

At Cost! At Cost!!

We are Selling Our Stock of

BLANKETS AT COST!

A NICE LINE OF GENT'S FOLDING AND STANDING COLLARS AT 10 CENTS EACH.

Remnants in Black and Colored Silks,

CASIMERES and WORSTEDS, at Slaughtering Prices.

A lot of Corsets formerly worth \$1.25, now selling at 75 cents, sizes 24x30. Some new BLACK FUR at cost. We still have some Children's and Misses' UNDERWEAR to close out at very low prices. Be sure to try a pair of

Evitt & Bros. Shoes. Every Pair Warranted.

We have the Neatest and Cheapest lot of

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES AND INSERTINGS to be Found in the City. Cloaks, Ulsters and Dolmans,

AT AND BELOW COST.

CALL AND GET BARGAINS.

Very Respectfully,

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER.

SMITH BUILDING.

Another Arrival

OF

New Goods.

NANSOOK EMBROIDERIES,

SWISS EMBROIDERIES,

CAMBRIC EMBROIDERIES,

COLORED EMBROIDERIES,

Torchon Laces!! Torchon Laces!!!

ALL OVER TUCKING IN NANSOOK AND CAMBRIC, PLAIN AND LACED STRIPED.

New Gloves,

KID, SILK AND LISLE THREAD IN THE NEW SPRING SHADES.

CALL AND SEE THE BEST

BALBRIGAN HOSE

Offered in the City for the Money.

T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

We Will Commence Monday, Jan. 28th

OUR ANNUAL CLEARING-OUT SALE.

We have just finished taking stock and are desirous of reducing it before our Spring purchases, and in order to do so will offer goods greatly below their real value. Among the desirable goods offered will be the very handsomest lot of

Hamburg and Irish Point Embroidery

To be found in this city. Real bargains will be shown in these goods. Our stock of DRESS GOODS will be sold cheap, and a beautiful line of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery. Also Flannel Underwear for Ladies, Children and Gents, and they will be sold cheap. Our friends are invited to examine these goods, believing they will be benefited by so doing.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS.

FRED C. MUNZLER,

FRESH SUPPLY OF

LAGER BEER DEALER AND

BOTTLER,

Charlotte, N. C.

Represents two of the largest LAGER BEER Breweries in the United States.

The Berner & Engel Brewing Co., of Philadelphia, and the

F. & M. Schaffer Brewing Co., of New York.

THE FARGEST LAGER BEER BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.

Orders Solicited. All orders promptly filled and delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

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LIFE FOR THE

LIVERS AND KIDNEYS.

POSITIVELY CURES

Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Complaints

I have used your "Life for the Liver and Kidneys" with great benefit, and I can say very truly that it has cured me of dyspepsia, or any derangement of the liver or kidneys, I regard it as being without an equal.

Jas. J. Osborne, Att'y at Law, Bolton, Henderson county, N. C.

Far superior to any liver pad.

HUGH 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 cures very fast.

Wax Haw, Lancaster county, S. C.

In large 25c. and \$1.00 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

Prepared by

DR. HILTON, Glendale, S. C.

October 28, d1f.

The Charlotte Observer.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY

BY

CHAS. R. JONES,

Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

Per copy (by mail) 5 cents.

One month (by mail) \$1.00.

Three months (by mail) \$2.50.

Six months (by mail) \$4.50.

One year (by mail) \$8.00.

WEEKLY.

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Six months (by mail) \$1.00.

Invariably in Advance—Free of Postage to all parts of the United States.

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THE GREAT ISSUE.

AGRICULTURE AND THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Views of a Farmer Showing that a Judicious Protective Tariff is Absolutely Necessary to Agricultural Prosperity.

To the Editor of the Observer.

The tariff happens to be the pre-dominant national question at the present time, and is likely to enter into the coming political campaign as the dominant issue. We desire to discuss it, not from a partisan standpoint, but as an economic question, and from the standpoint of a farmer in his relations to agriculture.

We deem an effective, and just tariff to have a four-fold purpose.

1st. To afford a government revenue.

2nd. To encourage the establishment of, and to foster, mechanical and mining industries.

3rd. To enable the laborer of the country to earn such wages as will give him the opportunities he must possess to become intelligent and worthy citizens of the republic.

4th. To prevent competing foreign nations from luring our people to the production of the raw products to the exclusion of finished products.

There are but two methods of raising a revenue for carrying on our Government. By taxation direct, and by levying import duties upon the exportation of goods by foreign countries to this country. We pursue both methods, but the taxation by the direct method is levied only on whiskey and tobacco. Since the date of the Government, except during intervals of a few years, it has been the policy of our Government to levy a tariff upon the importations, for the protection of our manufacturing, mining and mechanical industries, and for the protection of labor. Therefore so long as our Government pursues a policy of raising a revenue by means of a tariff on foreign importations, absolute free trade is out of the question, and, in fact, it finds but few advocates among our citizens.

The object of the protective part of the tariff has been, and should be, to aid in the establishment of the manufacturing, mining and mechanical industries, and thereby create and sustain a diversity of employments among our people, and at the same time enable the laborer of the country to receive a just and adequate remuneration for the labor he performs of things absolutely essential to the growth and prosperity of the country. In these objects is embraced the farmer's greatest interest in such a tariff, and it is our purpose to show, in this way, instead of being a burden upon his shoulders it is, has been and will continue to be a blessing to him, and therefore to the whole country. For the free trader, who claims that the country is the assurance of a general prosperity.

Land in its primitive state is valueless. It is the capabilities for the service of man that give it value. In this condition has no more worth than the bottom of the sea, and its original position is that of a waste.

The cultivation never affects its market value. Its condition and situation at the time of purchase or exchange is alone taken into consideration. Land, therefore, derives its value from the labor bestowed on its improvement, and that value is measured accurately by the quality and amount of the industries which are employed upon it, and surplus value is due to labor expended directly upon it. It has been cleared and fenced; it has been plowed and manured, and it has been made a place of habitation for man and other necessary buildings. Roads have been constructed, bridges built, railroads made, school houses and churches erected, and outside of all this, roads, ships and telegraphs have effected communication with the whole world. All these—every item of all the labor employed upon all this—has been concerned in adding value to the land. Therefore, to bring land to its highest productive capacity, or to maintain its original capacity, all of these aids must be called into requisition—we must surround our lands with all things that are valuable adjuncts and mechanical industries. No purely agricultural people can have anything deserving to be called agriculture. They must be, from the nature of the thing, engaged in robbing the soil of its fertility. They have no home markets, and can produce nothing but the crude products to be shipped to distant markets, and pay the cost of the transportation there. Hence they cannot maintain the fertility of their lands by returning to them a fair portion of their products after they have served human uses. It is, therefore, only where human pursuits are diversified we see agriculture steadily improving itself. Two farmers can do more exchange with each other than two gold-diggers can—neither has anything the other wants—but they can trade with those of other occupations, and their best and payed products are always in demand by a neighboring factory, or college, or city or town full of people, engaged in pursuits wholly unlike their own. These reflected aids to the farmer's best interests, are seen in the value of lands as they are situated with reference to them—lands nearest to them commanding the highest market value, and decreasing in value as the distance from them is increased. This is true of neighborhoods, and is true of divisions of an entire country. Mr. J. R. Dodge, statistician of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the crop report of 1883, in an article entitled, "Relation of Agriculture to other industries," divides the States and Territories into four classes for the purpose of analyzing this relation. The first class, embracing fifteen States and Territories, has an agricultural population of 18 per cent, with land of an average value of \$38.65 per acre, and producing farm products to the value \$457 per annum, per capita. The second class, embracing fifteen States and Territories, has an agricultural population of 42 per cent, and here we find a production per man of \$394 per annum, with an average value of land of \$30.10 per acre. The third class, embracing thirteen States, has an agricultural population of 58 per cent, producing annually per capita \$400 worth of farm products, with an average value of land of \$13.35, and the fourth class, consisting of six States, having an agricultural population of 77 per cent, produces only \$120 worth of farm products annually, the land averaging only \$5.15 per acre. This last class comprises North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, and is the poorest of the four. The population is the primary cause of the decline in production of farm products per capita, within the past forty years in these States, as a comparison of the productions shown by the census report of 1840 and 1880, with the last report clearly demonstrates, with the exception, perhaps, of Arkansas.

The statistics entire demonstrate that "values in agriculture are enhanced by increase of non-agricultural population." "It is not assumed," says Mr. Dodge, "that there are no other causes affecting the quantity and value of the farmer's crops which cause variations in the exhibit of individual States, but the relative proportions of agriculture are not agricultural population constitute a factor, so that when such data are co-ordinated in classes of States, the result appears with the invariability of a law. The relation between agriculture on the one part, and manufacturing, mining and mechanical arts on the other, governing every degree of their respective development, of their inter-linked prosperity, and of their insistent fate in decrease and decay, we must recognize as an universal law. Twenty-three hundred years ago Xenophon announced to his countrymen that the neglect of the proper development of the mineral treasures, with which the soil abounded, had ruined the domestic market for food, and consequently agriculture had become impossible.

Adam Smith, the father of political economy, said "the greatest and most important branch of the commerce of every nation is that carried on between the inhabitants of the town and those of the country," and he adds, emphatically, "whatever tends to diminish in any country the number of persons employed in agriculture, tends to diminish the home market, the most important of all markets, for the rude produce of the land, and thereby still further to discourage agriculture." Hence it is obvious that in its true sense successful agriculture can be reached only by the reduction of the agricultural population to a minority, or in other words, by the creation of diversified employments—so augment the non-agricultural population that the farmers shall find a home market for their products. But, will not, it may be asked, the needs of society and the natural tendency of our growth and development, bring about this result without the enactment of protective tariff laws?

The life of a nation, like the life of an individual, is a continued struggle for existence. Hence a nation possesses the inherent right to utilize its capabilities, natural or acquired, to maintain and promote its existence. And as diversified industries are essential to our national prosperity—to the full development of agriculture, the basis of all prosperity—it is clearly the duty of the law-making power to enact laws which will best promote this unity and nativity of interest between agriculture and the other industries. If all the civilized nations of the world were on an equal footing with regard to natural advantages, accumulated capital, enterprise of their citizens, &c., it might be necessary to tax the commodities of the world for the purpose of establishing and fostering manufacturing, mining and mechanical industries of any nation. But owing to the irregularities existing, with respect to these things, among the civilized nations, the weaker must protect itself against the stronger by the power of the law, in its struggle for existence and growth.

Our industries, and therefore our general prosperity, have been in the past and are still assailed by England, whose greatness and growth of centuries has been achieved, not by the aid of the law, but by the aid of her own writers: "Prohibition of the export of the raw materials; bounties upon production and exportation; restraints upon duties in favor of her own commerce; sumptuary laws encouraging such kinds of production as seemed to need help in that form; and the immigration of artisans from the continent; prohibition of the emigration of her own skilled workmen, and of the export of machinery, was undertaken with the sole view of securing to her the monopoly of foreign markets, and every other species of regulations and interferences which promised in any way to make her the workshop of the world." This policy she now holds is due to this policy. She protected her industries until she had perfected them. She achieved success by dint of careful and judicious management and pursuing this course uninterrupted for five hundred years, she reached the point where she no longer dreaded competition, and she advocated the free trade policy, only when it was her interest to do so. But this greatness has been accomplished at the expense of pauperizing millions of her people. Cheap labor and cheap products have been furnished to reach the position she now holds, but a day of reckoning is in the near future, the coming of which is now heard in the discontent and restlessness of her people, and through the social policy she has pursued cannot be the true policy when her leading statesmen advocate the migration of her people to other lands as a remedy for the ills of life under which they labor.

It has been time and again demonstrated in the clearest and most philosophical manner, and the statistics of the last census has furnished to Mr. Dodge in the crop report for the year just closed, and heretofore quoted, again confirms it, that the only way to "civilization," wealth and power is through the aid of the pursuits of the people, and that the education of the people is the basis of that great necessity to the nation, which is the only way to the right, just, and true civilization.

the workmen more than any other

trade I know of, and yet it is the

one that they for the most part

prefer, because they can earn a shilling

a week more at it than they can at

brick-making, which better paid than

char-making. The wages of the gal-

vanizing iron workers is seven shillings—

that is about \$1.75 a week.

At Manchester I learned that thirteen

shillings a week—about \$3.25—

was the very highest wages of any mill

operative could earn. Labor is gen-

erally underpaid in England, and this

fact is the real cause of the wide-

spread discontent which I met every-

where among the working classes.

That agricultural labor participates

in the advantages of the protection

afforded our industries is conclusively

shown in the statistics as prepared

by Mr. Dodge of the Department of

Agriculture at Washington, before re-

ferred to. He says: "In 1870 when

wages and prices generally were high,

the average wages of farm labor in

the first class of States were \$34, while

in the last, exclusively agricultural

class, it was but \$15. When the pan-

ic came, and years of manufacturing

depression followed, mechanics and

artisans competed with farm laborers

and reduced the price of rural labor.

It is a fact that prices at different

times furnish an accurate measure

both of the industrial status of the

laborers, and the prosperity of the

great industries of the country.

In 1882 the wages of the agricultu-

ral laborer averaged nearly \$35 in the

first, and second class, \$10.50 in the

third, and \$13.20 in the fourth.

Where more than half of the work-

ers are farmers, the competition of

laborers reduces inevitably the rate

of wages. So we find that when the

proportion reaches three-fourths, the

reduction usually amounts to 50 per

cent. The influence of manufactur-

ers of mining, of any productive in-

dustries on local prices, whether of

farm, or products, or farm labor, is

plainly traceable in States, and in

various districts within the States,

by the furnace, the mill, the mine,

factories that thickly dot the location

where high prices for farm labor pre-

vail." Why not then continue the

policy of the past of encouraging di-

versified pursuits of our people, when

such statistical facts, history, and the

condition of the farm laborer, as

well as the laborer of other industries,

in free trade England, warn us of the

results of a contrary system?

Great stress is laid as an argument

against our American Protective

Tariff system by a certain class of

writers, upon the fact that the gen-

eral depression now existing in the

business affairs of the country, affect

nearly all classes, is due to our

tariff system. In our opinion the

primary cause of this depression is

directly traceable to the condition of

our agriculture, brought about by

circumstances we call Providential.

Our agricultural constitutes about 50

per cent of our entire population, and

for the past three years their crop

yield has been affected by un-

favorable seasons. Hence the pur-

chasing power of this large per cent

of our population is greatly re-

duced, and the result is a general

depression of business affairs, which

affects nearly all classes, and is

not, as the writers upon the tariff

claim, the result of our tariff system.

The tariff question has its founda-

tion in the relation agriculture oc-

cupies to the other industries. The

universal law of the unity and mu-

tuuality of interest of this leading in-

dustry with the other industries, can

have a full development only when

the strong arm of the law surrounds

the establishment and foster-

ing of these essential help-meets

to its real prosperity, while there yet

exists a civilization capable of such

accumulated capital and pauperized

labor, of destroying, or in any way

impairing these industries. And

above all things we should not be

come entangled in the mazes of

prices, and lose sight of the fact that,

after all, they are but modes of com-

parison, and that no sound conclu-

sion can be drawn from them except

by an examination and comparison

of the prices of all things. Take the

world over and it will be found that

where prices, as a general thing, are

lowest the people are poorest and

least enlightened.

It may sound well to say that a

suit of clothes can be bought in En-

gland for \$15, while the same would

cost here \$25, but if the working man

in this country can afford to pay \$25,

and have a surplus because of his

better wages, he is better off than

the Englishman who, having only

\$15, cannot buy the suit at all with-

out incurring a debt.

In conclusion, we are no apologist

for the wrong application of these

principles in the formation of our

tariff acts. There can be, as things

are now constituted, no unimpaired

good, and so long as men will wor-

ship the almighty dollar above all

things, so long will money exert its

influence to accomplish those things

for the special benefit of its owner

against the general good. These

wrong, if they exist in our tariff

laws, in no way affect the value of

the principles involved in our Amer-

ican system.

C. McDONALD.

Horror of Mineral Poison.

I was suffering with Blood Poison, and treated

several months with mercury and iodine, only to

make me worse. The poison took away my appe-

tite and gave me dyspepsia, and both gave me

rheumatism. I then took Sarsaparilla, etc., all

these remedies failed, and I was in a most de-

pressed state of mind, and I was told that I

was suffering with Blood Poison, and I was told

that I was suffering with Blood Poison, and I

was told that I was suffering with Blood Poi-

son, and I was told that I was suffering with

Blood Poison, and I was told that I was suf-