

Daily Charlotte Observer.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 1885.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Jersey :-: Jackets.

JERSEY JACKETS. JERSEY JACKETS.

JUST IN!

By Express, a large and handsome lot of Ladies' and Misses' Plain and Braided Jersey Jackets, from \$1.25 to \$5.00. Black and White Canvas Belts.

Large Stock of Trunks, Valises, Etc.

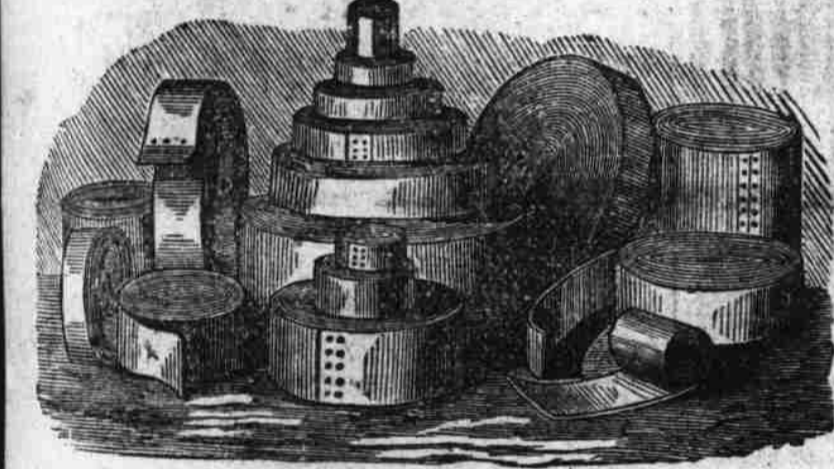
A Few pieces of Gingham left at 8 1/2c. per yard. Summer Dress goods cheaper than ever.

CLOTHING AT A SACRIFICE. CALL AND SEE.

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER.

SMITH BUILDING.
THOMAS K. CAREY & CO.
25 S. CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

MANUFACTURERS PURE OAK LEATHER BELTING,
And Dealers in RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, &c.
COTTON, WOOLEN and SAW MILL SUPPLIES, &c.



Agents:
Boston Belting Co.'s Rubber Belting
Hoyt's Leather Belt
Mt. Vernon Belting
Joseph Noones' Sons Roller Slasher and Clearer Cloth.
T. K. Earle's Card Clothing, &c.

A DRIVE.

Big lot Black

Jersey Jackets,

All sizes, from 32 to 42 bust measure, at

75 CENTS EACH.

A beautiful Hemstitched

Ladies' :-: Handkerchief,

Warranted Fast Colors, at

10c. EACH.

T. L. SEIGLE.

The Great Closing Out Sale

ALEXANDER & HARRIS'

Will continue until the entire stock is disposed of.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS.

OUR LINE OF

Shoes.

Hats.

Trunks

And Valises is Complete.

Fine line of Trunks and Valises for summer travel.

GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

Orders by mail have prompt attention.

Pegram & Co.

The Charlotte Observer.

"TRUTH LIKE THE SUN, SOMETIMES SUBMITS TO BE OBTSCURED, BUT, LIKE THE SUN, ONLY FOR A TIME."

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Single copy..... 5 cents.
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By the month..... 75
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Six months..... 4.00
One year..... 8.00

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Six months..... \$1.00
One year..... 1.75
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Subscriptions always payable in advance, not out in name but in fact.

VIEWING THE SITUATION.

A Blast From an Old Line Democrat who Don't Like the Way the Machine is Run.

To the Editor of THE OBSERVER:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—It is a well settled conviction in the common mind that political documents are not trustworthy. Such papers are looked upon as the work of kind or interested advocates who have an object in view, and who do not scruple to resort to the artifices of fraud to accomplish their purpose.

It is true that in the main this belief is well founded. The conduct of the public press and the purely partisan character of what is known as campaign literature affords strong grounds for such an opinion. And yet there is or must be either truth or falsehood in all statements relating to political matters as well as in all other statements, for

"Truth is catholic and Nature one."

The difficulty is to get rid of the false and get at the true. In no case is this an easy matter, and the labor is beset with serious difficulties in the investigation of matters connected with politics, and particularly so when we undertake to examine the record of an individual with the view of finding out the motives and aims which have governed and shaped his public life. These difficulties originate in two principal sources. The first is: The difficulty of getting at facts sufficient to warrant a just conclusion. The second is public prejudice. And it remains to be added in this connection that even when the facts are sufficient and accepted, and when prejudice does not excite them, yet remains the necessary work of comparing and balancing the facts and arriving at some conclusion.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the ordinary intellect is not qualified either by nature or training to perform this task. First, with regard to getting at the facts, it will hardly be maintained to begin with, that the mere official declarations of a public functionary are in themselves any evidence of the true intention or motive which lies behind them. From the earliest days of statecraft down to the present time, language has been most frequently employed to conceal thoughts. Intrigue and politics have almost come to be synonymous words. And Michiavelli remains the ideal of the politician who possesses no other merit than that of success in pushing his own private fortune. Views and aims the most antagonistic are waged upon alleged grounds admitted to be alike valid. The devil himself would doubtless attempt to justify his avocation if he had an opportunity to be heard, and "by their fruits you shall know them." You shall not know them by one declaration, but by all; and not by these alone, but by these taken together with and interpreted by their acts. This is the rule and measure to be applied in gauging the strength, essence, and the contents of public men.

Second, with regard to public prejudice. The great mass of grown up men are like women and children, they have their likes and dislikes. These inclinations and antipathies originate in sentiment and not in reason, and though born of mental imbecility, they are all powerful in their effects. They give rise to fanaticism, and out of this grows the fetishism or man-worship, and the idol of adoration is raised to the skies with as much unreason and superstition as the object of dislike is damned without evidence. Such is the construction of human nature. It is a waste of energy to become indignant over it, to rail at it or to try to change it. It flows out of the order of things as result of a law as inexorable as that under which foul gasses ascend from an open sewer. Schiller in his Joan of Arc, makes Talbot say that against stupidity the Gods themselves fight in vain. Remembering this, we may well spare ourselves the idle task of attempting to employ reason with those creatures who are not able to perceive its light.

But, there are those who enjoy this light of reason and who are capable of determining whether a fact is established or not, and are also capable of judging and arriving at rational conclusions and firm facts. It is to them, and to them alone, that that this address, if it may be so termed, is written. The record of Mr. Cleveland, so far, has been very unsatisfactory to the Democratic party, he has committed two grave blunders. First, in appointing as Secretary of State, Bayard. His proper place was Senator from Delaware. And the other in appointing Senator Lamar. Neither of these are fitted for the position, nor have either of them carried out the wishes of the Democratic party. Bayard was so glad when the Democratic party came in power he came near losing

his mind, and remarked to the writer, "we today reap the reward of patience and patriotism in this peaceful transfer of the executive power to a Democratic President."

Lamar has done nothing for his party—all the thieves and courtesans still remain in office and the meritorious democrat, who voted and worked for the party are left to starve.

Recognizing that Mr. Tilden's life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow-countrymen is invited to the wish that wrong were righted in his person, for the Democracy of the United States we offer here to him in his withdrawal from public cares, not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freemen, the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of this Republic from the labors and the name of this great man.

With this statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the Democratic party the great issue of reform and change in administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men, and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, and the extension of trade, the employment and due reward of labor and of capital and the general welfare of the whole country.

J. A. SLOAN.

The South Increases Her Food Product.

In a series of articles by Mr. R. H. Edmonds in the Chicago Current a gratifying exhibit is made of the progress of the South in the important matter of diversifying its agricultural productions. The gain in the production, for example, of corn between 1875 and 1884 was, it is stated, 109,124,000 bushels; of oats, 29,399,500 bushels. The chief gains in the production of corn have been in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and Kentucky. There are more surprises, however, in the statistics of the oat crop in the South. Between 1875 and 1884 South Carolina increased her oats product from 888,000 to 3,545,000 bushels; Florida from 123,000 to 494,000 bushels; Alabama from 840,000 to 5,015,000 bushels; Mississippi from 800,000 to 3,048,000 bushels; Arkansas from 940,000 to 3,542,000 bushels; Texas from 1,610,000 to 10,527,000 bushels. The dependence of the South upon the West for food has been a great drawback to the prosperity of that section, the cultivation of cotton as the only crop being the vice of the agricultural economy. The above figures would seem to show that the tendency in the South at present is to become self-sustaining and independent. This view is confirmed by the fact that the gain in the production of the corn in the South in the nine years under consideration was 33.6 per cent., or but 3 per cent. less than the gain in the rest of the Union. Her gain in oats was 85 per cent., that of the rest of the country being 62 per cent. In live stock the gains have been equally striking. In 1875 the South produced 5,193,300 sheep; in 1885 12,640,323. The number of hogs grown in 1875 was 10,085,300; in 1885 16,532,516. Of cows the increase was from 2,709,200 to 3,612,673; of oxen and other cattle from 6,140,800 to 9,423,937. Summing up the increase of all sorts of farm animals from 1875 to 1885 we find that the number grown in the former year was 27,608,105, in the latter 46,427,243, the increase in number being 18,819,138—in value \$195,000,000. Texas takes credit for most of the increase in the growth of sheep and for a considerable part of the progress in other products, but a very decided increase in the number of hogs is to be noted in all the cotton States. The fact that the Southern people possess great advantages for raising stock of all kinds is beginning to be appreciated. It is an attractive topic to speculate upon the probable consequences to the Northwest and West to be expected within the next thirty years from the disposition now shown to multiply the agricultural and manufacturing products of the South. With the South and Europe no longer their customers for wheat, corn and hog products, the Northwest and West must cease to be as attractive as at present to immigrants. The South may, perhaps, succeed, to their former prosperity.

The Improvement in Business.

"It is a mistake," says the Boston Commercial Bulletin, "to suppose the recent reports of improvement in business refer to the future, and are therefore mere matters of opinion. Clothing manufacturers have been having so good a trade during the month of August that reduced stocks have compelled them to put in large and early orders for spring woolsens, and an actual shortage of the latter fabrics has been discovered, which has led to the placing of very large orders with the mills. Some woolen mills have lately taken orders for goods sufficient to absorb their entire production for the next six months. Others have advanced their prices and will not show any mere goods except at an increase of five cents per yard. There is no parallel between the present condition of business and that which succeeded the panic of 1873. All of the elements are now at hand for a short cut back to prosperity, and the improvement of the past few weeks has been of as substantial a character as a rise in the price of poultry when Thanksgiving Day approaches."

ATTENTION!

HOUSEKEEPERS!!

Those who have followed up our advertisements and called on us have found that we offered only desirable goods, and these at most remarkably low prices.

We Have Proven That We do not Advertise Imaginary Bargains.

THIS WEEK SHALL BE

A week of great offerings! A week of genuine bargains!!
A week never to be forgotten!!
An important and profitable week for HOUSEKEEPERS.

CARPETS
CARPETS
CARPETS
CARPETS
CARPETS
CARPETS
CARPETS
CARPETS

22 Pieces Brussel Carpet

Are being offered this week only, in lengths from 6 to 60 yards at following rates:

THIS WEEK AT 55c. Per Yard, Formerly 70c.
" " " 60c. " " 75c.
" " " 72 1-2c " " 85c.

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

40 Pairs Cream, 3 1/2 yards long, \$1.40 a pair, formerly \$2.00
25 " White, 3 1/2 " " 2.40 " " 3.25
32 " " 3 1/2 " " 3.60 " " 5.00

Notice These Three Lots.

I. 20 pieces Heavy Bleached 10 4 Sheetting 25c per yard, sold well at 32 1/2c.
II. 10 dozen of 10 4 Honey Comb Spreads, 85c each, " " " \$1.25
III. 600 yards of All Linen Crash, 8c per yard, " " " 11c.

We Do Not Hide the Bargains We Offer

Because they are cheap, the less we sell of them the better off we are. To the contrary, we display them most conspicuously.

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH,

aug30dtf CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Our Grand Closing Out Sale

—OF—

Summer Clothing

—STILL CONTINUES.—

In order to make room for our Fall and Winter Stock, which is daily arriving, we will offer this week at a great sacrifice,

100 Men's Suits at \$5.00,

WORTH \$10.00, \$12.00 AND \$13.50.

100 Boys' and Children's Suits from \$2.00 up.

These are extraordinary bargains and cannot be gotten anywhere else for

Double the Money,

But they must be closed out. We don't intend to carry any over. We make a clean sweep of every garment every season, and do not take cost into consideration. An early call will pay every economical purchaser.

W. KAUFMAN & CO

LEADING CLOTHIERS, CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER.