CHARLOTTE

Desiring to fill a long felt want in Charlotte, the GENERAL LAND AGENCY,

For the purpose of buying, selling, leasing and renting real estate. Their operations will not be confined to the city of Charlotte, nor to the State of North Carolina, but all property placed within our management will be rented or sold, upon such terms, commissions and payments as may be agreed We will undertake to sell, lease or rent lands houses and lots, mines, &c., make abstract of titles, collect rents, make returns and pay taxes, effect insurance, &c., &c., advertising all property placed

Free of Cost to the Seller,

For a stipulation previously agreed upon.

Particular attention will be paid to the selling or leasing of mining property, which will be sold on commission only. leasing of mining property, which was be sold on commission only.

We are in correspondence now with a number of parties at the North and West who are seeking homes in North Carolina, where the climate is genial and the soil remunerative. Persons having houses and lots or plantations for sale will serve their own interests by placing their business with us.

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

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 of S. M. Howell, 4 rooms, well of water and stable, lot 50x198, convenient to business. Price, \$1,700.
3 One dwelling on South Tryon street, adjoining presidence of Dr. Bratton, 8 rooms, closets and pantry, well of water, well located for a boarding house. Price, \$3,000,

4 One dwelling on corner of Myers and 3rd streets, 47 rooms, 2 room kitchen, bath room and closets, well of water; 2 lots, 1 fronting Myers street, 99x 198, 1 fronting 3rd street, 99x198, well of good water and stable on the latter. Price, \$2,250. 5 One dwelling on corner of Graham and 10th Streets, 5 rooms, kitchen, well of water, lot 120 feet on Graham street, 162 feet on 10th street, very desirable property. Price, \$1,500.

One lot on 8th street, square 96, small 3 room Ohouse, good water, 99x198. Price, \$450. 7 One vacant lot, 99x198, on B street, good location. Price, \$1.000.

One dwelling on Poplar street, 10 rooms, lot 899x198 feet, brick kitchen, outhouses, stable, well of good water, sold on terms to suit purchaser. Price, \$4,000. One Dwelling corner of Ninth and E streets, one story, 5 rooms, closets; well of water in yard. Price \$1,200.

One Dwelling on Ninth street between B and C, two stories, six rooms, brick basement; well of water in yard; lot 99x198. Price \$2,000 One Dwelling on Sixth street, one story, 5 rooms, kitchen, well of water; lot 50x99. Price \$1,000.

One Dwelling on West Trade street two stories, 7 rooms, 2 room kitchen, well of wa-ter; two lots—99 on Trade 99 on Fourth st-very desirable property. Price \$4.750.

One Hundred and Fifty Acres Land 1/2 mile of the city limits, adjoining the Fair Grounds well located for a truck and dairy farm; 1/3 in timber, branch running through it, about 8 acres meadow. Price \$30 per acre. well located for a truck and dairy farm; ½ in timber, branch running through it, about 8 acres meadow. Price \$30 per acre.

15 One unimproved lot 99x198 on Ninth street, between D and E streets. Price \$350.

16 Six Thousand Three Hundred Acres Land. The owners of The Crowder's Mountain Iron Works beg to call the attention of capitalists iron manufacturers, stock and dairy men, and those who wish to settle colonies, to their property, which offers inducements to the classes above named.

The property consists of Six Thousand Three Hundred Acres of land, located in the counties of Gaston and Cleaveland, in the State of North Carolina, at King's Mountain Depot, on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line railway, now owned by the Richmond and Danville railroad company. The property has been used for fifty years past as an iron property, and has been worked at various points, but chiefly at the site of the celebrated Yeliow Ridge Ore Barik, which has always yielded an ore noted for its richness in metallic iron, and its softness and toughness. This vein of ore, which extends for two miles in length, has been worked to the depth of 147 feet, showing at that depth a vein of ore about 40 feet wide, and analyzing as high as 68 per cent. of metallic iron. This vein has not been worked, and within the past two years very large deposits of iron ore have been discovered at other points. Within the past eighteen months, however, the owners have discovered deposits of ore in Crowder's Mountain, (five veins of iron ore, are exposed), which were unknown before, and which will furnish an amount of good ore, easily worked and above water, that must make it one of the most desirable iron properties to be found. They have discovered on the pinnacle of this mountain, which is 1000 feet above the level and, 2500 feet above the sea level, a vein of ore eight feet wide, which crops out at various points from the top to the bottom of the mountain, showing in one place about 20 feet of solid vein. This vein can be traced over the top of the m

quality, Besides Crowder's Mountain the owners possess shour seven miles, whose Besides Crowder's Mountain the owners possess King's Mountain, for about seven miles, whose pinnacie is the highest point of land from Richmond to Atlanta, except Mt. Airy, in Georgia, and they have reason to believe this mountain is full of ore also. In addition to Iron ore the property has manganese, limestone clay for making fire-proof-brick, gold and other minerals. Very pure and excellent barytese has just been found in large quantity.

cellent barytese has just been found in large quantity.

As a stock and dairy farm it offers fine opportunities to those who may wish to engage in such business. It has from three to four thousand acres of level or only slightly rolling land, which produces grass, grain and all kinds of farming products finely, and it is well supplied with water by unfailing springs and branches.

The other 4,000 acres embraced in the mountain sides are productive of fine grass and herdage, and afford excellent natural pasturage for sheep and cattle. The climate is so mild that but little shelter for stock is needed in the coldest winters. The whole six thousand acres are now covered with a fine growth of timber of all kinds, such as pine, hickory, oak, walnut, cedar, etc. The land is well suited to farming purposes, by those who wish to colonize. Cotton, corn, peas, oats, clover and grass, and fruits of all kinds are produced beautifully, and it is specially suited to grapes and small fruits. It could be divided into small farms that would give to each farm variety of soil, and level and hilly and. It is situated in the Piedmont belt, which is noted for the salubrity of its climate, and the healthiness of its atmosphere. It is a region free from malaria and other unhealthy influences. It is located with great convenience to raliroad facilities, being situated at from two to four miles from King's Mountain Station, on a railway that has the most extensive connections with all parts of the country, and which offers great inducements to those who are trying to develop the country along its lines. The owners will sell this property to sult purchasers, as follows: The whole tract, including mineral interests, for Sixty three Thousand Dollars, or will make favorable terms, reserving the mineral interest, payments to be one-third cash, balance in one or two years.

A valuable water power, which has been used to run large rolling mills, lies adjacent to this property; and can be bought cheaply. The property is also in close proximity

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Mineral Springs, and to the widely-known Cleve-land Springs.

The town of King's Mountain is also adjacent, where are good hotels, a flourishing and excellent high school, and several new and handsome churches. The owners invite the attention of all interested to this property, and ask an examination of it. Any further information regarding it will be promptly furnished by addressing R. E. Cochrane, Manager Charlotte Real Estate Agency.

The Yellow Ridge Ore Bank has been recently sold to a Pittsburg, Pa., company, and a German colonization company has recently bought 2,500 acres adjoining this property.

17 1461s acres, a well improved farm, one mile from Third Creek Station, on the Western N. C. Raiiroad, good dwelling, 6 rooms, with all necessary outbuildings, good orchard well, adapted for grain and grass. Stock and farming implements will be sold with the place if desired. Terms easy. Price \$19 per acre.

Price \$19 per acre.

13 Tract of Land, 150 acres, located in Lincoln County, N. C., adjoining lands of Geodson & Payne and others, 6 miles from Denver, 23 from Charlotte, and 13 from Davidson College. Has on it a good dwelling, 7 rooms, all necessary outbuildings, good orchard, good water, and well adapted for grains, grasses, corn, wheat, tobacco, cotton, etc.: 35 acres good bottom land. In fine state of cultivation. Price \$2,250.

cultivation. Price \$2,250.

19 Tract of Land, 8 miles south of Charlotte, 82 acres, known as part of the Samuel Taylor tract, on which is an undeveloped gold mine, (known in the N. C. Reports as the Sam Taylor mine), three frame tenement houses, two rooms each, good barn, good well water and good spring on the premises. Sold without reserve for \$1,750.

20 one Dwelling, 6 rooms, two room kitchen, well of water, lot 85x215 on west side of Myers street, near Fourth. Price \$1,500.

21 One unicaproved lot, 85x219 feet on corner of Myers and Fourth streets. Price \$350.

22 Myers, lot 75x198. Price \$550.

23 Two unimproved lots 50x198, on north side of West Fifth street. Price \$260 each.

BOOK AND NEWS N*8—Always kept on han-and for sale in convenient packages for print THIS OFFICE.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY. JUST RECEIV

Some nice braided JERSEY JACKETS, also Hoop Skirts, Bustles and Linen Ulsters. Now for bargains, the best 1400 12½c. Lawns at 8½. Some remnants Lawns at 4c. Remnants in White Lawns at 7½c. to 11c. Job lot

Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Slippers.

Job lot Gloves at 7c. per pair. 50c, Dress Goods for 121c Clearing out sale of

Summer Clothing.

A few Straw Hats from 5c. up. Big lot of Lace Curtains very cheap: Mosquito Canopies and Netting for everybody. Job in Ruchings from 5c. per yard up. Look at our Marseilles and Toilet Quilts. Summer Silks from 371c. to 571c., worth 50c. to 90c. Come, we have bargains for you.

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER.

SMITH BUILDING.

Linen H. S. Kerchiefs at 10c. each.

ARE THE BEST FOR

--Durability and Comfort.--

A NEW ARRIVAL JUST RECEIVED.

Warner's Coraline CORSET

Model Molded "

Flexible Hip "

Nursing Abdominal

Misses. Another arrival of our 10 and 15c.

WHITE LAWNS.

Buy our DOLLAR SHIRT. It always gives satis-

T. L. SEIGLE.

Latest Style SILK HATS, SILK, MOHAIR and

SILK HATS.

Ladles', Misses' and Children's Shoes of best makes

TRUNKS.

TRAVELING BAGS.

JUST RECEIVED.

OUR

Entire Stock

TO BE SOLD AT PRICES THAT MUST ATTRACT ATTENTION.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

CONTINUATION

OF THE-

Men's, Youths' Boys' and Children's

CLOTHIN

---AT---W. KAUFMAN & CO.'S.

This sale will continue during the month of Jaly. This week we will offer in every departmen of our establishment inducements, the prices of which have been made with the view of maintaining our undisputed reputation of selling cheap, and also of making a visit to our establishment profitable. We quote but few prices, but give our assurance that they represent the cheapness of the many displayed.

MEN'S CLOTHING

One Hundred Check Creole Sults, \$1.50. 500 Pair all Wool Men's Pants, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00; worth double the money.

Remember our \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.00 Business Sults.

To detail all the advantageous offerings to be found in readiness would fill a page, so we renew our promise to make prices as low and in most dates lower than can be found in any other establishment.

W.KAUFMAN&CO CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER

T. R. MAGILL WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT College St., Charlotte. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY knarged, Developed. Strengthened, etc., is an interesting advertisement long run in our paper. In reply to inquiries we will say that there is no evidence of humbuga bout this. On the contrary, the advertisers are highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by addressing Erin Medical Co., Buffalo. N. Y —Toledo Evening Bee. janifoodawiy

The Charlotte Observer. MR. BLAINE'S ACCEPTANCE.

THE LONG DEFERRED DOCUMENT APPEARS AT LAST.

Tariff Question.

He Ventures Upon Some Observations on the Questions Involved, Congratulates the Convention Upon its Felicitous Presentation of the Issues and Hangs His Hopes Mainly Upon the

Augusta, ME., July 15th, 1884. The Hon. John B. Henderson and others of the Committee etc., etc. GENTLEMEN: - In accepting the nomination for the Presidency tendered me by the Republicah National Con-vention, I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred and of the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance with some observations upon the questions involved in the contestquestions whose settlement may affect the future of the Nation favorably or unfavorably for a long series

In enumerating the issues upon which the Republican party appeals for popular support, the convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of Protection to American labor and to other hand the Democratic party in Congress has for fifty years persist-ently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed tariffs arranged for Protection, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted—never more conspicuous than in their principal measure at the late session of Congress.

THE TARIFF QUESTION. Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revision in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The Rupublican party is not contend-ing for the permanency of any par-ticular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have refera principle of wide application and beneficent influence, against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably hurtful in practice. In the many tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty-three years, or which may hereafter become necessary, the Republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of Protection to American industry, while our opponents insist upon revision which practically destroys that poli-cy. The issue is thus distinct, well defined and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of Protection for a generation. The

overthrow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer, besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. The value of the present revenue system to the people of the United States is not a matter of theory, and I shall submit no argument to sustain it. I only invite attention to certain facts of official record which seem to institute a demonstration.

In the census of 1850 an effort was made, for the first in our history, to obtain a valuation of all the lands in the United States. The attempt was in a large degree successful. Partly from lack of time, partly from preju-dice among many who thought the inquiries foreshadowed a new scheme for taxation, the returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Little more was done than to consolidate the local valuation used in the States for purposes of assessment, and that as everyone knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of all the property. In the census of 1860, however, the work was done with great thoroughness-the distinction between "assessed" value and "true" value being carefully observed. The grand result was that the "true value" of all the property in the States and Territories. (excluding slaves) amounted to fourteen thousand millions of dollars (\$14,000,000,000.) This aggregate was. the net result as the labor and savings of all the people within the area of the United States from the time the first British colonist landed in 1607 down to the year 1860. It represented the fruit of the toil of two hundred

After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars (44,000,000,war. It thus appears that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased sixty per cent, the aggregate showing a vastly enhanced wealth per capita among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars (\$30,000,-000,000) had been added during these wealth of the nation. These results are regarded by the

older nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigantic war and for an entire period gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars per month nations, ancient or modern. Even

The period between 1860 and today has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States has there been of the United States has there been such progress in the moral and philanthropic field. Religious and charitable institutions, schools, seminaries table institutions, schools, seminaries bushels have been consumed in the bushels have been consumed in the bushels have been consumed in the endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has been extended to human suffering and the entire progress of the country in wealth has been accompanied and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our national character as a the grain fields of Russia and from the distant plains of India, the growth of the home market becomes daily of greater concern to them and that its impairment would depreciate the value of every acre of tillable

Our opponents find fault that our revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied—the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagance with which the party stands charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors and their families-an extravagance which embodies the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effective-ly aid the industries of the nation. OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

the importing interest against the Republican party. It is a common and yet radical error to confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade-an error often committed ianocently and sometimes designedly-but an error so gross that it does not distinguish between the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce represents the exports and imports of a country regardless of the nationality of the vessel that may carry the commodities of exchange. Our carrying trade has from obvious radically in conflict. Almost the causes suffered many discourage-first act of the Republicans, when ments since 1860, but our foreign American capital. This principle the amount which absolutely dwarf all Republican party has ever since previous developments of our trade cal bureau of the Treasury Depart-steadily maintained, while on the beyond the sea. From 1860 to the ment to be annually twenty times as the United States, (divided with ap. | merce. It is into this vast field of proximate equality between exports and imports,) reached the astounding aggregate of twenty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$24,000,000,000.) The balance in this vast commerce inclined in our favor, but it would have been much larger if our trade with the countries of America, else-

1860 and we can gain a correct conception of it only by comparison with preceding results in the same field. The total exports from the United States from the Declaration of Independence in 1776 down to the day of ence to a specific law. It is far from the American colonies from ceeded twelve thousand millions of labor. Evidently a protective tariff when, under its influence, we export ed in twenty-four years forty per cent more than the total amount that had been exported in the entire previous history of American commerce. All the details, when analyzed, correspond with this gigantic result. The commercial cities of the Union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our chief emporium, with the city of New York, with its dependencies, has within that period doubled her population and increased her wealth five fold. During the same period the imports and exports which have entered and left her harbor are more than double in bulk and value the whole amount exported by her between the settlement of the first Dutch colony on the island of Manhattan and the outbreak of the

civil war in 1860. AGRICULTURE AND THE TARIFF. The agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is entitled in every adjustment of revenue laws to the first consideration. Any policy hostile to the fullest development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present system of revenue have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade. But happily the farmers of America are intelligent and cannot be misled by sophistry when conclusive facts are before them. They see plainly that during the past twentyfour years, wealth has not been acquired in one section or by one interest at the expense of another section or another interest. They see that the agricultural States have made even more rapid progress than the manufacturing States.

The farmers see that in 1860 Massachusetts and Illinois had about the same wealth—between eight and nine hundred million dollars each—and that in 1880 Massachusetts had ada protective tariff. At the end of vanced to twenty-six hundred miltwenty years the total property of lions, while Illinois had advanced to the United States, as returned by the thirty-two hundred millions. They see that New Jersey and Iowa were just equal in population in 1860 and that in twenty years the wealth of 000.) This great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody lowa was increased by the sum of fifteen hundred millions. They see that the nine leading agricultural States of the West have grown so property of the country increased two hundred and fourteen per cent—gate addition to their wealth since showing a vastly enhanced wealth 1860 is almost as great as the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the South, which is almost exclusively agricultural, has twenty years to the permanent shared in the general prosperity and that having recovered from the loss and devastation of war, has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least the double of that which it possessed in 1860, exclusive of slaves. In these extraordinary develop of twenty years make an average ments the farmers see the helpful impulse of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue surpasses the experience of all other | system, enacted since the Republican party came into power, has establishthe opponents of the present revenue | ed and constantly expanded the home system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the material cereal export, they have sold, in the progress of the United States, since average of the years since the close of the accession of the Republican party of the war, three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that

in the case of corn, the only other ce-real which we export to any extent, one hundred bushels have been used home market. The farmers see that in the increasing competition from the grain fields of Russia and from

Such facts as these touching the growth and consumption of cereals at home give us some slight conception of the vastness of the interna commerce of the United States. They suggest also that, in addition to the advantages which the American people enjoy from protection against foreign competition, they enjoy the advantages of absolute free trade over a larger area and with a greater population than any other nation. The internal commerce of our thirtyeight States and nine Territories is carried on without let or hindrance, without tax, detention or govern-mental interference of any kind whatever. It spreads freely over an area of three and a half million square miles-almost equal in extent to the whole continent of Europe. Its profits A frequent accusation by our opponents is that the foreign commerce are enjoyed today by fifty-six milof the country has steadily decayed lions of American freemen, and from this enjoyment no monopoly is creunder the influence of the protective ated. According to Alexander Hamiltariff. In this way they seek to array ton, when he discussed the same subject in 1790, "the internal competition which takes place does away with everything like monopoly, and by

degrees reduces the prices of articles

to the minimum of a reasonable profit

on the capital employed " It is im

possible to point to a single monopoly

in the United States that has been

system which is upheld by the Re-

created or fostered by the industrial

publican party. Compared with our foreign commerce, these domestic exchanges are inconceivably great in amount-requiring merely as one instrumentality commerce has in the same period as large a mileage of railway as exists steadily and prodigiously increased—today in all the other nations of the increased indeed at a rate and to an world combined. These internal exchanges are estimated by the statistibeyond the sea. From 1860 to the | ment to be annually twenty times as present time the foreign commerce of great in amount of our foreign comhome trade-at once the creation and the heritage of the American people that foreign nations are striving by every device to enter. It is into this field that the opponents of our present revenue system would freely admit the countries of Europe countries into whose internal trade we could where referred to, had been more not reciprocally enter; countries to wisely adjusted.

Which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendered in the surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendered in the surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be surrendered in the surrender in t magnitude of our export trade since | we should be gaining nothing in return.

> EFFECT UPON THE MECHANIC AND THE LABORER.

A policy of this kind would be disastrous to the mechanics and working Lincoln's election in 1860, added to men of the United States. Wages are all that had previously been exported | unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to broader and far deeper. It involves their original settlement, amounted live in comfort, educate his children, and lay by a sufficient amount fo of dollars (\$9,000,000,000). On the the necessities of age. The reduction other hand our exports from 1860 to of wages inevitably consequent upon the close of the last fiscal year exthe world would deprive them of the dollars (12,000,000,000-the whole of power to do this. It would prove a it being the product of American great calamity to our country. I would produce a conflict between the has not injured our protective tariff poor and the rich, and in the sorrow-when under its influence, we export ful degradation of labor would plant the seeds of public danger. The Republican party has steadily

aimed to maintain just relations be

tween labor and capital-guarding

with care the rights of each. A con

flict between the two has always led

in the past and will always lead in

the future to the injury of both. Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The Republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. It has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a similar evil from Europe. It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy, (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively in the control of the employer), is injurious to all parties-not the least so the unhappy persons who are made the subjects of the contract. The institutions of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of all the people. Suffrage is made universal as a just weapon of self-protection to every citizen. It is not to the interest of the Republic that any economic system should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere. The Republican party aims to elevate and dignify labor—not to degrade it.

As a substitute for the industrial

system which under Republican administration has developed such extraordinary prosperity, our opponents offer a policy which is but a series of experiments upon our system of revenue-a policy whose end must be harm to our manufactures and greater harm to our labor. Experiment in the industrial and financial system is the country's greatest dread, as stability is its greatest boon. Even the uncertainty resulting from the recent tariff a itation in Congress has hurtfully affected the business of the entire country. Who can measure the harm to our shops and our homes, to our farms and our com merce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of a revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the Iread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years, and which with the power of increased OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

capital will work still greater marvels of prosperity in the twenty years to Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. We are at peace with the world-at peace upon a sound basis with no unsettled ques-tions of sufficient magnitude to em-barrass or distract us. Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to caltivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any. The United States has no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power desires to attack the United States. With the Nations of the Western Hemisphere we should cultivate closer relations and for our common prosperity and advancement we should invite them all to join with us in an agreement that, for the future, all International troubles in North or South America shall be adjusted by impartial arbitration and not by arms.

This project was part of the fixed

THIRD

OF THE GREAT SALE AT

THIS WEEK

Remnants!!!

No such bargains were ever before offered on this continent,

REMNANTS Silks, Satins, Velvets, Brocades.

PEMNANTS Table Linens, Towelings, Crashes, Shirtings and Sheeting

REMNANTS Mourning Goods, Cashmeres, Henriettas, &c.

REMNANTS Carpets, Oil Cloths. Mattings, Lace Curtains, Nottingham and Leicester Laces.

R EMNANTS Cassimere Cloths, Cottonades, Jeans, &c.

During this week we desire to clean up all Remnents, Odds and Ends, Broken Lots, Goods slightly solled, or in any way below our standard of stock keeping, will be cleared out without reserve. We will hold no ceremony as to prices—for the prices we offer them at will and must sell them—this is the people's opportunity. We have no desire to carry goods from season to season. The world moves too fast nowadays, and if "LOW PRICES" will move our improve stock we won't get left this season.

Don't let all the good things be picked out before you make us a visit

Wittkowsky & Baruch, CHARLOTTE. N. Communication

Closing Out Sale

SUMMER SUITS!

A Cenuine Seersucker Suit,

WORTH \$5.00 AND \$6.00, SOLD BY US FOR \$3.50

Don't forget our \$7.50 Cassimere Suit, worth \$10 and \$12. In Gents Furnishing Goods we are, as always, considered headquarters.

NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR.—An Elegant Slik Scarf, sold everywhere for 50 cents, we offer at the

LEADING CLOTHIERS AND TAILORSON I vino

N. B.—Goods sent by Express on approbation, to be returned at our expense, and morell Agents for the Celebrated Pearl Shirts and Tensor Searts, oil 101

E. M. ANDREWS

THE FURNITURE DEALER,



Largest Stock in the State. E. M. Andrews.

Larria