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 15, 1882.

An extra session of the Illinois legislature has been called to re-district the State.

Ben Hill says he is getting better, and is getting tired of appearing as a hospitalic hero.

Some of the Northern papers are indignant at the sentence imposed upon Sergeant Mason.

"The Democrats in Congress," says the Philadelphia Press, "find the tariff an embarrassing subject." It is somewhat embarrassing all round.

The Mobile Register thinks the Mississippi river has been behaving so badly lately that the discovery of its mouth should not be celebrated.

Notwithstanding the bill before Congress to limit Chinese immigration the Mongolian hordes continue to arrive at San Francisco by the thousand.

May not the rumor of Grant's loss on stock be a put up job to help his pension business through the House, where it is feared a strong fight will be made against it?

It is positively stated at Wathington that Judge Blatchford, of New York, will be nominated for the position on the Supreme Bench which Conkling declined.

The Atlanta Post-Appeal nominates Hon. A. H. Stephens as the candidate of the "Liberal party" for governor, but Mr. Stephens says he is going to retire to private life at the close of his Congressional term.

A "whole train passes over a woman without serious damage," is one of the headings of a Davenport (Iowa) Gazette piece of news. Well, those trains do have narrow escapes sometimes, for Western women are fearfully tough.

Judge Moran, of Chicago, has decided in the case of Foote vs. Hooker, that a promissory note given in settlement of a difference on option trades cannot be collected, inasmuch as the transaction is illegal, and neither more nor less than gambling.

Macon Telegraph: A terrific contest is now going on between the native Georgia hyacinthe and the alien guano sack, to decide which shall supply the country with perfume. We hasten to remark that our sympathies are altogether with the hyacinthe.

No less than five thousand one hundred and fifty bills and joint resolutions have been introduced in the House of Representatives the present session and about two thousand more in the Senate. A very large proportion of them are private bills.

Heretofore it has been thought that a true fissure vein was not to be found in the great auriferous belt running through Northeast Georgia, but recently one of this character has been discovered running directly across the regular formation, near Dahlonega.

Proctor, the astronomer, quiets the fears of those who were disturbed over his reported prediction that the world would be destroyed in 1897, by telling them that it is "more apt to last fifteen millions of years than be destroyed in fifteen."

Ground was broke Monday morning at High Point for the new railroad which is to run from that place to the factories on Deep river. It is contemplated to ultimately extend it to Fayettevile on one side, and Winston on the other and from the latter point in the direction of Virginia to connect with some of the Western roads.

Minister Lowell's position that American citizens can not be released from British jails, if arrested on suspicion of having violated local British laws, is thoroughly absurd and untenable. It was only recently that the British government paid over a large sum of money for damages inflicted by Canadians on American fishermen, who were fishing in Fortune Bay in violation of a local law of Canada.

We understand the grading on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad continues, pending the result of the negotiations with the company which Dr. Canedo represents. Very sanguine hopes are not entertained by some of his ability to comply with the terms of purchase, but in the event of failure an effort will be made to organize a local company to carry on the work and complete it.

It is apprehended that the anti-Chinese bill which has passed the Senate will prove inoperative on account of its defective structure. It provides only against the importation of coolies into the sea ports, but not against the landing of them in Mexico and thence sending them by rail into California or in any other direction. This will be a rather roundabout way of carrying on the business, and perhaps would reduce the profit so as to deprive it of its charms, but it is not yet too late to correct its defects before the bill passes the House of Representatives. One thing, however, may be taken for granted; the people of the Pacific States are thoroughly in earnest in the matter of limiting the influx of these Chinese hordes, and if these coolie shippers undertake to evade or defy the law it will be uncomfortable living for the coolies in those parts. They have borne the evils complained of patiently so far, with the hope of finding legislative relief, and if it should prove that the legislative measures of relief are ignored they will begin to take the matter into their own hands and then it will be unpleasant for somebody. These Pacific States men don't joke when they are in earnest.

It takes over one hundred pairs of gloves to assuage the grief of the Brooklyn officials over the death of an alderman, whose life might have been saved by a single bottle of Dr. Bull's cough syrup.

THE FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Never before within the memory of man has the Mississippi river spread over the extent of country which it now covers and caused the wide desolation and suffering it is now causing. From all sides the most gloomy accounts reach us of lands overflowed, homes flooded and families foodless, driven for refuge to elevated spots, when such can be found, or upon rafts, where they remain floating in the midst of the cheerless watery waste. On some of these rafts may be found not only families but cattle and hogs, taken on by their owners to save them from the waters.

From the difficulty of gathering reliable intelligence, the means of communication being now so defective, it is impossible to form anything like an accurate estimate of the number of the destitute, but it is thought that 50,000 would be rather under than over the mark.

And this great crowd are without food save such as the hand of charity offers them, all they had being ruined or washed away by the rushing tide. It is getting to be a serious question how to provide for this vast throng of people, who must be fed not only now but must be provided for for many weeks after the waters have subsided. All the food they had was destroyed, they can plant nothing, and will be able to plant nothing till very late in the season. Many of them are poor and unable to purchase provisions to live upon till they can raise some. The government appropriations will last but a short time, and it will devolve upon the people of the Mississippi Valley especially to devise some plan of relief to meet the case, and provide food and clothing until May, or perhaps later. This is no small undertaking, and will test the generosity of those who have escaped the calamities to which the dwellers in these submerged lowlands have been subjected. But there is another thing to be dreaded after all this is done, and the waters have disappeared, and the farms welcome the plow again, and that is the probability of a summer of great sickness following a flood which will leave in its path so much filth and dead matter to fester and breed disease under a warm sun.

"The New South," is the title of a Monday morning paper, to be started shortly in Wilmington by Edward P. Oldham, which will be devoted to the industrial interests of North Carolina as a special feature, but devoted also to agricultural and educational interests in North and South Carolina. Elsewhere will be found a prospectus which will give fuller information as to its aims and purposes. The State press are requested to forward exchanges at once.

THE FAMISHING FLOOD

GOING TO THE RELIEF OF THE FLOOD SUFFERERS.

A River Forty Miles Wide, and Thousands of People Who Must Be Fed.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—The Government steamer, Anita, which left here yesterday with a quantity of provisions on board for the sufferers from the Mississippi floods, will go directly to Memphis, where she will be taken in charge by an army officer, probably Maj. Bengourd, and will then proceed to Friar's Point, from which place a number of boats will be sent out over the submerged bottoms, and all the people now huddled together on bits of broken levees, and other dry spots, but still surrounded by water in that region, will be transported to places where they can be comfortable and properly provided for.

The Southern relief committee of St. Louis will issue to-day an appeal to the citizens generally for money, food, clothing, and anything that can be of service.

The officers and passengers of the steamer City of Baton Rouge, which arrived here yesterday from New Orleans, say that the river has an average width of 40 miles nearly all the way from Cairo down, and with the exception of some 60 miles above and below Vicksburg, the levees are either washed away or covered with water and of no practical benefit.

General Beckwith of the commissary department, who has charge of the distribution of the Government rations from this city to the flooded districts of the lower Mississippi, has received the following dispatch from Capt. J. S. Lee, dated Memphis:

"I have just arrived here. I found Penniscot county in a most distressing condition, being almost entirely destitute. The supplies sent to Gayoso are being carefully distributed, and will last until about March 25. More should be sent there. The people will be in just as bad a condition when the water goes down. The government to prevent starvation should care for them at least until May. About 50 people are destitute at Hathaway, Tenn.; 50 at Tiptonville; 20 at Hale's Point, in Tenn; 150 at Rayfield Point and 1,500 in vicinity of Osceola, Ark., are destitute and badly in want. Some stores have been received at Osceola, but they are insufficient. General Beckwith has also received the following from Capt. Lee, dated at Memphis:

"I returned here on Saturday night; my dispatch of 9th inst., falls short of representing the actual destitution and magnitude of this overflow."

More Bonds--Reward for a Murderer.

The secretary of the treasury to-day issued three calls for bonds—continued sixes, to the amount of $15,000,000 payable in parcels of $5,000,000 each on May 3, 10 and 17, respectively.

Commissioner Raum has offered a reward of three hundred dollars for the arrest of the murderers of Deputy Collector Davis at McMinnville, Tennessee, and authorized the expenditure of $500 for the discovery of the names of the parties implicated.

The Internal Revenue Bureau will pay the expenses of Davis's funeral.

Weather.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 14.—Middle States—partly cloudy, slightly warmer weather and local rains during the afternoon or evening, northerly winds shifting to east and south, and during Wednesday falling barometer.

South Atlantic—warmer, east to south winds, fair weather and falling barometer.

The Breaks Repaired.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Breaks on the line of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad caused by the overflow have been repaired and through trains are now running again to Cincinnati.

Never interrupt any conversation with a hacking cough; it creates a bad impression. Better invest a quarter of a dollar in a bottle of Dr. Bull's cough syrup and cure it.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

THE SENATE APPROPRIATES $100,000 ADDITIONAL TO THE AID OF THE FLOOD SUFFERERS.

After an Interesting Debate the House Passes the Anti-Polygamy Bill, and takes up the Anti-Chinese Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—SENATE.—The Chaplain in the morning invocation prayed, "Look, oh, Lord! in tender compassion upon our fellow citizens who are suffering from the ravages of the flood, give them food and raiment and everything that is convenient for their relief."

A memorial was presented from the Wisconsin legislature in favor of the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, in connection with the great Lakes.

Morrill reported back the House bill to repeal the discriminating duties on the tea and coffee products of the possessions of the Netherlands with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, making the measure a general one.

A favorable report was made from the judiciary committee by Garland on the House bill to establish a district United States court in the northern and southern districts of Georgia.

Harrison, from the military committee, in response to instructions to inquire as to the propriety of increasing the appropriation under the resolution of February 23d, for the relief of the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow, reported that the committee was unable to state with even approximate exactness the number of such persons. The difficulty of communication in the flooded regions prevented the State agents for the distribution of supplies, and army officers sent by the Secretary of War, from finding out the sufferers. Many of these reports state that people are crowded upon the levees and higher points of ground surrounded by the flood, where they must be sought out and supplied by relief boats. The Secretary of War is of the opinion that 50,000 people have been driven from their homes by the waters and are in need of temporary relief, namely, 2,000 in Illinois, 5,000 in Tennessee, 18,000 in Mississippi, 15,000 in Arkansas, 15,000 in Missouri, 500 in Kentucky, and 8,000 in Louisiana. Capt. Lee, one of the officers sent into Mississippi, states that the number needing aid there has been greatly underestimated. It is also believed that the number of destitute in Louisiana will be largely increased as the flood is only now reaching that State. Prior reports at the war department indicated that the rations distributed and on hand would suffice to feed those entitled to relief until after April first. Later information showed this communication to be incorrect. Capt. Lee suggested that 500,000 rations, in addition to the 150,000 already sent would be needed in Mississippi alone. About 300,000 rations were available at the date of the last order for distribution March 11th. Since then 200,000 rations have been issued. It seems probable that some measure of relief must be extended to sufferers for at least sixty days to come.

The committee add that they are not prepared to recommend a continuance of relief until the destitute are again able to maintain themselves, preferring to leave this to the voluntary action of the people, but as work of relief has not been sufficiently organized because of the belief that public appropriation would meet the case. They are of opinion that there is still a pressing demand for food supplies that cannot be met by private effort. They accordingly reported a joint resolution appropriating $100,000 additional for the sufferers. Taken up and passed.

The tariff commission bill, as unfinished business was laid aside informally and the postal appropriation bill was taken up and laid over by the regular order.

Call then addressed the Senate upon Chili-Peru matters as presented by his pending resolution in favor of a settlemen of the controversy by the U. S. and recommending the congress of the governments of North, South, and Central America in Washington to secure some just method of settlement of all questions between them, claiming that our commercial interests were to be substantially benefitted by intervention to prevent the disintegration and practical extinction of Peru.

Upon the conclusion of Call's remarks the matter went over without further action.

The postal appropriation bill was proceeded with.

House amendment relating to subcontracts gave rise to a discussion, which lasted until 4.20 p. m. without results when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at 11.30 a. m. in continuance of Monday's session. The anti-polygamy bill came up as unfinished business. Haskell refused to allow any amendment. After considerable noisy discussion, a compromise was effected. Several amendments were offered and rejected.

The debate upon the anti-polygamy bill continued until 2.30 o'clock, though the speeches were limited to 5 minutes or less. The discussion was quite interesting.

Carlisle, of Kentucky, Tucker, of Virginia, and Converse, of Ohio, were the principal speakers in opposition to the bill contending that it was unconstitutional, and would serve to disorganize the government of Utah and turn it into a state of anarchy. For these reasons and not because they were opposed to the stamping out of polygamy, they would vote against the bill.

Robeson, of New Jersey, and Haskell, of Kansas, advocated the bill, the latter charging that the Democrats had attempted to kill the bill by placing amendments upon it and burying it in the cloisters of the conference committee. Finally the bill passed without amendments. Yeas, 99; nays, 42.

The following is the negative vote:

Armfield, Atherton, Belmont, Blanchard, Buckner, Cabell, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chapman, Converse, Cook, Cox, of North Carolina, Craven, Dibrell, Evans, Garrison, Gunter, Herbert, Herndon, Hewitt, of New York, Hooker, House, Jones, of Texas, Kenna, Knott, Manning, McMillan, Mills, Money, Phister, Regan, Robertson, Shackelford, Shelly, Singleton, of Illinois, Thompson, of Kentucky, Tillman, Tucker, Upson, Warner, Welborn and Williams, of Alabama.

The legislative day of yesterday was closed, and that of to-day opened at 3.30 p. m., with prayer by the chaplain. The reading of the journal having been postponed until to-morrow, the House proceeded to the consideration of the anti-Chinese bill, substituting the Senate bill for that of the House, after a long speech from Calkins, of Indiana, favoring the bill. Adjourned.

A remedy resting on the basis of intrinsic worth demands the confidence of all. Dr. Bull's cough syrup is known and used most satisfactorily throughout the land, as is attested by its great sales. Your druggist keeps it.

Balmy odors from Spice Islands,
Wafted by the tropic breeze:
SOZODONT in healthful fragrance
Cannot be surpassed by these.
Teeth it whitens, purifies;
You will use it if you're wise.

The true bloom on beauty's face, the rose-tint of a healthy skin, can be enjoyed in December or any other month, by using Dr. C. W. Benson's Skin Cure. It does away with all eruptions and excoriations of either the skin or scalp.

Thousands of ladies to day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It positively cures all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet.

The leading Scientists of To-day agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidney and 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 surely 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.,
jan28 Rochester, N. Y.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

The Commotion Caused by the Statement of a Physician.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle, was republished in this paper last week and was a subject of much conversation, both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion, at his residence on St. Paul street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, Doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not try at the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it Doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydraheaded monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and that there is but one way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven and others. This is terrible and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It must be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it may end."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to draw the contrast between healthy and unhealthy fluids he had provided a vial the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys,' and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe then that it has no symptoms of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about for I have been through all the stages of kidney disease."

"You knew of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured."

"I know it can. I know from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No, it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities with Dr. Craig, the discoverer, and saw the physicians prescribing and using it and saw that Dr. Craig was unable with his facilities, to supply the medicine to thousands who wanted it. I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore, at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make, cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it can be cured.

Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children

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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.,
sep18 Central Hotel Block, Trade Street

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

MARCH 14, 1882

PRODUCE.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Spirits turpentine steady at 48c. Rosin quiet; strained $1.85; good strained $1.90. Tar steady, at $1.80. Crude turpentine steady, at $2.25 for hard; $3 50 for yellow dip; $2 80 for virgin (inferior). Corn—steady; prime white 83@84; mixed 77.

BALTIMORE—Noon—Flour unchanged and very firm; 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@$5.75; Rio brands $6.75; Patapsco family $7.75. Wheat—Southern steady; Western inactive and higher; Southern red $1.30@$1.33; amber $1.38@$1.43; No. 1 Maryland ——; No. 2 Western winter red spot, $1.32⅝@$1.33. Corn—Southern higher; Western inactive and firmer; Southern white 82@83; Southern yellow 72.

BALTIMORE—Night—Oats quiet and steady; Southern 52@55; Western white 53@55; mixed 53@54; Pennsylvania 53@55. Provisions—quiet; mess pork $17.50@$18.00. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 7¼@7⅝. Bacon—shoulders 8¼; clear rib sides 11; hams 12¾@13½. Lard—refined 11¾. Coffee—strong; Rio cargoes—ordinary to fair 9@10; refined 18¾@19. Sugar—firm; A soft 9⅝. Whiskey—firm, at $1.17@$1.18. Freights unchanged.

CINCINNATI—Flour, firm and unchanged; family $5.70@$5.90; fancy $6.40@$7.00. Wheat—strong; No. 2 red winter $1.30@$1.31. Corn—strong; No. 2 mixed, 67@67¼; No. 2 white 80@85. Oats—easier; No. 2 mixed, 48. Pork—firmer, at $18.00. Lard—easier, at $10.40. Bulk meats—easier; shoulders $6.37½; ribs $9.40. Bacon—shoulders $7.62½; clear ribs $10.25; clear $10.75. Whiskey—steady and firm, at $1.16; combination sales of finished goods 645 barrels on a basis of $1.16. Sugar—steady and unchanged; hards 9⅝@10¼; New Orleans 8⅛@8. Hogs—steady and firm; common and light $5.25@$6.75; packing and butchers $6.35@$7.10. Receipts ——; shipments ——.

CHICAGO.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—unsettled, but generally lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.34@$1.34¼ for cash and March; $1.34⅛ for April. Corn—unsettled, but generally higher; Regular 61¾; Fresh 63 for cash, 61¾ for March; 62⅛@62¼ for April. Oats—easier, at 41½@41¾ for cash; 41⅝ for March; 41⅞ for April. Barley—steady and unchanged. Pork—unsettled and lower, at $17.00 for cash; $16.90 for April. Lard—active, but lower, at $10.47½@$10.50 for cash and April. Bulk meats—easier; shoulders $8.50; short rib $9.45; short clear $9.60. Whiskey—steady and unchanged, at $1.18.

NEW YORK—Southern flour, unchanged and demand light; common to fair extra $5.10@$6.00; good to choice extra $6.10@$7.00. Wheat—opened ¼@½c lower but subsequently recovered from the decline and advanced ¼@⅝c, and closing strong at the highest prices; No. 2 spring $1.40; ungraded red $1.10@$1.35; No. 2 red, $1.33¾@$1.34¼; 2 red, March $1.32¾@$1.34⅛. Corn—opened ¼@½c lower, but afterwards recovered and advanced ½@¾, and closing very firm, at the best rates; ungraded 68⅛@74½; No. 2, March 71¾@72½; April 72¼@73¾. Oats—¼@½c lower and more dollar, and closing firmer; No. 3, 50½. Hops—about steady and demand light; Yearlings 12@20. Coffee—unchanged in prices and very quiet. Sugar—dull and somewhat nominal; fair to good refining quoted at 7¼@7⅝; refined quiet and weak; Standard A 8¾. Molasses—steady and moderately active. Rice—very firm; Carolina and Louisiana 5¾@6¾. Rosin—steady, at $2.32½@$2.37½. Turpentine—steady and quiet, at 52½. Wool—fairly active and firm; Domestic fleece 34@48; Texas 14@30. Pork—held very firm, at $16.25@$16.50 for old; $17.25@$17.50 for new; April $17.15@$17.25. Middles—dull and prices nominal, in all unchanged; long clear, 9¼@9⅝; short clear ——. Lard—opened 2½@5c lower, but afterwards recovered and advanced a trifle, and closing strong, at $10.70 for March. Freights to Liverpool market firmer. Cotton, per sail 3 16d@¼d; per steam 3 16d@¼d.

COTTON.

GALVESTON—Firm; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11⅜c; good ordinary 10¾c; net receipts 384; gross ——; sales 1,065; stock 50,178; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——; to France ——; to channel ——.

NORFOLK—Firm; middling 11⅞c; net receipts 2,013 gross ——; stock 50,091; exports coastwise 183; sales 741; exports to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

BALTIMORE—Steady; middling 11 15-16c; low middling 11 7-16; good ordinary 10 7-16; net receipts ——; gross 24; sales 450; stock 3,710; exports coastwise ——; spinners 250; exports to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

BOSTON—Quiet; middling 12⅛c; low middling 11¾c; good ordinary 10⅞c; net receipts 1,084; gross 2,482; sales ——; stock 10,827; exports to Great Britain 1,339; to France ——.

WILMINGTON—Quiet; middling 11⅝c; low middling 11 3-16c; good ordinary 10 5-16c; receipts 304; gross ——; sales ——; stock 4,402; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

PHILADELPHIA—Firm; middling 12⅛c; low middling 11½c; good ordinary 10½c; net receipts 1,613; gross 1,615; sales ——; spinners ——; stock 16,320; exports Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

SAVANNAH—Quiet; middling 11⅝c; low middling 11⅛c; good ordinary 10⅜c; net receipts 2,309; gross ——; sales 2,100; stock 61,386; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain ——; to France ——; to continent ——.

NEW ORLEANS—Firm; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11½c; good ordinary 10⅝c; net receipts 1,691; gross 2,706; sales 3,500; stock 295,617; exports to Great Britain 725; to France ——; coastwise 2,248; to continent ——; to channel ——.

MOBILE—Steady; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11½c; good ordinary 10⅝c; net receipts 563; gross ——; sales 700; stock 30,241; exports coastwise 533; France ——; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

MEMPHIS—Steady; middling 11⅝c; low middling 11¼c; good ordinary 10⅝c; net receipts 247; gross ——; shipments 625; sales 1,550; stock 76,799.

AUGUSTA—Firm; middling 11¼c; low middling 10⅞c; good ordinary 10½c; receipts 271; shipments ——; sales 738.

CHARLESTON—Firm; middling 12c; low middling 11¾c; good ordinary 11⅛c; net receipts 645; gross ——; sales 1,500; stock 43,066; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——; to France ——; to channel ——.

NEW YORK—Steady; sales 905; middling uplands 12 1-16; middling orleans 12 5-16, consolidated net receipts 10,900; exports to Great Britain 8,589; to France ——; to continent ——; to channel ——.

LIVERPOOL—Noon—Fair demand freely met at previous prices; middling uplands 6 11-16d; middling orleans 6⅝d; sales 12,000; speculation and exports 1,000; receipts 7,700; American 4,400; Uplands low middling clause: March delivery 6 11-16d; March and April 6 11-16d; April and May 6¾d@6 23-32d; May and June 6 53-64@6 51-64d; June and July 6 57-64@6 27-32d; July and August 6 61-64@6 15-16d; August and September 7-64-64d; September and October 6 13-16d. Futures flat.

LIVERPOOL—5 P. M.—Sales of American cotton 8,800 bales. Uplands low middling clause: March delivery ——; March and April ——; April and May 6 23-32d, also 6 45-64d; May and June ——; June and July ——; July and August ——; August and September 6 31-32d. Futures closed dull.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK—Net receipts 426; gross 2,878. Futures closed easy; sales 120,000 bales.

March	12.08@.04
April	12.14@.15
May	12.38@.34
June	12.52@.58
July	12.76@.00
August	12.84@.85
September	12.43@.44
October	11.80@.82
November	11.61@.63
December	11.63@.65
January	11.75@.77
February	——

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK

Exchange	4.8614
Governments—4's is lower	——
New 5's	1.02¼
Four and a half per cents	1.1[illegible]
Four per cents	1.18
Money	4@6
State Bonds—inactive	——
Sub-treasury balances—Gold	$76,962
—Currency	4,213

STOCKS—11 A. M.—The stock market opened strong and 1@2¼ per cent higher than yesterday's closing prices, the Richmond & Danville, the Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, the Rochester & Pittsburg, the Missouri Pacific and Illinois Central being most prominent in the advance. In early dealings a general advance of ¼@¾ per cent, the Lake Shore and the Richmond & Danville leading therein, was succeeded by a decline, ranging from ¼@2, the Richmond & Danville, the New Jersey Central and the Missouri Pacific being most prominent in the downward movement. At 11 o'clock the New Jersey Central recovered ⅞ per cent.

STOCKS—Irregular:

Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	81¼
Alabama—Class A, small	83
Alabama—Class B, 5's	96½
Alabama—Class C, 4's	84¼
Chicago and Northwestern	1.[illegible]
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	1.39½
Erie	36¾
East Tennessee	11⅞
Georgia	1.07
Illinois Central	1.33¾
Lake Shore	1.18¾
Louisville and Nashville	73
Memphis and Charleston	50
Nashville and Chattanooga	88
New York Central	1.30⅞
Pacific	90
Richmond and Allegheny	1.33
Richmond and Danville	1.20
Rock Island	1.30½
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	34¼
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific preferred	67
Western Union	79½

CITY COTTON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
CHARLOTTE, March 15, 1882.

The market yesterday closed steady at the following quotations:

Good Middling	11⅝@11¾
Strictly middling	11¾
Middling	11¼
Strict low middling	10 15-16
Low middling	10 11-16
Tinges	9⅝@10⅛
Storm cotton	5⅞@8⅞

Sales yesterday 120 bales.

Drugs and Medicines.

LANGE'S PLUGS,
Substitute for Tobacco,
R. H. JORDAN & CO.

MONUMENTAL
CUBEB CIGARETTS.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.

FINEST IMPORTED
----BRANDIES and WINES,----
For Medicinal Use.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.

BERTRANDS
--OLIVE OIL--for Table Use.--
R. H. JORDAN & CO.

BAKER'S
Chocolate, Gelatine, Cocoa, Cocoa.
Just Received,
R. H. JORDAN & CO.

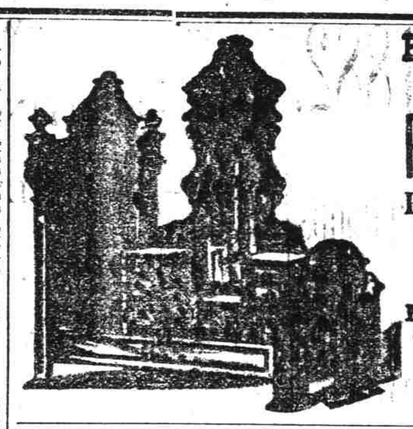
---AT---
WILDER'S
New Drug Store
YOU WILL FIND A FULL STOCK OF
Fresh Drugs,
Chemicals, Toilet Articles
-AND-
Druggists' Sundries.
Also, a fresh supply of
Landreths' Garden Seeds.
YOURS TRULY,
H. M. Wilder, Ag't,
(Wilson & Black's old stand)
Corner Trade and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C.
feb15

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,
mar7 td City Tax Collector.

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