The Charlotte Observer.

CHAS. E. JONES, - - Editor and Proprietor

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

SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1879.

THE SOUTH'S PLACE IN THE UNION.

Two or three weeks ago, and again yesterday, we referred to the anomalous position which the South bears in relation to the Union, as the matter is viewed from the standpoint of the Northern Republican. A fresh illustration of the feeling of which we spoke, has just manifested itself and we refer to the matter again for the purpose of introducing this case in point. In another place in to-day's OBSERVER we print an extract from an interview which was had last Wednesday by a reporter of the New York *Tribune* with Senator Hampton. In the course of this conversation Senator Hampton said, or is represented to have said:

We do not intend to ask a place upon the Presidential ticket for a Southern man. We want the party in the North to place two good men on the ticket, and we will support it for the national success of the Democratic party. * * * I don't think the South cares a copper who the next Presidential candidate may be, as long as he is a strong national man.

Now to the average Southern man it would appear that the above is as free as anything could be from offence to the North, and yet what is the tenor of Republican comment upon these expressions? We copy as follows from the New York *Mail*—a Republican evening paper—of the 12th:

What can they mean, except that the South intends to rule the country through the Democratic party, and is so determined on that object that it does "not care a copper" who or what the Northern Democratic figure heads may be, through whom this design is to be carried out? Inflationist Ewing or hard-money Tilden is equally acceptable. No principles are at issue save the right of the South to rule, and whether the Democratic party North sustains an honest currency or descends by gradual steps into the abyss of repudiation, the South does "not care a copper."

If this is the attitude of the South in our politics, it is the most dangerous and disgraceful position the South ever assumed.

Yet Senator Hampton ought to know what he is talking about.

Suppose Senator Hampton had said that the South intended to have a man on the next national ticket: What a howl would have gone up! It would have been declared that the Confederacy had already actually captured the government and the next step would be the inauguration of Jeff Davis as President of the United States. Hampton would have been denounced as a conspirator and a perjurer and there would have gone up one universal cry to the effect that red-handed treason was stalking defiantly and openly through the corridors and cloak rooms of the national capitol. Suppose he had fallen a little short of this, and said that the South does not propose to put one of its own men on the national ticket but, holding as it does the balance of power, intends to dictate who the candidates shall be: why, then the *Mail* and others of its kidney would have lifted up their voices and with one accord denounced this spirit of dictatorship, declaring that the Southern slave-drivers had come back into the Union with all their foul heresies and personal and political uncleanness, and are about to precipitate another war by attempting to crack the bull-whip over the men who have saved the nation!

But Senator Hampton said neither of these things. He and his section are modest. He said in effect: "We want nothing but good government; we care not who hold the offices so they are good men who will administer the laws equitably. To avoid even the appearance of having designs upon the perpetuity of the Union, we prefer that the Northern people, those who are above suspicion, should nominate the candidates; this done we will vote for them provided they are worthy of support." If this isn't taking a back seat at the banquet, and foregoing our rights—yes, *rights*—for the sake of public opinion and harmony all around, then we are no judge. But note the result of this concession; it is received about as concessions usually are; this *Mail* exclaims, with an affectation of terror: "What does this mean? It means that the South intends to rule this country!"

Thus are the very words which were used to allay sectional animosity, used to provoke it. Hampton's distinct protestation that the South does not intend to make itself conspicuous in national politics next year, is, by a forced and altogether unnatural construction, made to mean exactly the opposite of what it does mean.

Thus are the most of our best efforts for reconciliation received. We are growing exceedingly tired. We may protest until dooms-day that we are "loyal" and may prove it in every possible way, but until we go to voting the Radical ticket we may expect to be the subjects of such malignant balderdash as that of the New York *Mail*. We for one are rapidly becoming indifferent to it. We are nearing that point where we can contemplate with quiet disdain all such slanderous and malicious scoundrelism. The South has used all the means in its power to conciliate them and has failed. It has come to that pass where we can best afford to tell them to crack their whip and go on; we don't regard them. Nothing will satisfy them except for us to go over in a body to their rotten party and we will see them dead before we will do it. This section has done enough, it has done altogether too much, of whining and apologizing and craw-fishing. We have done our full share, and more in behalf of "a restored Union," and now if the Union is to be restored let somebody else restore a little. What is the North going to do about it? "The power of the South "is exhausted."

Mooresville *Gazette*: A gentleman coming up from Charlotte by private conveyance one day this week, reports crops as looking very fine. The wheat crop especially is excellent. The country from here to Charlotte is a fine farming country, and is settled by good farmers, and we are gratified to know that their prospects are good for a fine crop.

QUEER STATEMENTS.—The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*—Mr. L. Q. Washington—says "queer statements" are being made in Washington concerning the action of Senators Hill and Vance on the case of Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, who is under charges of bribery. They voted a few days ago in committee against taking it up for action. Cannot Mr. Washington define himself? "Queer" is a very general term and Senators Hill and Vance are entitled to have the charges against them made a little more specifically.

As to the juror's test oath even the New York *Times* is forced by a sense of decency to declare that "the oath is an anomaly and an affront," and that its abrogation "will be just and expedient." The Republicans did, in a better mood, repeal the worst features of the law, but the bungler Boutwell put it all back when he compiled the Revised Statutes. The United States Supreme Court has twice virtually declared the law unconstitutional; and yet every Republican Senator voted against the repeal act.

COST OF THE ZULU WAR.—It was the Duke of Wellington who said "great nations cannot wage little wars," and England will be apt to realize the force of this remark when she gets through with this Zulu business. Twenty-five hundred Englishmen have already perished in that war, 26,000 regulars are now in the field, and the cost of the war is $2,500,000 a week. Nothing could be worse than this statement.

STATE NEWS.

At the mayor's office in Raleigh is a slate whereon people can lodge their complaints against the administration.

The *North Carolina Republican* newspaper, will appear about the first of August, and will be published in Raleigh.

A party of young men from the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Asylum, in Raleigh, will give an entertainment in Wilmington soon.

A meeting of the bar of Wilmington was held Friday afternoon and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late W. S. Devane.

The trustees of Wake Forest College have elected Rev. E. T. Winkler, D. D., of Alabama, to the presidency of that institution. It is not known whether or not he will accept.

The house of Mr. James Reeves on "Bunker" Hill in Pee Dee village was struck by lightning on Friday last, and Mrs. Reeves and a little darkey, the only occupants of the house, were knocked down and stunned.

Mooresville *Gazette*: The postmaster at this place, Mr. Beaty, has not been notified to surrender to Miss Marietta Barringer, as was stated in THE OBSERVER a few days ago. We are no prophet nor the son of a prophet, yet will venture to predict that no change of the kind will be made.

The Wilmington *Star* says Messrs. Chas. F. Shoemaker and Montgomery D. Parker, of the life service bureau, arrived there very quietly from Washington City, and went down the river Thursday morning to examine the localities near Bald Head, with the view of selecting an appropriate spot for the proposed Cape Fear life saving station.

Mooresville *Gazette*: Huntersville is one of the most flourishing villages on the line of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad. Several new residences have been built recently, and others are now in process of erection. It is to be the village of churches. The Associate Reformed Presbyterians have a good building already completed. The Presbyterians are about ready to commence work on their building. The colored Presbyterians also expect to build a house of worship for themselves at an early day. Such enterprise as this about a small town is sure evidence of life and prosperity.

Strike of New York Longshoremen.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The longshoremen who resumed work on the Anchor, Inman, National and Guion lines, a few days ago, at reduced rates, struck again yesterday, alleging that the companies refused to pay them the extra allowance agreed on for night work. They also demand that the men engaged to fill their places during the strike be discharged, as they are unqualified and make the work harder for the others. The steamship agents deny that they gave the strikers to understand that they were to receive extra pay for night work. They assert also that the new men will not be discharged, as the agents are under obligations to them. It is believed that there will be no delay in the departure of steamers, and that there will be only a little annoyance to the companies by reason of this new strike.

English Rowing Race.

LONDON, June 14.—*Bell's Life* says: "F. L. Playford, a distinguished amateur of the London rowing club, intends to try Hanlan's style of rowing. He has ordered a boat to be built with a 15-inch slide and swinging rowlocks."

The *Sporting Life* states that the training of Hanlan and Elliott for their great match on the Tyne on Monday, June 16, is completed, and that both men are in splendid condition.

Loss by the Point Breeze Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The fire at Point Breeze smouldered all night, but is now completely under control. The loss by yesterday's fire was about $100,000, of which $50,000 will fall upon Warden, Fur & Co., and a like amount upon the Atlantic Storage Company, although the entire loss falls eventually upon the Standard Oil Company. The loss by both fires is half a million.

Crops in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, June 14.—Reports published in the *Leader* to-day from nearly all parts of northern Ohio and southwestern Pennsylvania, show that there will be about two-thirds of the usual crop of wheat and that the corn crop will be a failure in consequence of the drought. Oats are better than corn but there will not be over two-thirds of the usual crop. Hay and fruit will be very light; potatoes fair.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The bark Monrovia sailed from New York, yesterday, with fifty negro emigrants, for Liberia.

MRS. Matthew C. Perry, wife of the late Commodore Perry and mother of Mrs. August Belmont, died yesterday at Newport, R. I.

Orduna, Carbonell & Co., wholesale grocers, of Havana, have failed. Liabilities, $70,000 in gold.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America, send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

jan 25

CONGRESS'S PROCEEDINGS.

AN UNINTERESTING DAY'S WORK.

No Measures of General Interest Acted on—Testimony Concluded in the Louisiana Case.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—SENATE.—The army appropriation bill was reported back from the committee on appropriations with sundry amendments, and placed on the calendar.

The Senate took up the Mississippi river improvement commission bill.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over and the Senate took up and considered in committee of the whole the supplemental judicial appropriation bill. Wallace explained the bill.

A long debate was had over the section relating to the method of drawing jurors and repealing the test oath, the points raised being substantially those discussed on the Bayard bill, lately passed, containing the same provisions.

Wallace, having charge of the bill, said he did not wish to force a long session to-night and suggested that the vote be taken at 4 o'clock Monday.

Conkling opposed the naming of any hour for closing the debate. There was no disposition to talk for the purpose of delay, but the debate should not be limited.

The debate on the jury clauses was renewed. The Democratic argument was that while the present law provides that jurors in United States courts are to be chosen as far as practicable in the same manner as in the highest courts of States, Federal judges take advantage of the exception, as far as practicable, to make the rules of the court on the subject to suit their own views, and Judge Bond was especially spoken of as one who invariably chose Republican jury commissioners under his rule of court. The other side argued that any abuse of the discretion vested in them exposed the judges to impeachment.

At 5.10 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The morning hour was consumed in voting upon dilatory motions and the bill relative to political contributions went over without action.

Buckner, chairman of the banking and currency committee, reported a bill requiring a reserve of the national banking association to be kept in standard gold and silver coins of the United States in lieu of lawful money. Printed and recommitted. The House then resumed the consideration of the pleuro-pneumonia bill. The bill was recommitted to the committee on agriculture.

Herbert, of Alabama, who had charge of the next business in order, the Senate bill repealing the test oath, stated that after conversation with certain Republican members, he would not press a vote on it to-day, but hoped to obtain a vote Monday.

The Senate amendments to the supplemental post route bill were concurred in.

Young, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the cause and effect of the recent exodus from Southern to Western States.

Goode, of Virginia, objected on the ground that a committee had that subject under consideration.

The Senate bills, removing the political disabilities of Wm. R. R. Beale, of Missouri, and Jas. S. Harrison, of Virginia, were passed.

On motion of Johnston, of Virginia, Senate bill accepting from Prof. Edward Fontain, of Louisiana, certain maps, etc., relative to the improvement of the Mississippi river, passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE ARMY BILL

The Senate committee on appropriations this morning completed the consideration of the army appropriation bill and authorized Withers to report it back to the Senate with sundry amendments, all of which were merely verbal or otherwise immaterial, except the following: The committee have entirely stricken out the fifth section, which provides that each member of the graduating classes of the military academy of '79 and '80 may elect to receive $750 and mileag to his place of residence, and thereby become ineligible to appointment in the army except in the event of war until two years after graduation, and a clause is inserted in the bill by the committee to repeal the existing law which prohibits any promotion in the corps of engineers to fill a vacancy above the rank of colonel. The sixth section, providing that "no money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be paid for subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States, to be used as a police force to keep peace at the polls at any election held within any State," is retained in the bill without any change whatever.

THE SAC CASE CONTINUED.

The committee on privileges and elections met this morning, when R. J. Brookes was recalled by agreement of the counsel of Kellogg and Spofford respectively. In reply to Merrick he said he did not make affidavit in relation to his participation in the election of Kellogg, and did not state that he received $2.00 for his vote.

Mr. Merrick said his information was that Brookes received such consideration and had made affidavit to that effect before Notary Public Laroche and other persons.

Witness asked: "At whose instance did I make the affidavit?"

Merrick: "I don't know; you will have an opportunity to ascertain when the sub-committee meet in New Orleans."

Kellogg to witness: "Were you a witness before the committee of the Louisiana House of Representatives which investigated the subject of alleged corruption in procuring my election?"

"Yes; the committee held public sessions and I was regularly sworn."

Merrick said his information came from Walker, of New Orleans, that an affidavit such as he had alluded to had been made by Brookes, and that it had been mailed to him.

Kellogg said his only remaining witness was Pierre Mogloire, the only representative referred to in Murray's testimony. Mogloire had travelled a hundred and eighty miles on the way here but in view of what the chairman stated yesterday concerning the early closing of the examination at this point, he had telegraphed him not to come. He had read a telegram from Mogloire saying: "The evidence of Murray regarding me is false in every particular." The chairman asked what were the views of the counsel.

After Shellabarger and Merrick had stated their views, the chairman said: "We close the testimony at this point for the present."

Double Murder and Suicide.

HEMLOCK, MICH., June 14.—Mantey Stevens, night watchman at Clark's saw mill at Master's Creek, went home at an early hour this morning and found the House there. Suspecting him of criminal intimacy with his wife, he shot him twice through the head and three times through the chest, then shot his wife through the head and himself through the head, killing himself instantly. Mrs. Stevens and House are alive but cannot recover.

Thousands Use it, Why Hesitate?

It is adapted especially to those cases where the womb is disordered, and will cure any irregularity of the "menses." Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator acts like a charm in "whites," or in a sudden check of the "monthly courses," from cold, trouble of mind, or like causes, by restoring the discharge in every instance. So also in chronic cases its action is prompt and decisive, and saves the constitution from countless evils and premature decay. Ask your druggist for a circular.

may28 1m

COTTON AND WHEAT.

Official Returns to the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate an increase in the area planted in cotton of somewhat over two per cent. The per centage as compared with the average of 1878 is as follows: North Carolina, 47 counties reporting 106; South Carolina, 18 counties, 100; Georgia, 71 counties, 102; Florida, 12 counties, 97; Alabama, 28 counties, 103; Mississippi, 39 counties, 100; Louisiana, 18 counties, 98; Texas, 58 counties, 107; Arkansas, 40 counties, 101; Tennessee, 18 counties, 103. The average condition is not so high as last year, being 96, while in '78 it was 99. The stand is generally good, but some two weeks later.

June returns to the Department of Agriculture show the average condition of winter wheat at 90 against 98 last year. The Pacific coast shows considerably over average, Oregon rising to 104. South Atlantic States average 96, South Carolina reporting 108, Georgia 112. The States north of the Ohio river average 95. Indiana reaches 103. New England averages 94. Southern inland States 88. Middle States 86. Gulf States 83. Trans-Mississippi States 79. The drought has been felt more or less severely in all parts of the country. From the South come some complaints of winter killing, and from the North and West of Hessian fly. The grasshoppers have also been heard of beyond the Mississippi.

Spring wheat: The average sown this spring is about 4 per cent. increase over last spring. On the Pacific coast California reports over 10 per cent. increase, while Oregon falls off 1 per cent. The Trans-Mississippi States and New England increase 5 per cent. Texas retains her previous acreage. Of the States north of the Ohio river, Ohio and Indiana make no reports of spring wheat; the three other States fall off three per cent. Minnesota increases 9 per cent., while Iowa decreases one per cent. The Middle States fall off 10 per cent. The condition of the spring wheat is about the same as the winter wheat—90—all the States being below the average. The crop has been subject to the same climatic influences as winter wheat.

In the Territories wheat raising has advanced westward more rapidly than statistical inquiries have been able to reach. There is a vast increase here which must be left to subsequent inquiry. The department has information that one county in Dakota, which last year sowed but fifty acres, has this year under vigorous growth over four thousand acres. Many other cases of immense increase are reported.

Every one is entirely willing to be his neighbor's physician; yet tried remedies only should be employed, as Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Twenty-four years of constantly increasing use testify to the real worth of this valuable family medicine.

The New Stock Speculations.

The new combination method of operating in stocks which Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, N Y., have inaugurated, is attracting unusual attention in financial circles, by reason of its remarkable success. A customer in Providence, invested nine times, and made over $5,000 in three months, by using from $50 to $500 capital. By this system orders from thousands of customers, in various sums, are pooled into one immense capital, and operated as a mighty whole, thus giving to each shareholder all the advantages of vast capital and shrewdest skill. Profits are divided every 30 days. Any amount from $10 to $75,000 can be used in Messrs. Lawrence & Co's combinations with equal proportionate success. $15 will make $75 profit in the month. $200 will return $1,600, or 8 per cent. on the stock, and so on as the market varies. The new circular gives "two unerring rules for success," and shows how any one can operate profitably. Mailed free. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Apply to Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

Chafing Under Disappointment.

It is said that the reason why Butler sought the gubernatorial nomination was because he had not been fairly treated by the Republicans. The best cures for chafes of all kinds is Henry's Carbolic Salve. Try it and be convinced. Beware of counterfeits.

june3 1w

Periodicals.

1879 1879

THE FOUR REVIEWS

AND

BLACKWOOD.

Authorized reprints of—

The Edinburgh Review (Whig),
The Westminster Review (Liberal),
The London Quarterly Review (Conservative,
The British Quarterly Review (Evangelical),
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

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No publications can compare with the leading British periodicals above-named, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. In respect to fidelity of research, accuracy of statement, and purity of style, they are without any equal. They keep pace with modern thought, discovery, experiment, and achievement, whether in religion, science, literature, or art. The ablest writers fill their pages with most interesting reviews of history, and with an intelligent narration of the great events of the day.

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For Blackwood's Magazine,	4 00	"
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For Blackwood and three "	13 00	"
For Blackwood and four "	15 00	"

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This item of expense, now borne by the publishers, is equivalent to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the cost to subscribers in former years.

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A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent, to one address, for $12.80, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1879 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1879 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or, instead, new subscribers to any two, three or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1878; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1878.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

To secure premiums it will be necessary to make early application, as the stock available for that purpose is limited.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY.

1879.

ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The WEEKLY remains easily at the head of illustrated papers by its fine literary quality, the beauty of its type and woodcuts.—Springfield Republican.

Its pictorial attractions are superb, and embrace every variety of subject and artistic treatment.—Zion's Herald, Boston.

The WEEKLY is a potent agency for the dissemination of correct political principles, and a powerful opponent of shams, frauds, and false pretences.—Evening Express, Rochester.

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Harper's Magazine, one year,	$ 4 00
Harper's Weekly, " "	4 00
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The Three publications, one year,	10 00
Any Two, one year,	7 00
Six subscriptions, one year,	20 00

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The annual volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent, by express, free of expenses (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 each. A complete set, comprising twenty-two volumes, sent on receipt of the cash at the rate of $5.25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by postoffice money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

dec14

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In Ladies' and Misses' Lasting and Leather Button and Lace Boots and Newport Ties. They will not "rip," have an indestructible toe that gives protection without cost or necessity of Tips, increases wear of sole 30 per cent. have the flexibility of hand-made shoes, and cost no more than ordinary machine sewed Shoes. Also, a full line of Gents' Hand and Machine Sewed Pegging and Button Boots, Prince Albert and Strap Ties, in plain or Box Toes. We keep only

FIRST-CLASS GOODS

In Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes—the best makes.

June 8, 1879.

BROTHERS & RANKIN,
Trade Street, next door to Mrs. Query's.

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"CALL EARLY."

We have just received a nice line of

ZIEGLER'S SHOES,

Consisting of

LADIES' BUTTON, LACE AND CONGRESS BOOTS, SLIPPERS, NEWPORTS, CHILDREN'S PEARL SHOES.

Also a beautiful lot of

GENTS'

"NEWARK WORK,"

COMPRISING

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PLAIN AND BOX TOE.

Which we are now prepared to offer at extremely low prices.

Thanking our friends for past favors, and wishing to merit a continuance of the same by keeping the largest stock, best assorted,

SELLING LOWER,

And strict attention to business, with polite young men to show goods without trouble.

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Smith & Forbes' Old Stand, Trade St.

June 13.

PEGRAM & CO.,

1st National Bank Building,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Have now in store a nice and complete stock of SPRING

BOOTS, SHOES,

Hats, Trunks & Traveling Bags.

With them you can find

THE BEST STOCK

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Celebrated Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes A SPECIALTY.

They also keep Miles', Burt's, Holbrook & Ludlow's, and other best brands. Gents will find there the Miller, McCullough & Ober, Canfield, and Miles' hand-made Boots and Shoes. Also

THE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR

PEGRAM SHOES.

Call sure before buying. Orders have personal attention.

April 9, 1879. PEGRAM & CO.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE OF PIEDMONT NURSERIES,
GREENSBORO, N. C., May 31, 1879.

I propose to give, to the patrons of the

Piedmont Nurseries,

The benefit of the traveling agents' commission on my Nursery stock, consisting of Fruit Trees, &c., and have reduced the price 50 per cent. Apples and Peaches, 1st class, 5 to 6 feet; fine improved Fruits as are grown in North Carolina, and ready for inspection. Reference given to any Nursery in Guilford county. Peaches and Apples running from the earliest to the latest varieties. Trees will be packed in good strong boxes or bales, and delivered to railroad depots or express offices without any extra charge for boxes or delivery. I will furnish at the following low rate: Peaches and Apples in any quantity, improved fruit, 10 cents each. Pears, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Quince, Crab Apples, Figs, Cherries, 33 cents. Ornamental Trees, Roses and Flowers will be sold cheaper than can be sold by any nursery in North Carolina. Cash to accompany the orders. Any one not having cash may fill out note, signed by purchaser, to be paid when trees are delivered at depot specified by purchaser. Note to accompany trees and paid when trees are delivered, purchasers paying all freights on same. Trees will be shipped in November and purchaser notified when to meet them. Persons ordering will state plainly where to ship. Name the depots. Letters of inquiry answered cheerfully. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Send in orders at once.

Very respectfully,
M. C. DIXON,
Proprietor of Piedmont Nurseries.

June 7—eodtm.

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RYE, GRAHAM

AND

WHEAT BREAD

AT PRATHER'S.

CAKES! CAKES!

Pound Sponge, Fruit, jelly, and all kinds of Fancy Cakes at PRATHER'S,

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NOTICE!

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WAGONS,

One, two and three horse, which we are anxious to close out, and will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

Or on time till November 1st, without interest. Every Wagon warranted for 12 months. Come and see them.

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Democrat and Home please copy.

June 8.

Hotels.

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Keep constantly on hand

FRESH EGGS and BUTTER, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, CABBAGE, IRISH POTATOES, APPLES, DRIED FRUITS, &c.

Exclusive Dealers in

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ALSO, PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This house has been entirely refitted and refurnished, and is kept in first-class style.

Terms, Per Day $2.00

Great inducements offered to table boarders; for terms see the proprietors.

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Mr. H. S. WILSON's LADY.....Superintendents.
HENRY WILFONG,.....Clerk.

feb9

$2.00 MARSHALL $2.00

HOUSE HOUSE

SAVANNAH, GA.

A. B. LUCE, Proprietor.

Reduced rate—$2.00 and $2.50, according to location of Room.

M. L. HARNETT, Clerk, late of Planters' Hotel.

10—tf.

Summer Resorts.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.

WESTERN, N. C.

Long and favorably known for their anti-dyspeptic and alterative tonic waters, opened 20th May, 1879. Board $2 per day, and reduced rates for a longer time, and families. Invalids will have the advantage of four different mineral waters, and in addition, the Turkish hot-air, vapor and medicated baths, if desired.

Springs situated 7 miles north of Hickory on the Western North Carolina Railroad, over the finest road in the State. For further information, address the proprietor,

R. O. ELLIOTT, M. D.

may25 3taw su tu thu

WARM SPRINGS,

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

—HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.—

HOT and cold water, unsurpassed mountain climate, unequaled scenery, and magnificent hotel accommodations for eight hundred guests. Hot baths, in conjunction with climatic influences, almost specific for rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous and constitutional diseases, diseases of the skin, kidneys and bladder, and malarial disorders. Send for descriptive circular.

Dr. Wm. H. HOWERTON, Proprietor.

june1 1m

H. J. ALSPAUGH'S

CHALYBEATE SPRINGS,

LOCATED ten miles west of Taylorsville, on the Lenoir road, in Alexander county—climate as healthy as any where in North Carolina. Rooms furnished with or without board at low terms. Provisions cheap. For further particulars address,

H. J. ALSPAUGH.

Little River P. O., Alexander co., N. C.

may 28 1m

Cleaveland Mineral Springs

WILL OPEN JUNE 1, 1879.

These Springs are 2 miles from Shelby, N. C., and one mile from C. C. Railway. Hacks will be at Spring's station on arrival of every train.

Band of music and other means of amusement for the comfort and enjoyment of guests.

THE TABLE

will be furnished with the best that the market affords.

Rates to suit the times.

S. MC. POSTON, Proprietor.
Shelby, N. C.

L. S. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

May 14—d6w

THE

SALUDA HOTEL.

Invalids or pleasure seekers, who desire to spend a few weeks of the hot weather in a most desirable locality, are informed that the

SALUDA HOTEL

Is now open to the public. Situated on the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, forty miles from Spartanburg, only a few miles from Flat Rock and Hendersonville, in a delightful climate, and surrounded by splendid mountain scenery, few places can offer more attractions.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords. Terms low.

A. TANNER, Proprietor.

June 3—1m.

Dry Goods.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

Ladies buying Parasols and Sun Umbrellas will find the best assortment at the lowest prices at

ELIAS & COHEN'S.

They will also find other goods to suit them upon which they can save money. Our stock of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS

is now complete, among which may be found a full supply of House Furnishing Goods, Sheeting and Pillow Casings in Linen and Cotton, Linen Table Damask in White, Slate, Red and Yellow; Napkins, Doylas and Towels in every variety; Carpets, Rugs, Mattings and Oil Cloths.

Our stock of Embroidery and Trimmings is large, and will be found very cheap. So will our stock of

WHITE GOODS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, FANS AND TIES.

Ask to see our Ten Cents Linen Cambric Handkerchief and $2 Sun Umbrellas. You will find them cheap, and everything else in proportion.

Call and see us. It will pay you.

ELIAS & COHEN.

Groceries.

ATTENTION!

LADIES. LADIES.

JUST received a full line FINE ORANGES, LEMONS, PINE APPLES, BANANAS and Choice French and Plain CANDIES, Choice Jellies, Mustard and Canned Fruits, and Pickles of every description.

A fresh supply of GRAHAM FLOUR, OAT MEAL and fresh Crackers of every description.

CREAM CHEESE.

FIFTY BARRELS OF THE CELEBRATED

BRIDGEWATER

FLOUR. FLOUR.

ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

CHEAPER GRADES. CHEAPER GRADES.

Sugars, Coffees and anything that can be found in a first-class Grocery House.

LeROY DAVIDSON.

June1