he truth esterday. Mr. President, it seemed to me not a

litle hard and inhospitable that Southern Senators whose States were forced back into the Union should be so often twitted with their presence on this floor. We are here in obedience to the constitution and the Union, and if I recollect aright some of the Senators on this floor came to the South to invite us back into these halls. And I have a distinct recollection that the senator from Illinois [Mr. Logan] and the Senator from Rhode Island Mr. Burnside] came all the way have to North Carolina to invite that State to send Senators here. and they came attended with such a numerous retinue and were so urgent in their solicitation that I, for one, found it impossible to resist so weighty an in-

vitation. [Laughter.] Mr. Logan. When I got here I did not find you. [Laughter] Mr. Vance. But I came as scon as I could. [Laughter.] The honorable Senator found me, and he would not open the door for me after he had invited

ner [Laughter.]
Now that we are here the Senator from Illinois complains of our presence, and the Senator from New York accuses us of wishing to "dominate" at the feast to which we have been invited, and says that we are like McGregor, who claimed that the head of the table was wherever he sat. For one I disclaim all desire to dominate at the feast, unless indeed, voting for Democratic measures be domination. I do desire, however to be equally honored with the other guests. And I desire, in vin-dication also of the good name and rude hospitality of McGregor, to say that in my opinion he would have been the last man in all Scotland, riever and cattlelifter as he was, to invite a man into his house and up to his board and then de-

country if it were again under the com-Surely not. It is history that this country owes its chief glory and developparty. But for its sagacity and patriotbe a feeble and inconsiderable people. The Democratic party have extended the boundaries of this Republic from the Mississippi to the Paris Ocean. Its policy acquired the territory of Louisiana, which extended from the Guif of Mexico us he rather of Waters to the But the President tells us in his veto

empire by the Republican party except Alaska—a broad stretch of icy waste, a land where frozen earth contends with frozen water, inhabited by seals and savages, in a climate which I have heard described as nine months of winter and three months of damnation cold weath-

er. [Laughter.] In addition to this territorial wealth and power which Democracy has given to the Republic, its great lawyers and magnificent statesmen have in all generations of our existence been the special champions and expounders of the constitution-the bond of our Union and the very ark of the covenant of our liberties. They have striven to have its principles understood, its provisions maintained in their purity, and its blessings extended to all; and great as their services have been in enlarging our boundaries, spreading our commerce, and elevating our diplomacy abroad, their services to our people and to mankind in the exaltation of constitutional principles more entitle them to the con-idence of American citizens than all things else put together. In addition to their services in maintaining the constitution they have in the main been the chief promoters of public economy returning boards and no electoral commission; no military interference at the polls, no test oath for jurors in the United States courts, no Federal spies and overseers when the people were choosing their rulers. And now that we are seeking to restore this state of things and to bring back the government to the paths in which our fathers trod the attempt is denounced as revo-lutionary and the trumpet is blown to warn the country that the end of all things is about to come, when, we trust, nothing is about to come to an end except the domination of the Republican party,

Coming briefly to the real questions, I ask why should the law authorizing the military to be used at the polls not be repealed and why should the law authorizing Federal supervision also be not repealed? I take it to be indisputably established without further argument, that the whole subject relating to the elective franchise is placed by the constitution under the control of the States, and all that the Federal government can do is to see that the States, as such, do not discriminate against any on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This is the whole duty and power of Congress as declared by the Supreme Court. When any Republican Senator has ventured for one moment to abandon the line of nflamatory appeal to the sectional feeling of the country, the excuses given for the retention of this law upon the statute-book are illogical almost to

the Rocky Mountains. He tells us in ty." the course of his enumeration that there North Carolina, and asks the Senators from that State if they are afraid of the United States or by any State on that number of soldiers. Passing over the obvious fact that within thirty days dition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power

United States government and the entity of the Republican party which wields that power; we fear them as the Hollander tears the first small leak in the dikes which bear back the waves of the ocean from deluging the meadows of his loudstead; we fear them as the physician fears the first speck of gangement in the system of his patient; we fear them as the allow of the soons clouds upon the horizon as the sail fears the first speck of gangement in the system of his patient; we fear them as the sailor fears the pling degration to provide safeguards for the soons clouds upon the horizon at the soons clouds upon the horizon to the soons of the sex of his empire; we fear them as the sailor of the soon mutan fears for his lambs at the sease of his empire; we fear them as the shadow of the eagle the remorseless tyrant of the sail particle lowns are provided in the first appearance in the same of his empire; we fear them as the sailor of the first appearance in the same of his many that is the first appearance of the sail particle lowns are sailed and hones; elections is necessary, and the same of his many that the sail particle lowns are sailed by the sail and have the sail leaf the sail lea mity of the Republican party which

appears at the place of choosing our rulers, armed either with the sword or with illegal powers of arrest, he with illegal powers of arrest, he thereby proclaims himself the enemy of the liberties of our people. A flagrant illustration of the justice of this fear is to be found in the various orders of the War Department directing the concentration of troops in the States of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana on the occasion of the election of 1876. The excuse that these soldiers were not intended to interfere with elections or to intended to interfere with elections or to be placed at the polls, but only to be sufficiently near to keep the peace, is not sustained by the facts of that reign of military violence, nor will it be if tried again. I quote from an order dated headquarters Department of the South, Columbia, South Carolina, October 8, 1876, issued by Gen-

eral Ruger: Should the barracks or camp in any case be so far from the place of voting that prompt axistance could not on occasion arising be rendered the civil officers, the commanding officer will so place his command or a sufficient part thereof that such assistance if required may be promptly given. No assistance if required may be promptly given. No troops, however, will be placed actually at any polt of election except upon requirement to that effect by the marshal or his deputy.

So it seems that the discretion as to whether the law should be violated or not was vested in a deputy marshal! In fact they were so illegally disposed and used, in a hundred instances. The President, as appears by the order of General Townsend to General Emory, dated October 27, 1874, seemed anxious to have the troops placed at the polls without the appearance of doing so. In that order he propounds a physical problem or conundrum to General Emory which that officer had to give

up. He says: Cannot points be selected near polls where tempts to overawe voters, likely to result in riots, may be made, and troops stationed there a day or two beforehand? It would not be desireable to have soldiers at or too near the polls, as all appearance of military interference, except to secure voters their right to vote, should be avoided.

Not to "keep the peace," mind you, but

to secure voters their right to vote! Now, this was a hard problem: to place troops so far from the polls as to avoid all appearance of interference with the elections, and yet so near as to actually interfere by securing all men in their right to vote. Quod est demonstrannounce him for being there.

Mr. President, would there be any real danger to the best interests of this dum. It was too much for General these orders show palpable and shameplete control of the Democratic party? less determination on the part of the Executive to control both the elections and the counting of the votes of presidenment in the past to that grand historic | tial electors, as well as the organization of State governments. The manner ism it is safe to say that we would still in which he troops were shifted about from one to the other of these three States, on which the presidential elec-

But the President tells us in his veto message that there has been no interference during his administration, and promises that there shall be none. So we are to take his royal promise to remove their wealth of and silver and precious metals, eming more than a million of sonare. The state of the promise of one President of the United States, and one who stands even the promise of the United States, and one who stands even the president why should not the promise of the United States, and one who stands even the president why should not the promise of the United States, and one who stands even the president why should not the promise of the United States, and one who stands even the promise of the promise of the United States, and one who stands even the promise of the promise of the promise of the United States. racing more than a million of square. United States, and one who stands exmiles. As I now remember, not a sin- ceedingly high in Republican estimagle foot of land has been added to the tion, dated November 10, 1876, to General W. T. Sherman, Washington, District of Columbia:

Instruct General Auger, in Louisiana, and General Ruger, in Florida, to be vigilant with the force at their command to preserve peace and good order, and to see that the proper and legal boards of canvassers are unmolested in the performance of their duties. Should there be any grounds of sustaining the state of their duties. picions of fraudulent counting on either side it should be reported and denounced at once. No man worthy of the office of President would be willing to hold the office if counted in, placed there by fraud. Either party can afford to be disappoint ed in the result, but the country cannot afford to have the result tainted by the suspicion of illegal or fa'se returns.

U. S. Grant. On the same day the following telegram is also forwarded to General

The President thinks, and I agree with him, that it will be well for you to give to the Associated Press his telegram and mine to you, referring to affairs now in the South J. D. CAMERON,

Of the vast, open-jawed, and cavernous-bellied nature of this promise I have not the heart or the time to discourse. I shall content myself with imitating the discretion of Mr. Rodman, who, returning home one night full of tax-paid, and fearing that his speech would betray him, to the many questions of his wife, for a long while maintained an obstinate silence, until at length to end the matter, he and the enemies of corruption. Under | solemnly remarked, "Mrs. Rodman, you Democratic rule there has been in this know I am a man of few words, and country no Credit Mobilier, there now I am plumb done talking." That has been no Black Friday, no San- subject immediately became res adjuborn contracts, no robbery of freed-men's savings banks, no Belknap, no ject so well calculated to make an American citizen blush.

The arguments made by the opponents of these bills, especially those of the veto messages, strike me with a good deal of amazement. To illustrate their absurdity let us frame them into the semblance of mathematical propositions, thus:

Proposition first: Theorem. — The troops of the United States are two thousand miles away on the frontier and could not be used to control elections if they were wanted.—Senator from Maine. The troops could not be so used if they were here, as the law forbids it. I promise not to use them.—The Presi-

Hence it is revolutionary and dangerous to liberty and the purity of elections to pass this bill forbidding such use of troops.-Q. E. D.

Corollary first.—The necessity for troops at the polls to secure fair elections is in proportion to the squares of the distance of their present location, i. e., the greater the distance, the greater the necessity. Corollary second.—The necessity for

the presence of troops at the polls is also in proportion to the legal inability to use them if they were present, and if the President is determined not to use them at all to control elections, then the necessity becomes absolute. Corollary third .- The revolutionary and dangerous character of a law consists in the fact that it is useless, there

being already in existence laws suffi-cient to effect the purpose. One Senator gravely urges that the terms hould not be repealed because the great bulk of the army is in the distant West, bulk of the army is a subject to the army is a subj [Prolonged laughter.

Proposition second: Theorem.-The are only about thirty in the State of right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power of the peace, supervisors of election, because they represent the power of the legislation.—The fifteenth amendment tectors of witnesses, foster-fathers of the legislation and the en-The Supreme Court in the United publican propagandists. In the lan-

as experience has shown, not only to secure the right to vote to the enfranchised race at the South, but also to prevent fraudulent voting in the large cities of the North."—The President.

Corollary first—It follows that if

provided the said white man was about to vote or had voted the Republican ticket, that being the true meaning and interpretation of the words "race, color, interpretation of the words "race, color, and previous condition of servitude."

Corollary third—It follows necessarily, that if a New York repeater vots the Democratic ticket five times in one day, he becomes likewise the great State of New York (including the Senator) or, e content, the great State of New York becomes the repeater, and by so yoting he discriminates (the Lord

by so voting he discriminates (the Lord

knows how) against the right of somebody (the Lord knows who) to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and the only avenue opened up by which this guarantee can be enforced is to send in the army and Johnny Davenport. [Laughter.] Scholium.—The "previous condition" referred to in the foregoing is that of Republicanism, and implies also present condition; that is, being a Republican.

Scholium second.—Enforcing the right to vote by soldiers is not an "interference with elections".

ence with elections. Scholium third .- This doctrine of "discrimination" does not apply to the State of Rhode Island, where man's right to vote may be freely abridged on account of his present condition of impecuniosity.

Proposition third: Theorem. "The practice of tacking to appropriation bills measures not pertinent to such bills did not prevail until more than forty. years after the adoption of the constitution. It has become a common pracadopted it. The public welfare will be

The President. Hence the practice of tacking legislation to appropriation bills having been practiced by all parties for more than lifty years, it should be immediately abandoned when disagreeable to the President or inconvenient to the party, its antiquity not being sufficient to justify it, though greater than the period of its non-use.

Corollary first-It follows, therefore. that the practice of using troops at the polls, which did not prevail for more than seventy-five years after the adoption of the constitution, should now become of general and indispensable use: fourteen years being amply sufficient time to legalize it, and it being now absolutely necessary for the preservation of the Republican party.

next presidential election fourteen years of military interference are equal to seventy-five years of free and unrestrained elections, on the well established principle "that circumstances alter cases." (The Lawyer's Bull vs. the Farmer's Ox, 1 Webster's El. Spell.) N. B.—It is said on high authority that the Secretary of War and the Sec-

Scholium.—For the purposes of the

the peace at the polls and the purity of elections be intrusted to the authority, the virtue, and the patriotism of the States, where alone our fathers placed it? Is it because the States are unable with their civil machinery to preserve the peace? They have invariably proved in the constitution, article 4, section Are they unwilling? Surely they are willing to preserve their autonomy perpetuate their own existence,

Are they corrupt? Surely if their inhabitants as citizens of the States are too corrupt for self-government, it is not possible that their virtue should be improved and their corruptions cease the moment they are invested with authority by the United States. On the contrary there is always found less of responsibility and more of corruption in aggregated than in separate communities. How can a corrupt State officer become an incorruptible Federal offi-

To suppose that the States are either unable, unwilling, or too corrupt to hold peaceful and honest elections is to declare unmistakably that the people thereof are incapable of self-government. "Let each Senator have written on his brow what he thinks of the Republic," said the Senator from New York, quoting the old Roman. So say L Let each Senator say for himself what he thinks of his State; are its people incapable of self-government, of choosing their rulers peaceable and honestly? For one I can say with unspeakable pride and with absolute truth that the people of the State of North Carolina who sent me here are able, willing, and virtuous enough to fulfill these and all the other high functions of free government; that they have ever done so since the keels of Raleigh's ships first grated upon the white sands of her hores; and God helping them, they and their children will continue to do so, if not destroyed by centralization, until chaos shall come again. It is with extreme sadness that I hear any other Senator intimate that it is not so with his people.

Mr. President, did you ever consider for a moment the manifold and extraordinary uses to which we are subjecting the soldiers? And did you ever think that all this means in fact the failure of the civil authority, that our liberties are declining more and more as we employ force? Sir, in the uses to which we put the soldiers I am reminded of what I read about the bamboo in Asiatic counties. It is said the natives do almost everything with that wonderful arborescent grass. When young and tender it is eaten and preserved; it is made into houses and boats, astronomical intruments, ornamental work, yards of vessels, aqueducts, rain-cloaks, water-wheels, fence-ropes, chairs, tables, hats, and umbrellas, fans, pipes, cups, shields, tool-handles, lamp-wicks, paper, knives, and a hundred other things. In this way it seems to me that we are forsaking the civil functions of our in-

stitutions and utilizing the soldier. In addition to their legitimate busi-ness as defenders of the country, we have made of them governors of States. egislators, organizers of legislatures and udges of the election and qualifications of the members thereof, judges of law and equity and of the criminal courts, policemen, sheriffs, marshals and deputy marshals, revenue officers and still-house hunters, managers of railroads, controllers of churches and of schools, justices

shall be free if we have to surround the polls with bayonets; the elections shall be according to the laws of the States if we have to overawe the civil magistrates and State officials by an exhibition of power; the elections shall be pure if it takes Davenport and all the convicted. The state of the lections and believe that when an American Executive crosses the Rubicon of his constitutional powers and believe that when bucon of his constitution and his constitution and

and without the appearance of violence if a battery of artillery has to be trained on every ballot-box in the land; and lastly, the election shall be fair if we have to are without warrant and imprison without bail, until the elections are over every man who offers to yote the Democratic ficket. The specifies of Republican Senators mean this the vetoes of the President mean this, and they mean more than this, Mr. President—in effect they say

that unless we can use the army at the polls we will let that army dissolve, we

will leave our forts and arsenals ungar-

risoned, we will strip the frontiers of all protection and let the men, women,

and children of that border country be

slaughtered and scalped, and the un-checked savage extend his barbarous sway over all that land of promise, once

more remitted to its ancient wildness.

We will not only do this but we will denounce the Democratic members of Congress who offered us the money to support this army as the authors of this disaster. All these things will we do rather than lose our chances to count in the next President, and we will cover the facts and obscure the logic of the case by reinflaming the bitter prejudices of the war in the hearts of our constituents! Can it be possible to do this? Is there to be no end to passion, no restoration of reason? We shall see. I confess that I do not believe these absurd methods of dealing with the American mind can much longer pretice. All parties when in power have vail. I regard them as the desperate efforts of a sinking party, and I believe promoted in many ways by a return to the people will so regard them. I have the early practice of the government and the true principles of legislation."— warnings given us by the other side that we were ruining ourselves in trying to repeal these laws. The kind-hearted Senator from Michigan notified us frankly that if we persisted we would go down into the waters of oblivion to rise no more forever. He did not even give us a chance at the general resur-rection. [Laughter.] It seemed to dis-tress him, and if I thought it was true prophecy I would freely mingle my tears with his at the contemplation of so dire a calamity. Candor compels me, however, to acknowledge that I cannot reciprocate his charity. If I thought the Republican party were standing upon the brink of a precipice, beneath which seethed those cold waters of oblivion, instead of warning them I pledge you my word I would try to induce them to step over the edge—in fact, I might lend them a push. [Laughter.] At least I should feel as indifferent about it as the lodger at an inn did, who was awakened in the night when the meteors were falling, and told that the day of judgment had come. "Well, well," said he, testily, "tell the landlord about it; I am

only a boarder." [Laughter.] And now, Mr. President, if the breath was about to leave my body and I was permitted to say but one word as to what my country most needed, that word should be, Rest! Rest from strife, rest from sectional conflict, rest from sectional bitterness, rest from inflammatory appeals, rest from this constant, most unwise, and unprofitable agitation. Rest in all lands and in all literature is used as the symbol of the most perfect state of felicity which mankind can attain in this world and the next. "And the land had rest," said the old Hebrew chroniclers in describing the reign of their good kings; "and his rest shall be glorious," says the prophet Isaiah in foretelling the coming of our Lord, when Ephraim should have ceased to en able in the past except in cases of such unusual violence as is contemplated when Ephraim should have ceased to such unusual violence as is contemplated envy Judah and Judah should have ceased to vex Ephraim.

Heaven itself is described as rest—a

place "where the weary are at rest."

There remaineth therefore a rest for

the people of God," saith the apostle. Can we not give this rest to our people? know, Mr. President, that those from whom I come desire it above their chief joy. The excitement through which they have passed for the last twenty years, the suffering and sorrow, the calamity, public and private, which they have undergone have filled their hearts with indescribable yearnings for national peace, for a complete moral as well as physical restoration of the Union. There is one policy, and but one, to effect this object, and that is the policy of conciliation, of restoration, so steadily pursued by the Democratic statesmen and people of the North. It is the only true statesmanship for our condition, the only genuine remedy for the hard times with which we are afflicted. Nature everywhere teaches it, and her thousand agencies, silent and mysterious, constantly inculcate it, even as day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge. Cross this noble river which flows by our capital and search for the battle-fields of blood-watered Virginia. You scarce can find them. Dense forests of young saplings cover all the hills and plains that were so lately swept bare by marching and encamping armies. "For there is hope of a tree if it be cut down that it will sprout again, and the tender branch thereof will not cease." Waving seas of wheat cover the open fields so lately plowed by the bursting shells while charging battalions met in deadly shock; and green grass has so covered the lines of intrenchment as to give them all the seeming of the cunning farmers' ditches. Restoration is nature's law. Let us imitateher. God of all mercy and grace may not these gaping wounds of civil war be permitted to heal, if they will?

Protect the System from Malaria. It is possible to de this even in regions of coun try where miasma is most rife, and where the periodic fevers which it causes assume their most formidable types. The immense popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is very largely attribu table to the fact of its efficacy as a remedy for chills and fever, billious remittents, and as a preventive of the various forms of malarial disease. In those portions of the West and South where complaints of this nature prevail, and in the Tropics, it is particularly esteemed for the protective influence which it exerts; and it has been very widely adopted as a substitute for the dangerous and comparatively ineffective alkaloid, sul phate of quinine. Physicians have not been among the last to concede its merits, and the emphatic professional indorsements which it has received have added to the reputation it has obt tined at home and abroad.

Ease Attainable by the Rheumatic.

Yes, although they may despair of relief, it is attainable by rheumatic sufferers, for there is a remedy which carries off, by means of increased activity of the kidneys important channels for blood purification—the actid element to which pathologists the most eminent attribute the painful symptoms—a theory completely borne out by urin ary analysis. The name of this grand depurent is Hostetters, a preparation likewise celebrated as a remedy for constipation, which causer contamination of the blood with the bile—and a certain means of relief in dyspepsia, fever and ague, and nervous ailments. It is, perhaps, the finest tonic extant, and is highly recommended as a medicinal stimulant by distinguished physicians and analysts who pronounce it to be eminently pure and very beneficial. The press also endorses it.

One Thing on Which the Doctors all Agree. One Thing on Which the Doctors all Agree.

Doctors disagree about a great many things but they are all of one mind regarding Cod Liver Oil, as the only thing to prescribe when the enfeebled system refuses to absorb and assimilate any other kind of nourishment, whatever, may be the cause of the patient's lack of vital force. Whether it is consumption, scrofula, or the general debility so often following malarial fever; this peculiar form of food is the only known specific that rarely fails to invigorate the blood and solid tissues of the body, and speedily averts the dreaded process of decay. Yet people turn from this benificient means of preserving life, because of its repulsive taste. Thousands will rejoice to know that all its valuable qualities are not only preserved but multiplied. In the palatable mixture of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Scots.

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DYSPEPSIA, SICK-HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, DYSENTERY, BILIOUS FEVER, AGUE AND FEVER, JAUNDICE, PILES, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY COM-PLAINT, COLIC, ETC.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER. Loss of Appetite and Nausea, the bowels are costive, but sometimes alternate with looseness, Pain in the Head, accompanied

with a Dull sensation in the back part, Pain in the right side and under the shoulder. blade, fullness after eating, with a disinelination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, General weariness; Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness at night with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine. IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED. SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects

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astonish the sufferer. TUTT'S PILLS are compounded from substances that are free from any properties that can injure the most delicate organization. They Search, Cleanse, Purify, and Invigorate
the entire System. By relieving the engorged Liver, they cleanse the blood
from poisonous humors, and thus impart
health and vitality to the body, causing

the bowels to act naturally, without which no one can feel well. Noted Divine says: Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pilis were recommended to me: I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty nounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

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Their first effect is to Increase the Appetic,

and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus are system is nourished, and by their Touic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. DR. J. F. HAYWOOD, OF NEW YORK, SAYS :-

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THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequent-ly tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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will certainly effect a cure. IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant. The genuine Dr. McLane's VER-

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are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-ache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are un-

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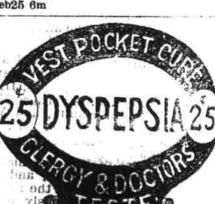
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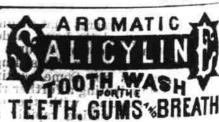
I concur with Bishop Doggett in his estimate of the Vest Pocket Cure. Rev. E. A. Yates, P. E. N. C. Conference. It has benefitted me. Send another package. Rev. Leroy M. Lee, D. D., Meth. Hist'n.

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