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Rupture

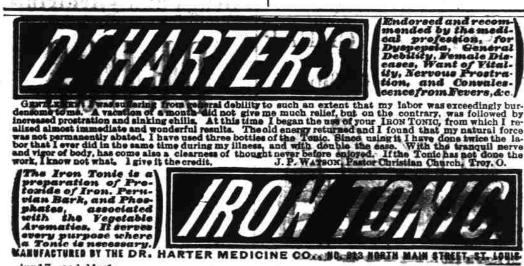
DE. J. A. SHERMAN—Dear sir: I am happy to inform you that I am entirely cured of my large scrotal rupture. It is one year ago to-day that I received your treatment. I have tested the care by going without the appliance. My business is that of a locomotive engineer. My rupture, as you will recall to your mind, was similar to Mr. Jordan's, in your pamphlet of illustrations.

I was ruptured in the year 1863, while in the army, I have tried spring and elastic trusses with great discomfort and injury, my rupture always growing worse. Finding I must get some relief or give up my business, I determined to try you as a last resort, and I must say that I found your treatment a complete success. My improvement and cure have, considering my terrible condition, surprised my friends as well as myself. During your treatment I have worked hard in my business, enjoying buth safety and comfort, and have not lost WESLEY PHILLIPS'S CASE. joying both safety and comfort, and have not lost a day's work. My general health has been also improved. I will take pleasure in recommending the afficted to you whenever I have an opportunity You may publish this letter for the benefit of humanity. My address is 211 East 44th street. With best wishes I remain yours respectfully, WRSLEY PHILLIPS.

New York City, October 25, 1880.

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Day. Since the reduction of Dr. Sherman's terms, thousands are crowding upon him for treatment, gladly throwing away their gripping, irksome, dispiriting, and life-punishing trusses. His treatment for this affiliction makes the patient comforment for the component of the component for the table and safe in the performance of every kind of exercise or labor. It is a grand thing, and those who are ruptured and do not provide themselves with it must endure the dangers of that precarious affliction and the use of trusses all through life. Thousands of those cured give the most flattering testimonials of gratitude to Dr. Sherman. He is the author and inventor of his popular system; he imparts his secret to no one; it is applica-ble to all classes and cases, and under his reduced ble to all classes and cases, and under his reduced rate, within the reach of almost everyone. Patients can receive treatment and leave for home the same day. Dr. SHERMAN'S book on rupture gives convincing proofs from professional gentlemen and others of his successful treatment. It is illustrated with photographic pictures or bad cases before cure, and is sent to those who send 10 cents. Principal office 251 Broadway, N. Y. Branch office, 43 Milk street, Boston. Days in New York—Monday, Tuesday, Saturday. In Boston—Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

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The Charlotte Observer.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1881. MATERIAL INTERESTS OF NORTH

CAROLINA AND THE RELA-TIONS OF THE PRESS THERETO, Delivered Before the Ninth Annual

Meeting of the North Carolina Fress Association, at Winston, June 23d, By John D. Cameron, Esq., of the Durham Recorder.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the

Association: When our association was organized at Goldsboro eight years ago, it was with circumscribed purpose and somewhat uncertain aim. Its members were mostly strangers to each other and there had been but little previous consultation to secure concert of action. They came together without definite object farther than to effect certain business measures for the benefit of the craft; to promote good understanding with each other, and to ameliorate the temper of a profession somewhat prone to the interchange of unpleasant acrimonies. As time wore on, the good effects of the association began to be observable in the improved tone of the ress, in the growth of kindly feeling, in the softening of even political as-perities. The day for the annual meeting was awaited with impatience. It was welcomed as the era-of good fellowship; as a period when, for once in the year, the cares of editorial life were thrown heartily away, and the editor gave himself up to the full enjoyment of that importance which each one feels, in his inner consciousness to be his due as the light and guide of his fellowman; but which all the rest of the year he has to keep in strict subjection and hide with meek humility before the might and majesty of exacting and capricious patrons.
But it was clear that if social enjoy-

ment were the chief end of these meetings, the little real business that came before the association would weigh little to retard degeneracy into unseemly revelry. This was a danger not inevitable and earnestly to be avoided; because the press of the State, its assumed guide and exemplar, was, for the time being, placed upon a height so conspicuous that every motion was seen, every action was noted. The body that arrogated to itself the right and the duty to criticize every social fault and castigate every human failing could not hope to have the mantle of charity or the veil of oblivion thrown over its own short comings. It was necessary to find other work for the association to do; to assign it duties it into more interested union and sympathy with the public. And from this motive originated the series of annual addresses, which brought the association out of the seclusion of its business affairs and attracted to it that general interest it could not command under its original restricted objects. The appointment of the annual ora-tors, with true North Carolina distrust in the capacities of her own sons, was first assigned to gentlemen of other States, supposed to be well fortified by the endorsement of foreign judgment; now wisely and justly deputed to mem-bers of our own association, responsi-

ble only to it for success or failure. The solid fabric of permanet usefulness was erected; but the airy column, and the richly sculptured capital were yet wanting to give finish and beauty to the edifice. It was a happy thought that associated woman with our enterprise. She added the graceful shaft and the ornamental capital and twined them with the fragrant wreaths of poetry, and shed that atmosphere of poetry, and refinement around the provider of the control of the purity and refinement around her, without which, as in all things else, the work of man stands rude and incom-

Here, in the work of construction, our labors might have come to a close and from the mine of solid masculine intellect, and from the sparkling fountains of feminine imagination, it might be brought to levy the single annual trib ute exacted from such contributors. But at the request of some of my brethren, original members of the association, animated by my ardent desire still farther to widen the sphere of machiness of the brotherhood. I have usefulness of the brotherhood, I have ventured to obtrude upon your time and patience what you

you will pardon for its crudeness, but may accept for its sincerity; adding that both the subject and limited opportunity compel me to present my subject unadorned with the flowers of rhetoric, or even the abundant fruits of research proper to the occasion.

In the experience of my editorial life, it has been painful to observe how difference of the control of the con

it has been painful to observe how dif-ficult it is, among us to unite public opinion and public purpose upon a common object. What interests one portion of the State, antagonize another; what promises to benefit one section is of no concern to another; what is deemed essential to the prosperity of one part is opposed as prejudicial to another. It seems impossible to bind all the sections together by the potent tie of State pride; a principle so little valued by North Carolinians that they are disposed to deride its display in our neighbor States; forgetting, that it is State pride that has inspired Virginia and South Carolina to cherish her great men, emblazon their fame, and enforce conspicuous place on the rolls of national reputation; that it is State pride that her fostered their public enterprises, and so planned and concentrated them as to build up great cities and markets of their own; and that it is want of State pride, that has neglected so many of our great men, and driven them forth unwilling exiles, to add to the lustre of more appreciative common wealths; and of no concern to another; what is deem-

trate them, enlightening our own citizens and engaging the attention of distant interest.

The press of North Carolina is not entirely ignorant of the value and diversity of the resources of our State. Indeed, it is accustomed, in a kind of languid boastfulness to point to the national census exhibits which tells to the world that in North Carolina alone of all her sister States, is found all the productions of all the others. Truly, this is something really to be proud of if it had the effect to stimulate to full development and wise utilization. remain apparently content with the knowledge of the possession. We have mostly waited for their profitable use on chance, on individual enterprises, or | abound with but partial care from the on the sagacious appreciation of strangers. Great energy and much capital have

whenever there is found reward for in- of the world the inagnitude and almost dustry and rich returns for investment. ought not altogether to be opposed: capital is to be invited; for that is our greatest need; skilled labor is to be introduced; for we cannot deny much of mechanical deficiency. To secure these two essentials, accurate information must be diffused through the broadest channels. Such information is in the ands of the bureaus of the State, is found in the reports of the geological department and the bulletins of the agricultural society. Very valuable they all are, but of necessity, limited in their usefulness. For, independent of circumscribed circulation, they carry on their face a certain rigidity of form, a certain inflexibility of movement, a certain stiffness of technicality, which repel rather than attract the readers whom they do reach; and fail almost altogether to catch the eye of those to whom they would be the most profita-

The press of the State is, or ought to

be, the real vehicle of usefulness, speaking the voice of the people, beating responsive to the popular impulse, reflecting the public sentiment, and picturing the daily life of the populace. That its powers and its interests upon politi-cal questions; and rightly does it do so. For wearily as the name and considerathe common mind, fatal to our institu- spond to the demands of culture. tions and to our liberties, will be the day when politics is neglected, and relegated to the hands of the professional politician alone. It is because politics has become so largely personal, because it is made so conspicuously the stepping stone to office and Its coast is fringed with the palmetto the open road to personal preferment; of Southern Florida. Its mountain that the people tire under the party, tops, the grand culminating ridge of the biennial and quadrennial anarchy, Apalachian chain, give birth to the which, in its duration assaults the very hardy shrubbery of the Arctic zone, and foundations of government and threat-ens the overthrow of all social order. The press can add other to its claim as a public instructor and guide by demon-strating that politics has justly no such selfish end or limited sphere, and is wedded to no mere personal destiny. It is the peculiar glory of republican institutions, that the people themselves, in theory at least, in reality it they are true to themselves, are the sources of all powthemselves, are the sources of all pow-er, the originators of all public meas-ures, the controllors of all public peli-cy. Why not? They are directly and personally concerned in all matters of taxation, in every measure of finance, in every exaction of revenue, in every imposition of tariff duties, in just and equal enforcement of law, in the im-partial administration of justice, in the questions of peace and war, in the economical conduct of government, in partial administration of justice, in the questions of peace and war, in the economical conduct of government, in the purity of official life. These are the real and substantial fabric of politics, which to neglect because of the abuse or perversion of their true aims by selfish or ambitious demogagues, is a fatal surrender of the weapons of self-protection put into the hands of a free people to guard and preserve liberties now at such cost and defined with such matchless wisdom. It is the bounden duty and the solemn responsibility of the press to mark and pro-

they do private interests and the general welfare.

And an inseparable concomitant of healthy political interest is corresponding healthy activity in the subjects of social industries, because, where by the unrelevance of an intelligent to the subjects of social industries, because, where by the unrelevance of an intelligent to the subjects of the subject of the subjects of the subject o ing healthy activity in the subjects of social industries, because, where by the unrelaxing care of an intelligent and watchful people, government is restrained within its proper channels, compelled to honesty and to strict economy, enforced to fairness in the imposition of the burdens of taxation, and impelled to sagacity in the encouragement of manufactures and the regulation of commerce, then that condition of security and stability is attained which is the life and spirit of domestic and national industries. It is the present happiness of the United States that it is free from those burdens and exactions which make the life of the middle which make the life of the middle classes of Europe so intolerable; which strips them of their substance by a taxation sparing nothing of their earnings; which deprives them of liberty by long and enforced military service, which paralyses all hope of a better future by the constant menage of bloody ture by the constant menace of bloody war, the costly and cruel pastime of imperial masters and ambitious prime ministers; and which ends in making boundary line between Tennessee and ministers; and which ends in making them enforced exiles from their father land. This impulse of expatriation is now the phenomenon of the age, a rush like the torrents of peoples that once overflowed Europe from the overabounding hordes of Asia, only checked in this case by the barrier of the ocean, whose heaving billows can only bear a part of the burden eager to be cast upon it. It is the further happiness of our and western sections. This abundant country that in all its parts it can offer distribution of a valuable and indis-

yond where it now stands.

Not that North Carolina has not changed her position; not that she has not advanced. She has unavoidably been drawn into the resistless current of an age wonderful above all others for its restless energies and its daring enterprises. But through her own unvisidom, through her neglect of a common interest, her participation in the spirit of the age has been largely for the benefit of other States; only incidentally to her own advancement. She has lost the control of what ought irrevocably to have been her own. She has yielded herself, carelessly, blindly, willingly to the zagrifice. She has offered her vitals to the knife with little thought of her powers, with little concern for her duties, and submitted to be lacerated and drained of her life blood that her was a cole might mourn for her the stands of her life blood that her was a cole might mourn for her thought of her neighbors might laugh at her folly.

But though store is enough, and more than enough left, to give her commanding power, if her sons take intelligent resources, to be the subject of despondency. There is enough, and more than enough left, to give her commanding power, if her sons take intelligent resources, to be the subject of despondency. There is enough, and more than enough left, to give her commanding power, if her sons take intelligent resources, to be the subject of despondency. There is enough, and more than enough left, to give her commanding power, if her sons take intelligent resources, to be the subject of despondency. There is enough, and more than enough left, to give her commanding power, if her sons take intelligent resources, to be the subject of despondency. There is enough, and more than enough left, to give her commanding power, if her sons take intelligent resources to be the subject of despondency. There is enough and more than enough left, to give her commanding power, if her sons take intelligent provided the subject of despondency. There is enough the commanding power, if her sons take intel

they will zealously go to work to illus- need of efficient action. And in the number than is found in any other State; diffusion of information, the press must not disdain such humble matters as soils and crops, and mines and minerals and water powers and manufactures, and roads and navigation, and all the armory of strength with which a people must equip, itself for the warfare of competition with others. I say competition with others, for if we have a purpose to advance, so have others. If we offer advantages and attractions, so can they. And if we do slumber, so do not they, as statistics must abundantly

These very prosaic elements just re-

ferred to are the real elements of what

prove to our humiliation.

strength we now possess and the reliance for future advancement. They hand of man, in a variety and profus-ion scarcely with a parallel on the face of the globe. Heedless as we have been been applied to the culture of some few leading staples. The rest await the vivifying impulse of that restless, enterprising and intelligent throng forever on the wing, but prompt to alight Instry and rich returns for investment. Contradictory variety of our sources of the North national and individual wealth. Agent ought not altogether to be opposed; erous, in our case, an almost capricious the hum of a million spindles and the Virginia—of Danville. Lynchburg, nature, has made North Carolina the epitomized treasury of all her stores. Look at her soil. There is no barrenness within her borders. Even the derided piney woods, mournful only to criticism of contrasts. The Tar, the the weary traveler as he drags his way over deep and burning sands, rich now with the stores of lumber and naval stores, rapidly becoming stripped of their first instalment of treasure, prove themselves amply able, with proper culture, to vie with more favored lands in the yield of the great staple of the South; and invite with glowing promise the crowning and peculiar glories of Italy and Southern France— the fruitful vine and the royal silks the chosen companions of wealth and luxury. All else of the soil of the State from the rice field bottoms of the Cape Fear river and the exhaustless corn land, of Hyde Tyrrel and Pamlico, to the grandly timbered or grass covered sides of the mountain range, is responsive to all cultivation and to all the crops known to trans-Atlantic agriculture. The semi-tropical rice and sugar cane of the coast make fellowship with press is prompt enough to concentrate the boreal barley and buck wheat of the western highlands. Intermediately the corn, the wheat, the cotton, the tobacco combine in harmonious contiguity, and tion of the topic has come to fall on rival each other in their algority to re-

The flora of North Carolina is the

wonder of the botanist. It is the most

varied, the most singular, the most beautiful and also the most antagonistic in character to be found elsewhere in the temperate regions of the world. Its forest wealth exceeds that of all other States in the Union. With the exception of the small savannahs and pocisions of the east, and the prairie-like meadows that smooth the rugged brows of the Roan, the Bald and other mountain heights of the west, the whole State was originally, and is now to a large extent, covered with massive timber growth, including a greater variety of species than can be found esewhere combined. In illustration of this it is shown that, of the species found east of the Rocky Mountains, there are 22 varieties of oak, of which 19 are found in North Carolina: sibility of the press to mark and pro-claim the wide and distinctive differ-ence between the true and the false in politics, and by fixing attention upon the real objects of government, and their relations to its safe and healthful workings, to keep alive in full and sleepless to vigilance their watch and ward over public affairs involving as ward over public affairs, involving as elements which make forest scenery at-

cannon, and during the last war, the same mines, with those of Berson and Lincoln were called into activity to meet the wants of the army, the farmer and the housekeeper. Their long sleep is now again broken, perhaps forever, under the insatiable demand for railroads, and the substitutes required for fast disappearing supplies of timber. Rich still in the latter, North Carolina may yet prove her in-

there are representatives of the most valuable species. The diamond, the ruby, the beryl, the opal, the garnet, the topaz have all been found. Mica, corundum and graphite are extensively worked in the trans-montane counties. Dr. Genth, of Philadelphia, a distinguished scientist, and our State Geologist, Prof. Kerr, have made a list of North Carolina mineral species, and find them now to number 18- a greater

many of them found nowhere else and

requiring and receiving names devised for them. Nature has lavished on us in liberal utilized. The water power of the State is immense, concentrated at many points in enormous volume, distributed over the whole territory of the State almost to the very seaboard. The Roanoke river at Weldon gives a power far in excess of that supplied by the flood and the roar of the mighty waters yet has not been awakened to the life of enterprise, sleeping away in indo-lent repose the years that might have girded her with the full-grown strength of a populous city. Lowell, six hun-dred miles away from her source of supply of the raw material, turns every clank of thousands of restless looms. Other rivers are enriched with the same power, and most of them present themselves to the same humiliation; Cape Fear and its tributaries, the Haw and Deep rivers—which last are the only two streams in the State that make an approach to the proper use of their endowments—the Yadkin and Catawba, and their branches, and the bold and rapidly flowing streams beyond the mountains in addition to innumerable

smaller water courses in all parts of the

State. Prof. Kerr estimates the water

power of that part of Roanoke river

within the State at 70,000 horse power;

that of the Yadkin at 225,000, that of

the Catawba at 184,000, or enough in the

last to turn 7,360,000 spindles; and that

of the Cape Fear, Haw and Deep rivers

combined at 130,000 horse power, a force

sufficient to turn 5,200,000 spindles.

Thus far, these immense powers waste themselves in almost unheeded call. All the advantages above enumerated would but partially avail and be but scantily applied in the face of a hostile climate—a climate cold and harsh, or one hot and flerce, now parched with drought, now drenched with rain, poisoned with miasma, or friendly to disease. North Carolina does not fall within this category. Nature has been as kindly to her in this as in other particulars. There is no extreme of wet or dry, of heat or cold. The exceptional colds of the last winter comes sometimes to remind us by contrast of the blessings of our milder seasons. But we escape the prolonged cold and the long entombment of snow which give its arctic character to the winters of the North and Northwest; and we are torrid summer breath, which bring terror and the sudden death of sunstroke upon the inhabitants of the Northern

In point of temperature, the climate of North Carolina resembles, more than any other with which it can be compared, that of Italy, the chief difference being that of rainfall. Comparing Ral-eigh, which may be assumed as the fair representative point of the State for the ascertainment of means of temper-ature, with Florence, in Italy, also a fair representative of the climate of Northern Italy, it is found that the mean summer temperature of Raleigh is 76 degrees, its winter mean 44, and its annual mean 60; and that the annual rainfall is 48 inches. For Florence, the summer mean is 75 degrees, the winter mean 44, the annual mean 59; and the rainfall 27 inches. This comparison is injustice to North Carolina, because on the continent of Europe, the beautiful and refined city of Florence, rich in historic memories and advanced with historic memories and adorned with the treasures of art and the triumphs of architecture, is held famous for its charm of climate and its healthfulness of atmosphere.

To go a step farther on this subject The mean annual temperature of the year for the State is 59 degrees, the winter mean 43, the summer mean 75, and the annual rainfall 45 inches.

In point of general healthfulness the State ranks among the first. The autumn malarial fevers occurring along the banks of the East-ern rivers are never malignant, and are generally manageable. Epidemics, with the solitary exception of the fearful visitation of imported yellow fever upon Wilmington in 1864, have never found lodgement within our borders. The middle section is proific in numerous instances of extreme longevity; and beyond the Blue Ridge is perhaps the most healthy region in the whole United States. Such is a brief

the whole United States. Such is a brief though necessary, if tedious outline of the leading characteristics of the State. It is important, as showing the profuse bounty of nature, and the great variety of the elements of wealth she has placed in our hands. It may be well to add a brief review of some of the special subjects of industry that or the special subjects of industry that occupy the attention of the people. They are as diverse as is possible to find grouped together on one soil and under the same sky. Agriculture, the products of the forest, the fisheries, mining and manufactures—the two latter only in a state of partial development, are sources of present subsistence and of future hope.

Naturally the first stands in foremost

importance, its subjects controlled by conditions of soil and climate. The great staples of the South-cotton and tobacco—occupy the leading places as money crops. Cotton is cultivated in all but ten of the ninety-six counties of all but ten of the ninety-six counties of the State, with curious contrasts in the extent of production. Person and Surry counties last year produced one bale each. Then there is gradual expansion upwards until the 26,211 of Edgecombe and the 39,573 of Wake are reached. The State has in fact established its right to be ranked as a cotton State. It possibly has a juster claim than is accounted. abounding norms appreciative commonwealths and more appreciative commonwealths and that it is want of State pride that counselled a deaf ear to the sagacious and almost pathetically patricite suggestions of Caldwell and others who say the gain for North Carolina in the execution of their plans; who saw that schemes if timely earlied out before multisted by the adventurous, perhaps assembled the suppler fields of labor; and, that in the freedom and the enriphy ment, to the seeker assemble changes of others, would knit the whole State together in the indistance of the state together in the indistance of the state of the county of the state of the county of the state of the state of the production of the muuto, and development of the muuto, and deve

of timber. Rich still in the latter, North Carolina may yet prove her inhaustable wealth in the former.

Of an humbler, but certainly not less useful class of the products of the bowels of the earth are found in at least two extensive belts, seams of coal; and in the eastern counties, abundance of those in the form of marl, to replantial the wasted futility of the soils.

Of building stone, granite, sandstone and marble are abundantly found in their respective localities. Superior millstone grit, found in Moore county, already engages Northern capital in its preparation for use.

Of the gems and precious stones, there are representatives of the most valuable species. The diamond, the State through one channel alone—the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal—swelling the receipts of Norfolk to the extent of 71,000 bales of the crop of 1880 up to March last, which handling escapes computation as North Carolina to cottent.

Tobacco is the other great staple which shares with cotton wideness of range, magnitude of production and

profit of culture. The counties of Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrel and Onslow are the only exceptions to the greater or less cultivation of the plant. the extremes ranging from the one profusion and wide distribution another grand source of wealth, power and inducement to large increase of population when it shall have been rightly utilized. The water power of the State State of the crop of 1879 is stated in the census returns to be 26,986,448 pounds. And here again I take issue with that authority. Last year I investigated this special subject, and from authentic sources of information, ascer-Merrimac at Lowell. Weldon on the tained the crop the year named to be very site of this immense force, the not less than 52,000,000 pounds, double focus of several radiating railroad what the census return allows us. routes, in the very midst of the cotton In this town of Winston, intelligent, country, hears the rush of the passing | accurate and impartial gentlemen gave me information from the most reliable sources that the amount of farmers tobacco sold in the warehouses of this place reached seven million pounds. One market alone thus exceeding one fourth of the whole product accorded by the census to the whole State. This may be accounted for by the omission Richmond, Petersburg and South Boston: Danville alone taking about 17 .-

000,000 pounds. TO BE CONTINUED.

The Washington (D. C.) Star, we notice refers to the case of Miss Harlet L Dawson, the New York correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, under the nom-de-plume of "Drift." who was cured of very severe rheumatic pains in the back by the use of St. Jacobs Off.

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, and kidney diseases. \$1 at druggists. Depot, J. H. McAden, Charlotte, N. C.

Bailroads. Condensed Time Table—North Carolina R.

TRAINS GOING NORTH. No. 47 No. 49 No. 48, Daily Daily Daily Date, May 15 '81 4.05 AM | 6.15 AM | 4.15 PM Ly. Charlotte, " - Salisbury, Arr. Greensboro Lv.Greensboro Arr.Raleigh Arr. Goldsboro Lv. Greensbore 8.25 PM 10.2t AM 11.31 AM 10.27 AM 11.83 AM 10.58 AM 12.01 PM 12.87 PM 1.20 PM 2.24 PM 2.55 PM 8.20 PM 8.51 PM 8.25 PM Lv. Danville N. Danville Barksdale Drak'sBr'ch " Jetersville Arr. Tomahawk Arr. Belle Isle 4.05 pm 4.28 pm 4.10 pm 4.85 pm 4.13 pm 4.88 pm 4.18 pm 4.43 am 7.28 am Arr. Manchester TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Burkeville Arr. Greensboro Lv.

"Salisbury
Arr. A L. Junctior

"Charlotte
Lv. Richmond

"Jetersville

"Drak's Br'ch

"Harksdale

"Danville 2.56 PM 4.41 PM 6.07 PM 7.25 PM 7.51 PM 8.55 PM 9.27 PM 11.05 PM "Danville
"Benaja
"Greensboro
"Salisbury
Arr. A-L. Junction ******** ** ***** ******** SALEM BRANCH.

NO. 48-Daily, except Sunday. Leave Greensboro. 9.40 PM Arrive Salem 11.40 PM NO. 47—Daily, except Sunday. NO. 42-Daily, except Sunday. NO. 43-Daily.

Limited mails Nos. 49 and 50 will only make short stoppages at points named on the schedule. Passengers taking train 49 from Charlotte will get aboard at the R. & D. R. R. depot. This train makes close connection at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro Newberne and all points on Wilmington & Weldon Raifroad.

Passenger trains No. 47 and 48 make all local stops between Charlotte and Richmond, and between Greensboro, Raleigh and Goldsboro, No. 47 making connection with W. N. C. R. at Salisbury for Asheville (Sundays excepted), and also connecting at Greensboro with Salem Branch (Sunday excepted).

Passenger trains Nos. 42 and 43 make all local stops between Charlotte and Richmond, except Query's, Harrisburg, Cnina Grove, Holtsburg, Linwood and Jamestown.

No. 43 connects with Salem Branch at Greensboro.

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