

The Charlotte Observer.

CHAS. B. JONES, Editor and Proprietor

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1876.

COL. STEELE'S SPEECH.

The Congressional Record, which is usually as regular as any newspaper that comes to THE OBSERVER, has not reached us for three days; hence, we have not yet seen the text of Hon. Walter L. Steele's speech in the House last Saturday. The Washington correspondents, however, continue to telegraph and write their papers about it, and the newspapers continue to teem with comments upon the telegraphic reports which they have received of it. Some of the brief reports which have been made of the speech by the correspondents are worthy of reproduction. We take especial pleasure in copying what is said of it by "Bill Dad," the Washington correspondent of the Richmond State.

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From many an ancient river, From many a sunny plain, They are marching to discover The link in error's chain.

He then proceeded with the nasal twang to reply to charges of outrage and lawlessness in North Carolina, made last week by a now-fledged statesman from Iowa. He reviewed the history of reconstruction days in his State, and showed up in true light the long suffering and forbearance of his people under the misrule of ignorant partisans. It would be a good thing for North Carolina, and indeed, for the whole South, if every Northern man could read that speech.

It was noticeable that Gen. Hawley and other Republicans who are disposed to inform themselves and judge fairly of our people, listened attentively. Steele is brimful of fun, cool as a cucumber, and has a devil-may-care air about him, and his speech partook of those characteristics in matter and manner. I have to mention an incident. Fry interrupted him to say that he had recently looked into the history of North Carolina, and would some time prove that for murders, outrages, moonshiners and the like disorders, that State was no better than other Southern States. Steele quietly waited until Fry stopped, and then raising his hands said as if in fearful dread of such an exposure, "Angels and ministers of grace defend us; then went on with his speech, as soon as the laughter and applause had subsided.

"W. H. M." the Washington correspondent of the Raleigh Observer, is even more complimentary. He writes at much length in reference to the speech, beginning: But the greatest sensation of the day was the splendid speech of Walter L. Steele, of North Carolina. Col. Steele went up here to-day in the best speech of the session. He took a new line of argument, "carrying the war into Africa," by arraigning the Republican party for its glaring deeds of misrule and plunder under the infamous carpet-bag governments of the South. The correspondent presents an outline of the argument, and adds: Col. Steele was several times interrupted by questions from the other side, but he quickly turned all their efforts into ridicule, and then proceeded with his speech, which was replete with argument, and clothed in the most apt and appropriate language. At the conclusion of the speech Col. Steele was warmly applauded, and the congratulations continued for some time after adjournment. So the "Old North State," as in the days of the past, is, through her noble delegation in Congress, at the front. Her people need no sentinels of greater watchfulness and vigilance.

It is quite evident that our representatives has made a very decided hit.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.—The May number of this periodical is to hand. It opens with a poem of two stanzas, "Jugurtha," from the pen of Mr. Henry W. Longfellow—lyric if not very clearly understood: "Sidney Dobell," is an article by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman"; "Railway Pools," is a remarkably well written, instructive and valuable article by J. W. Mideley; it is the best production on this subject we have ever seen; "Army Reorganization" is treated of by Gen. Robt. Williams; Hon. Freeman H. Moore, late United States consul general to London writes an article on "Our International Carrying Trade"; "American Autocrats," by Felix L. Oswald, is another striking paper, and much space is given contemporary literature and to notices of recent English books. This exceedingly valuable monthly needs no words of praise to commend it to reading people, most of whom are thoroughly familiar with its general character. The table of contents, above presented, is all that we need to publish concerning it now. It is printed by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, price 50 cents for single copies.

"ASSEMBLY SKETCH BOOK."—This is the title of a pamphlet just issued by Mr. J. S. Tomlinson, editor of the Piedmont Press and acting clerk of the present General Assembly. It contains 152 pages, and gives a list of all the Senators and members of the General Assembly, with a brief sketch of the life of each, and in an appendix a sketch of each of the officers of the General Assembly and officers and attaches of the principal State departments at Raleigh. The publication is in many respects valuable; the sketches are well prepared, and the whole book shows careful, systematic work in its get-up.

Just for the fun of the thing we print in another column a statement from the Washington Republican, of Tuesday, that the President will veto the army bill. It isn't very important, so far as the final result is concerned, what he does about it at present, but it is interesting to read what is said, by way of speculation, on both sides of the question.

Zachy Chandler is to speak on the army bill in the Senate. The announcement has been made in advance in order that the Confederate brigadiers may be warned in time and stand under so that they may not be disappointed with the bill.

CARRYING OF CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Reflection on the subject is beginning to show where laws against the carrying of concealed deadly weapons will lead to, and gradually press and people are beginning to speak out on the subject of this foolish legislation. To say that a peaceable and well-disposed man in this country never needs to carry a weapon is to say that this is Utopia; and to say that a law against the pistol will be regarded in the slightest by the vicious, is to betray a sweet simplicity which could be extravagantly admired if it did not place the good at the mercy of the bad. On this subject the Wilmington Star has a highly sensible editorial, from which we extract as follows:

As to carrying concealed weapons, we have this to say: it would be extremely fortunate if there were no weapons in the world and all men were good and pure and just. But there are thousands of bad, cruel, devilish men in the world, and weapons of defense are absolutely necessary. The law to punish for carrying concealed weapons will probably prove a dead letter to a very great extent. The law-abiding will obey whilst tens of thousands will still have their pistols concealed about their persons. The result will be that good and law-abiding will be at the mercy of the vicious and vindictive. Southern society since the war is peculiar, and it is not always safe to walk about our towns and villages unarmed. Within a few weeks two persons at Charlotte were assaulted by negroes on their way home at night. We do not believe that any law against carrying concealed weapons can be generally enforced in the South. We admit that it is very desirable that such a law should be enforced, but it will not be done.

This is precisely our position on the subject. Gen. Robt. Toombs, of Georgia, goes a little further, as witness the following from the Atlanta Constitution, of Tuesday:

We met Gen. Toombs at the Kimball House last night, and he tackled us on the question of carrying concealed weapons. "What in the h—l are you all making such a fuss about carrying concealed weapons for?" says the general. "Well, general, it is to keep people from killing one another," we replied. "Yes," says he, "it will have just the opposite effect. Everybody is expected to lay aside his pistol, and the first thing you know some d—n coward will shoot you in the back. It is all wrong, sir! A man ought to carry arms when he thinks his life is in danger. It is not wrong for him to do so, and so far as I am concerned, I will do it whenever I want to defend myself."

"My life is worth more than all the sentiment you can put into such a question as that. I consider the right of self-defense irrevocable, and when have the right of self-defense, I can use anything I can get or find that will be available. I hear some fools talking about abolishing pistols, putting them under restriction like you do pistols. I hold that a man has the right to use poison to defend himself. Suppose a man had a vial of vitriol in his hand, and was attacked by some one in such a manner as to excite the homicidal mania in the man that he would kill him, do you think he would be justified in using his vitriol by throwing it into his assailant's eyes? The truth is, the way to protect human life is to let every man who is the aggressor know that the man he attacks is able to defend himself, and it will prevent difficulties. They say nobody but a coward will carry weapons. That's a lie. I know plenty of men who carry weapons, and they are not cowards. It is generally the cowards who want you to lay them aside, so as to give them an advantage over you."

We copy and say all this, not for the purpose of inducing people to violate the law, for all should respect it, but because it makes good reading and just for the purpose of showing how fallacious is the argument in favor of a prohibitory law in the case of deadly weapons.

The Republicans in Congress are beginning to talk a good deal again about "plantation manners." This is significant. It is always a sign that they have been ginned out in the arguments. That is what is the matter.

Mr. Hewitt on the Next Presidency. The New York Times publishes an interview with Hon. A. S. Hewitt in regard to the next presidency, in regard to which he says he has no special information upon which to base an opinion as to who will be the candidates. To persons who do not think he does, say Mr. Hewitt, "that a great wrong has been done the Democratic party and Mr. Tilden, the proper candidate of that party for the next Presidency and Vice-Presidency are now Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks. The incarnation of that idea. But aside from the fact that Mr. Tilden was wronged in 1876, and that the Democratic party was wronged through him, he has no claim, no right to the nomination of that party next year." In regard to Mr. Tilden's health, Mr. Hewitt thinks he is in better health than since 1870, and is of the opinion that there is less reason to believe that he will break down in 1880 than he would under the labor of 1876. Mr. Hewitt feels certain that if the Republican convention were held at once Gen. Grant would be the nominee, yet it is not at all unlikely that new issues will bring up a stronger man.

Singular Conflagration.—East River on Fire.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Yesterday the pipe which conveys the oil from the Hudson River railroad depot, on Hunter's Point, L. I. burst, and a singular conflagration ensued. The pipe is laid across and under East river below Blackwell's island. It burst with a loud report, throwing up the water to a considerable height and covering the surface of the river with oil. By some means this became ignited, and the vast crowd of spectators assembled, East river seemed literally on fire. The fire-boat and steamers which arrived from the Hudson, and the boats which were engaged in the oil trade, were all in a panic, and the fire extended to the docks, but could not extinguish the burning oil which covered the stream. The flames were finally subdued by boats plunging through the oil and stirring up the water, but it was not until the 21st that the pipe had mostly been consumed that the flames died out. This was fully four hours after the outbreak. The quantity of oil lost must have been very great. Beyond the scorching of a few vessels, the fences and trees along the bank, and the partial destruction of the dock, there was no other harm done.

More Bonds Called. WASHINGTON, April 23.—A call was issued today by the Secretary of the Treasury for the balance of the loan of 1853—5 per cents amounting to \$200,000. These bonds are all registered, and the holder may at any time within ten days exchange them for 4 per cents at par, with interest computed on each class of bonds to the date of exchange. If no exchange will be paid at the maturity of the call.

CONGRESS'S PROCEEDINGS.

OUTLINE OF THE SENATE'S DEBATE. Speeches in the Senate by William L. Jones, Blaine and Butler; in the House by Robeson—Trade with France.—The Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—SENATE.—The Senate considered the resolution relative to the ratification of the appointments of officers of the Senate, but without final action it went over, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the army bill. Williams spoke in favor of the bill, especially of the section forbidding the use of the army at the polls. Alluding to the presence of Confederate soldiers in Congress, he said as to these brigadiers he wished the people of the North to be animated by the same wise policy as their Southern brethren, and sent their gallant soldiers to be their representatives, because if the question growing out of the war had been left to the hands of a brave army which fought in the war, the return of prosperity and the approach of reconciliation would have been hastened.

Jones, of Florida, followed in support of the bill. He stated as to the ratification of its place in the Union, its people were anxious to co-operate with the other section of the country in restoring complete peace and prosperity everywhere. Its representatives being on an equal footing with the representatives of other States they have from time to time manifested their interest in the affairs of the nation, and after a long night of estrangement had having the rights conferred by the constitution. Referring to the use of the army at the polls, Jones said he had seen soldiers marched and counter-marched over his State. He stated as to the march from Fort Barrancas to Marianna in 1877 to attend an election, and after the election he saw an officer in his own town remain with the State of Florida to keep the polls. There was no necessity for troops at the polls. There was no indication whatever of trouble, and none was apprehended, and when there was some excitement, when the Florida troops were present to sustain the villainy of the returning board, which defrauded the people of their President.

Mr. Jones spoke of the changed condition of the country, and that the public credit had been restored, and there was more enterprise than under the dominion of the Republicans. All the people had been stimulated in the improvement of their condition, and they had awakened to a new-born zeal for public liberty and a determination to preserve it. The people were now satisfied with their State governments.

Blaine gave notice that he would renew his amendment to the sixth section. He then read from the testimony in South Carolina, that numbers of white men came around the firing guns and frightening colored men away.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, asked Blaine if it were not true that within the last three years a request had been ordered by the presiding judge in Charleston county, in a case depending on just such evidence as that just read?

Mr. Blaine said he believed there had been a dismissal upon a plea in the indictment, but Butler insisted that it was on the evidence. Blaine declared that the elections in South Carolina had been mere travesties on elections. He also characterized unfavorably the Louisiana elections.

Horse.—A resolution has been adopted appropriating \$3,000 to meet the expenses of the labor committee, and granting that committee leave to sit during recess.

On motion of Wood, of New York, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to consider the expediency of entering into a convention with France for the negotiation of a treaty which shall secure a more equal interchange of the products and manufactures of each country.

The legislative bill being resumed, Robeson addressed the committee. It had been stated, he said, that the Republican side of the House, that they would vote for the repeal of these laws provided the repeal was presented in an independent section. That declaration had, with or without authority, been carried to the Senate, and the independent vote for the amendment if it were presented as a separate proposition. That was not only a different proposition, but exactly an opposite proposition, because this amendment did nothing more than repeal an exception to a restricting law, and the repealing of an exception to a restricting law, so far from repealing the law itself, actually enlarged and increased its scope. He thought it proper to make that remark so that the position on the Republican side might not be misconstrued. He then made a lengthy argument in defence of the Federal election laws and in opposition to the question of repealing them.

Finley, of Ohio, followed in favor of the bill.

PROVIDING FOR PAYING EADS. The sub-committee of the House committee on appropriations, to whom was referred the recent communication from the Secretary of War recommending that an appropriation be made for the present session to meet the obligations of the government to Captain Eads, for services rendered on the jetties of the Mississippi, held a meeting to-day and agreed upon a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to make a requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for such amounts of money as may be required from time to time to be paid to Eads under the terms of his contract, and acts amendatory thereof, with a proviso that nothing contained in the act shall be construed as waiving or impairing the right of the United States government, under said acts and amendments, and a further provision that the act shall not be construed as appropriating any money for the payment of the million dollars which becomes due to Eads, half in ten years and half in twenty years after the completion of the work, as provided in the act above mentioned. The sub-committee will report their conclusion to the full committee to-morrow, and the measure will be brought before the House as soon as possible.

CANAL AND BRIDGE PROJECTS. The House committee on railroads and canals to-day appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Kimmel, Turner and Ford, to take under immediate consideration the bill introduced by Henkle providing for a ship canal to connect Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The committee also discussed the expediency of making provision for the erection of bridges at Shreveport and Monroe, La., in compliance with many petitions. The subject was referred to the sub-committee.

Bird of Hydrophobia After Two Months. NEW YORK, April 23.—Thos. Kelly, of Brooklyn, who was bitten by a dog with hydrophobia in February last, and seized this morning in great agony.

PAROLE.

He Was Released—Free Comments upon His City and Suburban Handicap Victory.

LONDON, April 23.—The Times says Lorillard had backed Parole for the city and suburban handicap prior to his New Market victory. As the result he wins something over £20,000. The general opinion is that the victory of the lucky American was fully proved by the volleying rounds of cheers which accompanied Parole's return to the enclosure. Another correspondent says: "Parole won on his merits without getting anything approaching an advantage at the start of turns in the course." "Just previous to the race, yesterday, for the city and suburban handicap, at the Epsom spring meeting, Mr. King was very much fancied, and the dislike to Parole was so general that he declined to four to one against him. Parole is now the strong favorite at 6 to 4 on his former great metropolitan stakes handicap which will be run for to-day at Epsom. In consequence of his win yesterday he has to carry ten pounds extra in this race, ten pounds extra for the Prince of Wales stakes handicap, also to be competed for to-day at Epsom, twelve pounds extra for the race for the Chester trades cup which takes place May 7th at the Chester meeting, and fifteen pounds extra for the race for the great Goshawk handicap stakes which is to be run for May 8th at the same meeting."

Fred Archer rode Parole yesterday. Later Only Two horses—Parole and Castlereagh—ran in the race for the great metropolitan stakes at Epsom.

NEWS FROM THE RUSSIANS. A Polish Party Congratulate the Czar—Another Arrest—The Czar's Precautions—Organizing for Salovei's Prosecution.

LONDON, April 23.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "Lt. Dabrovin has been arrested near Norogod on suspicion of being one of the members of the revolutionary committee."

The assassination of another spy who betrayed the whereabouts of a secret printing office at Toporovo is reported.

The Czar, who until lately drove out of the country, has his carriage surrounded by Cossacks."

St. Petersburg, April 23.—A high court of criminal justice, under the presidency of Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Czar, has been appointed for the trial of Salovei.

Berlin, April 23.—Letters received here from Craeov announce that the moderate liberal party in Poland, apparently induced by Salovei's attempt, now conducted an extraordinary policy toward the Czar. An influential deputation will proceed to St. Petersburg to congratulate him on his escape.

LA BELLE FRANCE. An Effort to Out a Deputy—Free Trade and Tariff.

LONDON, April 23.—A Paris dispatch to the Standard says: "The inaction of the government relative to M. Blaquie is holding the Republic in a state of Lyons are now calling upon M. Duvardier to vacate his seat in the Chamber of Deputies so as to enable them to elect M. DeRocheport. M. Duvardier appears to be unwilling to comply."

The free traders have been very active at Lyons. The free trade association of that city have recently issued a declaration, signed by the president of the principal trade societies, demanding the continuance of the treaties of commerce at the present tariff, and possible tariffs. On the other hand 700 representatives of the cotton and other trades have met at Epinal and deprecated their renewal."

Married Her Father's Coachman. The people of Nyack, on the Hudson, are now excited over a romance in high and low life. The story briefly told, is that a certain day or two since, when Mr. Townsend, a well-known New York publisher, living at Nyack, had been driven out sleighing frequently during the winter by her father's coachman, James A. Weeks, a good looking young fellow, the result of these frequent rides was that the couple were married at Tappan, six miles from Nyack, the latter part of January, and returned home without any mention of the marriage. "Weeks continued to perform his duties as coachman and waiter, and the novel spectacle was presented of a groom in an apron passing the bread and butter to his bride at the table during the honeymoon. The story did not leak out until a day or two since, when the rumors that had been flying about the village took shape in a paragraph in a local paper. Mr. Townsend was interviewed on Saturday last, but expressed entire ignorance in regard to the matter, but proposed to thoroughly investigate it. The young people, however, acknowledged their marriage.

Not the Same Man. PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Jacob Ott, who was last month convicted here of counterfeiting and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, is not the gentleman who was arrested at his residence throughout Louisiana and Mississippi, and who is now residing in Philadelphia.

New York's Hospitalities Tendered Grant. ALBANY, N. Y., April 23.—The Senate has adopted the Assembly resolutions tendering the hospitalities of the State of New York to Gen. Grant, on his return from abroad.

Threatened every man, woman or child living in a region of country where fever and ague is prevalent, since the germ of malarial disease is inhaled from the air and are swallowed from the water of such a region. Medicinal safeguard is absolutely necessary to nullify this danger. As a means of fortifying and acclimating the system so as to be able to resist the malarial poison, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is considered the best and the most popular. Irregularities of the stomach, liver and bowels encourage malaria; but these are speedily cured by Bitters. Bitters' grand efficacy and power are assisted by its use, and a vigorous as well as regular condition of the system is maintained. It is a safe and reliable remedy that defies the attacks of malaria by its malarial preventive, which is also a certain and successful remedy in the worst cases of intermittent and remittent fevers.

The Death-rate of Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year, especially, a cold is the common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had ROSSON'S GUMMUM STRUPE taken a few bottles before they were seized, a large bill from a doctor would have been saved. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, ROSSON'S GUMMUM STRUPE has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of the kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country has a bottle of it, and it is sold in England for 500,000 bottles sold each year without a single failure known.

It makes a perfect food and has a cooling effect. It is a perfect food and has a cooling effect. It is a perfect food and has a cooling effect. It is a perfect food and has a cooling effect.

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The discovery of the circulation of the blood was made from an analysis of the history of medicine; but if the blood be full of impurities, its circulation, which Providence intended to be a purifying process, is impeded, and the blood should be purified with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

New Orleans, March 17th, 1876. The undersigned certifies that he holds a receipt for account of J. O. Nicholson, of the Louisiana National Bank, for the sum of \$100,000, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the First Grand Prize of Thirty Thousand Dollars on Tuesday, March 11th, 1874; said ticket having cost the sum of one dollar, at the office of the Lottery, at New Orleans, La., and the amount was promptly paid by check on the Louisiana National Bank, on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

Elevated Railroads, Lines of Stages, Places of Amusements, Depots and Steamers—all these are made from the iron and steel of the neighborhood of the Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, New York, which now kept on both plans, the American \$2 50 or \$3.00, and the European plan \$1 per day, and upwards. An elegant billiard room, at moderate prices, is conducted by the Grand Central.

A Change that is a Blessing. There is no more remarkable feature, in the progress of science, and no greater change in any professional practice, than is illustrated by the contrast of the medical system of to-day, and thirty years ago. Then all medicines were copious in quantity, and nauseous to the taste. To take them was a trial to adults, and an overwhelming horror to the young. Now most doses are small, and concentrated, and free from any deleterious element. Until recently, however, one of the most valuable of the great health-restoring remedies, was not known for what it is, and the only cure for wasting disease of vital energy, and certain means of renewing healthy tissue, suggested to those to whom it should have been most good. Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda removes this only objection. Its flavor is really pleasant, its nourishing and restorative, and there is no finer nerve and brain tonic in the world.

Woman's Rights. Yes, woman has as good right to health and happiness as the other sex. Then, why suffer so long when the remedy is within your reach. Try Band's Female Regulator, Woman's Best Friend, and you will have your health and strength fully restored. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and see some of the wonderful cures it has made.

Case Attainable by the Rheumatic. Yes, although they may despair of relief, it is attainable by rheumatic sufferers, for there is a remedy which carries off, by means of increased activity of the kidneys, the uric acid element from the blood, and restores the system to its normal condition. The name of this grand discovery is Hostetter's Preparation known as the "Kidney Cure," a remedy for constipation, which causes contamination of the blood with the uric acid, and a certain relief in dropsy, leucorrhoea, and nervous ailments. It is, perhaps, the finest tonic and stimulant by distinguished physicians and druggists who pronounce it to be eminently pure and very beneficial. The price is 50 cents a bottle.

Do You Want to Endure Life? Death, or what is worse, is the inevitable result of continued suspension of the menstrual flow. It is a condition which should not be trifled with. Immediate relief is the only safeguard against constitutional ruin. In all cases of suppression, suspension or other irregularities of the "course," Dr. J. Prescribe's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous system, improving the blood, and determining directly to the organs of menstruation. It is a legitimate prescription, and is highly recommended as a medicinal stimulant by distinguished physicians and druggists who pronounce it to be eminently pure and very beneficial. The price is 50 cents a bottle.

New Advertisements. AUCTION! BY MAXWELL & HARRISON.

WE WILL SELL TO-NIGHT, AT 7-1/2 O'CLOCK, CHROMOS, CLOTHING, AND NOTIONS. JUST IN JUST IN

PERRY'S. PERRY'S. VISITORS To Charlotte are invited to call and examine our stock, as they will find it most complete in every respect, and cheaper than ever before.

Miscellaneous. BAKERY. BREAD, CAKES AND PIES, fresh every day.

Liquors. IMPERIAL SALOON. JOSEPH FISCHER, PROPRIETOR.

Wines & Liquors. AND THE BEST 50 CIGAR YOU EVER SMOKED.

Real Estate. MINING AND IMMIGRATION AGENCY.

Professional. LEE W. BATTLE, M. D.

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Boots and Shoes. PEGRAM & CO., 1st National Bank Building. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks & Traveling Bags.

THE BEST STOCK IN CHARLOTTE.

ZEIGLER BROS'S. Celebrated Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.

THE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR PEGRAM SHOES.

Boots! Boots! Boots! Boots!

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

HATS! HATS! HATS! HATS!

Spring Styles! LOOK OUT

Miscellaneous. WEST POCKET CURE. 25 DYSPEPSIA 25. CLERGY & DOCTORS TESTED.

W. N. PRATHER, Trade Street, first door above the old Market.

Imperial Saloon. JOSEPH FISCHER, PROPRIETOR.

Wines & Liquors. AND THE BEST 50 CIGAR YOU EVER SMOKED.

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Crockery and Glassware. ENLARGEMENT. CHINA CHINA.

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

QUEENSWARE. China, Glassware, Lamps and Lamp Goods.

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

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