C071
C47cl
1886

Daily Charlotte Observer.

VOLUME XXXIV. CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1886 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS

—AND—

FASHION SHEETS

—FOR—

SEPTEMBER

—AT—

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER.

SMITH BUILDING.

New Goods Arriving

ANOTHER LOT

Of those beautiful

Mikado :-: Handkerchiefs

For Ladies at 25 cents. Warranted fast colors.

LADIES'

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS

In white and colored borders—very desirable styles at 10 cents. Also a

BEAUTIFUL LINE

OF FINE

EMBROIDERED GOODS.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

T. L. SEIGLE.

UMBRELLAS.

We are just in receipt of a fine lot of UMBRELLAS as follows:

WELDON, 26 to 28 inches.
ALPACA, 28 to 32 inches.
COLUMBIA, 20 to 30 inches.
GINGHAM, 26 to 30 inches.

ALSO A NICE LINE

OF

Trunks, :-: Valises,

TRAVELING BAGS,

GRIP SACKS

AND

Shawl Straps.

Pegram & Co.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

Parasols, Fans and Gloves.

ATTRACTIONS IN BALBRIGGAN AND LISLE THREAD HOSE. SILK and LISLE THREAD GLOVES at much less than regular prices.

REMEMBER OUR MOSQUITO CANOPIES.

E. L. KEESLER & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO ALEXANDER & HARRIS.

THREE PILLS

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.

dm L. R. WRISTON, Agent

CAUTION.

Consumers should not confuse our Specific with the numerous imitations, substitutes, potash and mercury mixtures which are gotten up to sell, not on their own merit, but on the merit of our remedy. An imitation is always a fraud and a cheat, and they thrive only as they can steal from the article imitated.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. For sale by all druggists.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

S. S. S. vs. POTASH.

I have had blood poison for ten years. I know I have taken one hundred bottles of iodide of potash in that time, but it did me no good. Last summer my face, neck, body and limbs were covered with sores, and I could scarcely use my arms on account of rheumatism in my shoulders. I took S. S. S., and it has done me more good than all other medicines I have taken. My face, body, and neck are perfectly clear and clean, and my rheumatism is entirely gone. I weighed 116 pounds when I began the medicine, and I now weigh 153 pounds. My first bottle helped me greatly, and gave me an appetite like a strong man. I would not be without S. S. S. for several times its weight in gold.

C. E. MITCHELL, W. 23d St. Ferry, New York.

Notice to Stockholders.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Aug. 3rd, 1886.

The second payment of 5 per cent on Dividend No. 34, will be due on September 1st, to Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock, M., on August 10th. The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock, M., on August 10th, until September 1st, 1886.

P. B. RUFFIN, Secretary.

aug4dtsep1

FOR SALE.

ONE TRACT OF LAND ONE MILE FROM Davidson College, 40 acres. Also one tract of land three miles from the same place, containing about 180 acres. Buildings and good wells on both places.

I will also sell the livery stable at Davidson College, stock and building, or stock separately and rent the building.

For further particulars apply or address

HUGH M. SLOAN, Davidson College, N. C.

aug4d1w&w1m

Gold Reduction Works for Sale

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION UPON the premises, on the 27th of September, 1886, that valuable property known as the ADAMS REDUCTION WORKS, situated on the C. C. Railroad, one mile from Charlotte, the same consisting of thirty acres of land, on which is a Gold Mine, large, commodious buildings thereon for the operation of the works, an engine of 200 horse power, new and never used, furnaces and all the machinery, tools and appliances necessary. The entire property will be sold privately before said day of sale, if sufficient bid is made, or leased. At the day of sale, the right is reserved to sell separately, the engine, machinery, tools and all loose material.

W. F. BYNUM, Attorney for Trustees.

augsuntf

Home-Democrat copy tf

OPIUM and Whisky Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 66½ Whitehall Street.

may19eod6w1y

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

MR. POWDERLY ON THE COMING TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

An American Congress in Reality --Every Grade and Every Branch of Labor to be Represented--The Programme Outlined--Mr. Powderly's Views on Anarchism, Strikes, Boycotts and Political Action.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug 14.—The tenth annual convention of the Knights of Labor of North America will meet in Richmond on the 4th of October next, and is naturally exciting much interest among the workingmen of the country, as it will undoubtedly be one of the most remarkable gatherings ever assembled anywhere to deliberate in the interest of the millions who toil with hand and brain. The growth of this marvellous organization is one of the wonders of the decade, and its cohesiveness is not less wonderful when we consider its cosmopolitan character. Men of every craft and calling, of every creed and color, are enrolled on its lists of membership, and notwithstanding the firce criticism to which the order has recently been subjected and the predictions made of its early and rapid dissolution by men who viewed it merely from the exterior and knew but little of its real principles or purposes, I am assured on the authority of General Master Workman Powderly that it is stronger today than it has ever been before, and that the Richmond convention will speak for a million members. Most of the delegates to this congress of labor have already been elected, and the leading spirits are busy preparing the programme that will engage their attention.

A GREAT CONVENTION.

In reply to the general question as to what the prospects are for the success of the convention, the probable attendance the harmony, the main questions to be considered and the likelihood of any formidable opposition to his own conservative policy and reelection, as intimated recently in a number of newspapers, Mr. Powderly said: "In the first place, as to the success of the convention in point of attendance, I have no hesitation in saying this will be the largest convention representing the interests of labor that has ever been called together in any part of the civilized world, in ancient or modern times. We will have a thousand representatives at that convention—representing directly a constituency of one million workingmen and women. This is the largest membership yet attained by our organization. We have all of a million members who are directly and intimately connected with the association; while those who are behind in their dues or are not in good standing for other reasons, will not fall short of half a million more; so that in all the convention will really deliberate for a million and a half of people. At that convention the scavenger who cleans the street, the man who paves the street, the man who drives the car, the clerk, the merchant, the machinist, the blacksmith, the cargenter—in fact every grade of industry and professions will be represented. On the floor of that convention the humblest day laborer and the college graduate will be found seated side by side to enact such legislation as will advance the interests of those who work with hand or brain. That convention may justly be termed a vast labor exchange, for while many of the good and noble thoughts expressed on the floor will never go in print, they will nevertheless be carried home by the representatives, who will profit by them. The ideas which men will bring from California, in the west; Louisiana, in the south; Maine, in the east, and Canada, in the north, will be exchanged, and when these people separate to return to their homes they will carry with them a more intimate knowledge of the tastes, manners, customs, habits, and wants of each other than they ever had before.

"It will be an American Congress in all that the word implies, for while our countries have artificial boundaries which separate them from each other, in our organization there are no barriers between nations and nationalities. The convention will be decidedly representative. Every man will speak directly for his own constituency, and every woman, too, who has the right to do so.

"If you will permit me I will go back in the history of the country I live in—Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania—for fifteen years. I will show you how an organization composed exclusively of one calling, the Miners' Union, did. The had occasion to strike. I was at that time employed in the railroad machine shops here, and belonged to the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Union. If on my way home from the shops I met a member of the Miners' Union and asked him whether the strike that day inaugurated would affect men of my craft he would stare at me and say 'No.' And yet while I had no connection or affiliation with the Miners' Union, was suspended from work because no coal was mined, no coal carried to market, and, consequently, no coal was needed on engines that were doing nothing. Go a little further. The shoemakers of this country were at that time organized into a most powerful union—the Knights of St. Crispin. Two weeks after the miners of Pennsylvania struck, the man who made the miners' shoes in Massachusetts was suspended from work and told there was no employment for him until further notice. If I asked that Knight of St. Crispin whether there was anything in common between his organization and the Miners' Union of Pennsylvania he would answer 'No.' Yet we were all good union men in those days, but we were union men for ourselves alone, and we knew nothing and unfortunately cared nothing for the wants or conditions of each other. The men who labored around the mines, around the machine shops, around the shoe shops, in the stores and on the streets were beyond the pale of any organization, and until the Knights of Labor came into being no helping hand was outstretched to those people. Women worked in factories as many hours as the men, and in many cases where the men went out on a strike for a raise of wages or some other cause, the women were forced to take their places, and yet the organizations or unions to which those men belonged denied to women the right of membership. The trades union of that day, could not, if it would, prevent the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Labor saving machinery has been so perfected that its introduction into the workshops in many cases makes the mechanic of today the day laborer or the idler of tomorrow. Powerless to protect their own trades, the trades unions in 1868 and 1869, and from that up to the panic, were many of them in a slumbering condition, and when the panic of 1873 came it rang the death knell of a large number of them in this country.

THE KNIGHTS AND THE UNIONS.

"It was during that period that the Knights of Labor began their work of gathering all men of all trades and callings into one organization. Our work up to the present time has merely been in the line of laying the foundations. Some men who labor, as well as men who know nothing about labor, are of the opinion that the Knights of Labor stand as a menace to the trades unions. No greater mistake was ever made. Men who belong to the trades unions, and who are good and honored members of their trades societies, have written it upon the constitution of the Knights of Labor that it is higher, grander and nobler than a mere trades union, for it recognizes the right of every man and woman whom God created to become a member and partake of such benefits as it has to give. These are the principles by which every true member of the Order is actuated; these are the principles upon which it is based, and founded on such principles it will withstand the assaults of enemies within as well as without.

"Men who belong to other labor organizations—not trades unions, but organizations of a socialistic or anarchist tendency—have declared that they will make the Knights of Labor the field of their operations. I shall go to the convention at Richmond fully determined that no member of any other organization shall have a voice in shaping or influencing the action of the Order."

ANARCHISM NOT TO BE TOLERATED.

"To what extent does the anarchist element dominate the Order of the Knights of Labor?"

"It has no influence whatevar in any shape or form, and it never will. The anarchist cranks of this country were very anxious to have a general strike for the eight hour system on the 1st of last May. They desired that every industrial centre of this country should have a strike so that, if possible, they might take advantage of the excitement and perform work of destruction. To show how insignificant an influence the anarchists exert in our organization I need but refer to a circular which I issued the 13th of last March. In one part of that circular I give an advice—only an advice—to our members that, inasmuch as the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor had never recommended the 1st of May as the day on which to inaugurate the eight hour system, our members should take no part in the demonstration. A grander spectacle was never presented to the world than the admirable manner in which the organization acted in that ordeal. While enemies of the Knights of Labor, critics and fault-finders have endeavored to lay the blame of the 1st of May, or those Anarchist troubles, on our organization, they have not a shadow of foundation on which to base their assertions. When that advice of mine went along the line of the Knights every man stood firm. Our critics have said that our organization was without discipline, but the illustration I have given proves the contrary to be true. No, the Anarchists never can have any influence in our organization. Anarchy means destruction of law and order—the breaking of social ties and fabrics. Our organization aims at mamtaining law and order, and believes in substituting good laws for bad ones, and establishing more firmly the social and political ties which bind our people to each other."

WORK TO BE DONE.

"What will be the principal work of the coming convention?"

"The principal work will consist in effecting such legislation as will bring the industrial people in closer relationship, and as will gather local assemblies that are now isolated together under State jurisdiction—such legislation as will bring the trades closer together and nearer to those who are not fortunate enough to have learned trades. Our insurance laws will undergo an entire revision. A committee on revision of our laws and constitution are now in session at Philadelphia. They have not as yet perfected the plan which they will present to the General Assembly at Richmond. There are a number of changes to be made in several parts of the law which relate only to detail. There will be some changes made in the laws by which the general officers are governed. The duties of the general master workman are more than any five men can possibly attend to, so that if the general master workman remains a member of the executive board he cannot attend to his duties as head of the Order. The general master workman is brought in contact with men in every calling in life. Statesmen, clergymen, economists—all come to him to give and take advice. He ought to have time to attend to such persons. The work the Knights of Labor is performing cannot fail to have its effect on those not connected with the Order. Some provision must be made by which the officers of the organization can co-operate with other men and women in doing the greatest good for the greatest number."

THE QUESTION OF STRIKES.

"Are you going to take definite action in regard to strikes at the coming convention?"

"I think we will. It will be necessary for our convention to do so. At the Cleveland convention we placed a check on boycotts and strikes, so much so that few have occurred since then. No sooner did our Order place its strong hand on the boycott and strike than the employers of labor began to strike and boycott. Over two hundred lockouts have occurred since the employers got the idea that members of our organization could not strike without violating the laws of the Order. I have always opposed strikes, I always will, except as a last resort, but the action of some employers of labor since the Cleveland convention has made it absolutely necessary for us to take some action to protect our own members. Whatever legislation is enacted will be judicious and well regulated, whether it relates to the strike or the boycott."

THE BOYCOTT A LAST RESORT.

"Do you believe in the boycott?"

"I believe in the boycott as I do in the case of the strike, that it should be used only as a last resort. There are those who say that I do not believe in the boycott under any condition. If employers of labor would not resort to it I would never have occasion to believe in it, but so long as they do the boycott will be used. When the English government became possessed of the idea that Daniel O'Connell would accept peace at any price, they lost respect for him and practiced all sorts of impositions on the Irish people. A little powder under Clerkenwell made a wonderful change in sentiment and caused them to have more respect for the people of Ireland than they had before. In this case the boycott takes the place of powder. Neither should be used except when absolutely necessary, and as an American I will never submit to a wrong while the means of righting it lies in my power."

POLITICAL ACTION.

"It has been the policy of the order to keep out of politics. Does this great organization, with its million members, place more reliance in boycotts and strikes than it does in the ballot?"

"No, it does not. It believes in the judicious use of the ballot and the discussions which take place in our assemblies concerning the laws of the country are in the direction of teaching the citizen his duty. The politics of parties or men are not discussed. The merits of John Jones as a candidate of one party or another will not be discussed in our assembly, but the laws to be enacted by John Jones, whether elected as Republican, Democrat or otherwise, furnish food for discussion. The parties of the present day are on trial. The million men who are in the Knights of Labor are today studying the science of government. They in turn will be teachers of other millions, and if the parties of today do not heed the handwriting on the wall and make American laws for the American people, the millions so instructed can form a party that will do so. There never will be a political party called the Knights of Labor, but members of the Knights of Labor in such a contingency as I have hinted at may one day co-operate with other thinking men in forming a party that will keep the country straight in the lines marked out for it by the founders of the republic. While our organization has great faith in the ballot, yet we know that the ballot alone cannot settle disputes between John Jones, the employer, and his employees. The regulation of the price of labor and compensation does not come within the province of political parties, and as the boycott and strike grow out of disputes on these questions, the organization must attend to them as well as to disputes on political matters."

TO "MAKE HASTE SLOWLY."

"Do you intend to proclaim any new doctrines at the Richmond Convention?"

"No; on the contrary I believe in setting to one side many of the doctrines we have proclaimed, and placing prominently before our members one or two measures of importance and concentrating every effort of every member toward carrying those measures successfully forward. This once done we could then draw attention to other questions next year, and so build up as we go along, instead of indulging in a scattering fire on a number of subjects. In this way we should best realize my latest motto, inscribed on our new charter, namely:

The sword may strike the shackles from the limbs of the slave; but 'tis education and organization that make of him a freeman.

GOOD ORDER EXPECTED.

"Do you expect any trouble in handling such a large Convention as you expect at Richmond?"

Mr. Powderly smiled as he said: "No Convention was ever handled with greater ease than that with which I will manage the Richmond Convention, if I am spared to preside over it. I am confident of that. Many of the men who will attend that Convention were representatives to previous ones. They have in time gone by witnessed the assaults and unjust attacks made upon members of other conventions, and they will go to Richmond with the determination that not one word shall fall from their lips in the Convention that will give cause for unjust criticism. The new members who have recently come in, and who will be represented, are good, honest, thinking men. They are conservative, I know, from the letters that come to me, and I expect them to conduct themselves in a becoming and dignified manner. The convention will be a live, public-spirited gathering. Some of the brightest minds of the country will be there, and it will be impossible to expect that they will not discuss the questions that come before them. I shall demand of them that they discuss all questions thoroughly, but we will close that convention with the Knights of Labor more firmly intrenched on American soil than ever before. I do not base this prediction on any idea I may have as to my own ability to preside over its deliberations. I rely principally upon the common sense and wisdom of the representatives."

A Fourteen Months' Strike at an End.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—A meeting was held by the striking nailers at Commings last night, and the strike which has been in progress for fourteen months, was brought to an end. The old men will be accomodated by the company so far as possible, and every department of the Columet Iron and Steel Works will start up with a full force. None of the non-union men will be discharged, but as many of the old men have secured positions elsewhere, there are plenty of places to accomodate several hundred of idle men at very satisfactory wages.

The packing house employes of Robt. Warner & Co., of the Alstock yards, have returned to work. The superintendent of the establishment said that when the men went out, some work was left unfinished, and rather than have the meat spoil, the old hands were taken back. The men claim that the basis of settlement was an agreement of the firm not to ship any more beef over the Lake Shore road.

Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy

is still the best Blood Purifier in the market.
JNO. H. McADEN, Wholesale Druggist.

A FINE

Florida Tonic.

—OF—

MR. FOSTER S. CHAPMAN,

One of the landmarks of the Georgia Drug trade, now of Orlando, Florida, writes:

"I can hardly select a single case of the many to whom I have sold GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER, but what have been satisfied; and I find it the best remedy for all Skin Diseases I have ever sold, and a Fine Florida Tonic.

"FOSTER S. CHAPMAN,
"Orlando, Fla."

—(o)—

A Certain Cure for Catarrh!

A SUPERB

Flesh Producer and Tonic!

GUINN'S

PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER

Cures all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores.

A Perfect Spring Medicine.

Small Bottles, $1.00; Large, $1.75.

ESSAY ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES MAILED FREE.

MACON MEDICINE COMPANY,

MACON, Ga.

THE REMODELING

OF OUR STORE

Created quite a confusion

IN OUR RETAIL STORE

Stocks were upset, and in re-arranging the goods we have set aside a large lot of them, which will be offered at a mere song.

THE BARGAINS

Are nearly all placed on

OUR CENTRE COUNTER

And will Surprise

Those Inspecting Them.

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

YOU CAN BUY

—NO BETTER—

READY MIXED PAINT

—THAN—

Ulman & Philpott's

ANY SHADE

—AND—

ANY :-: QUANTITY,

To be had at

C. P. Wheeler's

PAINT AND OIL HOUSE.

Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy

is still the best Blood Purifier in the market.
JNO. H. McADEN, Wholesale Druggist.

CASSARD'S

PURE LARD, "STAR BRAND"

is for sale by the following

LEADING GROCERS:

C. HILKER, J. L. DAVIS, L. A. MERKEIMER, JOHN CALDER, R. D. MCKINNIS, HAYES & TODD, J. G. FRELAND, F. R. DURHAM, H. C. IRWIN, W. J. FRIDAY, S. M. HOWELL, T. M. HOLLOMAN, SIMS & YOUNG.

Try it and you will use no other. Every package bears our Red Trade Mark, and it is guaranteed absolutely pure.

G. CASSARD & SON, Baltimore, Md.

QUEENS OF THE CELEBRATED "STAR BRAND" MILD CURED HAMS AND BREAKFAST STRIPS.

Houses Rented.

Houses rented and rents collected, in the Advertised free of charge.

CHARLOTTE REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
R. E. COCHRANE, Manager,
Trade Street Front Central Hotel.

VALUABLE

Real Estate

FOR SALE.

1 LOT 99 feet on Trade street, running back 296 feet to Fourth street, containing two story brick dwelling, adjoining property of Dr. O'Donoghue. Price $3,000.

1 LOT corner College and Fifth streets, 46 feet front, 123 feet deep. Price $700.

2 LOTS on College street, (one containing two story brick store.) Lot 198 feet deep. Price $3,000.

HOUSE AND LOT next to Charlotte Hotel, story frame building. Price $5,000.

65 ACRES LAND near Biddle Institute on the C. C. R. R. Price $25.00 per acre.

HOUSE AND LOT, corner Third and College streets, two story frame dwelling, 12 rooms. Price $3,000.

HOUSE AND LOT on Sixth street, near R. & D. R. R., lot 50x198 feet. House contains 6 rooms. Price $2,800.

667 ACRES OF LAND (one-half heavily timbered), in Gaston county on C. C. Railroad 8 miles from Mt. Holly. Price $10 per acre.

882 ACRES OF LAND in the Hopewell section, one-half in timber land and about 50 acres in bottom land. Price $10 per acre.

BEDDING, FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, Linen, Mosquito Nets and Crockery at reduced prices.

JUST RECEIVED.

5 Tierces Magnolia Hams, 12 lbs average.
5 Tierces Magnolia Hams, 14 lbs average.
10 Tierces Taylor Hams, 14 lb average.
10,000 Cigars $15.00 to $25.00 per thousand.

H. C. ECCLES & CO.

Pantops Academy,

NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN. Send for catalogue
JOHN R. SAMPSON, A. M., Principal.
REV. EDGAR WOODS, Ph. D., Associate.
july27deod1m

DUE WEST

FEMALE :-: COLLEGE.

SESSION OPENS FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER. Ten teachers. Ten pianos in constant use. Facilities in French and Music, instrumental and vocal, unsurpassed. Prospects of the College never more brighter. Whole cost of Board and regular tuition for year, $165 00.

For catalogue apply to

J. P. KENNEDY, President.

july17dtf

FOUNDED 1802.

Salem Female Academy,

SALEM, N. C.

EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS September 2nd, 1886. For catalogue apply to REV. EDWARD RONDTHALER, D. D., REV. JOHN H. CLEWELL, Principal.

july15d3m