# A TRUE TONIC

ing a certain and efficient tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Interinttent Fevers, want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. It acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 32 pp. of useful and

amusing reading—sent free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.

Totteries.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FOL

TUNE-9TH GRAND DISTRIBUTION,

CLASS I. AT NEW ORLEANS.

Tuesday, September 13th, 1881-136th Monthly

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000.000—to which a reserve fund of over \$420.000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular rote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted Desember 2d. A. D. 1876.

Its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER Drawings will take place monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$30,000

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars each. Half-Tick-

LIST OF PRIZES :

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of Generals G. T. Beauregard and Jubal A. Early.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

 $\equiv$  35th  $\equiv$ 

POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING OF THE

Commonwealth

Distribution Company,

In the City of Louisville, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1881.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky. The United States Circuit Court on March 31

1st-That the Commonwealth Distribution Com-

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

AUGUST DRAWING.

Prizes, \$300 each, Approximation Prizes \$2,700 Prizes, 200 " " " " " 1,800 Prizes, 100 " " " 900

KIDNEY-WORT

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS

Because it cleanses the system of the poison-ous humors that develope in Kidney and Un-nary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Consti-pation, Piles, or in Rhoumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and Female Complaints.

SEE WHAT PEOPLE SAY

Eugene B. Stork, of Junction City Ransas, mys. Kidney-Wort cured him after regular Physicians had been trying for four years.

Hrs. John Arnall, of Washington, Ohlo, mys her boy was given up to die by four prominent physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

physicians and that he was afterwards cured by Kidney-Wort.

M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Chic, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna I. Jarrett of South Salam, N. Y. eays that seven years suffering from hidney to ables and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort

Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "harrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Coto of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney Wort made him well as ever."

KIDNEY-WORT

KIDNEY DISEASES

LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Constipation and Piles,
Lift is put up in Dry Vegetable Form in
the case, one package of which makes six queries
of medicine. Also in Liquid Farm, very Concontracted, for those that cases reachly propareits.

BATCH:

LEF It acts with equal efficiency to either form.

RETUT ATTHE DRUGGISTS. PRICE, \$1.00

WELLE, BICHARDSON & Co., Props.

DOES

2d-Its drawings are fair.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, at

9 Approximation Prizes of \$300.....\$2,700 9 Approximation Prizes of 200..... 1,800 9 Approximation Prizes of 100..... 900

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, Louisians,

No. 212 Broadway, New York.



Grocertes.

COR. COLLEGE & FOURTH STS.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

# Piedmont Patent

## F. F. V FLOURS.

1 CAR LOAD

ASSORTED SACKS.

A LARGE LOT OF

CATCH OF 1881.

SYRUPS Including a few bbls. of New Orleans.

MEAL

AT INSIDE PRICES.

MAYER & ROSS.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE FOR THE Spring and Summer Trade The Largest, Finest and— MOST COMPLETE

-STOCK OF-

WHITE GOODS,
TRIMMINGS NOTIONS Ainst all kinds of-

For Ladies and Children— ever had the pleasure of showing

-OUR STOCK OF-FANS,
PARASOLS,
PARASOLS,
NECKWEAR

AND CORSETS -Is not surpassed in the city. We have-

HATS OR BONNETS TO FIT THE HEAD AND POCKET OF EVERY LADY, MISS AND CHILD. Our Pattern Hats and Bonnets will be open

MONDAY, APRIL 4th. An examination of our stock will convince any lady that we stand liesd in styles and MRS. P. QUEBY

The Charlotte Observer.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1881.

LIONS OF GOLD AND SILVER
LYING IDEE AND USELESS. "
c Interesting Facts from Papers

of Secretary Windom and Comps troller Knox, Read Before the Bankers' Convention at Niagara We glean the following facts on the financial status from the papers of

Knox, read before the Banker's Con-

vention at Niagara Falls, which will

impart some valuable information and be found of interest to those who desire to be posted on financial questions: After his introductory remarks, the Secretary goes on to say: It may be stated, however, that when I entered upon the duties of my present position in March last I found that of the bond-ed indeptedness of the government there were of five per cent. bonds redeemable at option of the government after May 1, 1881, the amount of \$469,-320,650, of which the amount of \$146,-101.900 was represented by coupon bonds, and of six per cent. bonds re-deemable at the option of the government after July 1, 1881, the amount of \$202,266,550, of which \$45,391,000 were represented by coupon bonds. Only the coupons for the quarterly interest falling due on May 1, 1881, remained upon the coupon five per cents., and none upon the coupon six per cents., the next semi-annual interest upon which would fall due on July 1, 1881. The refunding act, by which it was proposed to retire all of these bonds, and to issue therefor bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, with several veafs to run before the government had the option\_of payment, after having received much consideration by Congress during the last session, had failed to become a law, and the only resources of the government to meet the maturing obligations were the surplus revenues, and the amount of \$104.-

652,200 four per cent. bonds, being a part of those authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, and remaining unissued. These resources were not sufficient to provide for all the maturing bonds, and owing to the length of time which such four per cent. bonds had to run before maturity, it was not deemed advisable to issue more than the loan, if such issue could well be avoided. WHY HE REFUNDED WITHOUT CON-GRESS.

While there was no imperative necessity for providing for the registered bonds of the maturing loans, some plan was needed to meet the interest payments on the coupon bonds; and there seemed to be no practical method considerable expense to the government as well as to the holders of the bon'ds. Finally, to meet the demand of public creditors, and at the same time to avoid the calling of an extra session of Congress, which seemed to be the only other alternative, the plan was matured which has been put into operation and has proved successful. Under this plan on April 11 there was called for absolute payment on July 1, 1881, the small loan of \$688,200, bearing six per cent. interest, and known as the Oregon war debt; and at the same Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by express or Regis tered Letter, or Money Order by mail. Addressing to \$55,145,750; but to the holders of the oregon war debt; and at the same date the six per cent. loans, acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861, amounting to \$140,544,650, and act of March 3, 1863, amounting to \$55,145,750; but to the holders of the bonds of the two latter loans permission to have their bonds continued at the pleasure of the government, with interest at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum, provided they should so request; and the bonds should be received by the Treasury for NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby cautioned against sending any money or orders to NUNES & CO., 83 Nassau street, New York City, as authorized by the Louisiana State Lottery Company to sell its tickets. They are flooding the country with BOGUS CIBCULARS purporting to be of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and are FRAUDULENTLY representing themselves as its agents. They have no authority from this company to sell the tickets, and are not its agents for any purpose. that purpose on or before the 10th day of May, 1881; and in case of coupon bonds, registered stock of the same loan should be issued therefor. The six per cent bonds to be continued were promptly received in a large amount and new registered ones issued therefor, with the fact of their continuance M. A. DAUPHIN,
Pres't Louisiana State Lottery Co.
New Orleans, La., July 4, 1881. stamped upon their face; but it was subsequently deemed advisable to extend the time for the receipt of the old bonds to May 20, 1881. It was also feared that foreign holders of the six per cent. bonds were inclined to dispose of their investments, rather than send them to the Treasury for ex-change; and the immediate payment of so many bonds abroad being likely

July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, would be paid on July 1, 1881, with a like privilege of continuing the bonds at 3½ per cent. to such of the holders as might request; and at the same time the Treasury offered to receive for continuance in like manner any of the uncalled registered bonds of that July 1st a notice for the payment on October 1, 1881, of the registered fives not continued was given, and the resources of the Treasury will be ample to meet their payment. The transactions concerning the five per cents are, as before stated, not quite completed. Probably there will be continued in all about \$400,000,000 of this loan, leaving to be paid \$36,708,050, the remainder of the loan having already been paid from the surplus revenues under calls previously made.

and the Treasury held \$166,000,000,000, and the people the large amount of \$572,000,-000. These amounts have all increased since November, the circulation of the national banks now being \$355,000,000, the largest amount ever issued; but the proportions held by the Treasury and the banks and in the hands of the people have not materially changed since May 1st of the present year. The Clearing House vault in New York is full to overflowing. On November 11, 1879, the amount of balances, in gold coin, paid to and received from the A SAVING OF TEN MILLIONS.

to cause a drain of coin from this country and to disturb business, an

agency for the exchange of the bonds in London was established.

By this plan the department has been not only relieved from the embarrass-ment for the payment of the coapon interest, but has reduced all the six and five per cent loans of the government to a loan payable at the option of the government, and bearing interest at on-ly three and one-half per cent per an-num; and this with the trifling expense to the government of preparing the to the government of preparing the new registered bonds and of paying the actual expenses of the London agency, at which only three persons have been employed for a few weeks issuing about \$44,500,000 of the continued bonds. The saving to the government through the continuance of these bonds is very gratifying. On the six per cents continued the annual saving hereafter in in supplying the demand, and a like interest will be \$4,451,378 75. On the difficulty in inducing their dealers to

In other words, the annual interest and convertible paper currency is precharge, which was on March 1st, 1881, \$76,845,737 50, will be on October 1, 1881, as nearly as can now be stated, \$61,-475,842 25. This saving in interest can hereafter be applied to the reduction of the debt, thus reducing it and the burdens arising therefrom more rapidly than heretofore.

What Comptroller Knox says: The what Comptroller Knox says: The average amount of stock held by each shareholder in the Eastern States was \$2,100; in the Middle States it was \$3,100; in the Western States, \$4,800, and in the Pacific States and Territories \$8,300. More than one-half of the shareholders held stock amounting to \$1,000 and or less while less than one-fifth each, or less, while less than one-fifth of the number held stock in amounts of \$5,000 each. Twenty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-one national Secretary Windom and Comptroller bank shares, representing about \$3,000-000 and issued by banks located in twenty states, were held in foreign countries; among which were Eng-land, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France, Spain, Switzerland, Cuba, the West Indies, Holland, Italy, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, Corsica, Japan and Chi-na; the shares being held in eleven countries or provinces of this conti-nent and adjacent islands, and in twenty-five countries of Europe, Asia and Afriea. Of these shares, he said, I am glad to say that 6,519 were held by our neighbors and cousms on the other side of the river, the citizens of the Dominion of Canada, 3,992 of them having been issued by banks in the State of New York, 1,205 by banks in Massa-chusetts, 707 in Maine and 312 in Mich-

igan. IMMENSE AMOUNTS ON DEPOSIT. Mr. Knox next called attention to the immense amounts of money on deposit in banking institutions. The average number of depositors in 659 savings banks in the year 1880 was 2,335, 582 and the average amount of each deposit was \$850.71. Later statistics recently received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, show that the average deposits of the savings banks for the year ending May 30, 1881, were \$881,-000,000, which, at the above average, would make the total number of depositors more than two and a half mil-

uted as follows: To national banks, \$403,000,000; savings banks, \$189,000, 000; State banks, \$25,000,000, and private bankers \$14,000,000. Total, \$631,-000,000, which is fully equal to twofifths of the present interest bearing funded debt of the United States.

OVER EIGHT HUNDRED MILLIONS OF

The deposits of the banks and bankings banks, were in May, 1881, about \$2,510,000,000, and if the aggregate loans of the national and State banks be compared with their database of the national and state banks be compared with their database of the national and state banks be compared with their database of the Eagle and Phenix mills, as recorded, that the Southern manufacturer has nine and one-tenths cents pared with their deposits it will be found that they do not very largely differ. In other words, the commercial banks, in the aggregate, loan or invest in some way their deposits, reserving an amount about equal to their capital for investment in real estate, which they may be obliged to take in the settlement of debts and for banking purposes, and for expense and suspense accounts, and for the reserve and working fund of the bank. The savings banks have little or no capital, but during the year ending May 31, 1881, had average deposits amounting to nearly eight hundred and eighty-two millions (\$881,855,898). They hold less than five per cent. of their deposits, including their bank balances. their bank balances, as a reserve, according to their last statements, and the remainder is represented by loans and other forms of investment, while their surplus and undivided profits and other minor liabilities, amounting in November last to about sixty-two millions, were represented by real estate and other minor assets. The bills receivable and other investments of the commercial banks and private bankers, together with the loans upon real estate and other investments of the savings banks, had amounted, in 1880, according to my estimates, to more than \$2,200,000,000, which was also about the amount of their deposits at that time. These two items—one of them constitu-ting a resource and the other a liability of the banks-with our almost universal system of checks and bank accounts,

HEAPS OF GOLD AND SILVER. The Comptroller showed by clearly agency for the exchange of the bonds in London was established.

MR. WINDOM PERFECTLY SATISFIED.

The plan for continuing the sixes has proved entirely satisfactory, there having been presented in due time for continuance at 3½ per cent. interest the amount of \$178,055,150, leaving to be paid off from the surplus revenue \$24,211,400, for which the Treasury had ample resources. Having succeeded in disposing of the six per cents on May 12, the department gave notice that the coupon bonds of the loans of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, would be paid on July 1, 1881, with a manual to the six per cents of the country is. On May 1, 1881, there was \$699,000,000 (\$699,281,583) of paper outstanding, all of which was and is readily convertible into coin on demand. There was on that day \$520,000,000 of gold coin in the country, according to the estimates of the Director of the Mint, and about \$172,000,000 of silver certificates, was \$1,430,000,000 of silver certi arranged tables where all the money

form the basis of almost every business

Gold coin,..... Silver coin, ,,..... Silver certificates,..... 39,157,940 346,681,016 Legal tender notes,...... National bank notes,.... 352,600,567

coin, paid to and received from the Clearing House was \$8,300,000, weighing about afteen and a half tons, and on the 2d of last month the Clearing House banks received from the Assistant Treasurer \$4,960,000, weighing a little more than eight tons. The Assistant Treasurer in New York pays to the banks daily an average of a ton and a half of coin, which form of payment is a relic of barbarism that could be easily remedied by legislation authorizing the issue of a sufficient amount of certificates receivable for customs. certificates receivable for customs.

The people throughout the country everywhere, continued Mr. Knox, ask for paper and the banks find difficulty interest will be \$4,451,378 75. On the five per cents, assuming \$400,000,000 to be continued the annual saving will be about \$6,000 to making a stal agnual saving he satter in the interest of the public dicht of \$10,451,378 75. Meanwhile, from March 1st to October 1st, 1881, when these operations will have been completed, there will be paid of six per cents \$24,211,400, and of five per cents \$69,320,650, making an additional annual saving in interest of \$4,018, 716 50, a total reduction of the interest charge in seven months of \$15,370,095 25. six per cents \$24,211,400, and of five per people, who had hardly seen a gold coin during that period, would welcome annual saving in interest of \$4,018, and the interest of \$4,018. But the habits of the people charge is seven months of \$15,370,09526, are stronger than the love of gold,

GREENBACKS EVERYWHERE PRE

FERRED.

SOME VERY INTERESTING FACTS. A brief review of the history of bankng from the days of Sir Dudley North in 1680 was next made, during which Mr. Knox related various curious facts. He showed the transactions of the New York Clearing House in 1880 to be upward of \$37,000,000,000, and the amount of balances paid in money more than \$1,500,000,000. In this country, he said, in 1880, there were 6,582 banks and bankers distributed throughout all its principal cities and villages, and the number of checks and drafts in daily use by our own people is consequently far greater than anywhere else in the world.

Mr. Knox concluded by recalling the dark days of 1873, and hinting very broadly that it were well to prepare for a repetition. Although predictions had been made of the approach of a financial crisis there were no apprehensions of its immediate occurrence. On the contrary there were in almost every lirection evidences of prosperity.

Duty on Sugar.

The sugar importers in Boston are

very much disturbed over the statement of the special agent of the treasury at New York that they are taking advantage of the government by importing as molasses "cane juice," which will produce about six pounds of fine crystalized sugar to the gallon, and thus depriving the government of nearly one hundred per cent. duty. The Boston importers alleged that this grade of syrup had been imported for years as molasses, and that it was not used for refining purposes, but sold as fine article of molasses. Information has now come to hand which shows that this cane juice is refined, and produces very nearly six pounds of sugar to the gallon, and this sugar pays no duty whatever, except the five cents a gallon when in a liquid state and branded molasses. It has come to the knowledge of the government officers that a recent importation of 100 puncheons of cane juice—or molasses, as the Boston importers call it—cost in Porto Rico 46 cents a gallon, making the total cost here, including the duty Last year, for the first time, full ta-bles were given showing the amount of investments in United States bonds, at the time for the best grade of molasnot only by the national banks, but by | ses was but 38 cents a gallon, and this State and savings banks and private fact went far towards convincing the bankers also. The amount was distribwas being practiced.

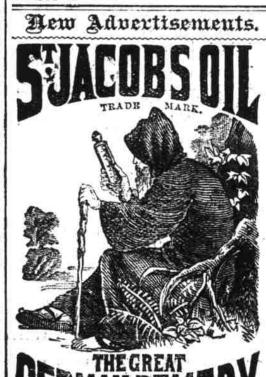
Southern Mills vs. Northern.

Atlanta Constitution. "We can sell cloth at one-cent a yard less than the New England mills, and still make more money than they do.' This testimony, coming from Mr. Francis Cogin, of the Augusta factory, who has spent his life in cotton mills in either section, is direct and inexorable. ers of the United States, including sav- It is backed by the statement of Mr. per pound advantage over the North-

> These statements are backed by the actual earnings of the factories themselves—which we print from time to time as dividends are declared. The statements of Mr. Cogin as to the earnings of the Augusta mills, is proof of the truth of what he says. These statements and demonstrations will bear fruit after awhile, and

will bring capital South in great quan-BEDFORD ALUM AND IRON SPRINGS WATER AND

MASS.—The great tonic and alterative contains twice as much iron and fifty per cent. more aluminum than any "alum and iron mass" known. Just the thing for the "spring weakness" now so general. Sold by all druggists of any standing. Prices reduced one half. may 11-tf



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Bemedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trilling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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The brilliant, fascinating tints of Complexion for which ladies strive are chiefly artificial, and all who will take the trouble may secure them.

These reseate, bewitching hues follow the use of Hagan's Magnelia Balm—a delicate, harm-

nolia Baim—a delicate, harm-less and always reliable article. Sold by all druggists.

The Magnolia Baim conceals every blemish, removes Sal-lowness, Tan, Redness, Erup-tions, all evidences of excite-ment and every imperfection.

Its effects are immediate and so natural that no human being can detect its application.

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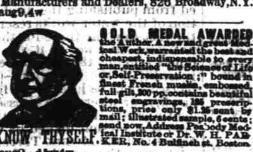
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are all diseases of the stomach, howels blood liver, kidney and urinary organs, nervousness sleeplessness, and especially female complaints Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep TAKE NO OTHER. Send for HOP SITTERS M'F'G CO., Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont

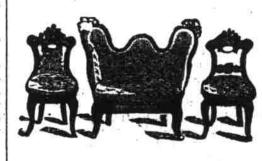
HAVE YOU EVER KNOWN Any person to be seriously ill without a weak sto-mach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? PARKER'S GINGER TONIC always regulates these important organs, and never fails to make the blood rich and pure, and to strengthen every part of the sys-tem. It has cured hundreds of despairing inval-ids. Ask your neighbor about it. [aug9.4w]

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster For Lame Back, Rheumatism. Kidney Affections, and aches and pains generally, it is the unrivalled remedy. [aug9,4w

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THEO. J. HARBACH,
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WHOLESALE & RETAIL FURNITURE DEALER

(Successor to E. G. Rogers.)

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DON'T FAIL

TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE BUYING.

Upholstering and repairing done at the shop

This Great pecific

Primary, secondary, or tertiary stage. Removes all traces of mercury from the system. Cures scrofula, old sores, rheumatism, eczema, catarrh, or any blood disease.

Hear the Witnesses.

Malvern, Ark., May 2, 1881. We have cases in our town who lived at Hot Springs and were finally cured with S. S. S. McCammon & Murry.

Memphis, Tenn.. May 12, 1881.

We have sold 1,296 bottles of S. S. S. in a jear.

It has given universal satisfaction. Fair minded physicians now recommended it as a positive specific.

S. Mansfield & Co. Dallas, Texas, May 14, 1881. I have seen S. S. S. used in the primary, secon

dary, and tertiary stages, and in each with the most wonderful effect. I have seen it stop the hair falling out in a very short time. I advise all sufferers to take it and be cured.

W. H. PATTERSON, Druggist. Washington, D. C., May 2, 1881. S. S. S. has given better satisfaction than any medicine we have ever sold.

Denver, Colorado, May 2, 1881. Every purchaser speaks in the highest terms of S. S. S. L. MEISSETER.

Richmond, Virginia, May 11, 1881. You can refer anybody to us in regard to the nerits of S. S. S. POLK, MILLER & Co.

Perry, Ga., October, 1880. We have known Swift's S. Specific used in a great number of cases, many of them old and obstinate, and have never known or heard of a failure to make a permanent cure, when taken prop-

H. L. DENNARD, W. D. NOTTINGHAM, MOORE & TUTTLE,

ELI WAPREN.
WM. BRUNSON,
T. M. BUTNER, Sheriff. I am acquainted with the gentlemen whose signatures appear to the foregoing. They are men of high character and standing.

A. H. COLQUITT, Gov. of Georgia.

IS NO HUMBUG.

character.

\$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of 8.8.8., one particle of Mercury, lodide Potassium or any Mineral substance.

Swift Specific Co.

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Sold by druggists everywhere.

For further information write for the little book.

Sold by T. C. Smith, L. R. Wriston & Co. and Wilson & Burwell.

Jun 26, 17

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AND LOOK AT HIS

LARGE STOCK OF

ALL OF WHICH HE SELLS

OW FOR CASH.

All Goods Warranted as Represented, both in Weight and Quality.

WATCH GLASSES 10 CENTS EACH.

Mailroads.

Condensed Time Table—North Carolina R. H

TRAINS GOING HORTE. Date, May 15 '81 No. 49 No. 48, Daily Daily Lv. Charlotte,
" A-L. Depot
" June't 4.05 AM | 6.15 AM | 4.15 PM 4.11 AM 6.20 AM 4.30 PM 5.56 AM 7.50 AM 6.07 PM 8.08 AM 9.30 AM 7.57 PM 8.25 AM 9.50 AM 8.18 PM 1.40 PM for Rich-1.45 PM m'nd only 4.00 PM " Salisbury, Arr. Greensboro Lv.Greensboro Arr.Raleigh Arr. Goldsboro tor Richmon Lv. Danville "N. Danville Barksdale Drak'sBr'ch

Arr. Tomahawk Arr. Belle Isle Arr. Manchester Arr. Richmond TRAINS GOING SOUTH. Date, May 15 '80 Daily. Dail 7.25 AM 6.18 PM 7.27 AM 8.17 PM 9.26 AM 8.17 PM 11.16 AM 10.88 PM 12.45 PM 12.15 AM 1.00 PM 12.20 AM Danville Arr. Greensboro Lv. "Salisbury
Arr. A.L. Junction " Charlotte

" Jetersville " Drak's Br'ch Barksdale ' Danville " Greensboro
" Salisbury
Arr. A-L. Junction SALEM BRANCH, NO. 48-Daily, except Sunday. 

NO. 47-Daily, except Sunday. NO. 42-Daily, except Sunday. Leave Greensboro. 10.00 AM Arrives Salem. 11.80 AM NO. 48—Daily. Leave Salem ... 5.30 P.
Arrive Greensboro ... 7.30 P

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 Railroad.

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). necting at Greenspore with Salem Branch (Sunday excepted).

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

No. 43 connects with Salem Branch at Greens

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