The Charlotte Observer.

CHAS. R. JONES, Editor & Proprietor

[ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.]

SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1882.

NOT EXACTLY A MAHONE MOVEMENT.

There is not the slightest doubt that there is a political movement on foot to wrest North Carolina from the Democratic party, but it will not be exactly a Mahone movement; that is, the Republicans do not propose for the aid they can get from the Independents to surrender to the Independents. Whatever surrendering is to be done must be done by the new recruits, who will be taken in out of the wet and probably receive, or at least be promised, an equivalent for any service they may render their Republican allies. Just how many or what the class of these recruits will fall into line remains to be seen, but thus far the engineers of the movement have not given us any figures nor any names of note. They have won none whose following would make bartering much of an object. The fact is that while there is a disposition to parley with Democrats who may be approachable, the leaders of the Republican party claim to have confidence in their ability to carry the State without much outside leadership, fancying they see elements of weakness in the ranks of the Democracy which will give them the vantage ground in the next campaign.

While we are far from conceding that they have as easy a thing as they claim, it must be confessed that circumstances are more favorable to them now than they have been for some years, and that it will require both hard work and good management on the part of our party managers to hold the State. There is lack of unity in the Democratic party, but there is also lack of unity amongst the leaders of the opposition, the difference being, however, that as much as they may wrangle before the election they generally manage to pull together when the solid work of the contest is to be put in. They have organization which we lack, and implicitly obey orders when the orders are given. The solid colored vote to start with, and the army of Federal office-holders to do the work required, and pay assessments needed, gives them a very decided advantage to begin with, for they can count on a reliable number of votes to begin with, so that their work need be devoted to gathering in enough straggles to make up the margin between the number assured and the majority.

They have figured on this and counting on a certain amount of indifference or defection in the Democratic ranks they think they can control enough of stragglers to overcome the Democratic majority, and hence are not disposed to play second fiddle to the Independents, whose services they do not consider a necessity. They will, however, welcome all who come and greet them into the republican wigwam, when they can talk backwards and come in perhaps for some of the pickings in a small way.

Louisville Courier-Journal: "Up to the utmost limits of national authority," says the Philadelphia American, "we must protect the black man against all invasions of his rights." While the black man's alleged grievances are thus receiving the attention of the Republican party on paper, there are 40,000 white men in Rhode Island who are deprived of the right of suffrage and are clamoring every day for their rights, but they get no hearing.

The Atlanta Constitution estimates the attendance at the exposition at 250,000 people. The cost was $250,000, $150,000 of which was put into buildings and empovements, and the balance on printihg, running expenses, etc. The receipts were from $220,000 to $250,000, of which $115,000 came from stock, $15,000 from entry-fees, $90,000 from gate-receipts, and $5,000 from other sources.

Railroads prosper in spite of poor crops and bad weather. The Financial Chronicle shows that the earnings of thirty-four railway companies during the first two weeks in December were $253 per mile, against $235 for the same period last year.

The official reports of the Guiteau trial, up to Wednesday's proceedings, make 1,775 printed pages, and, with the arguments, the full report of the trial will make a volume of above 2,000 pages. The cost to the government for this item alone will be about $5,000.

A Straw, showing in what direction Northern capital is seeking investment, is seen in the announcement that a Philadelphia capitalist has taken $6,000 of stock in the Adams cotton factory, of Montgomery Ala., soon to be put in operation.

The Richmond Whig says it don't regard the D. D. at the end of a man's name with one whit more reverence than it does the curl on a hogs tail. The way titles are conferred these days some of the D. D's, L. L. D's., etc., don't amount to much more.

According to the census there are in the United States 500,000 "defective' persons, which includes the deaf, dumb, blind, insaue, idiotic and paupers.

Of the 685 bills introduced in the Senate before the holidays, and 2,237 in the House nearly all were private bills.

It is estimated that the total number of immigrants arrived in this country the past year will make 700,000.

The women suffragists of Nebraska claim 80 out of the 95 papers published in that State.

It is charged that $500,000 is annually stolen in the government printing office at Washington.

Postmaster-General Howe entered upon the duties of his office Tuesday.

Very taking, colds; very glad, the druggists. The very best remedy, Dr. Bull's cough syrup.

Eight Hundred Tons.

There are 800 tons of silver dollars in the New York Sub-Treasury. They are there because they won't circulate. How much longer is the farce to be continued of making dollars with only 85 cents worth of silver in them?—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

And they won't circulate simply because people who have been combining to have silver demonetized have done everything in their power to prevent them from circulating. After the passage of the act re-monetizing silver the opponents of that measure set themselves deliberately to work to throw every impediment in the way of the circulation of the silver dollar. Instead of being paid out as they might have been, they were hoarded up in the treasury under the pretense that they were not wanted in circulation, while many of the banks refused to take them. If it were not for the conspiracy against silver there would be but little of those 800 tons lying idle in the vaults at New York or anywhere else.

IN THE SENATE.

DAVID DAVIS SURRENDERS FOR A DAY TO SENATOR GARLAND.

Senator Jones wants to know Something about the Florida Swamp Lands—Sherman's three per cents—Hoar Makes an Explanation—Davis goes for the Pension Frauds.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—SENATE.—President *pro tem*, Davis, a few minutes after the assembling of the Senate vacated the chair for a day to Garland.

A number of resolutions were introduced and referred, among them the following;

By Maxey: Instructing the secretary of the Interior to furnish a report, if any of the survey of the United States and Texas boundry commission, made under the act of June 5th, 1881, and if no final report of said commission was made, he will report that fact together with maps, surveys and reports of the works so for as prosecuted.

He explained that purpose of the act of 1858; was to ascertain the time the northern Texas boundary, that is to say what is the main Red River line, as laid down on the Mellish map of January 1, 1818, by which the boundary was fixed between the United States and Mexico under the treaty of 1828.

The work of the commisson showed nothing definite on that point. Texas claimed the north bank and the interior department of the south fork of Red river to be the true Red River, according to the Mellish map. The resolution was adopted.

By Jones of Florida: Calling on the secretary of the Interior for information relating to the sections of swamp lands in Florida, in violation of the law, whether or not any investigation of the subject has been had under his authority, whether any of the State officers are involved, and have been notified of the fact and also whether upon the facts the whole matter ought not to be investigated by Congress.

Jones said he had seen it stated in the public press and in one paper as if coming from the secretary of the Interior, that the State officers of Florida had been connected with a ring, which was engaged in making selections of land in the State unlawfully.

He knew nothing of the facts but from his knowledge of the persons refered to he believed there was no foundation for the statement. In justice to them he would favor an investigation of the matter. The resolution was adopted.

Sherman moved to take up his three per cent. bond bill.

McPherson objected and gave notice of an amendment making bonds redeemable after January 1st, 1891, instead of payable after January 1st, 1887, and extend the time of payment to thirty years from date of issue.

Plumb gave notice of an amendment directing the use of all funds now held in the treasury for the redemption of United States notes in excess of $100,000,000 for redemption of the 3½ per cents.

Hoar obtaining leave to make a statement, reading a newspaper cutting which he had received in a letter of a correspondent. It asserted that as chairman of the Senate committee on claims, Senator Hoar was sending out letters to representatives of Southern claims which had been presented to Congress, stating that the Republicans in Congress are not opposed to the payment of Southern claims, but on the contrary favor the payment where claims are just; that he invited the sending on of proofs, and that his course was an unusual one for even a conservative Republican. He said he had not thus far in his political life felt compelled to contradict or explain any ridiculous statement in regard to himself, but he had received so many letters from interested parties concerning these claims he would now say he was not chairman of the committee on claims, that he had written no letter to warrant such statement, and so far as he knew had written none on the subject. It was possible that in reply to a correspondent he had stated that claims from any quarter would receive due consideration by the proper committee, and that as committees were in the habit of acting on such things judicially, claimants had better send their proofs, but he had written nothing of the kind described in the article.

The calendar was then taken up and occupied the day, the morning hour being extended for its consideration. Several resolutions, including one for the Woman Suffrage, Committee, were passed over because of the absence of senators interested in them.

Resolution of December 13th, offered by Davis of West Virginia, relating to pension frauds, calling for statements of their nature and character, what amount of arrears has been paid, the number of cases added to the pension roll under the "Arrears Act," &c, &c., next came up.

Some discussion ensued upon an amendment by Edmunds, striking out the direction to the Secretary of the Interior to report his opinion upon such legislation as he thought advisable.

Finally the resolution as modified by Edmunds's amendment was adopted.

The Senate at 1.45 p.m. adjourned until Monday.

Committee on Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The House Committee on Appropriations met this morning and the following assignments of sub-committees for consideration of regular appropriation bills were made: Sundry Civil, Hiscock, Butterworth, Blackburn; Navy, Robeson, Ketcham, Adkins; Legislative, Executive and Judicial, Cannon, O'Neill, Atkins; Consular and Diplomatic, Burrows, Robeson, Cox; Army, Butterworth, Burrows, Ellis; Postoffice, Caswell, Cannon, Ellis; Indian Affairs, Ryan, Caswell, Lefreve; Pensions, O'Neill, Burrows, Lefreve: Military Academy, Blackburn, Ryan, Butterworth; Fortifications, Forney, Ketcham, Ryan; District of Columbia, Ketcham, Hiscock, Forney; Deficiencies, Hiscock, Robeson, Cox.

AS A CURE FOR PILES

Kidney-Wort acts first by overcoming in the mildest manner all tendency to constipation; then, by its great tonic and invigorating properties, it restores to health the debilitated and weakened parts. We have hundreds of certified cures, where all else had failed. Use it and suffer no longer.—Exchange.

Coffee drinkers should read the advertisement in another column headed "Good Coffee."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

NORTH CAROLINA LOYALISTS GATHERING FOR THE FRAY.

The Charlotte Mint—The Fight for the Collectorship of the Fifth District—Bills by North Carolina Representatives—The Ports of Wilmington and Charleston—Patents Granted—P. O. Routes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Congress assembles to-morrow and the third house is already on hand. Among the members just now of this latter attachment, which is not mentioned in the constitution, by the way, but which possesses much more influence sometimes than those that are, are some citizens of North Carolina. The peaceful disposition of the average Tar Heeler is well known. So when he wanders so far from his native heath, you may depend upon it that business is impending. So far Mr. Jos. P. Hester, of Oxford, and A. J. Ruffin, of Hillsboro, constitute the advance guard of the North Carolina brigade. The rest are coming, and it is understood that as lively a fight over who shall be the power in the old North State, as was ever waged in or out of its barders, will be fought here this winter. What faction will come on top is not known, nor what leader will be selected to dispense the patronage, but certain it will be a stalwart. If gossip is to be believed a number of changes are already decided upon. The Charlotte mint which has for fifteen years been under the present superintendent Calvin J. Cowles, with a salary of $2,500 per annum attached, has at last aroused the cupidity of Mr. R. M. Norment, at least the salary has—and it is understood that he is a strong candidate for the place. His papers which are in this city have the signatures of a many good people upon them. His friends say that Mr. Cowles is an old fogy, and that the mint would have developed long ago had it had some man at its head, who had the push and vim that the place required. If these same people are to be believed Mr. Norment possesses in a high degree the qualities that Mr. Cowles is alleged to lack. But while Mr. Norment is pushing his fight quietly, well informed Republicans here say that Mr. Cowles is not the kind of a man to allow grass to grow under his feet, when the retention of his office is the price of vigilance. In the fifth district there is also brewing a fight which is likely to last all winter. Geo. B. Everitt is at present collector and unfortunately for him there are several other men in the same district who desire his shoes. At the time Everitt was appointed ii was generally understood that it was at Sherman's instigation, who said when he called on Hayes, that there was only one matter outside of Ohio in which he took a personal interest, and that was that Everitt be given the position of collector in place of a man whom Sherman could not manage in his fight for the Republican nomination. So Everitt was appointed, and Reuben F. Trogden of Rockingham county, Joseph F. Causey, county treasurer of Guilford county, and others went on his bond. These two latter gentlemen are now understood to have withdrawn from his bond and J. R. Ireland and J. E. McCauley and Mr. Trogden are both understood to be candidates for Mr. Everitt's position, and as he has so identified himself with Sherman, in these days of stalwartism, it is not improbable that he may be relieved. The distillers, too, who are represented as being dissatisfied with his business qualifications or lack of them, are moving against him. To men up a tree it promises to be a most interesting fight, and we can say in the language of Shakespeare or Bob Ingersol, "the devil take the hindmost."

The number of bills introduced in the House has been so great that not until to-day were they all printed. Among the bills intreduced by members from North Carolina was one by Mr. Dowd in reference to building a court house at Charlotte which reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of erecting a United States court-house and post-office in the city of Charlotte, North Carolina, to be expended under the direction of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Dowd also introduced a bill to prevent frauds in allowing contracts:

That section thirty-nine hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by inserting after the word "contract" in the sixth line of said section, the following:

"Or who shall not be a bona-fide resident of the State or Territory in which is one at least of the termini of the route embraced in such contract."

Mr. Vance introduced a bill appropriating $75,000 for the erection of a fire-proof building for court house and post-office at Ashville; also appropriating $5,000 for establishing signal stations on Mount Mitchell. Mr. Vance introduced a bill to repeal the duty on salt; also to refer the claims of the Western Cherokees to the Court of Claims for adjudication

Mr. Scales introduced a bill: To refund to distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes all of the special taxes paid by such distillers under the act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which is in excess of fifty dollars.

After stating the reasons the bill provides that any distiller who has paid a special tax of $400 collected under act of July 20th, 1868 upon presentation of such proof to the Secretary of the Treasury as shall satisfy him as to the payment of said four hundred dollars, to refund to said distiller or his legal representative all of said special tax so paid to the government as shall be in excess of fifty dollars, the amount assessed after October eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Mr. Scales introduced a bill to allow district judges in the same circuit to interchange districts, subject to approval of the circuit judge, with a proviso that no judge should be absent from his own circuit longer than a year.

Mr. Armfield introduced a sweeping bill to repeal the tax on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, and so forth, the same to take effect November 1st, 1882.

Mr. Dowd introduced a bill appropriating $1,903.76 for the relief of Bryan Tyson, to indemnify him for moneys paid by said Tyson as a deficit for mail service rendered on route fifty-six hundred and twenty-two (Georgetown to Kingstree, State of South Carolina) during the years eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and eighteen hundred and sixty eight: *Provided*, That proper evidence showing his claim to be reasonable and just shall first have been submitted.

Mr. W. R. Cox introduced a bill to repeal internal revenue tax to-wit:—That the following chapters of title thirty-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same are hereby repealed: Chapter four, entitled "Distilled Spirits;" chapter five, entitled "Fermented Liquors;" chapter six, entitled "Tobacco and Snuff;" chapter seven, entitled "Cigars;" chapter eight, entitled "Banks and Bankers;" chapter nine, entitled "Stamp Taxes on Specific Objects;" chapter ten, entitled "Legacies and Successions;" chapter eleven, entitled "Provisions Common to Several Objects of Taxation." And all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

This act shall be in force from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

Mr. Latham introduced a bill to pension the widow of John R. Gale, widow of Spencer D. Gray, widow of Lemuel Griggs, widow of Malachi J. Brumsey, widow of I. Mundin, widow of Lewis White, and widow of George W. Wilson, and in the event of no widow of said persons then the minor children of said parties be placed on said pension roll, and that they be paid respectively the same pension that is by law allowed to sailors in the United States Navy; the said John R. Gale, Spencer D. Gray, Lemuel Griggs, Malachi J. Brumsey, I. Mundin, Lewis White, and George W. Wilson having lost their lives near Life-Saving Station Number Four, coast of North Carolina, in endeavoring to save the crew of the Italian bark Nuora Ottavia, wrecked on the first day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

The bureau of statistics report that for the month of November the imports at Wilmington amounted to $7,526; domestic merchandise $845,002. At Charleston, S. C., for the same period the imports were $124,061; domestic merchandise, $2,792,177.

Mr. John H. Bethune, of Fayetteville, has been granted a patent for a cotton chopper; Mr. Walter G. B. Shaffer, of Ayersville, a patent for a pump.

A mail messenger service has been established between the postoffice at Wildwood, Charlotte county, Va., and Midland North Carolina Railroad Station, and J. F. Harker appointed messenger; also between Woodville, Perquimons county, N. C., and E. C. and Norfolk Railroad Station, and G. H. Wood appointed messenger.

PICKUP.

GOV. CAMERON'S MESSAGE.

What he Proposes in Reference to the State Debt—No Repudiation but a Square, Honest Settlement.

RICHMOND, January 6.—Gov. Cameron sent in his first message to the General Assembly to-day. In it he recommends the adoption without unnecessary delay of the measures which shall provide for the discharge of the public obligations upon the basis set forth in the act passed by the last General Assembly, and known as the "Riddleberger Bill." Great misapprehension exists, he says, as to the purpose of the people of Virginia in regard to the final settlement of all controversy concerning the State debt. As he understands the views and will of the people they do not intend to repudiate any just obligation, but to assume and pay that portion of the principal which is properly chargeable to the present state of Virginia and to restore all classes of creditors to a plane of equality. The true indebtedness of the State, he says, should be determined by computing the full interest to the date of settlement from the period when Virginia lost control of and ceased to draw revenue from the territory embraced in West Virginia. Second, by crediting against the sum total of principal and interest so obtained acknowledged payments on both accounts made by Virginia since losing a portion of her territory. If this shall be done and provision made for the liquidation of the amount so found to be due no charge of repudiation can be laid at the door of the people of this Commonwealth. As to the rate of interest which can and should be paid on the principal so ascertained and assumed, the Governor says all parties in the State are agreed that the present rate of taxation cannot be increased, and that careful estimates establish the proposition that 3 per cent. is the largest rate of interest that can be provided for with certainty. The Governor concludes: "We are supported in this conclusion not only by financial experience of many years, but also by the fact that the proposed interest is as great as the average rate paid by the debtor class ot the world on public securities at the present day."

Sufferings of Shipwrecked Sailors.

GLOUCESTER, MASS, Jan. 6.—The fishing schooner Lee arrived at Bigion, Cove yesterday, bringing in a small boat and five of the crew of the schooner Olman Bird of Rockland, Maine, from Windsor, U. S. for Alexandria Bay, with a cargo of plaster; who were picked up yesterday morning on the eastern part of Jeffrey's Bank, 40 miles east-north-east of Cape Ann. The vessel shipped a sea during the storm on Saturday night, which smashed in the hatches, filling the hold and sinking her. The crew, consisteng of eight men, took to the boat.

Two of them were dead when picked up, and one has died since. The five sailors were badly frozen and exhausted. They were improperly clad. They had no water and have been on scant allowance of food since Sunday. The names of the dead men were Charles Chapless, Horace Small, and Mansfield Patrick. The survivors are Captain Packard, William Hackman, Allen Small, A. B. Henderson, and Frank Hamilton. They tell a terrible story of suffering from cold and lack of water. The second mate died last in the boat, and the crew, maddened with this, opened his veins, drank his blood and then tossed his body overboard. The captain and one man are so badly frozen they may not recover. Survivors are receiving every attention.

Terrible Explosion of Powder.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA, Jan. 6.—A terrific explosion of 500 kegs of powder, the property of the American Powder Company, occured yesterday afternoon. It was caused by three boys, John Phillips, son of the mayor, Gerald Joyce and John Stedman, who used a side of the powder magazine, a wooden structure, as a target for rifle practice. They were instantly killed and their bodies, frightfully mangled and burned, were hurled from 50 to 200 yards away. Nearly all the plate glass windows in the business quarters were broken by the concussion, and many houses in the southern part of the city were badly damaged. The losses will aggregate not less than $20,00. Many persons were injured by the falling glass and *debris*. The shock was felt at Monroe, a distance of 30 miles.

Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—For the Middle States, rain and snow, followed by warm, clearing weather; southerly to westerly wind, lower barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, local rains, warmer; southeast to southwest winds, stationary or slight fall in barometer.

For the Gulf Stater, generally warmer, partly cloudy weather; winds mostly from south to west, lower barometer

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, local rains, followed by fairer but partly cloudy weather; lower barometer with south to west winds.

A Supposed Attempt to Steal Royal Bones.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Central News Association reports that an attempt was made yesterday to enter the vault at Chiselhurst for the purpose, it is believed, of stealing the bodies of Napoleon III., and the Prince Imperial.

Manchester Market.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Manchester Guardian in its commercial article this morning says the market is quiet and business small. Exports: Yarns are firm and quiet for India. Yarns for home consumption show a weaker tendency.

The public are cautioned to ask for Dr. Bull's cough syrup, and take no other. Price 25c.

Coffee drinkers should read the advertisement in another column headed "Good Coffee."

Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children

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WE guarantee that every pair of SHOES we sell shall be found just as represented, and shall allow no house to give you better goods than we do for the money. Our stock has been carefully selected with a view to the wants of all classes of customers, and comprises a full line of beautiful and seasonable goods, of the very best quality and all grades, from the finest French Kid Button Boot to the Heaviest Brogan. If you wish to get your boots and shoes to suit you and at the lowest possible prices, you cannot do better than at our store. Give us a call.

A. E. RANKIN & BRO.,

Central Hotel Block, Trade Street.

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STATE NEWS.

Anson Times: Captain John D. Moore has employed six German families as tenants. Mr. E. Vollmer, an intelligent and energetic gentleman, is the chief man among them. He comes to make arrangements for them, and they will follow in about three or four weeks. This is a good move, and we are pleased to know that Mr. V. says he can bring to old Anson fifty or one hundred industrious farmers during ihe next year. Mr. V. was induced to come here through the influence of the Dixie Agricultural and Emigration Agency.

Salisbury Watchman: Mr. G. A. Bingham was elected chairman of the board of County Commissioners at their meeting last Monday.

Mr. L. Balbach of Balbach and Son, Mr. L. Graf of the Atlas and Bame mine and Mr. S. C. Halsey, all of Newark, N. J., stopped last week with Mr. J. Newman of Dutch Creek mine. These gentlemen represent some fifteen millions of dollars. They have invested a considerable amount in the auriferous lands of this county and they propose to make other investments. Mr. Newman informs us that he has sold 23,040 acres of mineral lands in Burke County. This is business.

Monroe Express: On December 20th, while Mr. Thomas Mangum of Chesterfield county, S. C., was away from home on a trip to Monroe, Dudley Watts, a young man 19 or 20 years of age, ran away with his daughter Frony, aged 12 years, and married her. We haven't heard what the old folks did about it.

Last Tuesday morning John H. Stevens and W. Ringstaff under indictment for the murder of Wesley P. Clyburn, were admitted to bail by Judge Bennett in the sum of $5,000 each, which was promptly furnished.

Goldsboro Messenger: Sampson Superior Court convenes on the 18th inst. Judge McKoy will preside.

The LaGarnge Baptist Review, Rev. B. W. Nash editor, has located in this city and will hereafter be published here.

The negro who robbed the store of Asher Edwards has been captured and is now in jail. He says other parties were implicated in the robbery. Sheriff Grantham is after them.

A Railroad Retrospect.

The Railroad Journal ended the year 1881 with an abstract from an article in its issue of fifty years before, describing the condition and extent of railroad building at that time. On January 1, 1832, but 60 of the proposed miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were completed and in operation, whereas now it has extended its length to 1,554.35 miles. The Albany and Schenectady had but 12 miles in operation in 1832. The Charleston and Hamburg, in South Carolina, next in importance after Baltimore and Ohio at that time, had 20 miles of its proposed 135 in operation, and had acquired the distinction of being the first railroad in this country to have a contract with the government for carrying the United States mail. The Quincey, a stone-quarry road near Boston, oncan claimed as the first railroad in the country, had nine miles in use, and the Mauch Cunk, also had nine miles of road in use. The Ithaca and Oswego, the Lexington and Ohio, the Camden and Amboy and the Lackawaxen had been begun. The Boston and Albany, Boston and Providence and the Philadelphia and Norristown were projected. Notice had been given in the New York Legislature of charters to be applied for for twenty-five railroads in that State, with an aggregate capital of $42,000,000, among them the Erie. There was considerable opposition to railroads in New York, and especially to the Erie, on the ground that it would destroy the canal. The Journal may claim to have been possessed of a prophetic spirit when it defended the embryo road with arguments like these:

"With such a railroad, intersected at convenient distance by other roads, running from the Erie canal, and one from Ogdenburg to Syracuse or Utica, almost every county in the State would be brought within *twenty-four hours' ride* of New York. It would prevent a recurrency of the state of things which now exists in this city. There would not then be, as there now are, thousands of barrels of flour and other kinds of produce in proportion frozen up in canal boats and in sloops on the Hudson; salt would not be now selling in Albany for $2 50 per bushel, and pork at $2 per hundred for want of salt to save it, whilst it is worth from $5 to $7 in this city. Coal would not then sell here for $15 to $16 per ton; nor oak wood at $9 and hickory at $12 per cord, as has been the case for two or three weeks past, if railroads were in general use; but all kinds of business would move on regularly and be more equally divided throughout the year. produce could come to market as well in January as in July; and the farmer would not be obliged, in order to get his crop to market in the fall, to neglect preparing for the next."

Unlike most prophets, the Journal has lived to be surprised at the truth of of its prediction. It is due to the railroads that prices to-day in all parts of the United States are pretty nearly the same. Steam has gone far to annihilate distance as an element of cost. A glance at the market quotations for articles of necessary use in different quarters of the country fifty years ago will convince the intensest railroad-hater that something has been done for the enhancement of personal comfort, for commerce and for material development.

Burning of a Pork Packing Establishment.

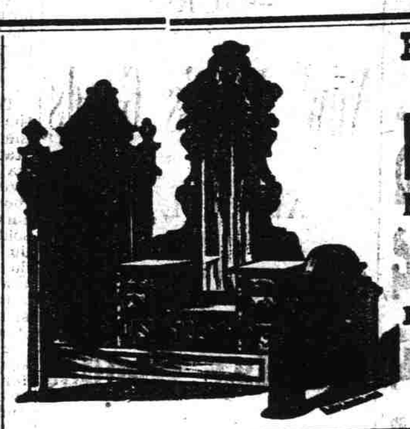
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—The extensive pork packing establishment of F. W. Whitaker & Son, situated near the national stock yards in the northern part of east St. Louis, took fire about 1 o'clock this morning. The fire originated in the lard rendering room of the large three story brick building containing fourteen huge tanks of lard. Five of these tanks exploded and blew the house nearly to pieces. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

Paid the Penalty.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 6.—Martin Kouskowski was executed in Hudson county jail shortly after 10 a. m., for the murder of Mina Muller, in the woods near Guttenburg, N. J., on May 3rd, 1881. The condemned man took his farewell leave of his wife at 11.30 last night.

An Arkansas Failure.

L. Sloper, dealer in general merchandise at Morrilton, Ark., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Job Bourland. Sloper's assets are about $25,000 and his liabilities $30,000.



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COFFINS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

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TRADE MARK.

DURHAM TOBACCO

Our claim for merit is based upon the fact that a chemical analysis proves that the tobacco grown in our section is better adapted to make a GOOD, PURE, satisfactory smoke than ANY OTHER tobacco grown in the world; and being situated in the HEART of this fine tobacco section, WE have the PICK of the offerings. The public appreciate this; hence our sales EXCEED the products of ALL the leading manufactories combined. ☞ None genuine unless it bears the trade-mark of the Bull.

Mar 22 1y

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The stock market opened ⅛ to 1¼ per cent lower for the general list than yesterday's closing prices, the latter for Metropolitan Elevated, while Rio preferred opened 2 per cent higher. In early dealing an advance of ⅛ to 1¾ per cent took place. Louisville & Nashville and Texas Pacific was preferred, and St. Paul being most prominent therein; at 11 o'clock there was a fractional decline.

Fatal Railroad Collision.

NASHVILLE, January 6.—The north bound passenger train on the Decatur Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad collided with the rear end of a freight train which had broken in two near Overtons Station last night, instantly killing the engineer, Noah Stokes, and fireman Daniel Weir. Two freight cars were burned.

Escaped the Lynchers.

MARYSVILLE, KY., Jan. 6.—The Asheland murderers arrived here at ten o'clock last night and were safely lodged in jail.

Amusements.

----OPERA HOUSE.----

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Wednesday Evening, January 11th.

McDonough and Fulford Combination

WITH

(EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE)

ANNIE PIXLEY

—AS—

M'LISS,

CHILD OF THE SIERRAS.

MISS PIXLEY

Will introduce her varied selections of Songs, Duets and Medleys.

☞ Prices 75c and $1.00. No extra charge for reserved seat; for sale at McSmith music house Monday, January 9th.

jan5

----OPERA HOUSE.----

Tuesday, January 10th, 1882.

THE TRAGEDIAN,

LAWRENCE BARRETT

Supported by a

Strong Dramatic Company,

Will appear in

SHAKESPEARE'S SUBLIME TRAGEDY in FIVE ACTS, entitled

OTHELLO.

OTHELLO,..... MR. BARRETT.

☞ Admission $1.00; Reserved seats $1.25. Can be secured at the usual places.

jan5 5t

NOTICE.

JAMES P. HAYES is in no way connected with me. JAMES C. SMITH.

Richmond, Va., Dec 1881.

dec30 1w

REMOVAL.

I Have removed my stock of Groceries from Tryon street to the Shelton building, on East Trade street, where I will be pleased to see my customers and friends. Respectfully.

jan4 w f sun J. H. RATTERREE.

THE NEW DRUG STORE,

Corner of College and Trade streets,

(Wilson & Br ock's old stand.)

IS NOW OPEN.

Parties dealing Fresh and Reliable Drugs will do well to give us a call.

jan4 tf O'DONOGHUE, HAND & CO

Lotteries.

L. S. L.

Particular Notice.

All the drawings will hereafter be under the exclusive supervision and control of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

DIEND OPPORTUNITY

TO WIN A FORTUNE FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1882.

140th MONTHLY DRAWING.

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 $850,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

Its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER Drawings will take place monthly.

It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars Each. Half Tickets, One Dollar.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000		5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300		$2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200		1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100		900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid. For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter, or Money Order by mail, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN

New Orleans, Louisiana,

or M. A. DAUPHIN, at

No. 212 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention.

The particular attention of the Public is called to the fact that the entire number of the Tickets for each Monthly Drawing is sold, and consequently all the prizes in each drawing are sold and drawn and paid.

dec18

40th

POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING OF THE

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION Co.

In the City of Louisville, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1882.

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, rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are fair.

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

JANUARY DRAWING.

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each		10,000
20 Prizes, 500 each		10,000
100 Prizes, 100 each		10,000
200 Prizes, 50 each		10,000
600 Prizes, 20 each		12,000
1000 Prizes, 10 each		10,000
9 Prizes, $300 each, Approximation Prizes		$2,700
9 Prizes, 200 " " " "		1,800
9 Prizes, 100 " " " "		900
1,960 Prizes		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Half Tickets, $1; 27 Tickets, $50; 65 Tickets, $100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to

R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal Build Louisville, Ky., or 309 Broadway New York

jan3

Professional.

Z. B. VANCE. W. H BAILEY.

VANCE & BAILEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Practice in Supreme Court of the United States, Supreme Court of North Carolina, Federal Courts, and counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Gaston, Rowan and Davidson.

☞ Office, two doors east of Independence Square. may29—tf

JUST RECEIVED.

FLORIDA ORANGES and LEMONS; also on hand Turkeys, Geese, Eggs and Cranberries, Buckwheat Flour and New Orleans Molasses.

dec23 S. M. HOWELL.