The Charlotte Observer.

CHAS. R. JONES, - - - Editor and Proprietor

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

FRDIAY, JUNE 20, 1879.

FINANCES AND THE PARTIES.

There are elements inside of the Democratic party which, otherwise harmonious, clash when a question of finance is raised. For this reason it was hoped that after the passage of the Bland bill, the remonetization of silver and the resumption of specie payments on the part of the government—the two coins standing on the same footing—the question of the finances would be laid aside and the differences within the party adjusted. They would have been had the question been allowed to rest there. These results were a compromise of themselves: the soft money men gained their end in the passage of the Bland bill, and the hard-money men saw their victory in the success of resumption. But instead of resting the case there, Mr. Warner, of Ohio, springs another silver bill in the House, and the old feeling between the two factions is revived. To such an extent has this gone that Mr. Bayard, a hard-money man, has found it necessary to the maintenance of his own dignity to send in his resignation as chairman of the finance committee of the Senate. Here is a most disagreeable state of affairs. One of the truest, ablest and best men of the party has been driven to this extremity, and the resignation is now pending, with the probability of its being not accepted. We are pleased to note that in the Senate Democratic caucus, held last Tuesday, Mr. Gordon made a speech, "which is described on all hands as one of great fervor and eloquence," in opposition to accepting Mr. Bayard's resignation, well designating that gentleman, in the course of his remarks, as "the truest of the true."

It is worth while to notice the causes leading up to this state of things All the difficulty grew out of Mr. Bayard's preference that the Warner bill should go over until the December session. Only this and nothing more. On account of this it is moved that the finance committee of the Senate be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and the Senate take it in its own hands. This implying a reflection upon the chairman of the committee, he very properly resigned.

Passing by the merits and demerits of the Warner bill, everybody must have seen by this that it is altogether ill-timed. Had its introducer and manager exhibited the proper wisdom he would have withheld it until the regular session, or, having introduced it, would have consented to its going over after seeing to what its discussion was leading. In point of fact there is no necessity for it, the finances having been too much tinkered with already, and in point of policy it should have been held back at least until the December session.

YET AGAIN.

It would appear to be almost unnecessary to do so again, but for mere truth's sake we are prompted to repeat that THE OBSERVER has never nominated Hendricks and Church as the next national Democratic ticket. An editorial in the Raleigh *News*, treating this ticket as of THE OBSERVER'S suggestion, inspires us to again disavow the responsibility for it. As the *News* manifestly did not see the original article on the subject as it appeared in these columns, nor yet a subsequent denial of our responsibility for it, it in all probability will not see this; therefore, instead of asking it for a correction we make the correction ourselves. The sum and substance of the matter is that a communication addressed "To the Editor of THE OBSERVER," and signed "Two Democrats," appeared in the issue of this paper of the 20th of May. This paper referred to the communication editorially, and characterized the proposed ticket as another addition to the list of available names—neither endorsing nor repudiating it. And while upon the subject we take occasion to say again that we are not in the business of President making at present. It is too far off by two-thirds or three-fourths to commit one's self irrevocably to or against any man for the presidency next year. Many men are made and marred in a year's time, and it is folly for any one to undertake now to say who will be the strongest man next year. He who is at this time may be the weakest then, and of all those who have been mentioned he who is the weakest now a year hence may be the strongest. For this reason we have not been able to see the utility or the wisdom of making much noise thus far ahead for or against any particular man or men. There is time enough for that if, indeed, it need to be done at all.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.—The North Carolina correspondent of the New York *Times* has resumed his work of speculating upon the future of politics in this State. He very wisely treats the question without any reference whatever to the Republican party, but this is the only particular in which he does manifest any great degree of wisdom. He pictures a purely imaginary warfare between a half dozen alleged factions of the Democratic party in this State, and on the basis of this imaginary state of affairs makes and breaks slates with the utmost facility. His speculations are based upon nothing and lead nowhere and the purpose of them cannot be divined by any human being.

They have a female walking match in progress at Petersburg, Va., and it is drawing largely. Three or four women are engaged, and Tuesday one of them made two consecutive miles in twelve minutes each.

Two hundred and fifty-seven drinking saloons do business in the city of Richmond, Va.

PERTAINING TO RAILROADS.

A correspondent asked us, in THE OBSERVER of the 15th, "what management the Western North Carolina Railroad is under? Whether of the State of North Carolina or the Richmond, Va., merchants, through the Richmond & Danville Railroad?" We have passed the question over until now, when our neighbor, the *Democrat*, insists that we answer it. We can answer the *Democrat* in its own words: "We hear considerable complaint, but are not familiar enough with the facts to make a decided statement"—but this is begging the question. At the same time it is the best answer we can render. Little can be learned by outsiders of the workings of railroad companies, and we do not know what the "policy" of the management of the Western North Carolina Railroad is, if it has any special "policy." We have heard it said that it has charged a great deal more on freights from Wilmington and Charlotte, delivered to it at Statesville, than it does on freight from Richmond, intended for the same point, delivered to it at Salisbury, notwithstanding in the latter case it actually hauls it twenty-five miles further. *Why* this is so, if so, we do not undertake to say, because we do not know; *that* it is so, we could not swear, and yet with the aid of a "squire" we could most probably prove it. Still, this is not answering the question asked, our inability to do which was acknowledged in the outset.

When one Georgian hounds another's steps and shoots him without provocation, they send him to the penitentiary for life; when another shoots the man who has destroyed his domestic happiness, they likewise send him to the penitentiary for life, thereby giving the same grade to both of the crimes, though the jury is allowed to consider the circumstances. It appears from this that in Georgia justice there is something a little "pecooliar."

Prince Louis Napoleon, the Prince Imperial of France, has been killed by the Zulus, according to a cable dispatch from Capetown. He is the last of a long and illustrious line, and with his death perishes the last prospect of a re-establishment of the empire in France.

END OF THE DUER-HEARN CASE.

Not Guilty of Murder, but Guilty of Manslaughter.

SNOW HILL, June 19.—The jury in the Duer case came into court at 9.15 with a verdict of "guilty of murder with a recommendation to the mercy of the court." The judge informed the foreman that the verdict must be formal and the reply must not be guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter. The foreman's answer was made but before the verdict was recorded Mr. Crisfield, counsel for the defence, demanded a poll of the jury. When the eighth juror, Edward F. Causey, was called, he answered, "not guilty." His reply caused a sensation in court and appeared to afford relief to many in the court house. The judge then said as the jury had not agreed they would have to retire for further consideration. At 11.10 the jury again came in court and in reply to the usual question answered "not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter." The sheriff took charge of the prisoner and the court took a recess until 2 o'clock.

LATER.—Judge Wilson pronounced sentence upon Miss Duer this afternoon for the killing of Miss Hearn.

In view of the prisoner's previous good character and the recommendation of the jury to the mercy of the court, he remitted the imprisonment and simply sentenced her to pay the maximum fine prescribed by law, viz: $500.

THE ENGLISH WALKING MATCH.

Weston Ahead—The Best Time for the Distance on Record.

LONDON, June 19.—Public interest in the international pedestrian contest increases. Brown left the track at 15 minutes past 10 o'clock, looking rather queer. His record at that time was 346 miles and two laps. At a few minutes after 11 o'clock Weston completed the same distance and remained on the track. A shout from the crowd announced that he had taken the lead in the best time for the distance ever yet accomplished.

LATER.—At 3:15 p. m. Brown is still on the track walking slowly and wearing an elastic supporter on the right knee, which had given way. The score stands: Weston 361, Brown 355¾. Weston is going strongly. He says this will be his last performance in London, so he will endeavor to cover 550 miles.

LATER.—The scores of the pedestrians at 6 p. m., were: Weston, 369 miles, Brown, 360½.

THE LAST OF THE LINE.

Prince Louis Napoleon Killed by the Zulus.

LONDON, June 19.—A Reuter dispatch from Capetown, dated June 3d, via Madeira to-day, states that Prince Louis Napoleon, Prince Imperial of France, accompanied by other officers, left Col. Woods' camp to reconnoitre. The party dismounted in a mealie field, when the enemy crept upon them and killed the prince with assegoes. His body was recovered.

Alleged Riot in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, June 18.—The Governor was summoned at midnight, last night, to Tracy, Minn., the terminus of the Hastings and Dakota Railroad, to suppress a riot caused by three hundred laborers and tramps. He left at 3 p. m. to-day.

ST PAUL, June 19.—It was an unnecessary alarm about the railroad riot. It seems that three hundred laborers, employed on the New Chicago & Dakota road, struck on account of not being promptly paid, and made a noisy demonstration and frightened the sheriff, who called on the Governor for troops. The workmen have been paid and quiet is restored.

The Fall River Trade.

FALL RIVER, MASS., June 17.—It was ascertained this afternoon that at two print cloth mills no notices of intention to quit work had yet been given. Quite a large number of spinners have withdrawn their notices from one corporation, and there are said to be scattering similar actions at one or two other mills.

Fire in the Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A fire broke out this morning in the Metropolitan Hotel, the flames bursting from the roof of the extension at Crosby and Prince streets, between the main building and Niblo's Garden. The flames were soon under control. The damage is $8,500.

ANOTHER NIGHT SESSION.

THE SENATE SITTING UP WITH THE ARMY BILL.

Hot Words Between Lamar and Conkling—A Vote on the Army Bill to be Had To-Day—Garfield on His High Horse in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 19. — SENATE.—The Senate remained in session all night. The Democrats refused to adjourn unless the Republicans would agree to fix a time for a vote on the army bill to-day, and the night was passed in roll calls and attempts to compel the attendance of absent Senators. At an early hour this morning an excited personal controversy took place between Conkling and Lamar, in which Lamar pronounced a statement of Conkling's a falsehood, and which, he said, he repelled with all the unmitigated contempt that he felt for the author of it.

Conkling, in answering him, said that if the member from Mississippi imputed or intended to impute falsehood to him, nothing except the fact that that was the Senate would prevent his denouncing him as a blackguard, coward and liar.

Lamar replied that the Senator understood him correctly. He begged the pardon of the Senate for unparliamentary language, and said it was servere—it was such as no good man would deserve and no brave man would wear.

The discussion of the power of the Senate to send for absent Senators was resumed. A motion of Burnside to compel the attendance of absentees having been agreed to, the sergeant-at-arms at 9:45 a. m. proceeded to the execution of the order.

At 11:50 Withers made a parliamentary inquiry. It was whether, if the Senate adjourn now, the legislative day of Thursday would commence at noon. The chair responded in the affirmative, and, on motion of Withers, the Senate adjourned and re-assembled at noon.

The chair stated that owing to the length of the previous session, the journal was not completely made up, and suggested that the reading thereof be dispensed with.

Conkling objected and insisted on the observance of the rule, which provides that the first business is the reading of the journal.

Davis, of West Virginia—I take it—

Conkling—(interrupting)—I object to all debate.

The chair said the reading of the journal could not be dispensed with except by unanimous consent.

1:30.—The Republicans are engaged in parliamentary tactics to prevent action of all kinds.

LATER.—Filibustering by the Republicans continued until after 2 o'clock when the chair said that at the expiration of the morning hour he should have announced the resumption of the consideration of the army appropriation bill and did so now, Carpenter, of Wisconsin, being entitled to the floor.

Carpenter proceeded to explain why the Republicans resorted to parliamentary tactics last night. He said the entire day was consumed not in debate on the army bill but in the delivery of campaign speeches, and then after 6 o'clock the Democrats insisted on a vote upon the bill and cutting off further debate. If now the Democrats would agree to adjourn he had no doubt a vote could be reached to-morrow. He then added, with the consent of the Republicans generally, that no attempt would be made to delay proceedings to-morrow beyond the limits of proper debate.

After further remarks by Withers and Conkling in which the former said there was no time yesterday when he would not have consented to such arrangement as that now suggested, Carpenter's proposal was agreed to and, on motion of Thurman, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—McMahon, of Ohio, submitted a conference report upon the judicial expenses bill. [Under the report, section 2 of the bill will prohibit the making of any contract or the incurment of any liability under any of the provisions of title 26 of the Revised Statutes authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special deputy marshals for services in connection with elections or on election day.] The report is under discussion.

Monroe, of Ohio, one of the conferees on the part of the House, explained the reason of his opposition to the report and in answer to Cox, expressed his intention to vote against it, Cox himself intimating that he would do the same but for a different reason.

Garfield then made a strong speech, laying down the Republican policy on the question, arguing that the bill was a nullification of the law; that it placed the President in an attitude where he must either observe his oath and execute the laws and thereby subject himself to impeachment, or must violate his oath and his conscience. No President would allow himself to be put in such an attitude, and, "therefore," he said, in conclusion, "farewell to all prospects of home. We stay."

This declaration was greeted with applause on the Republican side.

Springer replied to Garfield, and declared that if the President altered this bill he put himself in the attitude of defying the majority in Congress and demanding of that majority to do what was wrong. They would not do it—never. [Jeering remarks on the Republican side of "what, never!"]

McMahon sustained the report against the argument of Garfield, and provoked the derisive jeers of the Republicans by an allusion to the President as "His Fraudulency."

The discussion was closed by the speech from McMahon, after which the vote was taken and the conference report adopted by a strict party vote of 102 to 79.

The House then took up the bill to provide for the exchange of trade dollars for legal tender silver dollars, and after speeches by Cox and Stephens adopted an amendment providing that the trade dollars recoined under this act shall not be counted as a part of the coinage of silver authorized by the act of February 28, 1878.

The bill was then passed without division and the House adjourned.

Motions for New Trials.

ATLANTA, June 19.—Arguments in the Cox case on the motion for a new trial will take place to-morrow. It is not believed that it will be granted. Like proceeding will be commenced in the Hill case.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Three hundred helpers and puddlers, employed in the Allentown (Pa.) rolling mills, struck Wednesday night for an advance of 5 cents per heat, and the mills have suspended operations.

A Brussels dispatch says the elementary education bill, which the Clericals bitterly opposed, has passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 31.

The will of Baron Rothschild disposes of personality to the amount of £2,700,000.

Cardinal Carafa di Traetto, of Rome, is dead.

The stakes and *Sportsman* challenge cup have been handed to Hanlon, who, it is said, would be much pleased if the next challenger would come to Toronto, but rather than cause a misunderstanding, he would return to England to row any bona fide challenger.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

JUNE 19, 1879

PRODUCE.

CINCINNATI—Flour dull; family 5.20a6.00. Wheat dull; red 1.10a.13. Corn dull at 38a½. Oats dull at 32a35. Pork dull at 10.50. Lard dull and drooping; current make 6.15. Bulk meats firm; shoulders held at 3.80, cash sales at 4.00, seller August, short ribs 5.00, short clear 5.15; bacon quiet and firm; shoulders 4¼, clear ribs 5½, clear sides 5¾. Whiskey steady at 1.01. Butter quiet; fancy creamery 17a18, choice Western reserve 12a13, choice Central Ohio 9a11. Sugar steady; hards 9a9½, A white 8¼a8¾. New Orleans 6¾a7½. Hogs firm; common 3.00a3.60, light 3.60a3.80, packing 3.70a90, butchers 3.95a4.02½; receipts 1,471; shipments 2,000.

NEW YORK—Flour—no decided change; No. 2 2.35a3.10, superfine Western and State 3.45a3.55 common to good extra Western and State 3.75a3.80, good to choice do 3.95a4.50; Southern flour quiet; common to fair extra 4.75a5.60; good to choice do 5.65a6.75. Wheat—ungraded winter red 1.10a.1.15, No. 2 do 1.15¾a.1.16¼. Corn—ungraded 39½a41⅝, No. 3, 40½. Oats, 37¾. Coffee moderate demand; Rio quoted in cargoes 11¼a14¼, job lots 11¼a15½. Sugar steady; Cuba 6¼, fair to good refining 6 5-16a7-16, prime 6½; refined—standard A. 7⅞, granulated 8⅛, powdered 8¼, crushed 8⅝. Molasses—New Orleans 25a28. Rice in fair demand and steady; Carolina quoted at 6¼a7, Louisiana 6a6½. Pork—new mess on the spot 10.25a30, old 9.50. Lard—prime steam on spot 6.40a42½. Whiskey dull at 1.06½a¾. Freights firmer.

COTTON.

NORFOLK—Quiet; middling 12¼c; net receipts 20; gross —; stock 5,890; exports coastwise —; sales —; exports to Great Britain —.

BALTIMORE—Dull; middling 12½c; low middling 12¼; good ordinary 11½; net receipts —; gross 71; sales —; stock 1,125; exports coastwise 15; spinners —; exports to Great Britain 150; to Continent —; to France —.

BOSTON—Dull; middling 12⅝c.; low middling 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 87; gross —; sales —; stock 4,455; exports to Great Britain 163.

WILMINGTON—Dull; middling 12c.; low middling 11¾c.; good ordinary 11; net receipts 31; gross —; sales —; stock 334; spinners —; exports coastwise —; to Great Britain —; to Connent —; to channel —.

PHILADELPHIA—Quiet; middling 12½c.; low middling 12⅛c; good ordinary 11¾c; net receipts —; gross 1; sales —; spinners 137; stock 9,088; exports to Great Britain —.

AUGUSTA—Quiet; middling 12a¼c.; low middling 12c., good ordinary 11¾c.; receipts 14; shipments —; sales 1; stock —.

CHARLESTON—Quiet; midd'g 12¼c.; low middling 12c.; good ordinary 11¾c.; net receipts 12; gross —; sales 30; stock 892; exports coastwise 25; Great Britain —; France —; Continent —; to channel —.

NEW YORK—Steady; sales 1,179; mid. uplands 12 5-16c, mid. Orleans 12 7-16c.; consolidated net receipts 449; exports to Great Britain 5,921! France 225.

LIVERPOOL — NOON — Cotton quiet. Middling Uplands, 6⅞d., middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; sales 6,000, speculation and export 1,000, additional sales yesterday after regular closing, —; receipts 350, all American. Futures easier. Uplands low middling clause: June delivery —, June and July 6 27-32, July and August 6⅞, August and September 6 15-16, September and October 6 7-16, October and November—, November and December —. New crop shipped October and November —, November and December —, September and October per sail —.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK—Money 3a4. Exchange 4.87a¼. governments weak. New 5's 1.03½. Four and half per cents 1.5⅝. Four per cents 1.02⅝. State bonds dull.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK—Futures closed steady. Sales 115,000 bales.

June	12.31
July	12.44
August	
September	12.23a.24
October	11.47
November	11.11a.12
December	11.03a.04
January	11.06a.07

CITY COTTON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, CHARLOTTE, June 20, 1879.

The market yesterday closed quiet, as follows:

Good middling	12½
Middling	12⅜
Strict low middling	12¼
Low middling	12⅛
Tinges	12⅛
Lower grades	9½a11

CHARLOTTE PR DUCE MARKET

JUNE 12, 1879.

CORRECTED DAILY.

CORN, per bush'l	65a68
MEAL, "	65a70
PEAS, "	65a70
OATS, shelled,	45a50
BACON—	
N. C. hog round	7a8½
Hams, N. C.	9
Hams, canvassed	11a12½
BULK MEATS—	
Clear Rib Sides	6a6¼
COFFEE—	
Prime Rio	14½a16
Good	12½a14
STRUP—	
Sugar-house	23a25
MOLASSES—	
Cuba	35a40
New Orleans	35a50
SALT—	
Liverpool fine	1.00a2.00
SUGAR—	
White	9½a10½
Yellow	7½a8½
POTATOES—	
Sweet	
Irish	
BUTTER—	
North Carolina	10a15
EGGS, per dozen	12½
FLOUR—	
Family	3.00a3.50
Extra	2.75a3.00
Super	2.25a2.50