the proceeds of public lands. The committee has sent for the Morrill (Senate) bill in order to gather the points of a framework. Although the statement was made, apparently on the best authority, that the report of the Labor committee would come in on Monday, it is stated this afternoon that the subject will not be taken up before next Friday. Yesterday it was decided that the provisions of the bill should be considered seriatim. Among the gentlemen named as opponents of the measure in some or all of its features, are Messrs. Daniel, Forum, Lawler, Tarsney. It is believed by some gentlemen, but to my mind without sufficient evidence, that the President, the Speaker, Mr. Randall and other potent leaders have assisted in some way since the reference of the subject to the Labor committee to make the opinions of that committee adverse to the measure.

While the blind chaplain was uttering his fervid prayer on drunkenness and its attendant evils the wierd figure of the demented ex-chaplain of the body, in a reserved gallery, attracted unusual attention. His face was raised to the skylight, and he held in his hand his constant companion, his faithful stick. This poor imbecile comes every day to one or the other chamber, and appears the closest listener present. In the House he sits in the front row of seats next the press gallery. A few days since as I was running up the steps this strange creature brushed by me, knocking over one or two men, and got into his seat fully a minute before I passed him breathless. He was not flushed a bit, and yet he is a man of venerable years.

While on the subject of old men of active habits, I am told that the snowy-haired and bearded gentleman and venerable lady in the Congressional gallery on my left is Mr. Charles Jones, of New York, and his married daughter and granddaughter. He is ninety-six years old and knew Jefferson and Madison. He has not been here in 75 years—and "wished to see Congress once more" personally. Another nonogenarian was in the city with the Boston excursion the other day. He tramped all over Washington and climbed into the Capitol dome, showing less fatigue than his companions.

Judge Bennett will probably introduce on Monday a bill in relation to the treatment of prisoners in Federal prisons. It will provide for shorter hours of work and more cleanliness in quarters. It is a notorious fact, says Judge Bennett, that hundreds of these prisoners die of typhus fever, and typhus fever is the direct effect of filth. I have not an outline of the measure which, as I understand, is not complete.

This afternoon the House passed, without opposition, Mr. Skinners' bill to make available an appropriation authorized in 1884 for a light house near Croatan. The amount is $15,000. It is the bill which was favorably reported sime time since by the Commerce Committee. Mr. Randall supported it in a few remarks.

Recent arrivals: S. H. Wiley, Salisbury; J. A. Gray, Winston; Mc Bryde Holt.

Col. Edward Jones has just returned from a three weeks visit to his home in Lenoir, Caldwell county. H.

PEACE REIGNS IN WARSAW.

The Presence of the Military Has a Salutary Effect, and no Disturbances Reported Among the Strikers.

EAST ST. LOUIS, April 12—The presence of militia in this city continues to have its desired effect, and no disturbances nor unlawful acts have been reported since the incendiary fires of Friday night, and it is believed that no encounter between the military and the strikers will occur. The same strict guard, however, over the railroad property is observed this morning, and the vigilance of the sentries has in no way been relaxed. The time over which the order extended requiring those who wished to go over the bridge in East St. Louis to supply themselves with passes elapsed at midnight last night and the bridge this morning presents an animated appearance. Pedes trains are passing and repassing without interference, and the transfer wagons heavily loaded are crossing over and on neither side of the bridge are drivers, approached by intimidating strikers attempting to persuade them to again stop work. The promise of the military protection to those who might desire to go to work today, has resulted in the employment of a large number of applicants, most of whom are not Knights of Labor, but those who are employed in the filling of the vacancies caused by the strike of the latter, and who left their places last Friday after the fatal shooting by the deputies. The platforms of the various depots are busy, with men actually engaged in loading and unloading cars, and no attempt at interference by the strikers has occurred, nor is any attempt anticipated.

THE BOSS STRIKE.

School Boys Strike for Shorter Hours of Study--Scene in a New York Town.

TROY, N. Y., April 10.—About half of the boys in the Eleventh Ward school struck for shorter hours this afternoon and refused to continue their studies. They demanded only one session on a day, and that to be from 8 until 1 o'clock. The boys held an open air mass meeting, and then procuring laths and sticks swarmed through the neighboring streets threatening violence to the pupils who did not join them. A reserve from one police station was sent to the scene to give whatever protection was necessary. The strikers tried to induce the boys in another school to follow their example.

Secretary Lamar Coming South.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary Lamar will leave the city this evening or tomorrow morning for Memphis, Tennessee, Macon, Georgia, and his home at Oxford, Mississippi. He is not expected to return for a week or ten days.

Don't!—If a dealer offers you a bottle of Salvation Oil without labels, or wrappers, or in a mutilated or defaced package, don't touch it—don't buy it at any price, you can rest assured that there is something wrong—it may be a dangerous and worthless counterfeit. Insist upon getting a perfect, unbroken, genuine package.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

THE SENATE RETURNS RE-NOMINATIONS

To the President--Edmunds' Spite-Work Held in Check One Day--Proceedings in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In executive session to-day fifty-three messages, making as many re-nominations, were originally made to succeed officials whom it was proposed to suspend, or remove, but whose terms of office have since elapsed. Senator Edmunds offered a resolution that all these nominations be returned to the President on the ground that the failure of Senate to confirm the original nominations had the effect of rejection. The resolution went over for one day. Among these nominations was that of John D. Burnett, whose nomination to succeed Geo. W. Duskin as District Attorney for the southern district of Alabama, was the occasion of the recent political controversy in the Senate.

The President today nominated and the Senate unanimously confirmed Senator Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, to be circuit Judge of the United States Court for the sixth judicial district vice John Baxter deceased.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of Orlando W. Powers, of Michigan, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Senator Chace today reported adversely from the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, the bill to increase the rate of postage on fourth class matter to two cents per ounce.

Riddleberger moved to take up the resolution relating to the consideration of the executive nominations in open session.

After some debate Riddleberger called for the yeas and nays on his motion take up his resolution. The yeas and nays having been taken resulted in the defeat of the motion taken up—yeas 7, nays 41. The Senators voting in the affirmative were Bowen, George, Logan, Riddleberger, Vance, Van Wyck and Wilson, of Iowa. This vote is not in any sense a test of the open session movement, inasmuch as many of its strongest advocates, including Platt, Teller Gibson and Mitchell, voted in the negative.

Logan submitted an addition to his resolution relating to open executive sessions. The addition recites the Senate rules which the resolution proposes to amend.

Platt asked and obtained unanimous consent to address the Senate after the morning business tomorrow in support of his resolution relating to open executive sessions.

A resolution offered by Beck was agreed to, appointing Gibson, of La., to membership of the Senate committee on Commerce in place of Jones, of Florida, during the present temporary absence of the latter Senator from the Senate.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up.

At 1:45 p m, on motion, the Senate went into executive session, presumably to act on the nomination of Senator Jackson to be United States Circuit Judge in place of Judge Baxter. Two minutes afterwards it was stated outside the Senate Chamber that Senator Jackson had been unanimously confirmed, but no authority could be given for the statement. Later, however, it was confirmed when the seal of the Secretary was removed from the action of the Senate upon Jackson's nomination. At 2:50 the Senate doors were reopened and a recess of twenty minutes was taken to enable Senators to observe the parade of the veterans of the District of Columbia, who were celebrating the 25th anniversary of their departure for the seat of war in 1861.

At the expiration of recess, the Senators returned to the chamber. Blair attempted to secure an immediate consideration of the general pension bill, but the Senate having already given unanimous consent for a continuation of the Indian appropriation bill, the reading of the latter bill was resumed. Several amendments providing for additional items of expenditure were ruled out on points of order. The bill was then passed substantially as reported from the committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Morrison from the committee on ways and means reported a bill to reduce tariff taxes and to modify the laws in relation to the collection of revenue. Referred to the committee of the whole

McKinley presented the views of the minority committee.

O'Neill, of Penn., asked unanimous consent to present in the open House instead of through the petition box required by the rules, the protest of the manufacturers in every State of the Union employing over 47,000 workmen, against any reduction of the tariff.

Morrison insisted that the protest should be presented through the petition box.

Morrison, from committee on rules, reported a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of seven members to be appointed by the speaker to investigate the cause and extent of the disturbed condition now existing in the relations between Railroad corporations engaged in inter State commerce and their employees, in the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas. The committee shall have power to send for persons and papers to sit during the sessions of the House; to visit such places in those States as may be necessary in order to facilitate investigation. It shall report during the present session with such recommendations as it may seem proper to make.

Morrison stated that the bill which has recently passed the House, known as the arbitration bill, was adequate in its provisions. The object of the pending resolution was to enable Congress to learn the facts of the case so that it might perfect its legislation.

Reagan contended that Congress had no more power to regulate questions arising between common carriers and their hired laborers than questions arising between common carriers and their butchers or grocers. This was a local question, and the fact that one of the parties might be engaged in inter-State commerce did not give Congress jurisdiction over the other. The question was whether the Democrats of the House of Representatives would deny and repudiate local self government or whether it would assume that the States were no longer able to execute their functions.

Resolutions adopted without division.

Under the call of States, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced and among them a resolution by Brady, of Virginia, authorizing the President to appoint a board of commissioners to investigate to what extent the United States may be legally or equitably liable for debt due by the State of Virginia because of the partition of the State without its consent during the late war, and the extent of equitable liability of the Union to the bond holders of other States of the Union, and foreign bond holders on account of the action of the State authorities of Virginia, nullifying the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the debt of Virginia.

On motion of Hemphill, of South Carolina, the bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the owners, the contents of certain boxes deposited in the Treasury Department.

Bills affecting the District of Columbia were then taken up. The Senate bill was passed authorizing the Attorney General to institute suit against all persons having, or pretending to have, a title to or interest in any part of the land or water affected by the improvements of the Potomac river or its flats, opposite Washington. The bill was amended so as to read that no money shall be expended for the improvement of flats until the question of adverse title shall have been decided.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was then passed, without discussion or substantial amendment. House at 5:30 adjourned.

A republican caucus was announced to take place at 8 o'clock this evening.

CONGRESSIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

This newspaper has had a good deal to say lately about Congressional extravagance. Possibly some of our readers may have thought we were digging a little too deep. To corroborate what we have been saying, the following from the Washington correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle is suggestive:

This Congress, instead of economizing, is squandering money at an enormous and prodigal rate. There is really no treasury surplus of any vast proportions, but Senators and Representatives act as if there were no bottom to the national purse. During the election the tax-payer is cajoled. Afterward he is forgotten. Very earnest efforts are made to cut down the wages of boys who send off, in the damp vaults of the capitol, Congressional literature, but millions are appropriated for pensions, monuments, and the like. Grant's monument will cost more than $500,000 in the long run, and I expect Lincoln's to run up to a million. These are outrageous perversions of the constitution, but not even Senator Morgan protests against them. When Rome became a city of statutes, its liberty began to perish. A very learned Southern statesman says: "The South is being drained by taxes to help pay pensions, and the interest on the national debt, to say nothing of other extravagant levies. Our local self-government is departing. Governors of States are becoming no more than sheriffs. Except in some small tobacco patches in North Carolina and Virginia, the South is becoming familiar with the poorhouse. Even the elements seem combined against her, as well as the legislation of the conqueror. If I did not have such strong local attachments I would not remain there, and I do not blame any man who leaves to avoid the wrath to come."

Southern Congressmen, hitherto disposed to be economical, say: "What is the use. Our efforts are thwarted on all sides. Perhaps the better plan now is to help swell the tide of extravagance, and produce a deficiency instead of a surplus. The reaction will come in no other way." When you push the more conservative Democrats to give an opinion of what all this portends, they say: "Oh, it means, very likely, a Republican House next time. We need that, perhaps, to open the eyes of the President, as well as some of our own people."

A WORLD-WIDE AXIOM.

A paragraph in Mr. Gladstone's recent speech outlining the true policy to pursue towards Ireland, contains a world-wide axiom which deserves to be extolled. Said the Premier in his peroration:

I ask that we should apply to Ireland that happy experience which we have gained in England and in Scotland, where the course of generations has now taught us, not as a dream or theory, but as a matter of practice and of life, that the best and surest foundation we can find to build upon is the foundation afforded by the affections, the convictions and the will of the nation, and that thus by the decree of the Almighty, far more than by any other endeavor, we may be enabled to secure at once social peace, fame, power and the permanence of the empire.

Here is the key to a righteous, happy civil liberty, capable of unlocking all the fetters of Ireland, and removing the worry and anxiety of England. It will be a happy day for both England and Ireland, if the British people shall recognize and act in accordance with the truths packed into this sentence by Mr. Gladstone.

WHAT IS GREATNESS?

A Washington correspondent of the Cleveland, Ohio, Leader, thus describes one of North Cnrolina's United States Senators:

The dandy of the Senate is Matt Ransom. He is always dressed in black diagonal and wears his coat closely buttoned as he moves about the chamber with stately stride, pulling down his white cuffs so that at least three inches of them may be seen below his coat sleeves. He seldom appears out of the Senate without gloves. His favorite hat is a slouch, and he wears it as though it was a badge of military greatness.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

In Scrofulous and Consumptive Cases.

Dr. G. C. LOCKWOOD, New York, says: "I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases palatable and efficacious."

Gen. Grant's Saddle.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion received yesterday from Col. Fred Grant the saddle in which Gen. Grant rode to the surrender of Gen. Lee. The commandery raised $2 341 for the Grant monument fund.

MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER.

MILWAUKEE Wis., April 12.—The disciples of the school of total abstinence may perhaps take some comfort by perusing the following table of statistics, from which it appears that the aggregate amount of beer sold by the Milwaukee breweries during the year 1885 shows a considerable falling off as compared with the sales of the next preceding year.

It will be noticed, however, that the old renowned Phillip Best Brewing Company has to record a gain, and is still maintaining its proud prestige of being at the head of the column, while the sales of its principal competitor show a marked decrease.

The figures are vouched for as correct in every respect:

BREWERS.	SALES BBLS. 1884.	SALES BBLS. 1885.	INC'SE BBLS.	DE'SE BBLS.
Ph. Best Brewing Company	378,500	385,200	6,700	.....
Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co	236,100	217,400	.....	18,600
Val. Blatz	137,147	141,022	3,875	.....
Jung & Borcher	90,400	89,300	2,900	.....
A. Obermann	75,511	71,500	4,000	.....
F. Miller	58,900	59,100	1,200	.....
Cream City Brewing Co	39,600	35,600	.....	4,000
A. Gettelman	16,444	16,139	.....	311
Other Breweries	70,100	66,000	.....	4,100
Total Bbls	1,091,602	1,081,300	20,675	31,011
			20,675	20,115

LEMON ELIXIR.

From North Georgia.

Mrs. M. A. McRattre writes from Spring Place: For many years I have been a great sufferer from indigestion sick headaches and nervous protration caused from biliousness and constipation. I tried many remedies, but got no permanent relief until I used Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir. I am now in better health than for many years. My daughter has been subject to chills and fever from her infancy. I could get nothing to relieve her; the Lemon Elixir has restored her to perfect health.

W. A. James, Bell Station, Ala., writes: I have suffered greatly from indigestion or dyspepsia. One bottle of Lemon Elixir done me more good than all the medicine I ever took. 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

Prepared by H. Mozley, M. D., Atlanta Ga.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED

—THAT THE—

ORIGINAL O. K,

In all its branches of

BREAD, CAKES & PIES,

Is manufactured by

J. H. FEDDEN.

Retail establishment at Geo. Hall's Beef Mark

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THE ONLY GENUINE

GERMAN RYE BREAD,

O. K. & New England Bread

In this city. Come, young and old, and examine my fine stock of cakes. My

Vienna Tea Cakes

Has no equal. My

Boston Cream Kisses

Are the finest in the Market. My

CREAM PUFFS AND CALAYERS

Are the favorites of the ladies. In fact it will please you to see my assortment. Fine stock of FRENCH CANDIES and FRUITS just received.

J. H. FEDDEN,

Delivery wagon out every day. Telephone at Hall's, No. 139.

Fancy Goshen Butter,

The finest ever brought to this market at

BARNETT & ALEXANDER'S.

Roller Patent Flour.

For the finest Roller Patent Flour. Go to

BARNETT & ALEXANDER'S.

COFFEES.

Green and Fresh Roasted Coffees and fine Teas, specialties, at

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GROCERIES.

For anything in the Grocery line go to

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Free Delivery.

All goods delivered free from

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BINGHAM'S { Established in 1793. } is the only School for boys in the South with GAS LIGHT, a first-class GYMNASIUM, and a first-class BATH HOUSE.

Special terms to young men of small means. The 183rd session begins August 25th. For catalogue, address

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A full line of Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Carts, Spring Wagons, etc., of the best makes and latest styles, on hand.

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BREAD AND CAKES

—AT—

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WE ARE NOW DISPLAYING

All the new

SPRING BLOCKS

—IN—

Soft and Stiff Hats

And the latest styles in

SUITINGS

—FOR—

Mens', Boys' and Youths' Wear.

Our prices this season will be

UNDER THE MARKET

throughout, and where

ACTUAL VALUE

Is regarded, we will stand without a rival.

E. D. LATTA & BRO.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

Buggies and Carriages--North Carolina Make,

—BY—

TYSON & JONES, Carthage, N. C.

No shoddy work. Every Buggy, Carriage or Phaeton that leaves our shop is guaranteed.

REMEMBER

We are at home, and we can always be found to make good our promises.

WE ARE:

The largest Carriage Manufacturers in North Carolina.

For Durability,

Style and finish, we are unsurpassed.

WE CLAIM

To be able to compete successfully, in prices and quality, with the best manufacturers in the North and West.

For sale by A. C. Hutchison & Co., Charlotte, N. C., Van Glider & Brown, Asheville, N. C., W. Smithdeal, Salisbury, N. C., Rostic Brothers & Wright, Shelby, N. C. W. H. Williams, Newton, N. C.

TYSON & JONES, Carthage N. C.

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CHARLOTTE CLOTHING MANUFACTURING CO.

The largest manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Clothiers in the State, why they use the

NEW HIGH ARM

VERTICAL FEED

DAVIS SEWING MACHINE

Exclusively in their manufactory, after using other machines for years. By this new FEED INVENTION all seams are made STRONG, and WILL NOT rip. Large stock constantly on hand. Attachments, needles, oil, parts, &c., for all machines.

R. MOORE,

General Agent, Trade St.

CLOSING OUT.

GREAT SALE

—OF—

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats

We offer this morning our entire stock of

HATS AND BONNETS

AT HALF PRICE

50 cent hats at 25 cents.
$1.00 " " 50 "
1.50 " " 75 "

A large lot of new style STRAW, FELT and VELVET HATS just received, are included in the sale. No such an opportunity to purchase new, desirable and fashionable goods at such price has ever been offered in this city.

Respectfully,

C. M. QUERY.

J. H. McAden

OFFERS TO THE

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FIVE TONS

Pure White Lead,

TWENTY BARRELS

PURE LINSEED OIL,

A Large Stock of

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—ALSO—

ONE CAR LOAD

Kerosene Oil,

ALL AT CLOSE PRICES.

J. H. McADEN,

Druggist.

Safes for Sale.

Two good second-hand safes will be sold cheap One MILLER'S. One HERRING'S. Apply to Chas. R. Jones, a sep9dawtf THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

55 Unimproved lot 99x150, adjoining the property of J. H. Emory, J. P. Irwin and others, fronting on Trade street. Shade trees on the lot. Price $500.

Charlotte Real Estate Agency,
mar25dtf R. E. COCHRANE, Manager

A Superb Flesh Producer and Tonic!

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

TEN TO TWENTY POUNDS.

A Crippled Confederate Says:

I only weighed 128 pounds when I commenced GUINN'S PIONEER, and now weigh 147 pounds. I could hardly walk with a stick to support me, and now walk long distances without help. Its benefit to me is beyond calculation.

D. RUFUS BUSTICK, Cotton Buyer.
Macon, Ga.

Mr A. H. Bramblett, Hardware Merchant of Forsyth, Ga., Writes:

It acted like a charm on my general health. I consider it a fine tonic. I weigh more than I have for 25 years. Respectfully,

A. H. BRAMBLETT.

Mr. W. F. Jones, Macon, Says:

My wife has regained her strength and increased 10 pounds in weight. We recommend GUINN'S PIONEER as the best tonic. W. F. JONES.

RELIEF!

For Forty years a Sufferer from

CATARRH.

Wonderful to Relate!

"FOR FORTY YEARS I have been a victim to CATARRH—three fourths of the time a sufferer from EXCRUTIATING PAINS across my FOREHEAD and my NOSTRILS. The discharges were so offensive that I hesitate to mention it except for the good it may do some other sufferer. I have spent a young fortune from my hard earning during my forty years of suffering to obtain relief from the doctors. I have tried patent medicines—every one I could learn of—from the four corners of the earth, with no relief. AND AT LAST (67 years of age) have met with a remedy that has cured me entirely—made me a new man. I weighed 128 pounds and now weigh 146. I used thirteen bottles of the medicine, and the only regret I have is that being in the humble walks of life, I may not have influence to prevail on all catarrh sufferers to use what has cured me—GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER.

"No 287 Second St., Macon, Ga." HENRY CHEVER,

"Mr. Henry Chever, writer of the above, formerly of Crawford county, now of Macon, Georgia, merits the confidence of all interested in catarrh.

"W. A. HUFF, Ex-Mayor of Macon."

Doctor's Certificate—Case of Blood Poison.

I have used GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER in several cases of cutaneous diseases of long standing with the most satisfactory results. Have seen the happiest results follow its use in Syphilis of the worst form, and believe it to be the best alterative in use.

J. T. ELLIS, M. D., Griffin, Ga.

A Voice from the Lone Star State

GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER has cured one of my children of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw. Her skin is as clear as mine. and the doctors say it is a perfect cure in their opinion. I am thankful for having tried the remedy. WM L. PARKS, Dallas, Texas

SAVANNAH, GA., January 20, 1886.

GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER has made several cures of Blood Poison and Rheumatism among my customers. I most heartily recommend it to sufferers from these affections.

C. M. HILLMAN, Druggist.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 16, 1886.

I have been cured sound and well of a bad case of Blood Poison by the use of 15 bottles of GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER. I will sound its praises forever JACOB KRUTE.

I am acquainted with the above case, and most heartily attest it.

EUGENE MAY, Druggist, Canal street.

GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER

Cures all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores. A Perfect Spring Medicine.

Price Per Bottle, $1.00, Large Size, $1.75.

ESSAY ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES MAILED FREE.

MACON MEDICINE CO., Macon, Ga.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.