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

THURSDAY MARCH 16, 1882.

CHANGING BASE. The discussion of the anti-Chinese immigration bill in the Senate was remarkable for two things, first, that about all the opposition it had came from New England Senators, who voted almost solidly against it and cast nearly all the votes that were cast against it, and second, that in the course of the argument by its advocates some of the Republican Senators tumbled squarely over on what used to be good Democratic doctrine before the irrepressible conflict idea predominated and culminated in sundry constitutional amendments guaranteeing equal political rights to all Americans to the manor born "irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude." It must have jarred the sensibilities

of their colored auditors to hear the distinguished Republican Senators from Nevada and Colorado declaring from their places in the Senate that this was a "white man's government, for white men," and that none but the white man ever should or could rule within the limits of the Republic. They quoted Stephen A. Douglas' language almost to the word and uttered it quite as emphatically as he was in the habit of doing in his speeches when the declaration that "this was a white man's government, made by white men for white men and their posterity forever," constituted one of the principal planks in his platform, and to combat which the Republican party precipitated a war of the sections and spent millions of money and hundreds of thousands of lives. The irrepressible conflict of Seward was announced and it came. The white theory went to the background amid the clash of sabers, the roar of artillery, the rattle of musketry, and the colored man, over whom the contention was, came to the front, shackles struck off and in quick time became a full-fledged citizens with all the civil and political rights and principles of his former lord and master, and for a time even more. From the time when the first bugle announced the conflict on the tented field until the present day, the sable brother has been a leading factor and a disturbing element in the politics of the country-the great party of "moral ideas" and of "the rights of man" claiming to be his especial friend, guardian and champion, to protect him in his newly acquired rights from the attempts alleged of the hostile Democratic party to a bridge or destroy them. In the meantime the Democratic party had accepted in good faith the changed condition of affairs, recognized the validity and binding force of the enactments that had gone upon the national statutes, and recognized the full political and civil equality of the "wards of the nation," and no responsible Democrat ever contemplated undoing what was done. It remained for Republican Senators to proclaim the idea of "manhood suffrage" a failure and for them to announce that the experiment of enfranchising the negro of the South had proved a disappointment to its advocates, and to declare that if they had the question before them to be acted upon again that they would not vote to make the the negro a citizen. This was a radical departure from Republican ideas, but they who took it were no doubt expressing their honest sentiments, and not only their own sentiments but those of thousands of other Republicans who never had any regard for the negro or his status further than using him as a political power to win polical victoris. As long as he could the Republican party in power so long they took stock in him, but as soon as he ceased to be of service to them they cease to take interest in him. Should the time come, and it will come at no distant day, when the colored men of the South will break away from the control of the leadership of the Republicans, and choose their own affiliations without dictations from the men who have controlled and used them in the years past, among the first advocates of the restriction of suffrage will be the men who now act within the Republican fold and were and still claim to be the especial champions of "manhood suffrage."

This change of base by the two Western Senators, Jones and Teller, to whom reference is made in this, is but an index of the sentiment that prevails to a great extent in the Republican party of to-day, and which is growing | Postmasters-P. R. Rue, Norfolk, Va. daily stronger. For the preservation by his acquired rights it is not impossible that the colored man may yet have to turn to the Democratic party, which, while never making any false pretences of guardianship, has adhered in good faith to what is nominated in the bond.

Quite a lively scene occurred on the cars near Louisville a few days ago. A Mrs. Mellon, who had been divorced from her husband in Illinois, was on her way to Georgia to make her home among friends there. At the junction of the Short Line and New Orleans road, two miles from Louisville, her husband boarded the train and endeavored to seize and carry away her two children. But she fought for her chicks and the husband retired from the contest vanquished, while she proceeded on her way.

The Philadelphia American thinks that "if President Arthur has resolved to rest his administration upon the support of the one element in the Republican party represented by Mr. Conkling. he has entered upon a course which can lead only to disaster."

John Russell Young, who was yesterday confirmed as minister to China, has been for years one of the leading editors of the New York Herald. He accompanied Grant on his cruise around the world and wrote up an account of his travels. He is no doubt indebted to Grant for the appointment.

Thousands of families have had occasion to try
the never failing qualities of Dr. Bull's cough syrup
and they unite in the praise of this wonderful pre-

Eleven of the twelve New England Senators voted against the anti-Chinese oill. They are all Republicans.

The Chinese question seems to be making pretty good States-rights men out of some Republican Senators.

Cable dispatches inform as that the Queen "rejoices that she escaped Mc-Lean's bullet." Quite natural.

Five thousand lives are reported to have been lost by the recent earthquake in Costa Rica, and four towns destroyed.

The dog catchers of Greenville, S. C., are having a good time shooting dogs, which are becoming scarce in that burg. The name of Nebraska's governor is

Vance. A pretty good name, and he seems to be a pretty plucky governor. Congressman Black, of Georgia, is suffering from an attack of paralysis in

Henry Highland Garnett, colored, the American minister to Liberia, appointed by Mr. Garfield, died in that country

on February 13th. Gov. Colquitt, when in Washington, tried to persuade Mr. Stephens to run for governor, but the distinguished little man couldn't be persuaded.

The Czar has rebuked Skobeleff for his fiery speech and Skobe has said he was sorry for it. Here is a brave, dashing soldier who would not turn his back on a legion, abjectly humiliating himself before a craven master who is afraid of his own shadow.

Five hundred petitions for divorce were filed in Philadelphia during the past year, and a noted divine of that city said recently that the county of Philadelphia granted more divorces in one year than any one entire State did in double the same periód.

Commissioner Dudley has written a letter to the New York Times in which he says he bribed nobody during the Indiana campaign, and that he and Dorsey are as straight as two shingles. Nowhere in his letter, however, does Dudley tell what became of the \$150,-000 or \$200,000 left after paying all the expenses of the campaign. That is a matter which the Republican National Committee ought to explain.

John L. Dickson, formerly postmaster at Grassy Creek, N. C., who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Auburn, N. Y., penitentiary on a charge of embezzling ten dollars, was pardoned Tuesday by the President on a petition signed by Governor Jarvis and other citizens of the State. He was absent from home when the embezzlement was committed and the office was in charge of his wife, and to screen her he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, four of which he had served when pardoned. Under the circumstances his prison stripes were a badge of honor instead of shame. He sacrificed himself to fice department. In the course of the save the woman he loved.

Peru Shipperd before the Committees. WASHINGTON, March 15 .- Jacob R. Shipperd appeared to-day before the House committee on foreign relations, but as he had brought with him none of the correspondence called for by the committee and explained that there had not been time enough given him to make copies, he was excused until Saturday. The only progress made by the committee was to explain to Shipperd the scope of the proposed inquiry into his affairs. He was required to produce before the committee copies of all core respondence he may have had with the United States officials of every degree upon the subject of the Peruvian company. He was entirely self-possessed and deliberate in his replies to the committee. His attitude there and his interviews with local reporters indicate that he will not be communicative to be made instrumental in continuing any further extent than he is compelled to be though professedly frank and

Fire at Macon.

MACON, GA., March 15.-Fire broke out in the cotton warehouse of C. D Anderson & Son, at 4 o'clock this morning, and the flames spread rapidly to the adjoining building occupied by Wolff Brothers, paper and rag dealers, all of which were burned down. R. B Watson, cotton buyer, rooming in the 3rd story of Anderson's warehouse was probably burned to death, but no trace of his body has yet been found. The loss estimated at \$50,000; Wolff being insured for \$17,000, and Anderson for originated accidentally.

Confirmations by the Senate.

Washington, March 15 .- The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of John Russell Young as minister to China; C. A. Logan, minister to Chili; John G. Watts, United States marshal for the western district of Virginia Ada Talbot, Georgetown, Texas; A. N. Garvin, Navasota, Texas.

Another Break. NEW ORLEANS, March 16 .- Captain Leathers, of the steamer Natchez telegraphs to-day from Port Gibson, Miss., as follows: Ship's bayou levee, 22 feet high broke this morning. This will run water over the road of Tensas and Concordia. The people of these places require immediate assistance, or there will be great suffering.

Drowned.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15 .- By the slackening of a rope while a boat was being loaded by a portion of the crew of the United States steamer Tennessee 13 men who were in the boat were thrown into the river, and one, a German, named Nicholas Johnson, drown-

ed, the others were rescued.

Weather. WASHINGTON, March 15.—For the South Atlantic local rains, followed by warmer and fair weather, south-west to north-west winds, falling followed by

rising barometer.

A Boiler Explosion. Boston, Mass., March 15.—A boiler in Goodwin Bros', shoe factory exploded levelling the building and killing seve-

The true bloom on beauty's face, the rose-tin of a healthy skin, can be enjoyed in December of any other month, by using Dr. C. W. Benson's kin cure. It does away with all eruptions and

Thousands) of ladies to day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It possitively cures all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham. 283 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

FEDERAL SOLONS

THE TOBACCO TAX, MISSISSIPPI LEVEES, AND POSTAL APPRO-PRIATION BILL IN THE SENATE.

Tennessee War Claims, Further Relief for the Flood Sufferers, the Mississippi Levees, and further Discussion of the Chinese Bill Occupy the House.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- On motion of Jonas, a resolution was adopted call-ing for information about the proposed bridge of the New Orleans and Northeastern railway company across Lake Ponchartrain from Point Aux Herbes, Louisiana, whether it will interfere with navigation, &c.

Hampton reported from the military committee a bill to empower the Secretary of War to audit a claim of the State of South Carolina for rentals due for the occupation of the citadel academy at Charleston. Calendar.

Hoar, from the committee on claims, reported adversely a bill for the relief of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank Washington, and is in a very precarious of New Orleans. Indefinitely post-

Mahone introduced a concurrent resolution which was read the first time as follows: That in the event of any reduction in the tax on tobacco manufactured in the United States it is hereby declared that a rebate equal to such reduction shall be granted on all stamped or tax paid tobacco manufactured in the United States, after the adoption of this resolution and between such date and the time when any law making such reduction shall go into effect, then remaining in the hands of licensed dealers or others than manufacturers.

A resolution was offered by Brown appropriating \$60,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Brunswick, Ga. At 1:30, the tariff commission bill. unfinished business, came up and was informally laid aside to allow Garland to speak upon the importance of the maintenance of an efficient levee system on the Mississippi river, the bill on the subject as introduced by him being up temporarily.

In concluding, after a long speech, in which he earnestly pressed the claims of the lower Mississippi Valley to the consideration of Congress, Garland said if the committee in charge of the bill did not give it early consideration he would resort to some parliamentary jackscrews to get it back. On his motion the bill was sent to the

committee on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed. The

pending amendment to make the "Hol-man provision," relating to sub-con-tracts applicable only to contracts hereafter made, was agreed to, yeas 32, The increase in the item for compen-

sation of postoffice clerks of \$150,000 prevailed. The next amendment reported by the Senate was in the item on sub-letting

contracts, and declares that the carrier employed by the contractor or sub-contractor who shall file his agreement and evidence that he has done work shall have a lien on the money of his employer for his pay, and if the contractor or sub-contractor shall fail to pay the carrier within two months of the end of the quarter the department shall pay the debt and charge it to the contractor When a person or firm holding several contracts fail to perform service on any one of them pay for the others shall be withheld until the service has been restored and all penalties satisfied.

This amendment gave rise to a somewhat protracted discussion, devoid of general interest, upon the possible difficulties arising under it in the post ofdebate Messrs. Dawes and Hawley became involved in a personal controversy upon what the latter construed to be an unwarranted criticism on the part of Mr. Dawes upon himself.

After some change in the phraseology of the amendment in the direction of greater clearness without altering its effect the amendment was adopted The bill was then laid over as unfinished business.

The tariff commission bill was again taken up as the regular order. Allison submitted a report of the committee on appropriations with testimony taken in what is known as the treasury contingent fund investigation. The report and testimony were tabled temporarily and ordered printed. Executive session adjourned.

House.-Houk, of Tennessee, chair man of the committee on war claims, reported back a bill for the allowance of certain Tennessee claims, reported allowed by the accounting officer of the

treasury department. Out of the total number of claims in the bill of 1,359, the State of Tennessee has 758; the total amount of money required to meet the same is \$188,817.13. Springer commented on the fact that of 118 pages of the bill 75 were devoted to the payment of claims to citizens of

Tennessee. This was explained by Houk and McMillan by the statement that more property of Union citizens had been taken for the United States in Tennessee than in any other State.

Updegraff, a member of the commit tee, stated that he did not know what to do with regard to this bill. The committee had received ten huge bags of war claims which had been adjudicat-\$11,000. The fire is supposed to have ed by the treasury officials, and it had been physically impossible for members of the committee to examine

> It appropriated \$291,000 for the payment of 1,300 claims. Miller, of Pennsylvania, said that i struck him that Congress ought to

know what it was doing when it appropriated \$291,000. White, of Kentucky, Holman, of In-diana, Atkins, of Tennessee, and Blunt, of Georgia, advocated the passage of the bill, contending that to do otherwise would be unjust to the claimants, and would be a virtual repeal of the

law under which claims were authorized to be adjudicated. The bill was passed without a divis-

Rice, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to inquire whether the conviction of Sergeant Mason by a military court, and the preceding the proceedings thereof the proceedings the procedure that the procedure the procedure the procedure that the procedure the procedure that the procedure the procedure the procedure that the procedure that the procedure that the procedure the procedure that the procedure the proceedings thereunder are not in violation of the laws and constitution of the United States, and report their determination to this House, and giv ing the committee leave to send for persons and papers. Referred. Hiscock, YNew ork, chairman of the

committee on appropriations reported back the Senate bill making further appropriations to relieve the sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi river. The committee recommend the adoption of the amendmentslincreasing the amount appropriated from \$100,600 to \$150,000 and authorizing the Secretary of War to expend such part thereof as is proper for labor in strengthening the levees of the Mississippi river, but providing that he shall only employ persons to whom he is issuing rations-on account of destitution. The clause in the amendment referring to the repair-ing of the levees gave rise to warm debate, some members seeing in it the beginning of a movement upon the U.S. treasury for a general system of levee building at the expense of the country at large. In the course of debate the ac-tion of the governors of Illinois and Kentucky in asking for aid for the overflow sufferers in their States was criticized as it was held that these States were abundantly able to care for their own destitute citizens. Finally Hiscock modified his amend-

ment so as to read as follows:

"And the Secretary of War is author-

ized to expend part thereof as he may

deem advisable for labor only in strengthening the levees of Mississippi where there is danger of immediate breaks at points in his discretion, but he shall only employ persons to whom he is issuing rations on account of destitution caused by the overflow of said river and its tributaries."

This amendment was adopted as was also that increasing the appropriation. On motion of Cameron, of Illinois, an amendment was adopted providing that nothing herein contained shall commit the United States to improvement or maintenance of the Mississippi river levees. The bill was then passed as amended and the House resumed the consideration of the Chinese bill.

Money, of Mississippi, sent to the clerk's desk and had read, an official notice of the speaker's remarks when he Money) was attempting to gain the door this afternoon to speak on the bill for the relief of the sufferers from the Mississippi river overflow.

He was proceeding to comment upon what he called, "This very remarkable declaration by the speaker," when he was called to order by the chair upon the ground that he rose to a question of privilege, and had no right under that cover to criticise the action or ruings of the speaker.

An excited and at times somewhat uproarious debate followed as to the right of the speaker to reprimand a member of the House. Money contended that this was the right of the House itself, not of the

speaker, and declared he would not submit to it. The speaker said he had a right to preserve order and when a member persistently and flagrantly violated the order of the House it was his right and

his duty to call him to order. Money rejoined that there was no rule which permitted a member of the House to be reprimanded except by order of the House, and that no speaker had a right to arrogate to himself and usurp the powers of the House.

After some further discussion the subject was dropped and the House ad-

When others are suffering, drop a word of kindness and sympathy. If they are suffering from a cold, give them Dr. Bull's cough syrup; a few doses and a twenty-five cent bottle will cure the worst cough.



The leading Scientists of To-day most diseases are caused by disordered Kidney and Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Livers are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be thetresuit. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony wi hout being able to find relief. The discovery of war-ner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made a 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 Lifer—Headaches—Jandics—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 Menstruction and is invaluable for Leucorrhoea or Falling of the

As a Blood Purifier it is unequalled, r it cures This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTT LE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold i., druguists 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.,
Bochester, N. Y.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

MARCH 15, 1882 PRODUCK.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Spirits turpentine firm, at 48c. Bosin quiet; strained \$1.85; good strained \$1.90. Tar steady, at \$1.80. Crude turpentine dull, at \$2.25 for hard; \$3.50 for yellow dip; \$2.80 for virgin (inferior). Corn-unchanged; prime white \$25.84; mixed 77. white 88@84; mixed 77.

BALTIMORE-Noon-Flour strong and active BALTIMORE—Noon—Flour strong and active;
\$4.50; extra \$4.75\(\alpha\)\$5.85; family \$6.00\(\alpha\)\$7.70;
City Mills, super \$3.50\(\alpha\)\$4.50; extra \$4.75\(\alpha\)\$5.75;
Rio brands \$6.75; Patapsco family \$7.75. Wheat
—Southern steady; Western higher, active and strong; Southern red \$1.30\(\alpha\)\$1.83; amber \$1.38.
\(\alpha\)\$1.43; No. 1 Maryland \$1.42; No. 2 Western winter red spot, \$1.33\(\alpha\)\$1.83½. Corn—Southern higher; Western irregular and higher; Southern white \$5: Southern red iow 75. white 85; Southern rellow 75.

BALTIMORE--Night--Oats irregular; Southern BALTIMORE—Night—Oats irregular; Southern 52@55; Western white 54@55; mixed 52@54; Pennsylvania 53@55. Provisions—steady; mess pork \$17.50@\$18.00. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 74@10. Bacon—shoulders 84%; clear rib sides 11; hams 12%@—1345. Lard—refined 11%. Coffee—strong; Blocargoes—ordinary to fair 9@10; refined 18%@19. Sugar—firm; A soft 9%, Whisker—firm, at \$1.17.\$1.18. Freights unchanged. Sugar—firm: A soft 9%. Whish \$1.172\$1.18. Freights unchanged.

New York—Southern flour, steady and fairly active: common to fair extra \$5.10\(a\)\$8.60; good to choice extra \$6.70\(a\)\$8.00. Wheat—cash lots \$\frac{1}{2}\(a\)\$1.20 higher and strong; No. 2 Spring \$1.30; ungraded red \$1.10\(a\)\$1.86; ungraded white \$1.28-\(a\)\$1.32; 2 red, March \$1.84\(a\)\$1.34\(a\)\$1.34\(a\)\$4. Corn—scarce and about ic higher; ungraded \$6\(a\)\$75\(a\)\$1.80. No. 2. March 73\(a\)\$6.73\(a\)\$1, April 73\(a\)\$6.74\(a\)\$6. Osts—\(a\)\$6.21 higher and fairly active; No. 3, 50\(a\)\$6.51. Hops—dull and unsettled and weak, and prices unchanged; Yearlings 12\(a\)\$20. Coffee—unchanged and quiet; Bio \$\frac{1}{2}\(a\)\$8\(a\)\$8\(a\)\$8\(a\)\$8 ungra—dull and weak and nominal; fair to good refining quoted at 7\(a\)\$6.75-16; refined steady and quiet; Standard A \$\frac{1}{2}\(a\)\$6. Molasses—quiet and firm. Bice—unchanged and demand moderate; Carolina and Louisiana 5\(a\)\$6.6\(a\)\$6. Rosin—quiet and firm, at \$2.82\(a\)\$2.87\(a\)\$5. Turpentine—stronger, at 52\(a\)\$6. Wool—quiet and NEW YORK-Southern flour, steady and fairly 684. Rosin—quiet and firm, at \$2.82½@\$2.87½. Turpentine—stronger, at 52½. Wool—quiet and very steady; Domestic fieece \$4@48; Texas 14@-30. Fork—held somewhat higher and clesing very firm, trade moderate, at \$16.50@\$16.65 for olds \$17.50@\$18.00 for new; April \$17.20@-\$17.80. Middles—stronger and quiet; long clear 9%; short clear —. Lard about 7½c higher and more active and closing very strong, at \$10.80-@\$10.85. Freights to Liverpool market dull and weak. Cotton, per sail \$-16d@½d; per steam 8-16d@¼d.

COTTON.

NORFOLK—Steady; middling 11%c; net receipts 1,634; gross ——; stock 51,017; exports coastwise 708; sales 1,264; exports to Great Britain

BALTIMORE—Quiet; mid'g 11 15-16c; low midding 11 7-16; guod ordinary 10 7-16; net rec'ts —; gross 520; sales —; stock 87,320; exports coastwise 200; spinners —; exports to Great Britain —; to continent —. Bosrow—Quiet: middling 12 bc; low middling 11 kc; good ordinary 10 ge; net receipts 1.074; gross——: sales——: stock 10,827; exports to Great Britain 7,000; to France——. WILMINGTON—Quiet; middling 115ac; low mid-ling 11 8-16c; good ordinary 10 5 16c; receipts 803; gross—; sales—; stock 4.705; exports coastwise—; to Great Britain——; to

PELLADELPHIA—Firm; midding 1818c; low midding 111/2c; good ordinary 101/2c; net receipts 1.018; gross 1.219; sales — ; spinners — ; stock 17.039; experts Great Britain 600; to continent

BAYANNAH - Quiet; middling 11%c; low middling 11%c; good ordinary 10%c; net receipts 1.496; gross —; sales 1.700; stock 62.11%; exports coastwise 7.64; to Great Britain —; to France —; to continent —

NEW ORLEANS - Firm; middling 12c; low middling 11%c; good ordinary 11c; net receipts 1.944; gross 2.809; sales 9.500; stock 295.885; exports to Great Britain —; to France —; coastwise 2,043; to continent —; to channel — It will contain Editorials, Contributed Matter, News Letters, Educational and Agricultural Articles, Manufacturing and Industrial Items, City, State and General News, Market Reports, Wholesale Price Corrent, Raliroad Matters, a State Guard Department, Fashion and State Society News, Original and Selected Humor, Dramatic and Literary Notes, and a carefully assorted Miscellany. ary Notes, and a carefully assorted Miscellany.

Besides the above an especial feature will be Biographical Sketches of prominent North Carocilnians, with Elegantly Engraved Portraits.

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\$2.00 per year; \$1.00 for six months, in advance, western prepaid and confess the action of the confess of the con MORILE—Quiet; middling 11%c; low middling 11%c; acod ordinary 10%c; net receipts 50%; gross —; sales 500; stock/80.014; exports orast 729; France—; to Great Britain—; to continent

MEMPHIS Steady: middling 11 %c; low mid-dling 11 4e;good ordinary 10 %c, not receives 1,642 rhoss 215; shipments 584; sales 850; stock 76,430. AUGUSTA—Firm; middling 1145; low mid-offing 103e; good ordinary 104e; receipts 293; shipments —; sales 788. Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children

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.

to continent 1,400; to France ---; to channel

FUTURES.

NEW YORK-Net receipts 358; gross 6,236

May..... 12.43@.44

December...... 11.71@.73

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

4.85

1.02% 1.13% 1.18 5@3

8114

1.00

1.814 1.814 1.39 8678 1158 1.67 1.354 1.1458 7378

Futures closed firm; sales 128,000 bales.

August.....September.....

October....

November

Januarj.....

Februa 7.....

Four per cents,.....

State bonds—irregular......
Sub-treasury balances—Gold......
—Currency....

Alabama-Class A, 2 to 5 ...

lew York Central.

Strictly middling.

ow middling.....

Sales yesterday 116 bales.

Storm cotton....

Nashville and Chattanooga

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific preferr'd

CITY COTTON MARKET.

The market resterday closed steady at the fol-

TO THEE I GIVE HEALTH.

"Excellent Tonic, Alterative and Diuretic."

Medical Association, Lynchburg, Va.
"Used with great benefit in Malaria, and Diph
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"Successfully used in dyspepsia, chronic diar rhoss and scrofula."—Prof. S. Jackson, M. D.

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"Invaluable as a nervous tonic."—Hon. I. (

"Recommended as a prophylactic in majorial districts,"—D. R. Fairex, M. D., N. O.

"Adapted in chronic diarrhea, scrofula, and dyspepsia."—Geo. T. Harrison, M. D., N. Y.
"Successful in diphtheria and neuralgia."—J. P. Neese, M. D., N. C.

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"Prompt in relieving headache, sick and nervous."—Rev. E. C. Dodson.
"Used with great benefit in dyspepsia."—J. McRalph, M. D., Pa.

"Suited to bronchitis and diseases of digestive organs."—J. F. Roughton, M. D., Ala.
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"Of great curative virtue,"—Thos, F. Rumfold, M. D., Mo.
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M. D., Ga.

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John Hannon, late of La., now of Richmond, Va.

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Pamphlets free, upon application.

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cents. Sent post-paid anywhere.

Summer season of Springs heeins, 1st June, \$35

Summer season of Springs begins 1st June. \$35

Nummer season of Springs begins 1st cand.

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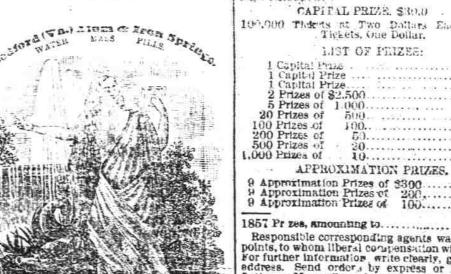
TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1882. HERA MONTHLY DRAWING. Louisians State Cottery Company Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis lature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000.000—to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added.

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

HE GRAND, SINGLE NUMBER Drawling will take place monthly. It never scales or postpanes, Look at the follow-ing efertbuffer: CAPITAL PRIZE, \$30.0 100,000 Therets at Two Dallars Engle Ball

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9 Approximation Prizes of 100..... 1857 Pr zes, amounting to............ \$110,400 Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid. For further information write clearly, giving full eddress. Send order, by express or Registered Letter, or Money Order by mail, addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, or M. A. DAUPHIN.
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607 Seventh street, Washington; D. C. The New York office is removed to Chicago. N. B. - Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention. The particular attention of the Public is called o the fact that the entire number of the Tickets or each Monthly Drawing is sold, and conse-

POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING OF THE-

mently all the prizes in each drawing are sold and

In the City of Louisville, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 31st, 1882. These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky. The United States Circuit Court on March 81 endered the following decisions: 1st-That the Commonwoalth Distribution Company is legal. 2d—Its drawings are fair. The Company has now on hand a large reserve

MARCH DRAWING. Prize,.... Prizes, \$1,000 each,.... 10 Prizes, \$1,000 each, 10,000
20 Prizes, 500 each, 10,000
100 Prizes, 100 each, 10,000
200 Prizes, 50 each, 10,000
600 Prizes, 20 each, 12,000
1000 Prizes, 10 each, 10,000
9 Prizes, \$300 pach, Approximation Prizes \$2,700
9 Prizes, 200 " 1,800 9 Prizes, 200 " 9 Prizes, 100 " 35 761 1,960 Prizes, \$112,400 Whole Tickets, \$2; Half Tickets, \$1; 27 Tickets, \$50; 55 Tickets, \$100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POSTOFFICE ORDER. Orders of \$5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our ex-pense. Address all orders to B. M. BOARDMAN, Courier Journal Build Louisville, Ky., or 309 Broadway New York

FREIGHT NOTICE

On and after Monday, March 18th freight trains over the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Bivision of the C. C. & A. Raifread Company, will fun traveekly only, leaving Charlotte Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock a. m. erriving at Statesville at 4 p. m. and return Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, leaving Statesville at 10 o'clock a. m. and arriving at Charlotte at 4 p. m.

Freights will be received for shipment up to 4 o'clock p. m. dails, and shippers will govern themselves accordingly.

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settlement of Taxes due the city for the year Line, active men earn good vages. Splany and ex1881, at open Deliminants are hereby notified penses paid. For terme address, giving full
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