The Charlotte Observer.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY,
BY
CHAS. H. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

"TRUTH, LIKE THE SUN, SOMETIMES SUBMITS TO BE OBSCURED, BUT, LIKE THE SUN, ONLY FOR A TIME."

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THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1886

THE SOUTH'S FUTURE.

Richmond Dispatch: Nowhere is the unwisdom of emigrating from the South pointed out more clearly than it is in the articles on the advantages of the South that are constantly appearing in our Northern and Western exchanges. If a scrap-book made up of this class of articles could be placed in the hands of every Southern young man, the emigration fever would never get so much as a start in our midst. Throughout the Northwest and New England, especially, it seems to be generally recognized that it is only a question of time when the South will outstrip all other sections of the country in the race of wealth. A recent issue of the Providence Journal contains an article on "The Material South," which, after contrasting the systems of farming North and South before the war, says:

"Today the agriculture of the South is larger and better than ever before, while it is based upon truer theory and more intelligent practice. But the South is destined to be a great manufacturing section. In seven years its manufacturing establishments have increased 15,000. During the year 1885 the amount of capital and capital stock invested in new enterprises aggregated the sum of $60,000,000. The South has inexhaustible beds of coal and iron; she has timber of the finest qualities; she is turning her attention to business as business. There will be some unprofitable speculation, some cities will be built up too rapidly for solid and immediate profit, but all the elements of success and prosperity are there."

The Journal then declares that the South has some other than physical advantages, and that she will be exceedingly careful as to what immigration she invites, and adds:

"As a matter of fact, capital is likely to go South quite fast enough, and the employment of capital necessitates the use of labor. The laborer will be found; and from present appearances the labor of the South will be, for a long time, more trustworthy than that of the North, insofar as large manufacturing enterprises are concerned. It is not so much a matter of consequence as to each year's growth as it is that the important facts should be comprehended; the resources, the spirit of the people, the possibilities in the various lines of trade and commerce. There are drawbacks; they will be overcome by time and the light and ambition of younger generations."

The Journal's article is a specimen article upon what our northern contemporaries generally term "the new South," and does not overdraw the picture in the least, either as regards the possibilities of the South for development or the conservatism of our working classes. The conditions in the South are all such as to attract capital. Good government is now guaranteed, our labor is quiet and law-abiding, and even should we have serious differences between employes and employers, it may be regard as certain that neither class will tolerate the violence that has characterized the labor troubles in many places at the North. The South is free from the lawless and vicious elements that swarm the northern cities, and if those elements know what is good for them they will continue to give the South a wide berth. Neither our capitalists nor our workingmen have any use for them. If southern young men will reflect upon these facts they must realize that our northern contemporaries have good grounds for their predictions as to the future of the South. They must realize that the southern man who emigrates makes a great mistake. They must see that all the capital the South needs is bound to find its way here in the near future. That this influx of capital will demand southern cooperation and utilize southern pluck and energy goes without saying. As a rule, the enterprises already started in the South by northern capitalists owe much of the success they have met with to southern cooperation and the employment of southern labor and brains, and it is not likely that this fact will be lost sight of by those who shall start enterprises here in the future.

LEFT OUT IN THE COLD.

In our report of the proceedings of the Senate yesterday, the House bill appropriating $80,000 for a public building in Asheville passed without question. It had already passed the House, and now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

Charlotte is the third city in the State in population, and probably about the first in importance.

She is ignored.

Raleigh, Wilmington, Greensboro and Asheville (and Statesville according to our Washington correspondent) are to get public buildings while Charlotte is left out in the cold.

Some of these days Charlotte will have a representative, either in the Senate or the House, who will look after her interests when the pie is distributed.

Senator Vance has uniformly voted for Asheville in preference to Charlotte, and we have had no representative in the lower House for many years who has had a higher ambition than to serve his own interest.

Mecklenburg casts 7,000 votes, and some of these days her people may rise to inquire whether these 7,000 votes are not entitled to representation in Congress, and if not, why not?

Possibly she may make some demands of the gentlemen who represents the 6th District in the next Congress. Possibly not, but most probably she will.

IMPORTANT CAUCUS.

Efforts Being Made to Settle Differences Between Democrats and Republicans on Public Measures.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Senator Wilson, of Iowa, from the committee on postoffices and postroads, reported favorably today his bill to prohibit the transmission through the mails of lottery and other like circulars.

The Democratic Senators held an order of business caucus this morning. An order of business, comprising twelve or fifteen measures, agreed upon by the Republicans, was laid before the caucus. It was decided to get up a counter list of measures for submission to the Republicans, but the work was not finished this morning. Among the measures which the Democrats will ask to have included in the order are the Mexican pension and Hot Springs bills. The Democrats will seek to have excluded from the list the bill introduced by Senator Hoar, known as the national inquest bill. The bill is designed to give authority to the United States courts to investigate political outrages. The caucus appointed a committee, consisting of Senators Beck, Harris and Cockrell, to complete the order of business on their part and confer with the Republican committee, which consists of Senators Edmunds, Allison and Conger, in order that the differences, if any, between the two sides may be harmonized.

The following order is agreed upon by both sides: Railroad forfeiture bills, bankruptcy bills, repeal of the pre emption, timber culture and desert land acts, the Des Moines veto and the open session resolution. The additional measures proposed by the Republicans, but not yet decided upon by the Democrats, are the following: Bill to provide for the adjustment of land grants to Kansas, and to forfeit the unearned lands, the national inquest bill, the bills to prohibit the mailing of newspapers containing lottery advertisements and to prevent the publication of lottery advertisements, the Union Pacific funding bill, the bill to increase the efficiency of the army, the merchant marine bill, the arbitration bill, the agricultural experiment stations bill, the bill providing for a Congress of American nations, the private land claims bill, and two bills providing for the manufacture of modern steel ordnance.

The Confederate War Debt.

Charleston News and Courier.

A proposition has been submitted to the House committee on war claims to have the government assume the debts of the late Southern Confederacy. This explains the feverish demand for Confederate securities which has prevailed during the last year or two, and does away with all the fanciful theories which have been advanced from time to time of Confederate gold and Confederate cotton stored away in mythical vaults and warehouses and in the custody of impossible people. The present proposition comes from foreign speculators who have bought up Confederate bonds in the delusive hope that by some hook or crook the United States government could be induced to assume the liability for their payment. It is not expected that the committee will regard the proposition with favor, but this is a matter of secondary consideration. The idea is to show the people of England, France and Germany that the American Congress is actually entertaining a proposition to pay "the rebel debt," and this, it is expected, will give the bonds a fictitious value, small, it is true but large enough to enable the present holders to unload, if not with profit, at least without loss to themselves.

The speculators have employed ex-Judge Fullerton, of New York, to present their case, who claimed in his first argument before the committee that "it is eminently just and proper that the government should pay off the Confederate bonds." All this leads the Philadelphia Times to say:

"No one was better aware than Judge Fullerton, however, that it was only an argument for a fee. If there is one fact settled as the result of the war, it is that the Confederate debt cannot be paid by either the United States or the individual States. The men who bought the bonds staked their money on the success of the Confederacy. When the cause of the Confederacy was lost the money was lost, and it is very foolish to throw any more good money after it in the shape of lawyers' fees."

It is even worse than this, however. The bonds are not now in the hands of their original purchasers They have been purchased and are largely held by foreign speculators, who bought them on the wildest venture twenty years after the Southern Confederacy was dead, and for purely speculative purposes. We hope that there is not one Southern Congressman who will vote for any such preposterous scheme. There is no Southern Confederacy, there can be no Confederate war debt, and there is not a State in the South which can now be held responsible for securities which were issued by the Confederate government during its ineffectual struggle for independence, and have since been repudiated by the government of the United States.

ALABAMA.

The Democratic State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, June 9.—The Democratic State Convention, of Alabama, met at 12 o'clock today. Chairman Tompkins, of the Executive Committee, called the convention to order and made elegant references to President Cleveland, which were heartily applauded. W. T. Foster was made temporary chairman and made a ringing speech. His references to the candidates were well received by their friends. Owing to contests from three counties the committee on credentials will not be able to report until tomorrow morning. The convention adjourned to 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Great interest centres in the gubernatorial contest. There are four candidates, Clayton, Dawson, McEleroy and Seay. The convention has 722 delegates.

Change of Gauge on the N. C. R. R.

RALEIGH June 9.—Yesterday the change of guage of the North Carolina Railroad from Company Shops to Goldsboro was made and by nightfall trains began running. This is one of the last roads in the South changed. It has been used as a storage road for engines and cars, there being nearly two hundred freight cars at Company Shops on Monday. Today trains on all the roads in the State and their connections are running on schedule time.

BECOMING INTERESTING.

MORE LIFE IN THE SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

A Plea for Oleomargarine from South Carolina—Civil Service Eloquence in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—SENATE.—In the Senate Butler read a telegram from the mayor and a large number of citizens of Spartanburg, S. C., urging the Senators from that State in Congress to use their influence in defeating the oleomargarine bill, which the signers declare the worst form of protection. "Let the people buy oleomargarine," they say, "as they would any other article of food."

After routine business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar under the five minute rule.

Hawley moved to postpone indefinitely the bill introduced by Vance to repeal the civil service law.

Vance called for the yeas and nays on the bill.

Harris objected to this consumption of time, and the matter went over.

Among the measures passed were the following: Bill to authorize the employment of law clerks for Justices of the Supreme Court. Bill authoring the Secretary of War to buy the "Hunt" lot in the city of St. Augustine for military purposes.

The bill to legalize the incorporation of national trade unions.

A bill authorizing the retirement on their own application after forty years service of Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan and Rear-Admiral John L. Wardenworth, highest pay of grade to which they belong. Hale explained that this bill was not intended as a precedent, but was a special provision in the recognition of very distinguished services rendered the nation by the gentlemen named.

Cockrell said he did not believe in the principle of the bill but regarded it as a special provision in favor of the distinguished officers named, and he would therefore not object to it.

Logan expressed a similar view.

An act to reimburse the national home for disabled soldiers for losses incurred through the failure of the exchange bank of Norfolk, Va.

A considerable number of bills for private relief were passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House went into committee of the whole (Blount, of Georgia, in the chair) on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

After speeches upon the civil service section and other items of the bill, by Compton, of Md.; Bayne, of Pa.; Hitt, of Ill., and Price, of Wis., an attempt was made to arrive at some determination as to the time when the general debate should be closed.

Holman suggested that it should end at 4:30, but the Republicans objected to it as being too short a time, and Reagan, of Texas, on the ground that debate should close at an earlier hour. It was, he said, too late in the session for the House to consume the time in listening to political essays. It was finally agreed that general discussion should close at ten minutes to five.

The discussion of the bill turned principally to civil service appropriation items. Cox, of North Carolina, chairman of the committee of civil service reform, said that the friends of civil service reform had nothing to fear from the discussion which had taken place. He had nothing to say about the violation of the law. No law could be judged by a faithless administration of it. It was no argument against the civil service law to say that it had been violated. The first law that had been passed looking in this direction, was passed by a Democratic Congress in 1853. Reform was then inaugurated and it went on up to the time of the war, and the greatest spoilsmen who had ever occupied the White House had been Andrew Johnston. The first bill that had ever been introduced after that time had been in 1864, but the Republicans had been opposed to it because it prevented them from disposing of the offices to pay their political debts. But reform had gone on and this reform would go on. Talk about it being aristocratic, it was the very essence of democracy. It gave people a pure service. If carried out in its purity it would decrease the expenses of the public service, and that was one reason why reform had gone on. It has been opposed by the politicians, but great power, that voice that made political parties, had demanded that the reform should go on. In 1871 the law had been passed in regard to civil service, and both parties had found it necessary to incorporate a reform plank in their platform. If they thought that it was a sham and a fraud, why had they held out false hopes to the people. From that time civil service reform had continued to grow until to-day the country saw both sides apologizing for not carrying out the law in its integrity. The gentleman from Illinois (Cannon) had said yesterday that he believed the chief executive was the most popular Democrat in the country. He would add to that remark and say that he was the most popular man of either party in the country. Why was it? Because he was known to be a man of the highest integrity and purpose—that when he gave his pledge to the people he would stand by that pledge. [Applause.] The country had an executive who was attempting to carry out the law in its integrity, and the question was whether Congress would stand by him. If Congress would not the people of the United States would. [Applause.] The rider on the bill would not deprive the executive of the power of making such rules and regulations as it thought best. He (Cox) had every reason to believe that it was the purpose of the commission to change rules and amend them.

After remarks by Randall the general debate was closed, and the reading of the bill was commenced

Morrison raised a point of order against the words "in full compensation" where they occur in the general appropriating section of the bill. He intended, he said, to have the bill to conform to the rules of the House, whether it took in civil service or put it out. When the committee on appropriations wished to appropriate more or less money for salaries that was provided by law, let it bring in a bill to increase or reduce them. [Applause.] Pending the decision of a point of order the committee arose and the House adjourned.

The Murder Sentence Confirmed.

RALEIGH, June 9.—Today the Supreme Court affirmed judgment of the Wake county Superior court in case of Gooch and Smith, white men, charged with the murder of John A. Cheatham, a merchant of this city, a year ago. Both of the men were convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but appealed. They will be re-sentenced at August term of the Superior court.

Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy

is still the best Blood Purifier on the market.
JNO. H. McADEN, Wholesale Druggist.

STATE NEWS.

Greensboro Workman: The man Alf. Long who was lynched last Sunday in Davidson county for the murder of McBryde and wife and the burning of their dwelling, confessed to having poisoned two of his own children three years ago.

Newton Enterprise: Mrs. Cynthia Bailey died very suddenly in Lincoln county, May 13th, aged about 70 years. She seemed to be in good health up to within a few minutes of her death. Her granddaughter, a young married woman, who was *enciente*, was so frightened and excited by the sad event, that she was taken violently ill and died four days later.

Goldsboro Messenger: The Goldsboro schools receive yearly about $700 from the liquor license tax, instead of $325 as stated by our neighbor, the Argus. The school fund has been realizing something over $3 000 a year from liquor licenses.—The painful intelligence reaches us from Mount Olive this morning that Dr. S. B. Flowers, whose criticall illness has been repeatedly reported in these columns, died Sunday evening. A highly respected citizen a most useful man and a good neighbor has thus passed away.

Concord Times: News reached this place last week of the sad and sudden death of Mr. Milas Ritchie, who lived near Bilesville, Stanly county Thursday evening he was out in a field about 200 yards from the house with several of his little sons at work, when, a black cloud coming up, he sent them home charging them not to stop under a tree. Mr. Ritchie stayed to put up some bars, and before he had gotten very far on his way home the rain began to fall in torrents, when he took shelter under a large tree. The children reached home in safety, and after the rain had stopped, as their father did not come, they went out to search for him. They found him under a large tree, cold and lifeless, the lightning silently yet surely having performed the tragic work.

Wilmington Review: We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Owen Alderman, which occurred at the residence of her husband, about four miles from Point Caswell, in Pender county, at about 4 o'clock last Sunday morning. The decased was about 71 years of age and had been an invalid for many years.—Mrs. S. Sellars, wife of Mr. David Sellars, of Riley's Creek, Pender county, died very suddenly at the home of Mr. John Wilson, of that place, on Sunday morning, the 6th inst. She was standing at the dining table, and was well and hearty, when, all at once, she complained of blindness, and then immediately fell and expired at once. Cause of death is supposed to be heart disease.—Steamboatmen report that the river had risen about 15 feet at Fayetteville when they left there yesterday morning and that it was still rising rapidly. It rained heavily in that city on Sunday last. They also report that the false wood work, which was used in putting the iron bridge across the Cape Fear on the Wilson and Fayetteville railroad, about three miles above Fayetteville, was washed away, and a portion of the wreck was passed by the steamer when coming down about 30 miles this side of that city.

Orangemen Rioting.

BELFAST, June 9.—The orangemen during their rioting last night, demolished 100 houses in the city, two of which they burned. The rioters broke into several whiskey stores and possessed themselves of the contents. Numbers of men are lying about in the gutters drunk. Others made desperate or maudlin by drink, were prowling about the streets, crying out "to hell with the Pope" In various assaults made by the police upon them, twenty-five of the latter have already been severely wounded by buckshot fired at them. The police have been ordered to fire with ball tonight in the event of any general renewal of the rioting.

Baseball Yesterday.

Washington—Nationals nothing, St. Louis nothing. (Rain during first inning.

New York—New York 11, Chicago 1. (Rain during sixth inning.)

Cincinnati—No game on account of rain.

Staten Island—Metropolitan 5, Brooklyn 1.

St. Louis—St. Louis 7, Louisville 16

Charleston—Charleston 12, Augusta 3.

CURE FOR PILES.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address The Doctor Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O. Sold by L. E. Walton.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints: Do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

JUNE 9, 1886.

Produce.

BALTIMORE.—Flour—Steady; Howard Street and Western Superfine $3.50@$3.00; Extra $3.10@$3.85; Family $4.00@$4.75; City Mills superfine $3 50@$3.00; slo bra ds $4.50@4.75. Wheat—Southern quiet; Western easier and dull; Southern red 83@86; amber 87@90; No. 1 Maryland 83½@85; No. 2 Western winter red spot July 82@82½. Corn—Southern about steady; Western easier and fairly actiy.; Southern white 43@45; yellow 41@43½.

CHICAGO.—Flour—easier; Southern winter $4.25@$4.50 Wheat—excited and lower; June 73½@75; July 75@76½; No 2 spring 73½@73⅞. Corn—¼@⅜c lower; cash 34½@34⅝; June 34½@35; July 35⅝@36 3-16 Oats—opened firmer but closed lower; cash 27½@28; June 27⅝@28; July 27⅞@28⅜. Mess pork—opened the lower and closed quiet; cash $8.75; July $8.75@$8.87½; August $8.92½@8.95½ Lard—easy 2½@5c lower; cash $6.05@6.07½; July $6.10@6.12½. Boxed meats—steady, dry salted shoulders $4.87@4.50; short clear sides $5.75; short rib sides steady; cash $5.47½. Whiskey steady at $1.14. Sugar—easy; Standard A 6¼.

NEW YORK.—Southern flour steady; common to fair extra, $3.25@3.65. Wheat—declined about 1@2c; No. 2 June 83½@83⅞; July 85⅝@86¼. Corn—a shade easier; No 2 June nominal; July 44⅝@44⅞. Oats—½@¾c lower; No. 2 June 34@34½. Coffee—spot fair Rio dull at 9⅝. Sugar steady; Centrifugal 5⅝; Muscovado 4⅞; Porto Rico 4 9-16, fair to good refining 4 13-16@4 15-16; refined steady; Cs@5¼; Standard A 6; Out Loaf and Crushed 7@7¼; Granulated 6¼. Molasses quiet, steady. Rice firm. Cotton seed oil—crude 26@27; refined 32. Rosin dull $1.00@$1.05; Turpentine firm at 32½@32. Hides quiet; New Orleans 9½@10; Texas 10@10½ Wool—firm; domestic fleece 27@36; pulled 14@33; Texas 9@22 Pork—steady long clear 6; middles firm. Lard—about 5c lower; Western spot $6.25; July $6.27. Freights firm. Cotton 11-64d. Wheat 5d.

Naval Stores

WILMINGTON.—Turpentine quiet at 29. Rosin firm, strained 70½; good strained 75½. Tar firm at $1.35; crude turpentine firm; hard 75; yellow dip $1.60; virgin $1.80.

SAVANNAH.—Turpentine firm at 29 paid and bid; sales 200. Rosin firm at 90@$1.05

CHARLESTON.—Turpentine quiet at 28½. Rosin quiet at 85 for good strained.

Financial.

NEW YORK.

Exchange 4.86¾. Money 1½@2. Sub-treasury balances gold $129,160,000; currency $14,561,000; Government's call four per cents $1.26; threes $1.00½. State bonds—quiet and firm.

Alabama—Class A, 2 to 5	1.04
" Class B, fives	1.07
Georgia 6's	1.00½
Georgia 7's mortgage	1.02
North Carolina 6's	1.19
North Carolina 4's	*.85
South Carolina Brown Consols	1.11
Tennessee 6's	*56½
Virginia 6's	44
Virginia Consols	56
Chesapeake and Ohio	8
Chicago and Northwestern	1.1¼
Chicago and Northwestern, preferred	1.40⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	1.23¼
Erie	27¾
East Tennessee	35
Lake Shore	81½
Louisville and Nashville	38¾
Memphis and Charleston	31
Mobile and Ohio	12½
Nashville and Chattanooga	48
New Orleans Pacific, 1st	62½
New York Central	1.08¾
Norfolk and Western preferred	34¼
Northern Pacific common	26
Northern Pacific preferred	57⅞
Pacific Mail	53⅛
Reading	23
Richmond and Alleghany	3
Richmond and Danville	1.16
Richmond and West Point Terminal	30
Rock Island	1.24⅛
St. Paul	93⅛
St. Paul preferred	1.22
Texas Pacific	11¼
Union Pacific	53½
New Jersey Central	52¼
Missouri Pacific	1.09
Western Union	61⅞

*Bid. †Last bid. §Offered. ‡Asked. ‖Ex. Div.

Cotton.

GALVESTON—Nominal; middling 8¾; net receipts 43; gross 43; sales 8; stock 14,923; exports coastwise 1403; Great Britain —; continent —.

NORFOLK—Quiet; middling 9; net receipts 798, gross 798; sales 188; stock 17,577 exports coastwise 699; continent —; Great Britain —.

BALTIMORE—Dull; middling 9 3-16; net receipts —; gross 220; sales —; stock 21,077; spinners —; exports coastwise —; Great Britain —.

BOSTON—Quiet; middling 9⅜; net receipts 4002; gross 4399; sales —; stock 6,310; exports coastwise —; to Great Britain 3788.

WILMINGTON—Quiet; midding 8⅞; net receipts 58; gross 48; sales —; stock 3,351; exports coastwise —.

PHILADELPHIA—Quiet; low middling 9⅜; net receipts 3; gross 21, sales —; stock 13,333.

SAVANNAH—Quiet; middling 8 11-16; net receipts 555; gross 555; sales 2-0; stock 12,627; exports coastwise 58.

NEW ORLEANS—Quiet; middling 8⅞; net receipts 662; gross 1012; sales 1000; stock 86,561; exports coastwise 2867; to Great Britain 2930; France —; continent —.

MOBILE—Quiet; middling 8¾; net receipts 69, gross 69; sales 100; stock 15,473; exports coastwise 50 Great Britain —

MEMPHIS—Steady; middling 8⅞; receipts 91; shipments 1364; sales 900; stock 35,967.

AUGUSTA—Quiet; middling 8⅝; receipts 47; sales 49 stock —.

CHARLESTON—Firm; middling 9; net receipts 111; gross 111; sales—; stock 12,418; exports continent —; coastwise —; Great Britain —; France —.

NEW YORK—Weak and lower to sell; sales 190; middling uplands 9¼; orleans 9 7 16; consolidated net receipts 6305; exports to Great Britain 2783; to France —; continent —; stock 490,100.

Futures.

NEW YORK—Net receipts —; gross 4766; Futures closed dull and inactive; sales 25,400 bales.

May	9.08@.10
June	9.20@.21
July	9.31@ 32
August	9.17@.18
September	9.08@.06
October	9.01@.02
November	9.02@.04
December	9 11@ 12
January	9.20@.21
February	9.30@ 31
March	9.40 .41
April	

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—Steady, with fair demand; Uplands 5½d; Orleans 5 3-16d; sales 10,000; speculation and export 1000; receipts 12,000; American 11,600. Futures steady.

Uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 5 4-64@5 5 64d.
July and August 5 5-64d
August and September 5 6-64d.
September and October 5 3-64.
September 5 6 64d.

2 P. M.—Sales American 7 600. June delivery 5 5-64d. (sellers.)
June and July 5 5-64d. (sellers.)
July and August 5 5-64d (buyers.)
August and September 5 5-64d. (buyers.)
September and October 5 3 64d. (value)
October and November 4 63-64d. (buyers.)
November and December 4 62 64d. (buyers.)
December and January 4 62-64d. (buyers)
September 5 7-64d. (sellers.)
Futures quiet but steady.

4 P. M.—Uplands low middling clause June delivery 5 6 64d. (sellers.)
June and July 5 5-64d (sellers.)
July and August 5 5-64d (buyers.)
August and September 5 6-64d. (sellers.)
September and October 5 3-64d (sellers.)
October and November 4 63-64d. (value)
November and December 4 62-64d. (buyers.)
December and January 4 62-64d. (buyers)
September 5 7-64d, (sellers.)
Futures quiet.

City Cotton Market

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 10, 1886.

The city cotton market yesterday closed steady at the following quotations:

Good middling	8.75
Strict Middling	8.37½
Middling	8.50
Tinges	8@8.25
Stains	6½@7.75
Receipts yesterday	87

New Advertisements.

MECKLENBURG ICE CO.,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

CITY TRADE.

Until further notice, on and after Tuesday, June 1st, our city customers purchasing weekly tickets will be furnish d ice from the company's delivery wagon in such quantities as desired, from 5 pounds up, at the uniform rate price of 50 cents per hundred pounds. Those holding weekly tickets of a higher price can exchange them at their option with our ticket agents at the City Drug Stores for the lower priced tickets. We are now manufacturing and offering to the trade at low rates, a superior quality of pure crystal ice made from Mecklenburg spring water thoroughly filtered.

S. W. DAVIS, Supt.

SHIPPING PRICES.

Car Load of 10 tons	$5 50 per ton
From 5 to 10 tons	6 00 per ton
From 1 to 5 tons	7 00 per ton
500 to 1,000 pounds	50c per 100 lbs
100 to 500 pounds	60c per 100 lbs

We are now using the celebrated Hyatt Filter, through which all the water is passed before freezing, and the trade may rely upon all ice manufactured by us being as pure as it is possible to make it. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Lowest freight and express rates secured for our customers.

may23dtf MECKLENBURG ICE CO.

ANOTHER FINE LOT OF

Whitman's Candy and Confectioneries,

Cider and Sandwiches
Always on hand.

W. B. TAYLOR.

ESTABLISHED 1876. OVER 200,000 SOLD. USED IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE COOK CARRIAGE CO.

Catalogues and Prices on application. Sold by all the best Carriage Builders and Dealers.
CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.
Cable Address, COO-CIN.

Dec22dtuesthsSat t-tf

CITY TAX RETURNS

TAKE NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons residing in the City of Charlotte, or who own or have control of taxable property in the City on the first of June, 1886, or who are liable to poll tax, to return to me, on or before the last day of June, a list of their taxable property (and polls) in said City, on said 1st of June, 1886 Pursuant to Sec. 30, Amended Charter of City.

FRED NASH, Treasurer.

Returns taken from 1st to 30th of June at office in City Hall from 9 o clock, a. m., to 5 p. m. may29

Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy

Is still the best Blood Purifier on the market
JNO. H. McADEN, Wholesale Druggist.

WANTED.—LADIES to work for us at their own homes. $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made. No photo painting; no canvassing. For full particulars, please address at once, CRESCENT ART COMPANY, 19 Central Street, Boston, Mass., Box 5170.

SWEET POTATOES, Sugar Peas, Cabbage,

BANANNAS ORANGES, LEMONS and LOOSE PICKLES at

S. M. HOWELL'S.

WANTED.

THE Charlotte Real Estate Agency could rent half a dozen cheap houses just now. Real estate owners take notice.

ROBT. E. COCHRANE, Manager.

may16dtf

WE ARE NOW DISPLAYING

All the new

SPRING BLOCKS

—IN—

Soft and Stiff Hats

And the latest styles in

SUITINGS

—FOR—

Mens', Boys' and Youths' Wear.

Our prices this season will be

UNDER THE MARKET

throughout, and where

ACTUAL VALUE

Is regarded, we will stand without a rival.

E. D. LATTA & BRO.

"ATTENTION, LADIES."

We respectfully call your attention to the large and extensive stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, at Mrs. P. Query's, Trade street. Also to the fact why she uses the

NEW HIGH ARM

VERTICAL FEED

DAVIS SEWING MACHINE

Exclusively in her Dress Making Department, after using other machines for years. By this New "Feed Invention" all seems are made strong and will not rip. Try it before you buy; it will cost you nothing. Supplies for all machines.

R. MOORE,
General Agent, Trade St.

FERRIS'

PIG HAMS,

Boneless Breakfast Bacon,

SMOKED BEEF

—AND—

TONGUES

—ARE THE—

BEST QUALITY

Get them at

BARNETT & ALEXANDER.

Free delivery. Telephone call 81.

Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy

is still the best Blood Purifier on the market.
JNO. H. McADEN, Wholesale Druggist.

A Chance For All

—A GRAND SALE OF—

Watches,

CLOCKS and JEWELRY,

Diamonds, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware,

Spectacles, &c.

Prices cut down from Thanksgiving Day to March 4th 1886.

Those wanting any of the above goods will please call and hear my prices, they are the lowest and the goods are the best.

J. T. BUTLER.

$1000 SALARY TO AGENTS.—Address at once, DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC GOODS, 845 Broadway, New York. The Only Genuine. price63m

GRAND SELECT :-: EXCURSION

—TO—

Wilmington and the Seashore

Under the management of the Hornet Fire Company, of Charlotte, N. C., will leave Charlotte on Wednesday evening, June 23rd, at 8:15 o'clock.

FARE.

$2.50 for the Round Trip.

Tickets good for four days Persons desiring so will have the privilege of returning on any regular train.

Special cars will be provided for ladies and their escorts, and under no circumstances will drunkenness or disorderly conduct be allowed on board the cars.

Refreshments will be served on the train.

D. M. RIGLER, Chairman
C. M. DAVIDSON,
W. J. BYERLY,
E. F. CRESWELL,
JNO. S. BYERLY
Committee.

L. J. WALKER. S. K. BRYAN

L. J. WALKER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

NEW FIRM - NEW GOODS

ON the first day of January, 1886, the undersigned entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a

General Grocery Business

At the old stand of Springs & Purwell, corner Tryon & Fourth streets. We are qualified by long experience, to meet the demands of the trade, and give satisfaction to our customers.

We will keep on hand at all times a full stock of

FAMILY SUPPLIES

Which will be delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

☞ REMEMBER ☜

We will not be undersold in the Charlotte market.

☞ There is a good wagon yard in the rear of our store for the accommodation of our customers.

L. J. WALKER & CO.

BAZAAR

Glove Fitting Patterns,

—ALL THE—

LATEST STYLES

—FOR—

Spring and Summer

—AT—

EDDINS & BRO.

☞ Call and get one of our latest catalogues and Queens for June.

JUST RECEIVING

THE BEST STOCK OF GOODS IN THE CITY IN OUR LINE.

A. R. & W. B. NISBET,

A Superb Flesh Producer and Tonic!

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

TEN TO TWENTY POUNDS

GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER

A Crippled Confederate Says:

I only weighed 128 pounds when I commenced GUINN'S PIONEER, and now weigh 147 pounds. I could hardly walk with a stick to support me, and now walk long distances without help. Its benefit to me is beyond calculation.

D. RUFUS BUSTICK, Cotton Buyer, Macon, Ga.

Mr A. H. Bramblett, Hardware Merchant of Forsyth, Ga., Writes.

It acted like a charm on my general health. I consider it a fine tonic I weigh more than I have for 25 years. Respectfully,

A. H. BRAMBLETT.

Mr. W. F. Jones, Macon, Says:

My wife has regained her strength and increased 10 pounds in weight We recommend GUINN'S PIONEER as the best tonic. W. F JONES

RELIEF

For Forty years a Sufferer from

CATARRH.

Wonderful to Relate!

"For FORTY YEARS I have been a victim to CATARRH—three fourths of the time a sufferer from EXCRUTIATING PAINS ACROSS MY FOREHEAD and MY NOSTRILS. The discharges were so offensive that I hesitate to mention it, except for the good it may do some other sufferer. I have spent a young fortune from my hard earning during my forty years of suffering to obtain relief from the doctors. I have tried patent medicines—every one I could learn of—from the four corners of the earth, with no relief And AT LAST (57 years of age) have met with a remedy that has cured me entirely—made me a new man. I weighed 128 pounds and now weigh 146. I used thirteen bottles of the medicine, and the only regret I have is that being in the humble walks of life, I may not have influence to prevail on all catarrh sufferers to use what has cured me—GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER.

"HENRY CHEVER.
"No. 267 Second St., Macon, Ga."

"Mr. Henry Chever, writer of the above, formerly of Crawford county, now of Macon, Georgia, merits the confidence of all interested in catarrh.
"W. A. HUFF, Ex-Mayor of Macon."

Doctor's Certificate—Case of Blood Poison.

I have used GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER in several cases of cutaneous diseases of long standing with the most satisfactory results. Have seen the happiest results follow its use in Syphilis of the worst form, and believe it to be the best alterative in use.

J. T. ELLIS, M. D., Griffin, Ga.

A Voice from the Lone Star State

GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER has cured one of my children of the worst cases of Scrofula I ever saw. Her skin is as clear as mine, and the doctors say it is a perfect cure in their opinion. I am thankful for having tried the remedy. WM. L. PARKS, Dallas, Texas.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 20, 1886.

GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER has made several cures of Blood Poison and Rheumatism among my customers. I most heartily recommend it to sufferers from these affections.

C. M. HILLMAN, Druggist.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 16, 1886.

I have been cured sound and well of a bad case of Blood Poison by the use of 15 bottles of GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER. I will sound its praises forever JACOB KRUTE.

☞ I am acquainted with the above case, and most heartily attest it.

EUGENE MAY, Druggist, Canal street

GUINN'S PIONEER BLOOD RENEWER

Cures all Blood and Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores. A Perfect Spring Medicine.

Price Per Bottle, $1.00, Large Size, $1 75.

ESSAY ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES MAILED FREE.

MACON MEDICINE CO., Macon, Ga.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS ☜