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Are for this day only, and are real. No fictitious prices, no sham, but genu ine special bargains for our customers EVERYBODY INVITED TO COME

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GOSSIP OF THE CAPITAL.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

Prohibtion and Politics -- The Education and Tariff Measures--Candidates for the Presidencyand Artists.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18,-The opments in legislation. The best probabilities, one sees that something has been accomplished for North Carolina in the reported substitute for Mr. Henderson's bill, that there has been some doubt thrown on the inare considering the education bill and that the great general measure of the session, the tariff bill, has drawn its first fire of criticism upon ts report to the House. Progress as been made in the appropriation bills and large numbers of private ills have become laws. This latter sort of legislation is really an anachronism, and lingers on in the glare of his eye on the White House as one of our civilization, to the amazement of most thoughtful minds.

As to the tariff bill I wish to emhasize my total disagreement with some of the statements sent from this point to certain northern jour- ic also. The Post has ever been able nals. I have taken pains to ascertain and bright on its editorial page. The without vaunting I desire to say that | all respects. The paper of the city is to be correct than that furnished to the protection press of Philadelphia and other cities. A summary of the vote two or three months in advance is worth very little, Same of the predictions of how delegations would go are wide of the mark to my positive knowledge. For instance, Pennsylvania has been claimed as solid with Randall against the Morrison-Hewitt bill. Mesars. Scott and Storm told an intimate friend of mine that they intended to support the measure, as they regarded it as very moderate and practical. Another Pennsylvanian Swope has also avowed his sympathy with this plan of re-form. It may be that every Ohio Democrat will vote no, on account of wool, but I believe that one member will stand by the record which he and Frank Hurd made in the Forty-eighth Congress. Again it has been claimed that New England

would not show a single vote in favor of the bill which was constructed in the interest of her woolen factories to a certain ex-tent. This is a false claim. I will not go through the whole list of empty assertions. On the other hand, it is unnecessary to construct a list of ayes and noes so far ahead. There is the very best reason for saying that the essential features of the measure as reported, will be adopted by the House, Mr. Randall and the nearly solid opposition of the Repubtican party to the contrary notwith-

both canvassing the House. They have been engaged at this work quietly for several days. One sees the movements while much more is learned by keeping the ears open.

Some sort of an education measure will probably be reported to the House. Neither committee which has the subject in hand is friendly to the Blair bill. Mr. Willis was misguided in having the reference made to the labor by the creditors, and the feather-headed chairman, O'Neill,

The friends of the education schema are leaving no stone unturned, but they are not now as enthusiastic asthey were week before last. A great writer has said: "Time, is no man's friend, and no man's enemy." These gentlemen appear to think that he may be their friend. We shall see. Among North Carolinians prohibi-

tion in its latest aspect, that of an absorbent of Republicanism and all its radical ills is much, discussed. There is no particular uneasiness as yet, for the Democrate here cannot see how Democrate at home can warm the old viper, Radicalism, into life. They believe far better things of the people. I here refer as well to prohibition Democrats as the other sort. Undoubtedly the Republiregaining the flesh-pots by means of the projected alliance.

Western North Carolina never had more active members than those who now have charge of her interests in the House of Representatives. They work together very well. I have ta-ken great pride in stating the quantity and quality of their work, some of which, possibly, has escaped my eye, watchful as I endeavor to be. So much of this work has recently been laid before THE OBSERVER readers in extense no recapitulation in required at present. Mr. Johnston said to me yesterday: "If we can get through Col. Cowles" fee bill in its new shape from the committee, Mr.

The Knights of Labor.

Henderson's bill as substantially reported by Judge Bennett, my own bill giving United States Commissioners jurisdiction in minor cases, and our public building bills, I shall feel that the session has been a success, and that the people of North Carolina will be satisfied with the result. As to the prospects, I think they are favorable, and yet some things discourage me. We"alluding to his own colleagues-"are kept busy answering the demands of our public, while many of these fellows you see sitting around smoking and gassing about the Lord knows

what. Well, yes, a good deal has been done in the last week or two. It might all have been done in two months, and we would be ready to adjourn with the first touch of warm weather." I talked then with Mr. Henderson. He summed up precisely the same points of legislation which would please North Carolina and expressed the same confidence. One of the causes of delay in pub-

lic business is the ambition of cerweek closed without startling level tain gentlemen. Of the controlling intellects of the House, three on the things have been sorted out and sent | Democratic side have that aspiration to THE OBSERVER. Looking back for high honors known as "the Presiand conning over with an eye to dential bee." In the case of the greatest of the trio, Mr. Speaker Carlisle, the ambition is contingent and remote as to the highest office, but probably acute and well grounded as to the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Randall tentions of the two committees which is the only one whose official action is made directly to subserve his private ambition, and this appears to be as much in the interests of his home Democracy as of himself. Mr. Ran dall is keeping back the appropriation bills in order to stave off action on the tariff measure, Mr. Morrison is doing everything honestly and openly as he always does, but with

the rewards of his labors. The Post and Republican are the same old grinding organs that they always were, except that Mr. Stilsen Hutchins controls both and the Critmy information is much more likely | the Star, which is somewhat old fogy, but inflexiby honest and reliable. It has a heavy run of business. I am cold that on Thursday last six columns and a half of advertisements were crowded out and that it frequently happens that two or three columns go over for a day or two.

Among Southern artists here are my old friend, Mr. W. Garl Brown and the talented young South Carolinian, Mr. Guerry, whose last work the partrait of Senator Hampton, is much admired.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Inights in the Employ of the Missouri Pacific Company Must Withdraw from the K. of L. or Quit the Service--An Imperative Command to Section Foremen and Gang Bosses,

Sr. Louis, April 9.—In a report received Saturday morning from Lexington, Mo., a circular was em-bodied of which the following is a

On and after date you will not employ as section foremen or foremen of gangs any man, who is a Knight of Labor. All foremen now in the employ of the road who are Knights of Labor must either present to you their withdrawal cards or be discharged. We will not employ any man as foreman that belongs to the Knights of Labor. See that these instructions are carried out to the letter. You will be personally responsible for violation of the above, The above does not refer to foreme or laborers who have in any way in-terfered with the business of or destanding. Randall and Morrison are stroyed company property. Such both canvassing the House, They men will not be employed under any circumstances. Yours truly,

P. ROOKWELL General Roadmaster. All section foremen must comply

P. SHEAHAN, Division Roadmaster. Lexington, Mo., April 1, 1886. Mr. Rockwell is the general road-master of the Missouri Pacific road, and his authority extends from here to Cmaha. Copies of the above cir-cular were sent to every division roadmaster on the line. No trouble was reported on any road here today. Almost as many freight trains were sent out and re-ceived as before the strike.

Caution to the Working-People of North Carolina,

BALEIGH, N. C., April 16, 1886. solding public meetings in differ arts of the State in the name of the Knights of Labor and teaching com-Knights of Labor and teaching communistic revolutionary doctrines, contrary to the principles of our order and dangerous to the people of our common country, this is to warn all people against them, as they have no authority to speak for the Knights of Labor or to call any meeting in its name. All regular organizers are furnished with credentials from the office of the general secretary-treasurer, which are signed by T. V. Powderly G. M. W., and Frederick Turner, G. S. T., and a blue printed seal, r, G. S. T., and a and any person who does not display this document has no authority to organize assemblies of the said or-der.

JOHN B. Ray, State Organizir.

Unnecessary Violence. which outraged nature exacts heavy penalties one to the bow is by persons who with drastic chirg purgatives make war on those organi rder to relieve their constriction. Constipation of one of those deperate diseases that require cerate remedies. In fact, it is not a disease a

the remedies. In fact, it is not a disease the lacomplete discharge of a function healthful remersel of which Hostetter in Bitters is far better adapted than drus cition is excessive, and consequently debiased injurious. Discrete of the liver, of the of the blood with bije, sick beadann apopte symptoms are the attendants nees, and are likewise remedied by the B in action is not limited to relieving to naturally and without pain. Used with the habit of body, and in the operations in the habit of body, and in the operations

Mr. Powderly's circular letter to he Knights of Labor throughout the country sounds the first note of the campaign, and may be accepted as an intimation that, believing every other means of reaching a settlement of the questions involved in the great strike in the Southwest to have failed, he has now thrown down the gage of battle. This is the first time in the history of the Republic that its people have been called upon to witness such an important contest; and when we consider the magnitude of the interests involved and the farreaching effects which the result, whatever it may be, will have upon our social and economic relations, the and at the same time intimates that

and at the same time intimates that another appeal may be made, presumably to secure legislation against monopoly. He is careful to assert that the battle is not against capital, but against "the man who wrecks railroads, homes, fortunes and lives in his greed for gold." A holy crusade this would be in any country and by any people, but there would be danger in success. Victory might lead to the establishment of monop-

oly equally as dangerous, namely, that of suddenly acquired power without the equilibrium of the compensating balance necessary to retain excess in an opposite direction.

What are the facts? Thousands of men are out of employment. They claim to have grievances for which hey cannot obtain a remedy; they insist that the wages which they re-ceive for their labor will not support them and their families, and that for them and their families, and that for this reason they have stopped work. Individuals and corporations who employ them deny their statements; and so these two factors, employer and employed, stand in armed oppo-sition. But meanwhile there are millions of dollars in the country millions of dollars in the country awaiting investment, and the condition of things is acompanied by so much uncertainty that all this capital lies unproductive at the very time when it ordinarially could be put to profitable use. Builders, it is true, are taking out permits for the erection of structures of all kinds, but many of them hesitate at beginning operations until, they can discern some prospect of a restoration of amicable relations between capital and labor, Industrial and mechanical establishments are declining to make contracts for the function

ture; the best half of the spring season of business and trade has passed and but little progress has been made toward that activity which was an-ticipated when the year opened. The vast fields of the Northwest will soon be ready for the harvest, but men will not manufacture the implement needed to mow down and prepare the grain for the mrrkets of the world if they think that it is only likely to rot in the sheaf. It is not until we are brought face to face with condi-

tions such as now exist that we are able fully to recognize how dependent we are one upon the other, and there is little wonder that a lack of there is little wonder that a lack of confidence prevails and that men are undecided as to what their next course should be.

Public opinion, which may occasionally err on matters of detail but which is generally right when it begins to crystalize opposing elements and form general deductions, is hesitating where it should place the re-

tating where it should place the re-sponsibility for the events that are now transpiring. The reports that come to us through the telegraphic and other sources have in some cases the appearance of being rather the reflex of actual occurrences. Therereflex of actual occurrences. Therefore it is that they are taken with
caution; but no such necessity need
exist when we begin to ask who will
be responsible for the conduct of the
test which it is threatened will now
be begun. The Knights of Labor
must shoulder that responsibility
alone. The railroad companies with
which they are at war will use no which they are at war will use no more weapons against them except in self defense, and the leaders of the order must see that the campaign is to be one of moral force. The task before them is a difficult one. In before them is a difficult one. In their very strength, paradoxical as it may seem, lies their weakness. If their acknowledged head found it difficult to mould his subordinates to his views, how much more difficult will it be for those subordinates to control men who have entered the order without any comprehension of the responsibilities of citizenship, but simply with the view of helping themselves as individuals. There may in this organization be embryo themselves as individuals. There may in this organization be embryo of a new estate, which is to wield a salutary influence on our laws and institutions; but before these men, earnest as many of them may be, arrogate to themselves that privilege let them show by their actions that they are worthy of being invested with such dignity.

MR. ARTHUR'S ILLNESS.

The Ex-President Steadily Sink ing. and the End not Far Off. New York, April 19.—Ex-Presiadent Arthur's illness daily assumes a more dangerous form, and his condition is generally regarded as extremely critical. It is conceded by those most accurately informed in his case that the ex-President will never again leave his house alive, Despite all the secrecy with which his condition has been guarded, both by his physician and at his home, the fact is known that some ten or twelve days ago he made his will and

twelve days ago he made his will and prepared for the worst. He was then so ill that he had to be held up in bed while affixing his signature to his last will and testament. His condi tion has not materially improved since. Fewer people every day are permitted to visit his bedside, and about the only person who is at near ly all times admitted to the bedside of the ex President is J. O. Reid who was at one time his private secreta ry, and whom the ex-President ap-pointed Shipping Commissioner of New York. Even such friends as Clint Wheeler, Steve French and other old time associates are now de-

come at any time.

Despite the statements that are going out that he will be out in a few days, it is doubtful whether he lives three months,

nied to his house, and the worst may

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphite



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only n cans. Wholesale by SPRINGS & BURWELL, jan20d&wly Chariotte, N. C.

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WANTED IN CHARLOTTE.

LAND SALE. DY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of D Meckienamy county, in the case of C. B. Boyles, administrator of J. B. Boyles, deceased, vs. Nannie J. Boyles, et al. I will expose for sale at the court house door in Charlotte, on the first Monday, (the 3rd day) of May, 1886, the tract of land of said J. B. Boyles, adjoining the lands of W. A. Brown, Ben. T Price, John Hoover, et al. The same will be sold in two parcels. The lands outside the dower in one lot, and the lands subject to the dower.

Thems.—Ten per cent of the purchase money cash. The balance in two installments January 1st, 1887, and January 1st, 1888, interest at 8 per cent from date on the dower tract; on the other tract from January 1, 1887, when possession will be given.

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FOR SALE. 56 Two desirable building lots, 56x300 fee fronting on South Tryon street, adjoinin the property of J. H. Carson: Shade trees on lot CHARLOTTE REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

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PARASOLS.

LOT I At \$1.10 worth as high as \$1.60, consists of Black Satin, Twilled Silk, Trilled Satin and Lace Covered Parasols.

PARASOLS.

LOTIL At \$1.70 worth as high as \$2.65, asols, Colored Satin Coachings, Fancy Satin Coachings and large black Twilled Silk Para-

PARASOLS.

At \$2.45 worth as high as \$3.75,

Lined Satin Coachings, Trim-med with Spanish Lace, and New Shape Colored Satin Para-

PARASOLS.

LOT VI At \$450 worth as high as \$7.00, Panes and Black Parasols, also Umbrellas.

PARASOLS.

LOT IV

At \$2.95 worth as high as \$3.75, consists of New Shape Colored Silk Parasols, Mourning Silk, Black Satin, trimmed with Spanish Lace, Twilled Silk Parasols with Celluloid handles.

PARASOLS.

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At \$3.75 worth as high as \$5.00,

Black Satin, Lace Covered, colored Satin, lace trimmed, also a fine line of Black Silk Para-

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