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CHARLOTTE, N. C., SATURDAY JANUARY 5, 1884.

The Charlotte Observer MAKING IT PAY. PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY What Two Energetic Settlers Have Done in Warren County.

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Specimen copies sent free on application as Subscribers desiring the address of their paper changed will please state in their commu-nication both the old and new address Rates of Advertising. One Square One time. \$1.00; each additiona msertion, 50c; two weeks \$5.00; one month year he has added to the extent of

\$8.00. A schedule of rates for longer periods fur-nished on application. If emit 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 re-sponsible for miscarriages 000 vines, and he and a partner an orchard containing 10,000 peach trees and 1,500 plum trees. The next was Mr. Petard, the larg-THE STATES ON THE TARIFI

QUESTION. est wine producer in that vicinity, of There is a diversity of opinion on whom and whose methods the corthe subject of the tariff among the respondent speaks thus:

Democrats of the different States He received your correspondent which it would be well to consider in with the politeness becoming a man of sense, and he narrated his experithe discussion of that question. While ence as a pioneer in grape culture and wine making with almost femi-nine modesty. He said that he was bred as a farmer in England; that he aspired to better his condition by coming to the United States, where land was crean. With a wife and in a small number of States the platforms adopted declare for free trade, the predominence of sentiment is in favor of a discriminating and reasonable protection, not such as to build land was creap. With a wife and several small children, he first landup monopolies, but sufficient to proed in Norfolk. Leaving his family there, he prospected in Virginia and all through North Carolina to find an tect our industries from uneven European competition. Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, opportunity for the investment of a Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon and Texas slender capital. Finally, he struck upon Ridgeway, where there was a may be classed as free trade, as far as small and much neglected nursery. the Democratic party is concerned. This he bought, after noticing that But these are all agricultural States, the soil and climate were especially and it will be observed that seven out favorable to the growth and producof the nine are also decidedly Repubtiveness of the vine. He then brought on his family, and from that period, lican States, Kentucky and Texas which was 14 years ago, he has liter being the only ones that the Demoally "lived in clover" of his own procrats have a majority in. duction, while his neighbors have lived in comparative indigence

In Maryland, Maine. Massachusetts, through ignorance of the right method to produce that useful forage plant. Mr. P. relied first upon his sales from Delaware and New York, while the party platforms demand reform and low taxes, they are non committal on the old worn out nursery, to which the subject of protection.

he had at once directed his attention, for the support of his family. and at In eight States the party has de the same time he commenced the clared in favor of discriminating procultivation of grapevines. In this business he has been very successful, tection. These are Ohio. Pennsylvania, Indiana, New Jersey, New and every year he is adding thous ands of vines to his acreage and sup-Hampshire, Connecticut, Virginia

which summer and winter, sells for 10 cents a quart in all parts of the State, and is often hard to obtain at any price. At Ridgeway there is an abundance of this excellent vineyard The correspondent of the Boston Herald who is writing up his obserand fruit land for sale at \$5 to \$10 per vations in this State, devotes most of acre. Shortly after the war an attempt was made by residents of the his second letter to giving the result State to found a city here, but, for of an interview with two gentlemen want of good management it did not engaged in agriculture in Warren suceeed, and the writer was informcounty, one from New Jersey, the ed that \$20,000 will purchase 7000 acres of the very bes, land in the township adjacent to the depot, in-cluding the well-built brick hotel, which has capacity for 40 or 50 guests. The land is of excellent quality, and much of it is covered with virgin forests of hard wood timber, and quite a large portion is devoted to the other from England, and each of whom has met with decided success. The first interviewed was Mr. H. P. Bilyeu, who came from New Jersey

Ridgeway, in that county He raises quite a large portion is devoted to the grapes extensively which he ships to sultivation of cotton and tobacco. New York and Boston, receiving a handsome price for them. Year by Digest of Supreme Court Decisions.

Raleigh News and Observer his vineyards, until he has now 14,-Hardin vs. Ray. A judge has no power to render

judgment after the expiration of the term of court without the consent of

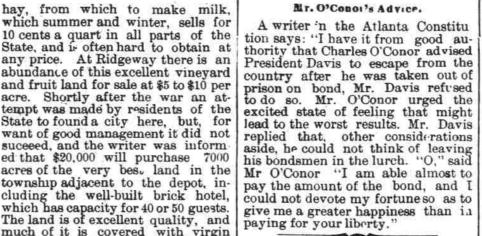
Kesler vs. Mauney. There is no evidence in this case that the plaintiff mortgagee agreed

to give his attention to the securing and applying the crop conveyed as an additional security for his debt, and the court below erred in not so instructing the jury. 2. A witness, principal debtor in an

action by the plaintiff against the estate of his deceased surety, is not disabled by the Code, section 590, (Code of Civil Procedure, section 343) from testifying for the defendant administrator as to what occurred in a transaction b. tween the plaintiff and the deceased, or as to what the deceased swore on a former trial. And the plaintiff in his testimony in reply, is restricted to the transaction to which the evidence of the first wit-

ness was directed. Kinney vs. Laughnour. In an action by a step father to recover namages for the seduction of his step-daughter, a recovery cannot be had unless the plaintiff had, at the time, the control of her services. Such action arises by the fiction of the law from the relation of master and servant, and not from that of parent and child; Therefore it was an error in the court to refuse to charge that, if the jury should find she was seduced by the defendant while

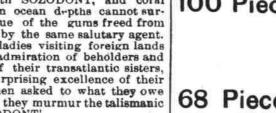
she was away from the house of the planitiff and not in his service, but in the employ of a third person, the plaintiff cannot recover. McCanless vs. Flinchum.



Old Boreas on the Rampage.

The high winds whistled around the chimney tops and steeples, and blew bricks down into the street. scaring the people who walked below. Snow, sleet and hail drove into the faces of those who dared expose thems-lves, and made them button their coats tight around their throats. Of course there were sore throats and colds and coughs term of court without the consent of parties, except in cases where the law clothes him with jurisdiction at chambers.

The Snow of Mont Blanc not whiter than teeth that are daily rubbed with SOZODONT, and coral gathered in ocean d-pths cannot surpass the hue of the gums freed from sponginess by the same salutary agent. American ladies visiting foreign lands excite the admiration of beholders and the envy of their transatlantic sisters with the surprising excellence of their teeth. When asked to what they own this charm, they murmur the talismanic word SOZODONT!



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1884.

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35c., therefore, in order that as many as possible of our cus-

tomers may get the benefit of these unheard of prices we

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out producing or fostering monopolies." New Hampshire believes that the present tariff system is unequal and oppressive, and therefore demands its immediate revision to the labor may be properly protected without creating and fostering monopolies." Connecticut favors a retaxation, and the establishment of a tariff on "the only constitutional basis, the production of a revenue sufficient to meet expenses, giving incidental protection to industries that promote the general welfare, and no protection to mere monopolies " Virginia favors "a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the government, economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive interests at home, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies." North Carolina denounces the present tariff laws as "grossly unequal, una revenue sufficient for the economical support of the government, with give to domestic manufactures a fair ment he confirmed the writer's own competition with those of foreign production." A number of States have not exthe other, confining themselves in their platforms to State matters and local issues. Knox ille, Tennessee, is a growing city. At the close of the war it had a population of but a few thousand, and its business was exclusively retail. Now its population is 22,000. wholesale business of the city last der the clover when it is at its best another is a d-d fool." year will aggregate about \$16,000,000;

porting a growing family in THRIFT AND COMFORT.

He declined to furnish your corresnecessities of a government economipondent with any statistics, for the cally administered, and so adjusted reason that "it would seem like osten in its application as to prevent unetation to speak of his own deeds" (a very singular reason for an English-man,) but there is no doubt of the qual burdens, encourage productive interests at home, and afford just fact that he sells from 7,000 to 10,000 compensation to labor, but not to gallons of wine a year at \$1 per galcreate or foster monopolies." Penn-Ion. To the question: "What do you think of the Scuppernung as a wine grape?" he said. "I am grubbing up all the vines of that variety. It makes sylvania, while "holding fast to the faith that all power not delegated by the constitution is reserved to the a very good and salable wine, but I a very good and salable wine, but I cannot keep it long without the ad-mixture of alcohol, and this I will never do. Every gallon of my wine is absolutely pure. It is the juice of the grape, and there is nothing added. States and the people," declares 'against monopolies and in sympathy with labor, seeking its protection, and in favor of the protection of the industrial interests of Pennsylvania." I have never adulterated a single Indiana demands a revision of the bottle. One gallon sells another. and my customers in Baltimore, Phila-delphia and New York buy it at \$1 present tariff and favors "such an adjustment of its provisions within per gallon just as fast as I can make the revenue standard as will promote I have only one price," said Mr. "If a man wants a gallon, he has the industries of the country and the P. interests of labor, without creating it for \$1. If he wants a barrel or 100 barrels, it is all the same price, and, monopolies." New Jersey favors "a if you want a quart bottle, it will be at the same rate." Having learned from Mr. Petard all the principal detariff for revenue, limited to the necessary expenditure of the governtails of his vineyard cultivation and ment, and so adjusted as to give proproducts, it was natural for the tection and encouragement to home writer to question him as a practical productive industry and labor, withfarmer, bred to the business i'. old England, in regard to the absence of the grass upon the fields of North Carolina, which do not produce summer pasturage and winter feed in the shape of hay. His conversation upon this topic was, as Sam Weller end that American industries and remarked, "equal to print," and I purpose to give it as briefly as possi ble, in the belief that it will be of great advantage to all persons of small means, whether immigrants or vision of the tariff that shall reduce natives, who desire to better their condition. It must be remembered that the person interviewed was an Englishman, bred in the ways of English farm labor. He was NOT A TYPICAL JOHN BULL.

however, with a gruff voice, surly air and great breadth of beam; but a very quiet sort of p rson, as lean az Cassius, but without any hungry look. He very cheerfully consented to be interviewed as to the absence of pasture land and the neglect to raise hay for winter use upon the farms. To the writer's questions under this head, this North Carolina servitor of Bacchus said that there was no diffibacchus said that there was no dim-culty at all in establishing pasture lands and raising hay. 'It all de-pends," he said, "upon a proper rotation. My own lands and my own barn afford you ample evidence of just and vicious," and .avors "such a wha I shall say as the result of ex revision of the tariff as will produce perience upon this kind of soil." In the preparation of good pasture land upon these old worn-out cotton fields, Mr. Petard said that there was such incidental protection as will no difficulty at all, and in his stateexperience and observation in other localities.

there was no need to buy artificial fertilizers to produce any pressed any preference one way or crops of the region, if a proper sys tem was pursued, or to get the average lands into pasturage or hay crops; or, if preferred, into corn and wheat. He said there were no fertilizers better than green clover and

cow peas turned under by the plough, and this is the rotation which he had successfully tested: First a crop of cow peas Plow under while green. Then sow winter wheat and also cow peas again upon the stubble; the increase the past year plow these under in the fall and sow having been at least 4,000. The winter oats with clover. Harvest

father to his son is void per se as to creditors; wher- it is made upon a

fair consideration it is not necessarily void, but a reputable presumption of a fraudulent intent arises from the close relationsh p of the parties; Therefore, where there was evidence tending to show that the deed was supported by a valuable considera-tion, and the judge charged the jury that if at the time it was executed the bargainer did not etain property sufficient to pay his debts, then in law the deed is void, and failed to submit the question to the bona fides of the transaction, it was held to be erroneous. Durant vs. Taylor. 1. In an action brought in a jus tice's court by a landlord to recover

the crop to secure rent alleged to be due under a contract of lease, the defendant tenant denied the contract and set up title to the land; and it appeared there had been an adjustvana State Lottery Company, and in perment of the conflicting claims to the land, and an agreement entered into son manage and control the Drawings that the defendant should remain in themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties and wpossession of and cultivate the land upon payment of part of the crop as authorize the company to use this certifi-cate, with fac similies of our signatures rent; Held, that the relation of lessor and lessee existed under the contract, attached, in its advertisements. which is supported by a sufficient con

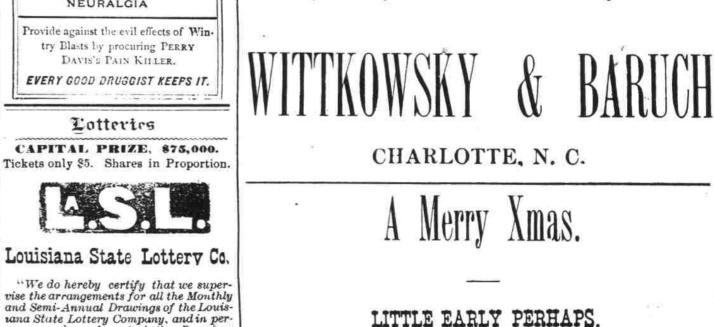
sideration. 2. Held further, that the justice of the peace has jurisdiction as the title of the land is not in controversy-the action depending exclusively on the contract. But the defendant is not precluded from settling up title in a proper case, since an estate in land, other han a lease, cannot pass by parol.

> The Importance of the Mechanic. Boston Concrete Bulletin.

Each ensuing day make more prominent the fact that we have come upon the time when the mechanic is master. We have crowded profess ions and ill filled trades A chance to fill the position of sub assistant clerk in a holesale house is eagerly grasped at by a hundred applicants. though the wages received be scarce y more than a chance to learn the business. Let a master workman try to obtain an apprentice at three times the salary offered the clerk and his applicants will be poor alike in quan tity and quality. A skilled workman in any trade need never want for hive; he is eagerly sought after by a hundred employers; he is independent of the condition of the market the skill and cunning of his hand and eye are too valuable to lose, and must be paid whether the products are slowly or rapidly consumed. If business ceases, the master hand is eagerly seized by some rival house, which knows and values the product of his skill. He who would crush down the obstacles to success in our own days must have, as well as the wit to see the crevice, the strength to deal the blow. This is an age of the savs steam engine and it is the engineer, not the conductor, who is master.

Senator Vest's First and Last Battle. Houston I ost.

Senator Vest's only battle was that fought at Lexington, Mo. The attacking party were driven back, and in a few minutes Vest rode up to where Gen. Price and staff were standing, dismounted, turned over his horse and weapons to an orderly, and with an impressiveness all his own, declared that "the man who says George Vest has never been in a battle is a d-d liar, and the man who says that George Vest will ever be found in



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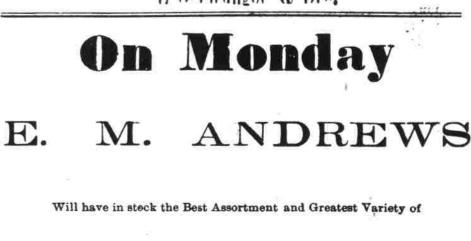
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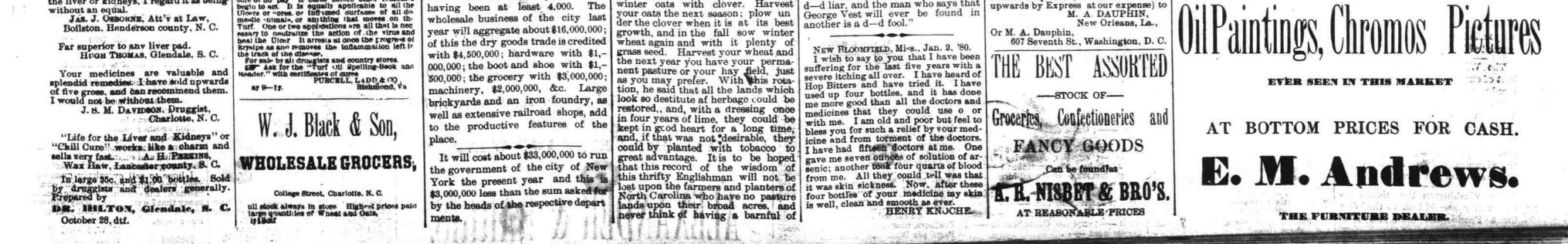
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