# Children's Underwear & Hosiery.

LADIES' GOLLARS AND GENTS' 4-PLY LINEN GOLLARS

HALF PRICE!

It m sn's Worsted Dress Goods, Silks, Satins and Cash mercs, all colers, at prices never before heard of. We still have a few

Which we will sell for much less than original cost

Fifty Dozen Gents' Three-Ply Linen Bosom Unlaundried belonged to the general fund, and is applicable to the ordinary expenses of the State government, numerous to mention, which we are going to sell at some price Call and be convinced.

#### HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER.

SMITH BUILDING.

\$25.00

THIS FALL

BOOTS AND SHOES

TRAVELING BAGS.

Last but not least, a fine line of Umbrellas. Silk

Mohair, and Alpaca. Large and Beautiful line of Gents' Over Gaiters. Give us a call.

And Shawl Straps just received.

most correct styles.

TRUNKS.

WE HAVE A LARGE LOT OF

Christmas Goods.

THEY ARE CHEAP.

And are going fast. Hurry up and get what you want

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

W.KAUFMAN&CO

CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER.

Sound Advice to Buy-

ers of Clothing,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS CAPS,

&c, &c., &c.

To those contemplating the purchase of a Suit or Overcoat for the Holidays, we confidentially state we will sell you a finer quality, better fitting, more handsomely made, and at a smaller profit than any other house in the city. Hundreds who purchased the past week can testify to the truth of this statement. Our reputation for selling Ciothing at low prices is fully established, but never before in the history of the Ciothing trade have we been able to offer the same values for so little money.

75 Re 1997 1 1007 3

Men's Long Sack Overcoat

Men's Suck Cassimere Suits

. Out wanton

33 1-3 Per Cent.

Men's Prince Charles Overcont Boys' and Children's Overconts

### Read These Prices.

A \$35.00 Seal Plush Jacket for

A \$20,00 Silk Dolman for

CHILDREN'S CLOVES

And Walking Ja-kets at astonishingly Also to reduce my stock of

FINE CLOTHING

I have marked down at prices that will a ll them. Any one investing in Ciothing will save money by purclusing at this time as I mean to reduce my stock regardless of prices. Having just completed my annual inventory I find a big lot of

REMNANTS

in every department that will be closed out at very

Thanking the public for their liberal patronage during the past year I will endeavor to merit the same in the future by keeping my stock constantly fresh with the newest importations as they come into market and by always giving full value for money received.

T. L. SEIGLE.

Some Capital Suggestions for the Con-sideration of our Legislators and Our

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 7, 1885.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

I hereby congratulate you upon the peculiarly favorable circumstances under which you assemble.

The affairs of the State are in a most satisfactory condition. Noth-Which we will sell for much less than original cost

most satisfactory condition. Nothing I can say can more clearly set forth this fact than the report of the State treasurer. It must be a source of gratification to this faithful officer, upon retiring from office, to know that he leaves in the treasury nearly a million of dollars. The reports of the treasurer and auditor show that there was cash in the treasury on the there was cash in the treasury on the 1st day of December, \$947,068 56. Of

> REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS. I herewith send the reports of the treasurer, auditor, secretary of State and superintendent of public instruction. They will give you in detail the operations of the different departments, and to them I invoke your

I also send herewith the reports of the boards of directors of the three insane asylums, of the penitentiary, the report of the trustees of the institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind, the report of the commission for the completion of the Western Insane asylum, the report of the State board of health, and the report of the quarantine physician at Smithville. The reports of the adjutant general and the State librarian are likewise herewith submitted.

These reports show in detail the

These reports show in detail the condition and operations of the various charitable and penal institutions of the State, and of the other institutions and interests of which they treat. These institutions merit your careful investigation, both on Consisting of the Latest Styles Silk, Stiff and Soft Hats, saccount of the revenues they require and the work they perform. EXPENSES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

een by the report of the auditor that the entire expenditures for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1884, were \$785,641.78; but this amount embraces several items which are not properly chargeable to the expenses of the State government proper, because the funds from which those items are defrayed are not raised by general taxation, and therefore curch to be deducted. fore ought to be deducted.

These items are as follows: Expenditures by agricul tural department ...... \$ 40,000 00 Interest paid on renewed construction bonds of

North Carolina Rail-Amount paid on construcof Governor's residence Amount paid on construction of railroad from Statesville to Taylors-

There was also the unusual expense incurred in the publication of The Code, and which will not be incurred again for years, and there-fore should also be de-

ducted..... The general statement of \$785,641.78 also embraces some expenses incurred in the encampment of the State Guard during the State exposition, and which were paid for out of a special fund arising from the sale of old arms and by appropria-

arms and by appropria-tion of the general gov-ernment, amounting to

and ordinary expenses of the State govern-

STIMATED EXPENSES FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS, AND THE TAXATION TO

The treasurer and tne auditor sub stantially agree in their estimates of the the expenses of the State government for the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1885, and November 30th, 1886. Their estimate is about \$590,000 per year, or \$1,180,000 for the two years, for which you are to provide. It is but natural that as the State increases in natural that as the State increases in population and wealth, that there should be a corresponding increase in expenses. Acting upon this theory, and upon the idea that there will be an increase in the appropriations, a moderate estimate of the necessary expenses for these two years will be \$625,000 per year or \$1,250,000 for the two years, which should be provided for. To meet this the treasurer had cash on hand, on November 30th, 1884, \$926,086.98. The receipts from sources other than taxes on property, amounted in the aggregate the last year to \$176 933.95. There is some increase in the receipts from this increase in the receipts from this increase in the receipts from this source because it is a tax upon the business of the State, and that is steadily increasing. So it is safe to calculate that receipts from this source will not be less than \$175,000 per year, or \$350,000 for the two years. A tax of 10 cents on the hunddred dollars' worth of property will raise \$200,000. These three amounts added together make the total receipts for two years. \$1.476,086.98. ceipts for two years, \$1.476,086.98, which will be ample to meet all expenses of the State government for the two fiscal years ending November 30th, 1885, and 18

only a tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property be levied and collected for the year 1885, and that the counties be given the benefit of this low rate to get out of debt.

Under the constitution the power

The Charlotte Observer.

GOV. JARVIS' MESSAGE.

of the counties to levy taxes is limited to twice the amount levied for State purposes unless the legislature sanctions a higher rate. I therefore suggest that you insert in the revenue bill a general provision that the justices of the peace and county commissioners of such counties as may be in debt, may add to the State levy enough for county purposes to bring the amount levied and collected up to the constitutional limitation. In this way many counties, which are now State.

way many counties, which are now embarrassed, will be able to pay their debts without increasing taxation in the aggregate.

The rew consolidated four per cent debt is \$2,803,796.25. Old bonds still outstanding, \$2,999,600 00.

The act under which these bonds could be funded expired on the 1st day of January, 1885, and it is for you to consider whether the time shall be extended or not.

OLD BONDS TAKEN UP AND BURNED. Forty per cent class.... \$4,507,100.00 Iwenty-five per cent 

Total taken up...... \$9,627,445.00 For which there has been issued in consolidated bonds, bearing interest at four per cent as stated above, \$2,803,796.25.

There has been exchanged of the construction bonds, issued for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad, \$2,030,000, leaving still out standing, \$765,000.

There is no limitation as to this act,

and I presume these bonds will event-ually be brought in for exchange. FISCAL YEAR. The fiscal year of the State govern-ment and all the institutions was changed by the act of 1883 to begin

and end on the 30th of November. The treasurer, however, held that the appropriations for the institutions did not run with the fiscal years for such institutions, and hence you will find some confusion in the reports, which it was made necessary to ex-plain. I earnestly advise that in making the appropriations for the institutions, you make them all for the fiscal year, and that they all be made to begin and end on the 30th day of November of each year.

THE CODE. This much needed work, as you will learn from the report of the Secretary of State, was put in the hands of the county officers the latter part of the year 1883. It is a plain, intelligent, well arranged compilation of our statute law. The people and the officers are now familiar with it, and the people were very much more interested in how duties than they were in what they paid him. Six years of experience and observation have but served to no change should be made unless the necessity for it is clear and beyond

The crowded condition of our dockets, with aged suits and the long de-lays in obtaining a trial, are so generally known, and in some counties have become such intolerable evils, that the necessity for some action on your part is imperative. I therefore renew my recommendations, made to the Legislatures of 1881 and 1883. An increase in the number of judges of the State is so imperatively demand ed, that I do not think it can be longer delayed with a proper regard for the best interests of the State. A State is but an aggregation of individuals, with other interests to be fostered, guarded and protected by the State, as well as economy in taxation. The wise legislator, while never losing sight of the question of taxation, must see that the other interests of

the citizen receive proper attention.

The interests of the various counties of the State and their expenditures should have no less protection at your hands than the expenditures from the State treasury; and to multiply the expenses of the counties for jail fees, witnesses, special terms of the courts, in the hope of saving a few thousand dollars to the State

treasury, is, to say the least of it, poor political economy.

It is not less unwise to leave the citizen, for the sake of saving him a few dollars in taxes, to abandon his rights in the courts altogether, or to have to pay these huge bills of cost that the suits of years standing accu-

Society must look to the courts to right its wrongs and to punish evildoers. The delay in the trials of criminals, which now prevails in the State, is putting the law-abiding spirit of our people to a severe test, and I regret to know that a few communities have not been able to stand munities have not been able to stand the test. Public condemnation of lynch law cannot be too severe, nor the punishment of persons engaged in it too swift, but it is not quite the thing for those to sit in judgment upon them who refuse to aid in estab lishing sufficient tribunals for the trial of these and other criminals. In my opinion, the legislator who refuses to provide sufficient courts to right the wrongs and adjust the claims of communities and citizens speedily and promptly, assumes a grave responsibility. The number of Superior court judges was reduced ten years ago from twelve to nine. During that ten years there has been a wonderful increase in the population and busi-ness interests of the State. North Carolina is a very different State from what it was ten years ago. If nine were sufficient then, twelve would be insufficient now; and I recommend you make the number

not less than twelve. Believing the time has come when the State can afford to do justice to her public servants, I recommend a revision of the salaries paid to the public officers. The present compen sation is in most cases not only inad-equate, but is unequal For exam-ple, the State Treasurer receives twice as much as the State Auditor, twice as much as the Superintendent of Public Instruction, five hundred more than the Chief Justice of the Supreme court, and as much as the Governor. It seems to me that a

awakening that is going on in this State is largely due to the work that has been done by this officer. He is appointed by law to superintend a system that undertakes the education of a half a million of children, ways find a welcome and a course of

the movements and methods of the noble army of teachers engaged in this great work. What an exalted office! What a field for usefulness! What a responsibility! And the State pays for this work the paltry sum of fifteen hundred dollars. So, too, I might comment on the duties of the office of the Secretary of State—the record office—and the office of Atterney General the law office of the

The Supreme court passes in final judgment not only upon the taxes of the people but upon their lives, their liberties and their property, as well. Its chief and associate justices, it is hoped, will always rank, as now, among our purest and most distinhoped, will always rank, as now, among our purest and most distinguished jurists; for, come what may, the people are safe as long as their judiciary is pure and capable. To these high functionaries the State pays twenty five hundred dollars.

The labor, responsibility, anxiety and attendant expense of the Governor's office is incomparably greater than that of any other office in the State government, and yet he re-

State government, and yet he re-ceives only an equal compensation with the Treasurer.

I have compared these salaries with that of the Treasurer, not that I would underestimate the duties and responsibilities of this very important office, or that I am wanting in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by those who have filled it, or that I believe the salary fixed to the office is too high, but to show how illogical and unequal the salaries. illogical and unequal the salaries, as now regulated, are. It seems to me the salaries ought to be graded as

1. The Governor should receive the highest salary paid to any officer.

2. The Chief Justice the next. 3. The Associate Justices the next. 4. The Secretary of State, the Auditor, the Treasurer, the Attorney General, the Superintendent of Pub-

lic Instruction, and the Superior Court Judges should all receive the

I respectfully suggest that the Governer should receive \$5.000, the Chief Justice \$4,000, the Associate Justices \$2,500, and the Superior Court Judges, the Secretary of State, the Auditor, the Treasurer, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Attorney General \$3,000 each. And just here I would emphasize an idea advanced upon first assuming the duties of the Governor's office in 1879. In my advanced Governor's office in 1879. In my ad-I urge that it be amended and fix me in that conviction. Our conwise, and still the public good depends largely upon how these laws are administered. Good service, and no cheap service, is what we ought to aim at, and if we get good public ser vice I believe the people are willing to pay just compensation for it.

I urge that you give this matter your immediate attention before the beginning of the term of the new State officers, as no bill passed after their qualification could affect them. I trust, as I can have no possible per-sonal interest in the matter, I may be allowed especially to urge an increase in the Governor's salary.

I am the only occupant of this office that has been affected by the decrease made in the salary by the act of 1879, and I hope I will continue to be the only one. I know so well how inadequate the salary is that I hope no one also will ever have to be hope no one else will ever have to be subjected to its inconvenience, It often becomes necessary for the

overnor to leave the State in an official capacity. The State is the party in interest, and the State ought to pay the Governor's actual and rea-sonable expenses. I have felt called upon during my term to represent the State upon several occasions, in what I conceived to be her best interest outside her borders, and I have found it to be a heavy tax on a small salary, to meet the expenses necessarily incurred in a proper discharge of these duties. My experience in these matters, and my desire to see justice done to my successors, lead me to suggest that a small contingent fund be put at the disposal of the expensive for such purposes. ecutive for such purposes. EDUCATION.

This I consider the great interest of the State. Upon this, in a greater or iess degree, depends every other interest. Educate the children and the people will be happy and the State prosperous. All the avenues of thrift and prosperity lie open to an educated and virtuous people, but the opportunities of the illiterate are few, and their progress halting. So, if you would lay deep and lasting the foundations for the future prosperity of the people and the glory of the State, you must provide for the education of the rising generation. This work by the State must be begun in the common schools and and gun in the common schools and end-ed in the University. To neglect either is to neglect a great public du-

Private enterprise has done much in this great work, denominations have built up schools and colleges that are monuments to their wisdom and generosity, and vastly useful to the State. I would not underrate their work or be wanting in a grate-ful appreciation of it, but the work of educating the masses is too vast for the combined energy of individ-ual enterprise and denominational

efforts.

The State must provide for those who are unable to provide for themselves, or else the great mass of them must grow up in ignorance. Much has been done by the State in the last few years, but she has not yet come up to the full measure of her duty Great improvements have been made in methods and means, but much remains yet to be done before our sys tem is perfect or our means sufficient Our superintendent has labored in this broad field with seal and energy, and it must be gratifying to him to see his labors bearing fruit. I feel assured that his successor will do likewise, but after all, the responsi-bility is chiefly upon the legislative

the two fiscal years enums

b) r 30th, 1885, and November 30th, 1886, and have quate a large surplus left over. So it will be seen that every suggestion I shall make in this message in the way of an increase in expenses may be adopted with safety, and still permit the rate of taxation to be kept very low—ten cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property for the year 1885, and of property for the year 1885, and of property for the increase in the work imposed by law upon him to be done for fifteen hundred dollars is to lower the importance of the cf-fice that is appointed by law to be a clieck upon the treasury.

The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction is rapidly assum—

The university should be increased to furnish teachers and specialists whenever demanded. The University of today is a very different institution from the University before the war. Then, classical his rature and mathematical studies formed the features of its course of instruction feature

instruction of high grade, the sons of the poor must find its doors open to them and a practical course of instruction suited to their wants. If they want to be teachers, they must find a course of instruction arranged to fit them for that great work. If they desire special instruction on scientific, mechanical, agricultural or practical subjects to fit them for labor in these departments of human life, which are now assuming their just importance in the State they

labor in these departments of human life, which are now assuming their just importance in the State, they must have it. The trustees have gone so far, and done as much in this direction as was possible with the limited means at their command. The spirit and energy of the board are equal to the work, but they are without the necessary means, and I urge you to supply that. You alone can do it.

The board of trustees are profoundly impressed with the necessity of establishing additional professorships in order to make the University what it should be if it is expected to fill the full measure of its usefulness. They cannot establish such professorships, because they have not the necessary funds. The board is also obliged to turn away numbers of meritorious poor young men who are earnestly seeking an education, or send them out in the world burdened with debt, contracted for their tuition, for which they have given their notes to the board.

Either alternative should be avoided. The doors of the University ought not to be closed to any intelliging

ed. The doors of the University ought not to be closed to any intelliought not to be closed to any intelligent, meritorious young man because he is not able to pay his tuition. The denominational colleges are not able to admit him free, and it the State will not do it in her University, where can he go? I feel much more deeply on this subject than might be considered proper to write in a paper of this character, and yet I cannot dismiss it without begging that the doors of the University be opened to the poor young men of the that the doors of the University be opened to the poor young men of the State. I want to see them so opened and hence I urge an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars in addition to the amount now allowed. With this appropriation, the University can do a good work in and for the State.

The trustees have set out upon the work of supplying the library with all the modern works useful and necessary to a first class college library. To this end it has been ordered by the board that the library hall shall not be used for any but library purposes, and the necessary alcoves are

not be used for any but library purposes, and the necessary alcoves are now being placed in the building. As no books have been bought for years, the library is very deficient in the valuable publications of late years.

The people, regarding the University as their property, have exhibited a growing interest in it by their increased attendance from year to year on the commencement occasions. The chapel in which the exercises were held, was wholly in sufficient to accommodate the crowds that attended, so that larger accommodations became necessary. That want has been met by the erection of one of the most commodious halls in all the South. The trustees now owe some eight thousand dollars, borrowed to finish this splendid building, which the Hon. P. C. Cameron, long a valued member of the board, was k nd enough to lend without securi-ty. In this hall have been placed some memorial tablets, commemora-tive of the lives of many of North Carolina's most distinguished dead. These tablets have been paid for by the relatives and friends of those

the relatives and friends of those whose names they bear. In this way, and by other donations, about twelve thousand dollars, in addition to the cost of the tablets, were contributed for the erection of this splendid hall. At my request the penitentiary authorities sold to the trustees, on credit, the brick for the building, and but for this help this great memorial hall could not have been erected. In view of all these facts. erected. In view of all these facts, it cannot be considered unreasona ble to ask you to pass a special act appropriating ten thousand dollars with which to pay off this indebtededness of the University, and to aid in the purchase of books for the library, and also to authorize the pententiary authorities to cancel their dolt. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The work of this department in the development of the State cannot be too closely studied or too highly com-mended. Since its last report it has made magnificent displays of the State's resources at the Boston exposition and at our own exposition, and is now engaged in making one at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial at New Orleans. These exhibitions have attracted so much attention at home and abroad and so much has been written and said about them, that commendation at my hands is unnecessary. Thou sands of settlers and hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been attracted to the State by them and their influences will be felt for years to come. While these exhibi-tions have been expensive, their cost is by no means commensurate with their enduring influences. In addi-tion to these exhibitions, the board has conducted two important surveys has conducted two important surveys—one in the east for phosphate rock, and the other in the centre of the State for coal; and both have been successful. To make these exhibits, and conduct these surveys, the board was obliged to anticipate its receipts, as you will see by its report; for the funds of the department come in almost entirely in the winter and spring months; but this indebtedness will be noid off out of the receipts of the paid off out of the receipts of the board, probably before your adjourn-

There has been some criticisms upon the management of the department. Its work, however, speaks for itself, and while mistakes may have been made, as a whole it has been of great benefit to the State. While I do not ask for the board any exemptions. I not ask for the board any exemptions from criticisms or investigations, I trust no proposition will find favor with your honorable body that looks to any radical change in the law of its organization, or that would in any way limit the sphere of its useful-I now repeat a recommendation

made two years ago, to-wit: That you authorize the purchase of the lot just back of the agricultural building if it can be obtained at a reasonable price. There should be erected on that lot a permanent exhibition building, in which the materials now belonging to the board, and which have attracted so much attention at Boston, at Raleigh, and at New Orleans should be placed. This collection should be added to from time to time, and should be made to include all agricultural products and approved agricultural implements. In this way the State can soon have a collection in which our own people would feel a great pride, and which they would visit interest; and to the capi-(CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

OPENING THE

## Spring Campaign.

Wittkowsky & Baruch

Have just completed their Annual Stocktak-ing and will offer Monday morning

## THEMENUUUS

In Remnants of

### SILKS, SATINS

Velvets, Dress Goods,

TOWILINGS, CRASHES.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Laces, EMBROIDERIES Odds & Ends, Soiled Goods, &c.,

Which were brought to the surface during inventory. No such bargains were ever before offered to the people of this section. Come as early as you possibly can for you will never again get as much for so little

## WIIIKOWSKY & BARUCH

CHARLOTTE. N. C.

### Great Bargains!

#### BED-ROOM SUITS.

Owing to the failure of a large hotel I had to take back twenty Bed-room Suits to secure myself. These goods are as good as new and I offer them at the extremely low price of \$35.00 per suit, with Wire Mattress included. Suit consists of

ONE ASH TOWEL RACK, ONE ASH BEDSTEAD,

ONE ASH BUREAU. ONE ASH TABLE.

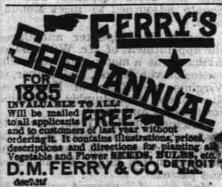
ONE ASH MARBLE-TOP WASHSTAND,

4 MAPLE CHAIRS Cane Seat, 1 MAPLE ROCKER, Cane Sont, ONE WIRE MATTRESS.

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Houses Rented. charlotte real estate agency,
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