Daily Charlotte Observer.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 15, 1882.

## ARE NOW

Alexander & Harris

VOL. XXVIII.

RECEIVING

THEIR NEW



Which when complete, will be

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW CITIZENS: -In compliance with the urgent solicitations of many gentlemen of this Dis-trict, I announce myself as a candidate for the House of Representatives of the United States. I do not present Mr. T. L. SEIGLE myself as the nominee of any conven-tion, but merely exercise the right of every citizen to offer himself as a candidate for the suffrages of his country-men. In so doing I follow what was the universal custom of this District prior to the late civil war. Before stating the grounds upon which I will ask your support, it may be proper for me to meet certain ob-

jections which I presume will be urged against my candidacy. Not being the representative of either the old parties, I may be assailed by some of their fol-Northern 📱 Eastern Markets lowers and will meet their attacks. To influence your feelings in favor of my competitor, it is asserted by the

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A cold or sore threat may not seem to amount to much, and if promptly attended

A Card from Wm. M. Cocke, Jr. it by the Democratic papers? And when afterwards Holden was im-ASHEVILLE, Sept. 12th, 1882. To the Voters of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina: peached, would there not have been a what these Democratic officials did? Can it be pretended pretended that Democrats and white men are not just as much bound to act fairly and hon-estly as the "Radicals and negroes?" If the conduct of the "Radicals" in 1878-9 made them as black as charcoal, what substance is black enough to indicate the color of these Democratic officials? Do not all the above stated facts show that if the "Radical" party was properly removed from power these Bourbon

Democrats deserve the same fate? But, fellow-citizens, let us look at their conduct on some national ques-tions. They declare that the internal revenue taxes ought to be repealed, and yet during six years they had decided majorities in the House of Representa-tives, and for two years had control of both houses of Congress; and yet they made no effort as a party to repeal Bourbon orators, with great vehemence, them.

Again, it has been stated without contradiction that the most odious feathat when the Republicans had a majority of the Legislature in 1868-'69 an immense number of bonds were issued tures of the internal revenue system and sold, and the proceeds retained or were established by the Democratic wasted, and great injury was done to

Congress. They passed the law which authorized the officers to arrest persons without any warrant, thus violating wasted, and great injury was done to the credit of the State, &c. It is undoubtedly true that the Re-publicans, then had a majority of the Legislature, but on examining the journals it will be seen that the Demo-crats, or Conservatives, as many of them preferred to be called, voted with the Benublicang in favor of the insuing what our Anglo-Saxon ancestors regarded as one of the chief bulwarks of liberty. They also authorized the officers to cut up or destroy stills not worth five hundred dollars. And they voted an appropriation of three hunthe Republicans in favor of the issuing of these bonds. With perhaps a single exception, all the Democrats voted for and informers. dred thousand dollars to employ spies

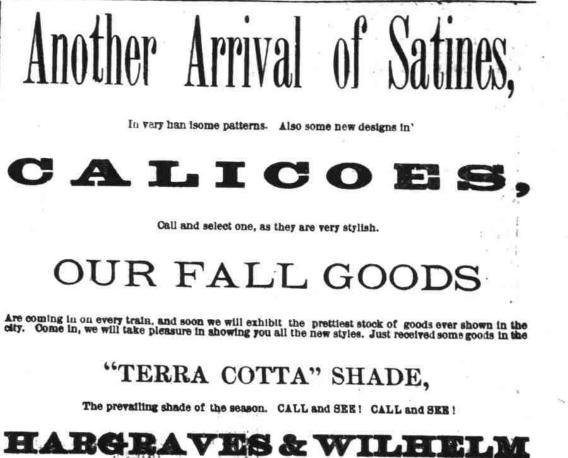
some of these bills. The bonds thus issued went into the hands of various Thus, though they not only failed as a party to make an effort to abolish the railroad presidents, most of whom were system, and even while they had con-Democrats, and none of whom were carpet-baggers, and the bonds were trol of both houses of Congress, made it more odious than ever, yet, to obtain generally sold by them during the next year. After a year had passed, and most of the bonds had been sold by the various presidents, the Legislature votes among the people, they cry out strongly against it. Their action on the tariff taxes places

them in a similar light. The Constitureassembled, and at the session of 1869tion authorizes the House of Represen-'70 passed an act repealing all the acts under which the bonds had been issued. The bill was introduced in the Senate tatives alone to originate bills for rais-ing revenue. And yet, though they had decided majorities in the House by a prominent Conservative or Demofor six years, and in both houses for crat, and was supported by the body of the Democrats. This action, it was well understood at the time, was done two years, they made no effort during that whole period materially to reduce the tariff taxes. Some of their speakin accordance with the wishes of cerers now say by way of excuse that the tain prominent railroad presidents. They had sold their bonds and gotten revenue was then all needed, but in fact it was well understood that by reducing these taxes on many articles the money for them, and instead of exthe amount of revenue that pending it on the roads, wished to re collected would be increased. The tariff rate on many is so high that it prohibits importation, and the extravagant price people pay goes entirely to the manufacturers. If the duties were reduced, then some of these articles would be imported, and the government would receive that part of the taxes. It is a noticeable fact that now that the Republicans, for the first time in eight years, have gotten the majority out in both houses, the Democrats are making a great outcry against the tariff. Why is it, that while they had the power to reduce the tariff, they were so still about the matter, while now they are so clamorous against it? The reason is plain. While it is popular in the South to attack the tariff, yet in many parts of the North it is just the other way. Hence the Southern men get elected by denouncing the tariff, while many Northern members are elected because they are strong tariff men. When, therefore, they meet together at Washington, they can laugh over the matter together. During the time the Democrats had majorities in the House these Southern members helped to elect speakers strongly favorable to the tariff, and these speakers arranged the committees so that the tariff might not be disturbed. It so happens, therefore, that one set got elected in the South by assailing the tariff, while another part got in from the North because they are strong tariff men. Hence, if the question was settled, both of these sets of politicians would lose their elec-tioneering material. Do not such facts as these tend to establish the proposition that the present parties are now mere machines to keep a certain set of

to light, what would have been said of | bill is more generally denounced for its excessive extravagance than any other and is called the great public steal peached, would there not have been a universal demand for conviction? Is not the supposed case a parallel one to what these Democratic officials did? diate representative, Gen. Vance, voted for the measure and yet he got in the bill only five thousand dollars to be ap-plied to the French Broad above the bridge. But as the whole appropriation was above eighteen million of dollars the share of this district should have been more than sixty thousand dollars. If the General had insisted on that amount, Cherokee would have received ten thousand for its rivers, Macon ten thousand for its Tennessee rivef, Jackson ten thousand for its Tuckaseege, Haywood ten thousand for its Pigeon, Buncombe ten thousand, five of which might have gone to the upper part of the river and McDowell and Burke could have had ten thousand for the Catawba. Nobody believes that the five thousand to be spent will be of real value, but when there is a division, as our district for its share of the expenditures pays more than sixty thousand dollars it is a bad speculation for us to get back only five thousand. Who would like to go into business when he has to pay twelve dollars and get only one dollar back? This affair illustrates very well the general current of things at Washington. We pay a great deal and get back a crumb now and then.

But Gen. Vance said in his speech at Asheville that he tried very hard to get the floor to move for an appropria-tion of fifty thousand dollars for a Federal court house at Asheville, but that he could not get the floor to make the motion. Think of it gentlemen! During a session that lasted more than eight months our representative could not get the floor to make a motion. Does not this show what a strange set of rules of the House he and his fellow Democrats kept up during the six years they had control of the House?

I ought, perhaps, fellow-citizens, to state that Gen. Vance, in his speech here abandoning congressional matters, declared in the strongest terms that he was in favor of changing the present system of county government so as to permit the people to elect all their offi-cers. Undoubtedly the General struck the popular chord in this declaration, but unfortunately for himself if he should go to Raleigh on this line he will find himself in the same predicament that he does in Washington. His arty in their convention declared for



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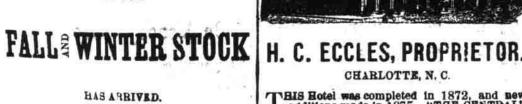
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to can easily be cured; but neglect is often followed by consumption or diphtheria. No medicine has ever been discovered which acts so quickly and surely in such cases as **PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.** The PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. The prompt use of this *invaluable remedy* has saved thousands of lives. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is not an experiment. It has been before the public for forty years, and is most valued where it is best known. A few extracts from voluntary testimonials read as indices: read as follows:

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In valuable remedy.-GEO. B. EVERETT, Dickinson,
N. Y.
I have just recovered from a very severe cold, which I have had for some time. I could get no relief until I tried your Park KILLER, which relieved me immediately. I will never again be without it.-C. O. FORCE, Lowndee, Ga.
Have used PAIN KILLER in my family for forty years, and have never known it to fail.-RANSOM LEWIS, Waynesboro, Ga.
I began using PAIN KILLER in my family twenty. five years ago and have used it ever since, and have found no medicine to take its place.-B. W. DYER, Druggist, Oneida, N. Y.
For whooping-cough and croup it is the best preparation made. We would not be without it.-A. P. Rours, Liberty Mills, Va.
For twenty-five years I have used PAIN KILLER for colds and chapped lips, and consider it the best medicine ever offered.-GEO.HOOFER, Wilmington, N. O.

medicine ever offered. GEO. HOOYEE, Wilmington, N. O. I was suffering severely with bronchitis, and my throat was so inflamed I could scarcely swallow any food. I was advised to try your PAIN KILLEE, and after taking a few doses was completely cured. T. WILKINSON. Dr. WALTON writes from Coshocton: Your PAIN KILLEE eures diphtheria and sore throat so atarm-ingly prevalent here, and has not been known to fall in a single instance. This fact you should make insewn to the world. Mrs. ELLEN B. MASON writes: My son was taken violently sick with diphtheria, high fever, and cold chills. So many children have died here, I was afraid to sell a physician, and tried your PAIN KILLEE. He was taken on Sunday, and on Wednesday his throat was clear. It was a won-derful cure, and I wish it could be known to the poor mothers who are losing so many children. For Chills and Fever PAIN KILLER has no equal. It cures when everything else fails, Delays are office dangerous. A bottle of PAIN KILLER in the house is a safeguard that no family should be without. All druggists sell it at 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,

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half a block on Trade street, in the business cen-tre of the City, in close preximity to Banks. Ex-press and Telegraph offices, and commanding a mountain view of more than fifty miles. The intention of the Proprietor is, not only to present to the traveling public one of the finest Hotel Buildings in the South, but one of the most complete and best conducted Hotels in all its dif-ferent departments. Having recently been decorated and frescoed throughout, it is not only one of the most beauti-ful, but the LEADING AND PALACE HOTEL

of the South the home of Commercial Tourists. Pleasure seckars and resident guests. H. C. ECCLES, Proprietor, will be pleased to welcome his friends and the traveling public, and respectfully soluties share of patronage from all

tain it for their own use. It was ascertained afterwards that Mr. Swepson, president of our Western road, had received about three millions of dollars. Had this money been expended on our roads they might have been finished to Paint Rock and to the Tennessee river

at least ten years ago. But let us look further. We insisted that as Mr. Swepson had gotten the money by the sale of our bonds, it should be applied to the construction of the road. What followed? The Democrats in the election of 1870 obtained a majority in the Legislature, and thereupon a prominent Democrat introduced a bill repealing the charter of the western division. The effect of this bill was

to destroy our corporation so that there might be no party in existence that could claim the money except Mr. Swepson. And this bill was passed by that Democratic Legislature. And though, at the meeting of the stockholders at Marion, they refused to accept or recognize the repealing act, and still strove to get means to carry on our roads; yet you may remember that when, three or four years ago, Major Rollins, as president, obtained some money, which he proposed to pay over to the contractors, Gov. Vance informed him that his corporation had been abolished, and demanded that he should

pay over the money to Major Wilson. We see then, fellow-citizens, that these Democrats in a body aided the Republicans in the issuing of the bonds. Secondly, they assisted them in repeal-ing the acts under which they had been issued, and in helping the railroad presidents to retain the money. Thirdly, after they obtained the control of the Legislature, they tried to abolish our corporation, so that we could not call Swepson to account for the money. If these transactions show that the Republicans of 1868 are not to be trusted.

do they not even place the Democrats in a worse position? For they not only helped the Radicals when they were in power, but also when these Democrats got the control, they pursued the same practices and extended them much farther.

Why, gentlemen, what have we seen more recently? By the action of our Democratic authorities at Raleigh our Democratic authorities at Raleigh our roads had been transferred to a specu-lator from New York, Mr. Best. After waiting for nine months for Mr. Best to begin his operations in vain, Gov. Jarvis, seeing that he was in danger of losing his election on that account, en-deavored to induce the Richmond & Danville Railroad company to take the contract from Mr. Best, and Gov. Vance, one of the three commissioners appointone of the three commissioners appointed by the Legislature, went to New York to assist in the scheme. After the Richmond and Danville company took the contract, to induce them to act more vigorously, on the 30th of April, 1881, the three commissioners all agreed that further time should be given if the contract was modified in certain respects. This modification was promptly made, and yet within less than two weeks Gov. Vance, one of these commissioners, without assigning any reason for his extraordinary change refused to sign it. The other two com-missioners, Governor Jervis and Treasurer Worth, however, did stand by their agreement and execute their contract on the 13th of May. The Richmond and Danville company thereupon began to move with vigor, and yet, most astonishing to relate, only twelve days after this contract had been

politicians in office? Further illustrations of this practice can be found in their conduct with respect to the alleged frauds in the collection of revenue. Some years ago, in a debate in the Senate, it was charged that since the war more than a thousand millions had been lost to the government in the whiskey taxes alone. President Grant's civil service commissioners also represented that more than

a hundred millions were annually lost to the government, yet the Democrats when in power failed to make any syst-matic and thorough investigations. Occasionally, from personal feelings being involved, a partial effort at investigation had sometimes been made. Recently in this district, an investigation has been commenced against an ex-revenue official. It may seem singular that the investigation, if there were grounds for it, should not have commenced earlier. The Senator who moved it had been in the Senate for two whole years before the last session, when he commenced it. He had too a majority of Democratic Senators with him and could, on motion, have obtained a committee. Complaints as to revenue officers in this district had been made for a dozen years past. Why did he not move earlier? Was this late move started to obtain electioneering material, or was it made because of personal feeling? The name of T. N. Cooper was presented to the Senate for confirmation as collector of this revenue district. He was fiercely opposed by Senator Vance and his colleague and the confirmation was rejected. Thereupon a motion to reconsider was made, and marvellous to say, the two North Carolina Senators stood aside and refused to vote, so Mr. Cooper was con-firmed. What a spectacle for the coun-try was this! If our Senators found themselves mistaken as to Mr. Cooper's

the present system so that he will have no better chance to get the floor than he had in Washington. When, fellow-citizens, I announce to

you that I have been most decidedly in favor of the people electing their own connty officers, I have the advantage over Gen. Vance. Those with whom I am acting stand on the same ground that I do, and should we succeed in this contest, your wishes will be carried

I also differed absolutely with Gen. Vance on the prohibition question. While he canvassed the district last season in favor of the measure, I was most decidedly opposed to it. You are told gentlemen, by my opponents that if you vote for me you will be deserters and traitors to your party. We owe allegiance to our country but not to any party. Our duty requires us only to act with any party as long as it does right and when it gets wrong then we must go with our country. It is amus-ing to hear the depunciation of some of ing to hear the denunciation of some of these speakers of deserters. Why, my opponent, Gen. Vance, has himself been in about five parties. At first he was a Whig, then a Knownothing, whose party boasted they were treading Whig-gery and Democracy under their feet. After the death of the Knownothings Gsn. Vance became an old line Whig. Next he was a Conservative and now he claims to be a Democrat. His brother the Senator has gone all through the same changes. Have they been traitors and deserters four times? It is proper that you should remember that the Senator is actually canvassing the district in the interest of his brother and is very denunciatory in his speeches. Many of his associates are in the same predicament that he is, and yet they

tell you that you must not change. Again my opponent boasts of the increasing prosperity of the State. Our State is becoming more prosperous' because our people are industrious and make grain, tobacco and other things of value. Our officials do not produce this wealth. What they do is to collect taxes from you and spend some of the money for public purposes, but the rest of it they use for their salaries and are supported with what they get from the people. What amusing effrontery they exhibit when they boast that they are making the State richer. De Attempts are being made, fellow citi-

zens, to persuade you that my success and that of those with whom I am act-Φ Σ ing, is in some way to inure to the benefit of the late Republican party in the State. There is not the least grounds for such an assertion. When the Libet eral-Democrats proposed to abandon 5 their old party organization for the sake of the public good, the Republicans acting through their convention, met ey them wholly on their ground. It is dis-tinctly understood that we and they have united to form a new party or political organization. In addition to principles announced by the Independ-D ent Liberal convention, we propose so to act under the constitution and laws 5 as may seem best calculated to advance the interest of the people of our State ≥ and country at large. Any one who determines to be no longer controlled by the machinery of the old parties is fair-ly entitled to be recognized as a mem-ber of our organization. 88 3

Our hope is that every candidate will Σ be announced and supported for all positions who avow it to be their purpose to act honestly and fairly for the > good of the country. Upon such grounds S in the earlier and purer days of the republic, men were chosen to fill public

## ESPECIALLY OF THOSE GOODS

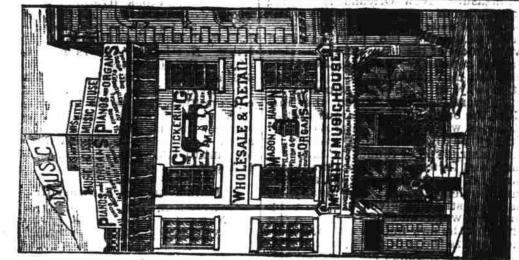
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gray,

, soon I'll hear the Ang g Cabin in the Lane, on, for I love you one a con and sugar cane. nd my hair is turning g n earth to care for me, n, they grow scarcer ev en dey set me free.

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