# The Charlotte Observer.

CHAS. R. JONES, - - Editor and Proprietor

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

SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1879.


### LENT AND LEAVING OFF.

It is not often—perhaps not often enough—that THE OBSERVER preaches its readers sermons. It and they are so much engrossed in the affairs of this working-day world, that it rarely ever undertakes to do more for them than to tell them what is going on around them. If it neglects the cultivation of their better natures it is more their fault after all than its, for, having once found out what they want to be told it is natural that it should tell them that and leave the preaching of morals and religion to those whose business it is to preach these things.

But we turn a little aside this morning, and after having told them the news and preached politics to them for five days in the weeks, address ourself to them this Sabbath morning in a few abstract propositions, born of some recent contemplation of the outside world and suggested by the season. In the antique time of christendom before religious feasts and fasts had faded pretty much into abstract symbols and when they had their real expressions in life and manners, the advent of the lenten season was the signal for leaving off the appetites, the indulgences and the engrossments that were of the earth earthy and of the world worldly. Even then there were people, subtle in devices for turning codes of religion to the account of personal selfishness, who managed to make Lent, with its abstinence and its dietary regulations, a period of ease and comfort by preliminary surfeits of pleasure. The true philosophy of Lent transcends all forms, observances and conventions connected with stated days or seasons. It means a culture which is ever onward and upward, not a ceaseless vibration between the extremes of excess and reaction. It means the religion of the constant progress of humanity, society and civilization, marked by leaving off, not once in awhile, but once and forever, what is low, ignoble and deteriorating, and taking on what goes to raising, ennobling and ameliorating the individual and the race. Americans may boast as they will of their material prosperity and their national wealth. But in some respects they are abject slaves in the midst of their vaunted liberty, and wretchedly poor in the midst of their vaunted riches. There is but one way for them to escape from a bondage and a misery which portend national decline and social decay. It is strenuously to leave off those things which have tended to their distortion as individuals and their deterioration as a race. Heretofore there has been far too much in the spirit of their legislation, in the spirit of their education, in the spirit of their industrial and commercial activities, to develop an intense and remorseless individualism. The school, the workshop, the counting-room, the professional office have for the most part cultivated to more or less refinement the fiercest instincts of selfishness, in no way expressed or mitigated by study and discipline calculated to vindicate the supreme law of the subordination of the individual to society and of the adjustment of culture and happiness to the improvement and welfare of the race. Our vast system of corporate enterprises in this country, so sedulously fostered by national and State legislation, has been visibly developing itself, year by year, into one mighty and crushing organization of individual selfishness and ambition. The same passionate solicitude for self runs through politics, manifesting by turns the qualities of fox, wolf, jackal and vulture in its manifold forms of corruption and rapacity, all converging to the point of making government itself a huge and monstrous engine of robbery of the many for the aggrandizement of a few. The country is sick, individually, socially, nationally, with a raging monomania of selfishness. It is as though all, or nearly all, had become crazed with an ignorant and brutal perversion of the Darwinian doctrine of the survival of the fittest; the rich intent upon getting richer and richer, and making the poor poorer and poorer; the strong intent upon devouring the weak; the relatively weak intent upon devouring the still weaker. The brutality does not take exactly this form, but it amounts to about the same thing in moral significance and in disastrous effect by cheapening and degrading humanity and weakening the bonds of civil cohesion and sapping the foundations of society. This madness has no religion apart from the pursuit or the circumstances of wealth. Money is its deity. It firmly believes that wealth hides the hideousness of vice, and that poverty takes every charm from virtue. Worst of all is a competitive ostentation in a wild desire to parade real or simulated tokens of wealth, under the insane infatuation that money, or the repute of possessing it, may always stand for excellence and power in the individual possessor, and that these things can have no guarantee or certificate in anything else. Americans must some time begin to leave off the characteristics and practices of a distempered individualism, and must some time enter upon an education and culture acknowledging the subordination of the individual to society, or national and social ruin awaits them.

A SNEER WITHOUT A POINT.—The Philadelphia *North American* incidentally remarks:

Highway robbery of the heroic sort died out with Jack Sheppard and his pals, or has fled to North Carolina and the mountains of Italy. Bluebeard was among the last of the picturesque pirates.

"This poor sneef," as the Norfolk *Landmark* fitly and forcibly terms the above, is not more malicious than stupid. Highway robbery has never been characteristic of North Carolina any more than law and order have of Pennsylvania.

### THE LAST DAYS OF THE LAST SESSION.

Col. Steele, whose kind thoughtfulness is unfailing, has sent to us all the back numbers of the *Congressional Record*, including those which contained the debates which marked the closing days of the Forty-Fifth Congress. There is no more interesting reading than those speeches made upon Hoar's amendment to the Mexican pension bill, excluding Jefferson Davis from the privileges of the pension; and we confess to a thrill of pride in the lofty eloquence with which Thurman, Lamar, Ransom, Coke and Garland repelled the wantonly cruel assaults of Hoar, Blaine, Chandler and Edmunds. That debate will be interesting reading a century hence, and Mr. Davis was most fortunate in there being upon the floor of the Senate gentlemen competent and manly enough to hurl back the foul aspersions upon his name. Their task was a peculiarly delicate one; they performed it with all delicacy, and by virtue of justice and right being on their side, and by reason of the skillful use made by them of the weapons of debate, they achieved an intellectual victory among the most conspicuous won during the session.

If we feel a pride in the bearing of Gen. Ransom in that controversy, we feel no less pride in his conduct of the fierce debate between himself and Mr. Conkling on the river and harbor bill. The adroitness which characterized his management of the amendments which he sought to have adopted, was equal at every point to that of the wily Senator from New York, who opposed them, and that this is a well-founded claim is established by the fact that Mr. Conkling's battle was unavailing and that Gen. Ransom wrung from a hostile Senate all that he asked for!

We repeat that these old *Records*—though the facts which they contain were already known in a general way—must make to the patriotic Southron, and especially the patriotic Carolinian, most engaging reading.

"CHARGES" AGAINST DEMOCRATS.—Some of the newspapers seem to be disturbed because "charges" are beginning to be preferred by the New York *Times* and perhaps other Republican journals, against two of the new officers of the Senate, Messrs. Burch and Bright, on account of certain past transactions. Let not your hearts be troubled. This is old. "When went there by an age" when "charges" were not made against Democratic officers and candidates? In fact, our Republican brethren seem to consider that they have the characters of all our public men in their especial keeping. They are continually informing us that this or that Democrat has been besmirched at some period or other in his life, and that therefore it would be very impolitic in us to run him. This leads us to the query, Whose funeral is this, anyway? and to the suggestion that if the Republican party had always been as careful about the characters of its own men as it is about those of ours, it would stand before the country to-day with an infinitely cleaner record than it has.

A VERY DANGEROUS MAN.—We guess after that debate in the House, Friday, between Messrs. Conger, of Michigan, and Sparks, of Illinois, the Democrats of that body will be apt to step pretty lightly when the fiery, untamed warrior from Michigan is around. When Sparks twitted him with not having been in the army, he arose with all the indignation that the gravity of such a charge demanded, and gave Mr. Sparks to understand in plain term that he (Mr. Sparks) evidently didn't know who he was talking to. He told him plainly that he (Conger) was, during the war, a member of the State military board of Michigan, and doubtless impressed upon his adversary that a man who had the nerve to occupy a position of such imminent, deadly peril, in time of war, was not a man to be fooled with in time of peace. If Mr. Sparks did not quail under this retort from the valiant Michigander and shut his mouth, he exhibited a temerity which amounted to absolute recklessness.

The next news we expect to hear from Washington is that the eminent soldier from Michigan has scalped a Confederate Brigadier.

NORTH CAROLINA'S SHARE.—Secretary Gorham's sworn statement shows that during the last congressional campaign he sent money to North Carolina as follows: "Fifth district, $500; second district, $3,000; Harris' district, $500." What may be meant by "Harris' district" is a matter of speculation; Jim Harris was a candidate in the second district, and it may be that he received $500 as his share of the general fund. The $500 in the fifth district was used to elect Tourgee and the balance given North Carolina was to defeat Kitchin. The result of this expenditure of $4,000 is not calculated to encourage the Republican politicians to make any more investments in this State.

### Indian Finances and the Proposed English Loan.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Times'* financial article says the government's proposal for a loan of ten million pounds in this market for service in India took its rise in a memorial by bankers and others who advocated the raising of money for the express purpose of buying silver and so raising the level of Indian exchange. Practically, therefore, the loan would go towards helping Germany to sell some of her useless silver at a good price. Beyond that it will do nothing to redress the real grievances of Indian finances, which, without instant and steady resort to the most rigorous economy, will possibly sink into hopeless confusion.

### Wheat and Fruit in the West.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—The *Enquirer* publishes a careful estimate of the wheat and fruit crops from nearly every county in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, from which it is estimated that the wheat crop will be bounteous, but gives very poor prospects for peaches and apples.


American and European plans, both have been adopted by the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, New York. You can now pay $1 per day and upwards, for a nice room at this large first-class hotel, on Broadway, take your breakfast there, at the elegant restaurant, attached to the house, at moderate prices, and if you do not return till night you have nothing more to pay. Or you can stop there on the American plan for $2.50 to $3.00 per day, room and meals included.
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## CONGRESS'S EXTRA SESSION

### THE HOUSE DISCUSSING THE ARMY BILL.

*The Question of the Rules—Speeches by Stephens and Garfield.*

WASHINGTON, March 29.—HOUSE.—The question raised by Reagan yesterday to the effect that there were no rules governing the actions of this House, none having been formally adopted, was brought up by the Speaker immediately after the reading of the journal. The Speaker said he was not present yesterday at the time the point was raised in committee of the whole, and stated that under rule 147 the rules of the preceding House were declared to be the rules of every succeeding House until otherwise ordered. He quoted the ruling of Speaker Grow on that subject, and said he was not aware of any other ruling at variance with it. Its reason and object were to furnish the House with a set of regular rules, instead of committing it to the wide sea of general parliamentary law. The subject was discussed at considerable length.

The House at 12.40 went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill and the discussion was resumed, Stephens, of Georgia, opening it. He argued in favor of the relevancy and admissibility of the section, but intimated his dissent from the theory that the rules of one House governed succeeding Houses unless re-adopted. There was no question in his mind but that the pending section was germane and was in the direction of retrenching expenditures. Retrenchment was not only possible and probable, but certain. He discussed the laws of 1795 and 1807, and argued that they did not apply to the use of troops in civil cases, but only in cases of invasion and insurrection. In civil cases troops were furnished on the call of a marshal as a *posse comitatus*, but such provision as authorized the presence of troops at the polls never existed on the statute book till 1865, and all the change of legislation proposed by the section in question was the repeal of that law. Public sentiment North and South was against the employment of troops at the polls. There was no need for such a thing. The country had got along without it for three quarters of a century. There would be no harm done, therefore, by a repeal of the law. Mr. Stephens spoke for over twenty minutes, in a strong clear voice, and attracted great attention.

A general discussion was then opened by Garfield, the agreement being that no vote would be taken to-day.

Garfield made a very strong speech against the policy of the Democratic party in Congress, declaring it to be utterly revolutionary and tending to the subversion of the government. He showed how by the abstention of the majority in either house from the performance of their legislative duties, the government could be broken up, and declared that this was the first time in American history and the first time in two centuries in England, that it had been proposed or insisted upon that those voluntary powers should be used for the destruction of government; and yet that was the programme announced to the American people to-day. If the pending proposition was the simplest and most inoffensive, still, when it was demanded as a matter of coercion it had to be resisted. It was not against the proposition itself, but against the Democratic methods that he spoke; and what was the law on the repeal of which the Democrats now insisted at the very peril of the national life? It was a law proposed by a Democratic Senator, Powell, of Kentucky, and reported against by a Republican committee, and passed in both houses by a majority of Democratic votes, the majority of the Republicans' votes being against it. He named as voting for it Senators Hendricks, of Indiana, Davis, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Maryland, McDowell, of California, and among the Democratic Representatives, Randall, of Pennsylvania, Wood, of New York, and Pendleton, of Ohio. The speech creates great excitement.

After an argument by Reid, of Maine, against the section and in support of the point of order, the chairman made a decision overruling the point of order and holding that the section was germane and would retrench expenditures. An appeal was taken and the decision was sustained—125 to 107.

### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

*Hanlan and Hawdon Race a Turn—English Cricketers to Visit America.*

LONDON, March 29.—The *Sportsman* says: "The weather on the Tyne side, yesterday, was a great improvement upon that experienced during the past week. Hanlan and Hawdon put in some strong work. The latter was the first to show afloat in the forenoon After sculling steadily up to Leamington Point, he turned and came back at fair pace to the head of the meadows. On his way back he met Hanlan. The pair having met on the river for the first time, had a square look at each other, and Hawdon threw out a kind of challenge to his opponent by quickening his pace to thirty-eight strokes, which made his boat move in beautiful style. Hanlan, quickening his stroke considerably, moved away from Delaval Sculler in a style which would not give the latter a mean impression of his powers. Hanlan continued his pull down into the meadows.

*Bell's Life* says a team of professional cricketers under the leadership of Richard Craft will go to America in August.

### Flashes from the Wires.

The treasury yesterday made another call for ten million five-twenty bonds.

Joseph France & Co., metal workers, at Newcastle, England, have failed. Liabilities, £80,000.

The English court physicians announce officially that Prince Waldemar died of diphtheria. Measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in the Tremont House, at Claremont, N. H. Five persons perished. The building was entirely destroyed.

The Union Greenback Labor convention, of Rhode Island, yesterday nominated Sam'l. Hill for Governor and David A. McKay for Lieutenant-Governor.

### Destruction of a New Court House.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Licking county, Ohio, court house, a handsome structure with four fronts, standing in the centre of the public square at Newark, and just finished at a cost of $200,000 caught fire in the cupola from a gas jet used to illuminate the clock, to-day, and was burned down to the second story. It will probably be totally destroyed. The building was insured for $20,000.


**A Remedy that has been Remedied.**

The invincible repugnance felt by almost every one to the smell and flavor of Cod Liver Oil, has prevented tens of thousands of the victims of debility, from reaping the benifits of peculiar healing and nutritive properties. The almost hopeless consumptive, the martyr to rheumatism, the barely living shadow of men, women and children that emerge from the clutches of malarial fevers, all of these know, or at least their doctors know, that of all discovered remedies, this oil is the best, and often the only one that will build up their wasted bodies, and restore their shattered nerves, and far more effective than the oil by itself is Scott's Emulsion of it, with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. This is the finest and most natural food and medicine in the world, and wholly deprived of its disagreeable qualities.
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### TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORT,

MARCH 29, 1879

#### PRODUCE.

CINCINNATI—Flour firm and higher; family 4.60a5.50. Wheat inactive; red and white 1 00a 1.05. Corn easier at 37a37½. Oats in fair demand at 29a32. Pork quiet at 10 00. Lard inactive; steam 6.35. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders 3.60, short ribs 4.75, short clear 4.90; bacon quiet and steady; shoulders 4⅛, clear ribs 5¼, clear sides 5½. Whiskey unsettled and lower at 1.00. Butter steady and unchanged; choice dairy 18a20, prime do 15a16. Sugar steady; hards 8¾a9½. A white 8¼a8¾. New Orleans 6a7¼. Hogs dull; packing 3.70a3.90.

BALTIMORE—Oats active; Southern 33a35, Western white 32a32½, do mixed 30a32. Pennsylvania 32a32½. Hay unchanged; prime Pennsylvania and Maryland 11a12. Provisions steady; mess pork, old 10 50a10.75, new —; bulk meats—loose shoulders 3¾a7⅞, clear rib sides 4¾a5, per car load, packed new 4½a5½; bacon—shoulders, old 4¾, clear rib sides, new 5¾a6, hams, sugar-cured, 9a10. Lard—refined tierces 7¼a¼. Butter quiet; choice Western packed 18a20, rolls 15a16. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 11¼a14½. Whiskey dull at 1.07a1½. Sugar steady; A soft 8a¼.

NEW YORK—Flour—no important change; No. 2, 2.35a3.10, superfine Western and State 3.45a3.55, common to good extra Western and State 3.75a 3.80, good to choice do 3.85a4.50; Southern flour steady; common to fair extra 4.10a5.40; good to choice do 5.50a6.75. Wheat—ungraded winter red 1.00a1.4⅝. No. 3 ditto 1.09¾a1.11½. Corn—ungraded 43a46, No. 3, 43½a44. Oats dull. Coffee, moderate business; Rio quoted in cargoes 11a14¼, in job lots 10¾a16. Sugar weak; Cuban 5⅝a⅞, fair to good refining 6¼a6½, prime 6⅝; refined—standard A. 7⅞a8, granulated 8¼, powdered 8⅜a½, crushed 8⅞. Molasses—New Orleans 28a42. Rice in fair demand and steady; Carolina quoted at 5¼a7½, Louisiana 6½a7. Pork—mess on spot 9.37½a50. Lard—prime steam on spot 6.50a55. Whiskey steady. Freights do.

#### COTTON.

NORFOLK—Steady; middling 10¼c.; net receipts 1,850; gross —; stock 9,997; exports coastwise 2,936; sales 450; exports to Great Britain 3,905.

BALTIMORE—Firm; middling 10⅜c.; low middling 9⅞c.; good ordinary 9⅛c.; net receipts —; gross 127; sales 225; stock 8,988; exports coastwise 30; spinners 125; exports to Great Britain —; to Continent —

BOSTON—Firm; middling 10⅜c.; low middling 10¼; good ordinary 9⅛; net receipts 905; gross 915; sales —; stock 3,708; exports to Great Britain —.

WILMINGTON—Firm; middling 9⅞c.; low middling 9½c.; good ordinary 9; net receipts 96; gross —; sales 65; stock 3,560; spinners —; exports coastwise —; to Great Britain —; to Continent —; to channel —.

PHILADELPHIA—Firm; middling 10¾c.; low middling 10⅜c.; good ordinary 9¾c.; net receipts 190; gross 498; sales 79; spinners 206; stock 6,201; exports to Great Britain —.

AUGUSTA—Quiet; middling 9¾c.; low middling 9½c.; good ordinary 9c.; receipts 239; shipments —; sales 1,894; stock —.

CHARLESTON—Quiet; middling 10⅛c.; low middling 9⅞.; good ordinary 9⅜c.; net receipts 641; gross —; sales 200; stock 19,439; exports coastwise —; Great Britain —; France —; Continent —; to channel —.

NEW YORK—Easy; sales 348; middling uplands 10½., middling Orleans 10⅝.; consolidated net receipts 9,145; exports to Great Britain 6969.

LIVERPOOL—NOON—Moderate inquiry. Uplands 5⅞d., Orleans, 6d., low middling uplands —, good ordinary uplands —, ordinary uplands —; sales 8,000, speculation and export 1,000, receipts 4,000, all American. Futures—sellers at 1-32 decline. Uplands low middling clause: March delivery 5 27-32, March and April do, April and May do, May and June 5 29-32a⅞. June and July 5 15-16a29-32, July and August 6a5 31-32, August and September 6 1-32a6, September and October 6 1-16, October and November —. New crop shipped January per sail —, February and March —, April and May —.

#### FUTURES.

NEW YORK—Futures closed steady. Sales 64,000 bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 10.50a.51 |
| April | 10.50a.51 |
| May | 10.64 |
| June | 10.78 |
| July | 10.91 |
| August | 11.02 |
| September | 10.84a.85 |
| October | 10.52a.53 |
| November | 10.26a.28 |
| December | 10.20a.22 |

#### FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK—Money 1.06a7. Exchange 4.85¾a6. governments firm. New 5's 1.04⅜. State bonds dull.

#### CITY COTTON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
CHARLOTTE, March 30, 1879.

The market yesterday closed quiet, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Good middling | 9⅝a¾ |
| Middling | 9⅜a½ |
| Strict low middling | 9⅛ |
| Low middling | 9¼ |
| Tinges | 9¼ |
| Lower grades | 7⅛a8⅞ |


## New Advertisements.

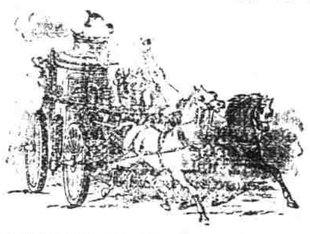
ATTENTION!
FIRE DEPARTMENT

THE Members of the Hornet, Pioneer and Independent Fire Companies are hereby ordered to assemble at their respective halls, at 3 o'clock p. m., in dress uniform, to attend the funeral services of their late comrade, Thos. H. Tiddy.
By order of the Chief, C. T. WALKER,
mar30 Secretary Charlotte Fire Department.

ATTENTION!
HORNETS.

YOU are hereby ordered to assemble at your hall at 3 o'clock p. m., to attend the funeral services of your late comrade, Thos. H. Tiddy. Honorary members of the company are invited to participate. By order of the President.
ROBT. R. RAY,
mar30 Secretary.

ATTENTION!
PIONEERS.



MEET at your hall, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in full dress uniform, to attend the funeral services of your late comrade. Thos. H. Tiddy. By order of H. J. ELAM,
W. B. KIDD, President.
mar30 Secretary.

ATTENTION!
INDEPENDENTS.

ASSEMBLE at your hall, this evening, at 3 o'clock, in full uniform, to attend the funeral services of your late comrade, Thos. H. Tiddy. By order of J. A. BIXBY,
R F. HUNEYCUTT, Vice-President.
mar30 Secretary.

CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA R. R. CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Columbia, S. C., March 29, 1879.

THE Coupons on the 2d Mortgage Bonds of this Company, which become due on the first of April, 1879, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New York City, and at the Central National Bank of this city.
JOHN C. B. SMITH, Treasurer.
March 30, 1879.

2,000 FLOWER POTS

AND Antique Vases for sale; also an elegant assortment of green house plants and roses. Multum in Parvo.
mar30 1t BRADSHAW & CO.

Crockery and Glassware
ENLARGEMENT
—OF—
CHINA CHINA
CROCKERY
—AND—
GLASSWARE
BUSINESS.

MR. A. W. LUDOLF,
OF BALTIMORE, MD.,

a man of unlimited experience in this business, having traveled for 17 years in the West and South selling Crockery, &c., for some of the most extensive Crockery houses North, has been associated with

JOHN BROOKFIELD
JOHN BROOKFIELD,
OF THIS CITY,

in the above business, and the firm thus constituted will be known as JNO. BROOKFIELD & CO.

Mr. Ludolf left last Tuesday for the North to lay in the most extensive stock of

QUEENSWARE,

China, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Goods, Decorated China and Porcelain, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Fine Fancy Goods, Wood and Willow Ware, House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Bar Fixtures, and many other goods too numerous to mention, for our Wholesale and Retail trade. In future we will handle

SHOW CASES, &C.

Particular attention paid to having goods decorated to order, with any name or monogram, &c., on each article of China.

Give us your orders. We sell nothing but first class goods, and sell as cheap as you can buy at the North anywhere.

LOOK OUT

For Mr. Ludolf's return, as it will be a treat to examine his line of fine goods.

JNO. BROOKFIELD & CO.,
Trade Street, near College,
March 27. Under Democrat Office.

## Miscellaneous.

AN OLD

And true maxim, "Take care of the dimes and the dollars will take care of themselves," should be remembered. Therefore when any one, whether young or old, married man or

BACHELOR
WANTS A

Real luxury in the Cigar line, and does not wish to give an extravagant price, let him by all means call at PERRY'S. It will be well at the same time to bear in mind that there is the place also to buy Crackers, Fruits, Candies, and such things as please the old lady, young maiden or little

GIRL. WITH THE
CASH

Of course you can purchase whatever you want, but PERRY'S is the place to get the best.

AROMATIC
SALICYLINE
TOOTH WASH
FOR THE
TEETH, GUMS & BREATH
NO MORE
RHEUMATISM
OR GOUT
ACUTE OR CHRONIC
SALICYLIC A
SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade-Mark by the
EUROPEAN SALICYLIC MEDICINE CO.,
OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

Immediate relief warranted. Permanent cure guaranteed. Now exclusively used by all celebrated physicians of Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a box, 6 boxes for $5 00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. Endorsed by physicians. Sold by all druggists. Address WASHBURNE & CO.,
nov7 Only Importers' Depot. 23 Cliff-st., N. Y.
For sale by J. H. McADEN, Druggists,
feb 18—1y. Charlotte, N. C.

FRENCH BRANDY
Guaranteed to be
TWENTY YEARS OLD,
AT CENTRAL HOTEL SALOON.

A SPLENDID LINE OF
Fine Teas, all grades, just in, at
jan30 LeROY DAVIDSON'S.

A GREEN HOUSE AND
SEED STORE
AT YOUR POST OFFICE.
ROSES! ROSES!

Send and get my catalogue of choice Green House and Bedding Plants
We can send plants through the mail to any part of the country.
C. B. FAIRCHILD,
Seedsman and Florist,
March 26—2m. Raleigh, N. C.

$200 IN CASH WILL PURCHASE

A Power Printing Press, Guernsey make, old style, size of bed 26x40 inches. Was in use until replaced by a new one Address J. C. BAILEY, editor Enterprise and Mountaineer, Greenville, S. C
ja 14 tf

THE BEST STOCK OF
GROCERIES an CONFECTIONERIES
in the city, at
jan30 LeROY DAVIDSON'S.

## Periodicals.

ST. NICHOLAS.
SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE
FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.
AN IDEAL CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE.

Messrs. Scribner & Co., in 1873, began the publication of ST. NICHOLAS, an Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys, with Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge as editor. Five years have passed since the first number was issued, and the magazine has won the highest position. It has a monthly circulation of

OVER 50,000 COPIES.

It is published simultaneously in London and New York, and the transatlantic recognition is almost as general and hearty as the American. Although the progress of the magazine has been a steady advance, it has not reached its editor's ideas of best, because her ideal continually outruns it, and the magazine as swiftly follows after. To-day ST. NICHOLAS stands

The arrangements for literary and art contributions for the new volume—the sixth—are complete, drawing from already favorite sources, as well as from promising new ones. Mr. Frank R. Stockton's new serial story for boys,

"A JOLLY FELLOWSHIP,"

Will run through the twelve monthly parts,—beginning with the number for November, 1878, the first of the volume,—and will be illustrated by Jas. E. Kelly. The story is one of travel and adventure in Florida and the Bahamas. For the girls, a continued tale,

"HALF A DOZEN HOUSEKEEPERS,"

By Katharine D. Smith, with illustrations by Frederick Dielman, begins in the same number; and a fresh serial by Susan Coolidge, entitled "Eyebright," with plenty of pictures, will be commenced early in the volume. There will also be a continued fairy-tale called

"RUMPTY DODGET'S TOWER,"

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