



Tuesday, November 20, 1877.

CHAS. R. JONES, Editor & Proprietor.

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

INFLXIBLE RULES. We cannot notice anonymous communications...

NOTES AND NEWS. The President's message is in gestation.

There are twenty-four Democratic governors.

New York street cars carry 195,000,000 passengers a year.

Cardozo and Smalls would like to join in the Liberian emigration.

Wade Hampton can call over 8,000 citizens of South Carolina by name.

Senator Voorhes is tall and straight, has red hair, red-brown eyes, red freckles, and is nervous and handsome.

The Hon Geo S Bangs, the former able Superintendent of the Postal Railway Service of the United States, is in a dying condition.

Hawkeye: One day last week a pick-pocket stole Lydia Thompson's perimonia, containing her entire change of costumes for the season.

The Boston Post observes that "Jay Gould is in Washington looking for that \$75,000 that he spent to get Mr Hayes into the White House."

Congress was convened to consider the deficiency bills. It has not turned one of the three into law, but it has received 1,097 other bills.

Mr Sylvanus Atkins, aged 104, was taken to the polls on election day in Valatie, Columbia county, N. Y., and voted the Democratic ticket. He dies on his bed pool!

The barometer is rising rapidly, but it might just as well draw off the track. The gas bill has distanced it so far, since cold weather set in, that it never can get in—Hawkeye.

Postal cards to the number of 26,855,500 were sold last month. This is the heaviest consumption in any single month since the cards were introduced in 1873.

Mrs Morton's friends fear that she will not long survive her husband, she is prostrated by her long vigils during his illness. For eighty nights she has no sound, continuous sleep.

Denver has 25,000 inhabitants and only three policemen. And how three policemen can do the amount of sleeping that must be required for a town of that size without injuring themselves is a mystery.

JUDGE DICK AND THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

The whole dose is stronger than the public stomach should be required to bear at one time, and we therefore continue where we left off Sunday, in repeating the story which Mr H A Gudger tells as to the administration of justice by Judge Dick and his subordinates in Western North Carolina.

The story of the willfully wicked murder of Andrew Woody, as told in Sunday's OBSERVER, bad as it was, is now supplemented by one which is hardly less bad. It is true that in the case about to be recited, human life was not involved, but human liberty and the rights before the law, of a large number of people were, and the execution demanded by the first case is hardly less great than that which is demanded by this. We summarize Mr Gudger's letter in the main, but the following paragraph is in his own language:

I was present in court and heard James Justice, an attorney, swear that he and one Scoggins, a United States commissioner, entered into an agreement that Scoggins, as commissioner, was to clear Justice's clients, provided they paid a "good fee," said fee, by agreement, to be divided between the attorney and commissioner, that he did appear before the commissioner, received good fees, cleared his clients, and divided the fees with the commissioner. Justice was debarred from practice as an attorney, and the commission of Scoggins revoked.

Before that term of court closed, Justice was re-instated, and six months afterwards Judge Dick re-commissioned Scoggins as United States commissioner. What a disgraceful proceeding for this "upright" judge! These were practices the most infamous. They admit of no palliation whatever. Yet the only punishment which is visited upon these acknowledged jobbers is that the lawyer is unrooked for a period of less than two weeks, and the commissioner is suspended from the performance of his official duties for the space of six months! With our Raleigh namesake we enquire: "Can a judge appoint to responsible positions such known villains and himself be free from taint?"

But let us hear Mr Gudger further. When the case of State vs Ray and Rice, for the killing of one Jarvis, was tried by Judge Dick, he expressly held that he could not hear an affidavit in the cause made by the father of the deceased, unless the father would allow himself to be marked by private prosecutor, and thereby become responsible for the costs. The father refused to do this, and counsel for the State were forced to enter a nolle prosequi. To this the attorney for the defence objected, and the court ordered a verdict of not guilty to be entered, though

there was, in fact, no trial had. The father of the deceased and many of his friends and neighbors were accused of being ku klux, and the district attorney, with the approval of the judge, threatened, unless the prosecution of these parties unless they would abandon the prosecution of Ray and Rice. These parties were, almost, if not entirely, driven from the prosecution by said threats, as will appear more clearly when it is remembered that when the father decided to go home and take no further steps in the matter, an order was issued for those who were charged with being ku klux in the neighborhood where the homicide was committed, to go home and that no more arrests be made.

This is little short of bargain and sale. It is, at least, a species of judicial dragooning which has its only parallels in the records of the courts of Jefferson and Bond. There is a lack of an administration of justice in both cases. If the parties proposed to be indicted, not officers of the government, were guilty of such offences against its laws, they should have been tried and punished; they were at least entitled to a hearing; and it is not a sufficient excuse to say that by the action above recited these poor men escaped punishment. The weight of the law should have fallen upon them if they deserved it, and to have screened them for the purpose of "screening men who were guilty is not justice, nor is it either good law or good morals."

But no sane man supposes that in a fair and honest court the charges against these so-called ku klux could have been made good. Knowing, however, as they did, the workings of the court before which they would be tried, the threats were sufficient to deter them, and they closed in with the trade which was offered them rather than endure worse, and thus two red-handed murderers went unwhipped of justice.

Let us pursue the subject a little further. In the paragraph following the one above quoted, Mr Gudger says:

There were some forty or fifty persons in Madison county who made special terms with the authorities to submit and pay the costs against them. The costs were charged up at an average of about sixty-five dollars in each case and this amount was drawn by the officers from the government, and appropriated by them as their legitimate fees. Shortly afterward, when the government attempted to collect this amount out of the parties defendant, a motion was made before Judge Dick in open court to reduce the amount on account of illegal and unjust charges, Judge Dick found, and so solemnly decreed, that the amount due in each case was twenty-five dollars instead of sixty-five. This left in the hands of the officers something like \$1,500, which money Judge Dick has allowed them to unlawfully retain, being familiar with all the facts, and Lusk, whose duty it is to protect the government, has taken no steps to remedy this great wrong.

This statement we pass over without comment. It is its own best comment, and is valuable as collateral proof, so to speak, of the other and graver charges which have been preferred.

But this is by no means all. Let us hear Mr Gudger further as to Judge Dick's rulings:

He held that no man who had been guilty of a violation of the internal revenue laws could testify before the jury as to the character of a United States witness, and examined witnesses himself to ascertain the fact before permitting them to testify. This practice of examination by the judge, making the witness qualify himself. He held also that no witness could give evidence against an officer of the court if charged with a violation of the law.

Judge Dick's authority for this holding is found nowhere else than in his desire to screen federal officers from punishment for their crimes. According to this if a revenue officer commits never so infamous a crime, if it happens that the only person cognizant of the facts has been convicted of a violation of the revenue law, the criminal escapes cost-free, even though the person in question may have been an eyewitness of the occurrence. This is monstrous; it is almost incredible that any man should have laid down such a principle; yet the gentleman now testifying speaks not from "hear-say but from things of which he has personal knowledge, and his character does not admit of any doubt as to the credibility of his testimony.

Further, Mr Gudger says:

It is a notorious fact that no attorney who understands Judge Dick will go into an important trial without first arming himself with the opinions of the judge, obtained in his private room.

So great are the prejudices of this upright judge that he actually issued a rule against an attorney for contempt of court for words alleged to have been uttered in a public speech, during the heated political canvass of 1874, and held that rule over said attorney, depriving him of his practice for four and a half months, though the judge was fully advised of the untruthfulness of the charge. The rule was made returnable on the second week of the term of court at Asheville, passing Greensboro and Statesville, when he knew full well that said attorney had important business to dispose of during the first week of Asheville court.

He attempted to force the attorney in this case to make a false statement, in order to render his proceedings in the matter less ridiculous.

As North Carolinians we are humiliated in the presence of these facts, yet being facts it is all important that they should be exposed to the light of day, to the end that relief may be given the people who are so sorely oppressed by the evils which are in part here complained of. The attention of our members of Congress is earnestly invited to the statements above made, and at the same time we beg to remind them of the many facts which are already on file in the Department of Justice at Washington, and to the many charges which have been made and which are susceptible of proof, as to the manner in which the laws are administered and the courts operated in this federal district. The administra-

THE MONEY QUESTION AGAIN.

MR EDITOR:—A great deal has been said and written on the money question, and nearly every man you meet has his own views on this subject and attempts the solution of the difficult problems as to whether we have too much money or not, and whether it is better to return to specie payments or let matters rest as they are.

It is not the purpose of the writer to discuss these questions at length, but merely to offer a few suggestions which may tend to enable some who have very crude ideas on this subject to look at it from a proper point of view.

Let us commence at the beginning: What is money? This question can be better answered by stating first, what it is not, and then we may discover what it is.

It is not, then, legal tenders, national bank notes, checks and clearing-house certificates; these are only ORDERS FOR MONEY, not money itself, and take the place of money as a matter of convenience.

There seems to be a general misapprehension on this matter, for instance, that you will hear a man say that he has money in the bank, when the fact is he has no money in the bank at all, but merely has the bank's obligation to pay him money. He has what is called in the vernacular of the tax-collector, a solvent credit.

As these evidences of debt cannot in any proper sense be called money, it will readily occur to many one that the only real money is gold and silver coin; these are intrinsically worth the amount they represent, but gold and silver are not money until they are coined, for it is not until then that they have a fixed value.

Another suggestive question to be considered is: What is the use of money? It seems to me that the only use for it is to effect the changes required by the wants and necessities of civilized communities. It is only a medium by which exchanges of flour, meat, horses, cattle, lumber, real estate, etc., are effected, and whenever there is a sufficient amount of money in the country, whether it be coin or its representatives, to effect these exchanges, then no more is needed and the surplus will be locked up at the money centers.

The common way of looking at this matter is to reason thus: I need money; my neighbors need money; the farmers need money; therefore money, or its representatives, ought to be issued until these needs are supplied. This is a great mistake and shows a false conception of the whole matter. Money can only be attracted and held by real property; something of intrinsic value given in exchange for it. For instance, no man need expect to get money without giving cotton, or potatoes, or grain, or manufactured articles, or labor or something else of real value.

Now, we all know that there are millions of dollars lying idle at the great money centers, and we in the South are in need of it. How are we to get it? We certainly cannot expect any one to give it to us, but let any one of the above mentioned articles, or articles and the money will be forthcoming immediately. Charlotte handles sixty thousand bales of cotton. Make it six hundred thousand bales and do you suppose there would be any difficulty in getting money to pay for it?

The issuing of more money, for which some are so clamorous, will only add to the amount now locked up, unless we have something to offer for it to attract it. The remedy for our impoverished condition must be sought elsewhere than in the scarcity of money. The writer will not undertake to say where the remedy lies, but one thing is certain, and that is that a great part of the trouble is to be attributed to the fact that the cities and towns are overcrowded while the fields are comparatively uncultivated. There is not a sufficient number of persons engaged in producing to supply the wants of themselves and others who are either in other pursuits or out of employment.

These views, Mr. Editor, are not put forth as original, but merely to correct some erroneous ideas on the part of those who do not look below the surface. PECUNIA.

A Challenge from Pierre Lorrillard to the Pick of the West, Tenbroeck Included.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The Turf, Field and Farm, in to-morrow's issue, says editorially: Statements having been made to the effect that Mr. Pierre Lorrillard had offered to run a Parole against Tenbroeck for \$20,000 a side, to run at Louisville next spring, at any distance from one to four miles, we addressed him a note, requesting him to state if such a statement had any foundation in fact. His reply was as follows:

Jenny Grry, November 13. Editor of the Turf, Field and Farm: I have not challenged Tenbroeck, but I am willing to run Parole against him for \$25,000 a side, \$10,000 forfeit, two miles and a half, Western weights and dry track; the race to be run at Saratoga, and I will allow Tenbroeck \$5,000 for expenses if it comes off. I will also run from my Ranchoos stable a two year old at three-quarters of a mile; a three year old at one mile and three-quarters; a four year old at two miles and a quarter; a five year old at three miles, against Western horses of the same age, excepting that I will run my five year old against a five year old over. The four races to be run at Jerome Park Saratoga for \$2,500 a side, each race \$1,000 forfeit, to be named as the post, the four races to be accepted or none. This offer means that I am willing to run my stable against the pick of the entire West.

Very respectfully, P. LORRILLARD.

AN EXILED CAROLINIAN.—Mr. J. W. Avery, a former citizen of York county, who left here in the fall of 1871, in consequence of the wholesale prosecutions to which the people of this section were cruelly subjected by the unscrupulous and tyrannical Merrill, was in our town on his way to the State, and in the county about two weeks, visiting among his friends, and embarked here Monday night for his home in Niagara, Canada. The major has become a British subject, and speaks in glowing terms of his new home.—Hampton Herald, Rock Hill, York County, S. C.

Talk With a Murderer.

The Connecticut Burglar on Her Way Home.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

Last evening the Fort Scott train brought in a woman who, if guilty, will rank among the greatest of modern poisoners. She was a sister of Sheriff Bedell of Hancock county, North Carolina, and was on her way to that State to stand her trial for murder. She is a young woman of rather prepossessing appearance, and conversed very freely with those who came to talk with her. Her name is Catharine M. Marlow, and she is charged with poisoning her husband and two children. She is a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and was employed in the government service in Washington for about two years soon after the close of the war. She married George Marlow, a discharged soldier of the United States, and went with him to North Carolina. She says her husband and herself did not agree together very well, and that in 1873 she at home to his people near Hartford, Conn., and remained there until the following year, when her husband induced her to return to him in North Carolina. She claims that the story of her crime is purely a fabrication, gotten up by her deceased husband's brother, with whom she went to Marshall, Texas. After a residence there of nearly two years he left her and returned to North Carolina, and has procured indictments against her for poisoning her husband and children.

When she was arrested in Marshall, Texas, she was living with a saloon keeper. She says she is innocent of the horrible charges made against her, and while she is powerless to resist the demands of the law, she feels confident that she will be discharged when brought to trial. Sheriff Bedell says he has had no trouble with his prisoner. He went with his requisition all prepared, and found his prisoner without trouble. It is alleged that there is no doubt of her guilt, and that the evidence furnished by her husband's brother is conclusive. She went East last night, over the Missouri Pacific, and seemed to be as happy as any of the other passengers on the train.

NEW TRIAL ASKED FOR CARDOZO.

Columbia, November 17.—This morning Judge Melton argued the motion for a new trial in the case of Cardozo. The exceptions cover over thirty pages, embrace a code of law which has never arisen in this country before. It is also claimed that owing to some technical irregularity in the preparation of the jury-lists two of the jurors were ineligible. An interview with the sheriff revealed the fact that there are reasonable grounds for that objection.

Miss Mary Anderson, the young Southern actress, has made her first appearance before a New York audience at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The house was crowded, G. V. Tilden, Mayor Ely, and other prominent citizens being present. The New York papers concur in declaring Miss Anderson's debut a success. The World says she is comparatively a great actress, and will be a greater when she is not so young.

Obscuring Nature.

Instead of aiding her in her efforts to recuperate is obviously not the way to get well when one is sick. Yet this is precisely the course pursued—of course unwisely—by persons who are continually dosing themselves with powerful mineral drugs for some malady with which they are afflicted. Such powerful medicaments rather tend to retard recovery than to hasten it. How much more sensible are they who employ the gently acting but thoroughly efficient restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which unlike the drugs referred to, is entirely wholesome and safe; and, instead of injuring, improves the tone of the stomach and re-creates health and vigor in the broken down system. Indigestion, liver complaint, constipation, kidney and bladder troubles, and rheumatism yield to its corrective influence, and it is the remedy and preventive par excellence for intermittent and remittent fevers and other disorders bred by miasma tainted air and water. It is, moreover, a superb appetizer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

It is the duty of every person who has used Bosche's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to know it, and to keep it in their drug stores, at least to try one bottle as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and not one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known, and we ask your druggist about it; sample bottles to try sold at ten cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by T. C. Smith.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1877. I have devoted the last year of patient study to the Liver and its relations to the human body, in search of a remedy which would restore it, when diseased, 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 relief.

TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC, and protect them from vile impositions, 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:

W. H. TUTT, M. D.

BEFORE PURCHASING, EXAMINE THE LABEL CLOSELY.

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 toil; 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 HONEST PEOPLE OF AMERICA, see 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 everywhere.

Very respectfully, W. H. TUTT.

CATALOGUES OF OUR MUSIC are now ready for distribution. They contain over 1500 pieces by the best composers. T. Y. D. & B. R.

DOCKOR PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery. CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD. In the wonderful medicine which the afflicted are above directed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined in Harmony more of Nature's healing properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to cure. In the case of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest cases of Bronchitis, it cures all Hemorrhages, the worst Scrofula or common Blood, Pimple, or Eruption, Mercurial diseases, Annual Poison, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Erysipelas, Salt-Rheum, Fever Sores, Scalds or Boils, Skin, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and life-giving medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallowness of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face, head, forehead, neck, or dizziness, but taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternate with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and found coated, you are suffering from TORPID LIVER, "Liver Complaint," only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AT \$1 PER BOTTLE. Prepared by R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Sole Proprietor, at the WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S Fountain Nasal Injector, OR DOUCHE. This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which this medicine can be carried high up and perfectly applied to all parts of the affected nasal passages, the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the use of the Douche. Its use is pleasant and so simple that a child can understand it. Full and explicit directions accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent Catarrh of the Bladder, "Cold in the Head" by a few applications.

SYMPTOMS.—Frequent headache, discharge from throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry watery, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, itching and coughing to clear throat, nervousness, acrid, from mucus, voice altered, nasal tingling, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Catarrh of the Bladder is cured by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, by all Druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r. BUFFALO, N. Y.

CANARY SEED.

Wilson & Burwell's. BOULEVARDS AND BALMORALS. SECOND STOCK JUST RECEIVED AND VERY CHEAP. AT Barringer & Trotter's. nov 11

GOLD MINE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A NEWLY discovered mine at Huntensville, N. C., on the A. T. & O. Railroad 13 miles North of Charlotte. Said mine has been explored only 25 feet, and many old miners have examined the mine and ore and pronounced it very fine. Also Prof. W. C. East, of Raleigh, Dr. C. L. Hunter, of Lincolnton and Prof. James H. Charles, of Charlotte have seen the mine and ore and pronounce it very fine.

With these recommendations and many more that could be brought up we now offer this valuable property for sale, including between 70 and 80 acres of land in and around said mine, of which there are some 20 or 30 acres of valuable pine timber, half mile from a saw-mill. Any one wishing to see specimens of said mine can do so by calling at our Office. When we say specimens, we mean to show you something that is worth looking at. For further information, address H. A. HUNTER, Huntersville, N. C. June 17

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 Greeting, Italian Vermeil, Macaroni, Tapioca, Bago, 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.

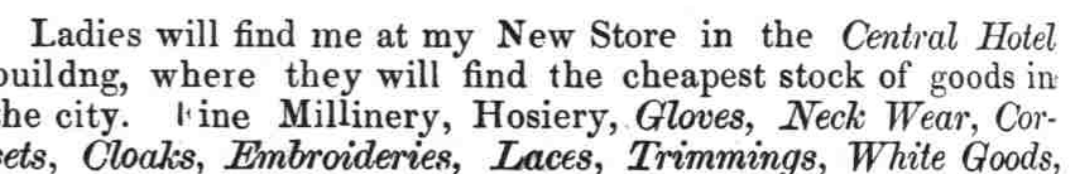
GO TO H. T. BUTLER For the Popular ZEB VANCE STOVE.

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 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 good Tobacco as can be purchased anywhere, and equal to any 10 cent cigar South, for 5 cents cash. THE BIRMA VICTORIA—Havana filled—seven for 25 cents. THE REFERENCE—Havana filled—eight for 25 cents. THE INDIAN PRINCESS—Large Cigar, Havana, three for 25 cents. I will also sell twelve Cigars for 25 cents, as good as any 5 cent cigar. All the finest brands of CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO kept on hand. My motto is, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Cash for all goods on delivery. Orders promptly filled. J. W. HUBBARD & CO., Proprietors.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BOOTS and SHOES. 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. Watches & Jewelry. Hales & Farrior's REAL ESTATE, MINING AND WILL NOT BE OVERSOLD. Immigration Agency.

DURABILITY and Fit guaranteed, patterns cut to measure, and millinery ordered with taste. The latest styles of dress and other patterns always on hand. MRS. EPASAILLAIGUE, Room next to Van Ness' Gallery. sept 17

FOR selling, buying and renting Mines, Land and Houses, and providing homes in the Piedmont regions of North Carolina and South Carolina, and being connected with the "Southern Export" circulated in this country and Europe twice a month, I will advertise, free of cost, all farms and mines, placed in my hands, for sale. THOMAS DRAVAY, Charlotte, N. C. aug 9

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

For Rent.