

VOLUME XXXI.

ESTATE AGENCY,

Bargain Counters.

THE EXCITEMENT ON OUR \$1.00 CORSET IN WHITE AND

DRAB IS NEARLY AS GREAT AS ON OTHER

Startling Bargains

THAT WE ARE OFFERING

We have some Clothing at prices never before heard of in this market. It will pay you to look at it On our Bargain Counter is Dress Ginghams at 9 cents per yard, Dress Goods at 5 and 1215 cents worth 16 and 50 cents, Ladies' Linen Cuffs, 10 cents worth 25, odd sizes in Gents' Linen Collars, standing and folding, at 8 and 10 cents worth 20 cents, job lot of Ruchings at 7 to 15 cents per yard, job lot of Ladies Gloves at 7 cents per pair.

Parasols at Astonishing Low Prices.

Just received some very handsome Crepe Lisse Ruchings, also some new shades in Silk Gloves and Mitts. Closing out Summer Silks at a bargain. Another large lot of 5c Lawns. Evitt & Bro.'s Ladies' and Children's Shoes. A large stock of Trunk, and Valises. Ladies' Linen and G. C. Uisters. Our 15c. White India Lawn is still booming. Oriental and Escurial Laces in great variety.

Call and Get Bargains. Now is the Time-

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER.

SMITH BUILDING.

Shirts!!

-BUY-

SEIGLE'S DOLLAR SHIRT

Shirt

SILK HATS.

mbrellas, Cc.

CHARLOTTE

pediting to fill a long felt want in Charlotte, the

EVERAL LAND AGENCY,

hand have associated themselves as part

uppose of buying, selling, leasing and

inclusted. Their operations will not be to the city of Charlotte, nor to the State of minimum and an property placed within our act will be reacted or sold, upon such countssions and payments as may be agreed

will undertake to sell, lease or rent lands stand loss unlies, &c. make abstract of titles, rents: make returns and pay taxes, effect interstee, &c., advertising all property placed our management,

toular attention will be said to the selling or got mining projectly, which will be sold on

The arc in correspondence how with a number of artics at the North and West who are seeking and and the soll remunerative. Persons having anters and the soll remunerative. Persons having anters ard lets or plantations for sale will serve is rown interests by placing their business with ROBT. E. COCHRANE, CHAS. R. JONES.

The business will be under the management of R. E. COCHRANE, Manager, Charlotte, N. C.

The following described pieces of property are to woncreat for sale by the Charlotte Real Estate Agency, R. E. Cochrane, manager, office Trade sheet front Central Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.: (CITY.)

the dwelling house on B street, 7 rooms, closets

1 One dwelling house on B street, 7 rooms, closets in each room, well of good water, tot 99x100 feet, in good neighborhood. Price, \$2,000.
2 one dwelling on 5th street, adjoining residence 2 of s. M. Howell, 4 rooms, well of water and stable, ad 50x138, convenient to business. Price, \$1,700.
5 One dwelling on South Tryon street, adjoining Oresidence of Dr. Bratton, 8 rooms, closets and pastry, well of water, well located for a boarding house. Price, \$3,000

One dwelling on corner of Myers and 3rd streets, rooms: 2 room kitchen, bath room and closets, sell of water; 2 lots, 1 fronting Myers street, 99x

[1-, 1 fronting 3rd street, 99x198, well of good water and stable on the latter. Price, \$2,250.

One dwelling on corner of Graham and 10th D-treets, 5 rooms, kttchen, well of water, lot 120 feet on Graham street, 162 feet on 10th street, very desirable property. Price, \$1,500.

Guonse, good water, 99x198. Price, \$450.

One vacant lot, 99x198, on B street, good loca (tion. Price, \$1.000.)

 $8^{\rm One}_{\rm division}$ dwelling on Poplar street, 10 rooms, lot $8^{\rm Oxions}_{\rm division}$ feet, brick kitchen, outhouses, stable, well of grand writer, sold on terms to suit purchaser.

One Dwelling corner of Ninth and E streets, one story, 5 rooms, closets; well of water in yard. Price \$1,200.

10 One Dwelling corner of Ninth and E, one story, 4 rooms, closets; well of water in yard.

Frice, \$4,000.

Price \$800.

in correspondence now with a number of

Free of Cost to the Seller.

a stigulation previously agreed upon.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY JUNE 17, 1884.

The Charlotte Observer. GOVERNOR CLEVELAND.

THE MAN TO CARRY THE DEM-OCRATIC BANNER.

The Reform Mayor of Buffalo, the Reform Governor of New York and the Man Who Can be Elected as the Reform Staudard Bearer of the Democracy.

Everyone in the United States who takes any interest in political affairs knows who Grover Cleveland is, and ought to be familiar with the circumstances of the Reform movement which resulted in his election as Governor of New York over Judge Folger in 1882, by the unprecedent-edly large plurality of nearly 200,000 votes. The political history of Gov-ernor Cleveland prior to his election as Governor of New York, however, is not so widely known, and now that his name is prominently mentioned as the probable Democratic candidate for President, a brief history of his life will not be unappreciated.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Grover Clevenand was born in the town of Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., March 18, 1837, but his family was of New England origin, his father, Rev. Richard Cleveland, having been a Presbyterian clergyman at Norwich, Conn., whence he removed to New Jersey sometime before the son's birth. Having obtained what education the public schools of his native town afforded, young Cleveland attended an academy at Clinton, New York, for a time. At the age of 17 he set out for the West to seek the wider opportunities offered in that section. His first intention was to go to Cleveland, but stopping with an uncle in Buffalo for a time, he concluded to make his home there. He studied to make his home there. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1859. In 1862 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county, and acquitted him self with marked ability in that posi-tion. Two years later he was the Democratic candidate for the office of district attorney, but was defeated by a small majority by Lyman K. Bass. Mr. Cleveland pursued his professional practice with success until 1870, when he was chosen sheriff of Erie county, holding that office for three years. He then returned to active practice of his profession, and not long after became the head of the firm of Cleveland, Bissel & Sicord, Latest Style SILK HATS, SILK, MOHAIR and which has won a leading position at

REFORM MAYOR.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS. The expenditure of money to influ-

tained the following:

people- an evident line of duty he inapped out when he took his oath of office. His has been a government for and by the people, and he has lived close to the people in order to know their needs. He is a tremendence the action of the people at the polls or to secure legislation is calculated to excite the gravest concern. When this pernicious agency is suc ous worker. Very few men have cessfully employed a representative form of government becomes a sham, and laws passed under its baleful indevoted the long hours to the service for the State that he has. In order to ascertain some ideas of his official fluence cease to protect, but are made life, a representative of the Gazette the means by which the rights of the called at the capital in Albany this week. His chamber—one of the finpeople are sacrificed and the public treasury despoiled. It is useless and est rooms in the building-was a foolish to shut our eyes to the fact scene of activity. The Governor sat at a large desk nearly midway of the that this evil exists among us, and the party which leads in an honest room. Close beside him at another effort to return to better and purer desk was his private secretary, Col. Daniel S. Lamont. The Governor methods will receive the confidence of our citizens and secure their sup-port. It is wilful blindness not to was surrounded by "statesmen." He was engaged in serious conversation see that the people care but little for with two Senators. In the chairs party obligations when they are inand settees were more Senators and voked to countenance and sustain Assemblymen and visitors, while in fraudulent and corrupt practices. And it is well for our country and for the purification of politics that the people, at times fully roused to danger, remind their leaders that the ente-ooom were three more gentlemen awaiting an audience. In all there were about fiftcen persons wating to see him.

"Do they press in upon him like party methods should be something more than a means used to answer this every day?" the Gazette repre-sentative asked of one the clerks. the purposes of those who profit by

"Every day during the session," he political occupation. Both candidates for Governor were said. "This morning the Governor had a hearing upon the Saratoga water bill, which lasted three hours, questioned by the Civil Service Re form Association as to their sentiin which several arguments were ments toward the cause which it rep-resented. Mr. Cleveland's reply conmade for an interested party of twen-ty, who appeared for and against the measure. This afternoon he will give HIS CIVIL SERVICE REFORM VIEWS. a hearing on the oleomargarine bill, I have no hesitation in saying that I fully approve of the principles em-bodied in the Pendleton bill relating wl.en a dozen or more arguments will be made. He will spend five hours today in listening to arguments on to this subject, and that I should be these two bills.

glad to aid in any practical legisla-A CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER. tion which would give them a place His official life is monotonous, irkin the management of the affairs of some. He reaches his desk at 9 in the State and of municipalities, so far the morning. Then he opens his as they can be made applicable there-to. I believe that the interests of the private letters, and at 9:30 is ready to receive callers, many of whom are people demand that a reform in the members of the Legislature who national and State administrative come to explain the nature of their service should speedily become an accomplished fact, and that the pubbills. The writer arrived before 9 and found half a dozen waiting for lic should receive honest and faithful him. And there is no lack of callers. service at the hands of well-fitted In turn, or in delegations, he receives and competent servants. When conthem, and this is kept up without interruption until 1, when he goes to tests between parties are waged for the purpose of securing places for professional politicians, of high or lunch. By 2 he is surely in his office to see his callers. These he receives until after 6. Then he goes to dinlow degree, whose only recommendation for appointment is their supposner, and at 7:30 is back in his office ed ability to do their partisan service when he locks himself up with his the people are apt to be defrauded by the displacement of tried and faithful

With the assistance of Col. D. S. servants, well able to perform the Lamont he carefully reviews all bills, duties for which they are paid with and if a doubt or unwise provision the people's money, and the substituappears, he sends for the introducer tion of those who are unfit and inand points out the defect. The bill competent. In this way the inter-

but the interests of the people are as a bad bill in its entirety. Ex-Gov. the people are

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ONLY



Few People have ever seen Dry Goods offered at the prices now causing such a popular rush to the

Great Clearing-Out Sale

—AT —



Tuesday Morning the following



Will be offered:

1.00 Pieces of White Goods at Importers' Prices.
 100 Dozen Ladies' Balbriggan Hose at 19 cents, former price 50 cents.
 25 Dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves at 16 cents per pair.
 1 Case French Hattern Lawns 5 cents per yard, worth 10 cents.
 1 Case Genuine Freuch Percales at 15 cents, never offered before at less than 374g.
 1 Case Genuine Freuch Percales at 15 cents, never offered before at less than 374g.

CLOSING OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF MILLINERY RE-GARDLESS OF COST OR VALUE.

500 Hats, all styles, every one of which cost \$1.00 and upwards, marked down to 25 cents. 200 Hats, all styles, worth from \$1.25 to \$2.50, marked down to 48 cents.

Flowers Almost Civen Away.

400 Sprays of Flowers at 13, 17 and 23 cents, the very cheapest in the lot are worth 50 cents.





In the fall of 1881 popular dissatisfaction with the administration of municipal affairs in Buffalo led to a warm local contest. The Democrats nominated Mr. Cleveland for mayor, knowing that his independence, uprightness and ability would win much support from the opposite party. The result justified their calculations. and he was elected by a majority of more than 5,000, though the Republican majority in the city was ordinarily 2,000 er 3,000. The vigorous, independent and popular character of his administration there, as well as his success in the canvass which preceded it, attracted attention throughout the State, led to his nomination for Governor, and contributed to the overwhelming success of his candidacy

THE PURITY OF HIS POLITICS. The following principal declara-tions of Mr. Cleveland's letter accept ing the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York illustrate the character of the man and the high plane upon which he stood then and stands today:

Public officers are the servants and agents of the people, to execute laws which the people have made and within the limits of a constitution which they have established. Hence the interference of officials of any degree, and whether State or Federal, for the purpose of thwarting or controlling the popular wish should not be tolerated.

Subordinates in public places should be selected and maintained for their efficiency, and not because they may be used to accomplish partizan ends. The people have a right to demand here, as in cases of private employment, that their money will be paid to those who will render the best service in return; and that the appoint ment to and tenure of such places should depend upon ability and merit. If the clerks and assistants in public departments were paid the same com pensation and required to do the same amount of work as those employed in rudently conducted private establishments, the anxiety to hold these public places would be much diminished, and it seems to me the cause of civil service reform ma-

CONDEMNATION OF POLITICAL ASSESS-

The system of levying assessments for partisan purposes on those holding office or place cannot be too strongly condemned. Through the thin disguise of voluntary contribu-tions this is seen to be naked extorreducing the compensation which should be honestly earned, and swelling a fund to debauch the people

culty, be suggested.

is his reward.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

whelming or exhaustive, as is so of

Cornell had three paid assistantsneglected and betrayed. This perni men of bigh legal ability-to help him cious system gives rise to an officeholding class, who in their partizan in reading the bills. The Governor. with the aid of Col. Lamont, does zeal, based upon the hope of personal this most important work alone. advantage, arrogate to themselves an undue and mischievous interference These sessions occur every night with the will of the people in political action; this breeds the use of dishonexcept Sunday. It is often midnight and sometimes 1 o'clock in the morning, when the night watchman opens est and reprehensible methods, which the door for the Governor and bids frequently result in the servants of

him "good night." the people dictating to their masters. Since Governor Cleveland came If places in the public service are worth seeking, they should be the reward of merit and well-doing, and into his office sixteen months ago he has not been absent from his desk the opportunity to secure them on that basis should be open to all. more than five weeks. From this must be deducted the three weeks he was in the Adirondacks last summer. Those holding these places should be

assured that their tenure depends HIS SYMPATHETIC NATURE.

upon their efficiency and fidelity to Concerning his exercise of the partheir trusts, and they should not be doning power, it is said that his exec-utive clerk carefully analyzes the allowed to use them for partisan purposes. The money they earn minor cases and lays the most essenthey should receive and be allowed tial points before the Governor. to retain, and no part of it should be Being an able lawyer, he can quickly exacted from them by the way of decide the merits of the application. political assessments. It seems to In the most important cases, such as me that very much or all of what we appeals for clemency in capital cases, desire in the direction of civil service the Governor reviews the testimony reform is included in the doctrine himself. Testimony is often sent him that the concerns of the State and in such cases by express. It is gen-Nation should be conducted on busierally bound in volumes. Neverthe ness principles and as nearly as posless, it receives his careful revision, sible in the same manner that a pruat odd times, which are rare at dent citizen conducts his private present. It is often, by his thorough affairs. If this principle is kept con-stantly in mind I believe the details examination, that he learns more of the case than the district attorney of a plan by which its adoption may who prosecutes. He makes a study be secured will, without much diffiof everything he undertakes. His sympathetic nature is well known. It has led to considerable inconven-Mr. Cleveland's rank at the bar is

ience for him. People come from a high one. He is careful and megreat distances seeking pardon of kinsmen or friends. Piteous appeals thodical as a business man, which, fail to make the necessary impresunited in his faculty of going to the sion. He listens attentively, and bottom of all questions, gives him the always has a kind word for the principal elements essential to success in his profession: He presents petitioner. But his sympathetic nature only moves when he reads the his case well and closely, whether facts or sworn evidence in the case. the argument is made before a court He weighs all the circumstances, and or jury, but does not indulge in any exhibition of pyrotechnics. His vo if he sees reasons for pardon it is cabulary is ample, but not overgranted.

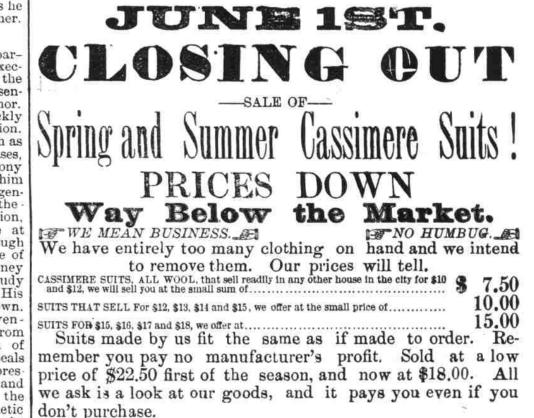
GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S HOME LIFE.

ten the case with professional legal The Governor's residence occupies talkers. He is a hard worker, and a large, reliable commanding practice mile from the capitol. Looking at it, one would naturally feel like spend-Mr. Cleveland is a large man, somewhat above the medium height, ing more time there than in the busy office of the capitol. The State bought with a strong though not a particuthe building some years ago, and it has been occupied by Tilden, Robinlarly striking face. He has dark, penetrating eyes and heavy eyebrows. son, Cornell and Cleveland. It is too His movements are deliberate and large for a bachelor-and the writer dignified, but devoid of the heaviness which accompanies men of his type. He is not a rich man, in spite of his might safely say rather an expensive luxury to maintain. The State only provides the residence and the fur frugal batchelor habits. He does nishings. Help and all the incidental much free legal work for poor clients expenses necessary to conduct such and has a way of assisting them an establishment come out of the which, though most creditable to his \$10,000 salary of the Governor Any man who owns a residence of similar size on Warburton avenue or Broadway in this city will tell you it costs from \$250 to \$300 per month to maintain it. This would be a low figure with even a small family. If this is the case, how much does it cost the Governor, then, to conduct his mansion with an occasional State reception thrown in? It must necessarily eat a pretty big hole in his salary, and yet there are people who believe \$10,000 too high. Deduct the irresistable appeals for charity, which are of daily occurrence with a Governor, and a man holding a \$5,000 position in a mercantile house can save more money than a Governor on \$10,000. True, the honor is a consideration; but it is not riches. The writer beard

NO SUCH VALUES, NO SUCH BARGAINS

Were ever offered in the Southern States. Ladies will find every department of our vast establishment

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH CHARLOTTE, N. C.



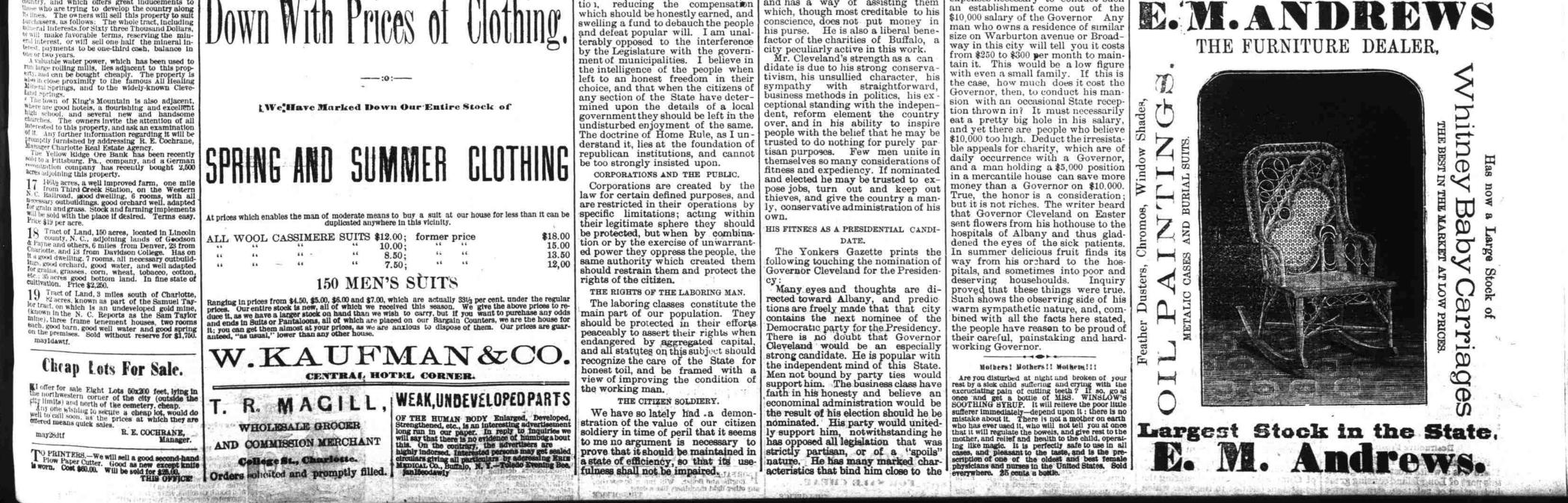
AS A FACT FOR LOOKING.

A gentleman entering our store last week and pricing our clothing, asked us, on picking up a certain suit, "What is the price of this?" Informing him to look at the price ticket he said: "I bought the same exact suit down town and paid pretty knoll on Eagle street, half a \$18.00 for it." The price of our suit was \$14.00, so it pays to look around.

> BOY'S SUITS from \$6.50 to \$9.50 all at the Same Price of \$6.00. CHILDREN'S SUITS for Less Than You Can Buy the Cloth and Trimmings.

Agents for the Celebrated Pearl Shirts and Tensor Scarfs.





terially aided. MENTS.

tio 1,