

Home and Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Correspondence of the Home and Democrat.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1882. Editor Home and Democrat.—Some people are fond of law. It is a luxury which only rich people can indulge in here. A Mr. Travers accidentally sat down on the hat of a Mr. Pettit, at Delmonico's restaurant. Pettit was angry, and not receiving a sufficiently humble apology, went to the leading law firm in the city, Evans, Southmayd & Choate, to employ them to see Travers for the damage to his hat. The lawyers had sense enough to decline such a petty suit. It is rather to be regretted that they did not allow Mr. Pettit to spend a thousand or two dollars in that way.

The beauties of tenement house life, which is the life of hundreds of thousands in this city, are illustrated by the following paragraph which I find in a morning paper:

"The body of a male infant about a week old was found by John Cassidy, a hair-dresser, buried in the yard in the rear of his shop, No. 114 First street, Williamsburg. The house is a three-story tenement and is occupied by about a dozen families. There were no two families on good terms, and each family was ready to swear to enough to hang all the others. However, when Coroner Parker held the inquest over the body yesterday and had all the belligerents before him he had no evidence. The jury therefore returned the following verdict: 'We, the jury, find that the aforesaid unknown infant, of unknown age, came to its death through unknown means upon an unknown date.'"

The South, as usual, allows Northern authors to write the biography of Southern men. A late book of the kind is "Andrew Jackson as a Public Man," by W. G. Sumner, Professor in Yale College. I have not seen it, but only reviews of and extracts from it. But what reason have we to expect a Northern man to understand a Southern man? Yet if Southern people will not write their own history and the biography of their great men, (nor read them when written,) they cannot complain if Northern people do both, write the books and read them for the sake of the injustice they always do to the South. Here is Mr. Sumner, for instance, speaking of Gen. Jackson as showing a lack of training, which is no doubt true, but thereupon compares him with "barbarians," which is about as far from the truth as could well be. No one who ever saw Gen. Jackson could fail to be impressed with his polished bearing and manner, and the simple elegance of his language. I mean, of course, when he was not roused by passion. I spent a few minutes in his presence in the White House in 1834, having gone there much against my inclination by desire of a lady friend, for I did not, and do not now, approve of his course as President. I expected to meet an imperious, ill-mannered man; whereas there stood the courtly, kindly gentleman.

One view of his character given by Prof. Sumner, is no doubt correct, viz: that when his mind became set or biased, it was not easy to deflect it. No, we have all heard how his old negro gardener described him on that point. A stranger riding by the Hermitage soon after the General's death, stopped to talk with the gardener. "So the old General is gone?" "Yes, massa." "He has gone to Heaven, hasn't he?" "I don't know, massa, but if he wanted to go dar, all hell couldn't stop him."

Of the President who wrote his name so deeply on the popular heart and on the pages of his country's history, Prof. Sumner says finally: "He had had honors beyond anything which his own heart had ever coveted. His successes had outrun his ambition. He had held more power than any other American had ever possessed. He had been idolized by the great majority of his countrymen and had been thwarted in hardly anything on which he had set his heart. He had had his desire upon all his enemies. He lived to see Clay defeated again and to help to bring it about. He saw Calhoun retire in despair and disgust. He saw the Bank in ruins, Biddle arraigned on a criminal charge and then dead, broken-hearted. In his last years he joined the church, and on that occasion, under the exhortations of his spiritual adviser, he professed to forgive all his enemies in a body. It does not appear that he ever repented of anything, ever thought that he had been in the wrong in anything, or ever forgave an enemy as a specific individual."

Since the above was written, some days ago, another of this kind of books has appeared: "John Randolph. By Henry Adams. American Statesmen Series, edited by John T. Morse, Jr., Boston." I have not seen it, but it is described, as might be expected, as a malignant outpouring of abuse against Randolph and the South. To the world generally Randolph did not indeed appear to be a lovable character, though he was idolized by his neighbors and his slaves, an evidence that there was some good in him which a writer of any sort of history other than yankee history might have discovered and recorded. As a specimen of the spirit which animates this book, read the following:

"For a generation like our own, in whose ears the term of States' Rights has become hateful owing to its perversion in the interests of negro slavery, and in whose eyes the comfortable doctrines of unlimited national sovereignty shine with the glory of a moral principle, 'are phrases worthy of people who have a higher law' than the law they have sworn to support. But the time may come when this higher law may plague its inventors. As the Hartford Convention of New England was for disunion in 1814 because the war curtailed their profits by commerce, so they may find themselves oppressed some day by the unlimited sovereignty with which they are now in love because it is hateful to the South and contrary to the constitution, and they may look out. H.

Education—What the Radicals Did. The Wilmington Star of Oct. 29th, contains an article giving an account of the doings of the Radical party in this State while in possession. We publish some extracts from the same:

"The Atlantic Monthly says that the Radical leaders its correspondent met with during many months of travel in the South held that 'it was not desirable to give the negroes any political education, or to elect any negroes, whether they could read or not. The colored man, ignorant or partially educated, will vote every time for the party in North Carolina who never did anything else but harm—that never expended a solitary dollar for the negro insane for the colored deaf and dumb, or for the colored blind."

We wish to say here parenthetically, that the negroes who could read or not, were not the only ones who were not educated, will vote every time for the party in North Carolina who never did anything else but harm—that never expended a solitary dollar for the negro insane for the colored deaf and dumb, or for the colored blind. It is a well ascertained fact that whilst the Radicals were in power in North Carolina they never spent one cent in educating one negro child. They not only did not educate a solitary negro but they wasted and spent the public school fund. They never built a school house or taught a negro child.

Not only this, but they reached out their corrupt hands and smote the University of the State at Raleigh, and had a most useful career of nearly seventy years. It destroyed it completely.

Not only this, but they took \$650,000 of the public school funds that was invested in sound railroad bonds and exchanged them for the Special Tax bonds that were not worth one dollar. So here went nearly all that was left to support the common schools and educate the white and colored children of the State.

But not only this, but this venal and vicious party came near wasting the proceeds of the lands in Eastern Carolina belonging to the Literary Fund. It was a very narrow escape, and they deserve no credit whatever for there being one foot of land belonging to the Fund at this hour. They plotted to get rid of it but were balked in their plans.

They squandered literally \$125,000 that was derived from the United States Government for educational purposes.

This Radical party in North Carolina, in the year 1869, when they had complete control of every department of the Government, took \$158,000 of the educational fund and divided it among the Radical Legislators—the "hands" as J. F. Turner used to call them in the Raleigh Sentinel paying toramuses, men just from the plow—"field hands"—\$7 per day.

But even this is not all. They took \$30,000 more of this fund and what became of it no man can tell.

In the year ending September 30th, 1870, they expended \$203,411.01 of the educational fund, but only applied \$38,981 to what they called education. I went to pay salaries, &c. This was every cent they pretended to have spent during the entire time they had control in the State for education. Such is Radicalism. Such is the record of the party that now comes before the intelligent people of the State and asks to be reinstated in power.

They never educated or caused to be taught one negro child, but stole and wasted the large school fund, and still the negro party will go to the polls and vote for the fellows who are running as Radicals. This they have done, and this they will continue to do.

We write for reflecting, honest men. We ask them to consider the facts and figures. They are perfectly reliable, because they are copied from the official records of the Radicals. It is their own showing of what they did."

N. C. NEWS.

Dr. Bob Seales, the venerable father of Gen. A. M. Seales, died at his home in Reidsville Saturday evening.

The Winston Leader says: Many farmers could make money by gathering up the acorns and selling them for a small trifle per bushel. Persons who have gone to fatten will find it a cheap and substantial food.

ANOTHER OLD CHAIR.—Our old friend John Newlin of Hadley Township, has a chair that is considerably over a hundred years old, and still has the same bottom in it that was first put in it. It formerly belonged to the Braxton family and was brought here before the Revolutionary war.—Chatham Record.

ENGINEER KILLED ON THE W. N. C. RAILROAD.—Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 27.—The Eastern Railroad train of the Western North Carolina Railroad met with an accident this morning, three miles West of Alexander's. The engine ran off near the end of Sandy Mush Creek trestle and turned down a bank about ten feet high. Engineer Charley Gordon was seriously injured and died this evening about six o'clock. Gordon was one of the oldest engineers on the road, and was a member of the Knights of Honor and insured in the Accident Insurance Company for \$2,000. Transfer was made and the passengers, mail and express came through all right. The track was cleared by five P. M., and connection restored.

A NORTH CAROLINA JAY HUBBELL.—Who has not heard of Jay Hubbell, known and execrated by all men? Who thought that he would ever have an imitator, who would make a similar mistake? He remained for Friday, Jones one of this city, but who has for a year past been eking out a precarious existence in Washington, D. C., to pursue Hubbell's plan, and with the most indifferent success. We are reliably informed that Friday had a letter written to every North Carolinian holding a clerkship in the various departments, stating that the sum of \$10 was needed by him and that if he would advance it he would be "put up" promptly. The sum was not "put up" promptly, and the result was the consequence to the recipient of the note. But the imitator of Hubbell's meanness had not his power, and this scheme of raising the wind failed. It is stated that Col. N. W. Shaffer has one of the circular letters which was sent him by a recipient, from Washington.—Raleigh Observer.

Span glass napkins are a recent addition to the supply of luxuries which people who indulge a taste for oddities will probably not consider too high priced at \$100 a dozen. The first one brought to St. Louis is on exhibition in a Fourth street store. It is pearl shade, the size of an ordinary breakfast napkin and almost as pliable as silk. The feeling consists of minute glass threads crossed by a stiff chain, and the glass fibers are about two inches long.—Raleigh Observer.

An Elopement in High Life. The town has been in a whirl of excitement for several days over the elopement of Joseph Parker, a married man, and Miss Dora Smith. On account of the social position of the parties the affair has been suppressed, with the hope that it would prove only a harmless escapade and that the erring ones would speedily return. A week has now elapsed and no tidings have been heard from the absconding pair. Parker leaves a wife and several children. Mrs. Parker bears up nobly. To a reporter of the Patriot she said that she had almost ceased to think of his return and was indifferent as to his whereabouts. For several months past they had not lived happily together, but Mrs. Parker never dreamed that the black-eyed, dusky Miss Smith was at the bottom of it. Miss Smith is a dashing young woman and many years the junior of the heartless scoundrel who eloped with her.—Greensboro Patriot.

The Dockery Family Again the West. Before the war Gen. Dockery, father of the present Mott Revenue candidate for Governor of the State, was in canvassing our Western counties for that office he was profuse in his promises to our people of all his aid and influence to complete the W. N. C. Railroad. Gen. Dockery was not elected, but did get a very heavy vote in our Western counties on the faith of his promises. He was a member of a succeeding State Senate. That session a bill was introduced appropriating \$200,000 for this road. That State bonds were worn par, and would have realized enough to have completed the road over twenty years ago. The bill passed both Houses, but, to the surprise of all, Gen. Dockery, who had just voted for it, moved a reconsideration, and by his effort had the bill defeated, thus delaying our road for twenty years. Col. David Coleman, who was a member of that same Senate, denounced Gen. D. in a severe speech for his treachery and infidelity to the people of the West who had stood by him.

Our people are painfully aware of what Col. Oliver Dockery's party did with this same Railroad since the war.

The West has always suffered at the hands of the Dockerys, notwithstanding they always made the fairest promises when wanting office. Will our people forget these things and vote for Oliver Dockery against Bennett, who co-operated heart and soul with the Democrats in getting our road built? We believe not.—Asheville Citizen.

TWO OUTRAGES BY A NEGRO.—Grand Forks, D. T., Oct. 24.—Yesterday Charles Lubane, a negro barber, met a Norwegian girl on the road and ravished her in the most brutal manner. He then rode on about a mile, entered the house of Conductor Sam Burbank, of the Manitoba railroad, and outraged Mrs. Barbank. A party is in pursuit of him.

A CONDUCTOR KILLED.—Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 28.—A. N. Bishop, a conductor on the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad, fell between the cars, near the Chattahoochee River, to-day, and was killed. His remains were brought to Cleveland, Tenn., his home.

SLAUGHTERING HER CHILD.—Williamston, N. C., Oct. 27.—Chancy Stanton, a negro, this morning killed her baby. She afterward placed its body on the railroad track, where it was cut to pieces by a passing train.

N. C. Supreme Court Decisions. Fall Term, 1882.

[Reported for the Charlotte Observer.]

Daniel vs. Hodges, from Halifax.—In 1876 defendant instituted a suit against her husband, Joseph Hodges, setting forth that he had abandoned her, left the State and failed to contribute anything for her support: that he had no property in this State except the lot, describing it, now claimed by plaintiff. The prayer of the petition was for reasonable alimony and that said lot be assigned to her. Such order was made.

In 1879 Joseph Hodges moved to set aside the order; motion refused; he appealed and the Supreme Court reversed the order on the ground that the petitioner, seeking no divorce or separation, could not under the statute be allowed alimony pendente lite. While the order was in force and the defendant was in possession of said lot Joseph Hodges made a deed of trust for the land to one Hall, which deed was executed and duly registered in 1877, under the deed the trustee sold the lot to the plaintiff and executed to him a deed for the same in 1877. In 1880 the suit for alimony came on for final hearing, and the said land was assigned to defendant for her maintenance during her natural life.

The defense in this case is that the conveyance to Hall and from him to the plaintiff was made while the action for alimony was pending and after the order assigning her the lot in question, thus bringing it within the principles involved in the *lis pendens*. The Court says: Two things are necessary in order to give effect to the principle.

1. The litigation should be about some specific thing, which must be necessarily affected by the termination of the suit.

2. The specific property must be so pointed out by the proceedings as to warn the whole world that they meddle with it at their peril.

The particular circumstances of this case make it an exception to the generally received doctrine in regard to the exclusion of the application of *lis pendens* from proceedings for alimony.

The *lis pendens* was not destroyed by the reversal of the order of the Superior Court. By the institution of a suit, the subject of litigation is placed beyond the power of the parties to it, whilst the suit continues in court, it holds the property to respond to the final judgment or decree.

The petition for alimony under the circumstances of this case constituted such a *lis pendens* as affected the purchasers with notice, independent of the actual notice had, and rendered the deed void. Affirmed.

Vaughan vs. Hines, from Hertford.—This action is brought by plaintiff as administrator, d. b. n. against defendant for the sum of \$1,000, plus interest. There were two returns made by the administrator to the probate judge, one 10th July, 1882, the other 13th May, 1873, both of which show an acknowledged balance due the heirs. The defense relied on is the statute of limitations. The jury, under the charge of the court, returned a verdict for defendant.

Plaintiff appealed. When the administrator is such a statement that shows to all persons interested in the distribution that the administration of the assets was finished and that there is no longer a necessity for following the surplus, that it was subject to the call of the next kin, the return is final, and the statute of limitation is put in motion, and an action against the administrator after the lapse of six years is barred. C. P. Sec. 33. The statute having once been put in motion could only be obstructed by legislative enactment. No error. Affirmed.

Hahn vs. Guilford and others, from Beaufort.—This was a summary proceeding before a Justice of the Peace, under the "Landlord and Tenant Act," to recover possession of the premises claimed by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff alleged in the complaint that the defendants entered upon the land as tenants, but that their term had expired, as well by the non-payment of the agreed rent as by the lapse of time. In his return the Justice said the answer had been lost, but he certifies that the defendants besides denying the allegations of the complaint, "set up an equitable title to the land in themselves." His Honor looking only to the pleadings and the return of the Justice, without hearing any evidence upon the issue as to the tenancy, or as to the nature of equitable title claimed, held that the title to the land was involved and dismissed the action as not being within the jurisdiction of the Justice. Held. 1. An appeal means an appeal to the next term of the appellate court. Where a Justice fails to transmit the appeal for two terms of the Superior court, it was the duty of the defendant to have moved promptly at the first term for a *recedari* directing him to do so. It is an error to proceed to judgment in a case, apparently out of court, without giving to the plaintiff a day to show cause against it.

2. When in a proceeding under the landlord and tenant act, the defendant in his answer denies the tenancy, it is the duty of the Justice not to dismiss the action, but to try the issue of tenancy; if that should be found for plaintiff, then because of the estoppel operating upon the defendant, it is impossible that the title to the land could be drawn in controversy and in case of appeal it is the duty of the Judge to try the cause and render judgment just as the Justice should have done.

Every equitable title will not serve to defeat an estoppel, but only such as arise out of relations such as a court of equity, under our former statute would protect even after judgment in a court of law. Error. Plaintiff entitled to a new trial.

State vs. Burgwyn, from Halifax.—The only question in this case was to the admission in evidence of certain confessions of the defendant.

It was adjudged that plaintiffs recover \$495, with interest from 1874. On March 25, 1882, execution issued thereupon application for an injunction was made by Bledsoe, supported by his affidavit. Upon the hearing the injunction was denied and the restraining order vacated. Defendant appealed.

It is entirely irregular under our present system to seek relief in a personal injunction against a plaintiff and restrain him from the advantages of a judgment unperformed, when the relief can and ought to be obtained, if proper in itself, by an order in the cause. An application to a court of equity to restrain its own proceedings is a novelty. Judgment affirmed.

Mosely vs. Mosely and others, from Halifax.—Action for dower in certain lands, the conclusion of the deed to which is the question in dispute.

Where there are but two parties to an instrument and the recited pecuniary consideration passes from one to the other; the super added words "as well as natural affection of said Weson to his daughter, wife of said Mosely," expressing the inducements which prompted the conveyance to the husband, do not in form constitute a letter or qualify the estate granted, nor do they in law raise and annex thereto a trust in favor of the wife. Trusts arising by operation of law result in two cases. 1. Where an estate is purchased in the name of one person and the consideration is paid by another. 2. Where the intention not to benefit the grantee is expressed upon the instrument, as where the conveyance is "upon trust" for a married woman, or that declared fails. No error—affirmed.

Whitburn vs. Pettipfer and others, from Pamlico.—The defendant claiming title to the land, the object of this action, proposed upon his own examination as a witness for himself to show the position of the beginning corner, under its calls by the declarations of one Gaskins, then a slave, whose master was in possession of an adjoining tract, as owner, and his pointing out its location. Both master and slave were dead at the time of the trial. The testimony on objection was refused and this ruling presents the only question on appeal.

Held. In questions relating to private boundary the declarations of disinterested persons, since deceased, made before any controversy has arisen, are admissible to show their location. If a declarant, if alive, were allowed to prove the fact to which the declaration relates, the declaration itself may be proved after his death. It was error to exclude the testimony from the jury. New trial.

Clayton vs. Rose and others, from Hyde.—On November 1855, Burrill conveyed the land in dispute to trustees "for the sole use and benefit of plaintiff then the wife of Clayton" during her natural life, after her death the trustees "shall hold and possess the land and premises for the sole benefit and advantage of the heirs of her body, begotten by her present husband, to be conveyed to her said heirs when the youngest shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years." The said Susan be then dead. In 1868 Clayton and his wife executed a deed conveying the land to defendant Mahala. This deed was proved on 12th November, 1879, by the subscribing witness and registered without privity examination of feme bargainor.

It is urged by defendants on appeal 1. That an equitable estate in special tail, converted into a fee under act 1734 for separate use of plaintiff, passes under the deed of Burrill and that the deed of 1868 without a privity examination is sufficient to convey an equitable estate for her life. 2. They also rely upon the statute of limitations.

The court says: 1. Equitable estates in land vested in a married woman, in the absence of a power in the instrument creating the trust pointing out and authorizing a different mode, cannot be transferred without conforming to the statutory regulations applicable to legal estates. The statute admits no distinction between legal and equitable interests.

2. When the right of entry is barred and the right of action lost by the trustee or person holding the legal estate through an adverse occupation, the cestui que trust is also concluded from asserting a claim to the land. The relative must be accepted that when the trustee is not bound neither can the cestui que trust be. No error. Affirmed.

Support the Local Paper. The following, from an exchange, is so eminently sensible, that we copy it for the consideration of our readers, especially the business men.

"In all towns where a newspaper is published, every man should advertise in it, even if nothing more than a card, stating his name and the business he is engaged in. It not only pays the advertiser, but lets the people at a distance know the town you reside in has a live and prosperous community of business men. A local paper which has but few announcements of local business men gives a bad impression to strangers, and although there may be a good number of merchants in the village, he at once concludes it is a dead place, and leaves without further comment, or never comes to town because of the same impression. The local paper travels into nearly every state in the Union, and first or last, falls into the hands of many enterprising business men, who are either attracted to the place or repulsed, according as the merchants are represented in its columns."

A REPUBLICAN ROW.—Mr. R. M. Deaver, of North Carolina, a prominent straight-out Republican, who objects to the coalition business in his State, attempted to go into the meeting of the North Carolina Republicans last night. Mr. Mack D. Lindsey, one of the members of the association, objected to Mr. Deaver's entrance, and, as the latter stated to a Post reported, he was forcibly ejected from the meeting. Mr. Lindsey is a clerk in one of the departments, as are a majority of the members of the association.—Wash. Post.

The Chemical Bank of New York City is the most successful financial institution in the country, if not in the world. The capital is only \$300,000, but its deposits aggregate \$14,000,000, on which a discount business of \$13,500,000 is transacted. Its shareholders are paid a dividend of twenty-five per cent. quarterly. The stock is held at 2000, the highest quotation of bank shares in the world.

An official of the Postoffice Department says that the recent experiments with the tricycle in Washington as a means of collecting and delivering mails have been eminently successful and that the introduction of the tricycle in the postal service in other cities is only a question of time.

High Prices for Cotton Pickers.

The Waco (Texas) Examiner reports a typical case of a planter who raised a crop and, like those who heap up wealth, could not tell who should gather it:

Mr. John Shackelford, who is one of the largest and most successful farmers in this country, went to Mexico in quest of laborers to pick out his cotton crop. The scarcity of labor here drove him to the step. Mr. Shackelford is home again, somewhat disgusted with his trip. Laborers there seemed to have work enough to content them, and did not want to leave. He offered to advance the money for railroad fares, and guaranteed \$1.25 per 100 pounds, but not a laborer could he get, and he came back alone. Just what plan he will next try he has not decided, but he is talking some of going over into Alabama or Georgia and see if there are any laborers there who want to come to Texas and pick cotton for big wages.

The President's Mail Bag.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—I was in the White House the other day, and saw a stack of some hundreds of communications addressed to the President of the United States. They were all neatly jacketed and briefed and corded up, awaiting the President's return. I asked Secretary Prudden what the tenor of such letters was.

"O, everything," was the reply. "They are on every conceivable subject of a personal nature to the writers. Many of them are direct appeals for money. Now, you would never suppose a stranger in Texas, Nebraska or New Hampshire, or somewhere else, would write to the President for a few dollars, with the expectation of getting it, would you?"

I answered that I didn't feel quite sure about that, since women and men who were total strangers to me frequently came into my office and requested me to give them a pass to Philadelphia or New York, or a government clerkship, or a situation on a leading newspaper.

"Well, it is a fact. There are letters here asking Mr. Arthur to send various sums, by return mail or express, from fifty cents up to \$500. One young lady writes for money to buy a piano, by which, she says, she will be able to earn her own living. Another, a man, wants to borrow \$100 for six months, for which he will give his note and 10 per cent interest."

I glanced at the top jacket and saw the brief, "Pecuniary Assistance."

"Yes, that's one," said the general Secretary. "There are a good many more in the stack. Some want official sinecures, making no profession of services. They merely want to be put on rolls somewhere for a few months, so that the salary will help them along. They are usually not particular, however, whether the Government or the President furnishes the money."

"Which of course he does?" said I.

"Oh, yes; the same as you provide the railroad passes and clerkships. Why, his \$50,000 a year wouldn't be enough to pay these demands upon him personally. He can't even read their letters. It's a very funny world this." And so it is.—Philadelphia Times.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT OF ELIAS & COHEN.

ALL NEW GOODS. Having dispensed of our old Stock, we now offer an immense Stock of Fresh Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Boots, Shoes and Hats. All new and the latest styles. Don't fail to examine our goods and prices before buying. ELIAS & COHEN. Aug. 25, 1882.

THE CHARLOTTE WAREHOUSE FOR THE STORAGE OF Cotton, Fertilizers and General Merchandise.

SPRINGS & BURWELL, Proprietors. Having put in good order the building formerly known as the "Rock Island Factory," we are now prepared to do a general Storage business. This being the largest and most conveniently located Warehouse in the City, we can furnish Storage and Insurance at reasonable prices and can receive and deliver on short notice. SPRINGS & BURWELL. Sept. 22, 1882.

NEW FALL GOODS. We have just returned from the Northern markets, and are now ready to show the BEST STOCK OF GOODS.

In this City, embracing everything new in Dress Goods and Trimmings, such as Cashmeres, Broadcloths, Satins, Ottomes, French Novelities, Silks, Silks, Surahs, Moires, &c., &c.

Our Stock of Cloaks, Dolmans and Jackets, is immense. Balmorals, Shawls, Neckwear, Ribbons, Passamentries, Fringes, Veilves, Veilveetes, Plushes, &c. We have a large and handsome Stock of Clothing, Overcoats, Hats, Caps, &c. We have the best 4-4 Bleached Domestic ever offered at 10 cents. Ask to see it. PEARL SHIRTS. Call and examine our Stock before buying, and if we don't sell you it will not be because our prices are not low enough. HARGRAVES & WILHELM. Smith Building. Sept. 15, 1882.

Paint Your House With Lewis' Strictly Pure White Lead and Linseed Oil, one price only, at T. C. SMITH'S Drug Store. Sept. 22, 1882.

We are still selling the "Ultimo," the best of all 5 cent Cigars. After eight years' trial we can find no better. WILSON & BURWELL. Cash Paid for Beeswax. At T. C. SMITH'S Drug Store. Want all we can get. Highways. Sept. 29, 1882.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

The following is the cotton statement for the week ending October 27:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Net receipts at all U.S. ports 240,984, 1881. Total receipts to date, 1,120,750, 302,114. Exports for the week, 139,950, 1,176,668. Total exports to date, 579,279, 328,960. Stock at all U.S. ports, 320,985, 646,270. Stock at all interior towns, 68,287, 112,258. Stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 448,000, 388,000.

Total Net Receipts of Cotton. The following are total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1: Galveston, 198,432; New Orleans, 210,504; Mobile, 84,832; Savannah, 246,892; Charleston, 184,840; Wilmington, 30,231; Norfolk, 140,254; Baltimore, 2,020; New York, 60,000; Boston, 15,630; Providence, 110; Philadelphia, 8,215; City and West Point, 38,768; Brunswick, 5,137; Port Royal, 2,822; Indiana, 6,805; total, 1,159,750.

Cotton Broker's Circular.

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says that business has been moderate with a pressure to sell. Quotations are further reduced. American was freely offered, with some irregularity in quotations, which are reduced 1-8 to 1-16. Sea Island has been in limited demand and rather easier rates were accepted. Futures opened and with slight fluctuations, but declined throughout the week. Quotations are reduced 1-4 for October, 11-64 for October and November, and 1-8 for other positions.

The World's Visible Supply of Cotton. The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,845,418 bales, of which 1,221,618 is American, against 2,114,000 and 1,078,520 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns since 1-1-82 are 1,460,064 bales; receipts from the plantations 250,016; crop in sight 1,335,555.

One of the most extensive tree planters in the world is declared by the English Land journal to be the Duke of Athole. Every year, it says, he plants from 60,000 to 100,000 trees. During the present season he has covered with trees a plantation of some 2,000 acres. By the gale which destroyed the Tay bridge his plantations were denuded of 80,000 trees. One of the Dukes of Athole is still known as the Planter Duke. In the year 1774 his Dundalk hills were almost entirely bare, and he began to plant on a large scale. Before he died he had planted 27,000,000 trees, which covered 15,000 acres.

MONEY! MONEY!!

We respectfully and earnestly request all who are owing us either by Note or Account for the years 1881-'82 to come up and settle. It is mortifying to both parties to have to resort to a dun. Come in and see us. BARRINGER & TROTTER.

N. B.—Don't forget that we have a splendid stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, &c., as cheap as the cheapest. Oct. 20, 1882. B. & T.

HAVING REMOVED TO—Corner College and Trade Streets. (L. W. FERDIN'S OLD STAND.)

and adding to our already large Stock of CORN, FLOUR, HAY, BRAN, MEAL, STOCK FEED. A FULL LINE OF Choice Family Groceries, at bottom prices. We are ready and will be glad to serve our old friends and the public generally with Goods in our line as LOW as the LOWEST, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. A. J. BEALL & CO. April 21, 1883.

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The Daniel Pratt Revolving Head Cotton Gin. THE BEST GIN FEEDER and CONDENSER on the Market.

The Revolving Heads carry the Rolls and prevent the friction of the Cotton running against the ends of the Cotton box. It prevents choking or breaking the Roll. It cleans the seed better than ordinary Gins. It cleans the dirt out better and makes a better sample. The Feeder is the best now made. A well year old boy can feed it easily and safely. The Condenser never gets out of order and does its work well. Read the Certificates and come and examine the Gin, and get prices. Every Gin sold giving perfect satisfaction. JAMES F. JOHNSTON, College Street.

CERTIFICATES. Cape's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C., July 28, 1882.

Mr. J. F. Johnston.—The Pratt Gin, Feeder and Condenser, bought of you last Fall, has performed satisfactorily. The Gin Feeder and Condenser has never given us a particle of trouble, works well in every particular, and makes the best sample. The Roll never gets out of order and does its work well. The Feeder is the best now made. A well year old boy can feed it easily and safely. The Condenser never gets out of order and does its work well. Read the Certificates and come and examine the Gin, and get prices. Every Gin sold giving perfect satisfaction. JAMES F. JOHNSTON, College Street.