

THE DIFFERENCE—THE KILLING OF DIXON AND THE WOUNDING OF KALLOCH CONTRASTED.

Some time ago a man named H. M. Dixon, of Yazoo county, Mississippi, announced himself as an independent candidate for the office of sheriff of his county. Mr. Dixon had long been regarded as a leading Democrat in his county, and supposed he had some claims upon the party for the position to which he aspired, but, at a convention, his claims were overruled and another person was nominated. He then announced his purpose to enter the race as an independent candidate, and he could only hope to win by arraying the rabble, white and black, against the better elements of the population. These remonstrated, and finally induced him to leave the field, a fact which THE OBSERVER has repeatedly denounced. He was afterwards met and killed in a street difficulty by Jno. H. Barksdale in a personal quarrel. All the impartial accounts which we have seen of the killing represent that the difficulty between Dixon and Barksdale was entirely personal, and in no way connected with the candidature of Dixon, and that it had no political significance, because both gentlemen were known and acknowledged to be Democrats; but forthwith the radical Republican press all over the country took up the cry and asserted that Dixon had been killed by the "bull-dozer," and that no such occurrence could take place in a well-regulated community, arguing that this was another evidence that the South could not be trusted to manage her own internal affairs. The hue and cry went up—Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, Republicans, joined in the chorus. Great independent newspapers, like the New York Herald, fulminated long leaders, filled with venom and spleen against the South, which showed only a diseased or prejudiced mind. But the effect was all the same. Another turn of the thumbcrew was proclaimed to be necessary, because the South was not loyal.

Now, THE OBSERVER does not attempt to apologize for the infamous policy of driving Dixon from the field, much less for his subsequent killing, but because of a difficulty of this sort it contends that the odium or blame should not be cast upon the people of the South, nor, indeed, upon the people as a class of Yazoo county, Mississippi. Deeds of violence sometimes occur among the best of people, under circumstances which one can control, but we submit that the community ought not to be saddled with the crime, and if this applies to individual and isolated communities, how much more ought it to obtain where whole sections and States are in question. We repeat here that we do not apologize for violation of the law in any case, but argue that its violation is not per se evidence of criminality and violence on the part of the entire community.

But we commenced this article to compare the difference between the killing of Dixon by Barksdale to the late scenes of violence enacted in San Francisco, over the wounding of Kalloch by Chas. DeYoung. Kalloch was the Workingmen's candidate for mayor of the city of San Francisco, and was opposed by Mr. Chas. DeYoung. The contest grew bitter, and, as is frequently the case, got into personalities. Mr. Kalloch's personal, as well as his public character, was none of the best, and the Chronicle was frank enough to say so. Kalloch retaliated upon the editor by denouncing his family, including his venerable mother, in unmeasured terms, using epithets, and making assertions which no gentleman could rest upon. Spurred on by his passions, DeYoung sought out his calumniator and shot him down in the street. He was arrested and confined, but a mob instigated by a spirit of revenge for the wrongs of their leader, clamored for the blood of DeYoung, and were only deterred from breaking into the jail and taking the life of a man already in the legal clutches by the officers of the law, and the wise counsels of Dennis Kearney. We desire to comment no further in regard to this matter now, than to say that the good people of the country west of the Rocky Mountains, or indeed in the State of California, ought not to be held responsible for the denunciations of DeYoung by Kalloch, or the shooting of the latter by the former. Crime is crime wherever it may be perpetrated, and its penalty ought to be meted out, whether it occurs in California, in Yazoo, Mississippi, on the coast of Maine, or in model Massachusetts, but neither locality ought to be held responsible for it.

Let crime be denounced, and let the majesty of the law be vindicated, but when a crime like either of these occurs, don't require innocent people to suffer by saddling the penalty upon the whole community. The time was when crimes of this sort at the South were not regarded as political, and there is no reason why they should be so now. The South holds her destiny in her own hands, and her people stand ready to visit the penalties for a violation of the law, upon all her criminals, but she does not feel willing to be denounced, and especially by her enemies, as unworthy to unloose our shoes.

DEATH OF GENERAL JOHN B. HOOD. The post has been beautifully added— "Heart's best the news 'tis."

As one by one the Confederate generals pass over the river, to rest in the shade of the trees, these lines are recalled with sadness. The telegraph informs us of the sad and unexpected death of the good, brave, noble and generous John B. Hood, who was one of the brightest and well as the most distinguished of the brilliant galaxy of Confederate generals. His memory and his services demand more than the passing notice which we are able to give this morning.

RESIGNATION OF DR. CHARLES PHILLIPS, AS PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Elsewhere we publish a set of resolutions adopted by the board of trustees of the State University on the occasion of the reception of the letter of resignation of Dr. Charles Phillips, as professor of mathematics at the State University. In regard to the matter we clip, and endorse, the following from the Raleigh News of the 29th:

Professor Phillips has been prostrated ever since November last. Seeing that there was no prospect of his being able to resume work at the beginning of the session, the trustees, at a meeting held two weeks ago, offered to continue the greater part of his salary, filling his place with an assistant. But his physicians advised total cessation of all feeling of responsibility as the only hope of his recovery. Those who had watched his disease most closely concurred in this opinion: Hence Dr. Phillips sent in his unconditional resignation which was reluctantly accepted.

Dr. Phillips has been one of the very foremost men of learning and science and mental activity. He has won a distinguished place among the great educators. All true friends of education will hope for his early restoration to the field of active usefulness. The trustees have not yet filled his chair. The mathematical duties will be made the charges of Professors Graves and Grandy, during the coming collegiate year, assisted by Mr. James S. Moring, (if he accepts) who graduated at the University in 1861 with the highest honors.

We learn that due notice will be given of the election to supply Dr. Phillips' place, so that all who desire to become candidates for the position may send in their credentials, and all trustees who desire to attend may be on hand.

CAPT. ALEXANDER AND THE ROAD LAW. Capt. Alexander's rather sharp card in another column indicates very clearly his opinion that an omission is made in one law it is proper that there should be omissions in all subsequent laws. The failure to exempt incorporated towns from the operations of the Mecklenburg road law was an omission, and whether or not it is vital is yet to be seen. The county commissioners have decided that it is, and if he is anxious to take anybody to task why doesn't he attack them? To say, however, that an exemption, in terms, was not necessary in this case because it was not made in some other case, is special pleading and a begging of the whole question. So far as his undertaking to make us responsible for the law, because a copy of it was sent us before its passage, is concerned, that we, we, will hardly pass muster. Too much honor is done us. We were not a member of the last Legislature; we are only a newspaper man, and ten to one had we criticized Capt. Alexander's law while it was pending, he would have carded us then as severely as he has done now.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AGAIN.—During the excitement over the Manhattan Bench discrimination against the Hebrews, Secretary Sherman appointed to an important office in the service of the treasury department Judge Noah, a prominent and influential Hebrew citizen of New York. It appears that the first work assigned to Noah by the secretary was to take the stump in Ohio for the Republican ticket. The judge was announced to speak in Cincinnati last week. The civil service rules, which are said to forbid persons in the service of the government from taking an active part in political campaigns, do not seem to apply to this case.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATS IN OHIO. A meeting of about 150 representative German Democrats was held at Columbus Monday. Reports were received from every county in the State, and they were without exception of the most favorable character. A harmonious feeling existed, and the road toward the State Democratic ticket among the Germans. The meeting arranged for a vigorous campaign by leading German speakers. Senator Thurman attended the conference and made some remarks extolling the Republican party for its opposition to foreign citizens and persistent efforts to curtail naturalization.

SALE OF THE TROTTER HARS. HARTFORD, CONN., August 28.—The sensation of the day at Charter Oak Park today was the announcement early in the afternoon that Hars had been sold for \$38,000. The race would not start on the "free-for-all" race. There was great disappointment among the spectators. The horse was purchased by Mr. Conklin by H. M. Whitehead, of New York. It was sold for \$38,000, and after two days' quarantine in New Orleans, on after tomorrow night, 12 o'clock. This port remains perfectly free from fever.

SPARKS FROM THE WHEELS. The steamship Erin, of the National Line, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, had for shipment Pierre Lorillard's horses, comprising Falsetto and eight good horses, and a large quantity of other goods. There was a large attendance at West Point yesterday to witness the ceremonies of unveiling the Custer monument. Algernon S. Sullivan delivered the presentation address, and General Scovell the address of acceptance. The orator of the day was General N. P. Banks.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT has placed \$15,000,000 in gold to the credit of the superintendent of the assay office in New York, to be used in payment of the foreign gold and gold bars now being received by European steamers in payment of balances due this country—the largest amount ever required for the purpose. H. L. Stuart, of Atlanta, was struck with paralysis, yesterday morning, at the residence of Mrs. Long, in Athens, Ga. He now lies at the point of death. A fire on Canal street, Philadelphia, first started yesterday morning, and burned five dwellings. The estimated loss is \$100,000, which is covered by insurance in local companies.

THE EUROPEAN WHEAT HARVEST. BERLIN, August 30.—Statistics of the wheat harvest throughout Europe. Taking 1900 as representing the average harvest of the present year, in Austria-Hungary is represented by 78; Germany 78; Switzerland 78; Russia 80; Italy 82; England 76; Russia 79; Roumania 90.

THE NEW ROAD LAW—ITS CONSTRUCTION.

In your article of public road law (Thursday's issue) you have pointed out the law is not operative, is open to some objections. Through an omission, in drawing the bill, it bears especially upon citizens of the municipalities incorporated in the law, and only it might perhaps have been improved upon in some particulars, but none of us are so well prepared now to pass judgment upon it as you are. We can say of it now that if it is to be operative, it will have been amended for its defects.

Will you be kind enough to inform me if there ever was a road law in North Carolina that contained a clause exempting the citizens of incorporated towns from working the public roads? The road law that was in force in this county before the present one was passed, contained no clause of exemption. If the citizens of the towns were liable now why were they not liable then? The law that was in force before the last Legislature contained no clause exempting incorporated towns, then why should this law contain such a clause? The same construction placed upon the general road law, and applied upon the Mecklenburg road law would compel the citizens of every incorporated town in the State to work the roads. The general road law giving the overseer one dollar per day, and requiring him to work the roads, would require him to give his own horse and buggy to road duty, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, if he (the overseer) is so inclined, makes it of general and not local importance. The courts, I presume, will soon decide whether the "omission" was necessary or not.

You further state that "if its effect should be to give us passable roads, a multitude of new roads have been atoned for." Such wholesale charges are calculated to prejudice the people against the law. You were furnished with a copy of the bill as soon as it was printed, and you have not been atoned for. If you had only been pointed out the "omission" they would not now have to be "atoned for."

Believing you to be in favor of good roads, I must have been in error in your intentional commission in drawing the editorial. If not, give us the specifications. Believing then, as I do now, that a large majority of our people desire good roads, I must have been in error in your intentional commission in drawing the editorial. If not, give us the specifications. Believing then, as I do now, that a large majority of our people desire good roads, I must have been in error in your intentional commission in drawing the editorial. If not, give us the specifications.

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FROM ROMANCE TO REALITY.

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The Most Complete and Best Selected Stock of BOOTS & SHOES.

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, IS NOW BEING RECEIVED BY US. OUR STOCK OF HEAVY GOODS FOR COMMON WEAR IS VERY FULL, and of excellent quality. All our FINE MACHINE and HAND-MADE GOODS for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, of the very best makes, cannot be surpassed in beauty of finish, style, quality and cheapness.

BROTHERS & RANKIN.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF SUMMER CLOTHING.

2100 W. KAUFMAN & CO.

500 Pairs of Wool Pants at \$2.00 extra fine, 400 Suits, Sack and Frocks, from 2.00 to 5.00 up, 200 Light Weight Summer Coats, Alpaca, Linen Mohair and Cotton Coats as low as 40 Cents.

We have made up reductions to close out the above lots, at the prices named are below manufacturers' prices. Call at once and procure a bargain.

P. 3.—Always on hand the line of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Straw Hats formerly sold at \$1.50 we sell now at \$1.00. Gents' Gaiter Undershirts for 25c, July 4.

Dry Goods.

CLOSING OUT SALE FALL STOCK.

To make room for our Large FALL STOCK, We now offer at retail the balance of our SUMMER GOODS.

On hand, at Wholesale Prices. Consisting of LADIES' BUTTON, LACE AND CONGRESS BOOTS, SLIPPERS, NEWPORTS, CHILDREN'S PEARL SHOES.

IN WHITE GOODS.

A full line of Swiss, Mull and Nainsook Muslins, in plain, stripes and colors; Jacquets and Victoria Laces, Figures; Hamburg Edgings, white and colored; Laces, embroidery and Trimmings, together with a large assortment of.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS, SUN UMBRELLAS AND FANS.

DRESS GOODS.

YOU CAN BUY BARGAINS FOR CASH AT ELIAS & COHEN'S, Masonic Temple Building.

Drugs, &c.

5,000 LBS. Jno. T. Lewis & Bro's Pure White Lead and Linseed Oil, just received by WILSON & BURWELL.

SELLING LOWER.

And strict attention to business, with polite young men to show goods without trouble. W. S. FORBES, Agent, Smith & Forbes' Old Stand, Trade St. June 13.

PEGRAM & CO.

1st National Bank Building. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Have now in store a nice and complete stock of SPRING BOOTS, SHOES, Hats, Trunks & Traveling Bags.

Educational.

MACON SCHOOL.

This School, organized with a view of preparing boys to enter the freshman or sophomore classes in our best colleges, will open the 1st of September, 1879. For particulars address W. A. BARRIER, July 11— till Sept 15.

BALTIMORE, MD.

No. 59 Franklin Street. EDGEWORTH Boarding & Day School For Young Ladies. MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS H. MOORE will open her School on Monday 8th of September, assisted by MISS M. LUCAS, who will also teach French and the Languages of very liberal terms. Tuition paid in advance by August 15.

The Due West Female College.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO DOLLARS pays for tuition and board, including washing and fuel, for college year. TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS pays for college year, tuition in music and Vocal Lessons in Music, drawing and Painting, Book-keeping, French, Italian, and the Van's, Washing, Sewing, and every expense. Tuition to be made every three months in advance. W. T. BARNES, President.

Miss M. H. Barber's School.

SCHOOL WILL OPEN MONDAY, THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, ON THE CORNER OF SEVENTH AND COLLEGE STREETS. August 28th.

Miscellaneous.

Leave August 28th 6 50 A. M. Arrive Columbia 10 48 A. M. Leave Columbia 12 30 P. M. Arrive Charlotte 4 00 P. M. Leave Charlotte 6 30 P. M. Arrive Augusta 12 00 A. M.

Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

On and after Sunday, June 1st, the passenger schedule over this road will be as follows: DAY PASSENGER GOING SOUTH.

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Civil and Mechanical ENGINEERING.

AT THE RENNSAELER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y. The best engineering school in America. Next term begins September 1st. Register for 1879-80. A list of the graduates for the past six years, with their positions, will be sent on request. For particulars, send to the Institute, Troy, N. Y.

105. I have on hand ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALSAMS OF COTTON, which can be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Cotton manufacturers can save money by buying direct from me. I would prefer purchasers to call at my house, 55 N. Third Street, and see the cotton for themselves. Call on or address, TURNER BARBER, President, Harrison's, Mecklenburg county, N. C. August 28th.