

The Charlotte Observer.

CHAR. R. JONES, Editor & Proprietor

TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1881.

Jefferson Davis will be seventy-four in January, but is as active as a man of fifty.

Maine annually supplies \$40,000 worth of spruce gum to the girls who have acquired that accomplishment of chewing it.

It is said that Senator Hill's voice is not as clear or distinct as it was before the operation was performed on his tongue.

The bill repealing the lien law was killed in the lower house of the South Carolina Legislature, Friday, by a vote 70 to 30.

A fire originating in a livery stable consumed a large portion of the town of Lebanon, Tenn., last Saturday, including the court house.

Augusta Chronicle: The people want for circulation the \$52,000,000 of greenbacks hoarded, for no good purpose, in the treasury. Idle money is a curse.

Gen. H. B. Banning, of Ohio, an ex-member of Congress, died suddenly last Saturday. He had been ill for some time. When his wife went to call him to breakfast she found him dead.

In the last Congress there were two members unknown to the doorkeepers—Barlow, of Vermont, and O'Brien, of New York. They drew their pay and remained at a distance from Washington.

Col. John W. Forney killed himself by over work. He broke down all at once and passed away in a couple of days after prostration. For the last twenty-four hours he was in a comatose condition.

Senator Anthony prides himself on his success as a poultry raiser. On each Thanksgiving day he expresses a fine turkey to each Senator and ex-Senator as a token of his regard, and they appreciate it—the turkey, if not the sentiment.

Scotland has a sort of an A. T. Stewart bones stealing case. Ghouls broke into the vault at Aberdeen and carried away the body of the Earl of Crawford, who died in Florence in 1880, and was interred in the family vault beneath the private chapel.

L. H. Hopkins, an ex-soldier of the United States army, woe and won Winnemucca, a Plute princess. They were married at San Francisco last Thursday. She is a bright girl, has a good English education, and an earnest advocate of the education of her race.

A writer in the Washington Capital formulates this doctrine: "The cry is to vote the Republican ticket and win victories, and you may plunder, cheat or swindle at your pleasure. Anything to break the Bourbon rule." Beware of the rebound.

Secretary Blaine has written a letter to the Spanish government, with the Buzi case as a text, enunciating the principles that the United States cannot allow foreign governments to question the naturalization of its foreign citizens.

Reports from the Hoover Hill gold mine in Randolph county still continue good. Since the rich strike was made a few weeks ago, it is estimated that the ore raised is worth \$50,000, and it still holds out with splendid promise. This mine is owned and operated by an English company.

Some of the New York and Philadelphia stockholders in the Keeley Motor have instituted suit against Keeley to make him furnish drawings of his invention which he refuses to do. They think he is deceiving them by his pretensions while other stockholders have unlimited confidence in him.

Ex-Senator Bruce worked hard for Mr. Lamar's success in the recent Mississippi campaign. Bruce is one of the best colored men in the country and a credit to his people—we will not say his race. When the choice lay between L. Q. C. Lamar and J. R. Chalmers, Bruce could not hesitate a moment.

The president of the Cotton Planters' Association, Col. Morehead, shows that four thousand miles of railway in the South add \$120,000,000 to our taxable wealth; that the timber of the South is worth many gold mines; that capital is better secured here than elsewhere; and that large farms and hired labor are the best plans of agriculture.

The Mobile Register, of last Tuesday, records the death, in that city, of Dr. John W. Sanford, a native of Fayetteville, in this State. He served through the war as a surgeon in the Confederate navy, practiced medicine after the war in Fayetteville until 1870, when he located in Mobile as cashier and bookkeeper of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was much esteemed.

A man in Colorado was found dead in his bed some time ago. The coroner concluded he had died of diphtheria. Some time after interment the body was taken up and shipped east to friends, when it was found upon examination that he had been shot in the back of the head and the bullet hole so skilfully plugged up with a piece of wood as to conceal the wound unless upon close inspection.

Some time ago when there was a prospect of a corn famine, the commissioners of Guilford county in this State, appropriated the sum of \$10,000 to buy corn in the eastern part of the State, with the view of supplying the needy at actual cost. But after taking the advice of counsel they have decided that they cannot legally buy corn to sell again, that they can only buy to supply those who are a charge on the county as paupers. Sometimes there is too little law, sometimes too much. In this instance there is, perhaps, too much.

GETTING INTO LINE.

The tariff discussion has fairly opened in the Senate, and ere long we may expect very numerous and some very lengthy speeches on it, involving, as it will, indirectly, if not directly, the whole financial policy of the government. There are several elements to participate in this discussion; those who wish to see the tariff laws so revised as to impose heavy, that is to say, prohibitory duties on many of the articles manufactured in this country, with the view to protecting and encouraging home manufactures; those who, without considering protection, would like to see them so shaped as to give a large amount of revenue, thus reducing the amount of internal taxes now collected; those who favor the revision so as to wipe out internal taxes altogether, and those again who favor a very low tariff to make cheaper such articles as are in common use and may be purchased cheaper from abroad than they can be made at home; but the conspicuous contestants will be those who favor a very high tariff for the protection of home industries on the one side and on the other side those who favor a very low tariff, the lowest consistent with a proper and reasonable revenue.

A tariff for revenue only has been a cardinal principle with the Democracy, has been endorsed by the large majority of the American people, and until the war any proposition looking to a tariff for the avowed purpose of protection, would have been anything but popular. But then a change began, and since then it has been going on until popular opinion in some sections of the country has materially changed on this subject. There are prominent Democrats who a few years ago were free-traders or in favor of a tariff for revenue only who are to-day on the side of the protectionists, and will render them zealous services.

Men like D. W. Vorhees, of Indiana, a State which a few years ago would not have listened patiently to an argument for a protective tariff, do not shift positions in a day without weighing the reasons for and against, and when they do change positions it is to be presumed that they have canvassed and familiarized themselves with public sentiment.

We mention this instance not for the purpose of endorsing those public men who change base to run with what they suppose to be the popular current, but as an indication of that popular current, for there are few politicians who are so devoted to conviction that they will not get on the popular side if there be a reasonably fair excuse for so doing, and Vorhees, we believe comes as near being an unselfish politician as the majority of men in public life.

Whether he has changed his views from a study of the subject or from conviction we, of course, have no means of knowing, but it is not likely that he would have espoused a doctrine the very reverse of that he had championed in time past, if doing so would place him in antagonism with his own constituents.

Free trade, too, was the popular slogan throughout the length and breadth of the South, which before the war was, practically speaking, a purely agricultural section, which cared not a snap for nor took a particle of interest in the fostering or protection of home manufactures, being solicitous only to buy what she needed in the market where she could buy it the cheapest, whether that were a home or a foreign market.

But the past few years have wrought a great change in the South. She is no longer simply an agricultural region, for she is reaching out and aspiring to a rivalry, a successful rivalry, too, with the manufacturing States north of the Potomac, which until within the past few years had the monopoly in the manufacturing line. To what extent the change in sentiment has been in this section it is early yet to speculate, for there has been but little discussion of it, but it is evident from the public utterances made by prominent men that a protective tariff will not be without its advocates in the South.

In these questions, which are purely questions of dollars and cents, men are governed by their interests, and if it appears on reflection and investigation that such a policy will have a tendency to build up Southern industries, and increase Southern wealth, that policy will not fail to find adherents, even among those who opposed it in times gone by.

If, for instance, it can be made to appear that a high tariff on iron which will practically exclude the importation of foreign iron will bring into market the vast tracts of iron-bearing lands in the South, and lead to the establishment of numerous iron manufactures, it will not be hard to persuade the owners of such lands to favor a high tariff on iron; and so of other manufactures in the material for which the South abounds.

Cotton factories are increasing rapidly, and are apparently paying handsome dividends; if a high tariff on cotton fabrics will increase these dividends it will in all probability be found that those who are interested directly or indirectly in these factories will be found voting on the side of their own interests.

We have no doubt that a canvass of the question even at this early day would show a decided change, in some sections, of popular sentiment on this subject, and a change which in all probability will grow more decided as time rolls on and the question comes to be popularly agitated. It is a big question and one which carries with it a vast amount of argument on both sides, and the biggest question, too, in American politics at this time.

A New York Herald man interviewed Hon. Jefferson Davis on his arrival at New York from Europe last Wednesday, but only succeeded in drawing from him the opinion that the reconciliation between the North and the South was not yet quite accomplished, and the declarations that he was not disposed to be "pumped" on political topics. He says he has wrapped his mantle around him and retired from politics.

A nice little romance comes to us from Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Bessie Norris, a very pretty girl, and a belle of the place, and a young man named Weiller were engaged to be married. When the day arrived, Mr. Weiller suddenly departed and so great was the shock to the disappointed girl that she was completely prostrated resulting in an attack of brain fever in which she lingered for several days at the point of death. After several days he returned to her house, and was met at the door by the mother who refused him admittance. But passing her he entered the house and threw his arms around Bessie who heard his voice and had come from her sick room to meet him. About that time the doctor arrived, and seeing the situation of affairs appointed the young man as nurse to his patient, which duty he performed so well that the young lady grew better and stronger right along, and Thursday they were married in the midst of rejoicing friends, and did like all other newly married folks are doing now, took a bridal tour to the Atlanta exposition.

A confidante man "pulled" an Ohio editor in New York a few days ago for \$125 in cash and a note for \$200. When Ohio innocents visit Gotham they should take a guardian along or leave their pocketbooks at home if they will make new acquaintances. We don't see what an editor meant by sloshing around with \$125 of borrowed money in his pockets any way.

The war cloud between Chili and the United States is said by a Washington correspondent to be the direct outgrowth of a gigantic lobby scheme, to insist upon such action on the part of Chili towards Peru as will protect an alleged guano grant, with claims amounting to upwards of a thousand millions of dollars.

There were 173 failures in the United States and Canada the past week, an increase of five over the preceding week. The Middle States had 37, an increase of 3; New England, 41, an increase of 3; the Southern States 39, a decrease of 3; the Western States 45, an increase of 8; California and the Territories 10, a decrease of 2; Canada and provinces 4, a decrease of 6.

IN THE SENATE.

What the Country Drained by the Succession and Resolutions Introduced—Discussing the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12th.—SENATE.—Hampton appeared in his seat for the first time this session. A communication was received from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports relative to the proposed new building for pension office in Washington. Referred to the committee on appropriations.

The chair submitted a memorial from a delegation from Minnesota for an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river from St. Anthony's Falls to New Orleans. The paper was read to determine whether it should go to a special committee on improvements of the Mississippi as was desired by Mr. Cockrell or to the committee on Commerce as suggested by McMillan. It states the importance commercially and in point of revenue and of the region drained by the Mississippi and its navigable tributaries which produces ninety per cent. of the corn, 70 per cent. of wheat, 85 per cent. of the oats, 64 per cent. of the tobacco, 77 per cent. of the cotton and 60 per cent. of the value of live stock of the whole country. Referred to the special committee on Mississippi river improvements.

Bills and petitions were introduced and referred to appropriate committees, as follows: Edmunds and Hampton, petitions for the abolition of the tax on books and maps of California, to ascertain and report the losses to citizens of Arizona from Indian depredations. Sawyer, re-establishing the court of commissioner's Alabama claims and distribution of appropriated balances; Geneva ward.

Cameron, of Pennsylvania, for relief of the officers and crew of the steamer Montauk, who participated in the action against the Ram Merrimac in 1862. Harris, for delivery to the society of the arms of the Cumberland condemned cannon to aid in the erection of a statue of Garfield.

By Jones, authorizing the Secretary of War to grant the temporary relief of the United States at Baton Rouge to the State institution for the blind. Butler, making appropriation for continuing the improvement of Charleston Harbor, also appropriating for the delivery to the society of public lands for educational purposes.

Morgan, by request, granting the right of way over the public lands in Alabama, and granting lands in satisfaction of the claims of the Chicago Air Line Railway Company. Pugh submitted a resolution upon which he said it was a matter of great national importance he would ask for immediate action. It required the President to communicate to the Senate if not incompatible with public interests, the instructions sent our minister in London in regard to the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The resolution was modified at the suggestion of Edmunds, so as to read if in his opinion not incompatible, etc., and was agreed to without discussion.

Hill, of Georgia, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported back certain memorials from members of the New York Legislature affecting the right of the present Senators from that State to occupy seats in that chamber and asked that they be tabled and the committee discharged from their further consideration. He stated briefly that the committee did not think any one, nor all of the five reasons alleged by the memorialists as invalidating the election were sufficient to justify a further investigation or did in fact invalidate it.

Garland asked that the report lie under the rule. So ordered. The various amendments were then taken up and Garland proceeded to address the Senate.

Garland took ground against Morrill and in favor of a tariff for revenue. Beck, of Kentucky, followed Garland, and in the same line of argument, reported certain bills on which he had been referred to the committee on finance.

Pendleton's civil service reform bill was then taken up and taken for an unfinished business for to-morrow. Bills and resolutions were introduced to-day numbering over 80. Executive session. Adjourned.

THE GUTTAU TRIAL.

An Expert who Pronounces Him Insane.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In the Guttau trial this morning, Dr. Spitzke, of New York, stated that he examined Guttau yesterday and was satisfied Guttau was insane. The cross examination was quite pointedly directed to the witness' practice and his standing as an expert, and inquiries were made as to witness' position as a professor at a veterinary school.

Scottville objected to the questions as not pertinent. Davison replied: The attainments of this witness have been paraded by the counsel on the other side and we think it decidedly proper to discover what opportunities for professional acquirements the witness has enjoyed.

Scottville noted the exception. The witness had no reason to feel ashamed of his sphere of duty in that connection. The branch of inquiry pursued by him had also engaged the attention of Huxley, Couvier, and other noted scientists.

Mr. Davison: Yes, but your treatment at times must have been confined mostly to horses, and these gentlemen are what are known as horse doctors, are they not? Witness, (reddening and with some excitement): My treatment has been confined to asses, and when an ass with two legs asks me a stupid question I endeavor to treat him as he deserves.

A general laugh at the expense of counsel. Without concluding the cross-examination a recess was taken for one hour.

The Daily News on Irish Affairs. LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Daily News in a leading article declares that there is not the slightest chance of the government yielding to the panic in regard to Ireland. Whatever steps may seem necessary for the maintenance of law will be taken on their own authority by the executive capacity, and will be within the limits of the large powers already possessed. The United Ireland organ of the land league, will in future be published by the executive of the Ladies Land League. One lady is already employed in the office of the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

The imprisoned "suspects" at Kilmainham jail have received notice that they are to be transferred to other rooms and as they consider these rooms unhealthy they have protested strongly against the removal.

The Official Declaration of the Election in Virginia. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 12.—The General Assembly in joint session to-day counted the votes cast at the election in November. The count shows the following result for Governor: W. E. Cameron, Republican, 111,473; John W. Daniels, Democrat, 99,797; Cameron's majority, 11,676.

For Lieutenant-Governor—John F. Lewis, Republican-Readjuster, 111,259; James Barbour, Democrat, 99,820; Lewis' majority, 11,439. It was found that through an error or otherwise 35 votes were recorded for James S. Barbour and 1,155 for Jno. F. Lewis, both for Lt. Governor.

Weather. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Middle Atlantic, warmer, cloudy weather with rains, with southwesterly winds, lower pressure. South Atlantic, warmer, partly cloudy weather and rains, variable winds, mostly southerly, in the northern portion, lower pressure. East Gulf, warmer, partly cloudy weather with local rains, easterly to southerly winds, stationary or lower pressure.

Resignation Accepted—Frelinghuysen Confirmed—A Lady Postmaster. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The President to-day accepted the resignation of Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, Upton, to take effect December 31st. The Senate confirmed Frelinghuysen as Secretary of State, unanimously, without discussion. A lady postmaster was among the nominations sent in to-day.

Funeral of Col. John W. Forney. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The funeral of the late Col. Forney took place this afternoon. For several hours the line of men, women and children, representing many classes of society, entered the house and viewed the remains. Many prominent citizens were present.

Broke Through the Ice. CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—A Manitowish, Wis., special, says W. H. Joseph and Johnnie, sons of Jno. Johnson, of this city, aged 8, 10 and 12 years, broke through the ice yesterday afternoon and all three were drowned. Search for the bodies proved fruitless.

The Victims of the Vienna Disaster. VIENNA, Dec. 12.—The common grave for unrecognized victims of the theatre fire in the Central Cemetery is 150 feet long and 14 feet wide.

Theatre-goers, club-witers, late supper-takers and patrons of the horse railroad, should all certainly have a bottle of Bull's Brandy on hand. Gentlemen you will need it.

This report is from the editor of the Milford Square, Pa., Bucks county, Patriot: St. Jacobs Oil sells like hot cakes here. Mr. Chas. Huber, living near Spanglersknopf, suffered from rheumatism for a long time and a copy of St. Jacobs Oil, until he used St. Jacobs Oil. After three applications not a trace of rheumatism was left. I could report dozens of similar cases.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER. DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID. SMALL POX ERADICATED. DIPHtheria PREVENTED. SOARLET FEVER CURED.

Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children CANNOT FAIL TO BE SUITED IN OUR STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Miscellaneous TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! —CHRISTMAS— WILL SOON BE UPON US.

HOLIDAY GOODS. Fresh Fruits of all kinds, Nuts, Raisins, FIGS, CITRUS, OUBERRANTS, &c.

D. M. RIGLER. Holiday Goods, THE CHOICEST COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS.

Silverplated Ware, ever exhibited in Charlotte, at the

CHINA PALACE. Monday, December 12th.

Amusements. CHARLOTTE OPERA HOUSE. 15 THURSDAY THURSDAY 15 DECEMBER DECEMBER

Comley-Barton Opera Company. "OLIVETTE," Originally produced and done by this company over 800 nights in New York, with the Original Cast, Chorus and Costumes.

CATHERINE LEWIS, The Queen of Opera Bouffe. JOHN HOWSON, Grand Chorus of Fifty-five Voices! The Most Gorgeous, Costly Dresses ever seen in Comic Opera.

THE OXONIAN, A JOURNAL OF LITERATURE & EDUCATION published monthly at Oxford, N. C., at \$1.00 a year in advance.

FOR SALE OR RENT. A Six room house with good yard and bath, located in the center of the city. Apply to WALTER BIRM.

BURGESS NICHOLS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. Cheap Bedsteads, AND LOUNGES, Parlor & Chamber Suits.

W. T. BLACKWELL & CO., Manufacturers of the Original and Only Genuine DURHAM TOBACCO.

Miscellaneous Lotteries. A. S. L. Particular Notice.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S CEREAL AND CHAMOMILE PILLS. Build up the nervous system and positively cure Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nerveurness, Sleeplessness and Dyspepsia.

DR. C. W. BENSON'S SKIN CURE. Is warranted to cure ECZEMA, TETTER, HUMORS, INFLAMMATION, MILK CRUST, ALL ROUGH SCALY ERUPTIONS, DISEASES OF HAIR AND SCALP, SORFOLA ULCERS, PIMPLES and TENDER THINGS on the face, soft and smooth.

CHARLOTTE OPERA HOUSE. 15 THURSDAY THURSDAY 15 DECEMBER DECEMBER

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS., Lydia E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND. Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, SEGARS, TOBACCOES, &c. &c. JUST Received, a full and select line of Perfumery and Toilet Goods.

Disinfectant and Purifier. PREPARED BY J. H. ZELLEN & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Sole Proprietors.