

VOLUME XXXI.

RUBBERS, &c.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Rubbers in buckle and half Arctics. Plain and adjustable Gums.

Rubber Coats, Cossamers, Overcoats,

At laughtering prices. A job lot of Children's Underwear, A nice line of Ladies' and Gents' Underwear very cheap.

Blankets and Quilts.

Bargains in remnants of Dress Goods now on our Bargain Counter. Will call your attention to some special things on our Bargain Counter in a few days.

Come to see us. You can now get lots of goods for a small amount of the "ready cash." We have a few off numbers in

GENTS' HAND-SEWED SHOES,

Very cheap. Come and see us. Truly.





CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY JANUARY 11, 1884.

form.

The Charlotte Observer. Colorado claims a population of 300,000, and a property valuation, PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY real and personal, of \$200,000,000 A Western man savs most of the Editor and Proprietor.

elopements these days are put up jobs to avoid the expense of costly wed-

Missouri has an effective law for the protection of the wool growers. It imposes a tax of \$1 on every male dog, \$2 on every female dog, and \$2 dog, \$2 on every female dog, and \$2 on every additional dog kept by any no vagueness there. Next, it expliresident of that State. The Massachusetts Democrats held

> grand banquet in Boston on the 8th to celebrate the battle of New Orleans. Speeches were made by Gen. Butler and other prominent Democrats, also by G. T. Downing, a cclored man, formerly a Republican.

The distress among the poor caused by the cold snap is strikingly illustrated in the increased applications | tariff of \$10 a ton, by putting our own Monday to the superintendent of the

Nearly ten years ago THE OBSERVER outdoor poor of New York City. The applicants exceeded those of any day for fifteen years, and aggregated over 1,600. They wanted almost everything-coal, medicine, medical treatment, and to be sent to the almsyears ago your daily paper was an house and hospital.

experiment. It had not made its im-Prince Bismarck is preparing to press upon people outside of Charturn another screw upon the German An experience of four months satisfied us that a daily paper, giving the latest dispatches, and conducted as it ought to be, must result in pecuniary failure. The remedy was to build up the WEEKLY EDITION, and make the receipts from that source help to pay the expenses of the DAILY EDITION. In ciples of the Empire. that field we came in direct compe

tition with the Southern Home and Digest of Supreme Court Decisions. the Democrat, the former edited by a Raleigh News and Observer. distinguished and accomplished gen-

Overcash vs. Kitchie 1. Where, in an action to recover

tleman, an ex-Lieutenant General of the Confederate States Army, and the land the court submitted an issue to the jury under which the location of latter by a gentleman, able and coma disputed line could be found by petent, who had long been in the serthem, and refused to submit one vice of his party and his poople. But proposed by the defendant, as to the WEEKLY OBSERVER entered the whether the plaintiff agreed that a processioner might run and mark field undaunted. The two rival papers the line and that the defendant have long since been consolidated as might take possession under said agreement; Held, no error; as it was a matter of business, while the WEEKLY OBSERVER to-day has the not material to the case and not rais ed by the pleadings. largest legitimate circulation ever

of "productive industries at home 2. The comments of counsel in this but not to create or foster monopo case are not of such character as will lies." This principle differs funda arrant a nev trial. The rule

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. THE TARIFF QUESTION. Leading Democratic Congressman Defends and Explains the Ohio Plat-The President Recommends Further

Appropriations for Its Improvement. New York Sun. The message of the President trans-To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I feel myself compelled to controvert mitted to Congress the report of the Mississippi river commission says: the statement that as regards the "The harvests of grain and cotton produced in the region bordering on the Mississippi are so vast as to be of national importance, and the project now being executed for their cheap tariff the platform of the Ohio Democrats in 1883 in vague "and may bear a double construction." The Ohio platform, in the first place, limits the tariff to the "necestransportation should be sufficiently sities of the Government economiprovided for. The commission re port that the results due to the still uncompleted works have been recitly lays down the principle that, in markable, and give the highest encouragement for expecting the ulti-mate success of the improvement. The act of August 2, 1882, appropri-ated \$4,123,000 for the work on that the application of the tariff, it shall be so adjusted as to "encourage productive industries at home but not to create or foster monopolies." Is there any ground for a double interpretapart of the river below Cairo. The tion here? The difference between estimate of the commission already encouraging home industries and fostransmitted to Congress call for tering monopolies is very distinct. To three million dollars for the conillustrate: Suppose the actual differ ence in the cost of producing steel rails in this country and in England, as labor and other things now stand adjusted, to be \$10 a ton. Then a

Twelve dollars a ton would be more

er. It can be shown, too, that up to

the point I have indicated, labor

would derive the larger share of the

benefit arising from such a tariff.

But, above that point, capital alone

Hence, in the Ohio platform the

difference in the cost of producing

commodities, as things at any time

stand adjusted, is made the datum

line from which to work in the ad-

justment of the tariff, and the guiding

principle laid down is encouragement

struction of the work below Cairo; and it appears from their report that all of the last oppropriation of \$1,000,-000 to continue the work without loss of time, in view of the approach of the flood season, with its attendant steel industries on a plane of equality dangers. I therefore recommend to Congress the early passage of a sep-arate bill on this subject." in competing in our market with the foreign product, would encourage the production of steel rails at home.

Two More Victims Found.

encouragement, and it can be shown ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.-The latest adthat when the tariff is but slightly vices from Belleville say two more above the difference in cost of probodies were found yesterday, neither of which was identified. The report duction, the importor, in order to get into our market, will cut down his made by the surviving sisters which is accepted by the coroner as authenown profits, and to that extent he. and not the consumer, pays the duty. tic is that there were 63 persons in the convent at the time of the fire Now, if the tariff is not carried above, or much above, the line that there; 26 were sisters, 22 of whom marks the difference in cost of prowere saved. There were 32 boarding duction, there can be no monopoly pupils, ten saved, and five candidates, This, I think, is evident enough to all saved, totals 37 saved and 26 lost. anybody. But if the actual differ

Negotiations Failed.

ence in cost of production is but \$10 and the tariff were made \$30 a ton. LONDON, Jan. 10 .- Advices fr then it would enable the Amalgated lamatave under date of Decem Steel Association to combine and put 26th, state that negotiations betw the price of steel rails to a point just the French and Hovas have fail under the importing price. That would be creating and fostering a the Hovas refusing to accept French protectorate. monopoly; or, in other words, lend ing the aid of legislation to enable one class to levy charges upon anoth-What a Queer Climate This

> And then it blowed. And then began to rain: And then it blowed. And then it snowed And then it rained again With cold in head I'm almost dead, But yet I won't complain; Pain Killer saves From wintry graves And makes us well again Nobcdy ought to be without Pe Davis's Pain killer.

First it snowed

Benson's Capcine Porus Plas Over 5000 Druggists and Physic



下部服的推定点19月3月1月0 Cartante antimiter any

Have decided to close the most prosperous season they have ever enjoyed in their Clothing Department by making a



Of the balance of Clothing now on hand. No such values were ever before offered the people of this section.

On Thursday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, we will commence the greatest sale of Ready-Made Clothing ever inaugurated in the Carolinas.



Fully equal to Custom Work, at \$25; former price \$38,840, Gentlemens' Satin Lined Overcoats, fully equal to Custom Work, at \$18; former price \$30.

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CHARLOTTE. N. C.

A Merry Xmas.

LITTLE EARLY PERHAPS

But you know we are

ALWAYS AHEAD OF OTHERS

IN EVERYTHING.

It's just so with our

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SUITS and OVERCOATS for

Men, Boys, Youths and Children, which

we are selling at special low prices for

this week. Within reach of everybody.

Special for Holidays.

A Fine line of Handkerchiefs, in Silk,

Irish Linen, Hemstitched and Collared

Borders, Hosiery, Gloves and Under-

wear, in endless variety, and don't for-

NECKWEAR

To be Found in this Market.

L Berwanger & Bro.

Will have in stock the Best Assortment and Greatest Variety of

FURNITURE,

M. ANDREWS

GCALL AND SEE US.

Very respectfully,

get we have the handsomest line of

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lotte.

CHAS. R. JONES.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF CHAR-LOTTE.

was taken charge of by the present proprietor. From that day to this we have given our time, talent and money to advance and upbuild the interests of this community. Ten

people by prohibiting the circulation of all socialistic newspapers and documents in the mails. Under the rigid censorship over socialistic teachings, it will not be hard for the government to find a pretext for suppressing all newspapers in Germany that do not pay homage to the political prin-

Wraps,	BOOTS AND SHOE All Grades. Trunks, Valises and Hand-Be
That we will sell at about the cost to manufacture them.	STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE
An Elegant Line of	A. E. RANKIN & BE
	A TALDO
CHRISTMAS GOODS	A. HALES,
At prices that will surprise you when you see the goods and hear the prices.	A. HALES, Practical Watchmak-r and Deale
At prices that will surprise you when	



Ladies' Cloaks, Gents' Pant Goods, Blankets, &c. These goods are needed this weather and we are going to sell them. Please call and settle all old notes and We need the money.



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enjoyed by any paper of its kind published in Western North Carolina During the same time the circulation of the DAILY OBSERVER has been built up to proportions beyond our most sanguine expectations. iags. Last spring we thought we had an opportunity to retire from a business where we had found by long experience there was no just reward for RO the amount and character of labor to be performed, or the capital to be in-vested. Circumstances prevented this, and while we do not care to explain purely personal business matters, the present manager finds him-PT 10 self to-day at the head of your newspaper. We do not ask, nor have we ever asked, a dollar of credit, but we Cproper location; Held, no error, do ask, and think we have a right to expect, your cordial sympathy and legitimate support. With many people of Charlotte we have that already, and to those we tender our most pro--

found thanks, but we want the same right han 1 of fellowship and good will from all. We are here possibly for the bal-

ance of life. We shall spare no pains or expense to make THE OBSERVER a success in all that the term implies. That task will be very much lightened

if we can have the business support which such an enterprise deserves from all the solid business men of the city.

success?

which met the requirements of the Business is business. It is a habit contract, the identity of the trees of many of our business men to decould be ascertained by the terms in plore the fact that business in Charwhich they are described-approving lotte does not expand and increase as Batts vs. Farmer, 83 N. C., 387, and cases in 88 N. C., 298, 297 and 347. it should. What are you doing by 3. If there were more than fifteen individual effort to secure and attract such trees on the land, the contract trade? Are we co-operating with was ineffectual to pass title to auy, each other to build up the city? This on account of the uncertainty as to which specific trees were meant, unis necessary to secure needed addider the ruling of Blakely vs. Patrick, tional transportation facilities, modi-67 N. C., 40. But such question is put out of the way in this case by the offer to prove that there were not fifteen trees upon the land at the fied freight rates, and the fullest possible advantages to Charlotte, from those which already exist, and which date of the contract that answered the owe their existence largely to the description, and the court therefore liberality and public spirit of Charhold that the property in the trees lotte people and Charlotte money. To passed to the vendee.

promote this how many of you attend Tobacco Dealers Moying on Congress. the meetings of the CharlotteChamber Philadelphia Record, 8th.

of Commerce, or join in devising The Philadelphia tobacco trade held measures for the general good, and to meeting last evening at the Board of secure unity of effort towards making Trade rooms to urge upon Congress such measures effective, thus renderthe importance of making an early ing invaluable assistance to that indiappropriation to pay the rebate on tobacco taxes. It was stated that the vidual enterprise which is the basis 46,013 claims, aggregating \$3,588,-337.03, which will be paid when an of real and permanent commercial

appropriation is made, nearly \$175, 000 will come to Philadelphia dealers. In fine, then, THE OBSERVER needs The rebate is claimed under act of your aid and assistance, and you need Congress of March 3, 1883, reducing the aid and assistance of THE OBthe tax on manufactured tobacco SERVER. Let us help each other in which provided that on all unbroken this year of grace 1884, and make it packages of these goods in the hands of manufacturers or dealers on May memorable in the history of the city.

1, 1883, on which the tax had been paid, there should be a rebate allow-According to the figures of the Norfolk Virginian the trade of that in tax. The manufacturers received city footed up for 1883 \$55,000,000, an their rebate in revenue stamps; but increase of \$17,000,000 over 1880. The the dealers were not provided for, as an appropriation to pay the rebate was not made. The meeting last new buildings erected numbered 348, at a value of \$543,800, a showing that evening adopted a preamble and reshas never been surpassed in any one has never been surpassed in any one olutions reciting these facts, and year. The assessed value of real and calling upon the Pennsylvania Senapersonal property is \$11,647,058, an ters and Representatives to urge the increase of \$610,161 over the previous passage of an appropriation. The resolutions will be sent to the Conyear. From all of which we would gressmen and Congressional Commit-

heretofore laid down approved. 'maximum revenue principle," in the rior to all others. Price 25 cents. 3. A judge, in granting a praye for certain instructions, may add Walker tariff system. thereto any explanation as to the law The different principles, as vari-

would be benefitted.

bearing upon the facts embraced in ously advocated, stated together are: I. "A tariff for revenue only;" that is, a tariff levied with a view to revthe instructions. 4. One of several tenants in comenue only, and without regard to conmon may sue in ejectment and claim the entire estate, and upon a recovsequences, only that the required ery he will be entitled to judgment revenue be produced. Such a tariff may, I think, be fitly designated as for such share in common as he shows himself entitled to. But, a tariff without intelligence, inashere there are are no facts to sup-port the instruction, asked by de-fendant, in reference to the alleged much as it calls for no intelligence, and admits of none in the application of a tariff, except what is necessary to bring in the required amount of tenancy in common. 5. Where there is evidence of a

revenue variation of the compass in running II. The maximum revenue princia disputed line, and the sourt subple. The tariff to be levied on nothmitted it to the jury in connection with the other testimony as to its ing above the point that will bring the greatest revenue. This is known as the Walker principle.

Dunkart vs. Reinhart and others. III. A tariff so adjusted in its application as to encourage productive 1. A contract, where R agrees to industries at home, but not to create sell unto D "any of my black walnut trees, not exceeding fifteen in nummonopolies. IV. A tariff for production, with ber, that will girt eight feet six inches

out regard to revenue. The first and fourth principles are, in curcumference, and under ten feet at \$2 each; and all trees measuring one the extreme view of some Demoten feet in circumference and up-

crats and the other the extreme Rewards at \$2.50 each"-giving the right of way across the vendor's publican view. The difference between the second

land to fell and remove the timber, is sufficiently definite to admit parol and third principle may not appear proof of the identity of the trees. at first sight, and the two have some-2. And it is also held competent in times been confounded, but the difference is nevertheless very distinct. an action against the vendor (and those to whom he had sold the land) The maximum revenue that can be derived from any imported article is for specific performance, to inquire the greatest product obtainable by whether the vendor had a tract of multiplying the quantity imported by land on which such trees were to be the tariff rate. But this rule will found; and if he had but one tract always, and necessarily, require a tariff below the protective or encouragement point. Thus if \$10 a ton 18 the difference in the actual cost of producing steel rails here and abroad, then nothing under \$10 a ton tariff will be protection enough to put our own steel industries on a footing ol equality in competing for the home market. But this is not the point of maximum revenue. With a tariff of \$10, on the supposition that this cov-ers fully the difference in cost, half or more of the home consumption would be supplied from the home pro duct. If the whole annual consumption is 2,000,000 tons, and say only

one-fourth of this comes in as a for eign product and pays the duty of \$10, then the revenue derived would be \$5,000,000. But if the tariff were lowered to \$7.50, and under this tariff a million tons came in, the revenue would be \$7,500,000; and if a tariff of \$5 a ton would give to the foreign manufacturer the entire market here and 2,000,000 tons should then come in, the revenue would be \$10,000,000. This is plain that the point of maximim revenue is always, and necessarily below the protective point.

The Ohio platform squarely adopts the principle of encouragement to home industries, but so guarded as not to build up monopolies as the true principle, and makes the difference in the cost of production, as things may stand adjusted at any given time, the datum line to work from in the adjustment of the tariff. Nor is this platform fairly open to any other interpetation. It says all the time, keep the tariff up to the line that marks the difference in cost of production, whether that difference arises from better paid labor or other legitimate cause, unless in specific cases there is good reason for going below that line There is no monopoly in that, and it is thoroughly sound in principle. It is a tariff with intelligent protection, not merely incidental. A tariff with incidental protection in the sense of "as it may



ASSORTED

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Groceries, Confectioneries and

FANCY GOODS'

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