



Friday, November 2, 1877.

CHAS. R. JONES, Editor & Proprietor.

"Free from the dotting scripples that fetter our free-born reason."

INFLEXIBLE RULES. We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

NOTES AND NEWS.

In 1871 the late G. L. Fox, the clown, was receiving a salary of \$30,000 a year.

"No, ma'am," said a grocer to an applicant for credit, "I wouldn't even trust my own feelings."

The white whale at London ate a lot of eels, and after his death they were found eating him.

The newspapers of the country are substantially a unit in asking the repeal of the bankrupt law.—Chicago Times, Ind.

Tweed never used tobacco. The anti-nicotine people say this abominousness is all that kept him from stealing the entire United States.

The man who wraps himself around the cotton gin and expects to get the best of the embrace, ain't the reformer that the age demands.

It begins to be noticed that the opposition to the President more and more openly speak of General Grant as their ideal of a President and as their nominee for 1880.

One of the Paragraphers Association observes that if you are anxious to do some hard missionary work leave your club and spend your evenings with your family.

Mr. Tilden says that the French Republicans are so far from being "Radicals" that they would be regarded in this country as conservative as to risk being called "old fogies."

There is one Russian general in pursuit of the Turks with only fifteen of the twenty-six letters of the alphabet in his name. He can't amount to much.

"He was pretty good at the play business," said Mr. Grant, contemptuously regarding the tomb of Shakespeare, "but I should like to have seen him fighting Bob Lee or trying to be a good President with Charles Sumner chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations."—Rochester Democrat.

The Democratic rooster is in his element just now; never was he in finer feather, and never gave forth clearer or more joyous notes. After so many years of rest, the gallant bird mounts his perch, and in no uncertain manner announces to the world that he is there to stay.—Philadelphia Chronicle, Dem.

Audiences, as a general thing, are predisposed to think well of a speaker. But when a man with a meerschaum nose and a botanical garden in full bloom all over his face gets up to address a temperance meeting, it must be admitted that the cry of "Take in your sign!" is not without extenuating circumstances.

THE LATE NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST.

From various published sketches of the life and public services of the late Gen. Forrest, we compile the facts which follow. He was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, July 12, 1821. In 1834 his father removed to Mississippi and died in 1837, leaving a large family dependent upon the subject of this sketch. With this responsibility he devoted himself to farming, and by good management he had by 1840 secured comparative prosperity for the family, now reduced by death. In 1842 he entered business at Hernando, Miss., where he remained till 1851 when he removed to Memphis, Tenn., and became a real estate broker and dealer in slaves. Having amassed a fortune, in 1859 he purchased a valuable estate in Coahoma county, Miss., and engaged extensively in cotton planting. Though opposed to secession, when war became inevitable he espoused the Southern cause with his usual energy. In June, 1861, he joined the Tennessee Mounted Rifles as a private, but in July at the request of Governor Harris raised a regiment of cavalry, equipping them largely from his own private means. On the organization of the regiment in October he was chosen lieutenant-colonel, and the day following moved his men to Fort Donaldson, their first engagement being with a federal gunboat at Canton Landing. At Fort Donaldson Forrest bore a conspicuous part, and on the final determination of the commander to surrender he remonstrated and succeeded in escaping with his regiment. On March 10, 1862, his regiment reached Huntsville, Alabama, and he was chosen colonel. He fought at Shiloh and Murfreesboro', greatly distinguishing himself, and was appointed brigadier general July, 1862. He was transferred to North Mississippi November, 1862, and assigned to the command of cavalry, where he developed the elements of a bold, skillful and energetic cavalry commander. In April, 1864, he was in command of the forces at the capture of Fort Pillow, and was promoted to be lieutenant general February, 1865. After the surrender General Forrest again took up his residence in Memphis, where he became a leader in building up the waning fortunes of that section. He was also conspicuous in cultivating a spirit of fraternity between the people of the lately estranged sections. He was a warm friend of the colored race, over whom he exercised remarkable influence. Gen. Forrest has been for years a victim of chronic diarrhoea, from which he was at times a great sufferer, and which was the prime cause of his death.

LOUISIANA AND THE SENATE.

It is hard to read without sensations of intolerable disgust the proceedings of the United States Senate over the question of admitting claimants to seats from Louisiana. Under ordinary circumstances the reference of the credentials of Eustis and Spofford to the committee on Privileges and Elections might be fair and proper, with a view to an investigation of their claims in comparison with the claims of Kellogg and Pinchback. But the evident purpose of Edmunds and Conkling, in obtaining the reference, was not to have the matter acted on with reasonable dispatch, but to keep it open for the advantage of a senatorial faction. If there had been any doubt of this fact at the time the reference was made, and we suppose there was not, all this would long since have been dispelled, for though the case has been for two weeks in the hands of the committee, it has as yet taken no definite action on it, nor is there any seeming probability that it will do so. From day to day the committee meets, hears arguments or testimony, and adjourns, and the matter is no nearer an end than it was at the beginning. There is really nothing to be investigated in the Louisiana senatorial question. Senators know now, and they knew last winter, all the circumstances bearing on the question, and the precise grounds on which seats are claimed. The remission of the question to the coming session of the Louisiana Legislature could have no other motive than indefinitely delaying to give veritable representation in the Senate to a State which has not been represented in that body for the past five years. Louisiana is as much entitled to a place and a voice in the Senate as the State of Conkling or Edmunds, and every moment of prolonged exclusion is a cumulation of outrage.

SOUTHERN IMMIGRATION.

The New York Tribune gives some very good advice to people who propose to settle in the Southern States as "Northern colonies," forming distinct communities with the avowed intention of "disintegrating the solid South" by their votes and northernizing the Southern States. The Tribune thinks that such a programme embodies "the very motives and purpose which are sure to make a colony of Northerners a failure in any part of the South. Success to a colony, or an individual, in any kind of business, requires, first of all, the good will of their public; and what kind of welcome can the South be expected to accord to masses of emigrants who come for an avowed hostile political purpose? There is an antipathy to carpet-baggers, who fastened on the South as leeches do to a dying horse, and it ought to be shown in such fashion as to rid the country of these blood-suckers; but to the best of our knowledge no Northerner, or body of Northerners, have gone into that section with the hearty, friendly purpose of building up its fortunes with their own, who have not received a hearty and friendly welcome."

These are as truthful words as if a Democratic paper had uttered them, and we reiterate the gratification which we have hitherto expressed, that the Tribune and other Northern papers of its class have finally veered around and have begun to tell the truth about this carpet-bagger business. The South is exceedingly desirous of having immigrants possessed of capital, brain and muscle come among us and turn them to account, but of course we do not want to be invaded by an army of politicians, even though they be Democratic politicians.

The arrival of President Hayes and his party in Richmond last Tuesday was the occasion, as we learn from the papers of that city, of a grand ovation. He was met at Quantico by an escort from Richmond, and was welcomed to Virginia in a speech by Gen. J. R. Anderson, which was pleasantly responded to. Arrived at Richmond, after welcomes all along the line, the President received in an address by Judge Meredith, and responses were made by the President, Mr. Everts, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Devens, Gen. Morgan and others. Mr. Hayes became the guest of Rev. Dr. Curry.

The report of the Congressional Monetary Commission was presented in the Senate last week. The aggregate of our indebtedness, public and corporate, held in Europe, is estimated to exceed \$2,000,000,000, and the annual interest must be fully \$100,000,000. The investigation by the commission shows that the product of the mines has not exceeded \$250,000,000 during four years, of which 44 per cent was gold, leaving for the average annual product of silver from this ore bed a fraction over \$7,000,000.

Mr. Blaine has fixed his gaze on 1884. He explains that he believes the Democrats will sweep the country at the next Presidential election, and he does not propose to be a candidate then for the sake of being beaten. After 1880 the excesses of the Southernists will cause a reaction; the Republicans will once more come into favor, and in 1884 Mr. Blaine, barring sunstrokes and other accidents in the meantime, will lead the party to victory.

Managing Republican politicians are quietly working on the wires, in hopes of being able to solve the Louisiana Senatorial problem by seating Kellogg and Eustis.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Committees Appointed—Disaffection Expressed—North Carolina Furies Well—Three Chairmanships

[Special Correspondence of the Observer]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30th 77. It was generally understood that Speaker Randall would announce his committees yesterday. So, long before the hour for assembling, the floor of the House was more than usually animated, while the galleries and lobbies were so crowded as to make it uncomfortable, all betokening the great interest felt in the announcements to be made. The first thing in order, however, was a call of States for bills and resolutions for reference, and as this was the first time this session for such bills, there was a perfect flood of them. No less than eight hundred and forty-five bills and resolutions were introduced. A large number of these are old bills that were before the last House, and are now re-introduced. Among the number affecting North Carolina, are the following:

By Mr. Scalles: To repeal the act imposing a tax on distillers of spirits, and to refund to distillers of spirits from fruit, all internal revenue tax paid in excess of fifty dollars; granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.

By Mr. Vance: To enable the eastern band of Cherokees of North Carolina to institute proceedings against said nation.

By Mr. Brogden: To modify and amend the internal revenue laws.

By Mr. Cox: To amend the laws relating to involuntary bankruptcy; to reduce the tax on distilled spirits and tobacco after July 1st, 1878; to prevent interference with the administration of justice in the courts of the several States. (It repeats all acts authorizing the transfer of cases from State to the United States courts.)

Among others of importance, are the following:

By Mr. Cox of New York: To remove all disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. By Mr. Knott, of Kentucky: To repeal so much of section 3,244 as prohibits farmers from selling leaf tobacco to others than dealers without the payment of tax.

After the call had been completed, Speaker Randall announced his committees. During the reading the strictest attention was paid. A view from the reporter's gallery disclosed many disappointed faces, while on the contrary there were many that were made glad. The talk of the hopes of the last night was the formation of the committees. As is usual, there was a great deal of grumbling among the unfortunate members and their friends, while the lucky ones are chucking at their discomfort. The general tone, however, indicates that there is a widespread dissatisfaction. Those who are left off the committees, or who they thought they were entitled, are loud in their complaints. It would seem that Speaker Randall had allowed too much prejudice to enter into the formation of the committees. It is a noticeable fact that not a single man who opposed his nomination for Speaker is on any prominent committee. Cox, of New York, after the House adjourned, gave vent to his disappointment openly. He is relieved of the chairmanship of the Banking and Currency committee, and made chairman of the inferior one on the Library. He is also deposed from the committee on Rules to make place for Stephens, of Georgia, who nominated Randall in caucus. Goode, of Virginia, who next to Randall received the highest vote in caucus, and who one would think should have one of the important committees, will have to content himself with Education and Labor. (Huntton, of Virginia, is left off the Judiciary and Harris, of Virginia, put on. It is reported that Harris is the only member of the Virginia delegation who supported Randall in caucus, the others voting for Goode; hence is attributed the charge. Mills, of Texas, was so disgusted with the committees to which he was assigned, that he arose in his place in the House and declined to serve. Whatever real or imaginary grievance some may have, it would appear that the members from North Carolina were peculiarly fortunate. Besides the chairmanship of three committees, North Carolina is represented on several important ones which is a recognition of the esteem her representatives command. Maj. Robbins is placed fourth on the Ways and Means committee, the most important one in the House. A place on this committee is of far more importance than to be chairman of most of the others. If any of the North Carolina delegation have been disappointed it would seem that it was Col. Waddell, who had a right to expect the chairmanship of the inferior committee for which his talents and extensive literary acquirement so eminently fit him. He has been assigned as chairman of the Post Offices and Post Roads committee. The chairmanships, geographically considered, are as follows: New England, none; Middle States, nine; Western States, twelve; Southern States, twenty-six. By this it will be seen that the South gets five more chairmanships than all the rest of the country. The committees on which are placed members from North Carolina are the following:

Mr. Waddell—Chairman of Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Robbins—On Ways and Means; Expenditures in the Interior Department.

Mr. Yeates—On Banking and Currency; Expenditures on Public Buildings.

Mr. Davis—Claims; Mines and Mining.

Mr. Steele—Agriculture; Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Scalles—Chairman Indian Affairs; Militia.

Mr. Vance—Chairman Patents; Coinage, Weights and Measures.

Mr. Brogden—Expenditures in Post Office Department; Revision of Laws relating to the election of President and Vice-President.

President Hayes doesn't find Washington life so expensive as some of his predecessors have. He is reported as saying that during the first six months of his term he has spent only \$4,000 of the \$25,000 which he has drawn, and that he thinks of recommending Congress to reduce the executive's yearly salary from \$50,000 to the old figure of \$25,000.

Frederick Harden, of Robeson county, was born July 17th, 1846, of a private soldier in Capt. McWhorter's company North Carolina volunteers, at Fort Johnson, 1812 and 1814, is in good health and performs well on the violin yet. He gets his pension of eight dollars per month from the Pension Office of the United States.—Raleigh News.

Illicit Still.

Result of a Raid in Wilkes—Exposure of B. F. Jones.

[Special dispatch to the New York Times.]

RALEIGH, N. C., October 26.—Blockading in tobacco and whiskey, and also the distillation of grain and fruit in western North Carolina, has been heavily engaged for several years in the illicit distillation of whiskey. He has not distilled direct himself, but has had as many as 14 distilleries running at one time by parties employed by him for this purpose. Six months ago Jones fell out with some of his distillers, and gave information which caused these men to be arrested and punished. Inasmuch as distilleries on the same branch in the mountains, are within a quarter of a mile of each other, and a number of these were for Jones and with whom Jones was on good terms were not disturbed, the suspicion of these men was excited. Finally, it leaked out that Jones was the informer, and now these men have informed on Jones, making 14 separate and distinct charges, on any one of which Jones may be sent to the penitentiary. The raid in Wilkes captured 53 barrels of whiskey and three stills. Fourteen men were seized; the rest was destroyed. It has been discovered that while Jones was a member of the convention and in this city, he sent home a number of barrels which had been used, but on which the stamps had not been destroyed. These barrels were put into barrels made for the purpose, and the whiskey was hauled off in wagons to the dominions of Wade Hampton. About 50 men are implicated with Jones. A number have told all they know. It has been discovered that a tobacco manufacturer in Salem, by the name of Fries, has been "swapping" Jones blockade tobacco for blockade whiskey. The factory of Fries will be seized this week.

The Dying Senator.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 30.—In regard to Senator Morton's condition to-night the truth is perhaps best told by the following which appears in the editorial columns of the Journal this morning: "Senator Morton is gradually sinking, and it now seem scarcely possible that he can last more than a day or two. Hope strengthens the hearts of his friends for an hour or two each day, but when on the return of night they compare his condition with that of the day before there is some new evidence of growing weakness and new complications in his disease, which leave all in despair. Nothing has been read to him or any communication of news for the past twenty-four hours. His stomach retained a small portion of nourishment in the forenoon, but ejected everything in the evening. He no longer takes an interest in what is going on around him, and only craves the presence of his own family. He asked Colonel Hollaway yesterday if the physicians had given him up. He may last several days, but the chances are against his surviving through Wednesday night. There were rumors of his death upon the streets all through the day, and a general feeling of gloom overshadowed the city as reports of his condition were made known. While there has been little from which to take hope for several days, yet people are reluctant to believe they are to lose Senator Morton. His physician, Dr. Thompson, says that he has not yet expressed hope that some change may take place that will enable the stomach of his patient to retain nourishment, and with such change he thinks he might yet survive. There is a bare possibility that such may be the result, but it is scarcely probable. The end of the great statesman, from all human appearances, is near at hand."

WM. LLOYD GARRISON STILL SHRIEKING FOR THE NEGRO.—Boston, October 28.—In a letter to Judge Pittman, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, Wm Lloyd Garrison, referring to President Hayes' policy, says: "Without impugning the motives of the President, nay, according to him the best intentions, I regard his policy as a flagrant betrayal of the trust so confidently committed to his hands, as in violation of his pledges to see full protection secured to all classes at the South, without regard to complexion or distinctions, and as fraught with incalculable mischief, rejoicing as it does the hearts, strengthening the hands and facilitating the plans of the Southern conspirators against law and order, liberty and equal rights. It indicates a childish credulity, a blindness of vision, an imbecility of judgment, equally surprising and deplorable, and the Republican party committed to it with-impugning its entire course from the opening of the rebellion to the close of President Grant's administration. The Democratic party justly claims it as its own, and is jubilant accordingly. It is cause for the deepest humiliation that the Republican party in Massachusetts at its State Convention at Worcester went back upon its patriotic record, and gave its unqualified approval to this shameful surrender to the demands of those whose feet run to evil and who make haste to shed innocent blood."

SOMEbody to be CHALLENGED.—Tex. as Jack has not yet buried the hatchet. On the contrary, he vigorously disclaims any intention of doing so. He will not meet me, I will brand him before the world as cowardly. I will get to the bottom of this. I expect the fact is that some frontier cor poration and then told the story to a reporter."

HER USUAL LUCK.—Miss Kate Claxton arrived in Augusta Sunday morning and at three o'clock Monday morning one of the largest fires that has occurred in the city during the past year took place. The fire arms had been sounded before the 7th of August last. Miss Claxton witnessed the fire from a point near which the Georgia steamer was at work.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, 30th.

MR. MORTON AND THE PRESIDENT.—The inquiry made by the New York Evening Post whether the dissatisfied Republicans in Congress will hold a caucus to read Senator Morton out of the party, because from his sick bed he gives a hearty approval of President Hayes' efforts to restore order in the South and to improve the civil service. The Bullers and Fries could propose such a course very consistently. Col Ingersoll, if he were in Congress, might perhaps as elaborate an argument as he has produced in the case of Tom Payne to show that there has been no profane recontaction on Morton's part. It is very certain, however, that if denunciations of the President are well founded they apply equally to Senator Morton when he commends what the President has done. President Hayes has always said that if the results shall prove that he has erred he will change his course. By the results, however, he must mean something broader than the returns of a State election, the quality and law abiding aspect of the whole South since all force has been removed is a proof that the application of force is unnecessary.—Baltimore Sun.

There is Danger Ahead

When these usually active little organs, the kidneys, are neglected of their duties and grow sluggish. Fatty degeneration, Bright's disease, diabetes, and other dangerous malady, are the result of neglect to remedy this inactivity by medicinal means. When all the important functions of the kidneys are imperfectly discharged, those organs need stimulating, and the best possible agent for that purpose—since it performs its office without exciting them—is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, in combination with its tonic and cathartic properties, possesses valuable qualities as a diuretic. Both kidneys and bladder are strengthened by it, and the vigor which it imparts to them, and the gentle but effectual impulse which it gives to their operations, is the best possible guaranty against their becoming diseased. The Bitters are invaluable in other respects as well as the above, since they remedy general debility, chronic troubles, chills and fever, dyspepsia, constipation, gout, rheumatism, and other ailments.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

How it is Done.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to retain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second (good health) by using Green's August Flower. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of August Flower will relieve you at once. Sample bottles 10 cents. The Bitters are sold positively sold by all first-class druggists in the U. S.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1877. I have devoted twenty years of patient study to the Liver and its relations to the human body, in search of a remedy which would restore it, in all cases, to its normal condition. The result of that labor has been the production of TUTT'S LIVER PILLS. Their popularity has become so extended and the demand so great as to induce unscrupulous parties to counterfeit them, thereby robbing me of the reward, and the afflicted of their virtues. TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC, and protect them from vile imposition, I have adopted a new label which bears my trade-mark and notice of its entry in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, also my signature, thus:

Wm. H. Tuttle, M. D.

BEFORE PURCHASING THIS IS FORGOTTEN.

THE GENUINE TUTT'S PILLS exert a peculiar influence on the system. Their action is prompt, and their good effects are felt in a few hours. A quarter of a century of study of the Liver has demonstrated that it exerts a greater influence over the system than any other organ of the body, and when diseased the entire organism is deranged. It is especially for the healing of this vital organ that I have spent so many years of oil, and having found the remedy, which has proved the greatest boon ever furnished the afflicted, shall they be deprived of its benefits, and a vile imitation imposed upon them? Let THE GREAT PEOPLE OF AMERICA SEE TO IT THAT THEY ARE NOT DECEIVED. Scrutinize the label closely, see that it bears all the marks above mentioned, and buy the medicine only from respectable dealers. It can be found every where. Very respectfully, W. H. TUTT.

FERRIS MINE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. All parties who hold claims against the FERRIS MINE for supplies furnished or material, since July 21st, 1877, will please present the same for settlement to HENRY BODY, Supt. October 27th, 1877.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned, owners of the controlling interest in the FERRIS MINE, near Charlotte, N. C., who are not responsible for any debt contracted on account of said mine from and after this date, save through HENRY BODY, Superintendent. GEORGE BOND, D. EARL and THOS DUNLAP. October 27th, 1877. oct28 eod3c

JUST RECEIVED

AT D. M. RIGLER'S, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

French Candles

also we have a lot of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. Taffey, Cocomanut, Almond, and Peanut Candies and

Fruits.

Bananas, Oranges, Catawba and Malaga Grapes, California Pears, and Northern Apples.

Crackers.

Leaflet, Oswego, NicNac, Soda, Oyster, Butter and Cream. French, English and American Pickles, California Honey, Wilson's Pressed Corn Beef, Raisins, and a full assortment of Canned Goods. Give me a call. D. M. RIGLER. oct 27

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST. No. 1 Parks Building, East Tryon Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Now offers to the trade an unusually large and well selected Stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS AND WINDOW GLASS.

We have just received our Fall Stock, and with three stories well filled we are now prepared to fill all orders on short notice. All Goods are bought for cash, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES

SELECT ENGLISH SPICES, just received: Nutmegs, Mace, White Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Mustard, Pepper, &c., whole and ground. Nelson's and Cox's Gelettine, Italian Vermorelli and Macaroni, Tapioca, Sago, Bermuda Arrow Root, German Sweet Chocolate and Corn Starch.

Believing that the trade of this country will support the higher grades of Spices than have heretofore been found outside of European markets, we have perfected arrangements for giving such goods to the public. We shall endeavor to keep constantly in stock selections from the choicest goods to be found in any market. The above goods are bought in the original case, and will be sold at low prices. J. H. McADEN, sept 12 Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

PAINTS AND OILS. JUST RECEIVED— 2 Tons WHITE LEAD, 1 Ton Fire-Proof PAINT, 2 Tons Assorted Colors, 10 Barrels Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, 5 Barrels Spirits Turpentine, 8 Barrels Varnish, 10 Barrels Lubricating Oil. J. H. McADEN, Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

GO TO H. T. BUTLER For the Popular

ZEB VANCE STOVE.

MRS. P. QUERY

Has returned from New York, and is now ready to show the Largest and Handsomest Stock of Fine

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

EVER OFFERED IN CHARLOTTE. Ladies will find me at my New Store in the Central Hotel building, where they will find the cheapest stock of goods in the city. Fine Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Neck Wear, Corsets, Cloaks, Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, White Goods, and all the novelties of the season, bought in the last few days, from 15 to 25 per cent cheaper than goods bought 3 or 4 weeks ago and be will be sold cheaper for cash than any house in the city. MRS. P. QUERY.

THE SOUTHERN CIGAR MANUFACTORY,



CHARLOTTE, N. C. Is the place to buy good home manufactured Cigars for the least money. The following brands are specialties:

THE GOLDEN EAGLE—Warranted to be made of so good Tobacco as can be purchased anywhere, and equal to any 10 cent cigar South, for 5 cents cash. THE RIENA VICTORIA—Havana filled—seven for 25 cents. THE REFRESHER—Havana filled—eight for 25 cents. THE INDIAN PRINCESS—Large Cigar, Havana tipped, seven for 25 cents. I will sell twelve Cigars for 25 cents, as good as any 5 cent cigar. My motto is, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Cash for all Goods on delivery. Orders promptly filled. [sept 9] J. W. HUBBARD, Proprietor.

BOOTS and SHOES

AT BOYD & OVERMAN'S. IRON FRONT BUILDING, TRADE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE are receiving our FALL and WINTER Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, and are able to show not only the largest but the best and most complete assortment of all kinds of

BOOTS & SHOES

Ever before offered in this market. We have bought direct from large manufacturers, in large quantities, for CASH, at the very lowest prices. We solicit an examination of our BOOTS and SHOES, feeling confident that we can sell cheaper than any other house here or elsewhere. BOYD & OVERMAN, sept 23 Iron Front Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Fashionable Dressmaking Mr. R. P. Rutledge.

DURABILITY and Fit guaranteed, patterns cut to measure, and millinery orders executed with taste. The latest styles of dress and other patterns always on hand. MRS. E. S. SALLIAGUE, Room next to Van Ness' Gallery. sept 14

NEW MILLINERY For Rent.

TWO Large Rooms over the front of our Store. WILSON & BURWELL. may 15

MRS. R. McNEELIS has just received the very latest styles of Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Silks and Velvets in all the new shades. Call and see. Neat and stylish work a specialty. oct 2

Fine Imported

FRENCH BRANDY, Sherry, Port and Madeira Wine, and Robertson County Whiskey, the best in the world, sold strictly for medicinal purposes. BOYD & OVERMAN, sept 23 Iron Front Building, Charlotte, N. C.