Our Stock of

Ladies' Ulsters, Jackets, Paletots, Silk Ottoman Circulars, Worsted Circulars, Russian Circulars,

Will be offered Monday morning at sacrificing prices. We are going to close them out, and if you want a bargain come. Men's Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Blankets, Quilts, &c.

A bargain can now be found in our Ladies', Gent's and Children's Underwear. If you want a nice pair of Ladies', Misses' or Children's Shoes, come and buy a pair from the celebrated factory of Evitt & Bro., Baltimore, every pair warranted. Remnants in DRESS GOODS very cheap. The best Corset for \$1.00. The Hercules Shirt for \$1.00. Our stock of Ready-made Clothing is on our bargain counter, if you need any come and see us. Come and see us anyhow, we will give you bargains.

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Warner's Nursing Corset, Warner's Coraline Model Molded Cornet,

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Having just completed our annual inventory we find a good many remnants in different lines of goods which A. E. RANKIN & BRO.

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Trunks, Valises and Hand-Bags. STOCK ALWAYS COMPLETE.

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WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELBY, SPEC-TACLES, &c. &c.

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RELIABLE SELF-CURE.

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ALARGELOTOF Ladies', Gents' and Children's FLANNELS,

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

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H. W. HARRIS, Principal. MISS H. HERRON, Assistant. The next session of this well-known school, situated 8 miles southwest of Charlotte, will begin

Monday, January 14th, 1884. Terms of Tuition per session of Five Months: Primary, \$7.50; Intermediate \$10.00; Classics, \$15.00. Instruc-tion thorough; students prepared for

any College. Good board near school, from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per month. Location healthful; community moral and religious. For particulars address

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LF E FOR THE

POSITIVELY CURES

Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Complaints.

TO PHYSICIANS, FARMERS, LIERY STATE BLE KEPPERS AND HALLSOAD MEN AND HRADS of FAMILUES: If any member of your household, from parents to the merest infant, are afflicted with Malignant Sores, scrothlous of otherwise, Sait Rheum or reald Head, Burns. Wounds, no matter how severe, or of how song standing, of from whatever cause produced, send and get a 25-cent bottle of TURY OIL, and we guarantee a cure or no pay. It cures before ether remedies begin to act. It is equany applicable to all the Ulcers or Sores, or Influence curfaces of air domestic animals, or anything that moves on the Turf. One or two applications are all that is necessary to neutralize the action of the virus and heal the Ulcer It arrests at once the progress of Erystpe as and removes the inflammation left in the track of the disease.

For sale by all druggists and country stores. I have used your "Life for the Liver and Kidneys" with great benefit, and for dyspepsia, or any derangement of the liver or kidneys, I regard it as being without an equal. JAS. J. OSBORNE, Att'y at Law,

Far superior to any liver pad. High Thomas, Glendale, S. C. Your medicines are valuable and splendid remedies. I have sold upwards

of five gross, and can recommend them.

I would not be without them.

J. S. M. Davidson, Druggist, Charlotte, N. C.

"Life for the Liver and Kidneys" or "Chill Cure" works like a charm and sells very fast. A. H. PERKINS, Wax Haw, Lancaster county, S. C. In large 25c. and \$1.00 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. DR. MILTON, Glendale, S. C.

Q October 28, dtf. How morraint see ...

fang for the Spectrust and

WHOLESALE GROCERS;

For sale by all druggists and country stores.

Ask for the "Turf Oll Spelling-Book and

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WEEKLY.

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Rates of Advertising. One Square—One time, \$1.00; each additions nsertion, 56c; two weeks, \$5.00; one month

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. THE TARIFF QUESTION.

It would be fourtunate for the country if all the old issues between the parties could be laid aside in the coming political campaign, so that the people could divide on such questions as the tariff. The signs of the times indicate that "bloody shirt" cam paigners might as well take a back seat. THE OBSERVER having announced its platform on the tariff question proposes to stick to it until convinced it is wrong.

All our early political education was in the direction of free trade, but with the necessity before us to raise \$288,000,000 to meet the expenses of the government, to say nothing of the interest on the public debt, our free trade ideas vanish like thin air. Besides we have learned that there are two sides to the question. It is a theory of our government that taxes shall be equal, but by authority of the Constitution Congress has been laying duties on imports since 1789, and since the announcement of Henry Clay's "American system" in 1812, these duties have in a large measure been "protective," more or less according to the needs of the

government. When Gen. Hancock was a candidate for the presidency in 1880, his views on the tariff were called out by a letter from Senator Randolph, of New Jersey. He said in substance tha the tariff was a "local question," and he never uttered a sentence in wihch there was more truth. A citizen of Louisiana wants a protective tariff on sugar, because if we have "free" sugar, the market will be depressed by importations from Cuba. The Pennslyvania iron master wants a tariff on iron, but he wants "free" sugar. Of course the best tariff then will be such a tariff as shall make the burden of government bear equally upon the citizens of all the States, while at the same time it will equally protect the interests of the people of all the States. Can we have such a tariff? If we can we can all agree upon it, because everybody concedes the necessity of a tariff to meet ligitimate expenses of government. If we cannot, then by com promises between the representatives in Congress of different sections of the United States, we must settle down to the best system that can be agreed upon.

The free-traders are crying out that under our present system of duties 'protection" has stimulated production until there is no longer any demand and they point to the dullness of the iron trade in Pennsylvania as an evidence of that fact. England has free trade and yet there is more depression in the iron interests there than here. France, only just across St. George's channel, with a high protective tariff passes occasionally through the same ordeal, so that we must look to some other source for the depressions in trade.

But for the sake of argument we will concede that the free traders are correct, and we are brought face to face with the platitude with which we started. That after all the tariff is a local queston. When the South was strictly agricultural she was for free trade, and a South Carolina convention could pass Nullification laws with scarcely a dissenting voice among her people. We have been to school fifty years since that time, and we have learned something. The history of the world teaches that no purely agricultural or pastoral people ever became great, powerful or wealthy, and this is much better understood in the South to-day than ever before in its history. The incubus of slavery has been torn from us, and the white man has been set free. A thousand agencies, unknown to us before the war, have been set to work to better our condition. Then we had practieally no manufacturing industriesto day we are marching up the hill of manufacturing progress at a gait that surprises the world, as much as it does ourselves. We have a thousand times more need for "protection" under tariff laws than we had forty years ago. Now we are ready to concede that "protection for protection's sake" is wrong in principle and yet it has been in existence in the United States since 1812, and it night be well for us to look at the re-

sults, tile ada of vine alam et The Northern States of this Union have grown great, powerful and wealthy-protection did it.

The Northern States of this Union were able to crush out "the war between the States, opposed as they were by as patriotic a people as exists on this globe. Protection lit the forges, that cast the cannon, that crashed through the shattered hopes of the South dineves 188

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Protection did it. The Southern States of this Union sent their produce to Liverpool, or to

Lowell to be manufactured, because they had no manufactures. The Northern States of this Union for many decades have made our plows, trace chains, hammers, chisels, &c., for which we have paid them millions of dollars of profit. Protec-

facturing interests, built up a market

for their produce at their door sills.

tion enabled them to do it. The Northern States of this Union until very recently manufactured all our cotton into goods, and sold them to us at hundreds of thousands of dollars profit. Protection enabled them to do it.

Go into any store in Charlotte and see how many articles you can find on their shelves that are of domestic. manufacture. They are practically all made at the North. Protection enabled them to get the start that en-

ables them to do it. Get on the cars at Washington City and ride through to Baltimore, to Philadelphia, to New York, and on to Boston, and thence on up to Augusta, in Maine-through a country where it gets so cold in winter that the mercury in the thermometer has to go into a hole and then pull the hole in after it, and where it gets as hot as the torrid zone in summer, and see the thousands of evidences of wealth and refinement of the people—see the beautiful styles of the architecture of their houses-see their magnificent public school buildings-see their newspapers-see their vim-see their push-see their destiny, as compared with ours, unless we wake up out of our Rip Van Winkle sleep. Protection made the money that built the nouses in which were educated its people, who print, read and support the newspapers. Go into their towns and cities and see their public and private libraries, museums, art galeries -see how they crowd to hear a popular lecturer, whom they may hear in sympathy or merely for the purpose of criticism-see all these

And so on ad infinitum. We could fill this whole page with just such ilprotection was wrong in principle, but in the laws of political economy sometimes the ends justify the means. It is said that Southern votes elected Mr. Carlisle Speaker of the Federal House of Representatives, and it is said that he stands on a platform for a repeal of the tariff. The South is poor. She is just emerging from the effects of a disastrous war in which she lost all but honor. Under our present protective system, within the last few years, she has built up machine-shops and factories such as she never dreamed of before. Her sons have caught the spirit of progress, and the music of the spindle and the hum of the lathe have given us a new impetus. Just at this moment we throw a fire brand into the party councils, and put ourselves in the attitude of the man who yoked up a young steer with his own neck through one of the bows of the yoke, and when the steer ran off with him he cried out: "Here we come; d-n our fool souls, head us

Some of Huntington's Expenditures. The San Francisco Examiner of Last Saturday publishes this morning some startling statements respecting the immense amount of \$409,000 which lfuntington, in his deposition. acknowledges having paid out, and for which he could not account for under oath, except that it was paid to agents and attorneys. The paper gives tabulated statements, purporting to show that in 1876 he expended \$190,000, presumably in fighting Scott's Texas-Pacific bill; also, that in 1873 he expended \$118,000 in efforts to defeat the Thurman bill Of the lump sum of \$100,000, paid March, 1879, no explanation is attempted.

Two Bad Failures.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.-The failure of J. M. Fuller & Co. is a bad one. The firm never recovered from their trouble about two months ago. The failure of W. C. Coleman & Co. is said to be quite disastrous. It was brought about mainly by their western friends, failing to respond on margins when called for. The firm consists of E. W. Coleman, Consider Parish and A. W. Clark. Coleman has been in business for over forty years. The firm was formerly Clark & Coleman, but Clark retired about twenty-five years ago. Parish and Clark, both clerks of Coleman, were subsequently taken into the firm.

Plenty of Snow at High Point.

PETERSBURG, Va., Jan. 12:-It has been snowing at High Point, N. C., and vicinity nearly all week. Last night another storm set in and the ground was covered to a depth of rom ten to fifteen inches on a level. This must be a mist ike, ED]

A Fair Offer. The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich offer to send Dr. Dye's Voltaic Belt and Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men, young or old, afflicted with ner-yous debility, lost vitality, and kindred

See advertisement in this paper. "A Celebrated Case."

It seems probable that Mr. Michael O'Connor, of Galesburg, Ill, is not related to the celebrated Charles O'Con nor. He says: "Samaritan Nervine cured me of dyspepsia and general de-

Some say "Consumption can't be cared." Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as proved by forty years' experience, will cure the disease when not already ad-vanced beyond the reach of residual aid Even then its use affords very great relief, and insures refreshing sleep.

Benson's Capcine Porus Plaster Over 5000 Druggists and Physicians have signed a paper stating that Ben-son's Capcine Porus Plasters are supe-rior to all others. Price 25 cents.

SCALES ON THE TARIFF.

Views of Gen. A. M. Scales on the Tariff and Internal Revenue Questions ---General Agreement Predicted on the Former --- Probable Modification of the Internal Revenue System --- Tobacco and Brandy to be Fayored ---The Effort to Change the Mode of Collection --- What Senator Ransom Says --- General Concurrence of Opinion Among the North Carolina Members --- The Pool-Skinner Contest.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The result. of two conversations with Gen. Scales on the absorbing topics of the day appears below. The correspondent sought his views with reference espe-cially to the vague rumors of the past few days and the general interest felt in North Carolina on the proposed modification of the internal revenue

As was expected, it was found tha-Gen. Scales was as sincere and earnest a tariff-reformer as ever. He understood that the necessities of the public service, as great now as at any time since since the foundation of the Government, required a tariff. That tariff he would make "for revenue." The Ohio and North Carolina platforms had clothed the thought in suitable words. The idea was, a tariff for revenue in opposition to a tariff for protection—the fundamental difference between the two great parties to-day. The Republicans are more and more disciples of Carey in the past and of Kelly in the present. They advocate protection for protection's sake, on the false plea of protecting American industry against the pauper labor of Europe. The Democrats, now as heretofore, stick to the principle—the only just and constitutional principle—of a tariff levied for the purpose of revenue.

Then came up the measure of the incident. Protection as an incident was always Democratic and popular. The question of how much incidental protection was always decided by the Democrats in the light of (1) the public necessities as to the revenue, and (2) the wisdom of discrimination between foreign and home manufacturers in favor of the latter.

Whatever doubts any body may have entertained of the propriety of opening the question of reform at this time, there could be no doubt of the purpose of criticism—see all these necessity, now for a judicious, well things. Protection is the father of it the ways and means committee and passed by a strongly Democratic House. He believed that such a measure would be reported in a reasonable lustrations. But what is the use? time, that it would be discussed in

We have already acknowledged that good temper and that it would pass the House of Representatives Touching the report that Mr. Randall and the main body of his recent supporters would oppose any revenue tariff whatever, or that they would be stumbling blocks in any manner to Democratic unity, Gen. Scales thought that it did great injustice to the distinguished Pennsylvanian. He says that Mr. Randall is thoroughly committed against protection per se. The report has, however, worked more good than harm. It has emphasized the necessity for continued wisdom and moderation and has demonstrated the real unity and harmony of the De nocratic party on this ques-

The views of Gen. Scales on the internal revenue have undergone no change since the last Congress, when they were presented through this medium to the readers of the OBSER-VER. In brief, he is opposed to the general principle of internal taxation except as a war measure. The tax, odious in i self, is intensified by the mode of its collection. As soon as the necessity ceases the internal tax should cease. The present tax ought, in justice to the people of North Caro-lina, Virginia and other States, to be abolished. Some gentlemen considered this a moral question, so far especially as it concerned whiskey and brandy. He did not so regard it, although willing to concede very much to the great moral religious elements of the remains the remains of t ment arrayed against the repeal of the tax. It was a matter of taxation, of public economy, of justice to certain interests, the manufactures of a people who would compare favorably with any in the world in piety and

Gen. Scales reviewed the chances for relief, and while not sanguine thought there was a prospect of something being done at this session. It would probably be found less difficult to take the tax off tobacco than any thing else A strong movement was already making in this behalf. There was also hope that the brandy tax would be lifted or greatly reduced. He thought it was not improbable that the collections of the revenue would be devolved on certain Federal

officers or that the present system would be modified in some other way so as to bear with less oppression. Gen. Ransom, who is just from home, is as earnest as Gen. Scales. Maj. Dowd and the rest, in favoring the repeal of the iniquitious legislation which affects, so vitally the interests of North Carolina. Last night he used the expression employed by Maj. Dowd in the afternoon, "the internal revenue question is the most important one to our people now be-fore Congress." He declared that everything which could be must be done to settle it favorably.

The Baltimore Sun and other pa pers which originated the report that Mr. Skinner's case was likely to be reported unfavorably for the sitting members are certainly premature, if not absolutely mistaken. I have talked with several persons who ought to know the status of the matter, and they say that Skinner's chances are not only first-rate, but that he is al most certain to keep his seet. Fab. H. Busbee, Esq., the contestee's able attorney, says that as far as he has studied the case in the preparation of his brief he is struck-with the preponierance of precedents and their great force in favor of his client. Alluding to the report above referred to, he says: "You can say, there is nothing in that. Our case is strong. We are confident that the committee will render a report that will sustain us in every material point."

I met this morning Mr. James Tay-lor, agent of the North Carolina Cherokees, and the attorney of the Creek Indians, Capt. Charles H. Tay-lor. They may be able to furnish some information in a few days, as their claims are before the proper commit-mittees of the respective houses. Capt Taylor is a young thickset man of good. addres and frank manner. Mr James Taylor is wary, older and seems energetic. Both gentlemen appear little like half-breeds. Sergeant Canaday has made two appointments, both from other States than North Carolina. He will make several others in a few days.

Wood wished to ...

Pestilett, 110W

name of the second

Which Creates a Big Sensation and Involves Some Preminent People.

A LIBEL SUIT

About midnight Thursday night, Judge Jas. E. Sheppard, acting as a magistrate, issued a bench warrant for Messrs. F. T. Booker and E. G Smith, the editors of the Smithfield "Herald," the allegation being made that they had published in that paper a libel upon Hon. D. G. Fowle The warrant was issued upon ap plication of Judge Fowle's attorneys. Deputy Sheriff James Rogers left here on the freight train at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, went to Smith-field and arrested Messrs, Booker and Smith, returning with them here ear y yester lay afternoon.

The case was heard yesterday af-ternoon before Judge Shepherd, sit-ting in a magisterial capacity and "outside of court," as the phrase goes.
The courtroom was packed with

people. The counsel for Judge Fowle were Messrs. T. C. Fuller, T. P. Devereux and Armistead Jones; the counsel for Messrs. Booker and Smith were Messrs. T. M. Argo and W. N. Jones. Col. Fuller read the following, which is the alleged libel: "UNPEROFESSIONAL.

"A rumor is abroad to this effect: On the day after Willie Watkins, of Wake county, was murdered, Joseph Williams (the murderer of Watkins) Williams (the murderer of Watkins)
went to Raleigh and told Judge
Fowle what he had done, and who
was with him (or who he asked to go
with him.) It is supposed that Williams told the Judge what took place
afterward. When Williams went
hack home he told Pool that the back home he told Pool that the Judge said if he (Pool) did not go out there to (Raleigh) d— if we both would not be hung, Pool went as requested, and it seems that the Judge had fixed it up to be quite a nice thing on the part of Williams from the reported conversation which is said to have taken place between Pool and the Judge, which was about as follows: Good morning, Mr. Fowle. Good morning, sir. Is this Mr. Pool? Yes, sir, Did Williams tell you what I told him to tell you? Well, I reckon so, (says Pool.) Well, you know all about it anyhow, (says

the Judge.)

"Now, the Judge tells him what to do. He tells Pool to say that he and Williams went up to Willis Watkins, to have a little Christmas and fun, and he (Pool) took his gun along with him, and accidentally he shot Watkins and killed him. Williams will swear to the same thing, says the Judge, and I will clear you both. Will you swear to this statement, says the Judge? W-e-l-l, I r-e-c-k-e-n so, says Pool. Well, sir. into the back room and testify to this statement before those men. Pool not understanding precisely what the Judge wanted him to do, did what the Judge told him to do, and walked out. What do we learn from this? Simply this much, if no more; that the Judge tried to put the murder of Watkins on an innocent man and take it off the murderer. Is this professional? We say no; but that it is a shame and a disgrace, and a disgrace to the law profession that such things should go on.

"Let every good citizen and the press open fire on such actions, then we will have better times."

The prisoners were put under a \$1 000 bond for trial Saturday morning, but the case went off the docket at the trial that day, by the reading of the following:

"This is to certify that the editorial article in the Smithfield "Herald," of the 10th of January, 1884, headed, 'Unprofessional,' in which we made a statement detrimental to the Hon. Daniel G. Fowle, was written and published upon information which we at that time believed justified the same. "Now, upon full information and

after investigation, we find that we have done an injustice to Judge Fowle; that the information given to us was incorrect, and we hereby desire to retract all we said in said article, which reflected upon Judge Fowle, and from our investigation we are satisfied that Judge Fowle, in the matter referred to by us in said ar-ticle, acted and advised only as an honorable and upright attorney would do. And this card we will publish without note or comment in the next issue of our paper, the Smithfield "Herald."

"F. T. BOOKER, "E. G. SMITH."

Col. T. C. Fuller, of counsel for the prosecution, made some remarks, saying that possibly some language he had used at the first hearing Friday might have been construed as harsh upon the editors,, but that it was in the line of his duty to his client and not intended as a reflection upon the gentlemen in question.

Judge Fowle then addressed the court, saying that while his good name had been attacked, everything had now been satisfactorily arranged He said that the father of Mr. Smith (the late Eldridge Smith, of Wake, had been in life one of his best friends in Wake. When he first saw the name of Mr. Booker on the warrant he did not know who he was, but when Mr. Booker's bond came to be signed he saw as two of the sureties Mr. B's kinsmen, related to some of his (Judge Fowle's) best friends in the city and county. Judge Fowle and Messrs. Booker and Smith then

A "nolle prosequi" was entered and the defendants were discharged.

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WINTRY BLASTS BRING COUGHS

COLDS CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA

Perry Davis's Pain Killer CURES

> COUGHS COLDS CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA

Provide against the evil effects of Wintry Blasts by procuring PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER EVERY GOOD DRUGGIST KEEPS IT.

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IMPORTANT

North and South Carolina. Great Sale of

QUARTER OF A MILLION YARDS OF

INSERTINGS AND LACES. STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

TO COMMENCE THIS MORNING,

A Great Sale of AND LACES.

YARD UP.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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.

Irish Linen, Hemstitched and Collared Borders, Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear, in endless variety, and don't forget we have the handsomest line of

NECKWEAR

To be Found in this Market. CALL AND SEE US.

Very respectfully,

L Berwanger & Bro. On Monday

ANDREWS

Will have in stock the Best Assortment and Greatest Variety of

FURNITURE,

Oil Paintings, Chromos Pictures

AT BOTTOM PRICES! FOR CASH.

EVER SEETINFTEEN MARKET

one her son in the noy a senior tent THE PURNITURE DRALES I IM

from a trip to Philadelphia, Pa. Howas accompanied by his sister. Mrs. Workston of Philadelphia who is Celtining to the guest of his family at the Salem To weight of

oldest Free Masons in Forsyth, and