

## VOLUME XXXIV.

# CHARLOTTE, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1886.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE IN RELA-BUT. LIKE THE SUN. ONLY FOR TION TO LABOR. Subscription to the Observer. The Master Workman Addresses DAILY EDITION. the Millionaire and Tells Him That He Has Power to Stop the Strike--Gould Replies That He is an American Citizen--Labor Notes. ------NEW YORK, April 14.—The corres-pondence which has passed between Mr. Powderly and Jay Gould was WEEKLY EDITION.

 
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given to the public tonight. It is voluminous-about five newspaper No Deviation From These Rules columns in length-and in its course Subscriptions always payable in advance, no only in name but in fact. a complete history of the pending troubles in the southwest is recited. Mr. Powderly's letter is dated Scran-INTERNAL REVENUE. ton, Pa., April 11, and is addressed

to Jay Gould, president of the Mis-souri Pacific railroad. It says: The events of the past forty-eight hours must have demonstrated to you PROBABLE MODIFICATION OF THE LAWS. the absolute necessity of bringing this Mr. Henderson's Bill Before the terrible struggle in the southwest to a speedy termination. You have power House--"Pet" Places in the authority and means to bring this Agricultural Department--The strike to an end. I have done every-Tobacco Export Bill. thing in my power to end the strife. orrespondence of THE OBSERVER. The gentlemen associated with me on WASHINGTON, April 15.-The only general executive board of the the member of the Congress who has in Knights of Labor have done the same.

Everything consistent with honor all these years of agitation succeeded and manhood has been done in the in getting a measure of prime iminterest of peace. No false notions of pride or dignity have swayed us in our dealings with you. or the gentleportance respecting the machinery of the internal revenue laws placed in a men associated with you. fair way of passage is Mr. Hender-Powderly then describes the con-ference in New York immediately son, of North Carolina. The Judiciary

Committee this moment, through preceding his order to stop the strike, Judge Bennett, reported a substitute and says although a specific method of arbitration was not stated at that for Mr. Henderson's bill on the subtime, it was the clear understanding ject. At it is of great length, and of himself and his associates that Mr. the time is short before this has to be Gould had agreed to the method proforwarded, I merely give a full outposed by the Knights of Labor, and he denounced the trick of words in line. The bill in full ought to be pubcommunications between Gould and lished widely as soon as it can be Hoxie, by which the spirit of the agreement was violated. Mr. Powderly refers in much detail to what was said on both sides at that This substitute is in a large meas-

conference, and proceeds to say : When on Monday, March 29th, you sent me a letter marked "person-But it is a considerable stride for- al" you at the same time told a news paper correspondent that you had done so. What your motive was in marking your letter "personal" and at the same time informing a repre-

whenever in any statute denouncing any violation of the internal revesentative of the press that you so ad-dressed me, I do not know, nor do I nue laws there is prescribed a miniquestion your motive. I felt it my mum punishment, less than which duty to let the people see the letter minimum no fine, penalty, imprisonwhich contained nothing of a personment or punishment is authorized to al nature whatever. There are peobe imposed, the minimum punish ple who might be uncharitable ment in every such case is abolished, enough to say that your intention

sonally, and the other-in relation of the Knights of Labor, to the railroad company of which I am president, GOULD AND POWDERLY. and in some degree the representative of its public or private duties. I shall refer to the first subject very briefly. The circumstances above given un-

der which your letter was delivered. as well as its tenor and spirit, place the purpose in writing it beyond any fair doubt. It would seem to be an official declaration that the Knights of Labor had determined to pursue

me, personally, unless the Missouri Pacific company should yield to its demands in what you call a strike on that road. In answer to these per sonal threats, I beg to say that I am yet a free American citizen. I am past 49 years of age. I was born at Roxbury, Delaware connty, in this State. I began life in a lowly way, and by industry, temperance and at-tention to my own business have been successful, perhaps beyond the measure of my merits. If, as you say, I am now to be destroyed by the Knights of Labor unless I will sink my manhood so be it. Fortunetals

my manhood, so be it. Fortunately, I have retained my early habits of in-dustry. My friends, neighbors and ousiness associates know me well, and am quite content to leave my personal record in their hands. If any of them have aught to complain of, I will be only too glad to submit to any arbitration. If such parties or any of them wish to appoint the Knights of Labor or you as their attorney, such appointment is agreeable to me, and until such an election is made, it will naturally occur to you that any interference on your part in my perpersonal affairs is, to say the least,

uite gratuitous. Mr. Gould tells Powderly that any attempt to connect him personally with the late strike on the southwest ern roads, or any responsibility therefor, is equilly gratuitous. Although he was president of the Missouri Pacifice when the strike occurred, he was out of the country, having gone away, relying on Powderly's promise of last August that there should be no strike on that road, and that if any difficulties should arise, Powderly would come frankly to him with

Mr. Gould then recites the correspondence which passed between Vice-President Hopkins and Powderly when the strike began. To Hopkins' second dispatch, Powderly never replied.

Mr. Gould then said: "This correspondence places the continuance of the strike on your at once, and state salary wanted. Addre STANDARD SILVER WARE COMPANY. Was ington-Street, Boston Mass. mar20d4w shoulders. You sat still and was silent after Hopkins' urgent appeal, and allowed the strike to go on-allowed the company's property to be forcibly seized and the citizens of ree States and one Territory to deprived of their rightful railway you facilities. Thus forced, the board of and I which would not bear the light directors, prior to my return, placed of public scrutiny, I have had no the matter in Mr. Hoxie's hands by a such dealings with any man since this trouble began, nor previous to that time. I am quite willing to alformal resolution, and that disposition of it has never been changed. Mr. Gould then quotes the agree-ment that Mr. Hoxie would meet a committee of actual employees, and says Mr. Hoxie has always been and is now ready to carry out the agreement, but that no employee has ever presented himself to carry it into effect, and that a large number of strikers have been received back into the company's employ. Mr. Gould concludes: "In the face of all this, you notify me that unless by five o'clock I personally consent to something-precisely what I do not see-then the personal consequences of a sort vaguely expressed, but not hard to understand, will not at the hand of your order be visited upon me. Let me again remind you that it is an American citizen whom you and your order thus proposed to destroy, The contest is not between your order and the laws of the land. Your order has already defied those laws in preventing by violence this company from operating its road. You held then that this company should not operate its road under conditions prescribed by the law, but only under conditions prescribed by you. You now declare, in effect, that I hold my individual property and rights, not as other men hold theirs, but only at the peril of your letting loose irrevocably, after five o'clock, your order upon me. If this is true of this company and of me, it is true of all other men and companies. If so you and your secret order are a law and an American citizen is such only in name. Aiready for weeks your order has, in your attack upon this com-pany, not hesitated to disable it by violence from rendering its duty to the public and from giving work and paying wages to men at least three times your number, who were working by your side and at least deserving of your sympathy. Having pushed this violence beyond even the great forbearance of the public and found in this direction cause to hesitate, you now turn upon me and propose that the wrongs you have hitherto inflicted on the public shall now culminate in an attack upon an individual. In this, as I have said, the real issue is between you and the laws of the land. It may be, before you are through, these laws will sufficiently advise you that even I, as an individual citizen, am not beyond their care. Very respectfully, JAY GOULD. Another Street Car Strike in New York. NEW YORK, April 16.-The employees the Third Avenue street car line went on a strike this morning and a general "tie-up," on all lines controll-ed by that line is the result. Third Avenue from early this morning be-tween the stables at Sixty-fifth street and Bowery was lined with police officers to prevent any interference on the part of the strikers, if the company should proceed to run its cars. The police were held in reserve at headquarters and at police stations along the route of the road. The Su perintendent of Police had a conference with the officers of the road during the morning, at which it was decided to make no attempt to run cars beyond the Sixty-fifth street stables or below Grand street, but to



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in internal revenue cases shall be issued upon an affidavit making charges upon "information and belief," unless made by a collector or deputy collector of internal revenue or by a revenue agent, nor unless or by a revenue agent, nor unless such affidavit is first submitted to the district attorney, and written instructions be given by him for the issuing of the warrant, and with the exception aforesaid every such warrant shall be issued upon a sworn complaint setting forth the facts con-stituting the offense, and alleging them to be within the personal knowledge of the affiant; and no warrant shall be issued upon the affidavit of any person other than such collector, deputy collector or revenue agent, unless the commissioner or other officer having jurisdiction shall indorse upon the warrant and shall enter upon his docket an express ad-judication that the examination on oath of the affiant shows that there is probable cause for charging the person so prosecuted with the offense. Section 3 provides that whenever it shall be made to appear to the United States court or judge having jurisdiction, that the health or life of any person imprisoned for any of-fense in a county jail, or elsewhere, for a period of one year or less, is en-dangered by close confinement, the said court is hereby authorized to make such order and provision for the comfort and well-being of the person so imprisoned as shall be rea sonable and proper. Section 4 provides that the Circuit courts of the United States are authorized to remove from office at any time any United States Commissioner. The above provisions are accurately stated, but may not be identical with every word used in the substitute. During the debate yesterday on the agricultural appropriation bill Mr. Price, a Republican, our bitterender from the extreme Northwest, offered an amendment striking at the favoritism in the Agricultural Department. He alluded to "political pets and favorites." The amendment was ruled out of order, but Mr. Skinner got a chance hurriedly to make some points against the way things are worked in that department. He showed that there were a large num ber of places from \$400 to \$1,800 all outside the purview of the civil service law, and said that it was time these political pets were of the party in power. Today during the hour for the consideration of bills reported, the tobacco export bill excited interest there is a prospect of an immediate settlement do not give it to him; but among the tobacco members and the leaders of the Ways and Means committee. Messrs. Reid, Cowles and either consent or make a reply. If he consents to an honorable settles Representatives from tobacco States. ment, then the lerter will never see

Representatives from tobacco States. The hour expired pending a vote. Mr. Setzer, of Troutman's, Iredell county, was here yesterday, on his way to Europe for the purpose of extending his spoke and handle factory.

low the greatest light possible to shine on my every transaction. I have nothing to conceal. You can settle this strike. Its longer continuance rests with you, and you alone. Every act of violence, évery drop of blood that may be shed from this time forth must be laid at your door. The Knights of Labor were not formed to promote or shield wrong-doing, and today, the order of the Knights of Labor stands between your property and ruin. We are willing to absolve the men along your railways from their allegiance to our order. We leave that to themse ves. We will not allow any claims which the order may have on them to stand between them and their restoration to their former positions. The order of the Knights of Labor asks of no man to remain a member, if it is not to his interest to gdo so. You may deal with them as citizens, if you will. We will surrender our rights to claim these men as members if they wish; but we will not surreny der our right to see this affair thor oughly investigated. Mr. Powderly refers to Mr. Gould's announced intintion of bringing suit against members of the Knights of Labor for damages, and bids him go ahead. The order is prepared to meet him in the courts. It has taken counsel of the best legal mind in the United States, and now awaits action. Mr. Powderly concludes with an-other appeal to Gould to take the matter into his own hands, and

It is your duty to brush aside every obstacle, assert your authority and take this matter in your own hands-settle every grievance, restore every man to his place, except those who have been engaged in the destruction of property, or who have broken the laws. Will you do this? You can make rules and agreements with your men which will forever preclude the possibility of another such disastrous conflict as this one

has proved to be.

Dowell, one of Powderly's associates on the general board. A copy of Powderly's letter transmitted to Mc-Dowell, is given as follows:

My Dear Mr. McDowell: Inclosed you will find a letter which you are to read and deliver to the man for whom it is intended.

MR. GOULD'S REPLY. Gould's reply is dated today, and says at noon today Mr. Powderly's letter was handed him by W. O. Mc-SCRANTON, PA, April 13th. don't care whether you deliver it in person or through the medium of another. I only ask that it be placed in his hands. If you have succeeded in effecting a settlement with him do not give it to him. If you think if such is not the case, then I want it placed in his hands. Allow him to

keep up communications between







