The Charlotte Observer.

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

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1881.

There are 319,219 white and colored children of school age in Maryland.

The Zuni chiefs have filled their jugs with salt water from the Atlantic and started for their home in New Mexico.

The James gang have scooped in something over $200,000 by their operations on the road within the past few years.

The cooks of Berlin have organized an association the object of which is to raise the art of cooking up to the dignity of an acknowledged science.

In actual gain in population in ten years, from 1870 to 1880, only one State exceeded Pennsylvania. The gain in Texas was 773,170; the gain in Pennsylvania was 760,949.

Miss Phœbe Cousins, the female lawyer of St. Louis. wants to be appointed on the Utah Commission, and has a ponderous petition prepared to present to the President.

An Ohio man who was recently taken into a den in Cincinnati and swindled by bunko sharps was so much disgusted with himself that he committed suicide next morning.

It is hard to tell from reading some of the Western papers which was the worse man of the two, Jesse James the assassinated highwayman, or Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, who conspired with the two assassins to kill him.

The Chicago Times is of the opinion that should the present foolish policy of trying to limit floods in the Mississippi river by means of dikes be continued, the city of New Orleans and the greater portion of Louisiana will be destroyed.

The best proof of improved management in the postoffice department is the fact that the establishment is beginning to be self-supporting. For the quarter ending December 31, 1881, the revenue was $678,424 greater than the expenditure. Half of this sum was saved from cutting off the Star Route thefts.

Senators Miller and Lapham, of New York, have as yet had no recognition whatever from President Arthur. They have made recommendations as to appointments, but Arthur has treated them with indifference. He has not once consulted them as to his New York appointments. Even the mighty Wood-pulp Miller is mercilessly snubbed.

A Boston paper wonders how it is that young men in that city with salaries of five and six dollars a week can spend nine or ten. They play a little game of draw, probably, on the tills of their employers. It would be perhaps as difficult to understand how a government officer with a salary of a couple thousand dollars a year can, in a few years, accumulate property to the amount of many thousands.

Louisville Courier-Journal: We did not have a very high opinion of the late Gen. Hurlbut in life. But there was one side of him on which there was not the least discount. He was a fighter. He was a fighter from Bitter creek, pretty high up, and north side; and if he had lived and Shipherd had dared undertake any of his fres-nigger tricks on him, he'd have gone for Shipherd then and there, and the likelihood is, he would have made Shipherd "drop that oyster and git off de wharf."

Here is the way a writer in the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph dashes at the leaders of the Independent movement in that State: "It is altogether incomprehensible to me how any respectable Caucasian, filled—as he ought to be—with aspirations for the elevation of humankind, can obtain his consent to enlist in a party which openly declares for the supremacy of the lowest classes and a carnival of crime. The nauseating mess! A clerical renegade, Felton; a political Pariah, Speer; a lunatic jumping-jack, Miller; a standing-until-he-has-grown-to-the-stump candidate, Gartell; a printer's devil-with-his-face-washed Thornton, who owes his renown to the good-humored ridicule of the press; an assassin-of-the-interests-of-his-own-people, Longstreet, whose minions perpetuate red-handed murder knowing that the Federal courts will prevent their receiving richly merited punishment; a gentle tempered idiot, Hook; a dandy poet, Cox; and a few stragglers of infinitely less (unsavory) reputation! Good Lord deliver us!"

UNIVERSITY NORMAL SCHOOL OF 1882.

This school will begin June 15 next, and continue five weeks. The Board of Education entrusted its organization to Superintendent Scarborough and President Battle. They have selected for its Superintendent, Hon. M. A. Newell, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Maryland, who has great experience and skill in the conduct of Normal Schools, and is distinguished for his vigor and tact in managing teachers' institutes.

Prof. Edward P. Moses, Principal of the graded school at Goldsboro, who has so ably carried that school to success, who likewise has had large experience and skill in the management of normal schools, will be associate superintendent.

The other officers will be shortly made known to the public. It is determined to make this a Normal School in every particular.

We are under obligations to Mr. Jas. B. Eads for copies of pamphlets giving information about his proposed ship railway across the Isthmus. Whether Mr. Eads succeeds in his efforts or not to enlist the support of the government in its construction it is only a question of time when such a work will be accomplished. As between the proposed Lesseps canal and the railway it seems to us that the latter is by far the more feasible of the two.

A DAY IN THE WOODS.

The Episcopal Sunday School Picnic.

To the Editor of The Observer.

We were preparing for it all day on Monday, so the next morning, when the "Sleepy God" had lifted his fingers from our eyelids our first thought was "the picnic." We sprang up with a happy heart, full of bright anticipations of pleasure, but our ardor was quickly chilled, for we realized instantly that the thermometer had fallen several degrees; and a sigh escaped us as we thought of the pretty spring dresses, and the lovely hats, that had been prepared by so many fair fingers for the occasion, and would now be pronounced "unseasonable."

But the absurd thought arose in our mind, "perhaps his majesty—the sun—has not yet arisen from his bright canopied bed. For *once*, we *may* be early." A glance at the clock. *Seven*. Alas! Well, maybe Dame nature is playing us an April trick. Let's look out. Clouds, everywhere. No matter, we're going anyhow.

At ten o'clock, the children with their teachers, superintendent and pastor, with many invited guests, assembled at the mint yard; always a pretty place, but particularly so, at this bright season. What a gay and lovely sight! Groups of beautiful children in holiday attire standing here and there. Young ladies, seated upon the grass, in picturesque postures, already attended by their devoted cavaliers, or else anxiously awaited them. At last they had all assembled, and the drum sounded, the signal for starting. The children formed into classes, each headed by its teacher, and marched to the depot. Here the lively sale of tickets began, and one gentlemen, alone, disposed of nearly a hundred. The school occupied one coach by themselves, while parents and guests, were in another.

One lady was late putting in her appearance, which was w(*e*)*aring* on the patience of her party, for she had the basket, and the agonizing thought sprang up, "we shall be dinnerless." No fear; if they had only known how many baskets were there.

All aboard, and we were off. How lovely our beautiful city appeared, as we glided past the many handsome residences of some of our wealthier citizens; especially that of the parents of our host, Mr. Brevard Springs; for it was to his place on the Catawba river we were bound. The "Military Institute" soon came in view, and a loud cheer went up from the cadets on board, responded to by their less fortunate comrades, who were rapidly left behind. In passing "The Fair Grounds," we felt sorry to see its dilapidated condition. It seems a pity that so fine a property should go to ruin. If the county could not have afforded a *fair* once a year the city might have given us a *park*, with that splendid drive surrounding a flower garden, with a fountain in the centre. The "grand stand" might have remained, and those of us too poor to ride, could have gone up there, and looked at others enjoying that delightful pleasure, if we could not participate ourselves.

Pineville—only a moment we lingered. Then the river; we crossed the bridge, and there stood our smiling host, waiting to welcome us. Off we jumped. The train glided onward, leaving *one c(k)ar(r)* behind, which was immediately taken possession of by several gentleman.

A path newly cleared was pointed out, and after a short walk of scarcely a hundred yards we were at the ground, on the South Carolina bank of the river. We found two long tables already prepared under the bridge and several benches placed here and there. Surely, some thoughtful "*somebody*" had been there before us.

The young folks soon commenced their various sports. Swinging, rope-jumping and fishing by the little ones, although many of larger growth participated in the last named. One bright little girl, Connie Jones, was the first to capture a fish. It was quite a large one, and she brought it up, triumphantly displaying it to the admiring eyes of the crowd, and many envious boys asked eagerly, "where did you catch it?" Two young lads however, had "good luck" also, catching quite a string, about nine.

There were several *hunters* on the ground, but as no game was "brought down" no dispute occurred as to who should or should not, *pick-et-(te.)* The gentlemen complained of the cloudy day, but we discovered at a late hour a stray *sunbeam* that had been with them all the time, but they knew it not. Thus our eyes are often closed to our brightest blessings.

Rifle shooting was engaged in to some extent. A bottle was thrown into the river, and many of both sexes tried their hands at hitting it. At length a gentlemao took the rifle *an(d)drew aight*. I noticed a lady *dodge* several times as the piece was discharged, until assured by her husband that there was no cause for alarm.

Many went walking; many in search of flowers; and I never saw such a collection of beautiful ones in my life—woodbine, violets, daisies, pinks, the fragrant yellow jasmine, and pond lilies. These last were not gathered without some care and trouble.

I noticed among other things a stray *lamb*, but do not suppose it came from Mr. Springs' fold.

Some of the gentlemen were very selfish, two of them I cannot blame, for they were *Carrie*(d) away. but one flew off with a *bird*, another with a *laura*(l) went off by himself; another *M(y)rtle* deeply, and there stuck. One stood off by a *roundtree* the livelong day, and still another sat on a stump, because forsooth the grass was not sufficiently *Mattie*(d), or(r) some such excuse.

In due time the matrons of the party commenced preparing dinner, and such a dinner. Those two long tables were just laden, and everything delicious, but one *bad-ham* on all the collection of good things, and upon second thought that too was nice, for it only wanted *age* to make it perfect. And then the cry arose for water. Surely there could be no want of that pure drink with *two springs* so near. No, that was not the trouble, but buckets had been forgotten. We were informed, however, that there was a tub *bri*(e)*m*-full of lemonade; enough for all.

The drum was sounded, calling the wanderers home. We afterwards found a large *be*(a)*ll* that would have served the purpose better. They came however, and such a crowd—*T*(h)*om-as'*, Dick's and and Harry's, associating intimately with the daughter of a D. D.

Col. Jones requested silence, and our minister, Rev. Mr. Cheshire, took position between the two tables, and reverently, devoutly, asked God's blessing "that whether we ate or whether we drank, we might do all to *His glory*," while the large assembly stood by with bowed, uncovered heads, many responding "*Amen*." I was solemnly impressed with the scene.

The little ones stood together in classes, waited upon by their teachers, while the big folks helped themselves. The young man by the *roundtree* came very near not getting anything—he stayed there too long. If, in the end, he succeeds in securing the *roundtree*, he will not be disappointed, we are sure, if it should prove a *brokenbough*.

After dinner most of the "selfish fellows" went off again, but several lingered, and soon the woods were ringing with sweet songs. We were indebted to a gentleman from Wilmington for one or two beautiful solos. The afternoon wore quickly away, and the time to prepare for our homeward trip arrived. Many "baskets of fragments" were gathered up for the poor, who are never forgotten by the efficient committee of the "Home and Hospital," and we faced about. One young lady lingered so long upon the water that we feared we'd have to (l)*eva*(her), but she too came up in time to join in the "three cheers" proposed by Capt. Wilkes to our kind host, who gracefully bowed his thanks. Then another "*three*" were given to his brother, Mr. Alva, whose place adjoins his, and to whom we are also under many obligations for our happy day.

The train very soon came thundering up, and we crowded on helter-skelter. We took seats, where we could get them, and one fat man (poor fellow) was almost pressed into oil by two ladies (one of them fat also) who *would* sit by him. He didn't seem to mind the pressing process very much, however, indeed he must have been tickled, for his face was in a broad grin all the time, particularly when the fat lady clapped her chubby little hands in applause at that song of cherished memory,

"John Brown's body
Lies slumbering in the grave."

One happy, lively young couple were missed. Were they left? "Oh, no," answered our polite conductor, Capt. Clarkson—Sim(m)on's the engine and his wife is with him. At the depot we saw her smiling face once more.

How quickly we had gotten "home again." Every hack and carriage was soon full of living freight, and many walked. Thus we separated, after one of the most delightful days we ever spent pic-nicing. Our thanks are due mostly to Mrs. H. C. Jones, who first proposed the pic-nic, and whose energy made it such a success.

ONE OF MANY.

Jesse James, the assassinated Missouri highwayman, was the son of a Kentucky Baptist minister, and started out on his course shortly after the war broke out to avenge the wrongs done his father by Union partizans around his home in Missouri. He was a man of fascinating manners and of much personal magnetism.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

A FEW PRIVATE BILLS PASSED IN THE SENATE.

The House Discusses Several Minor Matters, and again tackles the Tariff Commission Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—SENATE.—Committee reports on pending legislation were made as follows:

Morgan, from the committee on public lands, reported as amended his bill to increase the endowment of the University of Alabama from public lands in said State. The amendment diminishes the grant from 92,160 acres to 46,080 acres, the purpose being to aid in supplying the University with scientific apparatus, library and buildings fit for literary purposes.

By Williams, from the committee on railroads, a bill for the settlement of the accounts of the Mobile & Ohio railroad company.

Upon the passage of the bill to place a former army officer, Herman Biggs, on the retired list, Sherman remarked that if all applications of this kind now pending were granted the cost of the retired list would be increased by $2,000,000 annually.

Rollins said that similar measures before the naval committee had been so numerous that it could be said to have devoted itself at this session to reconstructing, not the navy, but the navy register.

Hampton said the case was that of a gallant soldier who had voluntarily declined retirement when entitled to it, preferring to serve for his living and had been pensioned on account of a wound. This wound now incapacitated him for work.

The bill passed by a vote 34 to 15.

On motion of Jackson, the Senate bill referred to the court of claims for the adjudication of the claim of Geo. E. Payne, for alleged wrongful seizure and occupation of his sugar plantation, in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, in 1862, under orders of Gen. Butler, was considered. The bill waives the statute of limitation. The facts as stated were that the claimant was a loyal citizen, having taken the oath of allegiance on the morning of the day of the seizure; that he was living upon, but temporarily absent from the estate at the time it was seized, and that the plantation was subsequently returned to its owner, minus a part of its movable property. The bill passed.

The Indian Territory railroad bill again came up as unfinished business, and Vest spoke in advocacy of the bill. The proposition to make the right of way conditional upon the assent of the Choctaws and Chickasaws was discussed without action, Vest, Garland and Saunders opposing, and Jones, of Florida, favoring.

Pending the amendment to this effect the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

Cox, of New York, offered a resolution so to amend the rules as to provide that the committee on commerce in reporting the river and harbor appropriation bill shall make a report in two separate bills, the first to include all appropriations for improvements on sea, lake and gulf coasts, and on rivers navigable through two or more States; the second to include appropriations for the improvement of rivers of local or State commerce. Referred.

On motion of Burrows, of Michigan, the Senate amendments to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill were not concurred in, with the exception of one providing that the secretary of State shall hereafter estimate the entire amount required for the support of the consular and diplomatic service, including all consular agents and other officers who are paid by fees or otherwise. This amendment was concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the fortifications bill was not concurred in.

A bill was reported by Page, of California, from the committee on education and labor to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese. It provides for ten years suspension of immigration and goes into effect 60 days after passage. Put on the House calendar.

The election committee reported in favor of Barbour in the Eighth Virginia district election contest.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff commission bill.

Upson, of Texas, expressed his doubt whether many members on the Democratic side would support the gentleman from New York (Hewitt) to the extent of putting on the free list all raw material while duties were to be kept upon manufactured articles. He did not approve of the doctrine of giving all the benefits of protection to manufactures and depriving all our wool growers and producers of raw material of any of these benefits.

He then proceeded to argue in favor of the pending bill. This Congress could not and would not revise the tariff. The country demanded the revision and in his judgment the most satisfactory way of accomplishing it, and of reducing the tariff, was to pass the bill. It would prove the most expeditious method to bring about that result. If he wished to continue the tariff as it now existed he would vote against the bill but as he desired a revision he would vote for it, believing it the most direct and practical road to a settlement of this vexed question.

No real issue upon the tariff had been tendered or accepted. On the contrary upon the actual question involved in the pending bill the advocates of both systems of tariff stood on common ground, which was in substance this:—that the tariff should and must be revised, that we must have a tariff producing ample revenue to meet the wants and obligations of the Government, so adjusted as to afford fair protection to American industry and labor as against foreign competition, with the least possible burden on the people. In that doctrine he fully concurred, and he believed that most of the leading Republicans and Democrats throughout the country had committed themselves to it.

When the committee rose, on motion of King, of Louisiana, a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on appropriations to consider and report what, if any, are the further measures of relief that should be extended to sufferers by the present floods of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

The House adjourned and the Republican caucus was announced to take place Friday evening.

Weather.

South Atlantic and East Gulf partly cloudy weather and rain, Northeast to Southwest winds, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

PRESENTMENTS.

An Investigation of the Causes of Those Dark Forebodings which Make Powerful Men Weak.

Golden Rule.

Much apprehension has been occasioned throughout America from the announcement made by Professor Proctor that the return in nineteen years of the great comet of last summer will cause the destruction of the earth. But while people are becoming so strangely exercised over this announcement, an event of far more serious importance, which is taking place to day, seems to be almost wholly overlooked. The nature of this most vital subject can be best explained by reading the following experiences:

Bishop R. O. Haven, known to the entire land, was unaccountably awakened one night out of a sound sleep, and lay awake until morning. His mind seemed unusually active, and he not only reviewed his past life, which had been an eventful one, but laid extensive plans for the future. He did not feel especially ill, but could not account for the unusual activity of his brain, nor for the restlessness which seemed to possess him. In the morning he had but little appetite, but was apparently well in other respects. In a few days, however, he began to feel restless and morbid, although he tried earnestly to overcome the feeling which had taken possession of him. But try as he would the shadow of some evil seemed to follow him, and he was conscious of a gradual sinking and wasting away of all his physical faculties. He had been an earnest and diligent worker, and in his zeal frequently over taxed his strength, and being absorbed in his duties failed to observe the common symptoms with which he was afflicted, thus permitting the work of destruction go on unheeded. But the end finally came in a most peremptory manner. Shortly before his death he wrote a letter—the last one he ever indited—in which he speaks as follows: "A belief that death is near affects different minds differently, but probably all who are in a fair condition of physical and mental strength instinctively shrink from it with an indefinable dread and horror. A dying man is no more able of himself to foresee his own destiny or the destiny of those he leaves than he was before he began to die."

The recent sad and sudden death of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter is one of the most serious warnings ever given in the long list of innumerable cases of fatal neglect. It is not sufficient to say that many other brilliant men, including Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wood, Wilson and Carpenter, were swept away by the same fatal trouble. The question is, were these men sufficiently careful of their health, and could they have been saved? The Albany Argus in speaking of Mr. Potter's sudden illness and death says:

"One of the physicians who attended Mr. Potter here was interviewed last evening. He stated that Mr. Potter's inability to converse had for some time served to baffle the physicians in their efforts to determine the root of his illness. It seems, however, that Mr. Potter, some two years ago, suffered a slight attack of kidney disease. Unwise dependence upon a robust constitution and naturally perfect health, and neglect of proper clothing, doubtless sowed the seeds of a disease that needed but some such personal neglect as that of Tuesday morning to develop. From the symptoms at first shown, it was thought that his only trouble was nervous prostration; but his long continuance in a semi-unconscious state led to the belief that his illness was seated in a chronic difficulty more mysterious and dangerous."

Up to the latter part of last year Mr. Edward F. Rook, a member of the New York stock exchange, was doing business in Wall street, New York. He had everything to encourage him, and make life happy, but was the victim of unaccountable uneasiness. His experience as described by one who knew, was as follows: "At unexpected times, and on occasions when he had the greatest reason to feel joyous he was irritable, and haunted with strange feelings of discontent. He endeavored to check these feelings and appear pleasant, but it required a great effort to do so; after which he would again relapse into his former morbid mood. This feeling continued for a number of months, when he became conscious of an added sensation of lassitude. He was tired even when resting, and although experiencing no acute pain, had dull, aching sensations in his limbs and various parts of his body. Shortly afterward his head began to ache most frequently and his stomach failed to digest properly. Being told that he was suffering from malaria he consulted an eminent physician, who informed him that his kidneys were slightly effected, and gave him medicine to restore them. But he grew worse instead of better. He then consulted other eminent doctors of another school and was informed that he had a brain difficulty somewhat in the nature of a tumor, but in spite of all efforts to the contrary he continued to grow worse. At this time his condition was terrible. What were at first simple symptoms had developed to terrible troubles. He was flushed and feverish, constantly uneasy, and yet always weary. He had an intense appetite one day and very little the next. His pulse was irregular, his breathing labored, and every moment of existence was a burden. These disastrous symptoms continued, his face and body became discolored, his heart was irregular in its action, and his breath came in short, convulsive gasps. He grew constantly worse, notwithstanding the utmost precautions of his friends and finally died in the greatest agony. After his death an examination as to its actual cause was made, when his brain was found to be in a perfect condition, and the reason of his decease was of an entirely different nature."

The experiences which have been cited above all had a common cause and were each the result of one disease. That disease, which so deceitfully, yet surely removed the people above mentioned was Bright's disease of the kidneys. In the case of Mr. Rook the examination after death, while showing the brain to be in perfect condition, revealed the terrible fact that he was the victim of a slight kidney trouble, which had gone on unchecked, until it resulted in acute Bright's disease. The leading physicians and scientists of the world are fast learning that more than one-half the deaths which occur are caused by this monstrous scourge. It is one of the most deceitful maladies ever known to the human race. It manifests itself by symptoms so slight and common, as to seem unworthy of attention, and yet these very insignificant symptoms are the first stages of the worst complaint known in the history of the world. Thousands of people have died from troubles that the called their diseases, apoplexy, pneumonia, brain fever, and similar diseases, when it was in fact Bright's disease of the kidneys. The ravages of this disease have been greatly increased from the fact that until recent years no way was known to prevent its beginning nor check its increase when it had become once fixed upon the system. Within the past two years, however, we have learned of more than four hundred pronounced cases of Bright's disease, many of them much worse than those above described, and most of whom had been given up by prominent physicians, who have been completely cured. The means used to accomplish this and more been Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., a remedy that has won its way into the confidence of the public solely up n the remarkable merits it possesses. As a result, it is more widely used and thoroughly praised than any medicine which has ever been before the American public. Indeed there is not a drug store in the entire land, where it cannot be found.

Although Bright's disease is so common in cities, it is still more prevalent in the country. When eminent physicians in the largest cities are not able to recognize Bright's disease, it is only natural that in the country, where there are few physicians of any kind, and those few so unacquainted with the disease as to call it by some other name, it should rage terribly and yet unknown to the ones who are suffering with it. Thousands of people can look back and recall the death of friends from what was supposed to be some common complaint, when it was really Bright's disease, and no one knew it. The terrible pleuro-pneumonia, which has been so dreaded, is usually the result of uremic or kidney poison. Lung fever can be traced to a similar source. Most cases of piles arise from the same difficulty, as well as innumerable fevers, lung, throat, head and bowel troubles. A vast number of ladies have suffered and died from complaints common to their sex called, perhaps, general debility, when, could the real cause have been known, it would have been found to be Bright's disease, masquerading under another name. In marked contrast to the sad cases which have been above described are the experiences of many prominent people who were as low as any of the persons mentioned, but who were remarkably restored to former health and vigor by this same remedy. Among this number are the following prominent names: Col. John C. Whitner, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Larrabee, Boston, Mass.; Gen. C. A. Heckman, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Rev. D. D. Buck, D. D., Geneva, N. Y.; Dr. F. A. McManus, Baltimore, Md.; Edwin Fay, Davenport, Iowa; Rev. A. C. Kendrick, LL. D., Rochester, N. Y.; J. B. Matthews, Portland, Mich.; C. W. Eastwood, New York; Dr. A. A. Ramsay, Albia, Iowa; Chancellor C. N. Sims, D. D., Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. S. P. Jones, Marinette, Wisc.; T. S. Ingraham, Cleveland, O.; Henry T. Champney, Boston, Mass.; Elder James S. Prescott, North Benton, O., who is a prominent member of the Shaker community, and many others.

To all could might the force of the above facts must come with special power. They show the importance of promptness and attention to the first symptoms of disordered health before disease becomes fixed and hope departs. They show how this may successfully be done, and that the dangers which await neglect can only with difficulty be removed.

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It is probable that the young lady celebrated in those charming lines of Robert Burns, had tan, moth spots and freckles, with other beauty blemishes. For such conditions, Dr. Benson's Skin Cure should be on every lady's toilet table.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

APRIL 12, 1882

PRODUCE.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Spirits turpentine dull, at 54½c. Rosin quiet; strained $1.90; good strained $1.95. Tar firm, at $1.75. Crude Turpentine steady, at $2.25 for hard; $3.75 for yellow dip; $3.00 for virgin (inferior). Corn—unchanged; prime white 93; mixed 90.

BALTIMORE—Noon—Flour steady; Howard street and Western super $3.50@$4.75; extra $5.00@$6.00; family $6.25@$7.25; City Mills; super $3.50@$4.75; extra $5.00@$7.80; Rio brands $7.25. Wheat—Southern higher; Western active, strong and higher; Southern red $1.40@$1.47; amber $1.50@$1.60; No. 1 Maryland ——; No. 2 Western winter red spot, $1.39¾@$1.40¼. Corn—Southern scarce and nominal; Western inactive and higher; Southern white 89@90; Southern yellow 83@84.

BALTIMORE—Night—Oats, steady; Southern 80@84; Western white 60½@64; mixed 59@60; Pennsylvania 60@64. Provisions—higher and firm; mess pork $17.75@$18.75. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 8¼@11⅛. Bacon—shoulders 9; clear rib sides 12; hams 13¼@13¾. Lard—refined 12¼. Coffee—dull and firm; Rio cargoes—ordinary to fair 8¾@9¾. Sugar—higher and firm; A soft 10. Whiskey—firm, at $1.20@$1.20½. Freights dull.

CINCINNATI—Flour, quiet and unchanged; family $5.80@$6.00; fancy $6.50@$7.00. Wheat—strong and higher; No. 2 red winter $1.32@$1.33. Corn—stronger; No. 2 mixed, 78½@78¾. Oats—strong; No. 2 mixed, 58. Pork—strong and higher, at $18.50. Lard—firm, at $11.25. Bulk meats—strong and higher; shoulders $7.25; clear ribs $10.25. Whiskey—active and firm, at $1.17; combination sales of finished goods 510 barrels, on a basis of $1.17. Sugar—strong and higher; hards 10¼@10⅝; New Orleans 7½@8½. Hogs—active, firm and higher; common and light $5.50@$7.10; packing and butchers $6.60@$7.40.

NEW YORK—Southern flour, firm and rather quiet; common to fair extra $5.60@$6.75, good to choice extra $6.80@$8.50. Wheat—1@1½c higher and unsettled and feverish; No. 2 Spring $1.34; ungraded red $1.05@$1.35; ungraded white $1.38; No 2 red, April $1.41@$1.42; May $1.42@$1.43. Corn—⅜@½c higher and somewhat excited, but closing very strong; ungraded 82@85½; Southern yellow 87@91; No. 2, April 83½. Oats—1@2c higher and more doing; No. 3, 57½@59. Hops—demand still very slack and prices nominally unchanged; Yearlings 12@20. Coffee—very quiet and prices somewhat nominal; Rio cargoes 8¾@10⅝; job lots 8¾@1¼. Sugar—very strong and demand fair; fair to good refining quoted at 7½@7⅝; refined strong and fair inquiry; standard A 9⅝@9¾. Molasses—held very firm and demand moderate. Rice—steady and fair inquiry. Rosin—quiet and firm, at $2.45@$2.50. Turpentine—dull and lower, at 64. Wool—dull, weak and declining; Domestic fleece 34@48; Texas 14@29. Pork—held higher and closed strong, with the demand less active; old mess $17.00@$17.25; new mess $17.80@$18.00. Middles—quiet and held very strong, with the prices unaltered; long clear 10⅛. Lard opened 7½@10c higher, but subsequently lost most of the advance and closing firm, at $11.60; April $11.55@$11.60; May $11.55@$11.62½. Freights to Liverpool market dull and easier. Cotton, per sail 5-32d@7-32d; per steam 5-32d@¼d.

COTTON.

GALVESTON—Quiet; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11⅛c; good ordinary 10⅞c; net receipts 679; gross 681; sales 1,170; stock 32,589; exports coastwise 2,944; to Great Britain ——; to continent 200; to France ——; to channel ——.

NORFOLK—Quiet; middling 11¾c; net receipts 484; gross ——; stock 36,819; exports coastwise 335; sales 151; exports to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

BALTIMORE—Steady; middling 12⅛c; low middling 11⅝c; good ordinary 10⅝c; net receipts —; gross 356; sales 425; stock 28,055; exports coastwise ——; spinners 375; exports to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

BOSTON—Steady; middling 12¼c; low middling 11⅞c; good ordinary 11c; net receipts 285; gross 762; sales ——; stock 9,680; exports to Great Britain ——; to France ——.

WILMINGTON—Steady; middling 11⅝c; low middling 11 3-16c; good ordinary 10 5-16c; receipts 14; gross ——; sales ——; stock 5,342; exports coastwise 378; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

PHILADELPHIA—Steady; middling 12⅛c, low middling 11⅝c; good ordinary 10¾c; net receipts 443 gross 670; sales ——; spinners ——; stock 14,741; exports Great Britain 1,900; to continent ——.

SAVANNAH—Steady, middling 11⅝c; low middling 11⅛c; good ordinary 10⅝c; net receipts 358; gross ——; sales 1,700; stock 44,920; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain 4,123; to France ——; to continent ——.

NEW ORLEANS—Steady; middling 12c; low middling 11⅝c; good ordinary 11⅛c; net receipts 709; gross 1,416; sales 5,500; stock 211,391; exports to Great Britain ——; to France 4,592; coastwise 3,116; to continent ——; to channel ——.

MOBILE—Quiet; middling 11¾c; low middling 11⅛c; good ordinary 10¾c; net receipts 6; gross ——; sales 600; stock 21,358; exports coast 241; France ——; to Great Britain 2,704; to continent ——.

MEMPHIS—Steady; middling 11¾c; low middling 11⅛c; good ordinary 10⅝c; net receipts 340; gross 404; shipments 647; sales 1,400; stock 54,450.

AUGUSTA—Quiet; middling 11½c; low middling 11c; good ordinary 10½c; receipts 98; shipments ——; sales 198

CHARLESTON—Quiet; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11⅛c; good ordinary 11⅛c; net receipts 310; gross ——; sales 500; stock 24,895; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——; to France ——; to channel ——.

NEW YORK—Steady; sales 602; middling uplands 12¼c; middling orleans 12⅜c consolidated net receipts 3,791; exports to Great Britain 9,463; to France 4,592; to continent 200; to channel ——.

LIVERPOOL—Noon—Steady; middling uplands 6⅜d; middling orleans 6 13-16d; sales 10,000; speculation and exports 1,000; receipts 36,000; American 11,500. Uplands low middling clause: April delivery 6 40-64d@6 42-64d; April and May 6 40-64d@6 42-64d; May and June 6 43-64d@6 44-64d; June and July 6 48-64d; July and August 6 53-64d@6 52-64d@6 53-64d; August and September 6 57-64d; September and October ——; October and November ——. Futures steady.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK—Net receipts 503; gross 4,743. Futures closed steady; sales 81,000 bales.

April	12.16@.00
May	12.26@.00
June	12.41@.42
July	12.56@.57
August	12.71@.00
September	12.35@.36
October	11.67@.00
November	11.47@.48
December	11.44@.51
January	11.61@.63
February	
March	

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK

Exchange	4.86¼
Governments—irregular, but in the main strong	
New 5's	1.02¼
Four and a half per cents	1.15¾
Four per cents	1 20
Money	5@3
State bonds—inactive	
Sub-treasury balances—Gold	$88,325
" " —Currency	3,864

STOCKS—Irregular:

Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	81½
Alabama—Class A, small	82
Alabama—Class B, 5's	98
Alabama—Class C, 4's	8.56
Chicago and Northwestern	1.26⅝
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	1.87¼
Erie	35⅛
East Tennessee	11½
Georgia	1.65
Illinois Central	1.35
Lake Shore	1.07½
Louisville and Nashville	78⅝
Memphis and Charleston	56
Nashville and Chattanooga	57
New York Central	1.28⅝
Pittsburg	1.38
Richmond and Allegheny	22¼
Richmond and Danville	1.10
Rock Island	1.27
South Carolina Brown Consols	1.06
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	8
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific preferr'd	8⅝
Western Union	82⅞

CITY COTTON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
CHARLOTTE, April 13, 1882.

The market yesterday closed firm at the following quotations:

Good Middling	11⅝
Strickly middling	11⅝
Middling	11½
Strict low middling	11¼
Low middling	11
Tinges	10@10½
Stains	7@9½

Sales yesterday 45 bales.

LOW PRICES OUR MOTTO!

WE HAVE STOPPED SELLING AT COST, BUT OFFER GOODS AT

SUCH ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES

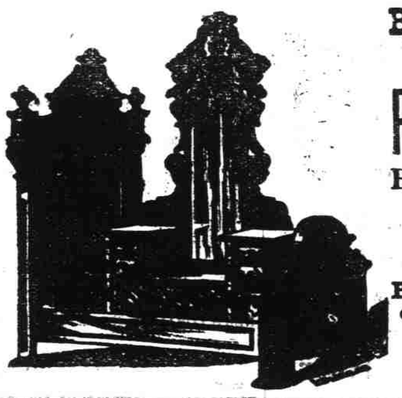
That the Public cannot Perceive the Difference. A beautiful stock of

SPRING GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

J. MOYER, Trade Street.

apr2



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.

WALLACE BROTHERS

Statesville, N. C.,

—OFFER THE—

—LARGEST STOCK—

—OF—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

IN THE STATE,

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS AND IN COMPETITION WITH ANY JOBBERS IN THE COUNTRY. THEY WILL BE GLAD TO QUOTE PRICES TO THE TRADE.

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—OUR—

SPRING STOCK

IS NOW COMPLETE.

Wholesale & Retail Buyers Invited to Examine it Before Making their Purchases.

HANDSOME STOCK OF

New Carpets, Oil Cloths AND Rugs.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS A SPECIALTY.

The Largest and Cheapest Stock of Embroideries in the City.

CALL A D SEE THEM.

ELIAS & COHEN.

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Miscellaneous.

---AT---

WILDER'S

New Drug Store

You will find a choice and complete stock of

PURE AND FRESH DRUGS,

Colden's, Leibig's Liquid Extract

—OF—

BEEF and TONIC INVIGORATOR.

TRY IT.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

THE FINEST SELECTION in the CITY,

ncluding the famous LA PAREPA brand of Cigars

Chemicals and Toilet Articles,

an assortment, and everything generally kept in a first class Drug Store. Special attention given to Physicians' Prescriptions day and night. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Corner Trade ..... Col ege Street

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Read this Advertisement.

CHAMPION REAPERS and MOWERS, "Christian" Lock Lever Reaper, Kentucky Cane Mills and Copper Evaporators, Improved Deere Cultivators, the celebrated Dow Low Cotton Planter, will save more than enough to double crop for itself every season. Geiser and Empire Threshers and Horse Powers; Thomas' Smoothing Harrows, Acme Harrows, &c.

A lot of Fresh German Millets, Hungarian and Early Amber Cane Seed.

Will compare prices with any RELIABLE HOUSE IN THE STATE.

J. G. SHANNONHOUSE, Agent,

apr7 1w Charlotte, N. C.

—JUST RECEIVED—

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS

Piedmont Patent Flour,

THE FINEST IN THE MARKET.

SPRINGS & BURWELL

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