

The Charlotte Observer.

CHAS. H. JONES, Editor and Proprietor.
PUBLISHED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C., ON SUNDAY-MORNING.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1882.

Atlanta wants pennies introduced as a part of her circulating medium, and she in dead earnest about it.

Thus far not more than a dozen names have been mentioned for the position of Congressman at large in this State.

It seems there is no scarcity of Congressional candidates in Georgia. There are several who are willing to be elected Congressman at large.

Rome, Ga., is congratulating herself over the prospect of the establishment in that vicinity of extensive chemical and fertilizer works.

Between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 have been expended on the Brooklyn bridge, and now General Newton pronounces it insecure.

The last comet discovered is approaching the earth at the rate of 2,000,000 miles a day. It has 163,000,000 miles to travel before it reaches the United States.

It is predicted that with the labor strikes in Massachusetts, the Chinese speeches of Senators Hoar and Dawes, and Ben Butler for governor, will make the next canvass in that State a lively one.

A St. Louis man of speculative turn wants to buy Guiteau's clothes, and offers \$200 for the suit he wore when he shot the President and \$150 for the suit worn during the trial. But Guiteau rejects the offer with scorn.

The "Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum" has been called to meet at Baltimore on April 25. Delegates will be present from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and many other States.

Mr. Wm. L. Royall, of New York, representing the English holders of Virginia bonds, has instituted proceedings in the court of appeals at Richmond to test the constitutionality of the act known as "Coupon-killer No. 1."

Senator Wallace says the Republican convention will name Beaver for Governor, but that the Democratic convention will nominate the next Governor of Pennsylvania. The name of the man who is to succeed Governor Hoyt he does not attempt to give.

The Post-Appeal, the organ of the Independent party in Georgia, has discovered an office dispensing syndicate in that State, which it don't take to with very ardent affection. Running the Independent organ, and the syndicate running the offices, will be rather a lonely occupation.

Macon Telegraph: If we are willing to accept the auto-drop testimony of the departing murderers, this great and good country hangs three innocents to every guilty man. When it is remembered, however, that the gentlemen all land in paradise, our natural remorse need not be of the most violent type.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued orders to its ticket agents not to sell tickets to intoxicated persons, and gate keepers are instructed to pass no one under the influence of liquor. This is a precautionary measure against suits for damages from persons injured while travelling under the influence of liquor.

Isaac Turner, a colored man condemned to be hanged at Lexington, Ky., 17th inst., had a narrow escape. Just 20 minutes before the time fixed for the hanging, and just as the sheriff was leaving his cell with his prisoner to carry out the edict of the law, a telegram was received stating that his appeal for a new trial had been granted by the Court of Appeals.

Geo. B. Everett, collector of the Fifth district went down to the colored convent at Goldsboro Tuesday, to take a hand in the proceedings. He swears that he can prove that C. H. Moore who is engineering the meetings of colored men in his district to protest against his administration, is hired by those who are trying to wrest the collectorship from him. Mr. Everett proposes to make it warm and interesting, and wants to be about when the pressure is brought to bear on the Goldsboro sovereigns.

Rations for the Destitute.—The Situation in the Red-River Country Summed up.

St. Louis, March 29.—The government steamer, General Bernard, loaded with 150,000 government rations of meal and bacon, and about 50 tons of clothing contributed by charitable citizens, left here last night for Memphis, Helena and Vicksburg, in charge of Captain Mullins, of the United States army.

General Beckwith has just received reports from Lieutenant H. H. Randolph, 3d cavalry, dated at Delhi, La., in which letter sums up the situation as follows: In the district from Red River to the Arkansas line, about fifty miles west of the Mississippi river there has been no loss of life except a few children on Black river and there is no actual starvation or destitution at present.

The supply of rations if judiciously distributed will supply every one until April 10th, when, should there have been no improvement in the situation before that date, there will exist general destitution among all people, both white and black. Should the flood fall directly after the 10th, I think there will be need only for half rations of bacon and meal up to May 1st for 50,000 persons who constitute a class of small farmers, both white and black. If there is no change for better before the 10th of April there will be about 18,000 persons without food or credit. Should the water fall directly by April 10th the probabilities are that planting can be done by May 1st, and with this prospect planters will prefer to feed their own hands, whereas if the water continues to rise, the whole system of credit and working will be upset. Commission merchants will decline to advance to country merchants and planters, and the latter will not be able to feed their laborers. I cannot too strongly recommend that all issues be discontinued immediately upon the subsiding of water so that planting can be begun.

IN CONGRESS.

AMERICAN "SUSPECTS" CIVIL SERVICE, THE TARIFF AND INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE SENATE.

A Little Breeze in the House Over the Removal of a Stenographer is Followed by Resuming the Discussion of the Tariff, in Which Mr. Spear, of Georgia, Expresses His Opinion of the Internal Revenue System.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—SENATE.—On motion of Cockerill the Senate adjourned until to-morrow. The Secretary of State to inquire as to the arrest and imprisonment of citizens of the United States in Ireland, and if any steps had been taken to secure a speedy trial, and if not charged with crime what steps had been taken to secure their release.

Cockerill presented resolutions of the central council of the Land League of St. Louis reciting the arrest and imprisonment in British jails of a number of citizens of the United States, and requesting intervention of the representatives of the State in behalf of such citizens. He offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to inquire as to whether citizens of the United States have been arrested and are now held in confinement in Ireland and if so for what length of time and for what cause, and if charged with crime what steps had been taken to secure a speedy trial, and if not charged with crime what steps had been taken to secure their release, and to report at the earliest time practicable. Adopted.

From the committee on civil service, reported favorably with amendments which are merely verbal in origin and which will regulate and improve the civil service. He said that the report intended to accompany the bill was not quite prepared but would be submitted at an early day. Calendar.

Pugh read as his contribution to the recent tariff debate a series of resolutions declaratory of what he believed to be the true constitutional and mercantile duty of Congress at this session to reduce and readjust the import duties so as to secure justice, equality, uniformity and fairness in the revenue system; that this being revenue power only, cannot be construed to embrace power to prohibit importations so as to protect any American industry, but that duties should be so apportioned on imported articles of the kind and in the amount as to secure to the rate on each while producing its just share of revenue will afford incidental protection to American labor and capital without burdening any industry further than it is necessary to supply temporary appropriations, reported back by the committee of the whole. Adjourning.

The resolutions were tabled temporarily upon Pugh's request. Bills were passed granting the right of way through public lands to the Palatka and Indian River railway company, granting the temporary use of the United States barracks at Baton Rouge, La., to the State institution for the blind.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up. It appropriates \$5,150,000, the Senate committee amendments having made a net increase to the bill as it came from the House of \$200,000. The bill was read in committee of the whole and the amendments, on which votes were agreed, were agreed to. Hoar offered an amendment looking to authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to expend not exceeding two millions of dollars for the education of Indian children not otherwise specially provided for.

Pending action Butler introduced a bill making a temporary appropriation of \$200,000 to continue work on the jetties in Charleston harbor until the regular appropriation is available. Executive session adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Manning, of Mississippi, a resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster General for information as to whether or not the Senate committee amendments forbidding payment of any postal money order or delivery of any registered letter to Mr. M. A. Dauphin, or any other agent of the Louisiana Lottery company, and if so, whether that order was enforced.

On motion of Houk, of Tennessee, the pension of \$5,000 a year to Lucretia R. Garfield, was concurred in. The amendment includes within the provisions of the bill the names of Sarah O. Polk and Julia G. Tyler.

Kelly, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to reduce the internal revenue taxation. Referred to the committee of the whole. Its substance was telegraphed last night.

Stephens, of Georgia, desired to be heard on the question of privilege. He first had read the rules of the House relating to the appointment of stenographers and their removal for cause. He then proposed a preamble and resolutions embodying a correspondence between Speaker Keifer and Henry G. Hayes, one of the House committee stenographers, being one of the Speaker's letters of removal of Hayes "for cause." Hayes' letter of inquiry, in which what constituted the cause in the Speaker's reply declining to state the causes which led to his removal, but saying that the removal was not intended to convey any reflection upon Hayes' personal character, and Hayes' rejoinder that as the Speaker had failed to assign any cause in making the removal, and had refused to assign cause when requested to do so, he did not recognize the authority of the Speaker's action.

Stephens' preamble recites that it is claimed that the Speaker's action is a legal constitution "removal for cause," and the resolution offered instructs the Judiciary committee to report what may be Hayes' legal status, and authorizes that committee to make such investigation as it may deem proper.

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siderec together, and the bill which came from the Senate acknowledged the truth of that proposition. The time had come for the people of this country to rid themselves of this excise system as rapidly as possible. The law was a popular and unpopular law generally bad. He thought that free trade like charity should begin at home, and he was unopposed to the consideration of the benefits which might be received by taking the tariff off foreign products while the farmer was not permitted to sell the products of his own farm without paying a heavy tax or incurring the risk of an odious and degrading penalty. Let free trade begin with our own people. He knew that the government must be supplied with revenue, and the public debt, must be paid, but could be done without imposing on the people one dollar of internal taxes.

He declared that the stories of violation of the internal revenue laws were grossly exaggerated and gave instances where the system had been accompanied with great injustice and violence on the part of the government officers. The demand of the country for the repeal of these laws was not a new feature in our history, and was being regarded by the people of the world. The tidal wave of public opinion was sweeping against this tax. Great monopolies might resist it, but it would bear them down. The people of this country would never submit to have their property system fastened permanently upon them. The most dangerous excuse for the spirit tax was that it poured an immense revenue into the treasury.

To a friend of temperance, it was a most forbidding view of the question of liquor that the government an interest in the liquor traffic. The sale of spirits poured a stream of wealth into the treasury, but it also poured its costly poison down the throats of the people. He arraigned the system of internal revenue because it encouraged and maintained a horde of revenue informers, whose claim to promotion was skill in the arts of treachery and simulation. These laws laid waste of farms and destroyed the peaceful communities. They were fruitful sources of anarchy, bloodshed and disquiet to every peaceful interest of society. This country must and would strike them from the statute books. Then let the revenues be raised by duties on imports.

When the committee rose Butterworth, of Ohio, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the army appropriation bill. Referred to committee of the whole. Adjourning.

The London Observer commenting on the career and death of Longfellow remarks that "see the death of Byron no living English poet enjoyed so wide a popularity as Longfellow."

Weather. WASHINGTON, March 29.—Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, and light rain in the northern portion, south west to north west winds, falling followed by rising barometer, higher temperature on Thursday.

Southern States, warmer, fair weather, south to west winds, slight changes in barometer.

His Last Dose. Said a sufferer from kidney troubles, who had tried many remedies, but which had failed to give him any relief, that he had used a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and he felt a great relief. He had used a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and he felt a great relief.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and has been used for forty years with never-failing safety and success. It is a simple and delicate preparation, and is a good remedy for all the ailments of children.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. MARCH 29, 1882. WILMINGTON, N. C.—Spirits turpentine firm at 57c. Boston firm; strained \$1.90; good strained at \$1.95. Tar firm at \$1.75. Crude Turpentine firm at \$2.25. Turpentine oil \$2.50. Cotton—prime white 90c; mixed 82c.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—firm and steady; Howland and Western super \$3.50; extra \$3.50; family \$3.25; City Mills, super \$3.50; extra \$3.50; family \$3.25; Baltimore high grade family \$3.00; winter wheat \$2.75. Corn—steady; Western red \$1.35; amber \$1.45; 21c; 22c; 23c; 24c; 25c; 26c; 27c; 28c; 29c; 30c; 31c; 32c; 33c; 34c; 35c; 36c; 37c; 38c; 39c; 40c; 41c; 42c; 43c; 44c; 45c; 46c; 47c; 48c; 49c; 50c; 51c; 52c; 53c; 54c; 55c; 56c; 57c; 58c; 59c; 60c; 61c; 62c; 63c; 64c; 65c; 66c; 67c; 68c; 69c; 70c; 71c; 72c; 73c; 74c; 75c; 76c; 77c; 78c; 79c; 80c; 81c; 82c; 83c; 84c; 85c; 86c; 87c; 88c; 89c; 90c; 91c; 92c; 93c; 94c; 95c; 96c; 97c; 98c; 99c; 100c.

CHICAGO.—Wheat—firm and steady; unexported \$2.00; export \$2.10; 21c; 22c; 23c; 24c; 25c; 26c; 27c; 28c; 29c; 30c; 31c; 32c; 33c; 34c; 35c; 36c; 37c; 38c; 39c; 40c; 41c; 42c; 43c; 44c; 45c; 46c; 47c; 48c; 49c; 50c; 51c; 52c; 53c; 54c; 55c; 56c; 57c; 58c; 59c; 60c; 61c; 62c; 63c; 64c; 65c; 66c; 67c; 68c; 69c; 70c; 71c; 72c; 73c; 74c; 75c; 76c; 77c; 78c; 79c; 80c; 81c; 82c; 83c; 84c; 85c; 86c; 87c; 88c; 89c; 90c; 91c; 92c; 93c; 94c; 95c; 96c; 97c; 98c; 99c; 100c.

NEW YORK.—Sourthern flour, dull and unchanged common to fair extra \$5.20; \$5.25; good to choice extra \$5.75; \$5.80; wheat—No. 1 \$1.40; No. 2 \$1.35; No. 3 \$1.30; No. 4 \$1.25; No. 5 \$1.20; No. 6 \$1.15; No. 7 \$1.10; No. 8 \$1.05; No. 9 \$1.00; No. 10 \$0.95; No. 11 \$0.90; No. 12 \$0.85; No. 13 \$0.80; No. 14 \$0.75; No. 15 \$0.70; No. 16 \$0.65; No. 17 \$0.60; No. 18 \$0.55; No. 19 \$0.50; No. 20 \$0.45; No. 21 \$0.40; No. 22 \$0.35; No. 23 \$0.30; No. 24 \$0.25; No. 25 \$0.20; No. 26 \$0.15; No. 27 \$0.10; No. 28 \$0.05; No. 29 \$0.00; No. 30 \$0.00; No. 31 \$0.00; No. 32 \$0.00; No. 33 \$0.00; No. 34 \$0.00; No. 35 \$0.00; No. 36 \$0.00; No. 37 \$0.00; No. 38 \$0.00; No. 39 \$0.00; No. 40 \$0.00; No. 41 \$0.00; No. 42 \$0.00; No. 43 \$0.00; No. 44 \$0.00; No. 45 \$0.00; No. 46 \$0.00; No. 47 \$0.00; No. 48 \$0.00; No. 49 \$0.00; No. 50 \$0.00; No. 51 \$0.00; No. 52 \$0.00; No. 53 \$0.00; No. 54 \$0.00; No. 55 \$0.00; No. 56 \$0.00; No. 57 \$0.00; No. 58 \$0.00; No. 59 \$0.00; No. 60 \$0.00; No. 61 \$0.00; No. 62 \$0.00; No. 63 \$0.00; No. 64 \$0.00; No. 65 \$0.00; No. 66 \$0.00; No. 67 \$0.00; No. 68 \$0.00; No. 69 \$0.00; No. 70 \$0.00; No. 71 \$0.00; No. 72 \$0.00; No. 73 \$0.00; No. 74 \$0.00; No. 75 \$0.00; No. 76 \$0.00; No. 77 \$0.00; No. 78 \$0.00; No. 79 \$0.00; No. 80 \$0.00; No. 81 \$0.00; No. 82 \$0.00; No. 83 \$0.00; No. 84 \$0.00; No. 85 \$0.00; No. 86 \$0.00; No. 87 \$0.00; No. 88 \$0.00; No. 89 \$0.00; No. 90 \$0.00; No. 91 \$0.00; No. 92 \$0.00; No. 93 \$0.00; No. 94 \$0.00; No. 95 \$0.00; No. 96 \$0.00; No. 97 \$0.00; No. 98 \$0.00; No. 99 \$0.00; No. 100 \$0.00.

CHARLOTTE PRODUCE MARKET. MARCH 29, 1882. BUTTER PRICES. CORN, per bushel, 82c; MEAL, 90c; PEAS, white, per bushel, 1.25; PEAS, yellow, per bushel, 1.25; BEANS, per bushel, 1.25; POTATOES, per bushel, 1.25; ONIONS, per bushel, 1.25; CABBAGES, per bushel, 1.25; CARROTS, per bushel, 1.25; CELERY, per bushel, 1.25; CUCUMBERS, per bushel, 1.25; EGGS, per dozen, 1.25; BUTTER, per lb., 1.25; LARD, per lb., 1.25; TALLOW, per lb., 1.25; SOAP, per lb., 1.25; CANDLES, per lb., 1.25; SUGAR, per lb., 1.25; COFFEE, per lb., 1.25; TEA, per lb., 1.25; SPICES, per lb., 1.25; FLOUR, per barrel, 1.25; WHEAT, per bushel, 1.25; RYE, per bushel, 1.25; BARLEY, per bushel, 1.25; OATS, per bushel, 1.25; HAY, per ton, 1.25; STRAW, per ton, 1.25; BRICKS, per thousand, 1.25; LUMBER, per thousand, 1.25; STONES, per thousand, 1.25; MARBLE, per thousand, 1.25; GLASS, per thousand, 1.25; PAINTS, per barrel, 1.25; OILS, per barrel, 1.25; FATS, per barrel, 1.25; RESINS, per barrel, 1.25; WAXES, per barrel, 1.25; SOAPS, per barrel, 1.25; CEMENTS, per barrel, 1.25; BRICKS, per thousand, 1.25; 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LUMBER, per thousand, 1.25; STONES, per thousand, 1.25; MARBLE, per thousand, 1.25; GLASS, per thousand, 1.25; PAINTS, per barrel, 1.25; OILS, per barrel, 1.25; FATS, per barrel, 1.25; RESINS, per barrel, 1.25; WAXES, per barrel, 1.25; SOAPS, per barrel, 1.25; CEMENTS, per barrel, 1.25; BRICKS, per thousand, 1.25; LUMBER, per thousand, 1.25; STONES, per thousand, 1.25; MARBLE, per thousand, 1.25; GLASS, per thousand, 1.25; PAINTS, per barrel, 1.25; OILS, per barrel, 1.25; FATS, per barrel, 1.25; RESINS, per barrel, 1.25; WAXES, per barrel, 1.25; SOAPS, per barrel, 1.25; CEMENTS, per barrel, 1.25; BRICKS, per thousand, 1.25; LUMBER, per thousand, 1.25; STONES, per thousand, 1.25; MARBLE, per thousand, 1.25; GLASS, per thousand, 1.25; PAINTS, per barrel, 1.25; OILS, per barrel, 1.25; FATS, per barrel, 1.25; RESINS, per barrel, 1.25; WAXES, per barrel, 1.25; SOAPS, per barrel, 1.25; CEMENTS, per barrel, 1.25; BRICKS, per thousand, 1.25; LUMBER, per thousand, 1.25; STONES, per thousand, 1.25; 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PAINTS, per barrel, 1.25; OILS, per barrel, 1.25; FATS, per barrel, 1.25; RESINS, per barrel, 1.25; WAXES, per barrel, 1.25; SOAPS, per barrel, 1.25; CEMENTS, per barrel, 1.25; BRICKS, per thousand, 1.25; LUMBER, per thousand, 1.25; STONES, per thousand, 1.25; MARBLE, per thousand, 1.25; GLASS, per thousand, 1.25; PAINTS, per barrel, 1.25; OILS, per barrel, 1.25; FATS, per barrel, 1.25; RESINS, per barrel, 1.25; WAXES, per barrel, 1.25; SOAPS, per barrel, 1.25; CEMENTS, per barrel, 1.25; BRICKS, per thousand, 1.25; LUMBER, per thousand, 1.25; STONES, per thousand, 1.25; MARBLE, per thousand, 1.25; GLASS, per thousand, 1.25; PAINTS, per barrel, 1.25; OILS, per barrel, 1.25; FATS, per barrel, 1.25; RESINS, per barrel, 1.25; WAXES, per barrel, 1.25; SOAPS, per barrel, 1.25; CEMENTS, per barrel, 1.25; BRICKS, per thousand, 1.25; LUMBER, per thousand, 1.25; STONES, per thousand, 1.25; MARBLE, per