Editor and Proprietor. [ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE IN CHARLOTTE, N. C., as a ROOND CLASS MATTER.]

SENATOR VANCE RE-NOMINATED. By telegraphic advice from Raleigh last night, as published elsewhere, it is learned that Senator Zebulon B. Vance was re-nominated yesterday, by the Democratic caucus of the members of the Legislature by acclamation. In this age of office seeking and office hunting, this testimonial to the worth and merits of a distinguished fellow citizen ought to be peculiarly gratifying to Senator Vance and his friends, and THE OBSERVER, published at Senator Vance's home, joins in the general exultation, and extends its congratulations. But few men in this age have ever more fully commanded the confidence of his fellow citizens in a public career reaching back almost to his boyhood, having served his people in the Leg islature, Congress, thrice elected Governor, twice in war and peace, and now about elected Senator for the second time, or rather the third, for he was once elected and not permitted to take his seat. In all of these positions he has served his people faithfully and well, and show ed that their confidence was not misplaced. He made a good Governor, both in war and in peace, being equal to any and all emergencies, fered from him on some public questions, we have always conceded his honesty of purpose, his unselfish de-

of his fellow citizens. None more cordially congratulates him and North Carolina on his nomination, which is, of course, equivalent to his re-election, than THE OB . SERVER, which has always been candid and independent enough to differ from him when it saw cause to differ.

votion to his people and his State,

and his unquestioned patriotism

which, not less than his universally

recognized ability, have given him

the high place he holds in the esteem

THE PITTSBURG FAILURE.

Nothing Definitely Known Yet as to

PITTSBURG, Jan. 16.—It is expected that next Tuesday Oliver Brothers & Phillips will make a formal state-In the meantime there will be much speculation as to the condi-tion of their affairs, and many wild rumors may become public, but they cannot be based on any definite knowledge. The firm says it will make its statement to its creditors first and to the public afterwards, and no information can be had until Tuesday afternoon when the figures will be submitted.

The clerical force of the company is busily at work on the books preparing for a showing. The indications are that the liabilities will reach from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, \$5,000,-000 being the sum estimated by those connected with the financial institu-

A very large proportion of this sum is secured by collateral of vari-ous kinds and is held by banks Banks in various parts of the country, east and west, also hold their paper, the eastern financial institutions having large blocks. The Pitts burg banks have decreased their hold ings largely within the year, much of the paper being paid voluntarily by the firm. In one bank the firm reduced its paper \$100,000 within the

Considering the extent of the firm's business but comparatively a small amount of the weight of the suspension falls upon Pittsburg's shoulders, It is stated officially that several of the corporations owned more or less by the firm, but doing separate business, will not ask for an extension as they are able to take care of themselves. This, no doubt, includes H. B. Scott & Co., Barbed Wire works, and the Standard Nut works.

COMMITTEE'S REPORTS.

Opposed to Calling Up the Grant Bill-DeLong's Widow.

Washington, Jan. 16.—At a recent meeting of the House committee on military affairs, Representative Slo-cum was authorized to call up in the House at the first opportunity the first bill introduced in the Senate at the present Congress, providing for the placing of General Grant on the retired list. At the meeting of the committee a motion authorizing him to call up the bill passed by the Sen-ate on the 14th and having for its object the retirement of Gen. Grant was lost by a vote of 8 to 2. Those opposing the proposition were Rosecrans, Slocum, Morgan, Wolford, Murry, Connelly, Lyman and Bayne. Those favoring, Cutcheon and Steele.

The Senate committee on pensions today reported adversely on the bill to grant a pension of \$30 per month to Emma DeLong, widow of the late Lieut. Commander DeLong of Jean-nette fame. The report of the major-ity merely recommends the indefinite

postponement of the bill. Senator Blair submitted a minority report recommending a pension of \$50 a month. The minority report quotes the House report recommend-ing the passage of the bill and says it is 'a just and emphatic tribute to the services and memory of one of the brightest examples of bravery, forti-tude and heroism which the annals of mankind afford."

100,000 bushels; of wheat nearly 513,000,000; Oats, 588,000,000. These aggregates are the largest ever recorded. The rate of yield is 25.8 bushels for corn; 13 for wheat, and 27.4 for oats. These are the figures for permanent record.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Atlan-

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 15.—Benj. E. Crane, president of the board of trade and member of the Georgia Capitol Commission, and a member of the firm of Langston & Crane, wholesale grocers, died tonight from blood poisoning, the result of spinal trouble.

Death of a Retired Admiral. Washington, Jan. 16.—Rear Adviral L. M. Powell, U. S. N., retired, ied last night at his residence in

CONGRESS YESTERDAY

ANOTHER DAY ON THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

The House Devotes Itself to Miscellancous Matters and Acjourns for an

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—SENATE.— Hoar offered a resolution which was agreed to directing the Architect of the Capitol to place in the room of the Senate wing in which Vice President Henry Wilson died, a marble tablet recording the fact and date of his death. In moving the resolution he briefly eulogized the deceased, saying among other things that he was a noticeable instance of the opportunities offered by American institutions to the humblest citizen to rise to emi-

nent position.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills upon its calen-

Among the memorials presented among the memorials presented was one from 3,000 cigar makers of Philadelphia, setting forth that the ratification of the pending Spanish treaty would throw out of employment more citizens of the United States than there are inhabitants in Cuba and Porto Rico, and protesting against its ratification. A number of other petitions against the ratification of the treaty were presented and appropriately referred.

A message from the House was

received announcing the disagree-ment of that body to the Senate amendments to the temporary naval appropriation bill, and asking for a conference, which request was granted, and the chair appointed con-

At 2 o'clock the chair laid before the Senate the inter-State commerce

the remainder of the day's session. and as a Senator he has not only held his own, but added to his laurels, and done honor to the State which he represented; and while we have dif-

Van Wyck opened the discussion in a long prepared speech upon the general subject of government control of railroads.

McPherson regarded as unconstitutional the pending amendment of Slater which would prohibit inter-State railroads from charging any greater compensation for transport ing a similar amount and kind of property a shorter than for longer distance. It would give some roads power to bankrupt and ruin their rivals. The New York Central and Pennsylvania, being each supreme in one State would, under the pro-posed amendment, be able to ruin the Erie, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Lehigh Valley, Delaware & Lack-awanna, and the West Shore. All roads whose tracks were confined to

one State could ruin the inter State Slater controverted this point. Congress would do its duty, he said, by adopting this amendment, and if, under any provisions of the bill, any means of injustice should be resorted to that did not come specially under the provisions of the bill, the separate States would be appealed to by the parties affected, and the States would undoubtedly see that such injustice

Van Wyck addressed the question to the Senator from Kansas (Ingalls), "Was it right to charge the same rate from Chicago to Kansas City as to Leavenworth?"

Ingalls made no reply. The inquiry was repeated, but still without eliciting response. Van Wyck said that while the Senator from Kansas was pondering over his reply he would propound the same uestion to the Senator from Iowa. Allison.)

Ailison said that he did not want to get into a colloquy with his friend from Nebraska. Van Wyck: No, I should think not. (Laughter.)

Ingalls said the fault he found with the amendment was that by expressly denying the right of a railroad to charge more for a short haul than for a long one. It legalized the practice of charging as much for a short haul as for a long one, according to the maxim, "Expressio unius, Exclu-sio alterius." He would like to see some legislation that would secure the people against both practices.

George, while not assenting to Ingalls' proposition, proposed to amend the amendment of Slater, so as to remove any implication of legalization referred to by Ingalls. George's amendment provided that Slater's proposed amendment "shall not be construed to legalize charging as much for shorter as for a longer dis-

tance in any case." George,s amendment was agreed to as modifying Slater's amendment, the latter, however, not being a part of the bill, but still under debate. Brown said that at about the time when the first railroad was establish ed between Manchester and Liver pool, England, a lot of 21 acres of

land on the site of the present city of Atlanta was sold for a horse, a saddle and a bridle. That lot now bore more than \$15,000,000 worth of property. The difference in value, he said, had been created by railroads, but he was addressing himself to cool headed men-brave Senators who represented the people. He asked no privilege for railroads but asked that something like justice be done to them. They should have fair play. He then entered upon an elaborate analysis and discussion of the ques tion of railroad charges and manage ment. The competitive system, he said, had been virtually abandoned in England. It had never been recognized much in France. In Germany the government was taking hold

of railroads so as to control competition. Consolidation, not competition was the solution of the railroad question. That was the policy of ered like a great pyramid upon the plains of time. When people, nowadays wanted railroads built, popular orators made speeches, men applauded and ladies waved their handker laudchiefs. Every possible inducement was given to men to invest money in the enterprise, but no sooner was the road built than the whole tenor of Washington, Jan. 16.—The annual report of the dep't of agriculture, now in press, makes the record of corn production for the year 1884, Brown said that if small roads, with limited local freights were compelled to carry for the same rates as great trunk lines, they would be unable to keep in running order and would have to go into bankruptcy. The legislation proposed would greatly discourage the building of railroads. There may be enough of them in the North and West; those sections may have enough game in the trap to be have enough game in the trap to be able to afford to pull the trigger. It was not so with the South, which yet needed railroads. If the present

yet needed railroads. If the present bill passed, people who were now clamoring for its passage would soon be found clamoring for its repeal. It would either drive the railroads into bankruptcy or else it would prohibit all interchange of commodities at a greater distance than 500 or 600 miles, as the statistics queted by Brown showed that freight could not possibly bear the same proportionate rate

the Senate to sit until the bill was completed, which proposition, how-ever, met with several protests, es-pecially from Beck, who did not think it could be disposed of so soon. The Senate then, at 5:10 adjourned

for a thousand miles. It would not

House.-Cobb, of Ind, reported a conference disagreement upon the bill to forfeit the renewal of the Atlantic and Pacific land grant. He stated that the difference between the two houses was the amendment placed upon the bill by the Senate, and commonly known as the Morgan amendment. He desired that the House should give an expression of its opinion in respect to the amend-

Hiscock, of New York, moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment; lost, 45 to 85 The disagreement was insisted upon, and Cobb, Hanly and Payson were reappointed conferees.
On motion of Young, of Tenn., a
bill was passed authorizing the conconstruction of a bridge across the
Mississippi river at Memphis.
On motion of Cobb, of Ind., the

Senate amendment to the Oregon Central land grant bill were non con-McMillan, of Tenn., moved that McMillan, of Tenn., moved that the House go into committee of the whole on private calendar, which motion was opposed by Townshend, of Ills., who wished to call up the Mexican pension bills and who made the point that no quorum had voted. He and McMillan were appointed

He and McMillan were appointed tellers, but a dispute arose as to the position to be occupied by them, and a controversy originating in fun grew slightly bitter, and delayed the division of the House. Finally Holman was appointed in Townshend's place, and the motion was agreed to, so the House, at 1:30 went into committee of the whole, Cox, of N. Y., in the chair, on the private calendar. the chair, on the private calendar.

The committee remained in session for several hours considering war claim bills, but no final action was The Indian appropriation bill was reported by Ellis, of Louisiana, and placed upon the calendar.

Wood, of Indiana, presented a petition signed by 1,800 citizens of his district in favor of the Mexican pension bill. Referred. The House, at 5 o'clock, took a re-

cess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of

A RETIRING JUDGE.

Reasons Why he Comes Down from the Bench.

tice Chas. D. Drake, of the Court of Claims, whose resignation has been accepted, is nearly seventy-four years of age, and will retire from the bench with the full salary of \$5,000.

In explanation of his action, he says he thought it best to retire before his mental powers began to de crease, and advancing years rendered him unfit for the arduous duties of the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Claims. Justice Drake was Senator of the United States from Missouri from 1867 to 1871, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, and has served continuously since that date. He has been eligible for retirement since 1881, as the law prescribes that a United States Judge may retire.

A Farmer Found Dead and a County

LYNCHBURG, VA. Jan. 16 -William Phelps, a well known farmer of Campbell county, a few miles from this city, was found dead near his home this morning with a bullet hole behind the ear.

Wm. H. Crawford, county clerk of Bland county, has been missing since December 4th, and extraordiary efforts are being made to clear up the mystery. He started for Richmond on the date mentioned in answer to a summons from the State auditor, but he never reached his destination. His accounts and health were in excellent condition, and it is thought that he has been foully dealth with.

Why the Cisco Firm Suspended. New York, Jan. 16.-Up to a late hour this evening there were no fail-ures growing out of Cisco's suspension. The accepted reason for the assignment now is that the daughters of the late John J. Cisco, co-heirs with their brother, the Cisco of the present,firm, insist upon having the estate liquidated, and withdrawing their funds from the concern. Under these circumstances, and in view of the unsettled state of affairs generally, it was deemed best to make an gnment. The firm had \$300,000 to its credit in bank at the close of business yesterday.

Big Fire in Payetteville.

RALEIGH, Jan. 16 .- A fire broke out today in the store of F. W. Thornton, at Fayetteville, causing a loss of \$115,000, insurance \$45,000. Warren Pryor's jewelry store was also burned. Loss \$2,700, fully insured. The stock of D. H. Pray & Co. was removed with a loss of \$4,000. Kyle's store was also damaged. The fire is supposed to have caught from a

Business Failures. NEW YORK, Jan. 16.-The business failures throughout the country during the last week reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 382, and for Canada 38; total 420, as compared with 457 last week, showing a decrease of 37 failures. The figures are, however, still unusually heavy in the Western, Southern and Middle States.

A Protective Tariff Association.

NEW York, Jan. 15 .- At the convention today, called by the Eastern pig iron association, a constitution was adopted. It provides that the organization shall be known as the tion, and it object shall be the pro-tection and development of American industries.

A Negro Hanged,

ST. Louis, Jan. 16.—A special to the Post Despatch from Edwards-ville, Ill., says: Wm. Felix Henry, colored, was hanged today for the murder of Henry Ross and Henry Depugh, both colored and both single men. The execution was devoid of incident, and the man was dead in 12 minutes after the trap fell.

Ingalls Renominated, TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 16.—The Republican Senators and Representatives in caucus last night, at a late hour, unanimously renominated John J. Ingalls for re election to the United States Senate. THE MERCHANT'S TAX.

only destroy the inter-state com-merce, but by making long distance freights from the West to the Atlan-Some Measons by an Asheville Mer chant why it Should be Abolished. tic coast so expensive as to prohibit shipment, it would also destroy our ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 14, 1885.

the Editor of THE OBSERVER. SIR:-The able article on the mer At 8 p. m Brown yielded for a motion to adjourn Cullom giving notice that he would tomorrow ask chant's purchase tax in your issue of the 8th inst., was read with much pleasure by the merchants here. In addition to the strong arguments you make against this obnoxious tax, there are others which, we think,

are no less cogent.

1st. It is very burdensome in its character. The merchant pays an ad valorem tax on all the stock that he has, not at an estimated value as on real estate, which, as we all know, is commonly assessed below its actual worth, but at what the goods cost him, and consequently at full value. He frequently pays on more than he is worth, as, buying on credit, he may owe for a large portion of the stock on which he pays tax, and to make him pay an additional tax of 1 10 of one per cent on all that he purchases is, in fact, taxing the same goods twice, and is palpably unfair. 2nd. It works unjustly as between merchants themselves. It is wel known that some lines of goods from the very nature of them, pay a smaller rapidly. As an example: A man investing \$10,000 in the wholesale

profit than others, but to compensate for this they can be turned over more grocery business, which pays a profit of 7½ per cent, has to turn over his capital 6 times to give him a profit of \$45.00; while a man with the same capital invested in clothing, can make that profit by turning it over twice, and a retail druggist, by turning it over once. Here we have three men all with the same capital and making the same profit, one paying \$60,00, the other \$20.00 and the last only \$10.00 purchase tax.

3rd. It is eminently unjust, as causes one portion of our citizens to pay a larger per cent of the expenses of the State government than is their fair proportion. For instance, in the year 1883 the State levied an ad valorem tax of 25 cents per \$100. So that a man owning \$10,000 worth of real estate, paid \$25 State tax. Whereas, a merchant with a stock worth \$10,000 paid the same tax— \$25, and if he had sold and replenished his stock four times in the pre-ceding year, an additional purchase tax of 1-10 of one per cent, on \$40,000 or \$40, aggregating \$65, as against \$25 paid by the other man on the same amount of property.

4th Whatever may be said against the State purchase tax, may as a rule be trebled, for the act gives the counties and corporations the right to levy a like tax, which generally they are not slow to avail themselves of. (Be it, however, said to the great glory of the enlightened commission ers of Runcombe county that they have remitted the odious tax, and our good city fathers have had just half the sense of decency of the commissioners, for they have cut it down

to 1 20 of one per cent. The merchants are willing and able to bear their fair share of State bur dens, but in view of the flourishing condition of the State, as set fourth in Gov. Jarvis' message, and believ-irg that, with a fair and equal assess ment of property throughout the State, the whole expenses of the government and of the interest on the debt, can be met by a small ad valo rem tax, falling on all alike, they think the time has come when they should be relieved of the inquisitorial unfair, purchase tax A bill to abol ish it will be brought before the pres ent Legislature, and as we believe that a general knowledge of its un-just provisions and odious nature, will insure its repeal, we trust that you will continue in the good work of enlightenment, and encourage other fair minded journals and fair minded men to do the same. ASHEVILLE.

A Bold Thief.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15 .- A bold robbery took place in the main build-ing last night. The stand of Albert Nebele, from Wirtenburg, a twenty foot show case was prized open, and a thousand dollars worth of oxidized silver jewelry was stolen. This is another result of the bad management here. The financial distress recently caused a reduction of the police on the grounds from 250 to 120, a number inadequate to guard even the six thousand exhibits in the main building, much less the entire grounds. There is no clew to the thicf.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH JANUARY 16, 18-5.

BALTIMORN—Noon—Flour firm; Howard Street and Western Superine \$2.50\(\pi_2\)\$3.05; Extra \$3.10\(\pi_2\)\$3.65; Family \$5.75\(\pi_2\)\$5.00; City Mills Super \$2.50\(\pi_2\)\$3.00; Extra \$3.10\(\pi_2\)\$3.75; Rio brands \$4.83\(\pi_2\)\$4.76; Pa "psco Family \$5.25; Superlative Patent \$5.25; Wheat—Southern steady; Western dull; Southern red \$2\(\pi_2\)\$95.00 do, amber \$96\(\pi_2\)97; No 1 Marriand \$96\(\pi_2\)95.4; No 2 Western winter red spot \$95\(\pi_2\)97 do, amber \$96\(\pi_2\)97; No 1 Marriand \$96\(\pi_2\)95.4; No 2 Western winter red spot \$95\(\pi_2\)97 do, amber \$96\(\pi_2\)97; No 1 Marriand \$96\(\pi_2\)95.4; No 2 Western winter red spot \$95\(\pi_2\)97 do,—Flour steady Wheat closed lower; January \$79\(\pi_2\)80\(\pi_2\); No. 2 Spring \$79\(\pi_2\)80\(\pi_2\)6.00 (Corn lower; ca-h \$71\(\pi_1\); January \$71\(\pi_2\)87\(\pi_2\)6.00 (As -strong; February \$283\(\pi_2\)96.7 Perk steady; cash \$12.00\(\pi_2\)81.210. Lat 7\(\pi_2\) cents lower; cash \$6.771\(\pi_2\)96.85. Boxed meats in fair request; dry saited shoulders \$4.85\(\pi_2\)\$4.90; short ribs ribs \$6.10\(\pi_2\)86.12\(\pi_2\); short clear \$6.50\(\pi_2\)86.55.

Naval Stores WILMINGTON—Turpentine dull at 2715. Rosin quiet; strained \$1.05; good strained \$1.10. Tar strainty at \$1.10; crude turpentine steady; hard \$1.00; reliow dip and virgin \$1.75.
CHARLESTON—Turpentine quiet at 28. Rosin active; strained \$1.10; good strained \$1.15.
SAVANNAH—Turpentine weak at 28. Rosin firm at \$1.050 \$1.25.

NEW YORK. Georgia 6's...
Georgia 7's mortgage
North Carolina 4's...
North Carolina 6's. ex. int...
North Carolina's Funding.
South Carolina Brown Consols.*1.08 sapeake and Ohio

nd and Allegbany..... nd and Danville.... nd and West Point Termi Cotton.

Tompolk—Steady; middling 1056; net receipts 12; gross 2,592; stock 35,845; sales --; exports

SAVANEAH Quiet; middling 10%; not rec

1,745; gross 1,645; sales 2000; stock 66,981; exports

Weekly—Net receipts 6.218; gross 6.218; 8.500; exports to continent, 2270; coastwise, Great Britain 6.361. New York—Quiet; sales 172; middling uplands
11 1-16; orleans 11 5-16; conselidated net receipts
21 211; experts to Great Britain 16,084, to France
—; continent 6828.

Weekly—net receipts 4872; gross 44,957; sales
—; exports to Great Britain 13,600; France 713;
continent 3,918; channel —; stock 262,296.

11.59@.60

Total receipts to this date.

Same time last year.

Total receipts to this date.

Same time last year.

Exports for the week.

Same week last year.

Total exports to this date.

To same date last year.

Stock at all United States ports.

New York—The following are the total net re selpts of cotton at all points since Sept. 1st. 1884. lew York,

Liverpool Cotton Market. Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, January 16—Dull, prices generally in buyers' favor; uplands 5%d; orleans 6d; sales 8.000, speculation and export 1000; receipts 39,000; American 18,900. Futures quiet at decline Uplands low middling clause January and February and March 52,64d/25 56-64d.

February and March 5 52,64d/25 60-64d.

March and April 6 2-64d/26 64-64.

March and April 6 2-64d/26 4-64.

May and June 6 7-62d/26 8-64d.

Sales for the week 43,000; American 28,000; speculation 3,500; export 2,600; actual export 6,500; import 97,000; American 76,000; speculation 3,500; export 2,600; actual export 6,500; import 97,000; American 76,000; American 225,000.

2 P. M.—Sales American 6,000 bales. Uplands low middling clause Junuary delivery 5,56-64d, (buyers.)

(buyers.)
January and February 5 56-6id. (buyers).
February and March 5 59 44d. (buyers.)
March and April 5 53-6id. (buyers.)
April and May 6 3 6id. (buyers.)
May and June 6 7-6id. (buyers.)
June and July 6 11 6id. (value.)
July and August 6 15-6id. (sellers.)
August and September 6 19 6id. (sellers.)
Futures steady.

August and September 6 19 644, (sellers.)
Futures steady.
5 P. M.—Uplands low middling clause January
delivery 5 56 646: (buyers).
January and February 5 56 64d, (buyers.)
February and March 5 60-64d, (sellers.)
March and April 6d (value.)
May and June 6 7-64d (buyers).
June and July 6 11 64d (buyers).
July and August 6 15-64d (sellers).
August and September 6 19 64d, (sellers.)
Futures closed steady.

Car Cotton Market. OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, CHARLOTTE, N. C., Jaquary 17, 1894.

127 CITY PRODUCE MARKET. [Reported by T. R. MAGILL.]

JANUARY 10, 1884. Irish.....

MAROLINA CEVERAL RAIL WAY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 21, 1884. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. ON AND AFTER SEPT. 19,1884, THE FOLLOW ing Schedule will be operated on this Ball

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. Leave Wilmington at ... 7.00 P. M.
Leave Raleigh at ... 7.35 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at ... 7.30 A. M.
Leave Charlotte at ... 8.15 P. M.
Arrive at Raleigh at ... 9.00 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at 8.25 A. M. LOCAL FREIGHT-Passenger Car Attached. SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EX PRESS AND FREIGHT. (Dally except Sunday.)
Leave Charlotte at.
Arrive at Shelby at. Arrive at Charlotte at..... Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Hamlet with R. & A. Trains to and from Raleigh. Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, stations on Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points west.

L. C. JONES, P. W. CLARK, Gen. Pass. Agent. TO RHEUMATICS.

Vennor is dead. Wiggins has gone to preaching and Baker still lives, so look out for the weather. In all cases take a bottle of

MRS. JUB PERSON'S REMEDY

THE WEATHER PROPHETS.

We have just received a fine line of English Tooth Brushes.

R. H. JORDAN & CO., Springs Co

PIANOS

MATHUSHEK. MARSHALL AND WENDALL AND OTHERS. Mason & Hamlin

ORGANS Sheet Music

Bay State

Music Books Brass and String Instruments

This is a branch house of the well-known LUODEN & BATES outhern Music House and is headquarters for LOW PRICES and EASY TERMS. PIANOS At Rock Botton Prices, payable in monthly

1-4 Cash, 1-4 in 3 months, 12 mos ORGANS FOR \$10 cash \$5.00 Per Month until WE CAN SUIT YOU!! Pianos and Organs for rent to responsible parties residing in the city.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

we win pay 18 cents per bushel of 32 points for good sound cotton seed, delivered at our mill by wagon. Will pay 17 cents per bushel for seed de-livered at any station on railroads running to Charlotte, for ear loads of ten tons and over, we paying freight on same. Partiese shipping less than ten tons will be called on to pay half the than ten tons will be called on to pay half the freight, as the railroads charge as much and in some cases more for part that for full car load.

Or we will give one ton of meal in exchange for two tons of seed. This exchange being of great value to the farmer should be taken advantage of one ton of meal being worth much more for feed ing or fertilizing than two tons of seed.

CHARLOTTE OIL CO., Charlotte, N. C.

Motherhood-Hope and Joy. SAFETY AND BASE

A prominent physician lately remarked to the proprietor, that if it were admissible to make public the letters we receive, the "Mothers' Friend would outsell anything on the market. I most earnestly entreat every female expecting to be confined, to use Mothers' Relief. Coupled with this entreaty I will add that during a long obstetrical practice (forty-four years), I have never known it to fail to produce a safe and quick delivery.

H. J. HOEMES, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

WE HAVE IN STOCK The finest Teas that we can buy. Green and Black I offer for sale that valuable tract of land lying just beyond the eastern limits of the city of Chary lotte, and known as "The Grove." This tract comprises one hundred and thirty-two and one half acres of land, of which about twenty-live acres are creek and branch bottoms. Upon this tract is a large and commodious dwelling house, and the necessary out-buildings.

I also offer for sale another farm (adjoining the above) of lifty-two and one-half acres, upon which are a small frame and several log houses.

I will sell this property as a whole or I will divide Springs Corner,

Still holds the fort, and will have on hand in due time a full line of Guane and Acids of the best brands, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

This year will find the country full of cheap goods which are not worth hauling. Beware of cheap goods as they are highest in the end. The locusts and frogs of Egypt will annoy you from now until April, but don't you buy till you see me, as I will make prices as low and will offer you good goods on easy terms

P. 8.—I am under many obligations to you all for your yery liberal patronage and will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.

I remain, yours, respectfully.

R. H. W. BARKER, jan10d1mw2m

Huntersville, N. C.

Stood every test made upon it is the

Just Received.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF HANDSOME

CARPETS MOQUET RUGS.

Much cheaper than those purchased early in the season. We have some real good bargains.

ELIAS& COHEN.

BURGESS NICHOLS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

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HUNTERSVILLE, N. C., And Charleston bursted wide open, and the Guana will flow all over the country with guano agents as thick as June bugs, but OLD MAN BARKER

ONE OF THE MEDICINES THAT HAS Mrs. Joe Person Remedy.

Rev. Mc. McKlastry has to say TO THE PUBLIC: I have been a fearful sufferer for fifteen years, most of the time with what has been called Eczema, or Salt Rheum. Psortasis and Lepra, and the like, and have always been told that there was no cure for me, and have been so discouraged that I had as soon die as live. I have been so badly afflicted sometimes that there was not the smallest spot from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet that was not diseased and as red as crimson. It would commence in small white spots, which had a silvery appearance, but were not deep, but if I attempted to heal them, or soon after their

but if I attempted to heal them, or soon after their first appearance, they would burn and rnn together until there was a complete dry, red scale, which would become so inflamed as to crack and lock flery and angry, and the burning sensation would be al-most intolerable. and angry, and the burning sensation would be almost intolerable.

I was at times so lame that I could scarcely get about, and could not dress myself without assistance. I have tried many remedies, and have paid \$100 in a single instance to a physician, but have ever obtained only temporary relief. Although helped for a time, I soon relapsed again to be as badly troubled as ever, and during the winter of 1881 and 1692 I suffered so much as to be entirely discouraged. Last June, however, I was advised by Elder and Mrs. L. C. McKinstry, who are well known in these regions, to try your CUTICITA REMEDIES; and I felt somehow a little coufage, from their opinion of them, to try their virtue. About the second week of July last I commenced taking the remedies, and within six weeks I began to see a permanent improvement, until now (Oct. I) I am about as good as new, and my flesh is as the flesh of a child.

MRS. BENJ. SMITH.

M. RIGLER'S. I certify that the above statement of my wife is correct, and I join with her in expressing my gratitude for the great benefit she has received.

> Smith is a prominent man in this community, where he lives. He is a well known-dealer in stock, and his statement, with that of his wife, is fully entitled to credit.
>
> Done at Stanstead. Province of Quebec, this twenty, seventh day of October, 1882.
>
> L. C. McKINSTRY.
>
> Minister of the Gospel. LATER.-I have seen Mrs. Smith recently and believe her to be thoroughly and permanently

Sec'y Advent Ch. Conf., P. Q., No. Vt. and No. N. H. BOSTON, Sept. 9, 1884. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, and CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures and beautifiers, are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25.; RESOLVENT, \$1.00.
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Condensed Schedule. TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 51, No. 53, Daily. Daily. 5.30 a m 6.30 p m 7.22 a m 7.57 p m 8.36 a m 8.59 p m 9.10 a m 9.28 p m 11.39 a m 12.17 p m 1.30 p m 1.40 p m 4.20 p m

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R & D R B for all points North, East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western N. C. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. daily. Nos. 51 and 53 connect at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. and for all points on Salem Branch. TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 50, No. 52, Daily. Daily. 12.00 a'm 2.20 p m 4.45 p m 6.02 p m 6.43 p m 9.00 p m 9.55 p m 9.35 a m 10.35 p m 10.05 a m Leave Goldsboro Arrive Raleigh, Leave Raleigh, Arrive Durham, "Hillsboro, Charlotte, No. 16—Daily except Leave Goldsboro Arrive Raleigh Leave Raleigh

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD. No. 50. Daily, ex. Sun. GOING SOUTH

10 15 p m 9.45 a m 11.19 p m 10.50 a m 12.57 a m 11.25 a m Leave Greensboro, Arrive Kernersville Arrive Salem, No. 51. Daily, ex. Sun. STATE UNIVERSITY R. R. No. 1. No. 8. Daily ex. Sun. ex. Sun. GOING NORTH. 10.25 a m 5.00 p m 11.25 a m 6,00 p m No. 4. No. 2. Daily ex. Sun. GOING SOUTH

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