HE time has now arrived for closing out all SUMMER goods, and on Monday Morning, July 24th, we propose to offer BARGAINS that

will pay any one to secur

will be sold at a sacrifice. Our

will be sold cheap. Our Ladies' and Misses Hosiery will be slaughtered. Our Ginghams, Lawns and all light fabrics of Dress Goods will be sold below cost.

Embroideries and many other goods at low figures. We do not intend to pack any summer goods this Fall if possible. We have Ribbons, Laces,

CAN BE HAD IN



Confractors and

that a begin to of a

Dry Goods, Clothiug, &c. From

make an Frautnation of OUR MAR-GAINS before Purchasing Elsewh

DRESS GOODS.

HATS at First Cost

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.

## Complaints

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. PERBY 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 instant 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, cholers morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is sure cure every time.

JULIUS W. DEE.

MOINGGEA, IOWA, March 12, 1881.

I have used your PAIN KILLER in severe cases of camp, colic and cholers morbus, and it gave almost its tart relief.

L. E. CALDWELL.

GARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 28, 1881.

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

J. B. IVIE.

SACO, ME., Jan. 22, 1881.

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

ONKIDA, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1881.

We began using it over thirty years are, and it always are and it may be to be distinct ralief. Would hardly dare to go to be dwithout a bottle in the house.

CONWATEGEO, S. C., Feb. 28, 1881.

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

U. S. CONSULATE,

CREEKING, REFERENCE, PAIN SALLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as an indigental abscence of the presence in my household as an indigental abscence of the presence in my household as an indigental abscence of the control of the presence in my household as an indigental abscence of the presence in my household as an indigental abscence of the presence in my household as an indigental abscence of the presence in my household as an indigental abscence of the presence in my household as an indigental abscence of the presence in my household as an indigental abscence of the presence in my household as an indigental abscence of the presence in my household as an indigental abscence of the presence of the presence of the

Burron-on-Trent, Eng.

darboes, a companied with intense pain, when I tried your fair killer, and found almost instant relief.

21 Montague St., London, Eng.

During a residence of twenty three years in India, I have given it in many cases of districes, dysentery, and cholers, and naver kins to fail to give relief.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all.

For safe by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

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THE next session WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER

THE IRON RULE OF THE GUATE-MALAN DICTATOR.

How it is Alleged he Treats Women and Political Enemies -- A Record of Cruel Acts -- A Barbarous Ruler and

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- Your correspondent had to-night an interesting conversation concerning President Barrios, of Guatemala, who arrived in this city yesterday, with a gentleman who has resided many years in Spanish-American countries, and is very familiar with events in Guatemala. To people familiar with Central American affairs it is quite amusing to see announced in the local papers on his arrival in this city that "his devoted countrymen have grouped Geo. Washington, Simon Bolivar and Rufino Barrios as their ideal triumvirate of the heroes of Republican liberty." It is an historical fact that his government has been from the beginning a dictatorship, with scarcely the forms of laws, and as United States Minister Logan reported to the department of State once, "his opponents are held down with an iron hand, made up, so to speak, of miskets and brass bands." To understand the character of his government it may be well to give a few items from among a multitude of notorious facts which are

familiar to every one who has visited Guatemala. Take, for instance, the

assassination of 1877. In one of the frequent revolts of the mountain Indians, Gen. Barrios arrested about one hundred of them and ordered all of them to be shot. The village priest, horrifled at the order, went in person to the house where Barrios was, gained admittance to the room, and begged for the lives of his parishioners. The General heaped on him a volley of oaths and ordered him from his presence. The priest persisted in his petition, whereupon Barrios assaulted him with a whip, which he always kept at hand for corporeal punishment of offenders, striking him over the face and head. The priest, with natural instinct of self-defence, seized the arm of Barrios, when the latter cried out and his officials and servants rushed in, tore the priest away, threw him on the floor and commenced kicking him. In this helpless condition, Barrios drew his pistol and fired a shot into his body. His example was followed by the others, and the priest, riddled with bullets, was kicked out of the house and buried. The event caused intense indignation throughout the country. President Barrios gave out that the priest had attempted to assassinate him. But Minister Williamson, in his report of the affair, said: "I have failed to meet a single individual who credits the state-ment." See diplomatic correspondence, 1878, 674. Barrios is constantly on the alert against the conspiracies which he finds are being formed against his tyrannical government. The country is filled with secret police and spies, and when he has information of a real or supposed conspiratory he has the supposed constitution of the supposed constitut

supposed conspiracy he has the sus-pected arrested and brought to his private residence without any forms of law. He puts them through a personal examination himself, during which the prisoner undergoes all kinds of indignities, and he orders them to be shot, whipped, tortured, imprisoned or re-leased at his sole will. One of the most atrocious of these events occurred in November, 1877, when he arrested eighteen or twenty persons, some of them among the most respectable crizens, and charged them with conspiracy. They were brought to his residence and examined by him. They would make no confessions, and he ordered them to be whisped and undergo be whipped and undergo

THE MOST HORRIBLE TORTURE, but without securing a revelation. Thoroughly enraged, he condemned them all to be executed. The next day they were taken out to the grand square of the city and shot to death, some of them so weak from their whipping that they had to be carried in litters and one had lost his reason. It is stated that Barrios ordered and witnessed the exe cution from a window and shouted out to them insults and curses that horrified even the soldiers and executioners.

During his dictatorship the Spanish punishment of torture and whipping has been revived; and all over the country this method of punishment is constantly resorted to. He does not hesitate to inflict it upon the most respectable citizens, and further to humiliate his political prisoners he condemns them to work on the public streets chained to the most abandoned common criminals. As already intimated, it is his practice to have brought to his own his practice to have brought to his own residence persons suspected of any hostility to him or his government. After stating whatever complaint he may have against them, if offensive in his eyes, and it does not justify execution or imprisonment, in the presence of his officials he showers upon them a voller officials he showers upon them a volley of abuse and insults, and then, seizing his whip, which he keeps conveniently at hand, he strikes the citizen about the face and head, and drives him out of his presence, warning him to be care-

ful of his conduct in the future. Em-braced in this class of punishment might be named an ex-cabinet minis-ter, lawyers, planters of the best famiies, and an honored father, whose only offence was that his daughter had failed to accept an invitation of one of the prefects to a social entertainment.

HIS TREATMENT OF LADIES are the most incredible of his acts, but their truth is verified by numbers of instances whose names and dates can be given. The ladies of these families are not always prudent in the manifestation of their abhorrence, and whenever tion of their abhorrence, and whenever detected, the President orders them to his house for personal inquisitions. One of his favorite methods of punishing them is to have them, in the presence of his jeering officials, tied up in a net, used by the natives for carrying straw, vegetables, &c., in which they are doubled up quite tightly in the most uncomfortable position, carried through the court yard to the stable and, by means of a rope fastened to a beam, pulled up, and suspended just beam, pulled up, and suspended just above the heads of horned cattle, where they are left until it suits Barrios's pleasure to release them. Another favorite purishment for ladies who are indiscreet in their criticisms is to order them confined in the female prison, where they are forced to associate with and receive insults from the vilest characters of the lowest society. Under the new donstitution, which the dictator gave the people, the freedom of the

press is guaranteed; but it is reported that a printer not long ago, for publish-ing an editorial on political affairs which failed to enlogize his administration, was sentenced to receive five hundred lashes, under the infliction of which he died. The New Orleans papers report that as he passed through to be extremely afraid of assassination and kept in his bedroom trusty serand kept in his bedroom trusty servants, and was also guarded by a special detail of the police. This only confirms his constant conduct in Guatemala! He is quite frond of drinking fresh milk and keeps always at his hand a milch cow. When he wants his milk he has the cow driven into the patto or court vard of his house, whence he can see her milked, and takes the milk directly so there may be no fear he can see her milked, and takes the milk directly so there may be no fear of poison. When he first became dictator he was a compartively poor man, but he has become, in the course of ten years, very rich, and besides his estates in Guatemala, it is understood that he has several million of idliars deposited in Europe. He can well afford to travel on special cars, take a large and spendid mansion near Fifth avanue, New

York, for his family, and live in grand | Horsford's Acid Phosphate for Alcostyle. When he comes to Washington, by such display he may think to dazzle the eyes of the American people, but he cannot wipe out the stains blood in his history. It is the general belief of all persons conversant with the condition of affairs in Guatemala that if he is not successful in inducing the United States to assume some kind of a propectorate over his schemes he will not return to his own country, but will enjoy his spoils in foreign lands.

Heights of Mountains Around Us.

In his reological survey of North Carolina, Prof. W. C. Kerr has present-ed the heights of the many peaks as well as the elevation of towns and local-ities above the sea level. These are reliable, being from the measurements made by Mitchell, Guyon Clingman and Kerr, and will be interesting to the many visitors to the mountains, as well as to our own citizens! We can only afford space to such points as are of immediate interest. d w and

We find Salisbury, the starting point of the Western North Casolina road, to be 760 feet above the sealevel; Henry, at the foot of the mountain, 4607, Swan-nanoa Gap 2,657, and hAsheville court Going down the French Broad, we find Marshall to be 1,647 feet above the

sea, and Warm Springs 1,326. Waynesville, on the Ducktown Branch, is 2,757 feet and Hendersouville 2,167 feet above sea level. The Black Mountains have 18 peaks

more than 6,000 feet high. In its northwest chain are Blackstocks Knob 6,380, an Potato Top 6,393 feet high. In the main chain are Mt. Mitchell 6,582, Mt. Gibbs 6,592, Sugar Loaf 6.463, Black Dome 6,707, Black Cone 6,674, Black Brother 6,619, and the Mountain House 5,245. "Craggy" is 6,090 feetshigh and

"Craggy Pinnacle" 5,945.

In the Swannanoah Mountains lying on the left of the railroad coming west Young's Knob is 4,387 feet and Flat Top 4.378 feet high. These are the highest points. The terminal peak of the range. Cedar Cliff, six miles from Asheville, is 3,850 feet high. Pisgah, within view of Asheville to

the Southwest, is 5,757 feet high, and Little Pisgah 4,724. The Balsam Mountains to the Southwest of Waynesville abound in high peaks, fifteen of which are more than

6,000 feet high. These are Enos. Plotts' Balsam, 6,097, Junaluskee North Point, 6,223, Junaluskee South Point, 6,055, Rockstand Knob, 6.002, Brothen Plott, 6,246, Amos Plotts' Balsam, 6,278, Rocky Face, 6,031, Double Spring Mountain, 6,380,, Richland Balsam, 6,425, Chimney Peak 6,234 Spruce Ridge Top, 6,076, Rheinhart's Mountain, 6,126, Mount Hardy, 6,138, Devil's Court House, 6,049, Sam's Knob, 6,491, Cold Mountain, 6,063.

There are 57 mountains in Western North Carolina above 6,000 feet high. Along the dividing line between North Carolina and Tennessee there are many that rise above that height, and the average height of the whole chain is

Among miscellaneous items relating to heights, it may be stated that the head spring waters of the French Broad river are 2,739 feet above the sea; the High Pinnacle seen on the mountain section of the railroad between Henry and the long tunnel is 5,701 feet high. Propst's Knob, in the South Mountains, just in the rear of the Glen Alpine Springs, is 3,022 feet high. The highest peak of the Smoky Mountains is 6,006 feet high, the Roan 6,306 and the Grandfather 5,397, the castrol-

ated mass of Table Rock, seen from the railroad, and 16 miles north of Mor-Boone, the most elegated village in the United States east of the Rocky

ganton, is 3,918 feet high. Mountains is 3,222 feet above the sea; Bakersville is 2,550. Hendersonville 2,167, Asheville (we repeat the figures) 2,250, and Waynesville 2,757, Burnsville

GUATEMALA AND MEXICO.

No Statement of the Boundry Dispute Shmitted to the United States Gov-

Washington, July 25.—No informa-tion has been communicated to the Government here as any agreement between Guatemala and Mexico touching the disputed boundary question. It is believed, however, that the man is is a fair way to reach an adjustment. The President, it is understood, is unwilling to arbitrate unless requested by both parties to do so, and unless the question to be settled shall be definitely agreed

The young man or woman who must forsake society because of mortifying freckles, tan, tetter, pimples and itching exoriations of the face. should use some of Dr. Benson's Skin Cure. It cleanses the scalp and is good for the tollet.

BEDFORD ALUM AND IRON SPRINGS WATER AND MASS.—The great tonic and alterative contains twice as much iron and fifty per cent. more alumbian than any "alum and iron mass" known. Just the thing for the "spring weakness" now so general. Sold by all druggists of any standing. Prices reduced one half, may 11—tf

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Usefess Fright. To worry about any Liver. Kidney or Urmary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease of Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fairs of a cure where a cure

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Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1.000.000—to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added.

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The only Lettery over voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never scales or postpones. Its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER Drawings will

A SPLENDED OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE BIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H. AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST Sth. 1882, 147th Monthly Drawing.

take place monthly.

Look at the Following Scheme, under the exclusive supervision and management of GEN. G. E. BRAUKEGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen JUBAL A. EARLY of Virginia, who manage all the drawings of this Company, both ordinary and semi-annual, and attest the correctness of the published Official Lists.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in Proportion. LIST OF PRIZES:

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9 Approximation Prizes of \$750. 9 Approximation Prizes of 500. 9 Approximation Prizes of 250.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express. Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to

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New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh street, Washington, D. C. N. B.-Orders addressed to New Orleans will re-

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ceive prompt attention,

.MONDAY, JULY 31st, 1882. These drawings occur monthly (Sundays excepted) under provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Kentucky. The United States Circuit Court on March 81, rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal:

2d—Its drawings are fair.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

JULY DRAWING. 1 Prize.
10 Prizes, \$1,000 each,
20 Prizes, 500 each,
100 Prizes, 100 each,
200 Prizes, 50 each,
600 Prizes, 50 each,
1000 Prizes, 10 each,
1000 Prizes, 10 each, | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 1

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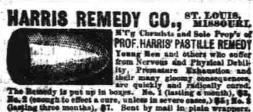
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