70c. DRESS GOODS AT 50c.

We are now offering 40 in. all-wool canvas cloth—double width all wool de Beige and Albatross in the best spring shades at 50c. They sell readily at 70c.

SECOND ARRIVAL

WE OFFER FOR TO-DAY

25 pieces 28 inch white India lawn at 3½ ocents per yard.

500 yard 15 cent plaid, white India lawn at 11 cents per yard.

Our whole stock of 7 cents calicoes at 5 cents per yard.

Our whole stock of Indigo calico esat 6 cents per yard.

Our 15 cent crinkles at 12½ cents per yard All of our 75 cent colored dress goods at 58 cents per yard

Our 1.00 red table damask at 77 cents. " 68 " 48 1 10146 1.25 white "

12 pieces 25 cent oriental lace at 18 cents:

BUTTON, CONGRESS & LACE SHOES,

Gents' Fine Hand-Made and Machine Sewed

BOOTS, BUTTON AND LACE BALS,

BOYS AND YOUTES

GENTS FINE

VALISES and

UMBRELLAS OF ALL KINDS,

SHOE BLACKING AND BRUSHES.

Alma Polish for Ladies' Fine thoes.

up to the demand.

GRIPS & CKS.

TRUNKS,

SPETTH BULLDSMG.

FOR THE

JUST RECEIVED

Variety Silk, Soft and Stiff Hats,

MULL AND EMBROIDERED CAPS

FOR CHILDREN

From'l to 5 years old at 35, 50, 75 ceent, and \$1.00 Stock always kept full and and \$1.50. Also a handsome assortment of

NECK REUCHINGS.

T. L. SEIGLE. Pegram PARASOLS AND

The season for these articles has arrived, and we would have the public know that we are fully prepared to show them what they want in the way

Parasols and Fans,

As well as all other SUMMER GOODS. Our large sale in these lines during the past few weeks testify to the fact that we have what the people want, and that we are offering them at attractive prices.

E. L. KEESLER & CO.

FRED C. MUNZLER.

LAGER BREE DEALER AND BOTTLER,

CHARLOTTE, N. C Represents two of the largest LAGEB BEER Breweries in the United States

The Bergner & Engel Brewing Co., of Philadelphia, and the P. & M. Schaffer Brewing Co., or

New York.

THE LARGEST LAGER BEER BOT TLING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

brongety filled and delivered tree of charge to any part of the city. decaodif

FOR SALE.

5.5 Unimproved lot 99x150, adjoining the party of J H Emory. J P. Irwin and oth fronting on Trade street. Shade trees on the Price \$500. Charlotte Real Estate Agency R. S. COCHRANE, Manager

RECEIVING

THE BEST STOCK OF GOODS IN THE CITY IN OUR LINE A. R. & W. B. NISBET,

OUR

SPRING and SUMMER STYLES

MILLINERY

Ladies', Misses' and Children. PLUMES, FRATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS,

GAUZEN, SILKS, AND ORNAMENTS men, Rhenmatian,

AND BONNETS sed by Mrs. Query, are a sure guarantee of leing sastefully and correctly trimmed. SBES MADE in the latest styles, and at the possible prices.

C. M. OUERY.

The Charlotte Observer. "TRUTH LIKE THE SUN, SOMETIMES SUBMITS TO SEE OBSCURED, BUT, LIKE THE SUN, ONLY FOR A

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one year \$1.00 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.

WEEKLY EDITION.

THE PRESIDENT VETO. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND VE-TOES TWO PENSION

The House Scolded for Interferfering with Functions of the Pension Bureau-A Lecture on Legislation -- Tho Military Acad-

BILLS.

WASHINGTON, May 10.-The President Saturday sent to the House of Representatives two veto messages. The first is as follows: To the House of Representatives:-

I return without my approval House bill No. 147, entitled, "An act in-creasing the pension of Andrew J. Hill." This bill doubles the pension which the person named therein has been receiving for a number of years. It appears from the report of the committee to which the bill was referred that the claim made by him for increased pension has been lately rejected by the pension bureau on the ground that the claimant is now receiving a pension commensurate with the degree of disability found to exist The policy of frequently reversing, by special enactment, the decisions of the bureau invested by law DEALERS IN with the examination of pension claims, fully equipped for such examination, and which ought not to be suspected of any act of liberality to our veteran soldiers, is exceeding

It may well be doubted that if the committee of Congress has any better opportunity than such agency to judge of the merits of this claim. If, however, there is any lack of power in the pension bureau for a full investigation, it should be supplied. If the system adopted is inadequate to be corrected; and if there is want of sympathy and consideration for the defenders of our government, the bureau should be reorganized.

The disposition to concede most generous treatment to the disabled, aged and needy among our veterans should not be restrained and it must be admitted that in some cases jus-tice and equity carnot be attained without the charitable tendencies of the government in favor of worthy objects of its care indulged under free rules. These conditions some-times justify a resort to special legis-lation, but I am convicted that interposition by special enactment in granting pensions should be rare and

In the nature of things, if this is lightly done and upon slight occasion an invitation is offered to the passage of claims by Congress, which, upon their merits, could not survive the test of an examination by the pension bureau, and whose only hope of suc-cess depends more upon the sympa-thy of the misdirected than upon right and justice.

The instrumentality devised by law for the determination of pension claims is thus overruled and decided, and there is danger in the end that popular prejudice will be created against those who are worthy and entitled to the bounty of the govern-

There have lately been presented to me on the same day, for approval, nearly 240 special bills granting and increasing pensions and restoring to the pension list names of parties, which, for cause, have been dropped. To aid the executive in his duty, they were referred to the pension bureau for examination and report. After delay absolutely necessary, they have been returned to me within a few hours of the limit constitutional-

few hours of the limit constitutionally provided for executive action. Two hundred and thirty-two of these bills are thus classified:

Eighty-one cover cases in which favorable action by the pension bureau was denied, by reason of insufficiency of testimony filed to prove facts alleged. These bills were approved on the assumption that the claims were mentorious and that on claims were meritorious and that on the passage of the bills the govern-ment has waived full proof of tacts. I wenty-six of the bills cover claims rejected by the pension bureau because the evidence produced tended to prove that the alleged disability existed before claimant's enlistment. Twenty-one covers claims which have been denied by such bureau, because the evidence tended to show that the disability though contracted in the service, was not incurred in the line of duty. Thirty-three covers claims which have been denied because the evidence tended to show that the disability originated after the soldier's discharge from the army Forty-seven covers claims which have been denied, because the general pension laws contain no provision under which they could be allowed; and twenty four claims have never been presented to the pension burejected by the pension bureau be-

been presented to the pension bu-Testimate the expenditure involved in the bills at more than \$35,000 annually. Though my conception of public duty leads me to the conclusion, upon the slight examination which I have been able to give to such of those bills as are not embraced in the first class above mentioned, that many of them should be disap-proved, I am utterly unable to sub-mit, within the time allowed me for that purpose, any objections to the same. They will therefore become operative without my approval.

Sufficient reasons for the return of sponsible for the misery and suffer-

this particular bill now under consideration, is found in the fact that it provides that the name of Andrew while the records of the pension roll, while the records of the pension bu reau, as well as the medical certificate made part of the report, disclose the fact that the name of the beneficiary is Alfred J. Hill. J. Hill be placed on the pension roll

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, May 6. The second veto assigned as a reason that the general law already gave to the widow named in the vetoed bill the same amount of pension named in the special enactment, and the only effect of the vetoed bill would be to the widow's disadvant-

LABOR STRIKES.

Some Interesting Statistics from the Annual Report of the Labor

The last annual report of the New York Bureau of Statistics of Labor tabulates official information as to 222 strikes which occurred in this State during the year ending November 1st. 1885. Of these strikes 97 were successful, 34 failed, 32 were compromised, and 59 were still pending. The number of persons engaged in them was 26,866, and they involved the compositions of \$205,150.68 ed an expenditure of \$206,159 68, a sum which does not include the heavy loss in wages to the strkers or the great loss borne by the em-

But large as these figures are, the bureau does not pretend to give a full list of the strikes of the year, for it is hampered for the want of funds, and numerous strikes occurred about which the only positive information given is that "the majority were settled by some one of the different simple forms of conciliation or arbitration which owed their origin to the efforts of trade unions.

Commissioner Peck expresses his thanks to the greater part of those organizations in the State for aid rendered in securing such facts as he gives; yet he had a right to expect their active and cordial assistance for the reason that the bureau was established in response to the demand of laborers and for benefit of laborers

more especially.

Yet it seems that some of the pro-fessed friends of labor have done their best to foil the efforts of the Commissioner. They are the "small bands of agitators in New York and Brooklyn who manage to subsist upon the prejudices of poor working-men, who, from fear of being discharged if they serve on committees are forced to accept the services of this class." The marplots have tried this class." The marplots have tried to frighten the employed by pre-tending that facts given to the bu-reau would be used to the disadyan-tage of labor, though, as the Commis-sioner says, the information is so presented that it cannot possibly do injury to any one; and the more complete it is the more useful it will

The development of such a body of professional agitators is an evil result of the organization of labor against which the workingmen will need to contend more and more earnestly. work, will try to force themselves on the unions, and will work harder to get pay for their impudence the more powerful the associations of real

workmen become. The interference of these New York and Brooklyn agitators, Commissioner Peck tells us, induced the bureau to obtain a mass of testimony regarding them which it would not otherwise thought of seeking, and which places them in a very unenviable light. It was found that, 'for the most part, they are not workingmen at all, certainly not mechanics, and therefore not entitled to speak for a class which has most to do with strikes." Several of them, he adds, have done no work at all for a time, and one at least, was subsisting on the labor of his wife at the time he was urging labor organizations to refuse information to the bureau.

The tes imony taken from the em ployed themselves shows that "only in very rare instances are strikes favored or encouraged by the working people of the State." The efficial leaders of trades unions prefer to see the difficulties of labor settled in some less destructive way, and they admit that many strikes are ill-advised. The older organizations "rarely enter upon a strike until after giving the matter mature consideration, and weighing the chances of success or failure," but those which are just beginning to try the power of the union "are anxious to receive the baptism of fire, and enter upon strikes upon the slightest provoca-

Yet there is a growth of conserva-tism as to that method of warfare, for, great as the number of strikes for, great as the number of strikes last year may seem to the general public, Commissioner Peck forms the opinion from information he has gathered from personal interviews with workmen that "strikes are on the decrease in the older organizations at least, or rather that every attempt is made to prevent them." "As a rule," he says, further, "union men dread a strike as much as the employer does They say that a loss to one or both will result, and that time alone will show the outthat time alone will show the out-

The richer the union the less the chance of a strike. "Employers do not care to invite a strike with a trade which has a good treasury, be-cause success is always doubtful." Therefore Mr. Peck expresses the be-lief that the establishment of strike funds will serve to discourage strikes, and the experience of the English unions sustains the opinion. The objection that large funds are a temptation to dishonesty he meets by referring to testimony to the effect that in several cases in this country where unions have established such funds the money has been fully guarded. Witness also testified that strikes

started by their unions in other States cost them great sums, as much as \$200,000 in one instance and \$65,000 in another, having been expended without dishonesty. "Besides," continued Mr. Peck, "the legalization of trade unions, which there is every reason to suppose will be a thing of the near feature, will give ample protection to these funds."

The Commissioner lays down these injunctions as the conclusion of his remarks of strikes: "It is the extreme of folly to engage in a protracted strike and then return to work at the lowest possible rates, Another foolish policy is to strike for an advance on a falling market, nal folly and they are morally re-sponsible for the misery and suffer-ing which follow a strike brought about in this manner.

Death of a Wall Street Operator, New York May 10.—C. T. Woerishoffer died suddenly of apoplexy at the residence of his father in law. Oswald O tendorfer, editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, in Manhattanville, at eight o'clock. Mr. Woerishoffer was the leading bear operator on Wall Street. Mr. Woerishoffer's brokers state: "He was long on wheat, but that there is no chance of its coming apon the market and those BUINED BY ANTS.

An Illinois Farmer's Building Destroyed by the Dtermined Attacks of White Auts.

rica. The insects first attacked an outdoor cellar, working on the un-derside of the roof and the inside of the walls. Their working is confined to the woodwork, and they so hol-lowed out the roof and sides of the cellar that it cellapsed. From the cellar they spread to the residence, cellar they spread to the residence, and have completely ruined a good part of the building. Here they worked through the sills, in the studding in the weather boarding, in the window and door casings, and the rafters and shingles. They also laid hold of the granary, which was built of hard wood, and so worked on the sills and hard plank floor that the floor of its own weight fell in. The cellar is completely ruined; a part of the house will be liable to be torn down, as will also the granary. The loss entailed is several hundred dollars. The Professor advised that all the wood affected be destroyed and the remainder saturated with gasonline. He says that he has known ants to work in rotten logs, and in

ine. He says that he has known ants to work in retten logs, and in culverts and bridges, but never knew them to attack buildings. He says the light is offensive to them, and that their work is not easily detected. He suggests that railroad men should exercise great care that these do not get into the bridges. Wilson's premises are in the midst of a leave premises are in the midst of a large prairie. Professor Forbes says that the ants have been there four or five years, but their presence there he cannot account for, unless they were conveyed from the woods in a log that they were working He says they are very prolific and hard to destroy

THE FUTURE CHURCH.

in Opinion as to What Will Constitute the Church of the Future

Rev. Jas. A. Bolles, rector emeritus of Trinity church, Cleveland, O. writes a long letter to the Church Union on what he regards as the great question of the day. "What is To Be the Church of the Future in America?" It will not be the Roman Catholic church, he thinks, because her Romanism will eventually be swallowed up by Catholicism. It will not be the Methodist church, because it has no fixed and definite system of faith and is not be described. faith and is not advancing. It will not be the Baptist church, because the Baptist churches are united on nothing except the principle of im mersion. It will not be the Congres sional church, because even New England is no longer Congregational; or will it be the Presbyterian church because the doctrines of that church as it existed two hundred years ago no longer are held now. Having eliminated all those churches, he proceeded to find the body which is to be the merican church of the fu-

ture. He says:
For my part, I see not how it is
possible for any churchman to shut
his eyes to the fact that there is—an
American Catholic church. Not a sect, (sect from seco, to cut off), because not put off, and never having cut itself off from the parent stock; but an American Catholic church— Protestant as it relates to Romanism not Protestant as understood in con-tinental Europe, and which is there identified with infidelity, but Protestant as only opposed to what is Roman and not Catholic; Episcopal as it relates to her primitive form of government; Catholic as it relates to her divine and unchangeable system of faith and practice, and American as it relates to her entire independence, not only of foreign influence and foreign power, but of that inju-rious union of church and State, which, from the time of Constantine, has fettered and degraded her, and from which, therefore, she rejoices in this country to be free, and so free that no temptations of Satan can again bring her into bondage. And more than all American, because that in all her departments of legislation—in her parish vestries, her diocesan conventions, and her national councils, she is so thoroughly republican as that no law or canon can be enacted which is not sanctioned by the united voice of her clergy and her

Mme. Janish Wants to Die.

Madame Janish is said to be the most morbid actress on the American stage. She professes to be weary of life and constantly talks of death as being a consummation devoutly to be wished for Every night when the curtain falls at the close of the play, I was told the other day, she exclaims in the most devout manner: "Tank Gottr et I coot only die as asy as dot curtain rolls quick down!" One would judge from Madame's conversation that her married life had not been happy. The other day she said:

she said:

"Some peebles say dot you can buy lofe mit monee, und dot monee will bring habbiness. If I had married for lofe I would now be a peasant's wife buttering bread for mine children, und would haf been happy. Instead of dot I marry a count und am an actress, und haf no habbiness—only wanting dot I may die."

A Tiger who was out for a Walk came to the Cabin of a Peasant and Knocked on the Door. "Who is there?" Demanded the

'It is I, the Tiger."

A Gun was poked out of a Window, and the Tiger received a mortal hurt. As he rolled on the Ground in his Dying agonies he Gasped: 'Ungrateful man! I was intend-Simply to pay you a Friendly "Ab, yes!" sighed the Peasant, "But the Difficulty of Distinguishing a Good Tiger from a Bad One is so Great I make it a Rule to fire upon

MORAL I DAVIS SAME SOUTH There are no Honest Burglars.

Demand and Supply.

Attacks of White Auts.

A correspondent writing from Bloomington, Ill., says: Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Etomologist, was in the city today, returning from Mount Palatine, Putnam county, where he was summoned to view the work of damaging useets. He visited the farm of John Wilson, near Mount Palatine, and found that his premises had been almost completely destroyed by white ants, a species very uncommon in America, but very similar to the white ants of India and Africa. The insects first attacked an

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver 011, with Hypophesphites.

Is Remarkable as a Yesh Producer.

The increase of fiesh and strength, is percept immediately after commencing to use the Emul-sion. The Cod Liver Oil emulsified with the Hypophosphites is most remarkable for its healing, strengthening, and fiesh producing qualities.

Mrs. Jee Person's Remedy is still the best Blood Purifier in the market.

JNO. H. McADEN, Wholesale Druggist.



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 jan20d&wly SPRINGS & BURWELL,

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS EFFECTUALLY relieved the wife of Mr. M. B. Jordan, Statesville, tredell Co., N. C., after she had suffered a long time with Constipation and Indigestion. It required only two bottle to do it.

NERVOUS

DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dre's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debtity, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in scaled particles and the property of the complete restoration of the complete restoration. The complete restoration will be seen to be

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURE, by ne who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others by the same process. a plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 Rast 25th St., New York City.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genium.
Sale and drivery Reliable. Because of worthless initiations ate and always Reliable. Beware of worthless imitations ndispensable to LADIES. Ask your Bruggist for Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose to (stamps) to ge for perticulars in letter by return mint.

NAME PAPER. Chickester Chemical Co.,

2818 Madison Square, Philada, Pa Sold by Druggista everywhere. Ask for "Chiche-ter's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS CURED MR. M. G. Lovelace, Reldsville, N. C., when troubled wit kidney and liver affection. He expresses himseless much pleased with its effect.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelli-her own locality an oldfirm. References required, Permaner t position and good salary. GAY & CO. 16 Bardar St., N. Y.

WANTED -LADIES to work for us at their own homes, \$7 to \$10 per week can be quietly made. No photo 1 ainting; no canwissing. For full particulars, please address at once. Cheschn't Art Company, 19 Central Street, Boston, Mass., Box 5170



The Dryites of Athens, Georgia, have been greatly disturbed at a new variety of drunkenness which has Which were shipped by our buyer, who has been North for the past three weeks came in last Saturday, among them are the best values in Dress Goods

42 in. ALBATROS. The finest woven goods, which readily sell at 90 cents can be bought now at 673 cents. We have them in tan, cream, white, brown and black.

Beown's IRON BITTERS CURED MR. R. L. D. Pettiford, Raje gh, M. C., of kidney and liver trouble. He says it benefitted him more than anything he has ever taken. He recommends it to

All-Wool Double Width Imperial Serges, Unparalelled Offer in Black Goods. THIS WEEK ONLY. At 68 cents Black Double Width Henrietta Cloth. At 1.371 cents Black Silk Warp Melrose Cloth. At 33 cents Black Figured French Satteens. These Goods are worth 30 per cent more.

In most fashinionable Dress Fabrics, including linings, buttons, etc., at re-

AT 45 cents per yard.

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Our Latest Arrivals of

Are being offered at most moderate Prices. We are showing a fresh and most varied stock of these as well as Ladies Lisle Thread Hose, which run as low as 50 cents for a good quality. WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH,

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" "10 " marble top imitation walnut,

STATE.

IN

A bed-room suit of 10 pieces, walnut with marble top, Elegant walnut and cherry suits from \$75,00 to \$175.00 A parlor suit of 7 pieces, imitation of raw silk, \$30.00.

A " " 7 " raw silk, trimmed with plush

Parlor suits of 7 pieces, domestic or silk plush, \$40.00 to \$125.000.

Lounges in great variety from \$5.00 to \$30.00. Sideboards " " 15.00 to 125.00.

Baby Carriages in great variety from \$6 00 to \$35,00. indow Shades, Cornice Poles and Oil Paintings, COFFINS AND METALLIC CASES.



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