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## GLADSTONE'S APPEAL.

### THE GRAND OLD MAN'S MANIFESTO TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Shall Ireland be Governed by Coercion, or Shall She be Allowed to Manage Her Own Affairs—The Great Question of the Hour.

LONDON, June 13.—Gladstone has issued the following manifesto to the electors of Midlothian—Gentlemen: In consequence of the defeat of the bill for the better government of Ireland, the ministry advised Her Majesty was pleased to sanction the dissolution of Parliament, for the decision by the nation of the gravest and likewise the simplest issue that has been submitted to it for half a century. It is only a sense of the gravity of this issue which induces me, at a period of life when nature cries aloud for repose, to seek, after sitting in thirteen Parliaments, a seat in a fourth, and with this view to solicit, for the first time the honor of your confidence.

At the last election I endeavored in my addresses and speeches to impress upon you the fact that a great crisis has arisen in the affairs of Ireland. Weak as the late government was for ordinary purposes, it had great advantages for dealing with that crisis. A comprehensive measure proceeding from the government would have received warm and extensive support from within the Liberal party and would probably have closed the Irish controversy within the present session, and have left the Parliament of 1885 free to prosecute the now stagnant work of ordinary legislation, with the multitude of questions it includes. My earnest hope was to support the last cabinet in such a course of policy.

On the 26th of last January the opposite policy of coercion was declared to have been the choice of the government, the Earl of Carnarvon resigning to share in it. The Irish question was thus placed in the foreground, to the exclusion of every other. The hour, as all felt, was come, and the only point remaining to be determined was the manner in which it was to be dealt with. In my judgment, the proposal of coercion was not justified by the facts, and was doomed to certain and disastrous failure. Some of the governing Ireland other than coercion ought, as I thought, to be sought for and to be found. Therefore, I viewed with regret the fall of the last cabinet, and when summoned by Her Majesty to form a new one, I undertook it on the basis of an anti-coercion policy, with the fullest explanations to those whose aid I had sought, as colleague, when I proposed to examine whether it might not be possible to grant Ireland a domestic legislature, and maintain the honor and consolidate the unity of the empire. A government was formed and the work was at once put in hand.

You will now, gentlemen, understand how and why it is that the affairs of Ireland, and not for the first time, have again become the subject and adjourned our hopes of subject and progressive legislation. As a question of the first necessities of social order, it forces itself into the hands of the cabinet, though right to give it that place, were, as I thought, wrong in their manner of treating it. It was an absolute duty, on taking the government, if we did not adopt their methods, to propose another, by the end of which it was that great and simple issue has come upon you and demands your decision. Will you govern Ireland by coercion or will you let Ireland manage her own affairs?

To debate in this address this and that detail of the lately defeated bill would only be to disguise this issue, and would be as futile to discuss the bolting, stumbling, ever-shifting and ever-vanishing projects of an intermediate class which have proceeded from succeeding Liberals. There are two clear, positive and intelligible plans before the world. There is the plan of the government and there is the plan of Lord Salisbury. Our plan is that Ireland should, under well considered conditions, transact her own affairs. His plan is to ask Parliament to renew repressive laws and enforce them resolutely for twenty years, by the end of which he expects us that Ireland will be fit to accept any government in the way of local government, on the repeal of the coercion laws, you may wish to give her.

I leave this Tory project to speak for itself, in its unadorned simplicity, and I turn to the proposed policy of the government. Our opponents, gentlemen, whether Tories or seceders, have assumed the name of Unionists. I deny them the title to it. In intention, indeed, we are all unionists alike; but the union they refuse to modify is in its original shape a paper union, obtained by force and fraud, and never sanctioned or accepted by the Irish nation. They are not unionists, but paper unionists. We have less union between Great Britain and Ireland now than we had under the settlement of 1782.

Enfranchisement Ireland asks through her lawful representatives for a revival of her domestic legislative authority, on the face of it an innovating, but a restorative proposal. She urges with truth that the centralization of Parliament has been a division of the people, but she recognizes the fact that union, lawlessly as it was obtained, cannot and ought not to be repealed. She is content to receive her legislature in a form divested of prerogatives which might have been better adapted to the settlement of 1782 to secure to her regular control of her own affairs. She has not repelled, but she has welcomed, the proposal for the protection of the minority. To such provisions we have given, and shall give, careful heed. But I trust Scotland will condemn the attempt so singularly consequent of free and orderly government; the redemption of the honor of Great Britain from the stigma fastened upon her almost

from time immemorial in respect to Ireland by the judgment of the whole civilized world; and lastly, the restoration of Parliament to its dignity and efficiency, and the regular progress of the business of the country.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

How "Curfew" was Written.

Of the hundreds of residents of the city of San Antonio, Texas, only a few who frequently meet a tall, slender lady, with wavy brown hair, and with a singular attractiveness in her face, know that she is Mrs. Rosa Hartwick Thorpe, whose famous poem of "Curfew" has given her a reputation in both hemispheres. How, at the age of sixteen, the young country girl was led to write the poem, now so widely known, is thus related, as furnished by her personally for this publication: "The poem was suggested to me by the reading of a story, 'Love and Loyalty,' in April 1867. I was then a plain country girl, not yet seventeen, residing with my parents at Litchfield, Michigan, and under the pretext of working out mathematical problems, with my friends in the city of San Antonio, I wrote the poem roughly on my slate. I was forced to carry on my literary work under these difficulties because of the opinion of my parents that my time should be devoted to the study of dreams and useless riddles. I wrote the first copy on my slate between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, but much time has since been spent in correcting and re-writing it. I do not think that I would ever be able to write anything worthy of notice. The poem was first published in the Detroit Commercial Advertiser in the fall of 1870. The editor upon receipt of my manuscript, once again, wrote me a lengthy letter of congratulation and praise, in which he predicted the popularity for the verses which they have since received. I had no literary friends, nor any other acquaintance, at that time, and did not know the simplest requirements for preparing my manuscript for publication. The poem at once attracted popular attention, and bestowed upon its author a reputation which has since succeeding years has enlarged. Although it has been published in innumerable forms and different books and collections, and has been translated into the French, German and other languages the poem has never brought its author any financial remuneration, as is too often the case. 'It raised me,' writes Mrs. Thorpe, 'from a shy, obscure country girl into public notice, and brought to my side yearly hosts of new and delightful friends. Wherever I go my friends are there before me. I got the poem, which I gave to the public with no rights reserved, while it has made a fortune for others and dropped golden coins in other pockets. Mrs. Thorpe spends her summers in her native country, and is now in the yearly recuperation from the effects of a Texas winter. The author is thirty years of age, is happily married and is enabled to quietly enjoy the respect and love of her neighbors and friends, while her literary admirers are legion.

Dr. VonSchleiss Denies that King Ludwig Was Insane.

MUNICH, June 15.—Dr. VonSchleiss, who was formerly King Ludwig's physician, denies that the king was insane. He maintains that Ludwig was eccentric only. The doctor adds that though he disagreed with the official report of examining physicians declaring the king insane still he felt compelled to keep his views to himself. "For," says he, "if I had published the statement in opposition to that of the court doctors I should have shared the fate of certain other persons, and been at least, consigned to prison. As to the king's condition, my opinion is based on the reports of my physician since his birth. My colleague, Dr. Gente, agrees with me.

Suit to Recover an Alleged Shortage.

NEW YORK, June 14.—In the United States District court the trial was begun today of the suit, brought by the plaintiff against General Thomas Jordan, who was captain and quartermaster in the army during the Mexican war, and retained his commission until May, 1861, who is charged with having embezzled the Confederate money. It is claimed that his accounts during the Mexican war showed a shortage of \$17,983, and it is sought to recover the amount with interest. The defense is a denial of the existence of the shortage. The case is still on.

All the Rage.

They Have Done the Work.

## WASHINGTON TOPICS.

### MORE ABOUT THE TARIFF BILL.

No Expectation That it Will Pass—How the North Carolina Delegation Will Vote—Mr. Reid to Accompany Mr. Breckinridge to the Salem Commencement.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The tariff bill will not be taken up until consideration of all the important appropriation bills is concluded. The legislative, executive and judicial and naval bills will probably be concluded this week. After the sundry civil has been passed, Mr. Morrison will call up the tariff measure. I got this information from the same reliable source, a friend of the chairman of the ways and means committee, who gave me the programme of the committee weeks ahead of the ordinary channels. There is no expectation that the bill will pass, and no intention at this session to put it on its passage.

Since writing the above I learn that Mr. Morrison says that he will ask for a vote on Thursday on consideration of the bill. The Democrats on the North Carolina delegation will vote as a unit in favor of consideration, and as far as known, will in the same manner support the measure on its passage.

The Speaker says this morning that the bill will be taken up Thursday. Judge Bennett endeavored to obtain the floor by unanimous consent today to make a short speech against the merits of a bill incorporating the Young Women's Christian Home. Objection was made, and the vote was proceeded with. It had been ordered at the previous session devoted to District business. At a later stage in the proceedings the Judge secured the floor and delivered an argument against the bill. He read extracts from the message of President Grant. Judge Bennett objected to the principle involved in the measure of an unjust incident of taxation. Mr. Hemphill replied in behalf of the District committee and the friends of the measure. The bill passed by a vote of 107 yeas to 7 nays.

Mr. Reid was paired with Mr. Rice against the oleomargarine bill. He will be paired on the tariff bill in its favor, as will Mr. Breckinridge. Mr. Reid will accompany Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge to Salem on Tuesday night. Senator Vance expected to be of the party, but was detained here.

Mr. E. T. Pemberton, of Fayetteville, and Miss Pennington, of the same place are in the city. A party from Anderson, S. C., are in the city. Miss Reed is one of the number. Mr. Reid offered a resolution for night session on the 25th for business from the committee on printing, and a report from the same committee concerning the publication of a document.

PLUCK IN PETTICOATS.

A Veritable Texas Heroine, who Comes to Grief at Last.

Just now Bettie Travis is the talk of Texas. The frontiers of that State have produced many women of dauntless courage, but Bettie Travis has surpassed them all. This girl is a beautiful blonde, symmetrical as "the Greek Slave," charged to her finger tips with electricity, and as wild and fearless as an Amazon.

In some unexplained way Bettie got into trouble in Hunt county, and the minions of the law made an attempt to arrest her. She stood her ground with a six shooter and kept the officers at a safe distance until she succeeded in effecting her escape. She sought a home with her relations near Balldo wn, but they proved quarrelsome, and she found it necessary to draw a pistol and drive them into the next county. For this a constable tried to arrest her, but she got the drop on him with a Winchester rifle and then rode off to pastures new. The high-spirited dandy was next heard of in the Indian Territory. There she was charged with violating the revenue laws, and a determined effort was made to secure her capture. Miss Bettie was equal to the emergency. She donned a man's suit of apparel, and arming herself with a double barreled shot gun and a revolver, terrorized all the officers and settlers until she ferried her way to Red River. The merry man declined to carry her over without pay, but the girl took aim at his head and persuaded him to land her on the other side.

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