The Charlotte Observer.

CHAS. R. JONES, Editor and Prop'tor.

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

WEDNESDAY MARCH 8, 1882.

It is reported in Raleigh that ex-Gov. Holden will revive the Standard.

Gov. Foster, of Ohio, is being pushed by the Republicans as U. S. Senator to succeed Pendleton.

The 82d birthday of Archbishop Purcell was celebrated in the Ursuline convent, in Ohio on the 29th of February.

The Duluth Dispatch says there has not been ice enough in Lake Superior during the winter to interfere with navigation.

The Senate committee has reported favorably the bill giving a pension of $5,000 a year to Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Polk and Mrs, Tyler.

There are nearly 100 bills before Congress asking appropriations for public buildings. The various sums demanded aggregate $11,000,000.

Jim Wood, a young but noted blockade runner, was captured near Green's station, South Carolina, Saturday night, with his celebrated trotter "Zeb Vance" and twenty gallons of blockade whisky.

It is said that one of the reasons why Conkling declined the associate judgeship, was because there were two judges on the bench who could out-bully him, and give him two out of three and beat him at snubbing.

Attorney General Brewster has employed Mr. Wm. W. Ker and Mr. Dallas Sanders, two prominent lawyers, of Philadelphia, both Democrats, to assist him in the prosecution of the Star route cases. This looks as if he meant business.

The enormous flood of immigration now approaching us has been forecast by February's arrivals. They number 16,751 for that inclement month, against 9,753 for the same period of last year, whose record has been unprecedented and was made at the time the subject of wondering comment. At this rate it would not be surprising if the month of May or of June alone should bring us 100,000 immigrants, or more than came during the entire Centennial year.

IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI.

The great destruction of property and the suffering and destitution caused by the floods in the Mississippi is a strong argument in favor of the scheme of improvement advocated by the friends of that measure. The frequent recurrence of these overflows is becoming a very serious matter and one that calls for thoughtful consideration by the States interested and by the general government.

Just what the friends of the proposed scheme of improvement desire we do not know, nor the precise amount of money they ask for, but it is estimated at from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 which sum they maintain is small in comparison to the amount of damage that has been and will be done by the frequently occurring floods. What that damage is can only be roughly estimated, but it is safe to say that every one of these overflows destroys millions of dollars worth of property, and does damage besides of which it is impossible to estimate the amount in money. For instance, hundreds of miles of land on both sides of the Mississippi and on some of its tributaries are now submerged, plantations completely covered, and many of them which have not been ruined by washes and debris covered over them, will be left in such a condition as to render their cultivation this spring impossible, were the waters even now to recede. They will be too wet to plow or to admit of the planting of the spring crop. So that not only the actual direct damage by the flood must be endured, but also the loss of the valuable crop that would have been planted and raised had there been no flood. When it is considered how large an extent of country is in this condition, it will be seen that it means the loss of a very large amount of money to these people. The lands subject to these overflows are among the most productive in the whole Mississippi region, and would be immensely valuable were it not for the fact that they are subject to these overflows, which discourages investments that otherwise be made. Were farming in that section assured against the destroying floods, thousands of people would flock to it and make it their homes who are now prevented from doing so because unwilling to run the risk of having the earnings of years swept away in a day. The consequence is that a country which ought to be very thickly settled is comparatively thinly settled, and its production though large, is not a tithe of what it might be under a more secure state of affairs.

The levees which protect the back country extend for several hundred miles and a break at any point, which may occur from slight defects at any season of high water, results in the flooding of a greater or less extent of territory. Without concert of action it is impossible to keep these levees in such a condition as to afford a guarantee of resistance to the waters at all times, and that concert has never heretofore existed. The work has been done by States, counties, townships or parishes where the levees are located, and while it is so the danger will always remain. Even if the people on the lands along the river were ever so willing they have not the means to construct the works that ought to be constructed, as the experience of years has shown. It should be done by the united action of the States along the lower Mississippi and the Federal Government, which has an interest in the matter as well as the States.

A country as rich as that, as vast as that, and so inviting to industry, should not be, practically speaking, abandoned for want of some system to protect those who make their homes there and give their labor and capital to its development.

A Republican correspondent of the New York Times says the sum of $400,000 was sent to Dorsey while he was managing the campaign in 1880, but only $55,000 can be accounted for, and they want to know what became of the balance.

A London letter to the Chicago Times says: "Mr. Wilde is regarded in England, so far as his art influence is concerned, as an utter imposter." Yes, but he is filling his wallet with circulating medium on this side of the water, all the same.

That the world is more honest than some would have us believe is again demonstrated. A colored boy was carrying a bag containing $5,000 of gold coin along Wall Street the other day and let it fall, the "yellow-boys" rolling in every direction among the promiscuous crowd, who promptly assisted in gathering the coin, and when it was counted not a dollar was missing.

The school attendance in New York State last year was 1,021,282, a smaller number by 10,000 than was reported for the year 1880. There were 30,826 teachers employed, of whom 28,157 were women. The amount paid in teacher's salaries was within a fraction of $8,000,000, with an average of only $375 06 to each. There are 11,248, school districts, and 11,894 school-houses in the State. And yet over 9,000 children had to be turned away on account of the hard conditions imposed for entrance.

In view of the recent remarks by Mr. Bayard in the Senate respecting the manner in which the public funds are voted away to pay for the junketing excursions of army officers, it is interesting to learn that the inspecting tour on which General Sherman has now started will be the longest he has ever indulged, that he will be accompanied by a number of ladies and civilian friends, and that during his tour he will visit the lower Rio Grande, view the beauties of the Yosemite valley and make an excursion to San Francisco.—Philadelphia Record.

Pennypacker Nominated.

Special to the Observer.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Enos Pennypacker was to-day nominated for collector of customs at Wilmington.

IN CONGRESS

THE SENATE STILL TACKLING THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The House Chats About the La Salle Celebration and Takes a Few Tiffs on the Tariff Question in a General Way.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—SENATE.—Beck, from the finance committee, reported favorably with amendment, his bill to punish unlawful certification of checks by officers of national banks. The amendment extends the provision, making wilful violation of the act of 1869, a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, so as to cover specifically cases in which anyone shall resort to any device or receive any ficticious obligation or pretended collateral in order to evade the provisions thereof. Beck gave notice of an amendment to the committee amendment striking out the words "fictitious" and "pretext."

George introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War in his discretion to use the hospital tents now possessed by the war department, to furnish temporary shelter to the distressed people driven from their homes by the Mississippi overflow. Passed.

Call introduced a resolution calling on the President for information, whether any representation has been made by the diplomatic representative of the United States at Chili, that the United States would regard with indifference or consent to the dismemberment of Peru by the cession of any part of her territory to Chili, under existing circumstances, and whether any such statement was made with authority. Ordered printed.

The Chinese treaty bill was again taken up, and Miller and Farley, of California, and Fair, of Nevada, spoke briefly in favor of the bill,

Dawes, who was then entitled to the floor, spoke at length against the bill.

Platt then obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion by Hoar for an executive session.

Pending action the California members urged that the bill should be disposed of to-day, and after a statement that Platt, owing to the condition of his health, preferred to proceed tomorrow endeavored to secure a specific limitation of the debate, but unanimous consent was not obtained.

Frye introduced a bill identical with that presented by Money in the Houes, for a fast ocean steamship mail service, etc. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—King, of Louisiana, offered a resolution directing the committee on appropriations to consider what measures of relief should be extended to the sufferres by the present floods of the the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and to report by bill or otherwise as speedily as possible. Referred.

Robeson, of New Jersey, from the committee on rules reported back a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five Senators and nine Representatives to attend the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi river by LaSalle, to be held at New Orleans on April 7th, 1882. Robeson said that the committee on rules was not sure that it had jurisdiction over the matter but had determined to report back the resolution as serving to remind us that we have a common country, common progress and a common interest.

Cox pictured the voyage of LaSalle down the Mississippi, contrasting the vast wilderness which was washed by the waters of that great stream with the grand empire through which it now flows, and concluded with an elegant tribute to the achievements of the great discoverer.

Washburn, of Minnesota, and Lord, of Michigan, advocated the adoption of the resolution as being an appropriate action to be taken by Congress.

Haskell, of Kansas, thought that the proceedings of the House this morning were a grave travesty on its system of legislation. The calendars were clogged with public business and members were declaiming that it was impossible for them to listen to the demands of their constituents for lack of time. This injection of such a mass of paltry interruptions was out of place and out of order.

Taylor, of Ohio, said that he was opposed to members deserting their business, and moved to amend by adding the following: 'Provided, that by that time Congress has finally adjourned for this session.

Gibson, of Louisiana, earnestly favored the resolution, dwelling on the great explorations of La Salle, who had endowed America with the richest jewel in her diadem. [Applause.]

Humphrey, of Wisconsin, thought that in view of the suffering of the people of the South from the floods on the Mississippi, the House had better attend to the alleviation of that suffering than send a committee down to celebrate an occasion like this. [Applause.]

Herbert, of Alabama, opposed the resolution as being a bald proposition to send a junketing expedition to New Orleans to join in the festival.

On motion of Haskell, of Kansas, the resolution and proposed amendment were laid upon the table, 77 to 30.

The Senate bill appropriating $20,000 for a statue to Chief Justice John Marshall was passed.

The morning hour was dispensed with and the House went into committee of the whole, and Kasson determined to have the tariff commission considered.

Valentine antagonized this with the agricultural appropriation bill, and after a long discussion as to which bill was entitled to precedence, the chair ruled in favor of the agricultural appropriation, and it was accordingly taken up. The amount appropriated is $396,880, being an increase of $71,380 over last year and $15,610 less than estimates.

Aiken, of South Carolina, after an appeal for an appropriation for the encouragement of tea culture in this country, branched off to a general discussion of the question of tariff, advocating a revision of the customs, duty and especially a reduction of the duty upon iron. Several other members upon the same text discussed the tariff until the committee rose, when, upon motion of Moore, of Tennessee, the Senate bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to use the hospital tents for the relief of the sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi river.

Adjourned.

The Marriage Bells.

To the Editor of The Observer.

Last Thursday was a day of rejoicing congratulation and looking forward perspectively among many of the good people of this neighborhood. More than one hundred invited guests met at Mr. Andy Henderson's residence in Hopewell neighborhood, in Mecklenburg county, to welcome Mr. Edgar Henderson, with his beautiful young bride, back to his home.

When at length the bridal party drove up at about 3 o'clock, the congratulations and wishes for their happiness in a hitherto untried path flowed in on all sides.

The bride was Miss Isla Cannon, of Poplar Tent neighborhood, Cabarrus county, whither the bridegroom went the evening before and was married at the residence of the bride.

The first thing next in order was a splendid dinner, beautifully and tastefully arranged, and which indeed baffles all attempts at description. After this pleasure chased the hours away in rapid flight. Music and the dance led the hour. The young ladies, including the bride, were exceedingly charming, and when the question was asked, 'Who will be next?' several were eager for the lot to fall on them.

And now, Mr. Editor, let us, the friends and acquaintances, congratulate them through your columns, and wish further the greatest amount of happiness possible; and for ourselves hope that we will ere long be in their estate.

Every one has a will and a mind to think for himself, yet many will go about hacking and coughing until a friend recommends Dr. Bull's cough syrup for that cough.

Weather.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—For the Middle Atlantic, colder, northerly to easterly winds, partly cloudy weather, followed by threatening weather and, snow or rain during Wednesday night and higher followed by a falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic, increasing cloudiness and rain, colder, north to east winds and in the northern portion rising followed by falling barometer.

The components of Dr. Bull's cough syrup are daily prescribed by the ablest physicians, whose success is due to the specific influence of these components. Dr Bull's cough syrup skillfully prepared for immediate use, is for sale by all druggists.

Postmasters Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The Senate confirmed Postmaster Charles W. Buckley, Montgomery, Alabama, and Mary E. Wiley, Huntsville, Texas.

Coal Oil or Petroleum may be very nice for illuminating or lubricating purposes, but surely it is not the proper thing to cure a cough with. Dr. Bull's cough syrup is looked upon as the standard cough remedy.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed bugs, roaches, lose their lives by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists, 15c.

Life is not really lived that cannot be enjoyed. The nerves must work harmoniously or there cannot be happiness. In Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills, the nervous lady finds certain relief. They cure indigestion, flatulence and neuralgia.

Deserving Article Always Appreciated. The exceptional cleanliness of Parker's Hair Balsam makes it popular. Gray hairs are impossible with its occasional use.

Sore Throat, Cough, Cold and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

Alleviation.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 20, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—My wife's peculiar sufferings were completely alleviated by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. H. C. MOSELY.

The leading Scientists of To-day agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidney or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Livers 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

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

The Unusual Experience of a Prominent Man Made Public.

The following article from the Democrat and Chronicle, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith re-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting:

To the Editor of the Democrat and Chronicle:

SIR:—My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in this communication.

On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city, surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull, and at times, neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from Malaria and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all physical neglect, and impending danger usually brings a person to his senses even though it may be then too late. I realized, at last, my critical condition and aroused myself to overcome it. And, oh! how hard I tried! I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the prominent mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had but little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death-premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's Church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy, and urged me try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the first day of June and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined that I would give a course of lectures in the Corinthian Academy of Music of this city, stating in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy which I used.

Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe MORE THAN ONE-HALF THE DEATHS WHICH OCCUR IN AMERICA ARE CAUSED BY BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's Disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of Kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the surd result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

I am aware that such an unqualified statement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am acquainted, but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

Rochester, N. Y., December 30th, 1881.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

MARCH 7, 1882.

PRODUCE.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 49c. Rosin firm; strained $1.90; good strained $1.95. Tar steady, at $1.80. Crude turpentine steady, at $2.25 for hard; $3.50 for yellow dip; $2.80 for virgin (inferior). Corn unchanged; prime white 82½@83; mixed 77.

BALTIMORE—NOON.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Howard street and Western super $3 50@$4.50; extra $4.75@$5.85; family $6.00@$7.00; City Mills, super $3.50@$4.50; extra $4.75@$6.75; Rio brands $6.75; Patapsco family $7.75. Wheat—Southern easier; Western lower and weak, and closed about steady; Southern red $1.30@$1.33; amber $1.36@$1.43; No. 1 Maryland ——; No. 2 Western winter red spot, $1.27½@$1 28; March ——; April $1.29¼@$1.30; May $1.31⅝@$1.31¾; June $1.28⅛@$1.28¼; July $1.17½@$1.17⅝; August ——. Corn—Southern firmer; Western dull; Southern white 76½; Southern yellow 69@70.

BALTIMORE—Night—Oats higher; Southern 50@53; Western white 51@53; mixed 50; Pennsylvania 50@53. Provisions—unchanged; mess pork $17.50@$18.25. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 7¼@10. Bacon—shoulders 8¼; clear rib sides 11; hams 13@13¾. Lard—refined 11¾. Coffee—firm; Rio cargoes—ordinary to fair 9@10. Sugar—firm; A soft 9⅝. Whiskey—dull, at $1.17@$1.18. Freights unchanged.

CINCINNATI—Flour, dull, lower; family $5.60@$5.85; fancy $6.40@$7.00. Wheat—irregular; No. 2 red winter $1.25@$1.28. Corn—firm; No. 2 mixed, 62⅝. Oats—dull; No. 2 mixed, 46½. Pork—easier, at $17.50. Lard—dull, at $10.10. Bulk meats—inactive and lower; shoulders 6; clear ribs 9⅛; clear sides —. Bacon—shoulders —; clear ribs —; clear —. Whiskey—steady, at $1.16; combination sales of finished goods 500 barrels on a basis of $1.16. Sugar—firmer, but not quotably higher. Hogs—steady; common and light $5.10@6.70; packing and butchers $6.30@$7.00. Receipts ——; shipments ——.

NEW YORK—Southern flour, dull and heavy; common to fair extra $5.10@$6.00; good to choice extra $6.70@$8.00. Wheat—excited and unsettled at 2@3¼c lower, and closing firm at about ½c over the lowest rates; No. 2 spring $1.30; ungraded spring $1.08; ungraded red $1.14@$1.32; ungraded white $1.21@$1.29; No. 2 red, March $1.28⅛@$1.30⅛; April $1.30⅛@$1.33¼. Corn—opened about ½c lower, but afterwards recovered a portion of the decline, and closing weak and unsettled; ungraded 64⅝@66½; No. 2, March 67⅛@68; April 69. Oats—less active and prices without marked change; No. 3, 48½; do white 49. Hops—dull and weak, and prices unchanged; Yearlings 12@20. Coffee—unchanged in prices and quiet; Rio, May delivery 8¼. Sugar—quiet and about steady; fair to good refining quoted at 7⅛@7 7-16; refined steady; Standard A 8⅞. Molasses—firm and quiet. Rice—steady and fair inquiry. Rosin—very firm, at $2 35@$2.40. Turpentine—steady and quiet, at 52½. Wool—about steady and a moderate business; Domestic fleece 34@48; Texas 14@30. Pork—a shade lower and quoted at $16 25@$16 50 for old; $17.25@$17 50 for new; March $16.75@$17.00; April $17.00. Middles—dull and drooping; long clear 9⅛. Lard—12½@12⅝c lower and quiet, and active, closing firmer, at $10.45@$10.47½; April $10 35@$10.42½. Freights to Liverpool market firm.

COTTON.

GALVESTON—Steady; middling 11⅝c; low middling 11⅛c; good ordinary 10⅜c; net receipts 461; gross 510; sales 400; stock 51,756; exports coastwise 49; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——; to France ——; to channel 1,550

NORFOLK—Firm; middling 11 9 16c; net rec'ts 2,288; gross ——; stock 42,207; exports coastwise 1,457; sales 117; exports to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

BALTIMORE—Quiet; mid'g 11 11-16c; low middling 10 3-16; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 80; gross 1,848; sales 125; stock 38,926; exports coastwise ——; spinners ——; exports to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

BOSTON—Dull; middling 11¾c; low middling 11⅜c; good ordinary 10½c; net receipts 628; gross 1,812; sales ——; stock 10,827; exports to Great Britain ——; to France ——.

WILMINGTON—Quiet; middling 11⅜c; low middling 10 15-16c; good ordinary 10 1-16c; rec'ts 335; gross ——; sales ——; stock 7,527; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

PHILADELPHIA—Quiet; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11¼c; good ordinary 10¼c; net receipts ——; gross 186; sales ——; spinners ——; stock 14,951; exports Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

SAVANNAH—Steady; middling 11⅜c; low middling 11 13-16c; good ordinary 10c; net receipts 1,865; gross 1,905; sales 2,200; stock 61,739; exports coastwise 455; to Great Britain ——; to France ——; to continent 2,421.

NEW ORLEANS—Steady; middling 11⅝c; low middling 11¼c; good ordinary 10⅝c; net receipts 991; gross 2,074; sales 6,000; stock 325,330; exports to Great Britain 21,918; to France 5,207; coastwise ——; to continent 39; to channel ——.

MOBILE—Steady; middling 11½c; low middling 11⅛c; good ordinary 10⅜c; net receipts 529; gross ——; sales 500; stock 30,816; exports coast 272; France ——; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

MEMPHIS—Steady; middling 11⅜c; low middling 11c; good ordinary 10¼c; net receipts 349; gross ——; shipments 507; sales 450; stock 83,829.

AUGUSTA—Steady; middling 11⅛c; low middling 10⅝c; good ordinary 10c; receipts 418; shipments ——; sales 712.

CHARLESTON—Quiet; middling 11⅝c; low middling 11⅜c; good ordinary 10⅞c; net receipts 869; gross ——; sales 500; stock 48,700; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——; to France ——; to channel ——.

NEW YORK—Quiet; sales 619; middling uplands 11 13-16c; middling orleans 12 1-16c; consolidated net receipts 8,662; exports to Great Britain 21,918; to France 5,207; to continent 2,470; to channel 1,550.

LIVERPOOL—Noon—Fair business at previous prices; middling uplands 6 9-16d; middling orleans 6¾d; sales 10,000; speculation and exports 1,000; receipts 19 000; American 1,625. Uplands low mid'g clause: March delivery 6 17-32d, March and April 6 17-32d; April and May 6 39-64d@6 19-32d; May and June 6 34-64d; June and July 6¾d@6 28-32d@6 47-64d; July and August 6 51-64d@6 13-16d; August and September 6 21 32d@6 53-64d; September and October 6 21-32d. Futures steady.

LIVERPOOL—5 P. M.—Sales of American cotton 6,600 bales. Uplands low middling clause; March delivery 6 9-16d; March and April 6 9-16d; April and May 6⅝d; May and June 6 45-64d; June and July 6 49-64d; July and August ——; August and September 6 55-64d. Futures closed steady.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK—Net receipts 646; gross 5,806. Futures closed steady; sales 62,000 bales.

March	11.81@.82
April	11.94@.95
May	12.12@.13
June	12.29@.00
July	12.45@.00
August	12.56@.60
September	12.23@.24
October	11.65@.66
November	11.48@.49
December	11.52@.53
January	
February	

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK.

Exchange,	4 85¼
Governments—fairly firm, 5's and 4½'s ⅛ higher	
New 5's	1.02¼
Four and a half per cents	1.13¾
Four per cents	1.18
Money	6@4
State bonds—generally lower	
Sub-treasury balances—Gold	$80,718
" " —Currency	4,392

STOCKS.—11 A. M.—The market opened irregular. The most important features being a decline from yesterday's closing prices of 5 per cent for the Richmond & Danville, 1½ for the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, 1 for the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, and an advance of 2 per cent in the Nashville & Chattanooga, and ⅞ per cent in the Jersey Central. In early dealings a decline of ¼@2 per cent was recorded, in which the Louisville & Nashville, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Kansas & Texas, the Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, the Missouri Pacific and the Erie, were most conspicuous. At 11 o'clock there was a strong recovery of ¼@1½ per cent, the latter for the Denver & Rio Grande. The Richmond & Danville is now quoted at 1.30 bid.

STOCKS—Irregular;	
Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	81¾
Alabama—Class A, small	82
Alabama—Class B, 5's	1.00
Alabama—Class C, 4's	84½
Chicago and Northwestern	1.30½
Chicago and Northwestern preferred,	1.40½
Erie	36¼
East Tennessee	11½
Georgia	1.87
Illinois Central	1.34
Lake Shore	1.14⅛
Louisville and Nashville	78¼
Memphis and Charleston	53¾
Nashville and Chattanooga	63½
New York Central	1.31½
Pittsburg	1.33
Richmond and Allegheny	21½
Richmond and Danville	1.35
Rock Island	1.30
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	33¼
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific preferr'd	56¾
Western Union	78¼

CITY COTTON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, CHARLOTTE, March 9, 1882.

The market yesterday closed quiet at the following quotations:

Good Middling	11¼
Strictly middling	11⅛
Middling	11
Strict low middling	10⅞
Low middling	10⅝
Tinges	9¼@9½
Storm cotton	5⅝@8⅝

Sales yesterday 152 bales.

Charlotte Produce Market.

MARCH 1, 1882.

BUYING PRICES.

CORN, per bush'l	85@90
MEAL, "	90
WHEAT, "	
BEANS, white, per bushel	1.25a2.50
PEAS, Clay, per bush	90a1.00
Lady, "	1.50
White, "	1.25
FLOUR—	
Family	3.25a3.50
Extra	2.75a3.00
Super	2.50a3.00
OATS, shelled,	65a75
DRIED FRUIT—	
Apples, per lb	5a6
Peaches, peeled	18a20
" Unpeeled	7a8
Blackberries	3a5
POTATOES—	
Sweet	65a70
Irish	1.50
BUTTER—	
North Carolina	20
EGGS, per dozen	10a11
POULTRY—	
Chickens	20a25
Spring	15a20
Ducks	20a25
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

WANTED.

A Few Table Boarders.

Mrs. A. A. N. M. TAYLOR, West Tryon Street.

mar4 3t

Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children

CANNOT FAIL TO BE SUITED IN

OUR STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

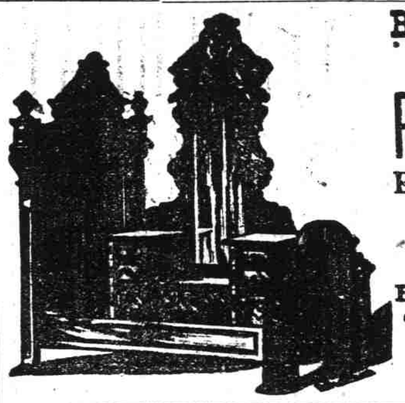
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

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.

sep13



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 trademark of the Bull.

Mar 22 1y

Miscellaneous.

Guano! Guano!

We Have added to our Stock a Supply of

GUANO.

Equitable and Chesapeake.

—ALSO—

---GENUINE---

Kainitt, or German Potash Salts.

☞ CALL AND SEE US. ☜

A. J. Beall & Co.,

College Street.

mar7

To Merchants.

----I HAVE JUST RECEIVED----

—A LOT OF—

Wrapping Paper

—AND—

Paper Bags.

BOTH ATLANTA AND PHILADELPHIA SIZE.

No One Can Undersell Me.

John R. Eddins.

mar5

CITY TAXES.

I AM required by the Board of Aldermen to make settlement of Taxes due the city for the year 1881 at once. Delinquents are hereby notified that unless they call and settle at once their property will be advertised on the 21st day of March, 1882.

C. F. HARRISON, City Tax Collector.

mar7 td

FRESH FLORIDA ORANGES

Pickled Tripe, Pigs Feet, Cod Fish and Big Herring, at

S. M. HOWELL'S.

mar3

Miscellaneous.

S.S.S.

CURES SCROFULA AND RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL or SYPHILITIC.

Cures SYPHILIS in any stage. CATARRH, ECZEMA, OLD SORES, PIMPLES, BOILS, or ANY SKIN DISEASE.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER REMEDIES FAIL!!!

If you doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE YOU, or charge nothing!!!

Write for particulars, and a copy of the little book "Message to the Unfortunate Suffering."

Ask any prominent Druggist as to our Standing.

☞ $1000 REWARD will be paid to any chemist who will find on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S. one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any Mineral substance.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Props., Atlanta, Ga.

(PER BOTTLE.)

Price of Small Size	$1.00
Large Size	1.75

SOL