1882. OUR 1883.

FALL and WINTER

 $S \cdot T \cdot O \cdot C \cdot K$

BOOTS, SHOES, CIRCULARS,

HATS, TRUNKS,

Valises & Traveling Bags,

IS NOW COMPLETE.

It has been selected with unusual care to meet the wants of the Trade, and to give them the BEST GOODS MANUFACTURED.

Ladies', Gents' & Children's

FINE BOOTS,

SHOES AND SLIPPERS

A specialty. Our stock of

Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags,

IS LARGE AND VARIED.

HATS | GUE LINE OF | HATS

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SILK, STIFF AND FELT.

Call and ty the Old Established House of

Pegram & Co.

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DRY GOODS,

THAT MUST BE

CLOSED OUT

January 1st, 1883.

PAREST GELLOW

Dry Goods, Clothing, &c

New Goods!

WALKING JACKETS,

DOLMANS, &C.,

PER EXPRESS THIS MORNING.

We have a handsome line of

WOOL PLUSHES

In Black and Colors.

BLANKETS.

We have another stock of UNDERWEAR just in. Come and see us and be convinced that we have the most complete Stock of Goods to he found anywhere. Respectfully, nevző T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

Medical.

A cold or sore threat may not seem to amount to much, and if promptly attended to can easily be cured: but neglect is often tollowed by communication or dipartheria. We medicine has ever been discovered which acts so entable and antesty in such cases as PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER. The prompt use of this incabable remedy has saved thousands of lives.

PERRY DAVIS PAIN KILLER is not in experiment. It has been before the public for forty years, and is most valued where it is best known.

A few agracts from voluntary testimoralis read as follows: PARK KILLER has been my household remedy for solds for the past twenty-seven years, and have solds for the past twenty-seven years, and have pever known it to fall in affecting a cure.—

L. B. CROCKER, Williamsville, H. Y.

For thirty years I have used PAIM KILLER, and found it a never-failing remedy for colds and sore hroat.—BARTON SHAMAN.

Have received immediate relief from colds and sore throat, and consider your PAIM KILLER an invaluable remedy.—GRO. B. EVERRIT, Dickinson, W. 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.—6. O. Foron, Lowndes, Ga.

Have used Park Killer in my family for forty years, and have never known it to fail.—Ransom Lawrs, Waynesboro, Ga.

I began using Park 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. Dyen, Druggist, Omeda, N. Y.

For whooping-cough and croup it is the best preparation made. We would not be without it.—

A. P. ROUTS, Liberty Mills, Va.

For twenty-five years I have used Park Killer for colds and chapped lips, and consider it the best madicine ever offered.—Gno. Hoopen, Wilmington, K. C.

I was suffering severally with bronchitis, and my

madicine ever offered. Gro Hoopen, Wilmington.

I. Was suffering severely with bronchitis, and my threat was so inflamed a could scarcely studies and fact the severely studies and fact the severely studies and fact the severely studies. The function of the severely studies with the severely studies of the severely studies. The function of the world.

If was single instance. This fact you should make known to the world.

If we full in a single instance. This fact you should make known to the world.

If we full in a single instance. This fact you should make known to the world.

If we full in a single instance. This fact you was taken violently sick with diphtheria, high sever, and cold chills. So many children have died here, I was a fraid to call a physician, and tried your Pain Hiller. He was taken on Sunday, and on we should be with a some sever. It was a some sever who are some sever. It was a some sever who are some sever. It was a some sever who are some sever. It was a some sever who are some sever. It was a some sever who are some sever. It was a some sever who are some sever that was sever.

For Chills and Fever PAIN KILLER has no equal. It cures when everything else fails. Delays are often dangerous. A bottle of Pain Killer in the house is a safeguard that no family should be without.

All druggists sell it at 25ce, 50c., and \$1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors

J.T.BUTLER,

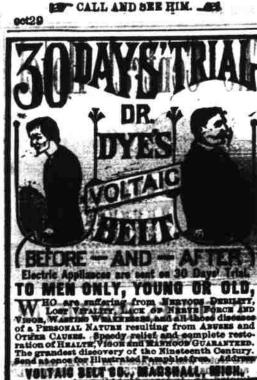
THE JEWELER,

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE MORTH,

FINEST, MOST SELECT, MOST COM-PLETE and BEST ASSORTED

Silver and Plated Ware,

NORTH CAROLINA.



FINE SPORT, INNOCENT AMUSE

LEADING AND THE ACE BOTE

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Arthur's Review of the Situation and Suggestions for the Consideration of our National Solons.

The following is the President's mes-

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. It is provided by the Constitution that the President from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

he shall judge necessary and expedient. In reviewing the events of the year which has elepsed since the commencement of your sessions, I first call your attention to the gratifying condition of our foreign affairs. Our intercourse with other powers has continued to be of the most friendly character. Such slight differences as have arisen during the year have been already settled or are likely to reach an early adjustment. The arrest of citizens of the United States in Ireland under recent laws, which owe their origin to the disturbed condition of that country, has led to a somewhat extended correspondence with the government of Great Britain. A disposition to respect our rights has been practically manifested by the release of the arrested parties. The claims of this nation, in regard to the supervision and control of any interoceanic Canal across the American oceanic Canal across the American Isthmus, has continued to be the subject of conference. It is likely that time will be more powerful than discussion in removing the divergence between the two nations whose friendship is so closely cemented by the inti-macy of their relations and the commu-nity of their interests. Our long estab-lished friendliness with Russia has re-mained unshaken. It has prompted me to proffer the earnest counsels of

me to proffer the earnest counsels of this government, that measures be adopted for suppressing the proscription which the Hebrew race in that country has lately suffered. It has not transpired that the American citizen has been subjected to arrest or injury, but our courteous remonstrance has, nevertheless, been courteously received. There is reason to believe that the time is not far distant when Russia will be able to secure toleration to all faiths within her borders. faiths within her borders. At an international convention held at Paris in 1880, and attended by repre-

agreement was reached in respect to the protection of trade marks, patent-ed articles and the rights of manufacturing firms and corporations. The for-mulating into treaties of the recommen-dations thus adopted is receiving the attention which it merits. The protection of submarine cables is a subject now under consideration by an international conference at Paris.

Believing that is is clearly the true policy of this government to favor the neutralization of this means of intercourse I requested our minister to France to attend the convention as a delegate. I also designated two of our eminent scientists to attend as our representatives at the meeting of an international committee at Paris for considering the adoption of a common unit to measure electric force. In view of the frequent occurrence of conferences for the consideration of important matters of common interest to civilized nations I respectfully suggest that the Executive be invested by Congress with discretionary power to send delegates to such conventions and that provision be made to defray the expenses incident thereto.

The difference between the United States and Spain as to the effect of a udgment and certificate of naturalization, has not yet been adjusted, but it is hoped and believed that negotiations' now in progress will result in the establishment of the position which seems to this government so reasonable and just. I have already called the attention of Congress to the fact that in the ports of Spain and its colonies onerous lines have lately been imposed upon vessels of the United States for trivial technical offences against local regulations. Efforts for the abatement of these exactions have thus far proved unsuccessful. I regret to inform you, also, that the fees demanded by Spanish consuls in American ports are in some cases so large when compared with the value of the cargo as to amount in effect to a considerable export duty and that our remonstrances in this regard have not as yet received the attention which they seem to de-

The German Government has invited the United States to participate in an international exhibition of domestic cattle to be held at Hamburg in July, 1883. If this country is to be represented it is important that in the early days of this session Congress should make a suitable appropriation for that pur-

The death of Mr Marsh, our late Minister to Italy, has evoked from that government expressions of profound respect for his exalted character and for his honorable career in the diplomatic service of his country. The Italian government has raised a question as to the propriety of recognizing in his dual capacity the representative of this country recently accredited both as secretary of the legation, and as Consul General at Home. He has been received as secretary, but his exequatur as Consul General has thus far been withheld. The death of Mr Marsh, our late Min-

The extradition convention with Bel-

gium, which has been in operation since 1874, has been lately supplanted by another. The Senate has signified its approval, and ratifications have been duly exchanged between the contract-ing countries. To the list of extradita-ble crimes has been added that of the assassination, or attempted assassina-tion, of the Chief of the State.

Negetiations have been opened with Switzerland, looking to a settleme

treaty of the question whether its citizens can renounce their allegiance and become citizens of the United States, without obtaining the consent of the Swiss government. I am glad to inform you that the immigration of paupers and criminals from certain of the Can-tons of Switzerlands has substantially ceased, and is no longer sanctioned by the authorities. The consideration of this subject prompts the suggestion that the act of August 8, 1832, which has for its object the return of foreign convicts to their own country, should be so modified as not to be open to the interpretation that it affects the extradition of criminals on preconcerted charges of crimes. ented to the interpretation which this government has put upon the treaty of 1840, relative to its jurisdictional rights in Turkey. It may well be, however, that this difference will be adjusted by

augeneral revision of the system of jurisdiction of the United States, in the countries of the East, a subject to which your attention has been already called by the Secretary of State. In the interest of justice towards China and Japan I trust that the question of the return of the indemnity fund to the governments of these countries will reach at the present session the satisfactory solution which I have already recommended and which has recently been forestandowed by congressional discussion.

A treaty has lately been concluded with Corea with the sanction of the During the late disturbance in Egypt During the late disturbance in Egypt the timely presence of American, years als served as a protection to the persons and property of many of our own citizens and of cities of other countries whose governments have expressed their thanks for this assistance. The recent legislation restricting immigration of laborers from China has given

rise to the question whether Chinese proceeding to or from another country proceeding to or from another country may lawfully pass through our own, constructing the act of May 6, 1882, in connection with the treaty of November 7, 1880. The restriction would seem to be limited to Chinese immigrants coming to the United States as laborers and would not forbid a mere transit across our territory, I ask the attention of Congress to the subject for such action if any as may be deemed advisation, if any, as may be deemed advisa-

This government has recently had occasion to manifest its interest in the Republic of Liberia by seeking to aid the smicable settlement of the boundary dispute now pending between that Republic and the British possession of Signa Leon:

Sierra Leon:

The reciprocity treaty with Hawaii will become terminable after September 9, 1883, on twelve months notice by either party. While certain provisions of that compact may have proved onerous, its existence has fostered commercial relations which it is important to preserve. I suggest therefore that early consideration be given to such modifications of the treaty as seem to be demanded by the interests of our people. In view of our increasing trade with Hayti and Sante Domingo, I advise that provision be made for diplomatic intercourse with the latter by enlarging the scope of the mission at Port Au Sierra Leon. the scope of the mission at Fort Au Prince. I regret that certain claims of American citizens against the govern-ment of Hayti have thus far been urged

American cluzeus against the government of Hayti have thus far been urged unavailingly.

A recent agreement with Mexico provides for the crassing of the frontier by the amned forces of attler neutry in pursuit of heatile Indianal III my message of last year. I called attention to the prevalent lawlessness upon the borders, and to the necessity of legislation for its suppression. Tagain invite the attention of Congress to the subject. A partial rener from the mischiers has been sught in a source tion which now awaits the approval of the Senate as toos as observabler touching the establishment of the international boundary between the senate as toos as observables commissions of survey.

The boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, which led this government to preffer its riendly counses to both parties has been amicality settled.

No change has occurred in our classical to both parties has occurred in our classical and the action of the state of the constitution of the latest and the constitution of the co

No charge has occurred in our rela-lations with Venezuela I design invoke your action in the matter of the pendyour action in the matter of the pending awards against that republication which reference was made by a rectal message from the Executive at your last session. An invitation has been facely action from the reversions of wastern from the reversions of wastern in the restance of the pending of several action of the birth of Belivar, the founder of South American Independence. In connection with this event it is designed to commence the erection at Caracas of a statue of Wash.

erection at Caracas of a statue of Washington, and to conduct as industrial axinibition, which will be open to American products. I recommend that the United States be represented, and that suitable provision be made therefor.

The elevation of the grade of our mission in Central America to the prehipotentials. sion in Central America to the plenipo-tentiary ranks, which was authorized by Congress at its late session, has been since effected. The war between Peru and Bolivia en one side and Chili on the other began more than three years ago. On the occupation by Chill in 1880 of all the literal territory of Bolivia, negotiations for peace were unducted under the direction of the United States. The allies refused to concrete any terri-tory, but Chili has since become master of the whole coast of both countries. the whole coust of both countries,

of the whole coast of both countries, and of the capitol of Peru. A year since, as you have already been advised by correspondence transmitted to you in January last this government sent a special mission to the beligerent powers to express the hope that Chili would be disposed to accept a money indemnity for the expenses of the late war, and to relinguish her demand for a portion of the territory of her antagonists. This recommendation, which Chili declined to follow, this government did clined to fellow, this government did not assume to enforce, nor cannot with-out resort to measures which would be in keeping neither with the temper of our people nor with the temper of our people nor with the spirit of our institutions. The power of Peru no longer extends over its whole territory, and in the event of our interference to dictate peace it would need to be supplemented by the armies and navies of the United States. Such interference would almost inevitably lead to the establishment of a protegrate a result uttablishment of a protecrate, a result ut-terly at odds with our past policy, inju-rious to our present interests, and full of embarrassmeals for the future. For effecting the termination of hostilities upon terms at one just to the victorious

nation, and penerous to its soversaries, this government has spared no efforts save such as might involve the complications which I have indicated. It is greatly to be deplored that Chili seems resolved to exact such rigorous condi-tions of peace and indisposed to submit to arbitration the terms of an amicable settlement. No peace is likely to be lasting that is not sufficiently equitable and just to command the approval of other nations.

· About a year since invitations were extended to the nations of this continent to send representatives to a peace nent to send representatives to a peace congress to assemble at Washington in November 1882. The time of meeting was fixed at a period then remote, in the hope, as the invitation itself declared, that in the meantime the disturbances between the South American republics would be adjusted. As that expectation seemed unlikely to be realized. I asked in April last for an expression of opinion from the two houses. of Congress as to the advisability of holding the proposed convention at the time appointed. This action was holding the proposed convention at the time appointed. This action was prompted in part by doubts, which mature reflection had suggested, whether the diplomatic usage and traditions of the diplomatic usage and traditions of the government did not make it necessary that the Executive should consult the representatives of the people before pursuing a line of policy somewhat novel in its character and far reaching in its possible consequen-ces. In view of the fact that no action was taken by Congress in the premises and that no provision had been made for necessary expenses, I subsequently decided to postpone the convocation and so notified the several governments. which had been entitled to attend. I

am unwilling to dismiss this subject without assuring you of my support of any measures the wisdom of Congress may devise for the promotion of peace on this Continent and throughout the world, and I trust that the time is night world, and I trust that the time is night when with the universal assent of civilized peoples all international differences shall be determined with out reach to arms, by the benigmant opposess of a roll tration changes have occurred in the diplomatic representation of several foreign powers during the past year? New ministers from the Argentine Republic. Austria, Hungary, Brazil, Chili. ministers from the Argentine Republic, Austria, Hungary, Brazil, Chili, China, France, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands and ituatic have presented their credentials. The missions of Denmark and Venezuela at this capital have been raised in grade. Switzerland have received a pleningtentiary mission has created a plenipotentiary mission to this government and an embassy from Madagascar and a minister from Siam will shortly arrive for dandiples matic intercourse has been enlarged by the establishment of relations with the New Kingdom of Servia by the creation of the mission to Greece. The Shah of Persia has expressed his gratification that a charge of affairs will shortly be sent to that a charge of affairs will shortly be sent to that a charge of affairs will shortly be sent to that a charge of affairs will shortly be sent to that a charge of affairs will shortly be sent to that a charge of affairs will shortly be sent to that a charge of affairs will shortly be sent to that a charge of affairs will shortly be sent to that a charge of affairs will shortly be sent to that a charge of affairs will shortly be sent to that a charge of affairs will shortly be sent to that a charge of affairs will shortly be sent to that a charge of affairs will shortly be sent to that a charge of affairs will shortly be sent to the creater of the continuous statement of the continuous statement of the creater of the has created a plenipotentiary mission

I renew my recommendation of such legislation as will place the United States in harmony with other maritime powers with respect to the international rules for the prevention of collisions at sea. In conformity with your joint resolution of the 3d of August last, I have directed the Secretary of State to address foreign governments in respect to a proposed conference for considerto a proposed conference for considering the subject of the universal adoption of a common prime meridian to be used in the reckoning of longitude and in the regulation of time throughout the civilized world. Their replies will in due time be laid before you.

An agreement was reached at Paris in 1875 between the principal powers for the interchange of official publications through the medium of their respective foreign departments. The admirable system which has been built up by the enterprise of the Smithsonian Institution affords a practical basis for our co-operation in this scheme and an

our co-operation in this scheme and an our co-operation in this scheme and an arrangement has been effected by which that institution will perform the necessary labor under the direction of the department of State. A reasonable compensation therefor should be provided by law. A clause in the set making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service contemplates the reorganization of both branches of such service on a salaried basis leaving from service on a salaried basis, leaving fees to inure to the benefit of the treasury.

I cordially favor such a project as likely to correct abuses in the present system. The Secretary of State will pre-

tem. The Secretary of State will present to you at an early day a plan for such reorganization.

A full and interesting exhibit of the operations of the treasury department is afforded by the report of the secretary. It appears that the ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 86, 1882, were as follows: From customs, \$220,410,730.25; from Internet Revenue, \$146,497,595.45; from sales of public lands, \$4,758,140.87; from tax on circulation and deposits of National banks, \$69,567,944.50; from repay-

tienal banks, \$89,567,944.50; from repayment of interest by Pacific railway companies, \$840,554.37; from sinking fund for Pacific railway companies, \$706,271,42; from customs, fees, fines, penalties, &c. /813,438,480,00; from fees, consular letters, patents and lands, \$2,-38,990.97; from proceeds of sales of government property, \$814,959.85; from profits on coinage bullion deposits and assays \$4,116,693.73; from Indian trusts fund, \$5,705,248,22; from deposits by in-\$2,052,306.36; from revenues of the disrict of Columbia, \$1,715,176.41; from The ordinary axpenditures for the

same period were for civit expenses \$18,042,386 42; for foreign intercourse, \$180,758,319; for India, \$736,747 40; for pensions, \$61,845,193 95; for the military establishment, including river and harber improvements and arsenals, \$43,-570,494 19; for the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and im-provements at the Navy Yard, \$15,032,-046 26; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public building, light houses and collecting the revenue, \$34,539,237. 50; for expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, \$3,330,543 87; for interest on the public debt, \$71,077,206. 797 Total ordinary expenditures, \$257,-981,439.57, leaving a surplus of revenue of \$145,543,810.71, which with the amount drawn from the cash balance in the treasury of \$20,737,694.84, making \$166,281,505.55, was applied to the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund; \$80,079,150.00 of fractional currency for the sinking fund; \$58,705.55 of loan of July and August 1861; \$62,572,050.00 of loan of March 1863; \$4,472,900.00 of funded loan of 1881; \$37-194,450.00 of foan of 1868; \$100,000 of five twenties of 1862; \$2,100.00 of five twenties of 1864; \$7,400.00 of five-twenties of 1865, 6,500; of tenforties of 1864, 454,550; of consols of 1864, 88,450; of consols of 1864; 88,450; in the treasury of \$20,737,694.84, making forties of 1864, 454,550; of consols of 1865, 86,460; of consols of 1865, 86,460; of consols of 1867, 408,250; of consols of 1868, 141,400; of Oregon war debt, 675,250; of old demand, compound interest and other notes, 18,850; total, 166,281,505 55.

The fereign commerce of the United States during the last fiscal year including imports and exports of merchandise and specie was as follows: Exports of merchandise, \$750,542,257:

specie,\$49,417579. Total \$799,959,736. Imports, merchandise 724,639,574; specie, \$42,472,390. Total, \$767,111,964. Excess [SEE SECOND PAGE.]

What Women Should Use. Dyspepsia, weak back, despondency and other troubles caused me fearful suffering, but Parker's Ginger Tonic makes me feel like a new being. great remedy. Every woman should use it.
Mrs. GARITZ, Pittsburg.

How to Avoid Drunkenness. Forbid intoxicating nostrams and use Parker's Ginger Toble in your family. This delicious remedy never intexicates, is a true blood and brain food, and alding all the vital functions never fails

a Down Town Merchant,

Having passed several sleeplets nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslew's Sosthing Syrup was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homocopathy. That night the child ha sed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Be urning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while chitemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Scothing Syrup to the beby, and said nothing. That night all hands alopt well, and the little fellow awake in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the decaption practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup and suffering crying bubies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed as mileys the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

THE CONTRASTI While other Baking Pewders are largely adulterated with Alum and other hurtful



its having received the highest testimoni- all from the most eminent clientes in the finited States, who have analyzed it from its imposition to the present times. He state position to the present times. He true test the TEST OF THE OVER

3,000 YARDS CASHMERE, AT 121 PER YARD. 100 WALKING JACKETS, - \$3.00 TO \$15.00. 100 CLOAKS, - - - - \$1.50 TO \$20.00. 50 ULSTERS, - - - - \$5.00 TO \$15.00.

Silk and Cicilian Fur-Lined Circulars, \$15.00 to \$25.00. CLOTH CIRCULARS, - - - \$7.00 TO \$10.00.

Handsome Dress Patterns, \$10.00 to \$25.00. Dress Flannels, 25c, 331c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25.

All-Wool Cashmeres, Black and Colors, 45c, 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50. Terra Cetta Mesquittre Kids and the new Neck, the Mrs. Langtry Tie. Plushes all colors and qualities. Some handsome Plushes for Jackets and Circulars. Our stock embraces everything new and a call will convince you that we have a stock that cannot be excelled for styles and low prices.

Hargraves & Wilhelm.

Smith Building, East Trade Street.

Leading Clothiers and Tailors.

Correct Styles!

Closest Prices!

miscellaneous sources, \$3,383,445.43; to- Our Patrons: The People. Our Study: Their Interest. Our Maxim: Fair Dealing. OUR REWARD: SUCCESS.

WE Manufacture our own Men's Clothing, and therefore can sell at much lower prices than any other house can offer the same Goods. We are now prepared to offer the largest and best assorted stock of BEADY-MADE

CLOTHING

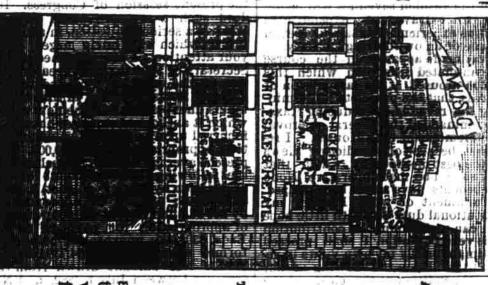
in this section. OUR Furnishing Goods Department comprise the latest out, and we are confident that for beauty and novelty will compare with any in the South. The last but not least, our Hat Department, consists of only the latest out, and finest that could be found in the market. We have taken special pride this season to secure such goods that cannot be found elsewhere. Our prices in each and every department are invariably bottom figures, and every article sold with our guarantee.

Thanking the public kindly for past favors, and seliciting a share of your trade in the future, we are Very Respectfully,

Leading Ciothiers and Tallors

Mc **4** MITH T 6

3 S C HO



McSMIT a

I NOW HAVE The LARGEST and Prettiest Stock of

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET. WHICH ID INTENDETO SELD AT

Allare invited to call and see my goods

to the people. See that to the without imputiling the success of other of excise teeping at the case of the case teeping in the case of th Wholesale and Retail Furniture Dealer

