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Lower grades all goods in our line in variety and all prices. Full stock.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Very cheap at the VARIETY STORE under the Trade-National Bank.

SALE OF BONDS. BY Virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Albemarle county in the case of Alvis King and others against W. J. and A. Murray and others, I will offer for sale at the court house door in Greensboro, N. C., at public auction, for cash, on Monday, the 4th day of February, 1882, at 12 o'clock M., eight (8) bonds of the county of Guilford, issued February 20th, 1880, each for \$500.

SALE OF BONDS. Parties desiring further information can address my attorney, James E. Boyd, Greensboro, N. C.

Professional. VANCE & BAILEY, Attorneys and Counselors.

RO. D. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ST CHARLES HOTEL. HEADQUARTERS FOR DRUMMEES.

Parker's Hair Dye. Parker's Hair Tonic.

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Daily Charlotte Observer.

VOL. XXVII. CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1882. NO. 4,020.

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Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

FROM TO-DAY.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

GREAT SACRIFICE.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING PURCHASES.

We Mean Every Word of This.

Only Ask an Inspection to Convince You.

T. L. Seigle & Co.

Medical. Diphtheria.

A cold or sore throat may not seem to amount to much, and is usually considered to be easily cured; but neglect is often followed by consumption or altharthritis. No medicine has ever been discovered which acts so quickly and surely in such cases as PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is not an experiment. It has been before the public for forty years and is most valued where it is best known.

A few extracts from voluntary testimonials read as follows:

PAIN KILLER has been my household remedy for colds for the past twenty-seven years, and have never known it to fail in afflicting a child.

I have recovered from a very severe cold, which I have had for some time, by using your PAIN KILLER, which I used for several days.

I began using PAIN KILLER in my family twenty-five years ago, and I can say that I have never found a more reliable remedy for colds and croup than it is.

For whooping-cough and croup it is the best remedy I have ever used.

My child was suffering severely with diphtheria, and my throat was so inflamed that I could scarcely swallow any food. I was advised to try your PAIN KILLER, and I found it to be a most reliable remedy.

For diphtheria and sore throat, your PAIN KILLER is the best remedy I have ever used.

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OUR IRON INDUSTRIES.

WHAT NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA DID IN YEARS GONE BY.

How this Important Business has Declined and almost Disappeared.

Mr. Jos. M. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, and special agent of the census, has prepared a valuable compilation of the statistics of the iron and steel production of the United States.

From it are extracted some data pertaining to the growth of the iron industry of North Carolina and South Carolina, and the primitive character of the iron works in Western North Carolina.

"Scrivener" states the compiler, says that in 1728-'29 there were imported into England from Carolina 1 ton and 1 cwt. of pig iron, and that in 1734 there were imported 2 qrs. and 2 lbs. of bar iron.

Shipments of pig iron and bar iron from Carolina were made in subsequent years down to the Revolution.

Bishop says that several iron works were in operation in North Carolina before the Revolution, some of which were put out of blast by that event.

They were situated on the banks of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Dan rivers.

When the shadow of the approaching conflict with the mother country reached North Carolina her patriotic citizens, first in convention at Newbern and afterwards in the provincial legislature, encouraged by the offer of liberal premiums, the manufacture of crude and finished iron and steel, as well as other manufactured products.

John Wilcox was the proprietor of a furnace and iron works on Deep river in the beginning of the century. There were also iron works in Guilford county, probably on the same stream.

In April 1776 the provincial congress sent commissioners to treat with Mr. Wilcox for the use of his furnace and works for two years, to be used to repair those in Guilford county for casting ordnance, shot, etc., and empowered them to draw from the treasury \$5,000 for that purpose.

Buffalo Creek furnace and forge were built before the war on Buffalo creek, in Cleveland county, not far from King's mountain on the Southern border of the State.

Prior to 1800 there were in operation in Lincoln county four forges, two bloomeries, and two furnaces.

One of the furnaces, Vesuvius, on Anderson creek, built in 1780, was in operation down to 1873. Of other iron enterprises established in North Carolina in the last century, we condense from Lesley and Bishop the following information:

Union bloomery forge, on Snow creek, in Stokes county, six miles north of Danbury, was built in 1780.

Iron works were built on Iron creek, also in the same county, and were conducted with spirit about 1790.

Keifer's bloomery forge, on the headwaters of the Yadkin, in Surry county, ten miles south-west of Danbury, was built in 1796.

Hill's bloomery forge, on Tom's creek, in Surry county, nineteen miles west of Danbury, was built in 1796.

In the same county, near the Yadkin river, iron works were erected a few years after the Revolution, probably by Moravians from Pennsylvania, who had settled in the county as early as 1753.

In Wilkes county, near the Yadkin river, a furnace and forge were erected on Troublesome creek, in Rockingham county, at an early day. In Burke county, at the foot of the Blue Ridge, two bloomeries and two forges were erected before the close of the last century.

After 1800 the iron industry of North Carolina was still further developed. This development was, however, in general, a retrograde one.

At Leiper's creek, in Madison county, built in 1810; Rebooth, on same creek and in same county, built in 1810; Columbia, seven miles west of High Shoals, in Gaston county, then in ruins; Tom's creek, near Hillsboro, in Surry county, destroyed by a flood in 1850; Buffalo creek, already referred to, and then in ruins. Vesuvius, Madison and Rebooth were blown with wooden tubs.

There was also active at this time a small rolling mill on Crowder's creek, in Gaston county, a mile and a quarter north of King's Mountain, owned by Benjamin F. Briggs, of Yorkville, S. C., and built in 1835.

At least two furnaces were built in North Carolina during the civil war, one in Lincoln county, and another in Chatham county after the war, but these four furnaces, and Vesuvius, Madison and Rebooth, all of which are still standing, as may possibly be one or two other furnaces, the one has made a pound of iron since 1877.

Of the long list of bloomeries and forges which the State could once boast, less than a dozen are now active, and there is not today a rolling mill or steel works in the State.

If the iron industry of North Carolina has declined in late years, that of South Carolina has suffered a worse fate, for in that State it has been an extinct industry for many years. Yet this State made some iron as early as the Revolutionary period, and subsequently it made iron in considerable quantities. In the northwestern part of South Carolina, including the counties of Union, Spartanburg and York, are deposits of magnetic ores, and here, according to Dr. Ramsay, quoted by Bishop, the first iron works in the State were erected by Mr. Buffington, in 1778, but they were destroyed by the Tories during the Revolutionary war.

At the beginning of the Revolution South Carolina followed the example of other colonies by offering premiums to those who would establish iron works, but we do not learn that the manufacture was thereby increased. Mr. Buffington's experience probably deterred others from embarking in the business.

Several furnaces and forges were erected in the State a few years after the war was declared, the principal of which were the Era and Etna furnaces and forges in York county. The Era was built in 1787 and the Etna in 1788.

These enterprises were situated on a creek flowing into the Catawba river, and about two miles west of it. In 1795 the nearest landing to these works was at Camden, seventy miles below

They were on the road leading from Charlotte, in North Carolina, to Yorkville. Iron ore was abundant in the neighborhood, and was easily smelted after having been roasted. It was obtained in such massive quantities that it was thought there would be no need to resort to shafts or levels for half a century.

William Hill was one of the principal owners of the works. He is said to have devised "a new blowing apparatus" by the aid of which he contrived to blow "all of the fires, both of the forges and furnaces, so as to render unnecessary the use of wheels, cylinders, or any other kind of bellows."

The apparatus was under the name of the trompe, or water blast, but Mr. Hill did not invent it, nor was he the first in this country to use it. The statement, which Bishop quotes from some unauthoritative source, and which is valuable, as it contains one of very few references to the trompe in blowing a blast furnace in this country that has come under our notice, Bishop says that the first furnace in this country was erected in 1787, and that it was destroyed by the Tories during the Revolutionary war.

In 1810 Tench Coxe enumerated two bloomeries in Spartanburg county, four in Pendleton county, two in Greenville county, and one in York county. There are also mentioned one small furnace and one small steel furnace in the State. He makes no reference to blast furnaces.

Scrivener mentions the following enterprises in South Carolina as existing apparently about 1815:

"On Allison's creek, in York district, there are a forge, a furnace, a rolling mill for making sheet iron, and a nail and cutlery works. The forge and mill are iron works on a small creek also on the Enoree river and Reedy river, on the north fork of Saluda river, on George's creek, and on Twenty-Six-mile creek."

In 1829 an air-furnace was erected on a neck of land between Cooper and Ashley rivers where good castings are made.

(York district is the same as York county in South Carolina.) South Carolina having been known as districts down to 1868.

In 1859 South Carolina had eight furnaces—one in York, one in Union, and six in Spartanburg county. They are described by Lesley. Four of the furnaces were then in operation, producing in the year named 1,506 tons of charcoal iron, but three others had been "out of repair for twenty years," and the remaining furnace had been abandoned. In 1856 there were also three small rolling mills in the State—one on Pacolet river, in Spartanburg county; one on Broad river, in Union county; and one on the Enoree river, in York county.

At the first two of these mills dry wood was used in the puddling and casting furnaces.

In 1856 the three mills made 1,210 tons of bar iron and nails. In the same year there were also in South Carolina two bloomeries, one connected with the rolling mill in Union county, and the other connected with the rolling mill in York county. Their joint product was 640 tons of iron.

But South Carolina no longer makes iron. Every iron producing establishment in the State is today silent, and has been silent for many years, and all are in a more or less advanced state of ruin.

The establishment of an early date of so many charcoal furnaces and one rolling mill in North Carolina, and East Tennessee—sections of our country remote from the sea coast and from principal rivers—is an interesting fact in the iron history of the country.

People who built these furnaces and rolling mills were not only bold and enterprising, but they appear to have been born with an instinct for making iron. Wherever they went they seem to have found a furnace, or they have found their small charcoal furnaces and bloomeries soon followed.

No States in the Union have shown in their early history more intelligent appreciation of the value of an iron industry than North Carolina and Tennessee, and none have been more prompt to establish it. It is true that their aim has been mainly to supply their own wants, but this is a praiseworthy motive, and people are not to be found fault with if a lack of capital and a means of transportation prevents them from cultivating a commercial spirit.

The enterprise of the early iron workers in Western North Carolina and East Tennessee assumes a picturesque aspect when viewed with the primitive methods of manufacture which were employed by them, and which they have continued to use until the present day.

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the trompes and hammers will permit. They furnish their respective neighborhoods with iron for horse shoes, wagon tires and narrow teeth.

Mr. J. B. Killebrew, of Nashville, informs us that throughout the counties of Johnson and Carter, in Tennessee, where many of these bloomeries are located, bar iron is used as currency.

He says: "Iron is taken in exchange for shoes, coffee, sugar, calico, salt and domestic and other articles used by the people of the country. It is considered a legal tender in the settlement of all dues and liabilities."

This bar iron, after being collected by the merchants, is sent out and sold in Kentucky, Bristol and other points, affording a market."

The explanation of the survival in this day and time of primitive methods of making iron abandoned by progressive communities lies in the fact that the environment which hedged about the pioneers of Western North Carolina and East Tennessee has never been broken down, and have been only slightly modified. Few of the mountains, streams and forests of these sections have been tunneled, or hedged, or traversed by the modern means of communication. The iron horse has made but slow progress in bringing this part of our country into association with other sections. Cut off by their isolated situation and their poverty from all intimate relations with the outside world, the pioneers have maintained the old methods for not adopting modern methods and for clinging to the customs of their fathers. They are rather to be praised for the efforts they have made to help themselves.

The old things must pass away, even but slow progress in bringing this part of our country into association with other sections. Cut off by their isolated situation and their poverty from all intimate relations with the outside world, the pioneers have maintained the old methods for not adopting modern methods and for clinging to the customs of their fathers. They are rather to be praised for the efforts they have made to help themselves.

In the iron industry of North Carolina and East Tennessee.

At Chattanooga, Rockwood, Oakdale, Knoxville, South Pittsburg and Cowan the transformation has already commenced. Before this century closes the people of whom we have been writing will wonder that the old ways of making iron stayed with them so long.

There are a few bloomeries still left in southwestern Virginia which are similar in all respects to those of Western North Carolina and East Tennessee and which are used for precisely similar purposes. But the manufacture of iron in bloomeries was never so prominent a branch of the iron industry of Virginia as of the other two States mentioned.

Against the Whipping Post. RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 8.—The Readjusters in caucus last night decided to reverse the action of the committee on Courts of Justice which, a few days ago, reported adversely to the abolishment of the whipping post.

The question of redistricting the Judicial Circuits of the State was considered at length and final action postponed until Friday night.

On Tuesday night next they will hold a caucus for the nomination of a judge.

Lotteries. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1882. FIRST MONTHLY DRAWING.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational Purposes.

With a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of \$650,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 20, 1878.

Its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER Drawings will take place monthly.

Never earlier or later than on the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$80,000. 100,000 Tickets at Two Dollars Each. Half Tickets, One Dollar.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize, \$80,000; 1 Capital Prize, \$10,000; 2 Prizes of \$2,500; 20 Prizes of \$1,000; 100 Prizes of \$500; 500 Prizes of \$200; 1,000 Prizes of \$100.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 9 Approximation Prizes of \$300; 9 Approximation Prizes of \$200; 9 Approximation Prizes of \$100.

1857 Prize, amounting to \$110,440