The Charlotte Observer. FUELISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY.

CHAS. R. JONES, Editor and Proprietor.

"TRUTH, LIKE THE SUN, SOMETIMES SUSMITS T IN ORSCHRED, BUT, LIKE THE SUN, ORLY FOR Subscription to the Observer.

DAILY EDITION. in the city. WEEKLY EDITION. 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. [ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE IN CRASLOTTS, N. ., 48 SECOND CLASS MATTER.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1886.

CHAS. R. MISSED.

Our Washington ; correspondent calls our attention to the fact that Chas. R. was missed among the North Carolina editors in Washington. Well we're sorry anybody ever

missed us, But it couldn't be helped,

We were too busy "rastling" with THE OBSERVER to lay down the editorial togaand zucetta for tenday, even to'go' on a junketing tour to Washington.

The political mecca of this country.

Besides our own absence which seems to have been marked, we very much fear that the party who went to Washington, did not represent the "Press of North Carolina," only in part.

Among the names of the party we fail; to find that of Yates, of the Home-Democrat, the-Nestor of the Press.

Bernard of the Star, who for twenty years has guarded the interests of the Cape Fear region,

Bonitz of the Messenger, who has captured eastern North Carolina with the best paper ever published in that section.

Ashe, of the News and Observer, who like the sentinel at Herculaneum stands guard at the capital of the State over the destinies of central North Carolina for all times to come. Bruner, of the Watchman, the

Ac hilles of the State Press T. Caldwell, of the Landmark, who is

PENSION ELOQUENCE. YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

> The Senate Discusses a Prohibitory Bill, and the House Goes it Heavy on Pension Talk.

WASHINGTON, June 22 - SENATE .-In the Senate, Maxey, from the committee on Nicarauga claims, offered a resolution requesting the President to bring to the attention of the Nicaraugan govern-ment claims of citizens of the United

States against that government. Agreed to. Agreed to. Hawley called up his motion to re-consider the bill prohibiting mem-bers of Congress from accepting em-ployment from railroads that had re-ceived aid from the United States.

Hawley said he would acknowledge the evils sought to be remedied, but the bill introduced by Beck had not been either considered by the com-

mittee or debated by the Senate The bill had been sprung suddenly on the Senate. The bill, he said, was an af-firmation that corrupt and dishonor-

able conduct had so strong a hold on the Senators that the committee of the Senate was not fitted to deal with it, and that in order to secure action at all it was necessary to rush it through with the same sort of

haste that one would ring a fire bell. The bill gave sanction to a cheap and hasty form of defamation of Con-gress. Under its provisions a man was liable to be sent to the penitentiary for such service as the collection of an ordinary debt. If one of the Senators from Maine should receive

a consideration from the Illinois Central railroad for the collection of an ordinary debt and should not bear in mind the fact that many years ago that railroad had received national aid, he would render himself liable to the senalties of the bill.

Hawley protested against this kind of legislation, which affected the honor of United States Senators. Such haste was not needed. He was one Senator to refute the imputation that such a bill would be smothered in the committee

Beck replied that there was no warrant for any suggestion that he meant any insult or insinuation against anybody. No committee could give any more information on the subject than was contained in the bill

Ingalls and Hoar also took part in the debate in support of Hawley's position. At 2 o'clock the matter went over,

and the Senate took up the bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws. Blair had moved an amendment prohibiting the acquisition in one

wars of the republic, and in payment of such pensions as Congress may ownership of more than 640 acres of desert lands. To this Ingalls offered from time to time grant to soldiers. One bundred and fifteen million dolthe free lance, het dot, entrychen an amendment applying the limita-journalist of the western part of the tion to all public land. The latter proposition, which was the pending question today, was voted down. Blair's amendment was then voted down; yess 3, nays 42. The yeas were Blair, Dolph and Teller. After some amendments of detail and without final action on the bill, the Senate at 5:15 adjourned. HOUSE.-Morrison has stated to the House that he will not today make a motion to go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. Morrison then called up the pro-posed change of the rule making it in order to amend the general pension bill by adding a provision for the imposition of a tax to meet the expenditures required by the bill, and an interesting debate followed. The Speaker laid before the House

What was the real object, and what would be the practical effect of this action? There was not a practical man in the House who did not know that the proposed rule would be ap-plied to fasten upon every pension bill some method of taxation which would prove observious to the men he held, was in fulfillment of that pledge. It provides that money might be raised by special taxes or other-wise. The word "otherwise" was put there for the purpose of enabling the House to dedicate internal taxes to the payment of pensions. Cannon offered an amendment. would prove obnoxious to the men who might be desirous of voting for

which be had given notice, but sub-sequently withdrew it, stating that he would rather have a direct vote the pension measure. Why was this invidious distinction made? The purpose was to saddle on the pension bills legislation which would result in the defeat of the bills themselves. on the proposition.

Reed, of Maine, argued that the purpose of the proposition was to ai-tach tariff legislation to the penson bills, and inquired in a sarcastic man-ner what legislation on earth could stand tariff discussion. He saw no such crisis which de-manded that the House should in-

vidiously single out a single class of legis, ation and give an opportunity to hamper it by tacking on legisla-tion which would be obnoxious. He, Bragg, of Wisconsin, expressed his delight at Reed in reference to the for one, was not willing to enter on such an invidious course as proposed by the gentleman from Illinois. Hiscock regarded the proposed rule as more than an attempt to failure of the House to consent to consider the revenue bills. "I am delighted," he said, "because it shows what sort of contempt the Republi-cans of this House feel for those who have been recreant to their faith and their pledges. While they are re-ceived with open arms and approba-tion for the act they have done, they make an invidious distinction against make an invitious distinction against pension bills It was an attempt on the part of the gentleman from Illi-nois to avoid the responsibility of the defeat of the pension legislation by a direct vote. When pension bills were reported here, and a gentleman de-sired that he and his friends should are thoroughly dispised for their political defection." [Loud applause on Democratic side.] This brought Randall to his feet in a vigorous deescape the responsibility of a direct vote against the bills, he would move fense of himself and the Democrats who voted against taking up the tariff bill, and a sharp debate followed be-tween the two factions of the Dean amendment levying a tax, and the result would be that the whole sysmocracy, with an occasional inter-jection by Republicans, which lasted until the House's adjournment, with tem, either of internal taxation or of customs taxation, would be forced into the House, and an endless debate would ensue. The result would be that all pension legislation would be defeated, and the gentlemen who opposed such legislation would avoid the responsibility of voting un city against it. It was out reaching a vote.

To Boycott the Postal System.

CHICAGO, June 22 .- A special disatch from Lawrence, Kansas, says: The postmaster at this place has re-ceived reliable information of the organization of an association among the postal clerks of the main lines of the Western roads to boycott the postal system. Each member of the association, upon becoming such, signs a resignation of his position in the postal service, which is placed in the hands of the executive committreasury for interest on bonds? Hiscock—Yes, we have; and that is the only pledge that Congress has ever made of the revenues of the gen-eral government. It pledged its gold for the payment of the public debt when it was necessary to do it to sustain the public credit. When this tee. As soon as the organization is complete it is said the first, removal will be followed by a demand upon the Postmaster General for cause therefor; if not satisfactory all resig-nations will take effect, leaving the mail service in the lurch. The ringleaders are known and will be reported to the Postmaster General.

Greene's Cotton Report.

gold that should be collected for the payment of the public debt, and I confess to surprise that this, should NEW YORK, June 22,-Green & Co. be cited as a precedent for the meassay: There was more active and generally firmer market with some five to six points gain on price quite well sustained Scant offerings of the past few days, and a small turn for the better, at Liverpool, it started Hiscock then went on to quote from the Democratic platform which he said had been framed by Morri-son, in favor of dedicating the inter-nal revenue to the relief of persons covering and as soon as prices com-menced to stiffn "shorts" developed disabled in the line of duty in the anxiety that gave position its strength. Otherwise there was no stimulated feature except possibly



State, or

Cameron, of the Citizen, whose ornate writings, and deep historical research, is not bounded by county or sectional lines, but belongs to the entire State.

There were perhaps a hundred oth ers whom we might mention thatwere not present, and

"As we add had 'em on the list We're sorry they were missed."

A late decision of the United States Supreme court establishes rather a broader position on the subject of bridges over navigable rivers than has heretofore been held by that court. In the case of Scheurer vs. Columbia Street Bridge Company, District of Oregon, the court said "It matters not what is the character of the bridge or how much of an obstruction it will be to navigation. if the State authorizes it and the United States has passed no laws on the subject of impediments and obstructions to the navigation of the river, this court has no jurisdiction to prevent the erection of the same."

General Thomas A. Brady, who became notorious from his connection with star route matters, has gone to a farm in Virginia he owne at the Potomac. He has been a great sufferer from insomnia, and hopes to recuperate under the woft air from the Chesapeake and a fish diet.

Hon, Wm. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa., it is stated has written a letter to one of his constituents, in which he says that the office of the Secretary of the Treasury has been offered to him by President Cleveland, and that he shall assume its duties immediately after Secretary Manning retiges in October.

Failure of a Great Sugar Firm. New ORLEANS, June 22. - The sus-pension of the firm of H. H. Swift & Co, importars of sugar, at No. 66 Pine street, this city, and at Per-nambuco, is one of the most impor-tant business failures that has taken place in a lows time.

nine messages from the President an-nouncing his disapproval of a like number of private pension bills, and they were referred to the committee on invalid pensions. Several of the President's terse sentences and ironical suggestions were greeted with applause and laughter. Morrison said that he gave notice

last Thursday that he would today move to go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. He had no expectation now that any different result would be attained from that of Thursday last, and he therefore would not make the motion today. Morrison then called up as a privi-

leged question the report of the com-mittee on rules, amending the rules so to provide that it shall be in order when the general pension bill is re-ported to the House, to attach there-to a provision for raising the revenue necessary to meet the expenditure involved. In advocating the propo-sition, Morrison argued that its adop-tion was absolutely necessary, unless Congress was prepared to grant pen-sions and leave the government with-out the means to pay them.

since the war the government with-out the means to pay them. Since the war the government had paid cut \$800,000,000 in pensions. When it had paid out \$800,000,000 there would be more pensions yet to pay. It had been esti-mated when the arrears acts was passed in 1879, that it would cost \$35,000,000. There had already been

\$35,000,000. There had already been paid out nearly \$200,000,000 and by the time the act was fully executed there would have been paid out \$260-000,000. Congress at the present ses-sion, had passed the widows's increase bill and the House had passed the Mexican pension bill. It was esti-mated that these two meas-ures? would add to the annual pension list from ten to fifteen million dellars. There were now pending in the House what was known as the dependent soldiers bill, a bill to pension men who suffer-ed in confederate prisons, and the ar rear and limitation repeal bill. It was estimated that the repeal bill would require an expenditure of \$223,000,000, any where from fifty to seventy five millions of which must be paid in the first year. He need not again go over the question of

revenue taxes, and the pledge of De-mocracy was that this hundred and fifteen millions should be devoted to the support of all soldiers. Yet, in the first Congress since the adoption of that platform, the same distin-guished gentleman who reported that

said that it was proper that the pen-sion bill should carry the pledge of a

particular fund for its payment.

This was a strange position to be ta-ken by the gentieman from Illinois. Randall—Have we not already

pledged the gold that comes into the

government was striving for its very

existence, when it was necessary to sustain our credit abroad to support our armies in the field, we pledged

treasury for interest on bonds?

plank in the platform was heard say ing to soldiers: "We have not money enough to pay your pensions and to carry out our pledge. We repudiate the obligation that war taxes shall be devoted to this holy purpose."

Cannon, of Illinois, gave notice that he would offer an amendment making it in order to amend the riv-er and harbor bills and the bills for the erection of public buildings, by attaching thereto a provision raising

revenue to meet the expendi-tures. The committee on rules proposed to place it in the power of any man in the House, friendly or unfriendly, to move a revision of the tariff, or an imposition of internal taxation all along the line of pension bills which meant the defeat of all pension meas-

meant the defeat of all pendon meas-ures. He wanted to see whether in their hostility to pensions, gentlem n on the other side would go a step fur-ther and say that where there was to be public buildings erected to benefit some gentleman in his own district, they would allow an amendment rais ing the tax to meet the expenditure, Randall said that the remarks of the gentlemah from illinois, who re-

the gentieman from lilinois, who re-ported the change of rules were so clear and comprehensive, that there was little left for others to say in its advocacy. He conceded to the oths er side full measure of patriotism in this connection. He claimed for his ride connection is more next in the

side a like spirit in every particular, both individually and collectively. So far as he knew there was no gen-tleman on the floor who was not ready to do entire justice to soldiers.

ready to do entire justice to soldiers. Some might differ as to the method or extent to which Congress might, go, but more would differ on the pro-position that if Congress did grant pensions it ought, honestly to pro-vide money to pay them. The prob able revenue and amount of appro-priation approached equality. The pension list already required eighty million dollars and this proposition merely said that if Congress added

merely said that if Congress added to that eighty million, it should at the same time provide a way of pay-

McKinley held that if Morrison's proposition had any meaning it was a confession to the House and coun-

Nova Scotia and Uncle Sam.

LIGBY, N. S., June 21 - The situa-LIGBY, N. S., June 21 — The situa-tion of the question of "Secession" at the polls has occasioned more frank-ness of expression by the people in regard to their earnest desire for an-nexation. Last week after the great victory by the Liberals on the ques-tion at issue, a wealthy old sea cap-tain of this place took a hatchet, stripped the limbs from the highest operations.

stripped the finites from the highest spruce tree on his farm near town, and nailed the Stars and Stripes there, Then pointing to the flag he shouled: "That is our next question to vote on and you will find before long two thirds of us that way of thinking."

Base ball Yesterday.

Detroit Chicago 4. Detroit 5. Kansas City-Kansas City 2, St. Louis 6. Savannah-Savannah 1, Charless

ton 8 Chattanooga-Chattanooga 2, Nash

ville 1, Philadelphia, Staten Island, Louis-ville and Pittsburg rain.

Court Adjourns for Lack of Funds to Pay Expenses.

DANVILLE, Va., June 22 -Judge Payne Convened the Federal States District Court here today, but had to adjourn till August 24th on account of lack of funds to pay court expenses.

A Large Dividend to Railroad

Employees.

Bran ployees. Mr. Chauneey J. Stedwell. Train Master of the Cleveland, Coumbus, Cinn. and Indianapolis By, was said to have held one flits of lickst No. 76,344 in The Louisiana State Lottery which on May lith drew the capital prize of \$75,000. May 28th he told a Flain Dealer reporter at his residence, 152 Lake street, Cleveland, U., that 'I his rue that the \$15,009 drawn by the firth of this ticket was paid to me, but I e dy acted as cellector for others. The fortunate holders were five employees of the C. C. C. & I. By., in my department, as follows: H. John-son, brakeman, 461 Sterling ayet. J. Lahlf. con ductor, 35 Beymour ays.; Thos. Murphy, conductor. 44 Balley S. ! Williams, conductor, 75 Deleware st., B. Constant, brakeman, US Loraln st., who came and urged ms to attend to the collection of the money and divide H. I forwarded the ticket to New Orleans and it was promptly paid, and I paid each of them \$3,000.

LIVER PILLS.

Use Dr. Gunn's Liver Pills for Sallow Complex-on, Pimples on the Face and Billousness. Never sickens or gripes. Oaly one for a dose. Samples free at L. R. Wriston's.

CUREFOR PILES.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the bank, loging and lower part of abdo men, causing the subert by suppose he has some affection of the hidneys or neightering organs. At limes, symptoms of indigestion are present, faiture loor, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable inchings after getting warm, is a common attend ant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Bem edy, which nots directly upon the parts shell be and effecting a permanent cure. Price for easter address The Doctor Bosanko Medicine Co., Pique, O., Bold by L. R. W. itcon.

JUST WHAT THEY ALL BAY Hon, D. D. Maynie of Salem, ills, says he need Dr. Bosinico's Cough and Lung Syrup in his fami-ly with the most salistactory result, in all cases of Coughs, colds and Croup, and recommends it in particular for the light ones. Sample bottle free at L S. Wriston's.

Mrs. Joe Ferson's Remedy still the best Blood Purifier on the market Unit. H. MnADEN, Wholesale Lruggita,

Scott's I mpl-lan of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

In Pulmorary Affections and Scrolulous Diseases. Dr. DEA M. LANG, New York, says: "I have pre-scribed Spons's Emulaion and used fit it my family and am greatly ploased with it. Have found it very serviceable in Scrofulous file-ases and Pulmo-nary affections."



It acted like a charm on my general healt

ATINN'S BIONERE BLOOD RENEWES has mined one of my children of the worst case of Scrotuis fever saw. Her skin is as clear as nine, and the doctors my it is a perfect cure, in heir opinion. I am thankful for having tried the emedy. WM. L. PABKS, Dallas, Texas. BUTTATING PAINS ACROSS IN FORMERAD AND RULE. The discharges were so offensive that late to mention it, except for the good it n one other suffers. I have spent a young 't e from my hard earning during my forty se ulfering to obtain relief from the doctors, e tried patent medicines even one doctors, a of from the four corner of the sporth oring to obtain relief from the domain rise patent medicines-every one 1 so of-from the four corner of the carth, w of-from the four corner of the carth, w def And AT LART (07 years of age) have is remedy that has cured mis entirely-new man. I wrighed 126 pounds and h 146. I used thirteen bottles of the medi-h and yearst I have is that being in the only regret I have is that being in

BATABWAH, G4., January 20, 1896. GULNN'S PION WEB BLOOD RENEWEB has made several sures of Blood Poison and Bheunis-dam smong my customers. T most heartily re-command it to sufferers from these affections.

OF HILL WAN

