The Charlotte Observer.

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

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

WEDFESDAY, APRIL 19 1882.

LAND KINGS.

We quote the following, from the Rome (Ga.) Courier:

"When we read of men or companies acquiring millions or hundreds of thousands of acres of land, particularly in the Southern States, we cannot help thinking that there ought to be State laws for the States, and Congressional laws for the Territories, to prevent the acquisition of such immense domains by a few men. The evil of it will be severely felt when the country becomes more thickly settled. We have had a touch of it in anti-rent troubles in New York, and it is the great evil and constant source of riot and agitation in Great Britain. We are just informed by telegraph of the purchase of 625,000 acres of land in Florida by a syndicate of Northern capitalists, and we see that a stock ranche in Texas forty by sixty miles in dimensions, with 50,000 head of cattle, has been purchased by William Young and Washington Becker, of Milwaukee, for $610,000. Half a dozen counties larger than most of the counties of Georgia could be formed out of that ranche."

It is a matter of surprise to many people that great States like Texas and Florida should give away—for that is really what such so-called sales amount to—such vast tracts of land, and thus place themselves eventually in the power of the men and corporations to whom they sell. We believe in doing everything reasonable to encourage enterprise and development; we believe in liberal charters and liberal aid, when practicable, to the building of railroads and other avenues of trade-commerce, in encouraging immigration, and all that kind of thing, but when it comes to giving away such vast territories within the limits of a State, we believe that to be a foolish policy. Suppose the men who secure these tracts feel disposed to form combinations to control the States, what is to prevent them from doing it, if they are the shrewd men they would naturally be supposed to be. Owning the land, as they do, they can people it with immigrants whom they can control, pretty much as the New England manufacturers control their dependent laborers. Men who can control thousands of square miles and thousands of people may become a dangerous element and a curse, in the long run, instead of a blessing. It is present good, at the risk of future evils.

There are reasons, we know, and reasons which are considered sufficient to justify such action on the part of the States in question. In one—Florida—about seven millions of acres in all—a territory larger than several of our smaller States combined—were transferred to Hamilton Disston & Co., of Philadelphia, the object being to have it drained and made available for agricultural purposes, while the Texas cession to a Chicago company of a territory embracing many hundreds of square miles was to raise money enough to build a new State capital, a work which Texas, flourishing as she is, was amply able to do. It is bad policy throwing away dollars to save cents, and a worse policy to place such vast tracts in the hands of a few men, who thus become land kings and, to a certain extent, if they so choose, dictators of State policies.

MONEY DONATORS.

The chief aim in the existence of the United States Senate now seems to be to donate or appropriate money to every scheme, private and public, that may be suggested. It is a remarkably liberal body, and gives orders, so to speak, on Uncle Sam's Treasury, as if that old gentleman's resources were simply inexhaustible, and as if the only thing which troubled him was to find the shortest way to get rid of his surplus cash. When one of their body gets mixed up in a contest for the seat he occupies, which some other distinguished gentleman wants, they compensate him for the trouble he has been put to by an allowance of eight or ten thousand dollars in cash, and assuage the wounded feelings of the fellow who was defeated by giving a pretty good round sum as a healing-plaster. That would be very considerate and very clever if it was their own money they were giving away, but those to whom the money justly belongs are not disposed to look upon it in that light. There is not a day some scheme, of greater or less proportions, is not presented which asks for appropriations from thousands up to millions, with pretty fair prospects of favorable and liberal consideration. If they keep on in the same lavish spirit they have manifested thus far, and the House don't lop off, it will not take long to reach the substratum of Uncle Sam's pile and send him to borrowing.

The increase of immigration since 1877 has been extraordinary. The number of arrivals fell off very greatly during the hard times, but now it constantly runs ahead of calculations. In 1879 the number landed in Castle Garden was 134,278; in 1880 the number jumped up to 320,880; in 1881 to 441,000, and during this year it will reach 600,000. We shall have 100,000 arrivals in May alone.

Mr. R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana, put in his application for the United States marshalship of that State before Jack Wharton's body was good cold, and got it.

Rev. J. H. Pegram, of Winston, in this State, has invented a railroad car-coupler which he is counting high upon, and for which he has filed an application for a patent.

It is urged as an evidence of the improvement in the system of Southern agriculture that five of the cotton States will raise their own supplies this year.

Washington City has a population of 180,000. They are not quite all boarding house keepers.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffed up pretended cures.

POLITICAL PROSCRIPTION.

While there seems to be a disposition on the part of the Republican party managers to bring the South to the front again as the section of political proscription, and the negroes are being persuaded that they are very badly used, we quote the following, which is in point, from the Philadelphia Times:

"If Rhode Island had been a Southern State during the last ten years, her constitution would have been declared anti-Republican and representation in Congress and in the Electoral College would have been denied her. Her constitution is full of stale despotism and her discrimination against particular classes of citizens is in direct conflict with the spirit if not the letter of the constitution. The proposition to call a convention for the revision of the State constitution was submitted to the people on Wednesday, but it is probably defeated, as it has been often defeated before; but Rhode Island is a Republican State and her disregard of the national constitution is pardoned.

IN THE CAPITOL.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL AGAIN IN THE SENATE.

The House Committee Report Failure to Agree on the Senate Postal Appropriation Bill--The Case of the Utah Delegates Comes Up and Wakes Up a Little Discussion.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—SENATE.—The Chair submitted a message from the President transmitting a recommendation of the Mississippi river commission for an appropriation of $1,010,000 for closing the existing gaps in the levees in addition to a like sum already estimated for. The President urges the early and favorable consideration of the recommendation and calls special attention to the importance of the subject. Ordered tabled and printed a bill on the subject being now before the Senate.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers improvement bill.

Harrison, who was entitled to the floor, yielded temporarily to Frye, a member of the committee from which the bill was reported, who said that Northern and Eastern members of the committee, while appreciating the importance of improving navigation, were opposed to allowing any part of the appropriation to be used for the reclamation of lands in the river States. They regarded the existing sentiment caused by the recent overflow as a dangerous one upon which to base legislation. The unanimous favorable report upon the measure was due to the proviso which prevents the use of money for the rebuilding of levees and this had been inserted without objection. He said he made this statement in view of the intimation thrown out yesterday by Kellogg that an amendment removing this restriction upon the expenditure of the money would not be objected to by the committee, and also in view of Jonas' amendment applying part of the appropriation to the levees.

Harrison, a member of the committee on the Mississippi River improvements, then addressed the Senate at some length. After asserting the admiralty control of the United States over the entire navigable length of the Mississippi, and its jurisdiction over the improvements of navigation and works necessary to make the river a safe and constant outlet for commerce, he said nearly 14,000 navigable miles of the main river and its tributaries were distributed among 18 States and three Territories, a region producing the larger part of the grain crop and the larger part of the cotton crop of the country, and that the work of providing a cheap and free highway for these products in their conveyance to consumers of the Atlantic States and of Europe was obviously not a sectional but a national one. Speaking of the facilities of cheap transportation and free competition pertaining to river navigation as compared with oppressive railroad rates, he remarked that upon the obstructing bars being cleared away and a uniform low water depth of 10 feet below St. Louis being attained, the shores of the Mississippi would practically be at tide water, that grain will go west and south, as well as east, to the river whenever railroad charges are oppressive. No act of Congress or of the States in his opinion could prove so efficient in regulating transportation charges as the law of competition between the improved natural water ways of the country and railroads. This law had feasibility and the sanction that no statutory tariff of rates could have. Referring to the expenditures of the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi as having devolved upon Congress an obligation to improve the body of the river, he added that the country would demand that the plan of improvement shall be shown to be practicable, and that the expenditures shall be limited to such works as are essential to better navigation. He believed that if Congress was assured that the sums voted would be applied directly and by the best methods to that end the necessary appropriations would not be withheld.

Harrison continued at considerable length in advocacy of the bill as it was reported.

Kellogg and Jonas, members of the committee which reported the bill replied to Frye to the effect that the question as to the levee system was to be left to the Senate and that they had reserved their right to offer amendments to the bill.

The bill was then laid aside informally until to-morrow and Davis, of West Virginia, called up the agricultural appropriation bill.

He stated that the total of the bill as reported was $414,780; being 19,100 less than the aggregate as passed by the House. The bill passed.

Kellogg introduced a bill providing for the sale of public lands in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana to the New Orleans and Northwestern Railroad company. Referred.

A message from the President was read on the subject of the circular invitation extended to all independent countries of North and South America, to participate in a general Congress, to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 22d of November next, for the purpose of considering and discussing methods of preventing war between the nations of America. Referred to the committee on foreign relations and ordered printed.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—HOUSE.—On motion of Hammond, of Georgia, the Senate amendments were concurred in to the House bill establishing the United States district courts, with district officers in the Northern and Southern Judicial districts of Georgia.

Neal, of Ohio, from the committee on civil service reform, reported back a resolution calling on the secretary of the navy for information relative to the appointment of professors of mathematics in the navy. Adopted.

Hiscock, of New York, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported a joint resolution appropriating $465,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the public printing and binding for the current fiscal year.

The joint resolution passed.

The conference committee on the postal appropriation bill reported a disagreement with the Senate conferees, the point of difference being the Senate amendment increasing from $500,000 to $650,000, the appropriation for special mail facilities. On all other points the conferees were practically agreed. The report was agreed to. A new conference was ordered and Caswell, Cameron and Ellis were reappointed as conferees on the part of the House.

The Utah election case was then taken up, and Hazleton, of Wisconsin, was the first speaker in support of the majority report of the elections committee declaring that neither Cannon nor Campbell is entitled to a seat as delegate from Utah Territory.

The committee then waived the question as to whether Cannon was a naturalized citizen, and the whole case had rested on the question as to whether or not he was disqualified on account of being connected with and a champion of the institution of polygamy.

House, of Tennessee, combatted the position taken in the majority report as violating all law and disregarding all precedents in claiming the right and legality to exclude a Territory from representation. If the legal conclusions contained therein were concurred in, the next Delegate from Utah might be kept out of his seat because he took his "whiskey straight," instead of using sugar.

The conclusion of his speech was devoted to a criticism of the anti-polygamy bill as being unconstitutional and as providing that the people of Utah should be placed under the dominion of a returning board.

The matter then went over for the day.

Walker, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill for the ascertainment and settlement of the French spoliation claims, which went to the House calendar.

Adjourned.

Richmond and Danville Earnings.

Richmond State.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company's statement of the earnings of the road for the six months ending March 31, 1882, is as follows: Gross earnings, $2,023,377.18, which is an increase over the six months ending March 31, 1881, of $212.022; expenses for the six months ending March 31, 1882, $1,212,738 82, being an increase of $170,000 over same period last year. The net earnings for the six months just ended are, therefore, $810,638.36—an increase of $42,031 over the six months ending March 31, 1881. As will be seen, the expenses are very little more than 50 per cent. of the gross earnings.

The Jesse James Slayers Sentenced and Pardoned.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., April 18.—Charles and Robert Ford, the slayers of Jesse James, were arraigned in court yesterday, plead guilty, were sentenced by Judge Sherman to be hanged on the 19th of May. To-day an unconditional pardon was granted by Gov. Crittenden.

Weather.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—For the South Atlantic States fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain, lower barometer, stationary or higher temperature, southerly winds.

Distress after Eating,

the result of indigestion, will no longer be experienced if a half tablespoonful of Simmons Liver Regulator is taken after each meal. It is such a good digester, and so mild and pleasant in its effects, that it is used by many after a hearty meal to ensure good digestion. The Regulator does not nauseate or irritate the stomach, is purely vegetable, and can be taken in any condition of the system, and, unlike any other known medicine, when its use is discontinued, and the system is not left constipated.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." $1. Depot J. H. McAden, Charlotte, N. C.

BEDFORD ALUM AND IRON SPRINGS WATER AND MASS.—The great tonic and alterative contains twice as much iron and fifty per cent. more alumtnum than any "alum and iron mass" known. Just the thing for the "spring weakness" now so general. Sold by all druggists of any standing. Prices reduced one half.

may11—tf

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay oss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE of CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D. New York City

DIED.

At his residence, seven miles from this city, on Sunday the 16th inst., T. B. Elliott, aged 74 years. He leaves a widow and a large family of children to mourn his loss. Decessed was the eldest son of the late S. H. Elliott and brother of J. A. Elliott of this city.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

APRIL 18, 1882.

PRODUCE.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Spirits turpentine steady, at 56c. Rosin firm; strained $1.92½; good strained $1.97½. Tar steady, at $1.85. Crude Turpentine steady, at $2.25 for hard; $3.75 for yellow dip; $3.25 for virgin (inferior). Corn—firm; prime white $1.01; mixed 92.

BALTIMORE—Noon—Flour active and unchanged; Howard street and Western super $3 75@$5.00; extra $5.25@$6.25; family $6.50@$7.50; City Mills, super $3.50@$4.75; extra $5.00@$7.80; Rio brands $7 35@$7.50. Wheat—Southern higher; Western higher and active, and closing a shade easier; Southern red $1.48@$1.54; amber $1.58@$1.66; No. 1 Maryland $1.60@$1.65; No. 2 Western winter red spot, $1.48 asked. Corn—Southern steady and firm; Western higher and firm; Southern white 92; Southern yellow 92.

BALTIMORE—Night—Oats, dull, with large receipts; southern 61@63; Western white 61@63; mixed 60@61; Pennsylvania 60@63. Provisions—firm and unchanged; mess pork $18.25@$19 25. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed 8¼@11¼. Bacon—shoulders 9⅛; clear rib sides 12⅛; hams 13½@14. Lard—refined 12¼. Coffee—quiet; Rio cargoes—ordinary to fair 8½@9½ Sugar—firm; A soft 10. Whiskey—firm and quiet, at $1.22. Freights dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI—Flour, strong and higher; family $6.10@$6.40; fancy $6.75@$7.40. Wheat—excited and higher; No. 2 red winter $1.41@$1.41¼. Corn—active; firm and higher; No. 2 mixed, 79¼@79½. Oats—strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, 58½@59½. Pork—firm, at $19.00. Lard—firm, at $11.30. Bulk meats—stronger; shoulders $7.25; clear ribs $10.40. Whiskey—firm, at $1.17; combination sales of finished goods 545 barrels, on a basis of $1.17. Sugar—firm and unchanged; hards 10¼@10¾; New Orleans 7½@8¾. Hogs—active and firm; common and light $5.75@$7.40; packing and butchers $6.85@$7.80.

CHICAGO.—Flour strong and higher; common to to fancy white winter extra $5 50@$5.70; winter superfine $4.50@$5.50; low to choice Western spring extra $4.00@$7.00; common to fancy Minnesota spring extra $5.00@$7.50; poor to fancy Minnesota spring $6.00@$7.50. Wheat—unsettled, but generally higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 36¾@$1.38 for cash; $1.38 for April; $1.31⅝ for May. Corn—active and lower, at 76½@76¾ for cash; 76½ for April. 75⅛ for May. Oats—steady, at 51½ for cash and April; 52¼@52⅜ for May. Pork—fair and market firm, at $18.35@$18.40 for cash and April; $18.40@$18.42½ for May. Lard—fairly active and a shade higher, at $11.25@$11.37½ for cash and April; $11.40@$11.42½ for May. Bulk meats—steady and in fair demand; shoulders $7.50; short ribs $10.45; short clear $10.60. Whiskey—steady and unchanged, at $1.19.

NEW YORK.—Southern flour, firm and demand moderate; common to fair extra $5.70@$6.90; good to choice extra $6.94@$8.50. Wheat—very feverish and unsettled, late months 1½@8½c higher, early deliveries ½@1c lower; No 2 Spring $1.44; ungraded red $1.05@$1.52¼; No. 2 red, $1.50½@$1.51½; April $1.49@$1.50¼; May $1.49⅝@$1.51⅝. Corn—very unsettled and 1@2½c lower; ungraded 86¼@95; No. 2, April 90½@98; May 85¼@88½. Oats—½@2¼c lower and closing weak: No. 8, 59. Hops—dull, prices unsettled and weak; Yearlings 16@22. Coffee—unchanged and very dull. Sugar—unchanged and quiet; fair to good refining quoted at 7½@7¾; refined quiet and steady; Standard A 8⅝. Molasses—firm and quiet; Cuba 41c for 50 test. Rice—steady and quiet. Rosin—firmer, at $2.47½@$2.50. Turpentine—dull and weak, at 60. Wool—dull and weak; Domestic fleece 33@48; Texas 14@29. Pork—held somewhat stronger and demand very light; old mess spot, $17 37½@$17.50; new $18.25@$18.50; April $17.90@$18.10; May $18.10@$18-25. Middies—long clear 10⅞@11. Lard—opened about 5c lower but subsequently recovered, advanced a trifle, and closing firm, at $11.55@$11.60; May del'y $11.52½@$11.57½. Freights to Liverpool market unsettled and weak. Cotton, per sail 5-32d@7-32d; per steam 5-32d@¼d.

COTTON.

GALVESTON—Steady; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11⅛c; good ordinary 10⅞c; net receipts 613; gross ——; sales 760; stock 95,374; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——; to France ——; to channel ——.

NORFOLK—Steady, middling 11¾c; net receipts 810; gross ——; stock 29,632; exports coastwise 221; sales 105, exports to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

BALTIMORE—Quiet; middling 12⅛c; low middling 11⅝c; good ordinary 10⅝c; net receipts ——; gross 701; sales ——; stock 28,867; exports coastwise ——; spinners ——; exports to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

BOSTON—Quiet; middling 12⅜c; low middling 12c; good ordinary 11⅛c; net receipts 547; gross 591; sales ——; stock 9,845; exports to Great Britain ——; to France ——.

WILMINGTON—Dull; middling 11¾c; low middling 11 5-16c; good ordinary 10 7-16c; receipts 62; gross ——; sales ——; stock 4,667; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

PHILADELPHIA—Firm; middling 12⅜c; low middling 11¾c; good ordinary 10⅞c; net receipts 519; gross 529; sales ——; stock 17,546; exports Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

SAVANNAH—Quiet; middling 11¾c; low middling 11¼c; good ordinary 10½c; net receipts 874; gross ——; sales 750; stock 34,016; exports coastwise ——; to Great Britain ——; to France ——; to continent 2,000.

NEW ORLEANS—Steady; middling 12c; low middling 11⅝c; good ordinary 11⅛c; net receipts 919; gross ——; sales 2,000; stock 177,285; exports to Great Britain 4,179; to France ——; coastwise ——; to continent ——; to channel ——.

MOBILE—Dull; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11½c; good ordinary 11c; net receipts 120; gross ——; sales 100; stock 21,628; exports coast 149; France ——; to Great Britain ——; to continent ——.

MEMPHIS—Steady; middling 12c; low middling 11¾c; good ordinary 11c net receipts 459; gross 466; shipments 408; sales 1,400; stock 49,898.

AUGUSTA—Quiet; middling 11½c; low middling 11c; good ordinary 10½c; receipts 144; shipments ——; sales 142.

CHARLESTON—Steady; middling 11⅞c; low middling 11⅝c; good ordinary 11⅛c; net receipts 218; gross ——; sales 500; stock 18,126; exports coastwise 617; to Great Britain ——; to continent 2,025; to France ——; to channel ——.

NEW YORK—Steady; sales 887; middling uplands 12¼c; middling orleans 12½c; consolidated net receipts 3,943; exports to Great Britain 5,595; to France ——; to continent 4,025; to channel ——.

LIVERPOOL—Noon—Fair demand freely met at previous prices; middling uplands 6 11-16d; middling orleans 6⅞d; sales 10,000; speculation and exports 2,000; receipts 29,000; American 21,300. Uplands low middling clause: April delivery 6 44-64d; April and May 6 44-64d; May and June 6 45-64d; June and July 6 49-64d; July and August 6 54-64d; August and September 6 58-64d; September and October 6 50 64d; October and November ——. Futures steady.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK—Net receipts 257; gross 4,662. Futures closed quiet; sales 64,000 bales.

April	12.22@.00
May	12.26@.27
June	12.41@.42
July	12.56@.57
August	12.71@.00
September	12.30@.31
October	11.64@.65
November	11.44@.45
December	11.45@.46
January	11.56@.57
February	
March	

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

Exchange	4.86½
Governments—Irregular	
New 5's	1.02
Four and a half per cents	1.16⅛
Four per cents	1.21
Money	2½@3
State bonds—weak	
Sub-treasury balances—Gold	$86,857
" " —Currency	4,015

STOCKS.—11 A. M.—The stock market opened weak, and ¼@¼ per cent lower than yesterday's closing prices, the latter for the Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred. In early dealings there was an advance of ⅛@1¼ per cent, the Denver & Rio Grande and the Lake Shore leading therein, after which the market fell off ¼@1⅝ per cent, the Lake Shore, the Missouri Pacific, the New Jersey Central and the Western being prominent in the downward movement.

STOCKS—Generally weak:

Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	81½
Alabama—Class A, small	82
Alabama—Class B, 5's	1.01
Alabama—Class C, 4's	84⅝
Chicago and Northwestern	1.26⅜
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	1.37¾
Erie	35⅝
East Tennessee	11⅛
Georgia	1.65
Illinois Central	1.33¾
Lake Shore	1.02¼
Louisville and Nashville	74¼
Memphis and Charleston	54
Nashville and Chattanooga	60
New York Central	1.25⅝
Pittsburg	1.37
Richmond and Allegheny	20
Richmond and Danville	1.25
Rock Island	1.26
South Carolina Brown Consols	1 02
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	29¼
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific preferr'd	54⅞
Western Union	81½

CITY COTTON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
CHARLOTTE, April 19, 1882.

The market yesterday closed firm at the following quotations:

Good Middling	11¾
Strictly middling	11⅝
Middling	11½
Strict low middling	11¼
Low middling	11
Tinges	10@10½
Storm cotton	7@9½

Sales yesterday 98 bales.

New Advertisements.

Dwelling for Rent.

A Four room dwelling corner of Sixth and Graham streets, will be rented on reasonable terms, for the remainder of this year. Apply to
apr19 5t OATES BROS. & CO.

WANTED.

EGGS, CHICKENS and GEESE.

The highest price paid, by

S. M. HOWELL.
apr19

Attention, Pioneers!

YOU are hereby notified to meet at your Engine House, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, sharp, in full dress uniform for parade and practice. A full turnout is desired.

W. E. CULPEPPER, President.
W. B. KIDD, Secretary.
apr19 1t

NOTICE.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

THERE will be a meeting of Charlotte Lodge, No. 17, Knights of Pythias this evening at seven o'clock, sharp, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, over Kyle & Hammond's Hardware Store.

Important business will come before the Lodge, and every member is earnestly requested to attend.

By order of the C C.,
D. P. HUTCHISON, K. R. & S.
apr19 1t

HIGH ARM, AND NEW IN EVERY RESPECT

THE NEW No. 4 VICTOR SEWING MACHINE

EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF DESIRABLE QUALITIES.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Victor Sewing Machine Co.,
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

WE INVITE ATTENTION WE INVITE ATTENTION

—TO OUR STOCK OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

Which is now full and complete. We keep the best Goods made, will sell them at the lowest possible prices and guarantee satisfaction to all purchasers. Our stock Embraces a full line of Goods of all grades, and of various styles and prices, being well adapted to the wants of both the city and country trade. We invite all to give us a call and satisfy themselves of the truth of our assertions.

A. E. RANKIN & BRO.

m

New Advertisements.

[From Andrew's American Queen.]

CLEOPATRA

OR THE

QUEEN OF SHEBA'S BEAUTY

WAS BUT SKIN DEEP.

The renowned Queen of Sheba, with all her royal pomp, magnificent apparel, and brilliant retinue, would never have appeared within the presence of the grandest of the monarchs of the past, had she not also possessed that which it is the crowning glory of the female person—a skin unchallenged for its Oriental softness and its almost transcendental purity. Cleopatra, holding emperors at bay, and ruling empires by her word, had quickly lost her charm and power by one attack of blotches or of pimples, or of horrid tan and freckles.

WOMAN RULES THE WORLD

by her beauty, not less than by her purity of character, loveliness of disposition and unselfish devotion. Indeed, in the estimation of perhaps too many men beauty in a body takes precedence over every other consideration. Beauty thus forms an important part of woman's "working capital," without which too many, (if not bankrupts in what relates to influence within the circle where they move,) are powerless for great good. Hence we see not only the propriety but the duty of every lady preserving with zealous care that which to her is essential to success, and influence, and usefulness in life. And, since "beauty is but skin deep," the utmost care and vigilance are required to guard it against the many ills that flesh is heir to. Among the great and annoying enemies of beauty,

OF EITHER SEX,

as well as of comfort; happiness and health, are those pestiferous and horrid skin disease—tetters, humors, eczema, (salt rheum,) rough and scaly eruptions, ulcers, pimples, and all diseases of the hair and scalp. For the cure of all these, Dr. C. W. Benson, of Baltimore, after years of patient study and investigation devoted to diseases of the skin, at last brought forth his celebrated SKIN CURE, which has already by its marvelous cures, established itself as THE great remedy for all diseases of the skin, whatever be their names or character. Its success has been immense and unparalleled. All druggists have it. It is elegantly put up, two bottles in one package. Internal and external treatment. Price $1.00.

EVERY ONE PRAISES.

Sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, paralysis, dyspepsia, sleeplessness and brain diseases, positively cured by Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug. Sold by all druggists. Price 50c per box. $1 for two, $2.50 for six, postage free. Dr. C. W. Benson, Baltimore, Md. C. N. CRITTENTON, New York, is Wholesale Agent for Dr. C. W. Benson's remedies. apr4

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

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Is a Positive Cure

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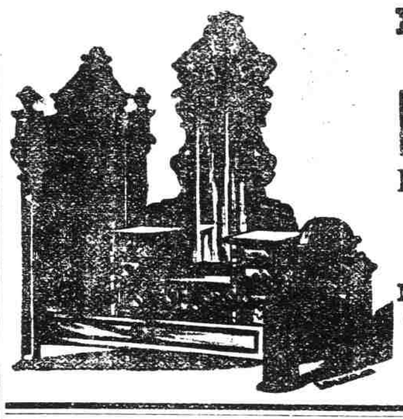

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