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Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

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WE make great Reduction in Many ines of Goods, and ask the trade to make an Examination of OUR BAR-GAINS before Purchasing Elsewhere.

Now is the Time to Buy LINEN LAWNS, AMERICAN and SCOTCH GINGHAMS, Spring and Summer DRESS GOODS.

A Lot of Men's and Boys' STRAW HATS at First Cost.

A Remnant Stock of CANE MAT-TING very Cheap.

Have Just Received a lot of MOS-QUITO CANOPIES and MOSQUITO NETTING by the Piece.

We are Offering Great Bargains, and you should not be slow to avail

T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

Medical.

At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, and many lives are lost through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., and is perfectly safe. Read the following:

Read the following:

BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., March 22, 1881.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER never fails to afford fastant relief for cramp and pain in the stomach.

JOSEPH BURDITT.

NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1881.

The very best medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is sure cure every time.

MOINGONA, IOWA, March 12, 1881.

I have used your PAIN KILLER in severe cases of cramp, colic and cholera morbus, and it gave almost instant relief.

CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 23, 1881.

For twenty years I have used it many times for bowel complaints, and it always cures. Would not feel safe without a bottle in the house.

J. B. IVIP.

BACO, ME., Jan. 22, 1881.

Have used PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for twelve years. It is safe, sure, and reliable. No mother should allow it to be out of the family.

We began using it over thirty years ago, and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house.

CONWAYBORO, S. C., Feb. 22, 1881.

Nearly every family in this section keeps a bottle in the house.

U. S. CONSULATE,

CREFELD, RHENISH PRUSSIA. Feb. 8, 1881.

I have known PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as an indispensable pecessity.

I had been several days suffering severely from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as an indispensable pecessity.

I had been several days suffering severely from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as an indispensable pecessity.

I have known perry in the section for the day it was introduced and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as an indispensable pecessity.

I have given it in many cases of disrrhoes, dysentery, and cholera, and never knew it to fail to give relief.

No family can safely be without this

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all. For sale by all urose and \$1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,

Providence, R. L.

sept d'ew sept & oct.

### ROCKBRIDGE, VA., ALUM WATER,

L'OR more than half a century has grown steadily in repute as a medicinal agent in a wide range of Chronic diseases. Multitudes of women can testify to its unsurpassed efficacy in the relief and cure of those aliments peculiar to their sex.

-DYSPEPSIA-

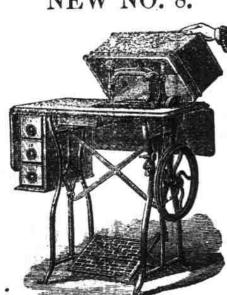
In its varied and most distressing forms is cured. CHRONIC, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, -CHRONIC DIARRHORA AND DYSENTERY,-

Bottled in its natural state, direct from the Springs, which are beautifully located in Rock bridge county, Va., and are open for the reception of visitors from June 1st to October 1st, each rear; capacity, 1,000 guests.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by Dr. J. H. MoADEN and Dr. T. C. SMITH, Charlotte, N. C.

### WHEELER & WILSON'S

NEW NO. 8.



Lightest Running and Best Sewing Machine in the World. Try it before buying any other. AGENTS WANTED.

Send for Terms and Price List. Wheeler & Wilson Manufactur's Co.

Cleaveland Mineral Springs

RICHMOND VA.

OPENED MAY 15th, 1882. THESE Springs are two miles from Shelby. 54 miles West of Chariotte, and within 1 mile of the Catolina Central Railway, running from Charlotte to Shelby. Hacks will be at the Springs' Station on arrival of every train.

COLD AND WARM BATHS.

White and Bed Sulphur and Chalpbeate Waters a Bowling Alley in good order. A good string band secured for the season. Livery accommodations attached to the hotel. For further particulars address

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Voters of the Sixth Congressional District of North Carolina.

At the suggestion of a large number of friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate as a Representative for the Sixth Congressional District in North Carolina, in the 48th Congress. In taking this step I may be allowed to say that I am no office-seeker in the common acceptation of that term. For twelve years I have put behind me the appeals of friends to "run for something," and only take the course I have how, in obedience to what I believe to be the path of duty.

I believe it not to be an unworthy ambition to aspire, in a legitimate way,

ambition to aspire, in a legitimate way, ambition to aspire, in a legitimate way, to a position so high and exalted, and I fully concur in the opinion that advancement to political honors and station, should depend upon the success of individual effort, and that in proportion as a man's integrity and worth is conceded, and his capacity recognized, in the same proportion may be hope for in the same proportion may he hope for preferment and honor, if the matter be left to the people themselves in their sovereignity. But in our present condition the rule of cliques and rings has been the bane of our politics. Unfortunately for us our elections for several years have been controlled too much by caucus dictation. That the people will rise in their might and throw off the incubus in the coming contest I verily believe. That I may be an humble instrument in the hands of the people, and as a co-laborer with them in the ensuing campaign I hum-bly pray. I shall bear the banner of the freedom, liberty and sovereignty that belongs to the people under the constitution, both of the State and nation, and I promise that it shall not trail in the dust. The people are honest and capable, and I firmly believe that the time has come in the history of our State when we shall require our politicians to take higher grounds in the matter of the material and industrial development of the South at least, than we have ever done before. Too much heretofore our candidates for office have been chosen through the favoritism of the cabal and the caucus, and that power has been exercised with despotic and tyrannical effect. The power of the ring begets other power, and this power draws to itself more power, and before this combined power individual strength avails little. It is frequently assumed that the masses will submit to the dictation of the caushape of a mandate, when no opportunity has really been offered to ascertain the real wishes of the people. With such submission the true sovereignty of the people practically loses its value, and merely registers the will of the cabal. With true resistance such power

will be destroyed, the will of the people will assert itself, and we shall return once more to a "government of the peo-ple, by the people and for the people," In making an announcement of this kind it is proper that I should declare my convictions on those public ques-

tions to be discussed during the politi-cal campaign now about to begin.

I believe in the integrity and honesty
of the masses of the people. I believe they are competent to make an intelligent choice between myself and whatever competitor I may find opposed to me after the campaign proper shall have been opened, and so believing I appeal directly to the voters of the district, and whether I shall be elected or not I shall bow to the will of the voters of the district, given in a free and untramelled manner, and counted in a fair and impartial manner. And this leads me to discuss first one of the issues that will be presented to the people at the polls, and that is

A FREE BALLOT AND A FAIR COUNT. Numerous irregularities are charged against election managers and judges of election in many parts of the country, with what justice I do not know, but I should be untrue to myself and untrue to those whom I propose to represent if elected, did I not place my-self fairly upon the platform of absolute fairness in elections to the end that the precise will of the people shall be established in the count, so plainly that "he who runs may read," and I now give notice that only by such a process will I be counted out after the people shall have spoken at that ballot-box

"Which executes the freeman's nod, As lightning does the will of God." I have always been in favor of a free ballot and a fair count. The ballot-box is the palladium of civil liberty on the American continent, and if the count does not manifest the fiat of the honest voters of the country our institutions are a sham, and the ballot-box a lie. Every freeman will at once recognize the danger to the country in a polluted ballot-box. Blind, unreasoning parti-sanship is but a degree removed from the insanity of a mob, and if it ever obtains control so as to enable it to

stultify the ballot-box he who is guilty of the crime should be made to pay the penalty of the law. This view of the absolute freedom in elections, always within the due course of law, must commend itself to all, but especially to the intelligent, educated citizenship of the country, on which at last depends the freedom, the prosperity and perma; nency of our Republic.

After Jacques Necker, the great French financier, had been banished from his government he retired to his Geneva home, and from the bosom of his retreat in the midst of the Alps, he predicted and proclaimed the death of civil liberty in France, whenever any kind of a substitute was provided for popular elections. Before the almost universal spread of education and intelligence the appointment of those who executed the law of the ruler, might have been necessary; and during the long existence of the feudal system. among civilized governments, it was | DAILY CHARLOTTE OBSERVER: "The perhaps proper, but those who have great need of the public schools to-day studied the history of France and other is the money with which to pay teach without hesitation that those periods in the history of the nations of the world, have been most glorious in arms, most renowned in the arts, the most celebrated in letters, the most useful in practice, and the most happy in the conditon of the people, when the people stood nearest to the officers who administered justice, or levied the revenue. Remove these officers beyond the pale of public condemnation or beyond the power of official decapitation, and the laws will be executed without respect to the rights of the culprit in the one case or the suitor in the other, and taxes will be levied without regard to the ability of the citizen to pay, or the necessities of the case require.

For twenty-five centuries the Roman government has been a leading star in the constellation of the nations of the earth. In what period of her history do we look to find that success either of arts, arms or civil government, which have fixed upon Italian shores the eyes of all succeeding ages? Is it to the reign of her Kings, the govern-ment of Emperors, Sovereigns or Pontiffs? No, we look to that period of her history when groaning under the despotic rule of, in many cases, self appointed rulers, she rose in her majesty and might, threw off the Tarquinian badge of slavery, and established free government and universal liberty, which existed until the inauguration of monarchy once more under the reign of Octavius Cæsar. During these four hundred and fifty years the consuls, tribunes, prætors and other officials were annually elected by a direct vote of the people, and it is to this period of Roman existence that we find the greatest results. It was during this

vanquished, commerce extended and boast that the people of the North are wealth imported.

wealth imported.

We believe the same state of affairs could be traced in the history of nearly every civilized government, and it is but the truth to say that the responsibility of officials to the people, more than all causes, erected in America the altars around which freemen gather, clothed with the panoply and vested with the sovereign power of the ballot. It was the exactions of British of lot. It was the exactions of British officers not amenable or responsible to the people that drove our forefathers into rebellion, and made the Mecklen-burg Declaration of Independence a possibility and the seven years war which followed a necessity. It has been this theory of amenability to the people

that in the main produces honest offi-cials, or when found to be dishonest, or unfaithful to the trust imposed, hurls them from power.

Any other theory for the election of county officials, who are nearer to the county omciais, who are hearer to the people, than any others can be, is at once to distrust the capacity of the people for self-government. But it is argued under the constitution of 1835 and up to 1868 the people had the right to choose their own magistrates and countries. ty commissioners until the passage of the county government act by the Legislature of 1876-7, and though the amendment to the constitution submitted to, voted upon and ratified by the people at the November election made such a law possible, I respectfully submit that the law itself never has been and never will be ratified by the people. Changes in our political anatomy, if I may coin a word to make my meaning clear, have been made until many of the wise provisions of the constitution of 1835 are no longer suited to the genius of our people. I live in an age of reform; of railroads, telegraphs, and and in an era of commercial and business enterprise unknown to our fathers. The practice of universal interchange of thought largely through the medium of a free and independent press, and the free school house, is continually augmenting our sphere both of usefulness and necessities. A century of the enjoyment of civil liberty, added to the practical lessons we have been taught in the last twenty years in the last twenty years, has given practical evidence of the great moral truth, that, under a free government, the power of the intellect is the only power that rules the affairs of men;

and that virtue and intelligence should be the only passports to preferment. If occasionally an unfit nomination, or an unwise selection should be made, the power shortly returns to the people, and they will speedily correct it. On the other hand, lift the official above the point of responsibility and the office is administered in the interest of favorites, or without regard to the wants and wishes of those who demand his services under the color of his office.

SUBJECT OF EDUCATION. Public education at the South is in this day a necessity. We cannot avoid the responsibility if we would keep pace with the progress of the world, and I am and probably will ever be in favor of that system which will bring the "greatest good to the greatest number." For several years the records of our courts show that nine-tenths of the crime committed has been by the ignorant, debased and vicious class of our people, who have not known the advantages of education. A very large proportion of our population were only afew years ago set free from a servi-tude that had extended over a period of 300 years. The question before us today is whether these people shall be educated up to a standard of morality and a knowledge of the duties of citi-zenship, or whether they shall continue to fill the jails and penitentiaries of our own as well as those of future generations. Ours is an Anglo Saxon civilization, and God forbid that it should ever be anything else, but stern duty points us to the path of universal education of the white as well as black. Everybody will join me in saying that however great the necessity the people of the South have not the ability to do

In December, 1880, an act known as the "educational bill," and introduced by Gen. Burnside, of Rhode Island, passed the Senate of the United States. I think it failed in the House, or at any rate it never became a law. It proposed to thrn all the receipts of the Federal government arising from the sales of public lands, and from the patent office, into an educational fund, a certain percentum of which should be turned over to the Governors of the several States, on the basis of illiteracy among the people, as auxiliary to the common school fund. Commenting on this bill, on the 19th day of December, 1880, I said:

"The shackles of slavery have been stricken from five millions of slaves at the South. They are now citizens in the fullest sense of the term, but they cannot fulfill the duties of that citizenship so long as their votes are powder and ball for the demagogues. They need a certain amount of edd lation to discharge their obligations to society, of which they have become a part, and it is the part of both prudence and economy to educate them. Besides these, in many localities throughout the State the ignorance of the white people is alarming, considering the general progress of the times, and while the Southern people—the tax-payers are doing all that can be done, the general government can well afford to lend a helping hand in a work which is so laudable and which promises such

grand results." Governor Jarvis, in his inaugural message two years ago, said: "Education I regard as the great interest of the State," and he recommended in-creased appropriations for the benefit of the common school fund. Commenting on this recommendation of the Governor, on the 13th day of January, 1881, I said through the columns of the nodern governments concede the fact | ers and build school houses, and as the people of the State are unable to bear the burden, the Federal government did right in the passage of the Burn. side bill and we hope to see it become a

A bill is now before Congress and known as the "Logan Bill," which pro-poses to appropriate Federal monies to the use of public education in the States, in proportion to the illiteracy to be found in the several States. I believe that Senator Vance has declared his opposition to the bill on the ground that the matter of public education belongs exclusively to the government of the States. He may be right and I may be wrong, but I am in favor of the measure. The old theory of States rights, as defined by Federal appropriations for works of internal improvements and kindred subjects has become obsolete. Senator Vance himself says in his recent speech on the tariff ques-

"In Mr. Spofford's American Almanac the statistics are compiled showing how the public domain has been disposed of, and I propose to refer briefly to that compilation. For the construction of railroads the Northern States have received directly from the Government 32,488,806 acres, while for similar purposes the South has received 12,365,351 acres. Railroad corporations in the North have received for building railroads 139,341,000 acres; while a single Southern corporation, if indeed the Southern Pacific Railroad can be so called, has received 9.520,000. For constructing canals, the Northern States have received 4,405,986 acres, while the Southern States have received not one

For educational purposes the partialperiod that the Appian way was built, roads, bridges and acqueducts were constructed, victories gained and nations shame every man who is disposed to

so much better educated than those of the South. For the establishment and support of schools, the Northern States have received from the Government 70,213,534 acres of the public lands, while the States of the South have received but 6,434,446 acres, more than eleven acres to one of this "common property."

THE RELATION OF CRIME TO ILLIT-ERACY.

Again: "Public education is a preventive of crime, and for the public good there is no greater crime than illiteracy." From a pamphlet issued by the National Bureau of Education I find the following on the subject of "education and crime."

"No inquiry into the relation of education and crime can be complete with-out taking into consideration the effect of education upon erring or neglected children, as shown by its results in our homes of refuge, schools of reform, and homes for the friendless. If the worst of children gathered into institutions of this character—children who, if left to themselves, would almost certainly follow a life of crime and end their days in prison—can be made by education and favorable surroundings, in large proportion, useful citizens, no one can doubt that a most effective mode of preventing crime has been discovered. It may seem marvellous to those who have not given attention to the subject, but the results of our reformatories for the young lead to the conclusion that if the population now filling our penitentiaries and prisons had been properly cared for and educated when young, at least three-fourths of them would have been saved to society and themselves. Let the plain facts be

It is too much to expect the public schools to rid us of all the evils that afflict society; too much to expect attendance on school for a week, a month a year, with ability to read, write and cipher a little, to keep men out of prisons and penitentiaries who have had no home training in their youth, with have been allowed to associate with the bad, taking from them daily lessons in vice and crime, and who have grown up idle and without restraint. But with all its defects, we are well convinced that the system of public schools is the most potential agency, by all odds, at work among us to day, to root up vice, to lessen crime, to lift up the people to a higher plane of civilization, and to save the sacred principles of republicanism our fathers planted on American soil and bade us cherish with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." In the grand good old days of the

past our statesmen were content to entertain the public from their seats in Congress with fine-spun theories on States' rights, while the Northern representative, less careful about the theories of government, had his arms up to the armpits into the Federal treasury getting his appropriation. Behold the result: The North is rich and powerful. She controls Federal legislation. She dictates the policy of the government. She regulates the tariff, and she declares what internal taxes shall be levied. Her money gives her power and she is unscrupulous about the use of it. She declines to grant pensions to a few hundred soldiers who served through the Mexican war, because many of them were Southern men, while she gives away a hundred million at one lick under a suspension of the rules of Congress to men who fought on the Federal side in the war. between the States. The South is the minority section. With her climate and her soil, she should not be so. In 1790 Virginia was the most populous and wealthy member of the Federal Union. North Carolina was second. To-day both are far behind in the race of progress. Both States are what her public men have made them, and both a hundred years from now will still be what their public men declare they shall be. Shall the policy of the past in these matters, be the policy of the future. I hope not. I would vote to erect a public Court House and Postoffice at every point in North Carolina where a Federal Court is held, and I would bridge every stream and construct every railroad projected with whatever money could be obtained, but higher, over and above all. I would dip down into the surplus revenues of an overflowing Federal Treasury, to find money to ed-

or, and without regard to whether the leadership of the measure came from the Republican or Democratic parties. OUR INTERNAL REVENUE SYSTEM. The present system of collecting internal revenue by the general government is a badge of slavery imposed by the war, and should be discarded at the earliest practical moment. Now that the revenues of the government exceed the expenditures by one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, we could well afford to dispense with it, but if it should be found expedient to continue it, then I believe much of the surplus revenue which the tax on spirits brings into the Federal treasury, could be turned into a fund for the purposes of general education, among the States of the Union as is now done under the laws of the State of North Carolina.

ucate the poor children throughout the

country, without regard to race or col-

THE TARIFF. I believe the proper way to raise revenue for the support of the government to be through the agency of a properly revised tariff. In the present condition of the country, with a tax of a hundred millions of dollars per annum for pensions, besides the ordinary ex-penses of the government, including the interest on the public debt, no man can defend the policy of absolute free trade. A tariff sufficient to cover the expenses of the government properly laid will necessarily produce incidental protection, until the time shall come when we shall be ready to adopt such a schedule of tariff duties as shall practically be an abolition of the present tariff rates.

This question had its birth in this State in Mecklenburg county, and, by accident, I believe, the first petition to the Legislature for the passage of the prohibition law was presented to me for my signature. I refused to sign it, as I did half dozen others that were subsequently presented. Had I been a member of the State Legislature, I think I should have remanded the question back to the people, without the passage of the prohibition bill, on the ground that no such issue was presented when the candidates were before the people in the election of 1880. After the issue had been made, however, I took the ground that if my people wanted to inaugurate such a great social and moral reform as was contemplated, I could not afford to stand in the way. have no apologies to make for my course, but after the result of the election had been declared, and the people having pronounced against it, I was the first to raise my voice in favor of abiding by that decision. The people of the State voted against the measure with singular unanimity, and I think every good citizen should be satisfied with the verdict. Knowing now the sentiments of the people if a prohibi-tory measure should be presented in

that body, I should set my face against CONCLUSION. There are many other questions which I shall take the liberty of discussing before the people, during the campaign, as I expect to canvass the district throughout its entire length and breadth, and until then I have the honor to be

Congress and I should be a member of

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, CHAS. R. JONES. Charlotte, N. O., July 8, 1882.

We have just closed out from the manufacturers 7,000 yards of

## Lawns in Handsome Patterns,

30 inches wide, at 64c and 7c per yard; spec tal price s made lece lots.

100 HOOP SKIRTS at 35 Cents, sold Everywhere at 50 Cents.

ENGLISH AND MACKANAW STRAW HATS AT COST.

Our Colored and Black Silk Mitts, at reduced prices. Now is the time to get bargains in every line of Goods. Another stock of Ladies' Linen Ulsters very cheap.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS.

## HARGRAVES & WILHELM

SMITH BUILDING.

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## MUSIC HOUSE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BRANCH of LUDDEN & BATES.

# COMES NOLLO) WHEN PAY

PIANOS

Thousands of Musical Families throughout North and South Carolina are intending to purch se PIANOS and ORGANS in the Fall, when cotton comes in. WHY WAIT? Buy at once, and enliven

the long, hot SUMMER MONTHS with Music and make the "HARVEST HOME" still more joyful.

## Mid-Summer Special Offer:

Under our Mid-Summer Sale, we offer to sell during the months of JUNE, JULY, AUGUST and SEP TEMBER, 1882, PIANOS and ORGANS, of every make, style and price, at our very lowest cash rates

On PIANOS \$25 Cash, Balance November 1st, 1882. On ORGANS \$10 Cash, Balance November 1st, 1882.

WITHOUT INTEREST OR ANY ADVANCE IN

IF BALANCE CAN'T BE PAID IN THE FALL,

Longer time will be given, with a reasonable increase of price. All instruments of every grade and price included in this sale. Tell your musical friends of it. Write us for Catalogues, Price Lists and Circulars. This sale closes October 1st 1882. Early purchase secures cash prices and easy terms.

Six (8) years guarantee. Stool and Instructor with every Organ. Freight paid both ways if no sale. McSmith Music House.

SILVER SPOONS

PROF. WM. BAKER is my authorized Tuner and Repairer. All work guaranteed. Send orders to this house.

H. McSMITH.

ELEGANT GOODS JUST RECEIVED, BY W.A. TRUSLOW.

In cases suitable for bridal gifts. Another stock of WALTHAM AND ELGIN WATCHES,

And other desirable goods. Fine SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSE3.

jung 1m

-OF-

FRESH TOMATOES, **AUGUSTA** WATER MELONS.

Canteloupes ? Peaches.

PERRY'S

WANTED. A washington Hand Press and material for a 7-column newspaper. Address
J. P. Babington,

NOTICE. NORTH CAROLINA BAILBOAD COMPANY. Secretary and Treasurer's Office, Company Shops, N. C., June 20th, 1882.

I HAVE

JUST RECEIVED

A new supply of goods, including CROCKERY. PICTURE

FRAMES HOSIERY, LACES, EDGINGS, LINEN COLLAB HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

Also FRUIT JARS, quarts and 1/2 gallons.

C. M. ETHEREDGE. Variety Store, under Traders' Nat. Bank.

THE Thirty third annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held in Raleigh on Thursday, July 18th, 1882.

Stockholders desiring to attend can get tickets for themselves and the immediate members of their families (WIFE and CHILDREN LIVING UNDER THEIR BOOF) by applying to the undersigned.

P. B. BUFFIN.

Secretary.

THIS prosperous Institution has been place upon a permanent basis, and offers all the advantages of a first-class Female College.

The fall session of 1882 will begin on the 23rd of August. Charges per session of 20 weeks: for August. Charges per session of 20 weeks: placed of August. Charges per session of 20 weeks: for August. Charges per session of 20 weeks: for August. Charges per session of 20 weeks: placed of August. Charges pe