The completion of the North Pacific Railroad, connecting Lake Michigan diPTION. the Memphis Appeal:

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SEPT. 12, 1883.

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Neither of these quarter of a cennumber nearly ch. As an evif manufactures, neapolis grinds any other city tions a boot and rned out last year

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posed to Congress to of the Columbia ve him a land grant

for the whole The proposition ess. In 1864 rom Congress road, coupled alternate

with the waters of the Columbia River, makes the third great highway across the continent between the two oceans. It is the last completed of the three great trans-continental roads, but yet it was the first projected. We find the following brief history of the road in

The line of the road follows exactly the route traveled by Lewis and Clark in their overland journey made in 1804-6 by direction of President Jefferson, and it fulfills the predictions of the American press and many far-seeing citizens in 1835, that a time would come citizens in 1835, that a time would come when tourists would make the trip from ocean to ocean by railroad as they did from Albany to Boston. Dr Sam Barlow, of Massachusetts, Dr Parker, a missionary, and Willis Gaylord Clark, editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine, in 1833 to 1838, predicted the construction of a railroad to the mouth of the Columbia from New York City, and Whitman, another missionary, by an Whitman, another missionary, by an overland trip in 1842 not only made it plain that such a route was feasible, but stimulated the State Department to maintain our territorial integrity on the Pacific coast against the preten-sions of the British government. After sions of the British government. After the war with Mexico the acquisition of California revived public opinion in favor of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by railroad, and the conventions of 1849 in Chicago and Sf Lenis were the result. Still nothing was done until 1853, when Jefferson Bayls, as Secretary of War, ordered a survey for a railroad under Major (afterward Governer) Stevenson, coming east, and Captain (now General) McClellan, going erner) Stevenson, coming east, and Captain (now General) McClellan, going west. The lime of these surveys was that of Lewis and Clark, and as Ex-Secretary Evarts said yesterday, "these surveys have furnished the basis upon which the calculations and combinations, corporate and financial, ever afterward proceeded, till the point was reached when actual construction needed to be provided for." The first charter for the line was granted by the State of Maine in 1862, and it was ratified by Congress in 1864. This was modified and amended in 1870, and in that year

and amended in 1870, and in that year the work was begun. Jay Cooke & Co became the financial agents, and they sold bonds realizing \$30,000,000, which were faithfully applied to the work, but the financial crisis of 1873 came and swept it and Cooke & Co into bankruptcy, and it was placed in the hands of General Cass as receiver upon a decree of bankruptcy in 1875, and as Mr Evarts sava "through the actual cautery Evarts says,"through the actual cautery of foreclosure and sale, the property be became vested in the present reorgani tion under the honest, generous, sub-stantial and successful scheme of con-ciliation between the disappointed in-terests of the past and the hopeful inter-ests of the future, known as the Billings' plan. This eminent gentleman, who unites the usual distinctions of credit as a lawyer among lawyers, and a financier among financiers, became a director in the company in 1870, and has continued in its management ever since, succeeding Mr Wright, of Pennsylvania, 1881, as president, after a temporary occupancy of the place by Mr Barney. The restoration, however, of financial confidence and strength was by no means immediate or unchecked. The preferred stock after the reorganization at one time fell to \$8 a share, and the common stock to \$1.50. Appeals to Congress to aid its securities by guaranwhile the good management of the frag-ments of completed road showed net earnings of some \$300,000 in 1876, and some \$500,000 in 1878. This kept alive the organization and confirmed the con-fidence of the stockholders, who stood firmly by the enterprise, and after the resumption of specia payment by the government, and the payment of hundreds of prillions of the national debt

t is the great work upon which the try is to be congratulated to-day. enry Villard, the present president, man by birth, who long enjoyed an enviable reputation as a newspaper correspondent, took hold of the enter-prise in 1880 and infused new life into it. He raised in 1881, by what is called e "blind pool," \$8,000,000, and with this bridged the space between the eastern and western completed branches. To the greatest amount of praise

Woman vs. Lady.

A lively discussion has been lately

aroused in the pages of several dail journals over the use of the word "lady. Correspondents properly complain that it is now so universally applied as to be absolutely means, and our ears are constantly offended by such terms as "sales-lady," etc. The whole matter can be easily settled. In the most refined and intelligent extrons at society the word saxon word woman being approved instead, and to hear persons speak of "my lady or gentlemen friends" stamps them now quite as quickly as dees the expression "just elegant." The word "gentleman," also, is often misused as noted above. One may say, "a certain man is a gentleman," but should never say "gentleman triend," "society gentleman," etc. A prominent morning journal lately headed an obituary notice of a prominent person in social life, prominent person in social life. Death of a Society Lady." How much better "Death of a Society Woman" would have looked and sounded. If waiters and talkers would only stick to the plain "man" and "woman," and use "lady" and "gentleman" only when ab-solutely necessary, there would be no further trouble.

he cloud on his title caused by the sale be removed. The case developed a good leaf of feeling on both sides, and the any found all the issues in favor of

togethersh court house squars—and at last Johnson declared that Gaskins should remain on the land during his life-time, thus surrandering what he had bought and paid for, and had confirmed by a decree of court. The following fact may have had much to do with this generosity: Gaskins actually lost eight sons in the late war!

An Unfashionable Disease.

Hay fever is less prevalent, than usual. When it got so common people had it, then quickly grew fashionable. Colds in the head are about as frequent

The Past History and the Prosent The Symptoms Exhibited by a Boy win Doings of the Chinese.

Like snakes in Ireland, progress in China is generally supposed to be non-existent, immobility in the Celestial being considered equally ineradicable with the leopard's spots and the Ethiopian's skin. This, however, is not the opinion of those best acquainted with the past history and present doings of the Chinese. Their rate of progress is not ours, they move more slowly; but then the vastness of the body to be moved must be taken into account. China is nearly as large as Europe, and contains a much larger population, every third man in the world being, it is calculated, a Chinaman. Their progress every third man in the world being, it is calculated, a Chinaman. Their progress in the past has been most marked; thus the Chinese appear to have been among the earliest, if not the very earliest, of the human race to emerge from barbarism. They have a literature older than the days of Moses, and astronomical observations that go back at least to the days of Abraham. Comparing their days of Abraham. Comparing their early progress with that of European nations, they were clothed in silk robes when our savage ancestors still painted their naked bodies. They invented printing, and had printed books about the middle of the tenth century—500 the middle of the tenth century—500 years before the time of Caxton. Gunpowder and the mariner's compass were Chinese inventions long before they were known to Europeans. Lieut. H. N. Shore peinted out, in a recent paper read before the Society of Arts, that in the matter of canals, the utilization of carrier pigeons, the artificial culture of oysters, fish, and poultry, and in the satisfactory solution of the great sewage question, the Chinese have been before us in time, and, in some of these at least, are still ahead of us in results. Their progress in the past cannot be gainsaid; it may, however, be contended that they have now reached the limit of their capacity, and that ne further progress need be anticipated. This, to say the least of it, is exceedingly unlikely in a people acknowledged by anthropologists to be the biggest-brained race in the world, while facts are against it, for signs of progress are not wanting among the Celestials of the present day.

The most striking and eignificant of these is their progress over the globe. years before the time of Caxton. Gun-The most striking and significant of these is their progress over the globe. Until comparatively recent times China was a world within a world. It was as nearly as possible self-contained, its Budhistic religion being the only thing it is known to have borrowed from abroad. The Chinese knew almost as little about, and cared about as little to visit, the outer world as they would had it been a different planet. This is totally changed now. From the chief ports along the Chinese coast a constant stream of emigration flows, and has flowed for many years, with the result, that next to ourselves they are now the greatest colonists in the world. The climate of Further India, Siam, Malava, and the vast chain of islands, great and small, extending from Sumatra to Australia, suits the Chinaman admirably, and these are being gradually peopled by this oblique-eyed Mongolian race. Rangoon, in British Burmah, contains 10,000 of them; Singapore, the great commercial capital of Malaya, has 80,000 et a total population of 95,000.

Java has 160,000; while the Stratts Settlements, according to a recent traveler "are now virtually Chinese colonies under the British flag." They are not merely numerous in the Malay Archipelago; they are also influential, the commerce of those regions being almost entirely in their hands. In Australia they have obtained a footing, and can make fortunes at the gold diggings by working over again the refuse heaps of the European digger. That they are no mean competitors in the industrial race mean competitors in the industrial race is seen in the restrictions put on their entrance into the Australian colonies. They have made their way to all the chief groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean, and have now become an influence are at element in the population of the Sandwich Islands, where they are fast superseding the indolent natives. They have crossed to the New World, and are gradually spreading eastward from California and the Pacific slope. Here they have shown themselves able, and to judge from the persecution they have been subjected to, more than able, to hold their own against the Americans in the labor market. The United States owes to them the construction of the

hold their own against the Americans in the labor market. The United States owes to them the construction of the Californian section of the great Pacific railway, and if M de Lesseps should ever succeed in cutting his canal through Central America, it will most probably be by the aid of Chinese muscle. Chinamen are now also found in the West Indies and British Guina; while it must not be forgotten that they are spreading westward from China into Thibet, Mongolia, and Asiatic Russia. Many of the Chinese return to their own land to spend the evening of their days where no doubt the sight of their wealth forms a stimulant to further emigration, while their accounts of western civilization, with its telegraphs, telephones, and locomotives, must gradually prepare their countrymen for the introduction into China of these improvements in communication. It is as a great colonizing power that China has a very special interest for this country, the reason being, as was recently stated by Sir Rutherford Alcock, that, "taking their numbers and our own, it did not require to carry one's views very far into futurity to see that there would be eventually two races which would occupy the greater part of the world. One was the English-speaking race, which had already filled North America and stretched into the Australian continent and the surrounding islands, and would very soou count up to 200,000,000, and the other was the 400,000,000 of Chinese."

The Monkey Which Could Talk.

Christiana would say. In factor it is often the butt of other creatures, but it is its inquisitiveness as a rule that gets it into trouble, not its folly. The poets describe it as half an idiot and with very bad intentions—"just skilled to know the right and choose the wreng"—but I have often myself taken advantage in their wild forest state of their generous credulity and laudable thirst for knewledge, that I speak as an expert when I say that, though I have harmlessly astonished them with trains of gunpowder, and frightened a whole community out of all gravity by painting one of their number an agreeable vermillion, I never saw anything in their behavior, seber or drank, composed or alarmed, that led me to think them particularly foolish, as compared with men. Indeed, when undisturbed in mind, the monkey has a philosophical gravity which compels my admiration, although I confess the alternating fits of monkey frivolity and indecorum exasperate me.

asperate me.

"Since Father Noah squeezed the grape
And took to such behaving."

As would have shamed our gandsire ape
Before the days of shaving."

If they would only sit still a little longer and look me fairly in the eyes, I
should like to ask the menkey, baboon,
or ape some questions of which the solutions interest me greatly. Why are
they always so sad faced when evidently the most content? And where it the
missing link? Is it true that they
speak among themselves in lingua
franca of their own, and that under the
impulse of hidden panis they can articnlate? I remember once in India, at
the Allahabad Club, a monkey calling
in a frenzy of terror to its native attendant by name. It had seen a cobra-

wm. P. J. Morris, 15 years old, died at his home, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning of a diminution of the action of the heart accompanied with a suspension of brain action. The cause was narcotic poisoning from the use of tobacco. He was very ambitious and had set out to become a lawyer. He never used tobacco until he left school about nine months ago and entered a law office. He then began to smoke cigarettes excessively and also to chew tobacco. His parents tried in vain to break him of the habit. It is said that he usually carried a small quid of tobacce in his mouth, and even sometimes slept with one there.

Dr. Ernest Palmer was consulted on August 19. The boy's parents supposed he was suffering from want of outdoor exercise. He had severe headaches; his appetite was had; he was listless and had a great desire to sleep. On August 23 he was conflued to his bed. There was no change to his bed. There was no change in his condition for three days, and then the physician concluded that the boy was suffering from nicotine poisoning. When he learned of young Morris' excessive smoking of cigarettes and use of chewing tobacco, he had no doubt. The boy's condition remained about the same until last Saturday, when scute congestion of the lungs set in and the heart began to fail in its functions. This was preliminary to his death on the following morning. oreliminary to his death on the follow-Dr. Palmer, who is a health department inspector, will make a detailed report of the case to Health Commissioner Raymond.

Mirage on the Maine Coast.

Lincoln County (Me.) Squid. A few days ago there was a beautiful mirage along the whole sea horizon.
The day had been warm and calm, and
to a person standing at the water's edge
waves of heated air seemed to vibrate
with great intensity on the sea. Suddenly, at 5:20 the ocean assumed a wonwith great intensity on the sea. Suddenly, at 5:20 the ocean assumed a wonderful appearance. Above the true horizen seemed suspended in the air a second ocean, which faded away and formed a gray vapor that appeared like an immense tidal wave and fell and rose a great height. Vessels before invisible rose from below the horizon and sailed in spectral procession through the clouds. To the eastward Monhegan rose high above Fisherman's Isle, and kept company with a ghostly island sovered with dense forest, which quivered far beyond Pemaquid. A fleet of schooners south of Fisherman's Isle suddenly stretched upward in a grotesque manner. A great heave in the atmosphere separated the masts, and the upper sails scurried upward and dissolved only to appear again just above. A seiner north of Damariscove was quickly transformed into a very leviathan. Her sails changed from white to gray, and swayed upward far above Damariscove. But on Damariscove was the most wonderful appearabove Damariscove. But on Damariscove was the most wonderful appearance seen. To the south end of the island rose up perpendicular columnar cliffs 100 feet from the sea. The houses were nearly hidden behind them. The hill rolled together into a mound and then unfolded to twice its real length. Just beyond the spectral cliffs the sea broke on a long ledge and the spray leaped sky ward with lightning rapidity. Damariscove and Heron Isles assumed grotesque shapes and danced and stretched upward in marvellous elasticity. It awoke delightful recollections of the Arabian Neglin. Land and sea were sectionted, and under the mystic spell invisible genii transformed them into beautiful but fleeting illusions. The phenomena lasted till sunset, and then in the haze slowly faded away.

Territorial Lands.

Santa Fe New Mexican.

There is one error which has become a very general one, and that is, that all the best iand in the Territory of New Mexico has been covered with land grants. An examination of the subject shows this to be very far from the truth. The area of land embraced by the Territory is 77,000,000 acres, of which vast domais 53,000,000 acres remain still unsurveyed. The 24,000,000 acres which have been surveyed include every land grant in the Territory, so that more than three-fourths, and a large number of acres besides, of the immease area remain to await the settler. This land can all be put to practical use, and is by no means a desert waste, for wherever the ground can be irrigated its productiveness is unexcelled.

Those portions of the Territory which cannot be watered sufficiently for agricultural purposes have yet enough life sustaining power to feed herds of cattle and sheep the entire year. The mountains are covered with magnificent timber, which is waiting for mills to utilize it, and in addition to this, they contain all the precious metals in apparently insylventible quantities. The centern lanta Fe New Mexican.

all the precious metals in apparently inexhaustible quantities. The eastern and middle sections of the United States are fast becoming overcrowded, and what this ever increasing popula-

tion needs is room.

New Mexico has land for all who choose to come. There are 50,000,000 acres awaiting occupants. The fertile valleys of the Rio tirande and the Period of the Rio tirande and the Period of the Rio tirande and the Period of the Rio tirande and the R valleys of the Bio Grande and the Pe-cos have not yet been made to yield as generously as they are capable of, and there are, at the same time, many other streams along whose banks no civiliz-ing influences have ever yet been felt.

New York Tribuna.

There is not a little sound sense in the idea that land not occupied for productive uses ought to be roundly taxed. Men or corporations helding lands for speculation and keeping them aff the market for years in order that the industry and enterprise of others may multiply their value, ought to be so taxed that at least a part of their gains may go to the common benefit. There is no Communism in this proposal; on the contrary, it would be for the benefit of all property to make the taxes on unimproved and unoccupied land so high that the inducement would be strong to improve or occupy it, or to high that the inducement would be strong to improve or occupy it, or to part with it to those who would improve or occupy. Nearly every State has been cursed with excessive land speculation, and almost every city is girdled with unoccupied lands held at fancy prices, so that the natural expansion for business or residence purposes is prevented. Perhaps no city has suffered more in this way than New York. But the evil is everywhere seen, and some legislation to prevent it might not be unwise.

The largest locomotive in the world The largest locomotive in the world is being built in the Sacramento car shops of the Central Pacific Railroad. The engine will have five pairs of driving wheels. The weight of the engine will be 73 tons; weight of tender, over 25 tons; equipped for the road, 105 tons. The length of engine and tender will be 65 feet 5 inches; driving wheel base, 19 feet 7 inches; diameter of cylinder, 21 inches; steke, 26 inches; water on pacity of tender, 3,000 gallons.

Fright-Sight-Night,

The Worn-out Street Can Horse.

The wretched beast suggess along with his heavy load, looking miserable, and feeling worse than he looks. The driver arges him onward with the whip, and perhaps swears at him a little to make him go faster. The horse plunges on a few steps, then comes to a sudden halt and under him, and he falls heavily to the or and. Boys and men crowd-

around him, and try to make him stand up. They pull his tail and punch nim with sticks. Some of them are so cauel as to kick him. Presently he gives a few convulsive gasps, and he is dead.

Poor street-car horse! He was o remorked and underfell. He had a hard life of it. Now that he is gone, the company will put another hard in his place. The other horse will be overloaded and worked and death in like manner. Cruel business.

There are many men who overwork and und fixed the medium to they are in as bad a way as the nearly-dead street-car horse. So notings they do it from a sense of solemn claty and sterr conscientionness. They do not mean to kill themselves. They only want to make a living to their families. With impoverished bloc I and unstruing herves and fulfing stomach and aching head and torpid live, they drag thlong a weary and miserable existence. They make their amilies as miserable as themselves. To bring these wretched, worn, and weary men out of their misery is better than to let them die. Is not a man better than a horse? Can a husband and father be replaced at the price of a worn-out animal? Save the man! Brown's Iron Bitters will renew his blood, restore his strength, drive away his pains, and make a healthy man of him. Your druggist, who keeps Brown's Iron Bitters, will tell you of the work it has done in renewing poor invalids who were almost dead.

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