Daily Charlotte Observer.

VOLUME XXXII. CHARLOTTE, N. C., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 20, 1884. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

—THE—

Summer Season

IS NEARLY OVER.

—:o:—

WE still have a few Summer Goods on hand that we are offering at very low figures, and if you are needing any to complete your Summer Outfits now is the time to buy. We are determined to close them out if low prices will be any inducement.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Very Cheap

Lawns at 5 and 8½c., White Lawns, White Dimities, White B Muslins, White P K's, 4-4 Bleached Domestics. Mitts and Gloves at half price. Ladies' Linen Ulsters, 25c. Figured Linen Lawns for 15c. It will pay you to buy one now for next summer. A large stock of Trunks and Valises at low prices. Lace Curtains. Call, look at our stock, and whatever will suit you we will sell it cheap. Special attention to orders. Just received some White and Pink

MOSQUITO CANOPIES

ALL SIZES, CHEAP.

MARGRAVES & ALEXANDER.

SMITH BUILDING.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF OUR POPULAR BRANCH OF

8 1-3 and 10c.

Bleached Domestics

A GOOD DISCOUNT WILL BE GIVEN ON BOLT PIECES.

Warner's Corsets

And Seigle's Dollar Shirt

Always Fit. Give Them a Trial

Respectfully,

T. L. SEIGLE.

SILK HATS,

Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Latest Style SILK HATS, SILK, MOHAIR and GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, Gents' hand-made and Machine

BOOTS and SHOES

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

TRUNKS.

TRAVELING BAGS,

—Trunk and Shawl Straps—

JUST RECEIVED.

Pegram & Co.

A Crate of Selected Grapes

Can be furnished on application, well packed to be shipped to friends out of the city on short notice. Orders left at our store will be attended to and delivered promptly to any part of the city.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS.

CONTINUATION

—OF THE—

GREAT REDUCTION SALE

—OF—

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

CLOTHING

—AT—

W. KAUFMAN & CO.'S,

This sale will continue during the month of July. This week we will offer in every department 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 Suits, $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 Suits

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 cases lower than can be found in any other establishment.

W. KAUFMAN & CO.

CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER.

T. R. MACILL,

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

College St., Charlotte.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS

OF THE HUMAN BODY Enlarged, 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 humbug bout this. On the contrary, the advertisers are highly indorsed. Interested persons may get sealed circulars giving all particulars by adressing ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.—Toledo Evening Bee. jan15eodawly

The Charlotte Observer.

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One Square—One time, $1.00; each additional insertion, 50c; two weeks, $3.00; one month, $8.00.

A schedule of rates for longer periods furnished on application.

Remit by draft on New York or Charlotte, and by Postoffice Money Order or Registered Letter at our risk. If sent otherwise we will not be responsible for miscarriages.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

Mr. Blaine claims to be an Anti-Monopolist, notwithstanding the fact that throughout his whole career in the House of Representatives, and during his short service in the U. S. Senate he was the mouth-piece, friend and champion of the great railroad corporations who had favors to ask or schemes to push through Congress. Driven by the force of public sentiment, as voiced by the Democratic press and Democratic Representatives in Congress, the Republican party has been compelled to take position on the question of the extravagant squandering of the public domain, and now professes in its platform to be in favor of retaining public lands for the use and benefit of actual settlers, who seek them for the purpose of cultivation and to make their homes thereon. For twenty odd years, when the Republican party had unlimited sway, it legislated away for the benefit of railroad companies, some in actual existence and others in existence only on paper, millions upon millions of the public domain, embracing some of the best mineral, timber and agricultural lands between the two oceans, and much of this time James G. Blaine was a member of Congress, and helped by his vote and advocacy to secure this legislation. More than that, it is shown by published letters over his own signature, whose authenticity neither he nor his friends attempt to deny, that while Speaker he was personally interested in some of those enterprises, and that he used his influence and power as Speaker to effect the legislation which they desired. From the profits accruing from these "investments" he added very largely to his bank account. It was his scandalous conduct in this matter which arrayed such opposition to him when a candidate for the Presidency in 1876 and 80, and which has created wide-spread and earnest opposition to him now by the Independent element of his own party who are most active and persistent in reiterating and keeping those charges before the public.

Mr. Blaine may pose as the champion of the American loborer, as a champion of reform, as a high-toned, progressive statesman, to none of which he has a just title, but when he pretends to be an opponent of monopolies in the face of his record he displays an amount of audacity that surpasses anything in the record of false pretense.

The Philadelphia Press rises to remark:

"Mr. Blaine's prompt, spirited and manly action concerning the shameful and villainous calumny of the Indianapolis Sentinel will receive the hearty approval of his countrymen. All honorable Americans of every party will denounce and loathe the dastardly slander and will rejoice that Mr. Blaine has so vigorously taken the slanderer by the throat."

Precisely. But it will be remarked that the "honorable" gentlemen who preside over the Blaine organs, were very slow in their denunciation and loathing of the "dastardly slanders" against Mr. Cleveland. It makes a good deal of difference, it seems, whose ox is gored and whose ox does the goring.

Although Mr. Blaine told Mr. Fisher "he didn't feel that he would be a dead-head" if he was taken into a certain railroad scheme, he dead-heads it on the railroads when he travels, and helps his friends to dead-head by tendering his passes. At least that is what he did when he was Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Good gracious. How hard run the Blaineites must be. The Cleveland scandal had no sooner played out than they revived the Morey letters of four years ago, and are trying to prove by Johnny Davenport that Mr. Barnum, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, hatched them out. As persevering liars they are entitled to admiration.

Some of the Republican papers think it is terrible to slander Blaine because Blaine is a married man and has children, and not so bad to slander Cleveland because Cleveland is a bachelor, and it don't hurt so bad. This is an original view, and a distinction that shows that these gentlemen are not entirely destitute of genius.

P. T. Barnum, the showman, it is said will take the stump for Blaine. Barnum said in his autobiography that the reason he succeeded so well was because the American people wanted to be humbugged, and he did it. Barnum and Blaine, not a bad team.

It is denied that James G. Blaine was a member of the Know Nothing party. He was a member only by proxy. His partner, J. L. Stephens, entered the circle, but Jas. G. did his work on the outside.

LOOK AT THESE FIGURES.

They Tell why North Carolina is and Should be a Democratic State.

In October, 1867, Hon. Kemp P. Battle, then Public Treasurer, reported the State debt, principal and interest, at $15,238,040.50. In November, 1870, only three years later, Treasurer Jenkins reported the debt to be $33,084,641.75.

The Republicans had been in between Messrs. Battle and Jenkins, and in the three years had added $17,846,601.25 to the debt.

In 1870 the Democrats got control of the Legislature, and whilst the State was in no condition, after three years of Republican misrule, to pay any of its debt, they prevented any increase of the principal. They did reduce taxes, restore the common schools and recommence the construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad. By 1876, they had reduced State taxes to 29½ cents.

In 1877, the Democrats took entire charge of the State. They found the State debt, principal and interest, amounting to $41,788,710.45. The prospect of settlement seemed almost hopeless to creditor and debtor. But the debt has been settled satisfactorily to both parties interested. The State's six per cent bonds are selling at $108 to $110, and its four per cent bonds are rapidly approaching par, the interest on all being promptly paid. For the first time since 1869 a North Carolina bond has value, and our good old Treasurer, Dr. Worth, wishes it written on his tombstone—long may it be before he has need of one!—that he caused to be effected the satisfactory compromise and settlement of the State debt.

Under the system of county government, restored by the Democracy in 1877, the counties are nearly all in good condition; their large indebtedness, the results of the Republican misrule, nearly paid off; and in the seven years not a dollar of taxes has been lost to the State by default of any sheriff.

The Western Railroad has been completed to the Tennessee line and has effected its connections with the railroad systems of the country; and it is making rapid progress to its other terminus at Ducktown. It has brought into the State already two millions of dollars, and two millions more will be used for its completion.

In the last year one million of dollars has been brought into the State and expended upon the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad; and another million will go to the same road this year.

The best equipped and most useful agricultural department in the South is another result of seven years of Democratic rule.

The system of public schools is thoroughly reestablished.

The university has been firmly reestablished.

Normal schools for both races are provided for every section of the State.

Asylums for white and black have been built and thoroughly equipped.

In 1869 the State tax was 80 cents.

For two years past the State tax has been 25 cents.

This year there is no State tax.

Who would change?

It is a good thing to reduce the people's taxes and to diminish the public expenditures when it can be done without damage to the people's interests; but after all, the matter for the people to consider, and which sensible people do consider, is not how much has been spent, but how it has been spent, and whether more has been spent than was necessary to the protection and advancement of the public interests. He who employs a man and pays him $1,000 a year to run his plantation, and at the end of the term of service finds that there are no crop returns, that his lands have been allowed to go to gulley, that his fences are down, his stock unfit for service, and his barns and out houses gone to rack and ruin, is not likely to reemploy that man after finding that a successor makes good crops, keeps the land in trim, the stock in good working order and the buildings in good repair, even if the outlay to secure these profitable results were as great or even greater than that which had yielded him no returns and brought his farm to the verge of irreparable ruin.

Twelve years ago, this great "plantation," North Carolina, had been pretty well "done for" by its high-priced Radical overseers. Today it is in better condition than ever before, yields bigger and better returns and costs less than ever to run it.

Who would change this state of things? Who would re-employ the Radical applicants for overseers' places?

Ben Butler on "Cuss Words."

General Butler gives the following amusing explanation of the origin of what is generally accepted as a profane remark:

"The editor of the Boston Herald does not seem to know enough to be wicked when he wants to be. He closes an article upon your humble servant in the Herald of Sunday as follows: 'Can anybody believe that a man with his record cares a tinker's malediction for the principles of any party?' Now he evidently thinks that a 'tinker's dam' is a cuss word. Will you inform him that in the olden time when traveling tinkers went about the country mending the holes in the tin kettles and pans he frequently found one that was ragged and rusty, so that the soldering iron would not take, and he was obliged to fill it up with a mass of solder. To keep that solder *en masse* over the hole while in the melted state he was accustomed to take some crumbs of bread and moisten them and make a little ridge around the hole with the moistened crumbs to hold the solder in its place as he melted it in. This was what was called a 'tinker's dam,' which he brushed away after he finished as it was utterly useless. So that our Pilgrim fathers used the words 'not worth a tinker's dam,' never dreaming that they were profane. The editor of the Herald evidently thinks that he has been swearing all his life, when he hasn't, and that he must soften the word down to 'malediction.' Yours truly,

"BENJAMIN F. BUTLER."

A Remarkable Cure of Scrofula.

William S. Baker, of Lewis, Vego county, Ind., writes as follows: "My son was taken with Scrofula in the hip when only two years old. We tried several physicians, but the boy got no relief from their treatment. Nothing your Sowell's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup, recommended so highly. I bought some of you in 1883, and continued taking it till the sores finally healed up. He is now 21 years of age, and, being satisfied that your medicine did him so much good when he used it, we want to try it again in another case, and write to you to get some more."

Don't fill the system with quinine in the effort to prevent or cure fever and ague. Ayer's Ague Cure is a far more potent preventive and remedy, with the advantage of leaving in the body no poisons to produce dizziness, headache, and other disorders. The proprietors warrant it.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

Of the Annual Receipts and Disbursements of the city of Charlotte, from 1874 to 1884.

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Rate of taxation.	Cash on hand at beginning of administration.	Annual tax, &c. collected for general purposes.	Tax collected from former tax lists for general purposes.	Total amount of receipts for general purposes.	Tax collected for school purposes.
1874	$ 1 00	$ 75.47	$ 30,599.74	$ 2,300.00	$ 32,975.21	$
1875	1.00	841.01	42,881.26	13,118.38	56,840.65	
1876	.50	312.16	27,879.79	9,602.14	37,794.09	
1877	.50	831.74	28,324.19	2,603.46	31,759.39	
1878	.50	1,129.88	25,309.86	348.28	26,788.02	
1879	.50	425.27	24,830.07	246.50	25,501.84	
1880	65 & .10*	7.70	36,225.29	935.20	37,168.19	
1881	.65	11,924.59	34,120 93	176.91	46 222.43	
1882	.50 & .10*	19,396.44	35,977.00	1,745.68	57,119.12	†6,114.01
1883	.60 & .10*	555.40	‡40,713.32	¶1,046.94	42,315.66	3,676 40
1884	.90 & .10*					

DISBURSEMENTS.

Street Department—Cost posts, water rental, property condem'd, &c.	Police Department and Station House.	Cemetery Department.	Fire Department	Contingent and Building Department.	Salaries, interest, printing, &c	Total Disbursements.
$ 7,650.66	$ 4,447.29	$ 2,766.67	$ 2,711.86	$ 2,570 43	$ 11,987.29	$ 32,134 20
30,134.37	4,592.47	2,676.81	3,128.99	2,063.30	13,932.55	56,528.49
8,147.72	3,754 40	2,081.31	9,244.83	1.277.13	12,456 96	36,962.35
8,698.88	3,750.00	2,187.26	3,356.03	1,408 42	11,228.92	30,629.51
6,130.12	4,403.82	2,595.98	3,475.09	2,104.09	7,654.19	26,362.79
5,640.25	4,578.29	2,658.32	3,738.15	1,466 31	7.412.82	25,494 14
6,162.60	4,855.00	2 401.56	2,215.31	2,025.49	7,588 64	25,243.60
6,652.16	†4.481.91	2.915.00	2,260.48	1,586 60	8,929.84	26,825.99
14,197.01	4.736.50	3,302,40	2,980.51	24.413.33	6.933.97	‖56,563.72
24,902.88	‡7,913 48	3,509.20	¶3,813.33	2,070.88	8,300 65	‖50,510.42

*For Schools.

†Tax of 1880 and 1882 collected in 1882.

‡$2,734.87 of this sum collected from property owners on account of paving.

¶$792.96 paid by C. F. Harrison, former Tax Collector.

‖Poll tax $2.00 except in 1874 and 1875 when it was $3.00.

*Police force increased from six to eight.

†Police force increased to ten.

‡Police force increased to twelve, armed and equipped, and the guard house renovated.

¶Three reels purchased at $1.600, ordered by former Board.

‖This does not include the school expenditures.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Annual Report of the Mayor, City Clerk and Treasurer, and Tax Collector, of the Receipts and Disbursements for the Fiscal Year Ending May 12th, 1884.

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN:—It was my intention to have submitted to you at your regular monthly meeting in June, a review of the transactions of the city government during the year, ending the 12th day of May, 1884. At that time your attention was given to the consideration of more important matters. Believing that such a review may be of interest to you, I now beg your indulgence for a short time:

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The present administration took charge of the city government on the 12th day of May, 1883. By reference to the report of the treasurer you will find that the amount of cash on hand at that time was $556.40. The debts outstanding against the city, which have been paid by this Board, amounted to $6,134.75. There was also a bonded debt of $10,000, created for the purpose of building the Market House, in the year 1870. These bonds will not be due until 1890. They bear eight per cent. interest, which is paid semi-annually. Within a few days after our official existence began, we found that we were without money, indebted, and in the possession of large contracts for laying stone and brick pavements. The former board recognizing the necessity of improving the sidewalks in a permanent and systematic way, made these contracts when there was eighteen or twenty thousand dollars in the treasury. Afterwards there was a call for buildings and grounds for school purposes, and they used a great part of the money in purchasing and improving the Carolina Military Institute property. I do not condemn nor criticise their action, but mention these facts only to show how you succeeded to the contracts and not to the money. The finance committee seeing the necessity for a large increase of the revenue in 1883 recommended a corresponding increase in the rate of taxation. You rejected their recommendation and levied a tax of 60 cents on the hundred dollars value of property for general purposes, and ten cents for school purposes. The receipts for general purposes amounted to $21,148.42, and for school purposes to $3,528.90, this being a payment on property of assessed or returned value of $3,528,907. The income was inadequate for both general and school purposes. You appropriated the fines of the city court, $1,841.50, and the superintendent's house to the use of the school; thus making the revenue for school purposes amount to more than 15 cents on the $100 value of property, and reducing the general fund in proportion. Several times within the last ten years the city tax has been 50 cents on the $100; but the city government has never been administered upon the revenue arising solely from that rate of taxation. In 1878 the rate was 50 cents, and the total receipts $37,794.09. The rate was the same in 1877, and the total receipts $31,759.39—the rate was the same in 1878, and the total receipts $26,788.02—the rate was the same in 1879, and the total receipts $25,501.84. You will observe that without changing the rate of taxation in four years the annual receipts had fallen off more than $12,000. This was mainly due to the fact that in 1876, there was collected from former tax books, $9,602.14, and in 1877, the sum of $2,603.46. But the taxes, &c., collected annually had fallen off more than $3,000, while the rate of taxation was unchanged. In 1876 the receipts from the really tax was $27,879.79—in 1877 $28,324.19—in 1878 $25,309.86—in 1879, $24,830.07. In these four years the expenditures were reduced nearly $12,000 and permanent improvements were necessarily stopped. With the history of these years before them the Board of Aldermen in 1880 levied a tax of 65 cents for general purposes and 10 cents for school purposes, and in 1881 a tax of 65 cents for general purposes. A tax of 50 cents was inadequate in 1877 '78, '79 '80 '81 and would be grossly inadequate now. It is true that the income of the city has increased with the increase of the assessed value of property; but the necessities and demands for the use of money have increased more rapidly than the income. For instance, the water works, a new institution, will cost the city, the present year, $3,750 which is equivalent to a tax of more than 10 cents on the $100 value of property; the cost of the graded school is $5,578.86, which is more than 15 cents on the $100; the cost of sprinkling and lighting the streets is about $4,750, which is equivalent to a tax of more than 13 cents on the $100. The expenses of the city have increased very rapidly within the last two years on account of the water works, schools, additional lights, increase of the police force, extensive work on the streets, &c., &c., while the increase of the assessed value of property has been small.

The transactions of the past year show the large expenditure of $50,510.42, which is mainly accounted for by the outlay upon the street department. In 1882 the expenditures amounted to $56,563.72, and 1879 to $56,528.49. In 1878 the tax was $1 on the $100 value of property, and $3 on the poll. The taxes, &c., collected for the year, amounted to $42,881.26, and the taxes collected from former tax books (the collection of which had been enjoined), amounted to $13,118.38, making the total receipts $56,840.65. The expenditures, as before stated, were $56,528.49. Time has shown that the Board of Aldermen acted wisely in 1878 in levying a large tax, and practiced good economy in expending it as they did. And time will show that the city government was administered in 1882 and in 1883 with as much economy as in 1878.

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

The sum of $24,902.88 has been expended in this department. This includes hydrant rental, lights, the cost of erecting 25 gas posts, the cost of the city stables, &c., &c., and the sum of $1,400 paid for property condemned for streets. In 1878 the sum of $30,134.37 was expended on the street department. From that time until the fall of 1882, the operations upon the streets extended little beyond ordinary repairs. Even the sidewalks on our main streets were not paved. In the dark nights of winter the streets were lighted for a few hours, but for ten years the lights were shut off "from the first day of June until the dark of the moon in September, except on Wednesday and Sunday nights." I am glad that you see the importance of improving our streets that have been neglected too long; and that you are determined to continue the good work begun by our predecessors. Charlotte, one of the live towns of the South, can no longer afford to practice false economy, and deny to trade and traffic comfortable passage over her streets. The county authorities have at last realized the importance of improving the county roads; and if they act with determination and wisdom, we may expect a new era of prosperity for our city. During the past year nearly 16,000 feet of stone pavement has been laid at a cost of 40 cents per foot, and 4,563 square yards of brick pavement at a cost of 50 cents per square yard. The city contributed one half of the cost of this work, but paid for the whole of it, and is now collecting a half of the cost from the owners of the abutting property. Fourth street has been macadamized between College and the cotton platform, and two additional entrances to the platform provided for. Church street, B street and Fourth street have been graded and Graham street, Poplar street, B Street and Fourth street have been widened. Twenty two stone crossings have been laid, and a number of wooden bridges have been removed and stone culverts substituted in their stead.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Near the beginning of this administration you elected two additional policemen, and placed the police force under the immediate supervision of a Police Commission. The policemen were furnished with pistols, belts, billies, nippers, etc., and were relieved of all duties except such as strictly pertained to their office. The force was divided into two squads and a sergeant placed over each, so that an officer might be in charge at all times. These changes have been attended with good results. The order of the city was never better. Rowdyism and gambling are rare offences. Larceny and the greater crimes have almost entirely disappeared from the docket of the city court. The policemen are exemplary in their habits, gentlemanly in bearing and faithful in the discharge of their duties. The cost of this department for the year was $7,913.48. This included $265.89, the cost of renovating the city prison. The old station-house was without ventilation, dark and filthy in the extreme. It was cruel to confine a human being in it for a single night. The new prison is well ventilated, secure, clean and convenient. It is divided into eight cells, each of which is supplied with a water closet. It is perhaps the best city prison in the State.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department has been prompt in the discharge of duty, and have never failed to extinguish a fire when water could be secured. There are now 74 hydrants distributed through the city. With a well equipped department and a sufficient pressure from the water works we need fear no extensive fires. The cost of the department for the year was $3,509.20. This incudes the cost of three reels ($1,600) ordered by the former Board. The firemen deserve the thanks of the city for their faithful voluntary services.

HEALTH and SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The sanitary arrangements of the city are far from being satisfactory. This Board should adopt some plan by which the filth and garbage may be removed from the city. The death rate among the white people has been steadily decreasing for four years. In 1880 there were 91 burials in Elmwood cemetery; in 1881, 84; in 1882, 77, and in 1883, only 61, or about 11 per thousand

CEMETERIES.

Elmwood and Pinewood cemeteries have been well kept. Dr. Scarr, the keeper of Elmwood, has added greatly to the beauty of the grounds. He has displayed good taste in all his work. The old lake has been filled up and a flower garden laid off on the spot. At no distant day Elmwood cemetery will need to be enlarged. There are now only 80 lots unsold, and nearly all of these are located on a hill-side or in a low valley. From 10 to 12 lots are sold annually. A number of persons have made application for the purchase of lots, but after examination have declined to purchase such as are now for sale. The receipts from the cemeteries for the year amounted to $1,017.05. The expense to $3,509.20.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Charlotte may well be proud of her Graded Schools. The people have elected an intelligent and efficient board of commissioners, who have spared neither time nor trouble in their efforts to make the schools all that they should be. They have been fortunate in the selection of a thoroughly competent superintendent and a corps of educated teachers. A visit to the schools will persuade any unprejudiced mind that the work is done well. For a full account of the management and cost of the schools, I refer you to the report of the superintendent.

OFFICERS.

The officers of the city are faithful and accommodating in the discharge of their duties. I recommend that you adopt an ordinance, requiring all of the officers and committees connected with the administration of the city government to file for publication annual reports of the workings of their respective departments.

In conclusion, I tender my acknowledgments for the assistance you have rendered me in the discharge of the duties of the office of Mayor, and thank you for the uniform courtesy you have extended me as your presiding officer.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. MAXWELL,
Mayor.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Finance—Spencer, Osborne, Ward and Maxwell.

Committee on Sewers and Water Works—Wilkes, Watts, Spencer and Maxwell.

Committee on Streets and Sidwalks—Maxwell, Watts, Wilkes, Long and Robertson.

Committee on Ordinances—Osborne, Wilkes, Robertson and Maxwell.

Committee on Lamps and Gas—Rigler, Ward, Bixby, Spencer and Maxwell.

Committee on Fire Department—Long, Bixby, Stauffer and Maxwell.

Committee on Cotton—Ward, Rigler and Sanders.

Committee on Cemeteries and Public Grounds—Robertson, Saunders and Stauffer.

Committee on Health—Wilder, Bixby, Robertson and Osborne.

Committee on Graded Schools—Sanders, Rigler and Watts.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Receipts and disbursements from May 12, 1883, to May 12, 1884:

Receipts.

Cash on hand May 12, 1883,	$ 555.40
From C. F. Harrison, tax collector, balance of taxes for 1882, as per settlement with Finance Committee,	343.28
From same for paving and drag license	449.68
From same as Chief of Police, court fines and cost,	971.69
From Chief of Police (H. H. Hill acting), court fines and cost,	98.40
From R. P. Hunter, street commissioner, sale of old bridle,	1.00
Cemetery Department—sale of lots and other receipts,	1 017 05
Cotton Tax Department	4,522.90
From W. B. Gooding, tax collector,	34,365.76
From Merchants & Farmers' Nat'l Bank,	6,648.66
	$48,974.32
Balance due bank on overdrafts	1,536.10
Total,	50,510.42

Disbursements

Street Department	$24,902.88
Cemetery Department,	2,469.20
Street Com't and two Cemetery Keepers,	1,600.00
Fire Department,	2,267 72
Hornet Fire Company,	388 67
Pioneer " "	462.84
Ind. H. and L. "	411.93
Neptune "	267.17
Printing and Stationery,	200.73
Police Department,	1,907.38
Police Salaries,	6,005.10
Contingent and Building Department,	2,070.88
Cotton Tax Department,	2,816.98
Salary Department,	2,533.64
Interest Department,	1,099.21
Amount of court fines and cost turned over to the Graded School, by order of the Board, 10 January, 1884	1,070.00
Total,	$50,510.42

REPORT OF CITY TAX COLLECTOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 18t, 1884.

W. C. Maxwell, Mayor:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report of all money collected by me for the year ending May 12, 1884:

Taxes collected on property and polls '83,	$25,373.44
Same for former years,	258.53
Special taxes, 1883,	11,224.31
Amt. collected on acct. paving sidewalks,	2,734.87
Total,	$40,191.15

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. B. GOODING, Tax Collector.

SEVENTH WEEK

—OF THE—

Great Clearing Out Sale

And no cessation in the

Bargains and Attractions

—OFFERED AT—

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH'S.

This week we will offer 50 pieces 10-4 Bleached Sheetings at 25c. per yard, worth 35 cents.

1 case full sized 11-4 Quilts at 98 cents, would be cheap at $1.50.

5 pieces 64-inch Table Damask, every thread warranted flax yarn at 50c per yard. positively worth from 75 to 80.

A new line of Oriental Laces and "Craigsaul Laces" for yokings, the latest thing out and very stylish and cool

Ladies' Linen and Mohair Ulsters.

We are offering special bargains this week in Ladies' Linen and Mohair Ulsters for travelling.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN,

Special Reduction in Gents' Furnishings

25 Dozen Genuine Freneh Percale Shirts marked down from $2 00 to $1.25.

15 Dozen English Percale Shirts marked down from $1.75 to $1.00.

10 Dozen Fancy Colored Shirts, every one well made and finished, worth $1.25, marked down to 75 cents.

All the above Shirts have two collars and cuffs detached.

Gents' Summer Underwear.

We are now offering some Extraordinary Bargains in Summer Weight Underwear at prices that will astonish you. Gents' Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Gents' Collars and Cuffs, Gents' Hosiery and Gloves, Gents' Neckwear and Jewelry, all the very latest styles at extremely low prices.

Wittkowsky & Baruch,

CHARLOTTE. N. C.

The Tail End of the Season.

REMEMBER OUR

$7,50 All Wool Cassimere Suit.

Our Striped Summer Suit

We are now selling at $1.50; sold everywhere for $2.50

We are giving the public the benefit of such goods, so you can wear them even when the wind changes to the Northwest.

A guarantee of lower prices than any other house in the State can always be had at

Very respectfully,

L. BERWANGER & BROTHER,

LEADING CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

☞ Agents for Pearl Shirts.

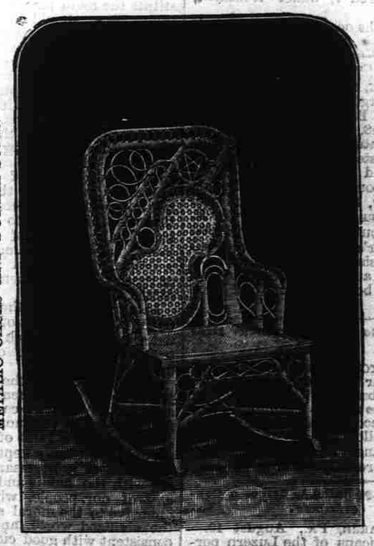
E. M. ANDREWS

THE FURNITURE DEALER,

OIL PAINTING

Feather Dusters, Chromos, Window Shades,

METALIC CASES AND BURIAL SUITS.



Whitney Baby Carriages

THE BEST IN THE MARKET AT LOW PRICES.

Has now a Large Stock of

Largest Stock in the State.

E. M. Andrews.