The Charlotte Observer.

CHAS. R. JONES, Editor & Proprietor

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

THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1882.

COL. JOHNSTON'S POSITION.

As a newspaper THE OBSERVER publishes the news but does not manufacture it, nor publish what is manufactured if it knows it. It has a correspondent in Washington whose business it is to keep it posted on doings at the capital, especially such as are of interest to the people of this section of the country, amongst whom THE OBSERVER largely circulates, and he consequently keeps a sharp eye on North Carolina affairs, and upon North Carolinians gathered there. He writes the truth as he learns it.

In one of these letters he stated that Col. Johnston and Mr. Chas. Price called upon the President, and in the interview announced their withdrawal from the Democratic party, and expressed the desire to see it defeated in the coming election. This same statement elaborated and editorially published, appeared in the Washington Republican, and was telegraphed to other leading papers in the North and South, and yet Col. Johnston and Mr. Price were both silent, until after an interval of several days, in response, apparently, to questions direct from THE OBSERVER, Col. Johnston published a card of denial in one of the city papers, notwithstanding the fact that the columns of this paper, in which the letter announcing the charge complained of was first published, were open and at his service, as they had also been tendered to Mr. Price to make any statement which he saw fit. In this card the Colonel pronounced the assertions of our correspondent false and the fabrication of a "penny-a-liner." On seeing this card our correspondent writes us that he got his information from some of the most distinguished Republicans of this State, then in Washington. This much he says in his own vindication and further that he has the best of reasons for believing his statements to be literally true.

We had hoped that there might be some error upon which our information was based, and would be glad still to know that there was, but this much we deem it proper to say in justification of our correspondent in writing and THE OBSERVER in publishing the reported interview to acquit both of the charge of indulging in "sensations" when publishing presumed matters of fact.

Bradstreet's Reporter thinks that some notion of the prosperity of the Southern cities may be gathered from the following: Richmond, Va., population 63,000, has a total property valuation of $40,000,000, and its 675 manufacturies have a capital of $11,000,000. The product last year—largely iron and tobacco—amounted to $32,000,000, against $24,000,000 in 1880. Columbus, Georgia, with a popuiation of only 7,400, last year increased its assessment by $471,000, and its business by $695,000. Augusta, Georgia, has six cotton mills, with $4,000,000 capital and 115,000 spindles, and all are making money.

A telegram to Northern papers from Laurel Springs, North Carolina, dated on Sunday, says: "Mr. Woodie, a young man who was recently married, came in from a hunting expedition and asked his bride to pull his boots off. She declined. He then picked up a gun and shot himself dead."—Raleigh News and Observer.

We object to Mr. Woodie duplicating himself in this way. An account of this affair was published about three weeks ago in the Winston Sentinel, from which it was republished in this paper. The telegraph man should not have waited so long for his news.

Randall, the Washington correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle says: Mr. Stephens keeps microscopically informed of the least details at Liberty Hall. He knows from day to day how many chickens, ducks, pigs, etc., he has in his yard, and takes as lively an interest in these home matters as he does in National or State affairs. He recently lost a mule that had attained the great age of 37 years, and he is now much concerned about another named "Old Beck," that has become moribund.

Prof. Kerr says that North Carolina is the only State which had an exhibit of its silk products at the Atlanta exposition, and that the general attention which it attracted caused many inquiries for information from other States.

Atlanta had another big fire Monday night which destroyed seven business houses, causing a loss of over one hundren thousand dollars. It started in the store of Thomas, Ritcher & Co., on Whitehall street.

Philadelphia Record: It is stated that Secretary Hunthas hopes of succeeding Associate Justice Hunt on the Bench of the United States Supreme Court. This Hunt might be an improvement on the other Hunt, but it would be better to hunt around for somebody else.

Wednesday the 8th inst. the House of Representatives will eugolize the late Hon. M. P. O'Conner, of Charleston, South Carolina.

District Attorney Corkhill says Guiteau will not get a new trial, and that he will be hanged on the 23rd of June.

It is said that not only General Hancock but General McClellan is in the hands of his friends for 1884.

Flour Mills Burned.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Three large flouring mills, owned by Thornton & Cheever, Arnold & Little, and Gibson & Purser, were burned to-day; loss $125,000. Assistant chief engineer of the fire department, Geo. Woods, was cut off by the flames in one of the buildings. He jumped from a third story window and was killed. Several other firemen were injured.

SUBLIMELY SUPERB.

A pair of beautiful Sun-flowers on Easels will be mailed free to any lady who will send a three cent postage stamp to Dr. C. W. Benson, 106 No. Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

THE SENATE DISCUSSES SUNDRY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES AND RESUMES THE CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE SHERMAN BOND BILL.

The House Receives Some Minor Bills and Engages in the Discussion of Appropriations to the Postal Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—SENATE.—The president pro tem. submitted from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a response to the resolution of December 14, in relation to the sale of farms or plantations in South Carolina under the act of 1862, for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts.

Harris, from the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, reported favorably, with amendments, a bill for the distribution of pure vaccine virus to the people.

The amendments appropriate $15,000 to enable the National Board of Health to supply a pure article at cost price, and require that the proceeds of sales shall be paid into the treasury quarterly.

On motion of Mr. Windom, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate the correspondence between the Executive Department and the diplomatic agents of the United States relating to the proposed Congress of American nations or any of them in 1882.

Vance asked for the consideration of his resolution calling for information concerning the misconduct or irregularities of the internal revenue officials in the sixth collection district of North Carolina.

Hoar objected as he regarded the resolution as a reflection upon the Treasury Department.

The motion was not pressed.

The Senate then took up Morgan's pending resolution calling for an authentic statement of all tests made by the mixed commission in reference to the heavy ordnance being built by the United States, and also for the printing of the testimony taken in the last Congress on the subject of heavy ordnance and projectiles and tests to which they have been subjected.

Hawley suggested that the amount of printing required by the resolution, if it was to cover all the unprinted matter of the ordnance bureau, as he supposed it did, would be illimitable.

A discussion followed, in which Morgan explained that his purpose was to have published matters which the ordnance bureau had suppressed. He had been informed that that bureau was in the hands of "a ring" interested in certain inventions and its chief officer held patents upon inventions which "the ring" had caused to be patented. He wanted to have the whole matter sifted to the bottom and an opportunity given to American inventors to compete with the favorites of the bureau.

Hawley thought the charge of the Senator from Alabama was based upon representations of dissatisfied inventors who had not received the rewards which they expected. He suggested as a more direct and less expensive means of attaining the object of the resolution the selection of a committee of the Senate to go over what he called the mass of rubbish and ascertain what portion ought to be printed. He believed the ordnance bureau, like every other government department, to be conducted by honorable men.

The discussion continued a considerable time beyond the morning hour and was participated in by Allison and Hoar.

After observing that the estimated cost of printing would be $5,000, Morgan reiterated his charges.

Allison explained that Congress provided at the last session for an efficient test of ordnance ordered by government, by an independent board

The resolution was finally laid aside, informally, without action, and the Senate at 1.20 took up the 3 per cent. bond bill and Logan advocated as an additional section as follows:

That the agreement made with holders of the bonds of the United States since the adjournment of the Forty-Sixth Congress, by which the rate of interest on such bonds is reduced to three and one-half per centum per annum is hereby fully ratified and confirmed according to the terms and interest of said agreement." After this amendment a long discussion followed

Upon the suggestion of Ingalls the amendment was modified by the insertion of an express recognition of the agreement as valid and binding upon the government.

The amendment was then adopted without a dissenting vote, as also the provision offered by Davis, of West Va., declaring that nothing in the act should be construed as to authorize an increase of the public debt.

The bill was then reported to the Senate from the committee of the whole, and the question being upon agreeing to the amendments as a whole, Sherman asked for a separate vote upon Plumb's amendment applying surplus revenues over $100,000,000 to the reduction of the public debt. He said that if this proposition was not stricken out he and others who had acted with him would be compelled to vote against the bill. He urged upon the Senate to appreciate the importance of maintaining sufficient reserve in the treasury that sudden emergencies might be provided against and argued that if the proposed reduction was now made it would open the door to further attempts in the same direction.

Bayard took the floor but yielded for a motion for an executive session.

The action, on motion, in the pending House concurrent resolution, fixing the 27th of February as a day for the Garfield memorial services, was concurred in.

Adjourned.

McKinley, of Ohio, offered a resolution setting apart Monday the 27 of February, 1881, for memorial services upon the late President James A. Garfield. Adopted.

Hill, of New Jersey, introduced a bills reducing postage on letters and sealed packages to two cents for half ounce or under four cents for over half ounce and under two ounces, and for each additional ounce or fraction thereof, two cents. Referred.

Under call of the committees the bill for the erection of a public building at Louisville, Ky., and other places were reported from the committee on public buildings and grounds, and was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

At the conclusion of the morning hour the House at 12:50 went into Committee of the Whole, Calkin, of Indiana, in the chair, on the post office appropriation bill.

Caswell, of Wisconsin, explained the provisions of the bill. The amount appropriated was $43,529,300, only $787,577 of which would come out of the general fund in the treasury, since the estimated revenue of the postoffice department amounted to $42,741,722. The committee on appropriations had cut down the estimates of the department in several particulars, the principal reduction being in a refusal to appropriate more than $50,000 for the purpose of extending the free letter carrier system, the department asking for $150,000.

At the conclusion of Caswell's remarks a general debate on the bill was limited to three hours.

Several members gave notice of their intention to offer amendments. Among them one by Hooker, of Mississippi, limiting the power of the Postmaster General to discontinue the mail service on steamboats. Since the frauds which had existed as was alleged in the star route service had been discovered there had been a discontinuance of the service by steamboats on the Mississippi river and its tributaries which amounted to almost an absolute inhibition of mail service. The object of his amendment was to prevent the discretion of a head of a department to interpose and become the law of the land rather than the express legislation of Congress.

King, of La., advocated Hooker's amendment.

Hiscock, of New York, in responce to some criticisms made by Hooker upon the action of the Postmaster-General in discontinuing the service on steamboats, quoted the reasons advanced by that officer for his action to show that such service had been discontinued, in some cases because it had been superceded by the Star service and its continuance amounted to nothing but a subsidy to the steamboat companies.

The committee without further action rose.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting a letter from the Commissioners of Pensions, giving an estimate of amounts that will be required annually to pay the pensions for the next 25 years, under certain conditions. Referred. Adjourned.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE PRESIDENT DISGUSTED WITH THE FACTIONAL FIGHT.

No Appointment to be Made till the Wranglers come to an Agreement—New Members Putting on Dignity—The Sherman Funding Bill—Mott and Cooper Hopeful, Cowles not Despondent—Personal Items and Postal Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31st, 1882.—The faction fight in North Carolina for the spoils before the departments in this city has come to a full stop by order of the President himself. He has given out that he will not be bothered any further with visiting delegations in the interest of this or that candidate, but has intimated that in view of the contest now pending an understanding must be had among the contending factions. That is, that the whole batch of vacancies must be apportioned out and when an agreement of this kind is arrived at that he will consider the matter. The places thus to be disposed of are the Eastern district Attorneyship, Eastern Judgeship, the Wilmington Collectorship, the 6th district Collectorship, the Marshalship of the Western district, the 5th district Collectorship and other smaller positions.

This decision of the President has had the effect of suspending the little fight that has been in progress here for some months past. Many of those who have figured around the hotels here have gone home and not a baker's dozen are now on the ground, where last week there were hundreds.

Both sides claim this action of the President as favorable to them, but the observant politician looks upon it as a drawn battle. Until a truce is patched up and a slate arranged no names will be sent in by the President. It is thought that this will not be done for some time yet, and it will, perhaps, be a month or more before the anxiety of the several candidates will be relieved and they can enjoy a night's sleep, free from the worriment of political excitement.

The Forty-seventh Congress has brought an unusually large number of new members, and it is often amusing to observe the dignity which some of these gentlemen think it necessary to wear to sustain the position in which they have been placed. Indeed there are a number of older members who seem to fear that if they should forget their dignity and airs of superiority they might be mistaken for ordinary mortals. Fortunately for all, save perhaps some unfortunate constituent, this assumption bears a reverse ratio to the real dignity and influence of the wearer. It is the experience of every journalist that those gentlemen in either house most competent to give information are the most approachable. Such men as Senators Davis, Edmunds, Ransom, Vance, Beck, Pendleton and Bayard, find no necessity for guarding their dignity, while the rural member, perhaps outside his native State for the first time, finds his time so occupied with this duty that he has none left to grapple with the intricacies of legislation. An illustration of this is given in an incident related to have occurred recently where two gentlemen from a distant State called upon their Senator at his boarding house and finding the door ajar, with border familiarity entered and proceeded to the Senator's room. He respondod to their rap in person and perceiving who they were told them the custom *in Washington* was to ring the bell and send their cards in by a servant, and closed the door. The visitors accordingly to conform to the custom returned to the door, rang the bell and sent up their names on a piece of paper, not being prepared with cards. In a few minutes the servant returned with the assurance that the Senator was not at home. He will have no doubt two earnest, if not influential opponents for re-election, should he be ambitious for it at the close of his present term.

The Sherman Funding Bill still drags its slow length along in the Senate. The clause giving the bonds five years to run before they can be called in has been stricken out so that the bonds can be called in for redemption at any time after issue.

Mr. Vest tried very hard to secure the adoption of the Carlisle section of the old bill, which was the cause of its veto by President Hayes. He however yielded step by step to modifications until the amendment was comparatively harmless, but even then his amendment was rejected.

Mr. Plumb secured the adoption of an amendment not strictly germane to the bill which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to invest all funds in the treasury in excess of one hundred million dollars in bonds subject to redemption, the one hundred million reserve being understood to be for the redemption of greenbacks should a demand arise. This weakens the bill on the Republican but may strengthen it some on the Democratic side. The bill has been strengthened by the defeat of the Vest amendment and its chances of passage are about even.

Should the bill become a law as it now stands it is the opinion of financiers that the state of the money market for at least some time to come will not be such as to induce investments in the three per cents., especially as there can be no assurance that the investment can be permanent, on for even a fixed short time. An amendment pending to offer them for sale at all money order postoffices may, if adopted, work off a few in the rural districts, but they will not be likely to be taken in the larger markets of the country.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Messrs Mott and Cooper are still here and express themselves as hopeful.

Mr. Cowles remains here and is by no means despondent as to his chances for the collectorship of the 6th district.

Col. Keogh has returned home. His article in which he likened Johnston to a pig is greatly enjoyed here. To use the words of a modest but forcible North Carolinian, "it fits the case exactly."

In a published interview with Congressman Dowd your correspondent did him an unintentional injustice in making him say that Col. Johnston "has been a candidate for every position in the State, from Governor down to alderman." In his remarks he declined to speak about the persons connected with the alleged independent movement, but as a movement said "he was not impressed with its strength." The remark, while true, was uttered by another.

Col. Johnston's ludicrous attempt to craw-fish out of a position in which he placed himself is much enjoyed here.

POSTAL NOTES.

The postoffice at Gipsey, Hertford county, N. C., has been discontinued; mail to Murfreesboro. Also Plains, Yadkin county, N. C.; mail to Shore.

The postoffice at Mount Holly, S. C., has been ordered re-established, with Daniel T. Middleton, as postmaster.

Postmasters' commissions sent: Thos. D. Miller, Coddle Creek, N. C.; Iredell E. Rollins, Cleveland Mills, N. C.; John H. Sligh, High Falls, S. C.; W. J. Gallagher, Bath, S. C.; Jas. H. Roberts, Barnardsville, N. C.; Washington Haynes, Fork of Pigeon, N. C.

PICKUP.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

BRAIN and NERVE.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c. $1, at druggists. Depot J. H. Mcaden, Charlotte.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

FEBRUARY 1, 1882

PRODUCE.

BALTIMORE—Noon—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and Western super $4.50@$5.00; extra $5.25@$6.00; family $6.40@$7.50; city mills, super $4.25@$5.25; extra $5.50@$6.25; family $7.50@$7.75; Rio brands $7.00; Patapsco family $8.25. Wheat—Southern quiet and steady; Western quiet and easy; Southern red $1.40; amber $1.45; No. 1 Maryland $1.44 asked; No. 2 Western winter red spot. February $1.39⅛@$1.40; March $1.43⅝@$1.43⅝; April $1.45¼@$1.45⅞. Corn—Southern steady; Western quiet; Southern white 80; do yellow 71.

BALTIMORE—Night—Oats about steady; Southern 50@52; Western white 51@52; mixed 50@51; Pennsylvania 50@52. Provisions—firm; mess pork $18.50@$18.75. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 7½@10. Bacon—shoulders 8½; clear rib sides 11; hams 18@13½. Lard—refined 11¾. Coffee—quiet; Rio cargoes—ordinary to fair 8¾@9⅝. Sugar—quiet; A soft 9⅝. Whiskey—quiet, at $1.18@$1 20. Freights dull.

NEW YORK—Southern flour quiet and unchanged; common to fair extra $5.50@$7.00; good to choice do $7.10@$8.00. Wheat—opened ½@1c higher, but afterwards became depressed and lost most of the advance and closing weak and a shade steadier at yesterday's rates; ungraded red $1.28@$1.47; No. 2, red $1.45@$1.45½ and $1.46¼; ungraded white $1.34@$1.42½; No. 2 red, February $1.44¼@$1.45½; March $1.47¼@$1.48⅜. Corn—opened a shade higher, but afterwards became weak and declined ¼@⅜c, and closing heavy; No. 3, 67¼@68; white southern 73; No. 2, February 68⅜@69; March 70½@71. Oats—¼@½c higher and fairly active; No. 3, 47. Hops—unchanged and quiet. Coffee—unchanged and dull; Rio 8½@10¾. Sugar—unchanged and rather more doing; fair to good refining quoted at 7@7⅛; refined easier and dull; Standard A 8¾@8⅞. Molasses—foreign unchanged and quiet; New Orleans unchanged. Rice—steady and fairly active. Petroleum dull and nominal; united 86⅝; crude in barrels 6@7⅜. Rosin—firm, at $2.27@$2.37½. Turpentine—dull, at 54½. Wool—unchanged and demand light; Domestic fleece 36@50; Texas 14@31. Pork—a shade stronger and moderately active, at $17.00@$17.25; February $18.10@$18.25; March $18.30@$18.50. Middles—quiet and steady; long clear 9¼@9⅜. Lard—opened 5@7½c higher, but afterwards reacted about 5c, and closing weak, at $11.27½@$11.35; February $11.27½@$11.30; March $11.45@$11.50; Freights to Liverpool market steady.

COTTON.

GALVESTON—Easy; middling 11¾c; low middling 11⅜c; good ordinary 10⅞c; net receipts 1,042; gross 1,046; sales 500; stock 90,620; exports coastwise 629; to Great Britain 1,334; to continent ——; to France ——; to channel 1,617.

NORFOLK—Steady; middling 11⅝c; net receipts 2,021; gross ——; stock 46,936; exports coastwise 686; sales 515; exports to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

BALTIMORE—Quiet; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11⅜; good ordinary 10½; net rec'ts ——; gross 152; sales ——; stock 37,290; exports coastwise ——; spinners ——; exports to Great Britain ——; to continent 70.

BOSTON—Steady; middling 12c; low middling 11⅝c; good ordinary 10⅝c; net receipts 383; gross 1,919; sales ——; stock 9,470; exports to Great Britain 3,442; to France ——.

WILMINGTON—Weak; middling 11⅜c; low middling 10 15 16c; good ord'y 10 1-16c; rec'pts 459; gross ——; sales ——; stock 8,897; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

PHILADELPHIA—Dull; middling 12⅛c; low middling 11½c; good ordinary 10½c; net receipts 239 gross 240; sales ——; spinners 3,36; stock 15,129; exports Great Britain 650; to continent ——.

SAVANNAH—Steady; middling 11¼c; low middling 10¾c; good ordinary 10c; net receipts 1,460; gross ——; sales 2,600; stock 90,974; exports coastwise 1,102; to Great Britain 4,076; to France ——; to continent ——.

NEW ORLEANS—Quiet; middling 11⅝c; low middling 11¼c; good ordinary 10⅝c; net receipts 4,554; gross 5,080; sales 2,000; stock 377,391; exports to Great Britain 5,444; to France ——; coastwise 2,374; to continent 1,200.

MOBILE—Quiet; middling 11½c; low middling 11⅛c; good ordinary 10½c; net receipts 368; gross ——; sales 500; stock 40,424; exports coast 974; France ——; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

MEMPHIS—Quiet, middling 11½c; net receipts 361; gross 361; shipments 350; sales 500; stock 95,396.

AUGUSTA—Steady; middling 11c, low middling 10¾c; good ordinary 10c; receipts 18; shipments ——; sales 2,894.

CHARLESTON—Nominal; middling 11⅝c; low middling 11⅜c; good ordinary 10¾c; net receipts 901; gross ——; sales 500; stock 72,683; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain 1,230; to continent ——; to France ——; to channel ——.

NEW YORK—Dull, easy; sales 207; middling uplands 12c; middling orleans 12¼c; consolidated net receipts 12,829; exports to Great Britain 19,509; to France ——; to continent 1,750; to channel ——.

LIVERPOOL—Noon—Moderate inquiry freely supplied; middling uplands 6⅝d; middling orleans 6¾d; sales 8,000; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 6,950, all American. Uplands low middling clause: February delivery 6⅝d@6 19-32d; February and March 6⅝d@6 19-32d; March and April 6 11-16d; April and May 6¾d; May and June 6 13-16d; June and July 6 27-32d; July and August 6⅞d@6 29 32d; August and September 6 15-16d. Futures steady.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK—Net receipts 1,407; gross 3,878. Futures closed barely steady; sales 165,000 bales.

February	11.94@.95
March	12.17@.18
April	12.38@.39
May	12.58@.00
June	12.73@.75
July	12.85@.86
August	12.96@.97
September	12.32@.34
October	11.83@.85
November	11.61@.62
December	11.63@.65
January	

The Evening Post's Cotton Market Report says: Future deliveries at the first call lost 2-100, and later in the day another 8-100. The advance yesterday was no doubt premature. At the third call February brought 11.91; March 12.17; April 12.39; June 12.75.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

Exchange	4.83½
Governments—strong and ¼@¼c higher	
New 5's	1.02½
Four and a half per cents	1.14⅝
Four per cents	1.17¾
Money	6 plus 1-6
State bonds—moderately active	
Sub-treasury balances—Gold	$76,134,000
" " —Currency	4,541,000

STOCKS.—11 A. M.—The market opened strong, being 3 per cent higher than yesterday's closing prices for Chicago & New Orleans; 5 per cent higher for the Richmond & Danville and ¼@1 per cent higher for the rest of the market, the latter for the Northwest preferred, while Marietta preferred was 2½ per cent lower. In early dealings the market sold up ¼@¾ per cent, the latter for the St. Paul, while the Northwestern common advanced 2½ per cent to 1.33½ and preferred 3 per cent to 1.48½. At 11 o'clock there was a fractional decline in the general list.

STOCKS—Opened strong, but continued irregular and closed strong:

Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	81¼
Alabama—Class A, small	80
Alabama—Class B, 5's	1.00
Alabama—Class C, 4's	94
Chicago and Northwestern	1.35⅝
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	1.44
Erie	49⅝
East Tennessee	41½
Georgia	1.07
Illinois Central	1.35¾
Lake Shore	1.11
Louisville and Nashville	94
Memphis and Charleston	78½
Nashville and Chattanooga	82½
New York Central	1.30¼
Pittsburg	1.35
Richmond and Allegheny	31
Richmond and Danville	2.22
Rock Island	1.32
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	36
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific preferr'd	67⅜
Western Union	80½

Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children

CANNOT FAIL TO BE SUITED IN

OUR STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

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.

sep18

DEBT STATEMENT.

The debt statement issued to day shows the decrease in the amount of the public debt during the month of

January to be	$ 12,978,836.36
Cash in the Treasury	246,025,468.59
Gold certificates outstanding	5,188,120.00
Silver certificates outstanding	689,996.70
Certificates of deposit outstand'g	11,400,000.00
Refunding certificates	559,100.00
Legal tenders outstanding	346,681,016.00
Fractional currency outstanding	7,069,493.67
Cash balance available	143,901,663.29

CITY COTTON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, CHARLOTTE, February 2, 1882.

The market yesterday closed dull at the following quotations:

Good Middling	11⅝
Strictly middling	11¼
Middling	11⅛
Strict low middling	11
Low middling	10¾
Tinges	9⅝@10⅝
Storm cotton	6@9

Sales yesterday 198 bales.

Charlotte Produce Market.

JANUARY 30, 1882.

BUYING PRICES.

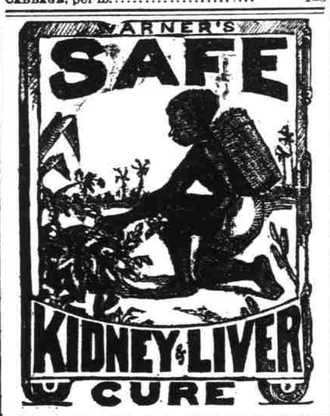
CORN, per bush'l	90@93
MEAL, "	95
WHEAT, "	
BEANS, white, per bushel	1.25a2.00
PEAS, Clay, per bush	1.00a1.10
Lady, "	2.00
White, "	1.25a1.50
FLOUR—	
Family	4.25a4.50
Extra	4.00
Super	3.75
OATS, shelled,	65
DRIED FRUIT—	
Apples, per lb	4½a6
Peaches, peeled	15a20
" Unpeeled	4a8
Blackberries	8a5
POTATOES—	
Sweet	75
Irish	1.00
BUTTER—	
North Carolina	15a25
EGGS, per dozen	17a20
POULTRY—	
Chickens	20a25
Spring	15a20
Ducks	20
Turkeys, per lb	8
Geese	25a35
BEEF, per lb., net	5a6
MUTTON, per lb., net	
PORK, " "	8a9

SELLING PRICES—WHOLESALE.

BULK MEATS—	
Clear rib sides	10½
COFFEE—	
Prime Rio	14a16½
Good	12½a15
SUGAR—	
White	10a11½
Yellow	7a9
MOLASSES—	
Cuba	32a35
Sugar Syrup	35a50
Choice New Orleans	50a60
Common	40a45
SALT—	
Liverpool fine	1.00a1.25
" coarse	85a1.00
WHISKEY—	
Corn, per gallon	$1.75a2.00
Rye, "	$2 00a3.00
BRANDY—	
Apple, per gallon	$2.00a3.00
Peach, "	$2.50
WINE, Scuppernong, per gallon	$1.50

RETAIL.

CHEESE	20
LARD, per lb	15a16⅔
TALLOW, per lb	8a10
BACON—	
N. C. hog round	10a11
Hams, N. C.	18
Hams, canvassed	15a16⅔
RICE	8a10
FRUIT—	
Apples, Northern, per bbl	3.25a.50
" Mountain, "	3.00
FISH—	
Mackerel—No. 1	1.25
" —No. 2	1.00
" —No. 3	75
Codfish	15
CABBAGE, per lb	4a5



The leading Scientists of To-day agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE REMEDY for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever, Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequalled, for it cures the organs that MAKE the blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by druggists and all dealers at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE Remedy.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

jan28

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Superior Court, I will sell at the court house in Charlotte, on MONDAY, THE 27th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1882, the following tracts of land in Mallard Creek township, which were owned by the late Miss Griswald Henderson:

179¼ acres, being a part of the home tract, adjoining the lands of John D. Hunter, Jasper Hinson and others.

Also, one tract containing 135½ acres, adjoining the lands of Dr. T. C. Neal, James Flow and others.

Another tract of 4½ acres, adjoining the last named tract above and A. H. Alexander.

The plat of the land can be seen at the store of Alexander & Harris, in Charlotte, N. C.

Persons desiring to buy land in this country convenient to market, and in a good neighborhood will find this a good opportunity to purchase.

TERMS: One-tenth cash; balance on 12 months credit, purchaser to give note with approved security bearing interest from date at the rate of eight per cent per annum.

T. L. ALEXANDER, Commissioner.

jan28 d-1t w tds

NOTICE.

ON Monday, the 18th day of February, 1882, I will expose to public sale at the court house, in Charlotte, an undivided half interest in a tract of land in Berryhill township, adjoining lands of Dr. I. J. Sloan, S. S. Hoover, W. L. Hoover and others, known as the McConnell place, now the property of I. Monroe Reed, deceased. The whole tract contains one hundred acres, well watered and improved, and produces good cotton, corn and wheat.

Terms: Fifty dollars cash; balance of purchase money on nine months credit, purchaser giving bond and security for purchase money.

W. B. BERRYHILL, Adm'r, of I. Monroe Reed.

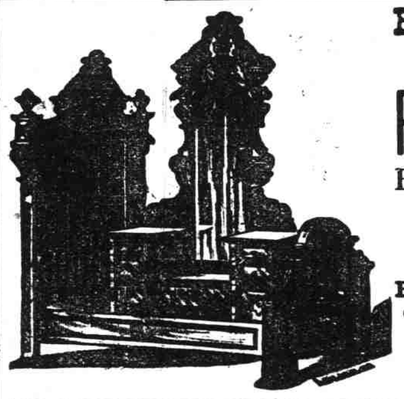
jan17 w tds

TREES FOR DELIVERY.

MY Trees are now ready for delivery, opposite Mr. Allen Crouse's residence, on Tryon street between 5th and 6th. A fine lot of Trees, Plants, Flowers and Flower Seed on hand for sale. Anything in my line furnished on short notice.

T. W. SPARROW, Charlotte.

dec2



BURGESS NICHOLS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

BEDDING, &C.

A FULL LINE OF

Cheap Bedsteads,

AND LOUNGES,

Parlor & Chamber Suits.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

NO. 5 WEST TRADE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. T. BLACKWELL & CO.

Durham, N. C.

Manufacturers of the Original and Only Genuine

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

Miscellaneous.

COTTON FACTORY FOR SALE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Catawba county, made in the case of P. C. Shuford and others, plaintiffs, vs. A. M. Powell and others, defendants, at Chambers by Hon. A. C. Avery, Judge, and dated the 7th day of January, 1882, the undersigned, as RECEIVER, will sell at public sale at the Cotton Factory of the Catawba Manufacturing Company, on the Catawba River, in Catawba county, on

MONDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF MARCH, 1882,

the following valuable property, to-wit: The Granite Shoals, in Catawba county, and the Cotton Factory of said Catawba Manufacturing Company, located 3 miles from the W. N. C. R. R.; 8 miles from Catawba Station on said railroad, 11 miles from Statesville, and 5 miles West from Troutman's Depot on the A., T. & O. R. R.; including 87 acres of land on the South side of the Catawba River, on which is situated the said Factory, three good dwelling houses containing 6 rooms each, and 12 cottages containing from 2 to 4 rooms each for operatives, a store house, stables and other out houses. Said Factory is a building 60 feet long by 42 feet wide, two stories high, with an "L" 50x20 feet, and another "L" 90x22 feet, a fire-proof Picker House 30x20 feet, situated 110 feet from the main building of the Factory. Also, the following machinery in the said Factory, viz: 1 picker, 1 36-inch double beater and lapper, 7 37-inch 14-top Jenk's flat cards, 1 Asa Lee 18 inch delivery drawing frame, 1 20-strand list speeder (9-inch bobbins), 8 spinning frames, 1,056 spindles (Bridesburg make), also spoolers, warper, quillers, beamers, &c., 42 new and most improved plaid looms (30 Bridesburg and 12 Ward's make), with all necessary fixtures and findings, and with warps ready to start up. Dye house and sizing machinery of the most improved style with vats and vessels complete. All parts of the building furnished with steam-pipes to warm the building, supplied with steam from a 20-horse power boiler.

All the property, buildings, machinery, &c., in good condition and in good repair.

Also, on the Northern side of the river, immediately opposite the Factory and adjoining the river and the Shoal, which extends across, 21 acres of land, with a fine water-power with solid rock foundation. The head of the water on the Southern side, on which is the Factory, is about 6 feet.

For more accurate and definite description of the property and conditions of the sale, reference is made to the decree in the above stated case.

The terms of said sale will be 20 per cent of the purchase money in cash, and the remainder in equal installments of 90 and 120 days, bond and good security being required of the purchaser for the installments.

Also, at the same time and place the undersigned, as Receiver, will sell FOR CASH, the following articles of personal property, viz: 2 mules, 2 wagons and harness, lot of dyes and dye stuffs, the material now in process of manufacture, consisting of warps, plaids and yarns. Also, a small stock of general merchandise, consisting of boots, shoes, dry goods, bacon and such other articles of groceries and dry goods as are usually kept in a country store.

JOHN L. COBB, Receiver. Lincolnton, N. C.

January 24th, 1882.

jan24 tds

R. H. JORDAN. DR. JOS. GRAHAM.

WE HAVE THIS DAY

OPENED AND HAVE NOW ON SALE

A NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF FRESH

--DRUGS,--

TOILET ARTICLES, &C.

WHICH WE

RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY TO

CALL AND EXAMINE

AT OUR STORE ON

Tryon Street, Opposite Elias & Cohen's.

--PRESCRIPTIONS--

Carefully Prepared at all Hours, Day and Night. Respectfully,

R. H. JORDAN & CO.

jan27

For R