C-A-N G-E-T

NOTE A PRETTY

---OR---

K HAT.

---FOR---

---AT---

IF YOU WANT A FREITS PAIR

--:P:-&-:C:--

GENTS' SLIPPERS

FOR A CHRIST MAJ PRESENT.

You Can Find Them at Pegram & Co's.

STIFF HATS.

no family should be without.
All druggists sell it at 20c., 50c., and \$1.00 PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,

OF SUITABLE

AT THE CHINA PALACE OF

BROOKFIELD & CO.

OUR WHOLE STOCK HAS BEEN OPENED up and everything is now on exhibition and the offered very reasonable. We have

Goods to Suit Everybody.

CALL DEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE

EVER MADE IN UHABLOTTE.

PINE CHURR PLATED WARE Edgecombe 1 21,095 ring officer-lated want

the Bouth Fancy CHINA PARTIES, etc., of erect checking in the control of the cont J. Brookfield & Co.

COTION GROP FOR '82-'83 THIS YEAR'S STAPLE AS COM-PARED WITH LAST.

Dry Goods, Clothing, &c

Xmas Goods!

WHEN YOU ARE OUT LOOKING FOR THE

SLAUGHTERING

GOING ON IN THE CITY,

-CALL IN AND SEE -

If you can't find something in our house cheap

enough to buy.

We do not offer all our Stock at Cost, but

will sell you a great many Goods cheap, and if you will COMPARE GOODS and PRICES we think we

SELL GOODS CHEAP.

Our Stock of XMAS GOODS is coming in

every day, and when you want something hand-

some for a XMAS PERSENT. Call and see our Stock and you will find GOODS and PRICES.
RIGHT. Very Respectfully.

Maratcai.

T. L. Seigle & Co.

can CONVINCE YOU that we will

The Crop Estimated at 6,367,186 Bales, Upon an Average of 2,133 Estimates, by Cotton Men, from Nine-Tenths of the Territory in Which it is Grown in the Southern States.

We are indebted to Messrs Latham, Alexander & Co. Bankers and Commission Merchants, No. 16 Wall street, New York, for a pamphlet in which is contained an estimate of the incoming cotton oron of the United States. Introducing the reader to the work, they

We are induced to undertake the We are induced to undertake the great labor and incur the expense attendant upon the making of so detailed a report, primarily by a wish to furnish trustworthy and early information to our customers, and further, by a desire to comply with the numerous requests that have been made us to issue a crop estimate this year—requests called forth by the general appreciation of our

last year's report.

To attain the result arrived at in this report, we pursued much the same methods this year as last. We addressed letters to prominent cotton men in every county that produces more than four hundred bales of cotton, and asked them to send us their estimate of the increase or decrease in the yield of cotton in their section of country this year as compared with last; also, their estimate of this year's total crop. We requested that great care should be taken in making these estimates, as last year some persons, influenced by the general speculative feeling that then prevailed, and by their own interest in the market, were led to report a too heavy percentage of increase or decrease in the yield.
Others reported carelessly on this point,
as they did not know that their estimates would be printed. This year we
have good reason to believe that all estimates have been carefully prepared, as it was generally known that they were to be published. We received 2.133 answers, of an average date of 1st. December, from 481 counties that produce about nine-tenths of all the cotton that is raised in the United States. The names of the firms that answered and their estimates are given on the following pages, and are a guarantee of the value and trustworthiness of this re-Every answer that was intelligible has been embodied in it; some however, could not be published on account

ever, could not be published on account of the unintentional omission by the writers of their residence or name, and in some instances of both. Since the report was closed we have received, too late to be included in it, a large number of letters. Their insertion would not have materially altered the result, but a compilation of them shows a reduction in crop estimates compared with those in the report.

The counties from which no answers were received produce only about one-tenth of the crop; we have calculated their production this year on the basis of the average of increase or decrease of the average of increase or decrease of the average of increase or decrease in production in the rest of the State.

We submit an estimate of the total crop based upon the production by counties; an estimate of the total crop based upon the average general increase or decrease in yield throughout the States, disregarding county reports; and an estimate of the total crop based solely upon the individual opinion of each correspondent. We would call special attention to the very slight difeach correspondent. We would call special attention to the very slight difference in these three estimates, each made in a different way; a closeness in results that tends, we think, to establish the probability that the average of the three-6.367.186 bales—will not vary materially from the actual total crop of the United States for 1882-3.

Unless information in regard to the group be sought from the firms whose

crop be sought from the firms whose answers are given in this report, there is no other means by which it can be obtained; for, exclusive of these firms and individuals, there are not a thousand others in the South who are connected with cotton; and if the informa-tion thus obtained from 2,133 of the most intelligent and responsible firms and business men in the cotton-raising States be not of value, then there is no possible way to make an estimate of the cotton crop with even a shadow of accuracy. At least, the average of the estimates made by them is certainly more valuable than the mere opinion of any banker cotton commission mer

any banker, cotton commission mer-chant or cotton broker living in New York or Liverpool, hundreds or thous-ands of miles distant from the cotton region, and whose opinion is formed through the medium of ordinary busi-ness correspondence.

The following is the estimated report for North Carolina, by counties:

5,108

Halifax,.... Harnett, Henderson,.... leriford ones A DI UKA 8,820 7,591 2,716

The following estimate for the incoming crop by citizens of Charlotte will be read with interest by OBSERVER readers. The questions asked were: 1st. What is your estimate of the yield of cotton in your section this year as compared with last? What per cent increase or decrease?

2d. What is your estimate of the total cotton crop in bales for the year 1882-The following named parties answered, as will be found below, none re-

porting a decrease: A. G. Brenizer, cashier ... 80 6,251,221 J. G. Shannonhouse 25 6,500,000 J. S. Spencer & Co..... 35 6,652,000 Springs & Burwell 100 6,012,587 John VanLandingham . 62 6,000,000 Harrison Watts 0 6,675,000

According to this table the average estimate by Charlotte dealers is 6470,-499, Mr. VanLandingham being the only Charlotte man who estimates the total crop as low as 6,000,000 bales.

JAY GOULD ON SPECULATION.

The Views of a Railroad Man on Various Subjects -- Effect of "Corners," New York, Dec. 15.—The Senate committee on grain "corners" met again to day at the Metropolitan Hotel. Jay Gould was examined, and said that he was in the railway business as a manager of railways, and had been such for twenty years. He was familiar with operations in stocks, but not with grain, which he used only for his own consumption. He was familiar with making corners in stocks, and also in the ing corners in stocks, and also in the dealing of futures in stocks. "The reads I am interested in," said he, "sie those which reach the producing districts. Our roads run through Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Iowa. The effect of making corners on transportation is to make an uneven transportation. Corners are made every little while, but I cannot remember the last one. The system of making corners does not injure transportation interest, as it makes large markets. On the whole, I think it helps, It gives the producers better prices, and the men who make the corners loss. The consumer may pay more, sithough the speculators suffer. The corner engineered in Chicago some two years ago is reputed to have lost millions. The farmers kept track their grain and they made the money. Western railroads were not materially affected one way were not materially affected one way or the other. They deal without regard to fictitious transportation. I recollect a recent cornering transaction in stocks—the Hamibal and St. Joseph. It resulted disastrously to the man who made it, for when he got through with his corner he found he had lost his fortune. I was interested in the Chicago and Northwestern corner.

and Northwestern corner. It was selling at 75 or 80. I thought it cheap at that price, and my brokers had orders to buy all that was sold, and when it got short the price ran up. It resulted in carrying the price up high—to 250—and then fell back again to 80. I think I was induced to part with some at 250. I do not think this corner had the slightest effect when the community in slightest effect upon the community in general, although it may have burt the private fortunes of individuals. The road was not affected in the least. I cannot recall any other corner. The "Harlem corner" was before my time.
The effect of dealing in futures of stock upon the general welfare is insignificant, owing to the fact that few options are dealt in. I think that speculation to the fact of the stock of the st lation tends to do good, as it brings money to this country. The freer your markets are the more freedom you give to capital. I would be very careful what restrictions I put either on stocks or grain for the reasons mentioned. The men who speculate are not those

who plow the soil or produce the grain. The men who speculate do so for the reason that it is their legitimate busi-"If the Legislature were to say that dealing in futures was gambling it would be gambling, but until such time as legislation says it is gambling I shall not believe it so to be. Supply and demand should govern these speculations. I think that large exportations of grain tends to increase imprises its second state. lations. I think that large exportations of grain tends to increase immigration; and increased immigration increases the production. I do not think that any transaction which draws capital from every centre in Europe here can be said to be illegal. I don't know whether I would designate the system of bucket shops a public evil. People will speculate, from your minister, barber and baker down. People want to deal in chance. I don't think there is the amount of gambling done in this city which formerly existed. I am sure that the speculation in grain benefits the home producer. It creates markets all over the world.

"Instances have occurred where cor-

"Instances have occurred where corners have been made in the money market. Such corners soon regulate themselves, although while they last the market is depressed. I do not think that trade is much affected by it. Of course business men become more circumspect in their dealings. Money was very tight here three weeks ago. Gold certificates were used on that occasion. Corners in the money market are not always produced by capitalists locking up their money. At the fall of the year there is always a scarcity of money. I am not familiar with corners, either in

the oil or cotton trade. I am not engaged in the banking business.

"I do not think it possible to prevent corners, etc. by any act of legislation and I do not think that any national legislation is practicable although some restrictions might be put upon these speculations say, limit the prices of things. If the Board of Trade were to adopt constitutions which would provide that the settling price should not exceed ten per cent of the selling price, these extensive nucluations in corners could not exist I would in every other particular make New York as free as the wind war on the control

Two sets of teeth, some said legs to get new such

Teeth are indispensable, and the Cristor gives two chances. When one uses SOZODON T, even

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.



EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids or artificial Essences. Always uniform in strength. without any adulterations or impurities Have gained their reputation from their

perfect purity, superior strength and qual-Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural Baver for cakes, puddings, creams, etc. MANUFACTURED BY

STEELE & PRICE Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., Hakers of Lupsiin Yeast Seas, Br. Price's Creem Baking Powder, and Br. Price's Unique Perfumes. WE MAKE NO SECOND CRADE COODS.

Lotteries

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tick to only \$5. Shares in Proportion

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, futrness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in the advertisements"

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added.

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

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

IT MEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER Drawings will take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, class A, at

Tuesday, January 9th, 1883. 152d MONTHLY DRAWING. CAPITAL PRIZE, 955,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dellars Each. Fractions in Fifths, in propertion. LIST OF PRIZES:

607 Seventh street, Washington, D. C. 51st

POPULAR MORTELY DESCRIPTION OF THE

DISTRIBUTION CO. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 80th, 1882.

fine sport. Innocent amuse

REASONABLE PRICES.

Fire in an Alabama Town.

3,000 YARDS CASHMERE, AT 121 PER YARD. 100 WALKING JACKETS, - \$3.00 TO \$15.00. 100 CLOAKS, - - - - \$1.50 TO \$20.00. 50 ULSTERS, - - - - \$5.00 TO \$15.00.

Silk and Cicilian Fur-Lined Circulars, \$15.00 to \$25.00. CLOTH CIRCULARS, - - \$7.00 TO \$10.00. Handsome Dress Patterns, \$10.00 to \$25.00.

Dress Flannels, 25c, 33tc, 75c, \$1, \$1.25.

All-Wool Cashmeres, Black and Colors, 45c, 50a.165c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50. Terra Cotta Mosquittre Kids and the new Neck, the Mrs. Laugtry Tie. Plushes all colors and qualities. Some handsome Plushes for Jackets and Circulars. Our stock embraces everything new and a call will convince you that we have a stock that cannot be excelled for styles and low prices.

Hargraves & Wilhelm.

Smith Building, East Trade Street.

WE MAKE THEM ALL DO IT.

COME DOWN IN PRICES.

A SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THE Largest, Finest and Best Made up CL CTETING and the best swise to sole I from, of any Retail Stock in the state. Reputation having been acquired by us fer spling finst-class CLOTHING only, at POPULAB LOW PRICES, we distinctly wish it understood that we will no be undersold by any Clothing House, either large or small. Our Novelties for the HOLIDAYS are immense, such as Tine SCARTS, BILK and LINEN, BORDERED HAND KERCHIEFS, and all in the line of GENTS' BURNISHINGS. AN IMMENSE STOCK OF OVERCOATS at REDUCED PRICES.



I

<u></u>

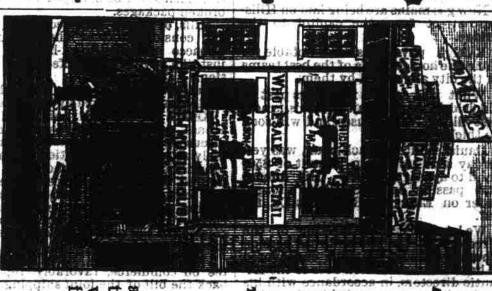
HOUS



Agents for the PEARL SHIRT. We invite the Public. Respectfully.

Leading Clothiers and Tailors.

IJ



McSMIT INSTRUMENTS

I NOW HAVE The LARGEST and Prettiest Stock of

WHICH I INTEND TO SELL AT

All are invited to call and see my goods gate reprise control of the control of the series were lost E.M. ANDEEVS

Wholesale and Retail Furniture Dealer

