

CHARLOTTE REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

GENERAL LAND AGENCY.

Desiring to fill a long felt want in Charlotte, the undersigned have associated themselves as partners in a...

JUST RECEIVED.

Some nice braided JERSEY JACKETS, also Hoop Skirts, Bustles and Linen Ulsters. Now for bargains, the best 1400 1/2c. Lawns at 8 1/2. Some remnants Lawns at 4c. Remnants in White Lawns at 7 1/2c. to 11c. Job lot

Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Slippers.

Job lot Gloves at 7c. per pair. 50c. Dress Goods for 12 1/2c 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 Mar-seilles and Toilet Quilts. Summer Silks from 37 1/2c. to 57 1/2c. worth 50c. to 90c. Come, we have bargains for you.

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER.

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

Warner's Corsets

ARE THE BEST FOR Durability and Comfort.

Warner's Coraline CORSET.

- Model Molded " Flexible Hip " Nursing " Abdominal " Misses, " Another arrival of our 10 and 15c.

WHITE LAWN.

Nums Yellings at 12 1/2c. in the following colors: Red, Tan, Olive, Navy Blue and Black.

T. L. SEIGLE.

OUR Entire Stock

SUMMER GOODS

TO BE SOLD AT PRICES THAT MUST ATTRACT ATTENTION.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

CONTINUATION

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

CLOTHING

W. KAUFMAN & CO'S.

This sale will continue during the month of July. This week we will offer in view of our department...

MEN'S CLOTHING

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

W. KAUFMAN & CO.

CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER.

T. R. MAGILL, WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS

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

The Charlotte Observer.

MR. BLAINE'S ACCEPTANCE.

THE LONG DEFERRED DOCUMENT APPEARS AT LAST.

He Ventures Upon Some Observations on the Question of the Convention on the Federal Presentation of the Issues and Hints His Hopes Mainly Upon the Tariff Question.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 16th, 1884. The Hon. John B. Henderson, and others of the Committee etc.

GEORGETOWN.—In accepting the nomination for the Presidency tendered me by the Republican National Convention, 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 contest—questions whose settlement may affect the future of the Nation favorably or unfavorably for a long series of years.

In enumerating the issues upon which the Republican party appeals for 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 or imports.

On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republicans, when they came into power in 1861, was to steadily and resolutely maintain Protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the Republican party has ever since steadily maintained.

Under the Democratic party in Congress has for fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed the arrangements for Protection, and since the close of the civil war whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted—never without the most strenuous and 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 Republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties is not the rate of duty, but the principle of duty. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence, against a theory which we believe to be a wrong conception and inevitably harmful in practice.

In the many tariff revisions of the past twenty-three years, or which may be more accurately stated, the Republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of Protection to American industry, while our opponents insist upon revision, which practically means a reduction of duty.

The issue is thus distinct, well defined and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of Protection for a generation. The controversy which 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 in support of it, but only invite attention to certain facts of official record which seem to institute a demonstration.

In the census of 1860 an effort was made for the first time in 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 survey, partly from the indifference among many who thought the inquiries foreshadowed a new scheme for taxation, the returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Little more was done than to compile the local valuations 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 1880, however, a more complete and thorough 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 the property in the States and Territories, (excluding slaves) amounted to fourteen thousand millions of dollars (\$14,000,000,000). This aggregate was divided into labor and savings of all the people within the area of the United States from the time the first British colonist landed in 1607 to the present time, and yielded the fruit of the toil of two hundred and fifty years.

After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by protective tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-two hundred and thirty million dollars (\$42,000,000,000). This great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war.

It thus appears that while the population between 1860 and 1880 increased sixty per cent, the aggregate property of the country increased two hundred and fourteen per cent, showing a vastly enhanced wealth per capita among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars (\$30,000,000,000) had been added during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the nation.

These results are regarded by the older nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the perils and the cost of a gigantic war and for an entire period of twenty years make an average gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars per month is an achievement which no other nation, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present revenue system do not pretend that in the whole history of the world any parallel can be found to the material progress of the United States, since the accession of the Republican party to power.

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 such progress in the moral and philanthropic fields. Religious and benevolent institutions, schools, seminaries and colleges, have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history.

Greater relief has been afforded the masses of our people, 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 people.

OUR OPPONENTS FIND FAULT THAT OUR REVENUE SYSTEM PRODUCES A SURPLUS.

But they should not forget that the law has been a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is applied 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 entitles the highest respect of justice to 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 effectively aid the industries of the nation.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

A frequent accusation by our opponents is that the foreign commerce of the country has steadily decayed under the influence of the protective tariff. In this way they seek to deride the importing interest against the Republican party. It is a common and yet ready error to confound the commerce of the country with the carrying trade—an error often committed innocently and sometimes designedly—but an error so gross that it is almost incredible.

Our carrying trade has from obvious causes suffered many discouragements since 1860, but our foreign commerce has in the same period steadily and resolutely increased—increased indeed at a rate and to an amount which absolutely dwarf all previous developments of our trade.

Our foreign commerce in 1860 was valued at \$180,000,000. At the present time the foreign commerce of the United States, (divided with approximate equality between exports and imports) reached the astounding figure of \$1,200,000,000.

The balance in this vast commerce is in our favor, but it would have been much larger if our trade with the countries of Europe, which were referred to, had been more wisely adjusted.

It is difficult even to appreciate the magnitude of our export trade since 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 Lincoln's election in 1860, added to all that had previously been exported from the American colonies from their first settlement, amounted to less than nine thousand millions of dollars (\$9,000,000,000).

On the other hand our exports from 1860 to the close of the last fiscal year exceeded the entire amount of exports of the United States from 1776 to 1860, the whole of it being the product of American labor. Evidently a protective tariff has not injured our export trade.

It is not only our exports, but our imports, which have increased. In 1860 our imports were valued at \$180,000,000. At the present time they have reached the enormous sum of \$1,200,000,000.

The increase in our imports is not only a matter of fact, but it is a matter of record. It is a matter of fact that our imports have increased, and it is a matter of record that our exports have increased.

Our foreign commerce has steadily advanced, and we are steadily increasing our wealth. The protective tariff has not injured our export trade, and it has not injured our import trade.

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OUR INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Such facts as these touching the growth and consumption of cereals at home give us some slight conception of the vastness of the internal commerce of the United States. They suggest to us, 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 thirty-eight States and nine Territories is carried on without let or hindrance, without tax, detention or governmental 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 are enjoyed today by fifty-six millions of American freemen, and from this enjoyment no monopoly is created. According to Alexander Hamilton, 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 impossible to point to a single monopoly in the United States that has been created or fostered by the industrial system which is upheld by the Republican party.

Compare with our foreign commerce, these domestic exchanges are inconceivably great in amount—requiring merely as one instrumentally as large a mileage of railway as exists today in all the other nations of the world combined. These internal exchanges are estimated by the statistical bureau of the Treasury Department to amount to \$1,200,000,000 a year in amount of our foreign commerce. It is into this vast field of home trade—at once the creation and the heritage of the American people—that the 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 not reciprocally enter; countries to which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which 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 men of the United States. Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children, and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessities of age. The reduction of wages inevitably consequent upon the opening of our home market to the world would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a conflict between the poor and the rich, and the result would be the degradation of labor would plant the seeds of public danger.

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THIRD WEEK

OF THE GREAT SALE AT

WITKOWSKY & BARUCH'S.

THIS WEEK

Remnants! Remnants!!

Remnants!!!

Odds and Ends, Broken Lots.

No such bargains were ever before offered on this continent.

REMNANTS Silks, Satins, Velvets, Brocades.

REMNANTS Table Linens, Towelings, Crashes, Shirtings and Sheetings.

REMNANTS Mourning Goods, Cashmires, Henriettes, &c.

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

REMNANTS Cashmere Cloths, Cottonades, Jeans, &c.

During this week we desire to clean up all Remnants, Odds and Ends, Broken Lots, Goods slightly soiled, 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 measure them—this is the people's opportunity. We have no desire to carry goods from season to season. The world moves too fast for that, and if it is not for the fact that we have immense stock, we won't get left this season.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

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

Wittkowsky & Baruch,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Prices That Will and Must Tell!

Closing Out Sale

SUMMER SUITS!

A Genuine Seersucker Suit, WORTH \$2.00 AND \$4.00, SOLD BY US FOR \$1.50

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

Very respectfully,

L. BERWANGER & BROTHER,

LEADING CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

E. M. ANDREWS

THE FURNITURE DEALER.

Whitney Baby Carriages

Has Now a Large Stock of

OIL PAINTING

FEATHER DUSTERS, CHROMES, WINDOW SHADES, METALIC CASES AND BURIAL SUITS.

Whitney Baby Carriages

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