

The Charlotte Observer

CHAS. R. JONES, Editor and Proprietor. (PRINTED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C., AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.)

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1882.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

Election November 7th, 1882.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE: RYDEN TYLER BENNETT, of Anson.

FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT: THOMAS RUFFIN, of Orange.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES:

- 1st District—JAS. E. SHEPHERD, of Washington. 2d —FRED. PHILLIPS, of Edgecombe. 3d —ALLEN A. MCKEY, of Swainson. 4th —JAMES C. MCKEE, of Cumberland. 5th —JOHN A. GILMER, of Guilford. 6th —W. M. SULLIVAN, of Mecklenburg.

FOR SOLICITORS:

- 1st District—JOHN H. BLOUNT, of Perquimans. 2d —WM. C. BOWEN, of Northampton. 3d —SWIFT GALLOWAY, of Greene. 4th —JAMES W. MOORE, of Moore. 5th —FRED. S. STEWART, of Orange. 6th —E. I. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg.

CLINGMAN'S LETTER.

We have read with much interest the letter of General Thomas L. Clingman, of Asheville, on political parties, which was issued on the 18th inst. The General goes into the history of political parties from the days of Washington's administration to the present time. Speaking of his past career, he tells us that he had been "elected as an independent candidate to both houses of the legislature of the State, and for fourteen years to the Congress of the United States, besides having been made a Senator three times to the same political body." During his entire service he had always told the people that he should, on all occasions, follow his convictions in his votes and speeches. In the earlier part of his political career the General was a Whig, but he broke from the Whig party in 1849, when the Wilnot proviso was before Congress. Occupying a neutral position until 1852 he decided for public reasons to support Pierce for President, against his old warm, personal friend, General Scott.

For the past thirty years the General says he has "steadily supported the Democratic candidates." After reviewing at length the great events which were part and parcel of past administrations, he criticizes sharply both of the old existing political parties, Democratic and Republican. He does not hesitate to say in plain terms that the country is sadly in need of a change of administration, National and State. Both Republican and Democratic parties are to blame for the corruption which stalks abroad in the land. Both political parties are to blame for a non-reduction of the tariff—as both Democrats and Republicans have played the shy horse game in dealing with the momentous question. "The Democrats," says General Clingman, "profess in their platforms to be opposed to high protective duties, and yet with the control of both houses for two years, they did not, as a party, make a single honest and earnest effort, materially to reduce the duties, though some Republicans, from the West especially, were ready to assist them in a reform." The appointment of a commission to investigate the tariff the General regards as a mere trick on the part of Congress "to continue the present high rate of duties a couple of years longer." Members of both parties in Congress supported the commission.

The General is severe in his denunciation of the Republicans for collecting a corruption fund with which to carry elections. He shows up the hypocrisy of ex-President Hayes' civil service order, and of the latter's administration, and says: "Since then the Republican party seems to have abandoned all show and even pretence, of decency, and the little boy pages in the halls of Congress, the sweepers and scrub women in the offices and the public laborers on the streets, as well as the higher officials, are taxed, to raise a large fund, to subsidize newspapers, and bribe individuals to keep the party in power. With the aid of such practices, as these, with their large expenditures so corrupting in their tendency and by the aid of banking and other great corporations, combined with the official influences of the government, it does seem that Mr. Calhoun's dread that a combination of the money power, with the government, may be destructive of our liberties, and that we may be brought to the imperial crown was sold to the highest bidder." And he continues: "It is not only true that the Republicans will not put a stop to this criminal practice, but the Democrats have not as a party made any vigorous efforts to arrest it. It even looks as if they were not unwilling that it should be continued so that if they should ever get the control of the government they may follow the example. This view seems not improbable from their conduct in another remarkable instance. During the war and after it, to suppress free debate in the House of Representatives, and crush the minority, the Republicans adopted a set of rules, by which the speaker and his appointees would have a complete control of the business, and prevent free general debate, and in fact exercise a strange sort of parliamentary despotism. The Democrats obtained a large majority of the House, and remained in the ascendancy for six years, and yet during this entire period they would not restore the rules as they existed in 1860. They seemed to desire to keep up a system, by means of which they would retaliate and manacle the minority."

Gen. Clingman thinks that it should be made a felony for any government official to encourage or knowingly permit the collection of money for political purposes, and that "if any officer of the government or person employed under the executive, shall give any money to influence an election, he should forfeit twenty times the amount given, one-half of which may go to the informer, and the other half to the government." The General arraigns the Democracy for not reducing the tariff when in power; for not exposing all corrupt practices; for not obtaining control of the whole government when a grand opportunity was presented them. "The real difficulty in their case arises from the fact that a large number of their prominent men act with the worst elements of the Republican party. They serve the purposes of Wall street, of the national banks, of the great corporations, and of the high protectionists, just as though they belonged absolutely to them."

Now the Democrats are powerless. The Republicans have been so faithless that they cannot be trusted. Platforms mean nothing unless their principles are carried out. They are made by both parties to be violated and broken. In closing his address the General says: "The late Liberal-Independent movement is in the right direction. And there is nothing in their declarations

inconsistent with a broad basis, and they have decidedly the advantage of the former parties, inasmuch as they regard themselves from the old cast-iron machinery which Mr. Mangum, I remember, used to complain of as to the parties of his day. The Republicans, by endorsing their action and adopting their candidates, have virtually in effect abandoned their old party lines and organization. I do not object to their declaration of their own principles."

When I was formerly a candidate men would say to me, "Clingman, though you are a Whig and I am a Democrat, yet I intend to vote for you, because I believe you will make us a good member." Afterwards, when I ran avowing myself a Democrat, old Whigs made similar declarations. I wish to see in the great Washington movement men of all shades of opinion, to be able to select the best men for all the offices. Whether a man in the past has been a Whig, or a Democrat, or a Republican, a Prohibitionist or an anti-Prohibitionist, let him come forward and take his position. In the Washington party all the seats are in the front. No man is required, as when he joins the old parties, to take a back seat, and wait ten years before any consideration is given to him.

There are among the two hundred and fifty thousand voters in North Carolina probably two hundred and thirty thousand at least who are not expecting any office. Let them all come in and strike for good government. I seek no office, my countrymen, and will go where you earnestly into the fight. To the twenty thousand (if there be that many) who are looking for office, I would say that your chance will be better in the Washington party than in the old, because the bosses have their favorites to provide for first, and you may have to wait as long as the clown on the bank of the river did for it to run dry."

Our people are intelligent, honest, brave, and enthusiastic. Let us then move forward like true and patriotic men, reform our government, and show to all that our vast and grand Republic is to endure for ages, the wonder of the world and a blessing to humanity.

HE WOULD AND HE WOULDN'T.

Mr. Jacob A. Long, of Caswell county, was put in nomination by the Liberal anti-prohibition convention for one of the Superior Court judges on the 7th of June, and after the lapse of some days declined. He declined in such vigorous phrase, coupled with such professions of devotion to the "old Democratic ship," declaring his intention to stay on board and fight back the enemy and sink with her if she must sink, that we all thought the Liberals had blundered on the wrong man. The correspondence published by Mr. J. A. Cheek, of Orange county, which will be found in another column, who nominated Mr. Long, places him in a somewhat equivocal attitude.

There is no question as to Mr. Long's right to reconsider his resolution, without drawing his consent and refuse to run if he saw fit to do so, but we submit that his warm professions of devotion to the "old Democratic ship," after having consented but a few days before to accept a nomination from opposing parties, came with a bad grace, to say the least of it. What inspired this sudden change of resolution we, of course, do not know, but the probabilities are that Mr. Long found it difficult in a county with the stalwart element of Democracy in it that Caswell has, to face the popular sentiment and incur the personal estrangements that his acceptance would result in. This is the most reasonable and perhaps, charitable construction to place upon his vacillating conduct.

The Democratic convention, unaware of his consent to run as a Liberal-Republican candidate, showed its appreciation of the letter he wrote spurning the nomination by making him temporary chairman of the convention, something which it would hardly have done if his wavering course had been known. We refer to this matter not so much for the purpose of criticizing Mr. Long's conduct, as to call attention to the gingerly manner in which it is viewed by some of the papers which scold with all their might those who dare to have opinions of their own on matters of party policy. Instead of condemning his vacillating with the opposition they pass over it in silence, and content themselves with asserting that he had accepted of the nomination after having accepted of the new fit to do so, a proposition that no one disputes. But the turn of accepting an office from the enemies of a party to which the acceptor belonged, and running for the office is not a whit greater than the accepting of it alone, for the act of desertion consisted in the consent to run, which consent showed broken allegiance in thought and in act, and morally, at least, placed the man as much outside of the pale of the party as if he had gone out on the highway and publicly proclaimed his defection.

He apostatized, but recanted before his apostasy became publicly known, and that left him white-washed in the estimation of the party moralists who sit in judgment on other men. Congress acted hastily and unwisely in cutting down the appropriation to sustain the National board of health and protect the country against contagious diseases. While the appropriation was reduced to \$17,500 a clause was inserted in the bill to appropriate \$25,000 for the removal of the bodies of DeLong and party from their frozen burial place to a New York cemetery. It is too customary these days to take care of the dead first, and then look after the living.

That dreaded scourge—yellow fever—is in Havana, and fears are entertained that it may obtain a footing on our shores. A man died a few days ago in New Orleans and some of the doctors pronounced it yellow fever, while others are equally confident it was jaundice. This was not the first case reported in New Orleans this summer. An Englishman, who contracted yellow fever in Havana, breathed his last in New Orleans two weeks ago.

The war news we receive from Egypt, it should be remembered, is English war news, and it will not lack plenty of demonstration as to English vanity, the firmness of the enemy whom they overtook, the completeness of the victory, &c. It is second nature for the English people to bluster and brag. The bill which recently passed the House of Representatives for the reduction of taxes, cuts into the internal revenue annually raised, to the amount of \$28,000,000.

FROM THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

The Egyptian news is meagre and unsatisfactory, and until the arrival of additional troops from England the present status of the contending forces is not likely to be seriously disturbed. Arabi Pasha is strongly entrenched within a safe distance of Alexandria, and his scouts are seen within seven miles of the ancient city. The Porte maintains an attitude of grave unconcern. Spain has determined to place gunboats at each end of the Suez Canal, and will send four iron-clads to Alexandria to protect her own interests. Arabi Pasha's forces are increasing, and he threatens to kill all the Turks in Egypt. The London Times says that unless the Porte acts speedily, that England will. It is thought England will draw on India for troops.

The whole Christian world watches with earnest solicitude the Egyptian situation. Should a holy war be proclaimed Egypt's European population will be exterminated. The stoutest defense, the most stubborn resistance, is vain against the whirlwind of religious fervor, the blind zeal to destroy, with which the Arab is imbued by the announcement of a holy war. There is trouble among the Republicans of the Second Congressional district in this State. James E. O'Hara, colored, was nominated by the bulk of the delegates in convention at Wilson, Thursday, Hon. Orlando Hubbs, the present representative, was declared nominated by the president, and both say they will run. Hence the trouble.

Miss Fanny Parnell sister of Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish leader in Parliament, died of paralysis of the heart at Bordentown, N. J., last Wednesday.

Hon. Louis C. Latham was re-nominated by the Democrats of the First district, in this State, for Congress, last Thursday.

Russia has the model liquor law. The dealers are chosen by the government, and are held to a strict accountability, fined and imprisoned if they allow any one to become drunk.

WORK IN CONGRESS.

BUTLER DIVERSIFIES THE NOTION OF THE SENATE.

The House occupies itself with the hearing of conference reports and passes a bill modifying the Postal Money Order System.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—SENATE.—Butler rising to a question of personal privilege remarked that he observed in the Record that morning a person in the other House in discussing a contested election case had made a wanton attack upon his (Butler's) character, and committed a breach of parliamentary privilege for which he was not called to order. He would not at this late date be betrayed into a controversy with such a man, but he would rather leave him to the judgment and contempt of all honorable men for attacking another in a forum in which he was not to be expected under cover of the privileges of that forum declining to allow a correction of the falsehoods he was uttering or his garbling of evidence, or even of truth and falsity of what he said. He (Butler) had withstood the assaults of the Republican party in the past and could afford to dismiss with this brief notice the remarks of this court low degree. The name of this creature, he believed, was Samuel H. Miller, a Representative of Pennsylvania, a member of the House election committee.

McMillan submitted a conference report on the river and harbor bill, and stated that agreements had been reached upon all the items except those relating to the Potomac flats, the Hennepin and Chesapeake canals and Mississippi River appropriation, the controversy upon the latter being as to the amount. He proposed the amendments agreed upon, that the Senate insist upon its amendments in the four items named and appoint a new conference. A long argument followed. Several members protested against the adoption of the report as jeopardizing four items upon which no agreement had been reached, and which regarded as essential features of the bill. The conference report was finally adopted—41 yeas to 12 nays, and McMillan, Jones, of Nevada, and Ransom were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

The House amendment to the Senate amendment to the pension appropriation bill was reported. The bill now goes to the President. The Senate soon after four o'clock resumed the consideration of the revenue tax bill. Upon Bayard's suggestion, snuff was included in the provision already adopted fixing the rate on manufactured tobacco at 12 cents per pound. Without further action and without concluding the consideration of the first section the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

HOUSE.—Blackburn, of Kentucky, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing that the remainder of the session the hour after the reading of the journal shall be devoted to the consideration of measures reported from the committee. Adopted. Kasson, of Iowa, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. Placed on the House calendar.

Page submitted the conference report on the river and harbor bill. The report, which is a disagreeing one, was adopted and a new conference committee consisting of Messrs. Page, of California, Townsend, of Ohio, and McLane, of Maryland, was appointed. O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on appropriations, reported the pension appropriation bill with the Senate amendments, and all the amendments were concurred in except one, which was verbally changed. This will necessitate a return of the bill to the Senate. Hiscock submitted the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill. The report states that all differences between the two Houses have been reconciled, except that relative to the mileage of Senators for extra sessions. The recommendations of the committee of conference were adopted. The items which were not disputed were concurred in. Among the amendments of the Senate which were agreed to is adopted and a new conference committee for the payment of the President Garfield. A further conference was then ordered, a committee consisting of Hiscock, Hobson and Cox, of New York, was appointed. The bill to modify the money order system was called up and passed. It makes the maximum amount for a single order one hundred dollars, and minimum and maximum of postal orders eight cents and forty-five cents. It also provides for the issuance of "postal notes" for sums less than \$5 at a charge of three cents. A number of bills affecting the postal service were reported from the committee and placed on the House calendar. On motion of Upson, of Texas, the Senate bill passed authorizing the construction of a railway bridge over Rio Grande between Paso and Paso del Norte. Adjourned.

Long Had Accept.

Our readers will remember that Jacob A. Long, of Caswell, was named by the State convention of the Liberal party as their candidate for judge of the Fifth judicial district, and that his acceptance of the honor was telegraphed by a friend to the chairman of the executive committee of said party. They will also remember that subsequently Long, in a card published in the News and Observer, denied accepting the nomination, and furthermore denounced the movement and pledged his continued allegiance to the Democratic party. To show Mr. Long's utter disregard of truth and his lack of sufficient nerve to assert his convictions, and also to show that he could not withstand the application of the lash wielded by the bosses at the time it was announced that he had accepted the Liberal nomination, we reproduce the following letter from Mr. Cheek notifying Mr. Long of the action of the convention and also his friendly written letter accepting the honor conferred:

HILLSBORO, N. C., June 8, 1882. Jacob A. Long, Esq., Caswell, W. C. Dear Sir:—I have the honor to inform you, as you have doubtless learned from the newspapers, that you were nominated last Wednesday, June 7th, by the Liberal party of this State, for the Fifth judicial district. No pledges are required of you, as all know your politics; all we ask is the name of your name and you can remain silent. The Republican convention that meets next week will doubtless confirm these nominations which is equivalent to an election. I myself, took the liberty of proposing your name, and I hope you will pardon me and accept the nomination, and inform me at once of your determination, as it is necessary that I should be apprised immediately of your decision in regard to the matter. With great respect, I am yours truly, JAMES A. CHEEK.

YANCEYVILLE, N. C., June 10, 1882. James A. Cheek, Esq. Dear Sir:—I have just this moment received your favor stating that my name had been placed in nomination for the judicial district of North Carolina, and I am very much surprised, as I had never thought of it before. If the convention of the 14th inst. will endorse the action of this one, you are at liberty to put my name in nomination. I will accept it. Very truly yours, J. A. LONG.

I have only time to write this and get it in the mail. If I miss this a letter would not reach you before the 13th.

Weather. WASHINGTON, July 21.—Middle Atlantic, partly cloudy weather, local rain and variable winds, mostly northerly, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, local rains, winds mostly south westerly, stationary temperature and pressure.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY WILL CURE SCROFULA. And is equally as a TONIC. It will cure Rheumatism in its early stages, Hereditary Chronic Bilious Colic, Eruptions, Skin and Blood Diseases.

Geo. Holden's Opinion. Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 24, 1880. I take pleasure in stating that a member of my family has used Mrs. Joe Person's Indian Tonic with the most beneficial results. I believe her remedy to be excellent for the purposes for which it is intended.

Judge Strong's Opinion. Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 1st, 1880. Mrs. Joe Person's Indian Tonic cured me of a chronic disease of the blood, and I feel compelled to state that I believe her remedy to be excellent for the purposes for which it is intended.

Debilify. Newbern, September 6th, 1881. I have used Mrs. Joe Person's Tonic for general debility consequent upon living in a low country, and found great benefit from it as an appetizer which gave tone to the stomach.

After Other Means Had Failed. Oxford, N. C., February 24, 1880. Mrs. Joe Person's Tonic cured my little girl, who was badly afflicted with scrofula in the eye after all other available means had failed.

I am prepared to PROVE that I have discovered the remedial antidote for scrofula. My remedy will expel the disease. It is a simple system, not depending on the best BLOOD PURIFIER known. I have saved over one hundred lives by its use. I received one unfavorable report, infallible for scrofula, and I have since received several containing testimonials of remarkable cures. I have cured many cases of scrofula in the West or the Territories, but from well known citizens of your State. I have a prospect for my remedy. Price \$1 per bottle; \$5 per half dozen. For further information, address Mrs. JOE PERSON, Franklin, N. C. For sale by Dr. T. C. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN POLITICS. It gives everything pertaining to politics, and unless history, fiction and news references. Some only by subscription; but subscription by mail or C. O. D. at Publishing House, 20 North Seventh Street, Phila.

Young Ladies' Mountain School. Mt. St. Joseph's Academy of the Blue Ridge, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy and other nuns, is situated in the beautiful mountains of North Carolina. It is a boarding school for young ladies. Admission on the 1st of September. For particulars apply to the Sisters, 101 North 7th Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Notice to Magistrates. THE attention of the Justices of the Peace for Mecklenburg county is called to the 14th sec. 5, law of 1876-77, requiring them to meet at the court house on the 1st day of August, for the special purpose of electing a board of Commissioners for said county. Other important business of the county will be transacted at the meeting. By order of the Board of Commissioners. Chairman Board of Commissioners.

YOU CAN BUY A ROUND TRIP TICKET FROM—

CHARLOTTE to Asheville for \$ 8.20, GREENSBORO " " 9.75, RALPHIGH " " 13.75, GOLDSBORO " " 16.20.

Western North Carolina Railroad. July 19.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA. HYGEIA HOTEL.

situated 100 yards from Fort Monroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the U. S. surroundings unsurpassed. Bathing, boating, fishing and all other amusements. A first class resort for southern people. Terms less for equal climate than any resort in the country. Climate free from malaria, and for invalids wonderful in its hygienic effect. Send for circular descriptive of the hotel. HARROD FROBES, Proprietor.

FREE! RELIABLE SELF-CURE. Most needed in the world. A simple, safe, and reliable cure for all the diseases of the blood, skin, and mucous membranes. It is a true and reliable cure for all the diseases of the blood, skin, and mucous membranes. It is a true and reliable cure for all the diseases of the blood, skin, and mucous membranes.

WE INVITE ATTENTION

TO OUR STOCK OF— BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

Which is now full and complete. We keep the best goods made, will sell them at the lowest possible prices and guarantee satisfaction to all purchasers. Our stock embraces a full line of goods of all grades, and of various styles and prices, being well adapted to the wants of both the city and country trade. We invite all to give us a call and satisfy themselves of the truth of our assertions.

A. E. RANKIN & BRO.

Drugs and Medicines. FRESH MINERAL WATER. Both Foreign and Domestic.

Just Received, at Dr. J. H. McAden's Drug Store, SARATOGA VICTORY.

From Saratoga Springs, N. Y. A new water resembling the imported Victory. Recommended as an antidote, cures dyspepsia, aids digestion, is a powerful tonic and strong diuretic. Also, Hathorn Natural Mineral Water.

Recommended very highly as a cathartic and alternative and in all forms of dyspepsia. ALSO, 5 CASES CONGRESS WATER, 10 CASES ROCK BRIDGE ALUM, 10 CASES BUFFALO LITHIA.

And a full supply of IMPORTED APOLLINARIS. Hunyadi Janos Waters.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY! HUNYADI JANOS. THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT. AS A CATHARTIC. Dose—A wide glass full before breakfast.

The Lancet—"Hunyadi Janos." Baron Liebig affirms that its richness in mineral salts surpasses that of all other known waters. The British Medical Journal—"Hunyadi Janos." The most agreeable, safest, and most efficacious aperient water. Prof. Parkes, Berlin—"Invariably good and prompt success; most valuable." Prof. Sauerberg, Vienna—"It has prescribed these waters with remarkable success." Prof. Scazzano, Wurzburg—"I prescribe none but this." Prof. Lander Brunson, M. D., F. R. S., London. "More palatable than the rivals, and surpasses them in efficacy." Prof. Allen, M. D., F. R. S., Royal Military Hospital, Netley—"Preferred to Pulina and Friedrichshall."

JOHN H. McADEN, Importing and Dispensing Pharmacist. North Tryon St. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DON'T GO TO SARATOGA. When you can get water just as fresh and sparkling as when it flows from the spring at Saratoga. We receive this water in large bulk direct from the source, and we return it as soon as supplied to the agents every week.

Prescriptions carefully prepared by experienced and competent druggists, day or night. July 28.

Miscellaneous. FOR THE TEETH. COZDONT, Ocelotine, Cherry Tooth Paste, Oriental, &c., at R. H. JORDAN & CO'S, Druggists.

MOCKING BIRD. FOOD and Canary Seed in pound packages. Fresh. Also, red gravel for bird cages. R. H. JORDAN & CO., Tryon street.

BURNETT'S. COCOONINE, Creole Hair Restorer, Ayer's and Hall's Hair Vigor, and Parker's Hair Balsam. R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists.

COLGATE'S VIOLET. WATER, Florida Water and Imported Bay Rum for the toilet—a 1-lb supply. R. H. JORDAN & CO'S, Tryon Street.

A FULL STOCK OF. FINEST and American Toilet Soaps, Puffs and Powder Boxes of all kinds. R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists.

NOTICE. P. C. Shuford and wife, and others, vs. A. M. Powell, et al.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court, filed for the county of Catawba, spring term, 1882, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, trustees, will meet at the court house, in Newton, on

TUESDAY, THE 1st DAY OF AUGUST next, to receive evidence and proofs of all debts against the partnership described in the pleadings in said cases, to-wit: Tate, Powell & Co., Claywell, Powell & Co., Catawba Manufacturing Company, Powell & Shuford and A. M. Powell all creditors of either of said firms, will present their claims to the undersigned at said time and place, with proper proofs thereof.

Also at said time and place we will proceed to take, and state the accounts of the liabilities and assets of said partnerships above named. G. F. BARON, R. J. SHIFF, Receivers.

T. C. Smith. SUPPLIES Chewers with the genuine Gravelly Tobacco—first and second qualities. July 28.

T. C. Smith. OFFERS Drugs, Paints, Cigars and other goods at Rock Bottom prices to solid buyers. July 28.

T. C. Smith. KEEPS that leading brand of five cent Cigars—"THE BEST OF ALL"—immensely popular. July 28.

Bingham School, ESTABLISHED IN 1793, MEBANEVILLE, N. C. Is PRE-EMINENT among Southern Boarding Schools for Boys, in age, numbers and area of patronage. The 17th Session will begin (in new buildings) July 25th, 1882. For catalogue giving full particulars, address MAJ. B. BINGHAM, Sup't.

Professional. HUGH W. HARRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on Trade Street, nearly opposite Court House, CHARLOTTE, N. C. July 28.

Richard A. Springs, (Formerly of Charlotte, N. C.) ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, New 17th Street, New York. All correspondence will receive prompt attention. Remittance—1st National Bank, Charlotte, N. C. Balance Bank, Raleigh, N. C. Hon. W. E. Byrum, ex-Judge Supreme Court North Carolina. April 6 '82.

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COLGATE'S VIOLET. WATER, Florida Water and Imported Bay Rum for the toilet—a 1-lb supply. R. H. JORDAN & CO'S, Tryon Street.

A FULL STOCK OF. FINEST and American Toilet Soaps, Puffs and Powder Boxes of all kinds. R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists.

NOTICE. P. C. Shuford and wife, and others, vs. A. M. Powell, et al.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court, filed for the county of Catawba, spring term, 1882, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, trustees, will meet at the court house, in Newton, on

TUESDAY, THE 1st DAY OF AUGUST next, to receive evidence and proofs of all debts against the partnership described in the pleadings in said cases, to-wit: Tate, Powell & Co., Claywell, Powell & Co., Catawba Manufacturing Company, Powell & Shuford and A. M. Powell all creditors of either of said firms, will present their claims to the undersigned at said time and place, with proper proofs thereof.

Also at said time and place we will proceed to take, and state the accounts of the liabilities and assets of said partnerships above named. G. F. BARON, R. J. SHIFF, Receivers.

T. C. Smith. SUPPLIES Chewers with the genuine Gravelly Tobacco—first and second qualities. July 28.

T. C. Smith. OFFERS Drugs, Paints, Cigars and other goods at Rock Bottom prices to solid buyers. July 28.

T. C. Smith. KEEPS that leading brand of five cent Cigars—"THE BEST OF ALL"—immensely popular. July 28.

Bingham School, ESTABLISHED IN 1793, MEBANEVILLE, N. C. Is PRE-EMINENT among Southern Boarding Schools for Boys, in age, numbers and area of patronage. The 17th Session will begin (in new buildings) July 25th, 1882. For catalogue giving full particulars, address MAJ. B. BINGHAM, Sup't.

Professional. HUGH W. HARRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on Trade Street, nearly opposite Court House, CHARLOTTE, N. C. July 28.