CHARLOTTE

GENERAL LAND AGENCY,

For the purpose of buying, seiling, 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 andpayments 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

KEICE.

ivan's

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

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

One dwelling house on B street, 7 rooms, closets in each room, well of good water, lot 99x100 feet, in good neighborhood. Price, \$2,000.

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.

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. A One dwelling on corner of Myers and 3rd streets, 7 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 Ostreets, 5 rooms, klichen, well of water, lot 120 feet on Graham street, 162 feet on 10th street, very desirable property. Price, \$1,500.

6 One lot on 8th street, square 96, small 3 room bhouse, 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 039x198 feet, brick kitchen, outhouses, stable, well of good water, sold on terms to suit purchaser. Price, \$4,000.

9 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. Price \$500.

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 West Trade street, two stories, 7 rooms, 2 room kitchen, well of water; 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; 1/2 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 The owners of The Crowder's Mountain Iron Works beg to call the attention of capitalists from 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 Yellow Ridge Ore Bank, 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 66 per cent. of metallic iron. This vein has not been worked for twently sears, but the facts set forth can be fully shown. Various other veins have 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 the 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 land, 2200 feet above the sea level, a vein of ore eight feet wide, which erops out at various points from the top to the bettom of the mountain, showing in one place about 20 f

orick, gold and other minerals. Very pure and excellent 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 sinds 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, cats, 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 soll, and level and hilly and. It is situated in the Pledmont 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 ralmoad 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 suit 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

10 Tract of Land, 3 miles south of Charlotte, 22 acres, known as part of the Samuel Taylor tract, on which is an undeveloped gold mine, (known in the N. C. Beports 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 \$5x215 on west side of Myers and Fourth. Price \$1,500.

21 One unimproved to, \$8x219 feet on corner of Myers and Fourth streets. Price \$350.

22 On Dwelling, 4 rooms, on Fourth street, near Myers, lot 73x193. Price \$550.

23 Two unimproved lots 56x198, on north side of West Fifth street. Price \$200 each.

A RECKONING

We are selling our

AT 15 CENTS.

Mosquito Canopies and Nettings.

We are now taking stock and are putting daily on our bargain counter goods that are real bargairs. Summer Silks and Remnants Black Silks awful cheap. Some Gents' Low Cut Calf-Skin Shoes at prices that will astenish you. Bargains in Ladies, Misses' and Children's Low Quartered Shoes and Slippers. Ruchings from 4 cents per yard up. Some ble Ruchings for lice.

Remember our brag CORSET for \$1.00.

-=TO THE=-

TRUNKS.

VALISES, Travelling Satchels Machine

MOHAIR AND LINEN

ULSTERS

AND DUSTERS

Replenish your Wardrobe in Handkerchiefs. Gloves, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Neck Ruchings, etc., before leaving.

SILE HATS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

TRUNKS.

TRAVELING BAGS,

YOU WILL FIND A NICE LOT OF

MOSQUITO CANOPIES

LADIES' ULSTERS

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

A large lot of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose and Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves to be sold at 50c. on the dollar. ALEXANDER & HARRIS. Call and examine

CONTINUATION

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W. KAUFMAN & CO.'s.

MEN'S CLOTHING

louble the money.

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

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

W.KAUFMAN&CO CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER. T. R. MAGILL, WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT College St., Charlotte.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

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 his. On the contrary, the advertisers are lighly indorsed. Interested persons may are replicated as a second service of the second services.

The Charlotte Observer. provement, and his value as a citizen,

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the Bloody Shirt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1884. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1884.

DEAR SIR:—Having received from you on the 24th of June the official notification of my nomination by the National Republican Convention as the Republican candidate for Vice President of the United States, and considering it to be the duty of every man devoting himself to the public service to assume any position to which he may be called by the voice of his countrymen, I accept the nomination with a grateful heart and a deep sense of its responsibilities; and deep sense of its responsibilities; and if elected shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of

my ability.

This honor, as is well understood, was wholly unsought by me. That it was tendered by the representatives of the party, in a manner so flattering, will serve to lighten what-ever labors I may be called upon to

perform.

Although the variety of subjects covered in the very excellent and vigorous declaration of principles Latest Style SILK HATS, SILK, MOHAIR and
GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, Gents' hand-made and
Machine

Vigorous declaration of principles adopted by the late convention prohibits, upon an occasion calling for brevity of expression, that full elaboration of which they are susceptible, I avail myself of party usages to signify my approval of the various resolutions of the platform, and to discuss them briefly discuss them briefly.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR. declaring for a levy of such duties
"as to afford security to our deversified industries, and protection to the
rights and wages of the laborer, to
the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity," meets my hearty approval.

If there be a nation on the face of the earth which might, if it were a desirable thing, build a wall upon its every boundary line, deny communion to all the world, and proceed

to live upon its own resources and productions, that nation is the United States. There is hardly a legitimate necessity of civilized communities which cannot be produced from the extraordinary resources of our several States and Territories, with their manufactories, mines, farms, timber lands, and water ways. This circumstance, taken in connection with the fact that our form of government is entirely unique among the nations of the world, make it utterly absurd to institute comparisons between our own economic system and those of other governments, and especially to attempt to borrow systems from them. We stand alone in our circumstances,

aspirations.

In all successful government it is a prime requisite that capital and labor should be upon the best terms, and that both should enjoy the highest attainable prosperity. If there be a disturbance of the just balance between them, one of the other suffers, and discretisfaction follows which is

and dissatisfaction follows, which is harmful to both. The lessons furnished by the comparatively short history of our own national life have been too much overlooked by our people. The fun-damental article in the old Democratic creed proclaimed almost absolute free trade, and this, too, no more than a quarter of a century ago. The low condition of our national credit, the financial and business uncertainties and general lack of prosperity under that system, can be remember.

under that system, can be remember ed by every man in middle life. Although in the great number of reforms instituted by the Republican party sufficient credit has not been publicly awarded to that of tariff reform, its benefits have, nevertheless, been felt throughout the land.

suffer, in the attempt to compete with the species of labor above referred to. In the case of a substantial reduction of pay, there can be no compensating advantages for the American laborer, because the articles of daily consumption which he uses—with the exception of articles not produced in the United States, and easy of being provided for, as coffee and tea—are provided for, as coffee and tea—are grown in our own country, and would not be affected in price by a lowing in duties. Therefore, while he would receive less for his labor, his cost of living would not be decreased. Being practically placed upon the pay of the European laborer, our own would be deprived of facilities for educating and sustaining his family respectably; he would be shorn of the proper opportunities of self im-

charged with a portion of the obligacharged with a portion of the obliga-tions of government, would be lessen-ed; the moral tone of the laboring class would suffer, and in turn the interests of capital, and the well being of orderly citizens in general, would be menaced, while one evil would react upon another until there would be a general disturbance of the whole community. The true problem of a good and stable government is how to infuse prosperity among all

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He Takes Up the Tariff and Harps on inaction the Takes a Turn at Fluttering the Bloody Shirt.

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LOGAN ACCEPT:

HE FOLLOWS BLAINE AT A LONG DISTANCE BEHIND.

He Takes Up the Tariff and Harps on inaction to sustain this industry upon a prosperious basis should be extended.

No one realizes more fully than myself the great delicacy and diffi-

No one realizes more fully than myself the great delicacy and difficulty of adjusting a tariff so nicely and equitably as to protect every home industry, sustain every class of American labor, promote to the highest point our great agricultural interests, and at the same time to give to one and all the advantages pertaining to foreign productions not in competo foreign productions not in compe-tition with our own, thus not only building up our foreign commerce, but taking measures to carry it in our own bottoms.

Difficult as this work appears, and really is, it is susceptible of accomplishment by patient and intelligent labor, and to no hands can it be committed with as great assurance of success as to those of the Republican party.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM. The Republican party is the indis outable author of the financial and nonetary system which it is safe to ay has never before been equaled by that of any other nation.

Under the operation of our system of finance the country was safely carried through an extended and expensive war, with a national credit which has risen higher and higher the credit of the United States is surpassed by that of no other nation, surpassed by that of no other nation, Our forefathers, in the attempt to increasing premium, are eagerly sought after by investors in all parts by investors in all pa

Our system of currency is most admirable in construction. While all the conveniences of a bill circulation attach to it, every dollar of paper represents a dollar of the world's money standards, and as long as the just and wise policy of the Republi-can party is continued, there can be no impairment of the national credit. Therefore, under the present laws relating thereto, it will be impossible for any man to lose a penny in the bonds or bills of the United States or n the bills of the National Banks. The advantage of having a bank

s good in the morning as it was the night before, should be appreciated The convertibility of the currency should be maintained intact, and the establishment of an international standard among all commercial na-tions, fixing the relative values of gold and silver coinage, would be a

oreign commerce and to the matter of our foreign relations are fraught with the greatest importance to our

people.

In respect to inter-State commerce, there is much to be desired in the way of equitable rates and facilities of transportation, that commerce may flow freely between the States themselves, diversity of industries and employments be promoted in all sections of our country, and that the great granaries and manufacturing establishments of the interior may be enabled to send their products to the seaboard for shipment to foreign countries, relieved of vexatious retained as are also a considerable portion of the seaboard. The remaining portion of the latter are Democrats. In face of this incontestible truth these States invariably return Democratic majorities. In other States of the South the colored people, although strictions and discriminations in matters of which it may emphatically be said, "time is money," and also of unjust charges upon articles destined to meet the close competition from the products of other parts of the

As to our foreign commerce, the enormous growth of our industries, and our surprising production of our cereals and other necessaries of life, imperatively require that immediate and effective means be taken less, been felt throughout the land. The principle underlying this measure has been in process of gradual development by the Republican party during the comparatively brief period of its power, and today a portion of its antiquated Democratic opponents make unwilling concession to the correctness of the doctrine of an equitably adjusted protective tariff, by following slowly in its footsteps, though a very long way in the rear.

The principle involved is one of no diate and effective means be taken through peaceful, orderly and conservative methods to open markets, which have been and are now monopolized largely by other nations. This more particularly relates to our sister republics of Spanish America, as also to our friends the people of the Brazilian Empire.

The principle involved is one of no ment, common aspirations and musting the comparatively brief through peaceful, orderly and conservative methods to open markets, which have been and are now monopolized largely by other nations. This more particularly relates to our file Brazilian Empire.

The principle underlying this measure through peaceful, orderly and conservative methods to open markets, which have been and are now monopolized largely by other nations. This more particularly relates to our friends the people of the Brazilian Empire.

The republics of Spanish America, are allied to us by the very closest and warmest feelings, based upon similarity of institutions and government, common aspirations and more provided to the principle involved is one of no

The principle involved is one of no great obscurity, and can readily be comprehended by any intelligent person calmly reflecting upon it. The political and social systems of some with affectionate admiration and as of our trade competing nations have created working classes miserable in the extreme. They receive the merest stipend for their daily toil, and the great expense of the necessities of the december of the received the manufacture admiration and as the model for them to build upon, and we should cultivate between them and ourselves closer commercial relations, which will bind all together by the ties of friendly interthe extreme. They receive the merest stipend for their daily toil, and the great expense of the necessities of life, are deprived of those comforts of clothing, housing and health producing food which with wholsesome mental and social recreation can alone make existence happy and desirable.

Now, if the products of those countries are to be placed in our markets, alongside of American products, either the American capitalist must suffer, in the glitimate profits, or he must make the American laborer suffer; in the attempt to compete with the species of laboration and ourselves closer commercial commercial feutivate between them and ourselves closer commercial feutivate between them and ourselves closer commercial first. Is is in violation, open, direct, and flagrant; of the primary principle upon which eur Government is supposed to rest, viz: that the control of the Government is participated in by all legally qualified citizens, in accordance with the plan of popular government, that majorities must rule in the decision of all questions.

Second. It is in violation, open, direct, and flagrant; of the primary principle upon which eur Government is supposed to rest, viz: that the control of the Government is participated in by all legally qualified citizens, in accordance with the plan of popular government, that majorities must rule in the decision of all questions.

Second. It is in violation, open, direct, and flagrant; of the primary principle upon which eur Government is participated in by all legally qualified citizens, in accordance with the plan of popular government, that majorities must rule in the decision of all questions.

Second. It is in violation, open, direct, and flagrant; of the control of the Government is participated in by all legally qualified citizens, in accordance with the plan of popular government, that majorities must rule in the decision of the right have a moral defender of popular government, that majorities must rule in the decision of the right have one make at laboration and ot has legitimate commercial competi-

rion.

Politically we should be bound to the republics of our continent by the closest ties, and communication by ships and railroads should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent of numerical show. consistent with a wise and conservative public policy. Above all, we should be upon such terms of friendship as to preclude the possibility of national misunderstandings between national misunderstandings between ourselves and any of the members of American Republican family. The best method to promote uninterrupted peace between one and all would lie in the general conference or congress, whereby an agreement to submit all international differences to the peaceful decision of friendly arbitration might be reached.

An agreement of this kind would give to our sister republics confidence in each other and in us, closer com-munication would at once ensue, reciprocally advantageous commer-cial treaties might be made, whereby much of the commerce which now flows across the Atlantic would seek its legitimate channels, and inure to the great prosperity of all the American commonwealths. The full advantages of a policy of this nature could not be stated in a brief discus-

sion like the present. FOREIGN POLITICAL RELATIONS.

The United States has grown to be

a government representing more than fifty million people, and in every sense, excepting that of mere naval power, is one of the first nations of the world. As such, its citizenship should be valuable, entitling its possessor to protection in every quarter of the globe. I do not consider it necessary that our government should construct enormous fleets of improv-ed ironclads and maintain a commen-surate body of seamen in order to place ourselves on a war footing with the military and naval powers of Europe. Such a course would not be compatible with the peaceful policy of our country, though it seems absurd that we have not the effective means to repel a wanton invasion of our coast and give protection to our coast towns and cities against any power. The great moral force of our country is so universally recognized as to render an appeal to arms by us, either in protection of our citizens abroad or in recognition of any just international right, quite improbable. What we most need in this direction is a firm and vigorous assertion of every right and privilege belonging to our government or its citizens, as well as an equally firm assertion of the rights and privileges belonging to the general family of American republics situated upon this continent when opposed, if ever they should be, by the different systems of gov ernment upon another continent. An appeal to the right by such a

government as ours could not be disregarded by any civilized nation. In the treaty of Washington we led the world to the means of escape from the horrors of war, and it is to be hoped that the era when all inter-national differences shall be decided by peaceful arbitration is not far off.

The central rights of a Republican form of government is the rule of the whole people as opposed with each succeeding year, until now of the whole people as opposed the credit of the United States is to the other forms which rest upon a

erect a new government which might represent the advanced thought of subject of governmental reform, adopted the idea of the people's sovereignty, and thus laid the basis of our present. While technically a Government of the people, excluding from all participation a certain other portion, held in a condition of absoute, despotic, and hopeless servitude the parallel to which, fortunately, does not now exist in any modern Christian nation.

With the culmination, however, or

another cycle of advanced thought,

the American Republic suddenly as sumed the full character of a Government of the whole people, and note in the house which will be as four million human creatures emerged from the condition of bondsmen to the full status of freemen, theoretically invested with the same civil and political rights possessed by their former masters. The subsequent legislation which guaranteed by every legal title the citizenship and gold and silver coinage, would be a measure of peculiar advantage.

INTER-STATE, FOREIGN COMMERCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The subjects embraced in the resolutions respectively looking to the promotion of our inter-State and foreign commerce and to the matter. while, theoretically, we are in the enjoyment of a Government of the whole people, practically we are al-most as far from it as we were in the ante bellum days of the Republic. There are but few leading and indisputable facts which cover the whole statement of the case. In many of the Southern States the colored popu-lation is in large excess of the white.

The colored people are Republicans, as are also a considerable portion of not a majority, form a very considerable body of the population, and with the white Republicans are numerically in excess of the Democrats, yet precisely the same political result obtain—the Democratic party invariably carrying the elections. It is not even thought advisable to allow an occasional unimportant elec-tion to be carried by the Republicans as a "blind" or a stroke of finesse. Careful and impartial investigation has shown these results to follow the

systematic exercise of physical in-timidation and violence, conjoined with the most shameful devices ever practiced in the name of free elec-tions. So confirmed has this result become that we are brought face to face with the extraordinary political fact that the Democratic party of the South relies almost entirely upon the methods stated for its success in national elections. This unlawful perversion of the popular franchise, which I desire to state dispassionately, and in a man-

ner comporting with the proper dig-nity of the occasion, is one of deep gravity to the American people-in a double sense.

taxes. The immense aggregation of

Under this system minorities actually attempt to direct the course of National affairs, and though up to this time success has not attended their efforts to elect a President, yet success has been so perilously imminent as to encourage a repetition of the effortat each quadrennial election and to subject the interests of an overwhelming majority of our peo-ple, North and South, to the hazards of illegal subversion.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Prices That Will and Must Tell!

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SUMMER SUITS!

A Cenuine Seersucker Suit, WORTH \$5.00 AND \$6.00, SOLD BY US FOR \$3.50

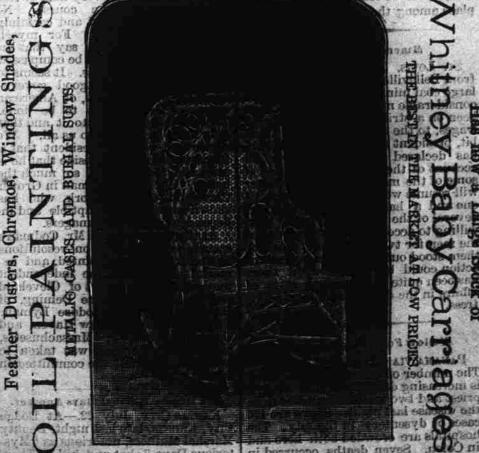
Don't forget our \$7.50 Cassimere Suit, worth \$10 and \$12. In Gents Furnishing Goods we are, as always, considered beadquarters.

NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR.—An Elegant Silk Scarf, sold everywhere for 50 cents, we offer at the small trifle of 25 cents. So save your money by calling on us.

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