

Mr. W. A. Withers Rises to Explain a Conversation in the Observer Office.

We publish the following letter from Mr. Withers, with pleasure, reserving our comments until after the reader has heard what he has to say.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENTAL STATION, RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 19, 1885.

To the Editor of the Charlotte Observer: My attention was today called to the editorial in Saturday's issue of your paper, and the report so misrepresented my statements as to be ridiculous, and as a matter of justice to the Department, as well as myself, I must ask you to insert this letter of correction.

Passing through Charlotte during the Christmas holidays, I stepped into the OBSERVER office to settle my subscription to that paper. While the clerk was writing my receipt, the subject of the Agricultural Experiment Station was brought up. I was asked by the editor, "what was the value of the Experiment Station any way?" and I replied, "our work consisted in the analysis of fertilizers, composts, minerals, ores, and in fact almost anything any citizen in the State chose to send us; to give farmers advice concerning their crops, and do any other work the Board of Agriculture or the Legislature saw fit to impose upon us."

He then asked "what benefit was derived from the analysis of fertilizers?" I answered, "to show farmers the composition of what they are buying, and point out and suppress any fraud that may be in the fertilizers." Fraud was then defined as the editor has given it, and in answer to his question as to "whether I had heard of any cases of fraud," I answered "that the system of inspection was so thorough that there was almost positive certainty of detection in case fraud was attempted, nevertheless it had been tried a few times." At his request I then spoke of a case that had happened at Pineville a few years ago, and thought that the manufacturer had been compelled to replace the low grade goods, by others of the grade guaranteed, with perhaps a fine added. Where the editor got that two dollars and fifteen cents, I cannot imagine unless at this time I paid the clerk two dollars and fifty cents. (The price of the OBSERVER and New York World), and as I called the amount the editor may have understood me to say \$2.15 and thought I was referring to the fertilizer case in question. It was Christmas times and just after dinner and occasionally it happens that the thoughts of the good things of this season so turn our attention that when two entirely different subjects are mentioned at the same time there is a possibility of confusing them. He then wished to know if there were any other cases and I told him there were, but I did not recall them at present, but if he would read the News and Observer of December 24th he would find a sketch of the work of the station. This he promised to do. He then began to calculate the expenses and I told him that as well as I remembered about \$7,855 was the amount expended during 1885, or to put it at the highest \$8,000. On this basis, (which however is rather high for the first years of the station) he drew his conclusion, but leaving out that \$2.15. To this I replied (the Colonel says I gasped) that this way of putting it did great injustice to the station in the same way that it would be unjust to say any one was a poor officer when he was held in such terror by law breakers, as to restrain them from crime. When there is almost positive certainty that if the law is broken on the offender will be dealt with severely, the offences are generally few, and I think the fact that there have been so few cases where the fertilizer law has been broken, is a very strong evidence that the Department is doing well the work given it by the Legislature.

The clerk handed me the receipt and I bade the Colonel adieu, never thinking again of the talk with him till my attention was called to the editorial referred to. The Experiment Station has no secrets from the people of North Carolina, and had I known the editor of the OBSERVER wished to learn of the workings of the Station, I should have taken pleasure in assisting him at length as well as lay in my power.

W. A. WITHERS. We have not meant to do any injustice to the Agricultural Department in our comment in regard to the Experiment Station. We do not belong to the "penny wise and pound foolish" school. We believe the Agricultural Department can be made to be of very great service to the State. But we do not believe in the useless expenditure of the people's money. According to reports this has been done, and should not be repeated. Mr. Withers does not deny anything stated in our Saturday's paper, except in regard to the amount retained by the Pineville farmer—\$2.15.

He alleges that "it was Christmas times just after dinner, and occasionally it happens that the thoughts of the good things of this season so turn our attention &c."

The allegation implies that Mr. Withers or the editor of the OBSERVER had been eating or drinking too much. The jury can take the case.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

BOTH SENATE AND HOUSE.

Mr. Sherman Takes the Floor in the Senate and Discusses the Electoral Count Bill—Very Little Done in Either House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21.—SENATE.—It is reported that a resolution was introduced in Executive session yesterday and laid over for the day, to consider nominations with open doors. Several Senators are said to have expressed their approval of the resolution when it was offered.

Hale, from the committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably the wreck of the United States steamer, Tallapoosa. Placed on the calendar.

Among the bills introduced was one by Butler, to enable the people of the territory of Dakota to form a constitution and State government. He said it was intended as a substitute for the bill already pending. The new bill is an "enabling act," and applies to the whole territory instead of merely to the Southern portion. Referred to the committee on Territories.

A bill introduced by Van Wyck "to prevent the demonetization of American coin by certain persons in the United States. In introducing this bill Van Wyck said that the Senator from Vermont (Morrill) yesterday remarked that no parties in the Senate or out of it were seeking to demonetize silver, but even now, Van Wyck continued, even now and for sometime, there had been a determination or a conspiracy on the part of capital to demonetize silver and violate the laws and constitution. Some years ago, the national banks in New York made an attempt to demonetize it by outraging silver but as they were the immediate creatures of the law they had shrewdly calculated the hazard of the venture. Now the wedge was to be entered with different hope. Capital was arraying itself against the laws and almost the universal sentiment and prosperity of the people. It was a bold and deliberate "strike" done with malice aforethought and against the interest of the masses of labor. Severe penalties had been provided against those who debased our coin. Why should adequate punishment not be provided for those who were seeking not merely its debasement but its complete overthrow? Capital, by its extravagant and illegal demands, was arousing a storm that it professed to deride and when it succeeded, as it surely would, in enforcing a stern and active protest, it would then appeal for protection to the government, whose laws it had violated. The bill, at Van Wyck's request was laid on the table for the present.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the bills on the calendar. The first bill in order was one to divide part of the Sioux reservation and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder. This brought on general debate on Indian question after which the bill went over and the bill to provide for the electoral count was taken up. Sherman then took the floor. He did not wish, he said, to make a speech in the Senate as to this bill, but he wished to say that no time was better for its consideration, than the time when so great political question was before the country. The matter involved a point more dangerous to the future of this country than probably any other. For 20 years it had been debated whether we could not, in some better mode than the present, count the electoral vote. This point was without law.

Sherman then proceeded, at great length, to point out many contingencies, which are possible in our present system of dealing with the electoral vote and the chances for serious political disturbances and he said that while prompt legislation on the subject is of vast importance the bill now under consideration did not cover the case at all. He discussed several propositions which he favored, and proposed an amendment striking from the bill the clause allowing either house to exclude the vote of an individual elector and providing that all disputes shall be settled by the two houses of Congress in joint convention by a majority vote.

Edmunds, Hoar and Evarts found fault with this proposition and each of these Senators occupied considerable time discussing the general subject of the bill. The debate ended at 4 o'clock. The Senate then went into executive session and when the doors were reopened adjourned till Monday. The opinion is expressed that the debate on this subject, if not upon this bill, will run through the entire year.

HOUSE.—No bills of any importance being reported under the call of committees the House resumed, in the morning hour, the consideration of the bill to increase the pensions of soldiers and widows. The bill was discussed by Wolford, of Kentucky; Reagan of Texas; Tunstun, of Kansas; Bunn, of Ark.; Matson, of Ind.; Warner, of Ohio; Cannon, of Ill.; Townshend, of Ill.; Cutcheon, of Mich.; Milliker, of Maine; Sowden, of Penn.; Brown, of Ind.; and Rogers, of Arkansas. Several amendments were voted down. An amendment offered by Brown, repealing the limitation on the arrears of pensions, was pending when the House adjourned.

Life in the Paris Sewers. It is possible, for a short time to the robust, but the majority of refined persons would prefer immediate death to existence in their resting atmosphere. How much more revolting to be in one's self a living sewer. But this is actually the case with those in whom the massivity of the liver causes the refuse matter of the body to escape through the lungs, breath, the pores, kidney and bladder. It is astonishing that life remains in such a dwelling. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" restores normal purity to the system and renews the whole being.

PARLIAMENT MATTERS.

THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Meets the "My Lords and Gentlemen" of the Parliament, and Delivers a Sensible Message.

LONDON, January 21.—The weather today was inauspicious for the re-appearance of the Queen in public. It was a dull, heavy day, and the streets were covered with snow and slush. Promptly at 1:30 p. m. the royal party left Buckingham Palace for the House of Lords. The route of the royal pageant had been covered with gravel. This prevented the horses from falling and enabled more rapid progress to be made. Her majesty rode in an open carriage drawn by eight horses. The household cavalry acted as escort to the queen. Large crowds lined the streets through which the royal procession passed, and her majesty was greeted with hearty cheers throughout the route. The scene in the house of Lords was very brilliant, peers and peeresses, judges, ministers and bishops were present in large numbers, in full court dress. Gas light was used in the chamber owing to the absence of the sunshine.

This enhanced the beauty of the scene as it showed more fully the brilliancy of the jewels and the splendor. The Queen looked as if she were suffering from a cold. Her Majesty in her speech said her relations with other powers "continue friendly. Differences with Russia regarding the Afghanistan boundary have been satisfactorily adjusted. She trusts that the work of the Russo-English frontier demarcation commission already far advanced, may tend to secure the continuance of peace in Central Asia. Referring to the rising in Eastern Roumelia her majesty says her object in the negotiations which followed the outbreak had been to bring the inhabitants of that country according to their wish, under the Prince of Bulgaria's rule, while maintaining unimpaired the essential rights of the Sultan.

The Queen regrets that she had been compelled to declare war against King Theebaw, of Burmah, owing to acts of hostility by himself and subjects. The gallantry of forces under Gen. Pendergast had rapidly overthrown the Burmese forces and she had decided that the most certain method of insuring peace was to be found in the permanent incorporation of Burmah with her empire. Negotiations respecting the rights of the French on the coast of Newfoundland had been satisfactorily concluded with Spain, also an agreement had been reached giving the British the same commercial rights as the Germans had in the Caroline Islands. Parliament would be asked to adopt certain measures rendered necessary in convention in relation to an international copyright law to which the Queen has agreed.

Turning to international affairs the Queen said: "Gentlemen of the House of Commons, my Lords and Gentlemen: I regret to say that no material improvement can be noted in the condition of trade or agriculture. I feel the deepest sympathy for the great number of persons in many of the avocations of life, who are suffering under a pressure which, I trust will prove transient. I have seen with deep sorrow the renewal, since I last addressed you, of an attempt to excite the people of Ireland to hostility against the legislative union between that country and Great Britain. I am resolutely opposed to any disturbance of that fundamental law and in resisting it, I am convinced that I shall be heartily supported by my Parliament and my people.

The social, no less than material condition of that country, engages my anxious attention. Although there has been during the last year, no marked increase of serious crime, there is in many places concerted resistance to the enforcement of legal obligations and I regret that the practice of organized intimidation continues to exist. I have caused every exertion to be used for the detection and punishment of these crimes and no effort will be spared on the part of my government to protect my Irish subjects in the exercise of their legal rights and in the enjoyment of individual liberty. If, as my information leads me to apprehend the existing provisions of law should prove to be inadequate to cope with these growing evils, I shall look with confidence to your willingness to invest my government with all necessary powers. Bills will be submitted for transferring to representative councils in counties of Great Britain the local business which is now transacted by the courts of quarter sessions and other authorities. A measure for reform of the county government in Ireland, is also in preparation. These measures will involve the consideration of the present incidence of local burdens. A bill for facilitating the sale of glebe lands in the manner adopted to the wants of the rural population will also be submitted to you, as will also bills for removing difficulties which prevent the easy and cheap transfer of land, for mitigating the distressed condition of the poorer classes in the western highlands and islands of Scotland, for more effectual prevention of accidents in the mines, for extending the powers of railway commission in respect to regulation of rates, and for the codification of the criminal law.

I trust that results beneficial to the cause of education may issue from the royal committee which I have appointed to inquire into the working of the education acts. The prompt and effective dispatch of important business which in ever growing proportion, falls to you to transact, will, I doubt not, occupy your attention. In these and in all other matters pertaining to your high functions, I earnestly commend

you to the keeping and guidance of Almighty God."

GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH. Gladstone in the House of Commons, said the conduct of Lord Salisbury in the Roumelian matter was honorable to him, and worthy of his name, and was a credit to England. The opposition would render Lord Salisbury every assistance and grant him every indulgence in connection with the settlement of the Roumelian and Borneo questions.

In regard to Ireland, Gladstone said he wished the queen's speech had been more explicit. He was convinced that only gentle and precautionary handling of the Irish question could be effectual. He had always striven to eliminate the elements of wrath and passion in discussing Ireland. The exercise of candor and justice could alone afford the ultimate hope of solving the difficulty. "Whatever," he continued, "it may be necessary to do for Ireland should be done promptly. In the name of Heaven let us maintain union." We have been maintaining it for eighty-five, yes, six hundred years. Let us not deviate from the path of temper and self command, but forgetful of every prejudice let us strive to do justice to the great and gigantic interests committed to our charge. [Loud cheers.] Gladstone spoke for an hour and twenty minutes and was greatly applauded throughout.

TURKEY.

More European Complications.

LONDON, January 21.—The Standard's correspondent at St. Petersburg says: "The powers threaten to leave Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria to their own devices if they do not disarm. It is suggested to compensate Greece by making King George governor of Albania. Two hundred Serbian prisoners in Bulgaria, not wishing to return to Serbia will join the Bulgarians. The Porte has contracted with Krupp for many guns, these made at the Turkish factories being useless rubbish. The outlay will press heavily upon the Turkish treasury."

FRANCE. Political Amnesty Becomes a Law. PARIS, January 21.—The Chamber of Deputies today by 251 ayes to 248 noes, voted urgency for Rochefort's bill, voting amnesty to all political offenders, and to all Arabs imprisoned at Marseilles for participation in the rebellion.

Another Presentation of Facts in the Drummer License Law. State Treasurer Donald W. Bain, has evidently had a time of it in making the people to understand that little matter between the State Supreme Court and the drummers, and for convenience he has issued a circular, giving the condensed facts. In this circular treasurer Bain says: "In reply to numerous inquiries as to the effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in State vs. Miller construing the drummer's tax, I call attention to the fact that—as the case in the record showed—the defendant Miller was not engaged in the business of soliciting orders, or selling or offering to sell by wholesale, without samples, goods, &c., but his transactions in that respect were confined, in the language of the court, to the single act of selling a consigned and paid for lot of flour." Hence it was held he was not a drummer. Had it appeared to the court that the defendant made it a business to buy and sell flour or other merchandise in that method, doubtless the conclusion would have been different. I am advised by the Attorney General that where one engages in the business of soliciting orders for, or selling, or offering to sell, goods, &c., by wholesale, with or without samples, beyond the places here the goods, &c., are kept or offered for sale, he is liable to the tax. All the officers of the State charged with the execution of the law, particularly those apprehending the collection of the public revenues, are instructed to see that the law is strictly enforced.

Telegraphic Brevities. A disastrous fire took place yesterday in the American dock at Tomkinsville, N. Y. (Staten Island) destroying nearly ten thousand bales of cotton. The strike at the Edgar Thompson steel works ended yesterday and the workmen will resume work this morning. The strike of the Coke miners at Dunbar, Pa. continues. Near Uniontown 5,000 miners are still idle, flocking into town and getting drunk. Company "C" of the 16th regiment, Penn. State guard, are held in readiness to quiet a riot should any occur. Michael Kurtz has been arrested in Jacksonville, Fla., as a fugitive from justice in New York. He was charged with a jewelry robbery, and held for extradition papers.

The Franco-German Controversy. LONDON, January 21.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says the French flag has been hoisted over Sumbeawo, one of the Sunda Islands which has been under Dutch protection.

Riddles. Why is a widow like a gardener? She tries to get rid of her weeds. I she was trying to get rid of that backing cough and pain in her chest she would use Taylor's Chloroform Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein. Why is a riddle which is too clearly discovered like a letter written by a child to its mother? It is too apparent (to a parent) it is apparent to every mother who has cared her child of croup with Taylor's Chloroform Remedy of sweet Gum and Mullein and neutralizes affections. It relieves pain and extricates the disease that causes it. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

The exhalation you see coming from the sweet gum tree in the summer is a stimulating exhalation that will loosen the phlegm in the throat. Taylor's Chloroform Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, cures coughs and croup.

THE BELMONT HOTEL. Is now open to the public. Electric Call Bells, Gas & Water, AND ALL Modern Hotel Conveniences. FIRST CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS. Rate \$2.50 Per Day. E. W. OVERBAUGH, Manager. Jan 19th.

THE STAR. A Newspaper supporting the Principles of a Democratic Administration. WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, Editor and Proprietor. Daily, Sunday and Weekly Editions. THE WEEKLY STAR. A Sixteen-Page Newspaper Issued every Wednesday. The ablest, brightest and most interesting weekly published. The latest news down to the hour of going to press. Original stories by distinguished American and foreign writers of fiction. Humor, Poetry, Market, Financial, Agricultural and Household Departments, all under the direction of trained journalists: the ablest and respective departments. Its sixteen pages will be found crowded with good things from beginning to end. The Daily Star. The DAILY STAR contains all the news of the day in an attractive form. Its special correspondences by cable from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Dublin is a commendable feature. At Washington, Albany, and other news centers, the ablest correspondents, specially retained by THE STAR, furnish the latest news by special wire to New York. Its literary features are unsurpassed. The Financial and Market Reviews are unusually full and complete. TERMS OF THE DAILY STAR TO SUBSCRIBERS FREE OF POSTAGE in the United States and Canada, outside the limits of New York City: Every day in the year (including Sunday) \$7.00 Daily, without Sunday, one year, 6.00 Every day, six months, 3.50 Daily, without Sunday, six months, 3.00 TERMS OF THE WEEKLY STAR TO SUBSCRIBERS: Per year \$2.25 Clubs of Ten 10.00 Clubs of Fifty (and one extra for organizer) 50.00

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THE STAR. 25 and 26 North William St., New York. Dec 17th. SPECIAL NOTICE. A desirable building lot, fronting 99 feet on Trade street, and running through 700 feet, between the property of Col. H. C. Jones and Dr. O'Donoghue, known as the Dr. J. M. Miller place. Price \$3,500. CHARLOTTE REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

L. H. McAden. OFFERS TO THE Wholesale & Retail Trade. FIVE TONS Pure White Lead, TWENTY BARRELS PURE LINED OIL, A Large Stock of Colors, Varnishes, Etc. —ALSO— ONE CAR LOAD Kerosene Oil, ALL AT CLOSE PRICES. J. H. McADEN, Druggist.

R. E. COCHRANE, CHAS. E. JOHNSON. CHARLOTTE. REAL ESTATE AGENCY. R. E. COCHRANE, MANAGER.

THE AGENCY WILL BUY AND SELL LAND of every description, and in any part of North or South Carolina, and will rent property in the city of Charlotte, collect rents, and take care of all matters connected with real estate, and will also act as agent for the collection of taxes, and the effecting of insurance, etc. All property put into our hands will be Advertised Free of Cost. For a stipulation on previously agreed upon. FOR SALE. 1. One dwelling house on B Street, 7 rooms, dining room, bath, well of good water, lot 50x100 feet in good neighborhood. Price \$2,000. 2. One dwelling on 5th Street, adjoining residence of S. M. Howell, 4 rooms, well of water, and lot 50x100, convenient to business. Price \$2,500. 3. One dwelling on South Tryon street, adjoining residence of Dr. Branton, 3 rooms, closets and pantry, well of water, well located for a boarding house. Price \$3,000. 4. One dwelling on corner of Graham and 10th Street, 6 rooms, kitchen, well of water, lot 100 feet on Graham street, 100 feet on 10th street, very desirable property. Price \$1,250. 5. One dwelling on Poplar Street, 10 rooms, lot 100x100 feet, brick kitchen, outbuildings, stable, well of good water, sold on terms to suit purchaser. Price \$4,000. 28. Dwelling in Mechanicsville, 1 story 3-room house, lot 80x100, fronting on C Street, lot 128x100, square lot, adjoining property of W. A. Star and others. Price cash \$850. 32. Two lots, Nos. 27 and 28, square 45, fronting 90 feet on B Street and running through a dwelling, seven rooms and small outbuildings. Price per acre \$50. 34. Tan yard at Lowellville, N. C., 2 1/2 acres, with a pool, 2 1/2 lime 1 shop house, 12x22 barn, house, bath mill house, stable, dwelling, 10 acres land connected with land tax \$1,000, 22 1/2 acres will lease for 5 or 10 years on reasonable terms. 35. A very desirable farm, containing 7500 3/4 acres, about three miles west of Charlotte, on the Carolina Central Railroad, known as the Junius Hayes farm, adjoining the lands of Dr. Paul Farringer and others. Seven-room dwelling and necessary outbuildings in good repair on the premises, well watered and in a good neighborhood. Price per acre \$50. 39. Lot fronting on Morehead St., 20x56 feet, 1 1/2 small two-room house, well, lot well set with fruit trees. Price \$550. 41. Five-room dwelling with kitchen and stable, lot 90x150 on West Trade street, beautiful grove and well of good water. Price \$2,000. 42. One story frame dwelling and lot on Stone wall street. Price \$500. 43. One lot and a half lot, unimproved, on the corner of B and 11th streets. Price \$50. 45. One story frame store house 21x50 feet, lot 24x100 feet, fronting on Railroad, and one unimproved lot 100x125 feet, both at Sanford, Moore county, N. C. Price \$250. 46. Two story frame dwelling, four rooms, bath, stable, smoke house, good well, some fruit trees, about one acre of land, in Sanford, Moore, N. C. Price \$1,500. 47. Fifty one acre of land, 23 acres under cultivation, a chance timber, mostly pine, some oak, two tenement houses on place, lying on the edge of Sanford, Moore county, N. C. Price \$250. (The above three tracts will be sold together or separately, and if purchaser desires can secure full of a stock of goods at price agreed upon between himself and the owner.) 52. 150 acres in Davidson county, N. C., 10 miles from Lexington and 8 miles from Linwood. Six room dwelling, good water; four acres in apples, peaches and grapes. Price \$2,000. 53. Lot with two-story house, six rooms and two room kitchen, well and garden being property adjoining J. S. Phillips' residence. Price \$2,500. 54. Fifty acres of land in and adjoining Huntsville, N. C. On the place there is a comfortable four-room dwelling house, good barn, etc., kitchen and well. Very desirable property. Price \$300.00 per acre.

FOR RENT. Dwelling house on South Tryon street, adjoining the residence of Dr. S. E. Branton. Very conveniently located for a boarding house. Apply to Charlotte Real Estate Agency, sept 21st. R. E. COCHRANE, Manager.

FOR SALE. I will sell cheap, and on accommodating terms, a good second hand No. 2 planing and matching machine, made by Goodell & Waters, Fairport, N. Y. Sold only because I had to buy a larger machine. Apply to JOSIAH ASHBURY, Charlotte, N. C. nov 1st.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY. OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT. WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 6, 1885. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. ON AND AFTER SEPT 27, 1885, THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE WILL BE OPERATED ON THIS RAILROAD. PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. Leave Wilmington at 7:00 P. M. Arrive Raleigh at 7:30 P. M. Arrive Charlotte at 7:30 P. M. Arrive Charlotte at 8:15 P. M. Arrive at Raleigh at 9:00 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 8:55 A. M. LOCAL FREIGHT—Passenger Car Attached. Leave Charlotte at 7:30 A. M. Arrive Raleigh at 7:30 A. M. Leave Laurinburg at 6:10 A. M. Arrive Charlotte at 6:40 P. M. Leave Wilmington at 6:40 P. M. Arrive at Laurinburg at 5:00 P. M. Leave Laurinburg at 5:30 P. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 5:30 P. M. Local freight between Charlotte and Laurinburg Tri-weekly—leaving Charlotte on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Leave Laurinburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Passenger trains stop at regular stations only and points designated in the Company's Time Table. SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL EXPRESS AND FREIGHT. (Daily except Sunday.) \$15 A. M. Leave Charlotte at 12:15 P. M. Leave Shelby at 1:40 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at 5:40 P. M. Trains Nos. 1 and 2 make close connection at Bambert with R. R. 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 C. R. R. Asheville and points West. Also for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points Southwest. L. C. JONES, Superintendent. R. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.

REMOVAL! W. H. FARRIOR & Brother. JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c. Having removed to our new stand, opposite the Central Hotel, we will be pleased to have our friends call, where they will find a good line of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c. Special attention given to difficult watch repairing. W. H. FARRIOR & BRO. Successors to HARRIS & FARRIOR.