The Charlotte Observer.

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This paper gives correspondents as wide latitude as it thinks public policy permits, but is in no case responsible for their views. It is much preferred that correspondents sign their names to their articles, especially in cases where they attack persons or institutions, though this is not demanded. The editor reserves the right to give the names of correspondents when they are demanded for purposes of personal satisfaction. To receive consideration a communication must be accompanied by the true name of the correspondent.

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The subscription price of the Daily Observer is $8.00 per year, $4.00 for six months, $2.00 for three months. The Weekly Observer, a handsome six-page paper, one year $1.00, six months 50 cents, three months 25 cents.

For Mayor:
J. H. WEDDINGTON.

For Aldermen:
Ward 1.—J. B. McLaughlin, G. S. Hall, S. E. Linton.
Ward 2.—D. O'Donoghue, H. G. Link, John VanLandingham.
Ward 3.—E. S. Reid, H. Baumgarten, J. K. Alexander.
Ward 4.—J. H. Emery, W. G. Berryhill, T. S. Franklin.

For School Commissioners:
Ward 1.—J. G. Baskerville, R. E. Cochrane.
Ward 2.—J. H. Ross, T. T. Smith.
Ward 3.—Wm. Anderson, J. Hirshinstay.
Ward 4.—J. D. McCall, John R. Phifer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1897.

THE PALLADIUM OF OUR LIBERTIES.

The Charlotte correspondent of the Raleigh Tribune writes that paper:

The Criminal Court which has just closed here was a wonderful one. A three-confessed fire-bug and attempted burglar, a boy 18 years old, was acquitted and thrown upon the market to go and do likewise. An old thief named Goodman got a year in the penitentiary for alding and abetting theft and acting as a "stall" for thieves. If this is the maximum penalty the law ought to be changed. If not, the judge was too lenient. A would-be murderer got two years on the chain gang, but when an appeal was taken, and he was released on $500 bail. What a farce! A bail piece of that amount to hold a man on a two-year sentence. A colored boy caught by a police officer while robbing a safe was cleared. Where in the name of heaven is the trouble?

It is not our business to rush to the defense of Judge Sutton, but we happen to know that he was very indignant on account of the acquittal of Blackburn—who is 19 years old, instead of 18—and that he denounced from the bench the crime of the would-be murderer, Kirk. Of the details of the Goodman case, we know but little. As to the verdict in the case of the negro who was tried for robbing the safe of Dr. Irwin, that is even more inexplicable even than that in the Blackburn case. Sergeant Baker, of the police force, as reputable a man as there is in Charlotte, caught him in the very act, arrested him and found a marked bill on his person. Yet he went free.

Of the Blackburn case it may be added: One of the three confessions that the defendant made was gotten before the jury out of the mouth of a witness who was not impeached and who cannot be impeached. This in addition to the web of direct and circumstantial evidence which was woven around the prisoner. Solicitor Webb conducted the case with ability and argued it with great power, and the judge's charge was all that the State could have asked. The day after the acquittal one of the intellectual jurors met the late defendant on the street and asked him "After you set fire to that house and jumped out of the back door, where did you go?" He replied that he went up street—just as was testified by Jas. W. Quinn, who overtook him running through the alley.

Great is the jury system, "the palladium of our liberties."

JUDGE HOLMAN.

"The watch-dog of the Treasury" has gone out of the sight of men. Mr. Holman was a native of Indiana, born in 1822. In 1859 he was elected to a convention called to amend the constitution of the State; had been a member of the Legislature, a judge in the State courts, was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress and has served in that body almost continuously since, dropping out only occasionally as the fortunes of parties changed. He was not a man of shining ability, but of good parts and approved integrity, and his long experience made him a very valuable Representative. He watched the course of legislation more narrowly perhaps than any man in the House, was especially watchful of bills carrying appropriations, and his frequent "I object" earned for him the title of "The Great Objector." He had more of the characteristics of Nathaniel Macon than any man who has been in public life in recent years. He was a good old man, a faithful Democrat and faithful public servant, and, dying, has a long list of good deeds as credits on his general account.

Atlanta is perfectly satisfied, happy and contented. A sensational event just about the right size to assuage the Atlantan thirst for sensations, is in full blast. A court martial is in progress at Fort McPherson, in which Capt. Romeyn is being tried for striking Lieut. O'Brien. The captain's daughter was engaged to Lieut. Bamford, but the latter went bicycling with Mrs. Lieut. O'Brien in preference to paying court to Miss Romeyn. This led to the difficulty. The Atlanta papers are as hazy as the Atlanta people over the affair, which, in the language of one of the journals of that city, "is replete with sensation." A little sensation doesn't cut any ice in Atlanta, but this event, replete with sensation," is amply satisfactory.

The Observer welcomes to the Queen City the delegates to the State convention of The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. The leading spirits in this effort of the young people of all branches of the Christian Church during the past two decades has been one of the remarkable events of the fast closing century, and it is a pleasure to say that North Carolina is in line. We hope for the Endeavorers a pleasant and profitable sojourn in Charlotte, and that they may return to their homes after the adjournment of the convention with a fuller understanding than ever before of the meaning of their motto: "For Christ and the Church."

The Observer hopes that its friend, Col. Greek O. Andrews, editor of the Raleigh Press-Visitor, will not, merely by virtue of his name, feel it incumbent upon himself to enlist. We cannot well spare him from the newspaper business.

BANKRUPTCY BILL PASSED.

AN EVENTFUL DAY IN THE SENATE.

Speaker Reed Ridiculed as the Great White Filibuster—A Resolution for an Official Expression of Sympathy for Greece—The Bankruptcy Bill Passed in Spite of Obstructive Tactics and Provisions for Voluntary and Involuntary Bankruptcy—The Vote Was 49 to 8.

Washington, April 22.—The session of the Senate to-day was one of the most eventful since Congress assembled. It opened with a proposition for an official expression of sympathy for the Greeks in their struggle with Turkey. This soon merged into a turbulent debate over the disorganized state of the Senate, during which Senator Morgan characterized Speaker Reed as the "great white filibuster."

Later in the day the Nelson bankruptcy bill was passed by the decisive vote of 49 to 8.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, offered the resolution providing that the chief executive express the sympathy of the American people to the government of Greece. The Senator declared that the present contest was one between Christianity and paganism. At the request of Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, the resolution was referred, Mr. Davis promising speedy action.

The debate on Senate committees aroused Mr. Morgan to a vehemence unusual severity. He spoke of "dictatorships," of the subordination of public business to politics. He characterized the condition of inaction in the House of Representatives as "the most gigantic and unheard-of filibuster" ever attempted. In conclusion, Mr. Morgan said that the Speaker of the House, who had been known as the "Czar," "White Czar," should be hereafter known as the "Great White Filibuster."

Another stirring chapter to the same subject was added by Mr. Allen, who proposed a complete cessation of Senate business, except to consider appropriation bills, until the committees were filled. The resolution lead to another heated debate, in which Messrs. Chandler, Gear and Allen participated. The resolution finally went over.

The bankruptcy bill as passed is the substitute framed by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota. The success of this substitute in displacing the committee bill was a great surprise and disappointment to the judiciary committee, which had reported a comprehensive bill, known as the Torry bill.

The Nelson bill as passed provides for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, but the theory of its author was to free it from harshness and make it of substantial benefit to debtors and creditors. The vote on the bill was as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Baker, Bate, Butler, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gear, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris of Kansas, Hawley, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mantle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Mitchell, Murphy, Nelson, Pasco, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Roach, Sewell, Smith, Spooner, Stewart, Tillman, Turner, Vest, Walthall, Warren, Wellington, Wilson—49.

Nays—Berry, Clay, Gorman, Gray, Lindsay, McEnery, Morgan, Pettus—8.

The following Senators were named as a committee to participate in the Grant ceremonies, Platt, of New York; Murphy, Foraker, Cullom, Cockrell, Proctor, Walthall, Shoup, Sewell, Gray, Butler, Warren Faulkner and Burrows.

On the announcement of the death of Representative Holman, the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect, the adjournment being until next Monday.

TEXT OF THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

It is Simple Compared to the Torry Measure—The Provision for Involuntary Bankruptcy—Fees and Appeals.

Washington, April 22.—The bankruptcy bill passed by the Senate to-day was framed by Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, and is comparatively brief and simple, compared with the bill reported from the judiciary committee, and known as the Torry bill. The Nelson bill provides that any debtor owing more than a corporation owing two hundred dollars or more, who is unable to pay his debts, may file his petition in the District Court of the United States for the district or division thereof in which he resides, asking for a discharge from his debts, offering to surrender all his property for the payment of his debts, except such as is exempt by the laws of his domicile from execution and liability for his debts. The petitioner shall attach to his petition a schedule and list of all his creditors and the amount and nature of her debts due each, and shall offer to surrender all his unexempt property for the payment of his debts, and shall conclude with a prayer for full discharge from his debts and liabilities. The petition shall be heard by the court not less than 30 nor more than 90 days from the time it is filed. If the court upholds the petition, the estate of the bankrupt shall be vested to an "assignee" for settlement. Creditors can resist the proceedings before the court on certain enumerated grounds of fraud, preference to creditors, etc. Preferences four months prior to the filing bankruptcy petition are null and void and transfers of property within six months are void. Provision is made for distributing the estate among creditors. After the settlement the court gives a final hearing, and when all proceedings have been regular, a final decree is given "discharging and acquiting the bankrupt from all his debts and liabilities due any of his creditors in the schedule acknowledged to his petition or to any of the creditors, who may at any time subsequently thereto become a party to the proceedings. But such discharges shall not include any debts or obligations which shall have been created in consequence of his defalcation as a public officer, or as an executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity.

The provision as to involuntary bankruptcy is as follows: "That if any debtor being a banker, broker, merchant, trader or manufacturer, who owes five hundred dollars or over, and who is unable to pay his debts, shall at any time within four months of the time of the filing of the petition hereinafter mentioned, assign, transfer, convey, or in any way voluntarily encumber any of his property with the actual intent and purpose on his part to delay or defraud any of his creditors, he shall be deemed a bankrupt and may be proceeded against in a court of bankruptcy as hereinafter provided. A creditor, or creditors, having a debt against such a bankrupt to the amount of five hundred dollars or more may, within four months, after the act of bankruptcy has been committed, file in the court of bankruptcy in the district in which the bankrupt resides, petition, under oath, setting forth, among other things, the acts of bankruptcy aforesaid and praying for an adjudication of bankruptcy against the bankrupt, and the distribution of his estate among his creditors." The court then proceeds within 30 days to hear the cause. The accused may demand a jury. On the hearing the court or jury holds whether the accused is, or is not, a bankrupt. The other proceedings are as in the case of voluntary bankruptcy. Fees in both classes of bankruptcy are provided, viz: attorney's fees not above $100; assignee not above $3 per day. Appeals are allowed except when the entire bankrupt estate is under $5,000.

SPECIAL ORDER ADOPTED.

Democratic Dissensions in the House—Bland Made a Protest. But Had a Small Following.

Washington, April 22.—The House to-day adopted a special order for the consideration of the Senate amendments of the Indian appropriation bill. Democratic dissensions again came to the surface. Mr. Bailey and his followers joined with the Republicans on this proposition, after the special order had been modified so as not to cover the appropriation bills.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, protested vigorously against the course, but only had a following of 24, not enough to get a second vote. Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, is out of the city and, therefore, was not in evidence. The Senate amendments of minor importance were concurred in except the removing of the Indian supply depot from Chicago to Omaha. The amendment relative to the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation was not acted upon to-day. While it was being debated, the death of Judge Holman was announced. The usual resolutions were adopted and a committee of ten appointed to accompany the remains to their final resting place. As a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

A Message from the President.

Washington, April 22.—The President to-day sent to the Senate a message in reference to a Senate resolution giving information concerning the reciprocity treaties made under the McKinley law. It contains only the reports of the Harrison administration in 1892.

Three Steamers With Troops for Crete.

Naples, April 21.—The steamers Indipendenza and Arno and the cruiser Liguria, have started with troops for Crete.

EX-MINISTER SNOWDEN TALKS.

LIGHT ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

An Address Before the Pennsylvania Legislature by One Who is Familiar With His Subject—A Record of Massacre and Pillage Almost Beyond Belief—The Character and History of the Grecian People.

Harrisburg Dispatch, 26th, to Philadelphia Times.

The hall and galleries of the House were crowded to the utmost to-night when Mr. Loudon Snowden, ex-minister to Greece, delivered an address on the topic of the hour, by special invitation of the Legislature. The audience was composed of members and citizens of Harrisburg, and there was a large number of ladies present. Mr. Snowden was listened to with evident interest and was frequently applauded.

After the opening which revealed the appearance of Colonel Snowden had ceased, he briefly expressed his acknowledgment of the honor done him in asking him to address the Legislature, and continued:

The eastern question is not a new one; it dates long anterior to the Christian era. The invasion of Greece by the Persians, and the subsequent invasion and conquest of Persia and Asia by Alexander the Great, and the invading Turk, who overthrew the Byzantium Empire in 1453, were all the logical outcome of the never-ending contest between the two civilizations and religions of the East and West. Since the failure of the Turk to plant his victorious banners on the battlements at Vienna, where he confronted the assembled armies of Europe, the tide of Moslemism has gradually ebbed and which each province and country after another being released from its yoke, until to-day European Turkey embraces but a small portion of valuable territory in southeastern Europe, and from this she could be expelled into Asia by a concerted movement of the powers, without, perhaps, the firing of a single gun. Thus we see the tide of conquest from Asia to Europe and from Europe to Asia, and its return to Europe, culminating in the fall of Constantinople by the influx of the hordes from the East, will be settled shortly by the triumph of Western civilization and Western ideas. It is in these last throes of the Ottoman Empire in Europe that he interest of the world centres. Each government seeks in its prospective overthrow an opportunity, if not for advantage to itself, an opportunity to prevent advantage being derived by any of the other powers, of which each and all are jealous.

ALL EYES ON THE ORIENT.

All eyes are now especially turned toward the East, and honest humanity everywhere manifests sympathy with the down-trodden Christians of Armenia and Crete and approval of the heroic stand taken by Greece in behalf of their brethren in blood and religion. When we consider the accumulated wrongs that have been inflicted for centuries on the Christian population within her jurisdiction, we are lost in amazement that they could have been so long tolerated by the great civilized governments of Europe. Our wonder increases in these latter times when we contemplate the fact that within recent years the united action of these nations could have suppressed Armenian persecution and liberated Crete from the Turkish dominion and permitted her people to unite themselves to their Hellenic brethren.

This has not been done long ago is due to the utter selfishness that has controlled Europe for years and dictated its policy on the Eastern question. It is not the influence of Christian civilization that moulds this policy, but jealousy, fear and the greed of power. When the chronicler of the future comes to write this dark chapter in the political history, if he hesitates to tell the whole truth, his ingenuity will be severely taxed to find an excuse for the rulers of the six great powers, who have not only failed to give support to the suffering Christian population of Turkey, but, in this century, have practically, by their timorous and time-serving policy, encouraged the Sultan to persist in his policy of massacre and to permit wholesale murders that have appalled humanity, and that darken the pages of history.

NERO'S EXCESSES RECALLED.

When as a lad I read the story of Nero's cruelties and persecution of the helpless Christians—of the bloody conflicts in the Coliseum, where gladiators continued to death, where noble Christian men, including apostles, fought with, and Christian women and children were slaughtered by, wild beasts, to grace a Roman holy day, and to gratify a lust for blood of men more debased than the beasts in the arena—when I read of the Emperor illuminating a single Saturnalia by torches made of one thousand Christian men and women, bound to stakes, covered with oil and set on fire at his word—as I read the pages of Gibbon and other historians recounting the atrocious crimes against unoffending humanity, I marveled that there was not a single man in the camp or among that vast throng of suffering human beings with courage enough to avenge earth and heaven in the death of the monster whose lust for blood spared neither age nor sex, nor mother, wife, nor brother.

The horror of that reign of brutality and blood has come with a shudder down the ages, even to our time. In our enlightened civilization, we were foolish enough to believe that the age for the persecution of men and women and children for Christ's sake had passed forever. But, for our time and our boasted civilization, this is not the case! For, while the crimes committed by Nero may exceed in barbaric atrocity, they do not exceed in the aggregate the number of those who have suffered torture and death in European Turkey within a single year in this enlightened nineteenth century.

SOME APPALLING FIGURES.

The evidence of this fact is clear and undeniable. Among those of high authority I may quote Dr. Lipseus, of the University of Berlin, who began a careful personal examination, with a prejudice in favor of Turkey, and concluded by stating the following startling facts:

Armenian Christians massacred.	85,000
Towns and villages laid waste.	2,500
Churches and convents destroyed	568
Villages forced to adopt Mohammedism	589
Christian churches turned into mosques	282
Christians without shelter or food	500,000
Number murdered, or who perished in unregistered villages, or in trying to escape	15,000
Total massacred	100,000

And yet, oh, my countrymen, what permanent impression has been made by these atrocities upon the enlightened judgment of our time? Of all the men of our own and other enlightened lands, who except Gladstone, the Great Commoner of England, has had courage enough to summon this cowardly, besotted despot of the Orient before the bar of enlightened Christianity and history him there, while holding up to shame and confusion the rulers of the nations whose selfishness makes them condone if not approve the crimes that appeal from man to God for redress.

My official residence for three years in Greece, Roumania and Servia gave me exceptionable advantages in studying the character and history of this people, and their environment. Frequent visits to Constantinople, while journeying between Greece and Roumania, enabled me to learn not only of the condition of the people within Turkey, but of the government under which they live. For generations the Western powers have taken more or less interest in Turkey, and the principalities, provinces and States connected with or adjacent thereto. The almost constant wars between the invading Turk and the inhabitants of Moldavia, Wallachia and other Balkan states, with their oscillating results, have especially engaged the attention of Austria and Russia, on account of their territorial proximity and the importance of all changes in the government of these countries would have on their interests.

SELFISH AIMS OF THE NATIONS.

It is clear that the chief end of these nations has not been to terminate the rule of the Sultan in these non-Mohammedan countries, nor to give the people freedom from the deadening and destroying influence of the Turkish domination, but to promote their own selfish ends. The aggressive tendency of Russia aroused, long since, the jealousy of the other powers, and, about half a century ago they began an active, diplomatic campaign to prevent the Czar from enriching himself on the spoils of the Turkish Empire, and especially to prevent his possession of Constanople or the free navigation of the Dardanelles.

The proprieties of this occasion prevent even a brief presentation of their purpose, all having one double purpose. Sufficient to say that from 1833 all the great powers have concentrated their diplomatic genius in endeavors to postponed or cause the day for partition against the time when the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire occurs. The war of 1877, inaugurated by Russia, for the avowed purpose of affording protection to the Christian subjects of Turkey who were suffering from the cruelties inflicted upon them by the Turk, alarmed all the powers, and, although Constantinople lay prostrate at the feet of the conquering Czar, the combined ability summoned at Berlin was able to nullify the fruits of victory from the loss of blood and treasure expended in the war, except the liberation of Bulgaria, the gallant Roumania, which had saved the Russian army at Plevna, had her territory decreased, rather than increased, and Austria, which did not spend a dollar nor lose a soldier, had added valuable provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. England's share was the island of Cyprus, a rather costly appendage to the crown. Its annexation flattered the vanity of the nation at the time, and that is all the advantage derived from it.

THE TURKISH STATUS QUO.

Since 1877, the efforts of all the great powers have been to preserve the Turkish status quo, each power hoping that some event may give it some special advantage, and all the other powers laboring to prevent Russia from reaping advantages which, from her proximity to Turkey and her control of the Black Sea, she is likely to obtain in the banishment of the Turk to Asia. The powers are in constant dread of an upheaval in Turkey, or that the recently emancipated peoples of Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria, and the downtrodden Christians of Macedonia may coalesce in an onslaught upon Turkey, that night, and doubtless would, involve all Europe in a great war with consequences so far-reaching that no one can fairly estimate them.

It is difficult to clearly define what each of the great powers hopes to gain, or to prevent others from gaining in the ultimate overthrow of the Turkish Empire. Russia desires first the freedom of the Mediterranean, and, second, Asiatic territory in Asia, and, if possible, the possession of Constantinople and approximate territory. The great dream of the Muscovite is the occupation of both sides of the Danube and all the territory now embraced in Europe and Turkey, and the Kingdoms of Roumania, Servia and the principality of Bulgaria. This would cover a vast extent of fertile country from the Carpathian mountains, adjoining Transylvania, along the Danube and Black Sea to the Sea of Marmosa. Austria hopes to secure the port of Salonica and its northern connection with the empire, so as to meet any contingency that might arise in case she should lose Trieste, which naturally belongs to Italy.

England's only possible interest in the Eastern question is in maintaining her hold on Egypt and in keeping her highway, the Suez Canal, open to India.

France, Germany and Italy have no immediate interests at stake, and can, therefore, only be interested in preventing the other great powers from obtaining advantages they are prevented from sharing.

ESSENCE OF THE TURKISH QUESTION.

The representatives of all the powers speak of the Turkish problem, as they term it, as one of great, if not insurmountable, difficulty. To me it would not seem to be so if approached in a candid and honorable spirit. The first and essential thing is the banishment of the Turk to Asia, and following this is the establishment of an independent Christian government in European Turkey, supported by the six great powers. This, with the freedom of the Dardanelles, would end all complications, and relieve a large Christian population from cruel bondage, and restore prosperity to one of the fairest of lands, now languishing unto death under an indolent and ignorant despotism.

Oppression has been the inheritance of the Cretans for centuries. It has not been done long ago is due to the utter selfishness that has controlled Europe for years and dictated its policy on the Eastern question. It is not the influence of Christian civilization that moulds this policy, but jealousy, fear and the greed of power. When the chronicler of the future comes to write this dark chapter in the political history, if he hesitates to tell the whole truth, his ingenuity will be severely taxed to find an excuse for the rulers of the six great powers, who have not only failed to give support to the suffering Christian population of Turkey, but, in this century, have practically, by their timorous and time-serving policy, encouraged the Sultan to persist in his policy of massacre and to permit wholesale murders that have appalled humanity, and that darken the pages of history.

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Watch out for people who only excel in abuse and boasting. Brass instead of brains is what is the matter with 'em. Round all imitators and steer straight for the

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Mammoth : Wholesale : Department

Enables us to buy in enormous quantities and to dispose of goods so quickly; stock always fresh and new.

Rich merchants who wish to sell out old stocks at full value in order to commence business again with new goods need not apply to us. THE BEE HIVE only pays for old stocks one-fourth to one-half cost, which enables us to cut prices way past the middle, and despite all the rant-cant, sham and chaff, you always find the majority making for CORNER TRADE and COLLEGE streets.

Every article in our mammoth Retail Department marked in plain prices at figures without a parallel. Matchless prices, below the whisper of competition, comparison or monopoly. Direct opposition to combinations, trusts and monopolies.

Shoes! Shoes!!

Ladies' Shoes TO-DAY in small sizes less than one-half wholesale cost.

Clemant and Bals handmade Shoes, cost a bankrupt merchant $3; $2.25 and $2. Your choice for ONE DOLLAR.

Zeigler's, Bolton's, Cousin's and Faust's fine shoes, we offer retail at less than one-third original cost of bankrupt merchants.

Shoes, former price $2, any pair you want for 75c.

Suspenders—Imitation Harris wire buckle, grip back, all rubber, 5c. and up. men's overshirts and undershirts from 10c. up.

Umbrellas, parasols, trunks, valises. Anything you want at a saving of 25 per cent.

J. D. COLLINS

TEXTILE MACHINERY

THE D. A. TOMPKINS COMPANY.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers, Engineers and Contractors.

Cotton Mill Machinery.

Cotton Mill Repairs, Gear Cutting, Roller Covering, etc.

DEAD SEA.

The name itself is sugestive of something that is beyond redemption. History tells us that this body of water is fed by the Jordan on the north, and other streams flow into it; has no apparent outlet—receiving but not giving out; to all appearances dead; no life there, not even a little sun perch is seen playing in its waters, nor shrubbery lining the banks thereof. Nothing grows there except the Asclepias Procero, which yields fruit called the Apples of Sodom, beautiful on the outside but bitter to the taste, filled with fibre and dust. Rather a gloomy picture, but it describes very forcibly pretended competition. The only vitality noticeable about them is a few fragments lying around the front door. No house in the country has as much get up and get as

BELK BROTHERS.

We go sweeping along like the mighty Mississippi did in her mad career recently, carrying everything before us. None need try to check the wave of public opinion, for they are impressed with the fact that ours is the only real, wide-awake and up-to-date house in this country; receiving and giving out all the time. No such thing as stand still. The stream leading to our store is filled with eager buyers. No wonder the throngs are constantly pouring in, for everything is fresh and lovely. New goods of the latest styles coming in on every train. Would make you real thirsty to witness the clerks opening up shoes, clothing, dress goods, hats, gents' furnishings, etc. all the time. Why the prices we are making on this cargo of stuff will astonish the natives. Talk about any house in the country keeping in sight of us. We know when to strike, how to strike and where to strike to knock down valuable stuff at frequently less than 50c. on the dollar.

Our three stores are now filled up with goods bought from first class houses at a big sacrifice. We don't handle any old shop-worn goods at any price, but pick them up from railroad wrecks, panic manufacturers, auction sales, etc. Think of $3. suit of clothes for $1.48; boy's suit 25c.; pants, 5c.; socks 2c.; laundered shirt 25c.; caps 5c.; hats—more than any two houses in Charlotte. $2.50 and $3 ladies' shoes sold for 98c., and as low as 48c. per pair. Men's gaiters worth $1.25 going for 75c., and for one "brownie": 2 balls thread, 6 lead pencils, cake toilet soap, handkerchief, 24 sheets paper, tin cup, stove polish, 38 slate pencils, blacking, 3 blank books, 32 envelopes, 4 boxes matches—thousands of other useful articles at same price. Come to the living fountain and inhale the sweet odor escaping from our choice selections.

BELK BROTHERS.
Cheapest Store on Earth.
15, 19, 21 E. Trade Street. Charlotte, N. C

LIST OF PRESSES WE BUILD.

Boss Press.
Boss Press with steam tramper.
Boss No. 2 Press.
Boss No. 2 Press with steam tramper.
Boss No. 3 Press.
Boss No. 3 Press with steam tramper.
Steam Tramper for attaching to Boss Presses.
Boss Press with No. 3 press gearing.
Boss Single Screw Press.
Graveley Press.
Double Screw Hand Press.
Double Screw Hand Press mounned on wheels.
Direct Acting down-packing steam. Press—30-inch cylinder.
Direct Acting up-packing steam. Press—30-inch cylinder.
Revolving Box Press with steam. Tramper and Screw Power.
Revolving Box Press with steam. Tramper and 30-inch Steam Cylindar.
Presses for Cotton Waste.
Warp and Yard Presses.
Cloth Presses.

Presses for Hay, Excelsior, Tobacco Stems, Hides and other materials built to order.

LIDDELL COMPANY.
Charlotte, N. C

THE CHARLOTTE SUPPLY CO.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Dealers in Cotton Mill and Machine Shop Supplies.

THE GEO. B. HISS OIL CO.,
PRODUCERS OF SPECIAL PETROLEUM LUBRICANTS.
Valve, Engine, Machine, Shafting, Crank Case, Loom, Spindle, Sperm, Lard, Neatsfoot, Castor, Harness, Brick, Tallow Oils, etc., etc. Wrist Pin, Crank Pin, Journal, Shafting, Axle and Belt Greases, etc., etc. Roller Compound, Rubber Belting, Roofing Paint, Grady's Scours, Cotton Slaine.
Offices and Warehouses: Nos. 17 and 19 South College St., CHARLOTTE, N. C. Phone 150.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice to all whom it may concern that the Charlotte Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturing Company has leased its property on the corner of Ninth and Alexander streets to Messrs. R. W. Scoville and William Tiddy, who will continue the business under the name of Smith & Tiddy. Mr. William Tiddy is authorized to collect all indebtedness due the Charlotte Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturing Company.

We thank the public for the liberal patronage given the company, and hope the same will continue to Messrs. Smith & Tiddy.

CHARLOTTE SASH, DOOR AND BLIND MANUFACTURING CO.
By R. E. Cochrane, March 1, 1897.

Referring to the above notice, we desire to say to the former patrons of the factory that we hope by strict attention to business, filling orders promptly, and as low prices as consistent with good work, to merit a continuation of your business.
SMITH & TIDDY.

FOR RENT.

5-room house on Liddell street, right new, mighty nice place; $10.
6-room house on North Pine street between Eighth and Ninth, $6.
4-room house, No. 1015 E. Trade street, $5.
5-room house with 2-room basement, corner Eighth and Railroad, $10.
Owners of property may feel perfectly assured that property left in my care will receive constant and careful attention.

R. E. COCHRANE,
303 North Tryon street, Charlotte, N. C.

Stearns Wheels at $60.

We are not surprised that mail orders are coming in from so many of our best towns daily. Who ever had this chance at strictly HIGH GRADE $100 and $125 Stearns wheels before? Send in your specifications or be disappointed.

W. F. DOWD.

Searchlight Lamps. Morgan & Wright Tires.

A QUARTER....

Will buy one of those beautiful Chain Medalions which we had such a run on a few weeks ago. Another large lot just received—24 subjects. Remember, only 25c.—singly or by the dozen.

STONE & BARRINGER.
Book, Stationery and Art Store, South Tryon Street.

E. M. Estey, the well known Canadian drummer, writes of

—MRS. GRIER'S—

Real Hair Restorer.

"I have had 21 years of experience in the drug business and have sold dozens of so-called hair restorers, but until Mrs. Grier's Real Hair Restorer, have I found a reliable, perfect remedy for dandruff and falling hair."

It is not a patent medicine, but a medicine for the scalp. Recommended by Dr. Paul Barringer, of the University of Virginia; Dr. J. R. Campbell, of Newton, N. C., and Dr. Killian, of Taylorsville, N. C., and Dr. have testified to its harmlessness and power in aggravated cases of falling hair, dandruff, and itching of scalp. Send for interesting history of R. H. R., to

MRS. MARY GILMER GRIER,
Harrisburg, N. C.

Augusta Brewing Co.

ON TAP IN ALL SALOONS.
CHARLOTTE BRANCH.

Arlington Hotel.

CENTRALLY LOCATED
NEAR POSTOFFICE
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Under new and permanent management. Sixty elegantly furnished rooms. All modern improvements. Table equal to any in the city. Rates: $1.50, $2.00