The Charlotte Observer.

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

"TRUTH, LIKE THE SUN, SOMETIMES SUBMITS TO BE OBSCURED, BUT, LIKE THE SUN, ONLY FOR A TIME."

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886

A CRUEL JOKE.

Richmond Dispatch: A cruel joke has been perpetrated upon one of our wild-eyed western Republican contemporaries. Some horrid wretch has stuffed it full of nonsense about the "conspiracy to pay the Confederate bonds," and it proceeds to lash itself into a terrible fury. It waves a Confederate bond as vigorously as it ever waved the bloody shirt, and evidently thinks that it can make the "great bond scheme" an issue in the next presidential campaign. Had our contemporary taken the trouble to look into the antecedents of Judge Fullerton, and to consult the fourth section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it would hardly have made such a spectacle of itself. Judge Fullerton, who is trying to engineer the scheme, is a Republican. The fourteenth amendment was ratified by enough of the States to make it a part of the Constitution, and it was so declared by a concurrent resolution of Congress July 21, 1868, and promulgated in a proclamation issued by the Secretary of State July 28, 1868. The fourth section of the fourteenth amendment reads as follows:

"The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

Talk, therefore, about the payment of Confederate bonds is "unmitigated rot."

Green's Cotton Report.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Green & Co. say: At the opening there was a slightly nervous feeling among some of the shorts, and on covering the demand, about 3 points gain took place. Finding the supply ample, however, and the market well fed, buyers subsequently withdrew, with the close again tame and the advance all lost. No public advices from Liverpool, but rumors prevailed of tame private accounts, which, in connection with the full port movements and generally favorable crop showing, checks all desire for investment.

Tramps Killed in a Wreck.

CHICAGO, June 15.—A special dispatch from Memphis, Tenn, says: A freight train on the Kansas city road was wrecked some distance West of here last night. Fifteen cars were entirely demolished, and several tramps, who were stealing a ride, weer crushed to death, being mutilated in a most horrible manner. Their names could not be learned. The crew escaped without injury

Food for the Women Folks.

Eat proper food. Cake, candy, pastry are not food; they are luxuries. Don't make staples of them. I suppose they can't be eliminated from our fare, for everybody likes one or the other; but don't live on them. Eat good meat, fresh fruit, and vegetables, sweet bread, and drink water or milk for your daily diet. Make the sweet things real luxuries by their rarity. Perhaps you say you can't get good food; then go at once and buy the simplest, most practical cook-book you can find and learn how to prepare food properly. Not so that it is tasteless and dry; there is no virtue in that.

Cheap and tough meat can be transmuted into tender and savory food if you know how. Good food will make you handsome—did you know it? Just think of that! We all want to look as pretty as we can—it is a woman's privilege and power—but bad food spoils the complexion, dulls the eye, pales the lips, and even affects the gloss and texture of the hair.—Rose Terry Cooke.

Short-Distance Travel in Cities.

Every year great improvements are made in long-distance travel. People now ride in railway cars and steamers for pleasure. Few improvements are being made, however, in short-distance travel. It is about as hard to go from one part of a large city to another as it ever was. The conveyances ordinarily move very slowly. They are not built or fitted up so as to insure the comfort of the passengers.

They rarely ever "run on time." There is always a liability to vexatious delays along the line. All street cars, moved by any sort of power, are likely to be stopped for an indefinite time by a blockade of wagons or carriages. At such times the passengers become restless and impatient. Some wish to get to railway stations "to catch a train," while others desire to reach their stores, shops, and offices. The delay discommodes many persons besides the passengers.—Chicago Times.

Winter in the City of Mexico.

The January weather is perfection, the mornings being delightfully crisp and exhilarating. There is the constant temptation to "do nothing" but "loaf and invite one's soul." This is the Italy of our continent, and when rich Americans find it out their country houses will be built here for winter occupancy. The Mexicans have got the best part of the continent for climate, but Americans either can't or don't want to believe it. January violets sell in little bunches for 2 1-4 cents, and tuberoses are being brought here in odorous bunches by hot land Indians. Mexico is a famous country for flowers, which are to be had all the year round in wonderful profusion and at such cheap prices as to make an American regard himself as guilty of robbery not to give more than is asked.—City of Mexico Letter.

Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy
is still the best Blood Purifier on the market.
JNO. H. MCADEN, Wholesale Druggist.

APPROPRIATIONS.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Estimates on the Expenditures and Receipts---Hiscock's Estimate Shows a Heavy Deficit--Railroad Land Grants--Vance's Joke.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—SENATE.—After routine business in the Senate, Beck remarked that owing to the submission yesterday of Edmund's resolution which would admit of debate on the motion to reconsider, he, (Mr. Beck,) would await the report of the committee on rules as to that resolution before calling up the Hawley motion to reconsider and vote by which the Senate passed the bill to prohibit members of Congress from becoming attorneys for railroad companies.

On motion of Mr. Dolph, the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was taken up, and Mr. George resumed his remarks on the bill.

George entered on an elaborate legal argument to show that the company was not entitled to any lands not earned strictly within the terms of the grant. George fully contended that under the granting act the power of Congress was ample, and its duly plain, to take possession of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and either sell it or do with it as Congress might otherwise see fit, in order to complete the line of the road for the building of which the land was originally granted.

The amendment of Van Wyck was then brought to a vote. That amendment declares forfeited lands coterminous with the portion of the Cascade branch not completed at the date of the passage of the pending bill. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 18. Of the affirmative vote 9 were Republicans—Aldrich, Chase, Cullom, Harrison, Logan, Spooner, Teller, Van Wyck and Wilson, of Iowa. Of the negative vote three were Democrats—Brown, Payne and Pugh. Otherwise than as just noted, the affirmative votes were Democratic and the negative votes Republican. Quite a number of pairs were announced.

Eustis then formally submitted his amendment already suggested, being a provision in the nature of a substitute, forfeiting all land coterminous with such portions of the road as were not completed on July 4th, 1879, excepting the right of way, and excepting also lands included in any village, town or city. The amendment provides for the confirmation of titles of actual settlers.

Beck suggested that if we were to adopt the policy presented by Eustis' amendment, then it should be opposed generally so as to cover all land grant roads, and that the subject had better be considered by the committee.

Eustis supported his amendment. He was in favor of dealing with all alike as far as cases were parallel. Wherever a branch of condition had not been satisfactorily expended he would forfeit the land.

Vance inquired what hardship or injustice would be done if Congress asserted the rights of the people in this matter of land forfeiture? After an investigation of railroad land grants he had come to the conclusion that Congress would be justified in resorting to every lawful method to forfeit unearned lands. Mr. Vance wished he could prepare, for this purpose, a bill as effective as the Yankee Scare Crow was said to have been. The scare crow was said to scare a crow so effectively that it not only scared crows out of a cornfield, but compelled them to bring back corn they had stolen last year. [Laughter.]

He inquired what was to happen in this country when all the public lands should be in the hands of the railroad companies who would hold them at prices so high that people could not get them.

Teller defended the course of the Republican party as to the purity and patriotism of its motive and conduct in relation to the public land He did not think it becoming in the Senator from North Carolina to criticise those land grants. Those grants were made by men who acted with the best lights they had at the time. The Senator from North Carolina and his friends were at that time in arms against the government of the United States. It was not strange that men of those times were not as far sighted as some Senators might now suppose they might have been. There was one strong purpose operating on Congressmen at the time these grants were made, which was apt to be forgotten now, namely, that inducement had then been made to the people of the great west to cast in their lot with other people not then friendly to the government.

Vance remarked that, when in answer to an argument against a wasteful and extravagant land policy, the Senator got up and said that he (Vance) took part in the rebellion, then Mr. Vance knew that the Lord had delivered that Senator into his (Vance's) hands. [Laughter.]

Teller replied that from what he understood the Senator from North Carolina was rather an unwilling participant in that rebellion at some times—that he was not, perhaps, as energetic as some others, though he did participate in it. But Teller had not referred to the rebellion for the purpose of reflecting on any Senators, but to show that at that time men were not certain that they could maintain the integrity of the empire.

Hawley contrasted the condition of the western country before the Pacific roads were built and at the present, and said the building of those roads was a piece of statesmanship. It might perhaps have been well to fix a low maximum price, at which the lands should be sold, and a limit to the number of acres that might be held by one person, so as to avoid great accumulations in one hand. The railroads had, however, under great difficulties, been such a blessing to the country that the government ought not to use against them the arguments of shylock. The United States government ought to be a gentleman among governments.

Logan held opinions similar to those of Hawley and opposed Eustis' amendment. Edmunds and Conger also opposed Eustis' amendment, which was rejected—yeas 12, nays 32.

Van Wyck offered an amendment repealing the clause of the granting act which made the right of way exempt from taxation in the territories. He said that under all circumstances he thought the road should bear its share of taxation. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 26, nays 20. The bill being brought to a vote, was passed—yeas 42, nays 1. (Blair.)

On motion of Dolph, the bill repealing the premption timber culture and desert land acts, was then laid before the Senate and is the unfinished business for tomorrow At 7:10 p. m., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole (Blount in the chair) on the legislative appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that offered by O'Neil, of Missouri, restoring the salary of the assistant Treasurer at St. Louis to four thousand five hundred dollars, the amendment appropriated by the bill being four thousand dollars.

Randall, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment. In the present condition of revenue and probable amount of appropriation, he would resist any increase in the sum carried by the bill.

Hiscock, of New York, made a statement relative to expenditures of the government and estimated revenue.

The aggregate amount of appropriations as the appropriation bills now stand, was $229,749,313. The amount carried by the sundry civil bill was $21,053,820. The deficiency bill would exceed $6,500,000 and the fortification bill would amount to $725,000. The addition to the naval bill for the pay of new cruisers would be $3,000,000. Miscellaneous appropriations would amount to $2,000,000, and there would be required to refund duties under the recent decision of the Supreme Courts $1,000,000—the aggregate being $273,057,199. The estimated annual appropriations were $118,000,000 making a grand total of $391,968,154. The estimated receipts were only $330,000,000, while the postal revenue would amount to $47,000,000 making an aggregate of $377,000,000, and leaving a deficit for the next fiscal year of over $14,000,000. The next fiscal year was to see a deficit of $14,000,000 on the most conservative estimate.

When the chairman of the committee of ways and means reported his bill, he said that the expenditures for the fiscal year of 1885 were $305,830,970. The figures, he (Hiscock) presented, showed that the aggregate amount of appropriations would exceed that sum by $5,000,000. The House was on the eve of an attempt to reduce tariff taxes, and he thought this was an occasion upon which he should call the attention of the chairman of the committee on ways and means and appropriations to the startling figures.

Randall said that the figures were not a surprise to him They could be in some degrees accounted for. In the first place the increase this year over last year for pensions was $15,750,000. There was no man here who was not willing to give this increase estimated to be necessary to pay pensions due to soldiers. Another case of increase was the river and harbor bill, which appropriated $15,250,000, making an aggregate increase of $31,000,000. He admitted that the figures presented by the gentleman from New York, might be correct, but they were based upon the condition of appropriation bills at this time, when some of the bills had not passed the House, some were pending in the Senate, and some were in Conference. He thought the gentleman's figures were too high. It was his, (Randall's,) judgment that the appropriation would about equal the estimated revenues. He objected to the assumption that the river and harbor bill would be approved at the highest figures. So far as he was able to see, there was a reduction in every one of the annual appropriation bills reported to this house, whether they came from the appropriation committee or from any committe, to which appropriation duties had been assigned. But he was led to admonish the House, and especially the Democratic side of the House, that it ought to follow closely the recommendation of every one of those committees, and to keep appropriations down to the lowest point.

The condition was not one of apprehension, but it was that compelled and demanded the utmost caution, on the part of the Democratic side of the House to see that not one unnecessary dollar was appropriated in any one of the annual appropriation bills.

Morrison said that the estimates of revenue and expenditure presented by the gentleman from New York, were as incorrect as his purpose in presenting them was unjust.

He, Morrison had had occasion some time ago to state that the end of the fiscal year would show an increased revenue and decreased expenditure, and now within two weeks of the end of the year, he stated, on what he knew to be facts, that he had rather understated than overstated the estimate he had made in his report. Every appropriation bill that had gone through the House or had been reported to it, had appropriated less than had been appropriated for the current year. It was time that there come an unexpected expenditure out of the decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that the government must refund duties assessed on packages and covering on imported goods. But the Democratic House was not responsible for this. The decision had came as a result of Republican bungling when they passed their tariff bill. There was plenty of money in the treasury today to pay $10,000,000 for the current year, and in future years if the tariff bill were passed with Mr. Hewitt's amendment attached, the $10,000,000, would be paid into the treasury instead of being paid out. He denied that he had been mistaken in his estimate of expenditures and revenue The total estimated revenue exclusive of the postal revenue, would amount to only $330,000,000, while the expenditures inclusive of the postal expenditures amount to $344,000,000. Leaving a deficit over $14,000,000.

He admitted that the appropriations for the next fiscal year were lower than those for the current year; but his estimates and figures came from the books of the treasury, were based not on appropriations, but on expenditures of the Democratic administration in its first year of service, when it was on its good behavior. Morrison could not promise what the House would do in the next six weeks, but he assumed that the men at the other end of the avenue would act next year as they had done this, and would go on reducing expenditures.

O'Neill's amendment was agreed to, as were also several others, increasing some salaries and inserting others which had been omitted from the bill.

Laird, of Nebraska, moved to strike out the clause appropriating $10,000 to pay the per diem of the inspector and clerk of the general land office to investigate fraudulent land entries. On this motion he based an attack upon the commissioner of the general land office, and the administration generally.

Reed, of Maine, also criticised commissioner Sparks.

Springer and McAdoo, of New Jersey, Weaver, of Iowa, and Bayne, of Pennsylvania, defended the commissioner.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Baseball.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia 1, New York 5.
Brooklyn—Brooklyn 7, Metropolitans 10.
Boston—Bostons 8, Nationals 1.
Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Savannah—Rain, no games.
Baltimore—Baltimore 3, Athletics 2
Detroit—Detroits 7, Kansas City 5.
Charleston—Charleston 3, Macons 8

FLAME SWEPT.

VAN COUVER, B. C., IN ASHES.

Of Five Hundred Houses Not a Half Dozen Left Standing--Ten Lives Lost.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C, June 15.—The city of Vancouver, situated at the Pacific end of the Canadian Pacific Railway is in ashes. Not a half dozen houses remain out of 500, and worst of all, there is a large loss of life. Ten bodies have been recovered thus far, and a number of persons are missing, supposed to have perished. One short hour did the whole work. The property saved is insignificant. A "clean sweep" defines the situation. A thousand men are at work clearing away the debris for the railroad company Twenty contracts for rebuilding have already been let. Many men lost their all, but are determined to start in again. The property loss falls directly on the pioneer element of the new city. Hundreds of people are camped out There are but meagre facilities for the relief of the sufferers, but the people of this city are especially open handed in their efforts to relieve the distressed. Prompt aid from the Canadian Pacific Railway is expected. Families were compelled to abandon their homes at a moment's warning and flee for their lives. Business men in search of valuables were forced to rush through the flames and smoke or perish. The whole populace are panic stricken. A number of persons sought refuge in the water. One man was found in a well, where he had lowered himself to escape the flames. Very few of the people have more than the clothes they wear. Of ten bodies recovered, only three have been identified. Most of the burned frame buildings will be replaced with brick structures. Contracts for a larger hotel and other extensive buildings, representing fifty millions of dollars, were let just before the fire.

WESTMINSTER, B C., June 15.—Parties arriving from Vancouver state that at 2:30 yesterday afternoon the wind rose to a gale and caused the fires which were burning on the Canadian Pacific railway reserve, to spread towards the city. A house on the extreme west end caught fire and the flames spread rapidly to adjacent buildings At 4 o'clock the last house in the town was in ashes.

Having's saw mill and the Royal City planing mills being situated on points of land outside of town were saved. Five persons are reported dead, and several others seriously, if not fatally injured. The firm of J. M. Clute & Co loses $15 000, on which there is an insurance of $2,000. The total loss is estimated at $1,000,000, and the insurance at $10,000 One thousand persons are homeless. It is impossible to obtain further particulars at present on account of telegraph wires being down.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 15.—The Oregonian's Victoria special says: All day Sunday there had been a steady wind from the northwest, and the brush clearing fires on the Canadian Pacific Railroad lots were fanned to such an extent as to fill the terminal town of Vancouver with smoke. Nobody, however, had any idea of danger. Shortly after 1 p. m. several persons began to consider the situation threatening. but the smoke was so dense that they found it impossible to direct their steps to the exact location of the source. Soon a stable near the Colonial Hotel was seen to be on fire. The alarm was given but so skeptical were the people that they paid no attention for some time. The wind, by this time, had increased to a gale, and fanned the flames to a mass of raging fire. One of the first buildings to go was MacCartney's drug store, followed by the office of the Vancouver News. The flames shot across Abbott street with astonishing rapidity and almost before the people could realize it, the whole of the Westere portion of the city was in a blaze. The excitement was intense. Water street was filled with a dense smoke, and flying cinders, and the people were hurrying with what effects they could gather in their haste to a place of safety. The general direction of the flight being East, though many ran to the elevated ground owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Others again made for the False creek Those who endeavored to save their goods were so wrapped in their object as to appear heedless of the danger they ran, and it was found especially necessary to compel many women to relinquish their efforts to save their lives. In some cases there was only just time to place them on improvised rafts which were pushed out from the shore beyond the reach of the flames, which literally filled the air. In less time than it takes to describe it, the fire had reached Carroll street. Some merchants in this vicinity and in the Ferguson Block were engaged in conveying their goods to a place of safety, but so rapid was the conflagration that before their horses were ready the teamsters themselves were obliged to fly for their lives. All hope of saving any considerable amount of property, was now abandoned, and each contented himself with hastily putting together what he could carry in his hands without seriously impeding his speed, and hurried from the spot. But even after leaving the house the danger was not over, for every road had become an avenue of fire. Falling timbers and stumps on each side of the road glowed with fire and proved as serious a menace to the fugitives as the burning houses of the doomed city. During the confusion which prevailed, when the rowdies and roughs saw that every one was leaving, they entered the saloons, which had been left entirely unprotected, and commenced drinking. Many a one was seen staggering along the streets with a keg of beer on his shoulder or carrying as many bottles of liquor as he could appropriate. Men were seen sitting completely hemmed in by fire and apparently oblivious of their surroundings, drinking liquor. They were, of course, then already partially intoxicated. A large number of fugitives collected at the Hastings Mill Company's wharf, but a large majority collected at False Creek bridge. Nothing was to be seen from either of these points, but a lurid rolling bank over the ashes of the city, from which stragglers could be seen occasionally fleeing.

The steamer Dunsmuir was at the wharf to receive the people and with several other steamers conveyed a large number over to Moodyville. The dropping of the flames was as sudden as their rise, and by six p. m. some adventurous spirits had already made their way along the roads of the destroyed city, and before dark the work of searching for bodies of those overtaken by the fiery element had begun. In a short time the incinerated remains of several persons had been discovered. Up to ten o'clock Monday morning nine bodies, some of which were burned beyond recognition, had been found. There is some uncertainty about the exact number already found, as in some cases a handful of charred bones were the only indications of human life being lost. A searcher said he thought the numbers could be truthfully estimated at twelve. The general sentiment of the people appears to be one of hopefulness, and there is a determination to at once begin the reconstruction of the city. Some have already got building material on the ground.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR COMMENCEMENT AT Davidson College will leave Charlotte on June 16th and 17th a. 8:20 a. m. Returning will leave Davidson College on the 16th at 11 p. m. On the 17th at 12 p. m. Fare, $1 00 for round trip.
D. CARDWELL, A. G. P. A.,
S. C. Dinkins R. & D R. R.
june13-3t

Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy
Is still the best Blood Purifier in the market.
JNO. H. MCADEN, Wholesale Druggist.

J. M. KENDRICK,
CLUB HOUSE
—KEEPS THE—
BEST BAR
—AND—
BILLIARD HALL
In the city.
feb16dtf

WANTED.

THE Charlotte Real Estate Agency could rent half a dozen cheap houses just now. Real estate owners take notice.
ROBT. F. COCHRANE, Manager.
may14dtf

Our Hot Weather Counter
—WILL BE A—
PROMINENT FEATURE
—WITH US—
THIS SEASON
We Have Just Arranged It,
AND PLACED ON SALE:

White Marseilles Vests at 35 cents.
White Marseilles Vests at 65 cents.
Striped Coats—fast colors at 35 cents
Office Coats—Seersucker effects at 35 cents.
Boys' Coats—Seersucker effects at 25 cents.
Boys' Knee Pants at 25 cents.
Boys' Knee Pants at 35 cents.
Boys' Knee Pants at 50 cents.
Boys' Shirt Waists at 25 cents.
Boys' Shirt Waists at 35 cents.
Boys' Shirt Waists at 50 cents.
Boys' Linen Suits at cut prices.
Mens' Linen Coats at cut prices.
Mens' Linen Pants at cut prices.

FOR STRAW HATS,
IN THE VERY LITERAL SENSE OF THE TERM, WE ARE
HEADQUARTERS.
E. D. LATTA & BRO.

"ATTENTION, LADIES."

We respectfully call your attention to the large and extensive stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, at Mrs. P. Query's, Trade street. Also to the fact why she uses the

NEW HIGH ARM
VERTICAL FEED
DAVIS SEWING MACHINE

Exclusively in her Dress Making Department, after using other machines for years. By this New "Feed Invention" all seems are made strong and will not rip. Try it before you buy; it will cost you nothing. Supplies for all machines,

R. MOORE,
General Agent, Trade St.

THREE ILLS
DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION,
Crab Orchard Water
A Remedy for all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. A positive cure for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.
Genuine Crab Orchard Salts in sealed packages at 10 and 25 cts. No genuine salts sold in bulk.
CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Prop'rs. SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.
deed&wdm
L. R. WRISTON, Agent.

The Brown Cotton Gin Co.,
NEW LONDON, CONN.

Manufacturers of the "Old Reliable" Brown Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers.

All the very latest improvements: improved roll box, patent whipper, two brush belts, extra strong brush, cast steel bearings, new improved Feeder, enlarged dust proof Condenser.

Strong, simple in construction, durable gins fast, runs light, cleans the seed perfectly and produces first class samples. DELIVERED FREE OF FREIGHT at any accessible point. Send for full description and price list.

may23dwed&satawtm
BREM & McDOWELL, Charlotte, N. C., Agents.

GRAND
SELECT :-: EXCURSION
—TO—
Wilmington and the Seashore

Under the management of the Hornet Fire Company, of Charlotte, N. C., will leave Charlotte on Wednesday evening, June 23rd, at 8:15 o'clock.

FARE.
$2.50 for the Round Trip.

Tickets good for four days. Persons desiring so will have the privilege of returning on any regular train.

Special cars will be provided for ladies and their escorts, and under no circumstances will drunkenness or disorderly conduct be allowed on board the cars.

Refreshments will be served on the train.
D. M. BIGLER, Chairman
G. M. DAVIDSON,
W. J. BYERLY,
R. F. CRESWELL,
JNO. S. BYERLY
Committee.

L. J. WALKER. B. K. BRYAN

L. J. WALKER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.
NEW FIRM - NEW GOODS

ON the first day of January, 1886, the undersigned entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a

General Grocery Business

At the old stand of Springs & Purwell, corner Tryon & Fourth streets. We are fortified by long experience, to meet the demands of the trade, and give satisfaction to our customers.

We will keep on hand at all times a full stock of

FAMILY SUPPLIES

Which will be delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

REMEMBER

We will not be undersold in the Charlotte market.

There is a good wagon yard in the rear of our store for the accommodation of our customers.

L. J. WALKER & CO.

BAZAAR

Glove Fitting Patterns,
—ALL THE—
LATEST STYLES
—FOR—
Spring and Summer
—AT—
EDDINS & BRO.

Call and get one of our latest catalogues and Queens for June.

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

100,000 lbs.
—OF—
RAGS WANTED.
Paid in
CASH OR TRADE,
—AT—
ROSS & ADAMS'
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
No. 17 S. Tryon Street.

Ulman & Philportt's
WATER PROOF PAINT,
Any Size Package.
—FROM A—
PINT TO A BARREL.
ALL COLORS.
For sale at
C. P. Wheeler's
PAINT AND OIL HOUSE.
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WATCHES.
Clocks, Silverware,
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
—AND—
SPECTACLES.
HALES & BOYNE,
JEWELERS.
West Trade Street - - Charlotte, N. C.
Mail orders for goods or work solicited, and full satisfaction guaranteed.

A Superb Flesh Producer and Tonic!
HEAR THE WITNESSES.
TEN TO TWENTY POUNDS

GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER

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 BOSTICK, 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 2 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 EXCRUCIATING 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 earnings 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 (57 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 148. 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.
"HENRY CHEVER,
"No. 207 Second St., Macon, Ga."

"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 30, 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.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.

GENERAL PASSENGER OFFICE,
SALISBURY, N. C., Jan. 16, 1886.

Commencing Sunday, January 17th, and superceding all others, the following Passenger train schedule will be operated over this Road:

WEST. *Train No 1. Ar.	Lv.	MAIN LINE	EAST. *Train No. 2. Ar.	Lv.
	A. M. 11 30	Salisbury,	6.22	P. M.
	P. M.			
1.233	12 34	Statesville,	5.21	5.22
1.38		Newton,	4 22	
2.04	2.05	Hickory,	3.54	3.55
2.28		Icard,	3.28	
2.56	2.57	Morganton,	2.57	2.58
4.07		Marion,	1.54	
4.29	4.30	Old Fort,	1.32	1.32
				P. M.
4.45	4.50	Round Knob,	12.40	1.05
6.27		Black Mountain,	11.51	11.52
6.14	6.19	Asheville,	10 54	11.00
6 54		Alexander's,	10.19	
7.36	7.31	Marshall,	9 40	9 41
				A. M.
8.25		Warm Springs,		8 45

WEST. *Train No. 7 Ar.	Lv.	MURPHY DIVISION. STATIONS	EAST. *Train No 8 Ar.	Lv.
	A. M.			P. M.
	9.40	Asheville,	4.30	
10.26	10.40	Hominy,	3.60	4 01
11.21	11.26	Pigeon River,	3.12	3.17
				2.26
12.19	12.29	Waynesville,	2.00	P. M.
				12.35
1.40	1.53	Ball,	12.24	
2.22	2.29	Sylva,	11.56	11.57
2.39	2.41	Webster Station,	11.46	11.48
3.21	3.31	Whittier,	10 54	10.55
4.15	4.24	Charleston,	10.00	10.00
6.05	6.05	Nantahala,	8.19	8.19
7.05		Jarrett's,		7.19
				A. M

Nos. 7 and 8 run daily, except Sunday.
Round Knob is dinner station for train No 2.
W. A. TURK, A. G. P. A.
V. E. MCBEE, Superintendent.

FOR RENT.
3 ROOM COTTAGE, CORNER SIXTH AND E streets. Garden and well of water. Price $8 25.
CHARLOTTE REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
june2