The Charlotte Observer.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1879.

[COTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

dividends of 2 per cent. each, there has been added to the surplus account $9,447.41. The factory has now every loom running. Are not the foregoing statements sufficient to prompt us to go and do likewise?

I next take up the Glendale cotton factory, six miles east of Spartanburg, S. C., and possessing the peculiar feature of not being run by an incorporated company, but is owned by three partners, two of whom conduct the entire business. This handsome brick factory is filled with new machinery of the latest improvements. It is run by two turbine water wheels of the combined capacity of 100 horse power. They have 5,000 spindles and 120 looms in operation, consuming six bales of cotton and producing about 7,000 yards of cloth daily—in 1876 1,511 bales, costing $75,000 at an average cost of 10⅝ per ℔. The productions of the factory were 1,832,137 yards of cloth, weighing 578,020 ℔s. and 9,206 bunches of yarn weighing 46,025 ℔s. The pay roll amounted to $27,012.90. They consumed in fuel, oil, starch, and other necessary findings required about the mill, $6,556. They have also connected with their business a large tract of land under cultivation, a store house with well selected goods, a fine flouring mill, cotton gins and presses, circular saw mill, blacksmith and machine shops, shingle and planing machines. The sheetings, shirtings, drills and cotton yarns made in the fall, winter and spring months, and sold *entirely at home;* but during the summer, some portion of their fabrics, are shipped North, South and West. Much that is shipped to New York and Baltimore is exported to foreign countries.

All of the above is the result of an investment of $19,800, twenty-one years ago, when the old Bivingsville factory, with dilapidated wooden buildings and worn out machinery, were purchased for the above sum *on credit!* Not a dollar of outside capital has been paid in. The entire property as it now stands of land, buildings, machinery, tenement houses, &c., &c., have been built and paid for out of its *own earnings!* In addition to all of these improvements since 1865, the partners have divided *handsome dividends annually!* The one hundred and fifty employes are contented and happy, out of debt, and have in aggregate about $3,000, on deposit! They have two churches and a Sunday school of ninety scholars.

With such a showing, who can say that cotton manufacturing does not pay at the South? Synopsis of operations for the six months ending 30th June, 1878: Cotton consumed, 842 bales, averaging 470 ℔s. each; average cost per ℔. 9⅜—$38,730.80. Goods manufactured 1,012,499 yards; 6,241 bunches of yarn; making a total quantity produced, 343,675 ℔s. Pay roll, $13,848.77.

From the report of W. C. Sibley, Esq., president of the Langley cotton mill, located at Langley, S. C., we learn what the profits have been for the past 6 years after paying taxes, insurance, &c., as follows:

In 1872,	$ 62,340.76.
" 1873,	100,429.53
" 1874,	61,750.14.
" 1875,	35,214.10.
" 1876,	52,093.11.
" 1877,	36,696.46.
" 1878,	50,000,00.

An average of $59,254 per year or $5.92 per spindle. The profits of 1876, were nearly all made during the last half of the year.

In 1878 the mill has been running *extra* hours, and is three months behind its orders! The stockholders voted to double the capacity of the mill.

And so I might proceed multiplying the list of successful cotton mills near the cotton fields, but those already referred to are sufficient to establish the fact that when well controlled, they richly compensate the men who erect and run them. It is true that some of the Southern mills have been failures; but may they not be traced to having been started upon borrowed money, inadequate capital, planned upon too expensive a sale, and not managed as at the Glendale factory (just quoted) by owners competent to direct its operations, and at the same time, know what amount of labor they had a right to expect from those in their employment.

But the Southern people are not the only ones among the cotton growers who are beginning to appreciate the benefits to be derived from the development of their peculiar agricultural productions.

Two other cotton-growing lands, India and China, are likewise attempting to take the manufacturing of the cotton staple away from those whose soil cannot produce it. "India is rapidly manufacturing her own cotton. In 1875 Calcutta had only 50 cotton mills. But it is estimated that that there are now 1,000,000 spindles and 10,000 looms fully employed. With its population of 200,000,000, India consumes the bulk of its cotton, exporting only enough to pay for its imports. Suppose we in the South had anticipated what the pagan Hindoos are now so wisely doing? How independent and prosperous a people we should be.

The next cotton producing nation, "heathen China" the cable has just told us, has been purchasing machinery from Germany (but for the California war between the races it might have been bought in the United States) for the purpose of introducing cotton mills among her imitative population.

But to prove that this new departure, need not alarm our cotton growers and business men, I copy a very suggestive and instructive articles on this subject, from the Charleston *News and Courier*, as follows:

"The establishment of cotton mills in the Southern States of America, is really a much more important matter to the world, than a similar movement in China! The cotton States of this country, now raise annually a crop of 5,000,000 bales, nearly *the whole of which* is carried beyond their borders for *manufacture*, and a large portion of which after being manufactured, is brought back here and sold to the *original producers!* With proper manufacturing facilities in the States that make the cotton, none of it would be exported in the raw state. The effect would be that all the New England mills would be stopped, and European mills seriously incommoded for *the want of material*, while the profit from the manufactures of the crop, which for years has helped to enrich others, would be kept here at home, giving us a *double* profit on the manufactured goods we ourselves consume, and giving us besides all the incidental advantages which would attend so immense a trade."

"With China, however, the case is entirely different. A great deal of cotton is raised in that country; it is not known how much; it may be as much as we raise here; but that does not effect the question. China has a population of over 300,000,000, and no matter how great her crop of cotton, *she exports none of it!* In fact she not only uses all of her own cotton, but imports over $5,000,000 worth of raw cotton annually, and over $50,000,000 worth of manufactured cotton goods! Now China may set up a cotton mill on every bend of every stream in her immense territory, and it would not affect the cotton trade, for the mills can only manufacture cotton—they cannot produce it. China already manufactures all the cotton she raises, and it matters not whether it is manufactured by hand, or by machinery. The empire affords a market for $50,000,000 annually of manufactured goods, and that market is not likely to decrease, unless the production of cotton is increased, and the introduction of mills can have no effect in that direction. It is true that China, instead of importing manufactured goods, might with additional mills, import raw cotton *if she could get it;* but the freight from this country would be prohibitive; Indian and Egyptian cotton are under the control of European capital, and the other sources of supply are insignificant, so even that remote probability of disturbing the course of trade does not exist?"

"The difference between the cases of China and the Southern States briefly expressed, is this: Our cotton now goes to the mills and comes back again, and by bringing the mills to the cotton, we stop this *double* transportation; but establishing manufactories in China, is only carrying the mills to cotton, that never came to the mills."

And now, however humiliating it may be, after all that has been charged in Congress, and California, against the idolatrous Chinaman, why cannot these Southern States condescend to follow their example, however inferior we may regard them! For it will be a long time before we shall attract the New England and Northern mill men, to invest among us, notwithstanding our superior natural advantages, which every visitor at the South acknowledges, unless we first begin by helping ourselves, settle justly our State debts make our country more inviting by improving our common roads and bridges, educate our young men of mechanical and mathematical ability, to an equality of skill, quickness and exactness of handling machines, so that they may be improving every day those in use among us, and we will not only draw to the South men of enterprise and capital, but likewise surpass all competitors in the quality and quantity of the fabrics we make. For do we not work more hours in the day than the New England cotton hands? Are we not exempt in our temperate latitude, from the delays and heavy outlay on expensive contrivances for protecting mills wheels from the obstructions of ice? Can we not, on account of the mildness and humidity of our climate, make a better and stronger fabric? And then as "manufacturing at the South increases, so will Southern advantages, in nearness to the staple, cheapness of labor and economy of working, be made manifest." To all of which may be added, freedom from the disturbances of *strikes.* And another important factor which may be adduced in our favor, is that "cotton which is brought only a few miles, does not have to be pressed, so that the fibre in the bales are almost as hard as iron, and fearfully massacred when brought to the picker!"

But with all of our natural advantages, we shall continue to be the overseers and agents of others, as long as we permit manufacturing enterprises of real merit to languish for the want of seasonable pecuniary aid and patronage, and likewise annually exhaust ourselves, by shipping our cotton abroad to pay for those commodities that ought to be made at the South. Somehow or other we are too much inclined to underrate our own gifts and manufactures, as I will now illustrate by reference to a paper mill in an adjoining county, which is now in successful operation, and ships its goods to South America, Mexico, Canada, California, New England—the very heart of the paper manufacturing interests of the United States, and to all the principal cities of the country. The varieties are writing paper, bristol boards, glazed and colored paper, book and newspaper, French folio, tissue and blotting paper, every kind of wrapping paper, and lastly postal card paper. Concerning this last mentioned article, a contract was offered this mill not many months ago to furnish 900 tons of postal cards per annum, with a good prospect of the government establishing works here for cutting, printing and preparing the cards for use. This might have been consummated, could a few thousand of the capital lying idle in Charlotte have been made available.

The disposition exists to go to a distance to buy goods that can be as well made at home; for instance a traveller for an Atlanta house was arrested here the other day for selling without a license. The fact was admitted by him, and as part of the penalty he was to turn his order over to a house in Charlotte manufacturing the kind of paper he sold. He preferred to turn his orders over; whereupon the Charlotte manufacturer called upon the parties who had given the orders, and offered to fill them at the same prices and terms! But they would not consent. These are hard conditions for a home enterprise to encounter. Further, there are merchants in Charlotte who buy *elsewhere* paper bags and wrapping paper that originally came from Charlotte. Moreover, paper from this mill is shipped North and came back to us in blank books and envelopes. Here is an opening for some of the Charlotte capital lying idle in the banks!

In conclusion, Mr. President, we are sadly in need of reforms! And if these reforms and departures from the old beaten path are ever to take place they will have to be initiated by the intelligent business members of this chamber, the well understood exponents of the live and enterprising men of all cities where these associations have been established. Such leaders the Southern people need to deliver them from commercial dependence. For their natural resources are so exhuberant, that they have hitherto been blind to those calculations, and minute economies that accomplish diversified pursuits, and lead to the introduction of the surplus capital that enables nations to import from abroad, those commodities that they cannot make profitably at home.

Food Ill Digested

Imperfectly nourishes the system, since it is only partially assimilated by the blood. Pale, haggard mortals, with dyspeptic stomachs, impoverished circulation and weak nerves, experience a marked and rapid improvement in their physical condition by availing themselves of that sure resource of the sick and debilitated, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This genial tonic and alterative lends an impetus to the processes of digestion which insures an adequate development of the materials of blood, fiber, and muscular tissue. Moreover, it soothes and strengthens overwrought or weak nerves, counteracts a tendency to hypochondria or despondency, to which dyspeptic and bilious persons are peculiarly liable, and is an agreeable and wholesome appetizer and promoter of repose. The infirmities of age, and of delicate female constitutions, are greatly relieved by it; and it is a reliable preventive of, and remedy for, malarial fevers.

apr2 1w

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The disgust so generally felt for the taste and smell of Cod Liver Oil is almost proverbial. It seems to be peculiarly nauseous to the consumptive and scrofulous patients, to whom the whole medical profession know it is specially beneficial. Endeavors have vainly been made to disguise its objectionable characteristics, by mixture with coffee, brandy, or by the process of deoderization, which impairs its efficacy as a nutrient.

But in union with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, as we find it in Scott's Emulsion. It retains its healing and nourishing properties. It moreover combines with the other chemical agents, to produce not only a medicine of agreeable flavor, but one of the most powerful and pleasant tonics, that ever gave vital vigor to the nerves and brain.

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SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite and Nausea, the bowels are costive, but sometimes alternate with looseness, Pain in the Head, accompanied with a Dull sensation in the back part, Pain in the right side and under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, General weariness; Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness at night with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

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are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

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are compounded from substances that are free from any properties that can injure the most delicate organization. They Search, Cleanse, Purify, and Invigorate the entire System. By relieving the engorged Liver, they cleanse the blood from poisonous humors, and thus impart health and vitality to the body, causing the bowels to act naturally, without which no one can feel well.

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THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

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MORTGAGEE'S SALE!

UNDER and by virtue of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned by Chambers & Stegall, recorded in book 19, pages 212, 213, 214 and 215, register's office of Mecklenburg county, I will sell by public auction at the court house door in the city of Charlotte, at 12 o'clock M., on the 7th day of April, 1879, the following vehicles, horses, and other articles of personal property:

One depot wagon (new), one clarence vehicle, three phætons, one double buggy, two single buggies, one spring wagon, one carryall, one straw cutter, two saddles and bridles, four sets of lead bars, many sets of single and double harness, one clock, twelve horses all trained and broken.

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Revenue Seizures.

NOTICE OF SEIZURE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
Collector's Office, 6th District North Carolina,
Statesville, N. C., April 3d, 1879.

Seized for violation of Internal Revenue Laws, on April 2d, 1879:

Two Mules. One Wagon and Harness and 24 boxes Manufactured Tobacco, the property of J. M. Morris.

Notice is hereby given to the owner or claimants of the above described property to appear before me at my office in Statesville, and make claim thereto before the expiration of thirty days from date hereof, or the same will be forfeited to the United States. J. J. MOTT,
J. G. YOUNG, Collector.
Deputy.
apr4 3t in30dys

NOTICE OF SEIZURE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
Collector's Office, 6th District North Carolina,
Statesville, N. C., April 2nd, 1879.

Seized for violation of Internal Revenue Laws, on April 1st, 1879: 4 boxes Tobacco, owner unknown; 4 boxes Tobacco, the property of E. Foster; 2,000 Cigars, the property of R. M. Gaffney; one half barrel of Whiskey, owner unknown.

Notice is hereby given to the owner or claimants of the above described property to appear before me at my office in Statesville, and make claim thereto before the expiration of thirty days from date hereof, or the same will be forfeited to the United States. J. J. MOTT,
J. G. YOUNG, Collector.
Deputy.
apr2 3t in30dys

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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,"

Written by Julian Hawthorne, and illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. About the other familiar features of ST. NICHOLAS, the editor preserves a good-humored silence, content, perhaps, to let her five volumes already issued, prophesy concerning the sixth, in respect to short stories, pictures, poems, humor, instructive sketches, and the lure and lore of "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," the "Very Little Folks" department, and the "Letter-obx," and "Riddle-box."

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1879 1879

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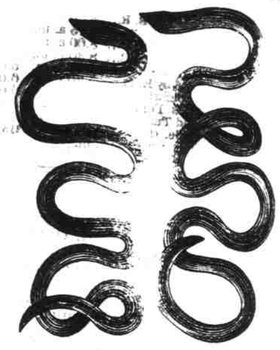

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Leave Charlotte,	3.45 a m	6.55 p m	
" Greensboro,	8.20 a m		4.10pm
" Raleigh,	3 00 p m	5.30 a m	
Arrive Goldsboro,	5.25 p m	9.30 a m	

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No. 4—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Nov. 10, '78.	No. 1 Daily.	No. 3 Daily.	No. 7 Daily ex. Sun
Leave Goldsboro,	9.50 a m	5.35 p m	
" Raleigh,	3.50 p m		5.30 a m
" Greensboro	8.28 p m	6.47 a m	
Arrive Charlotte,	12.25 a m	10.50 a m	

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Leave Greensboro, daily except Sunday,		8.50 p m
Arrive Salem,	" " "	10.50 p m
Leave Salem,	" " "	5.45 a m
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