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THE GREAT ISSUE.

AGRICULTURE AND THE PRO-

PECPIVE TARIFF.

Views of a Farmer Showing that a Judi-

cious Protective Tariff is Absolutely

Necessary to Agricultural Prosperity.

2nd, To encourage the establish-ment of, and to foster, mechanical

and mining industries.

3rd, To enable the labor of the

country to earn such wages as will give it the opportunities it must

possess to become intelligent and

worthy citizens of the republic.

4th, To prevent competing foreign nations from forcing our people to the production of the raw products to the

There are but two methods of rais

ing 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 foun-

dation of the Government, except

during intervals of a few years, it

has been the policy of our Govern-

ment to levy a tariff upon the foreign

importations, for the protection of

our manufacturing, mining and

mechanical industries, and for the

protection of labor. Therefore so

policy of raising a revenue by means of a tariff on foreign importations,

absolute free trade is out of the ques-

tion, and, in fact, it finds but few ad-

vocates among our citizens.

The object of the protective part of

the tariff has been, and should be, to

aid in the establishment of the manu-

ong as our Government pursues the

exclusion of finished products.

Editor and Proprietor.

CHAS. R. JONES,

Per copy
One month (by mall)
Three months (by mall)
Six months (by mall)

six States, having an agricultural pop-ulation of 77 per cent., produces only

\$160 worth of farm products annual-

Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia,

of Arkansas.

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,

CASHMERES and WORSTEDS, at Slaughtering Prices.

A lot of Corsets formerly worth \$1.25, now selling at 75 cents, sizes 24x30. Some nice 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 Nicest 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.

New Goods.

NANSOOK EMBROIDERIES, SWISS EMBROIDERIES CAMBRIC EMBROIDERIES, COLORED EMBROIDERIES,

Torchon Laces !! Torchon Laces !! ALL OVER TUCKINGS IN NANSOOK AND CAMBRICS, PLAIN AND LACED STRIPED.

New Gloves,

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

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BALBRIGAN HOSE

T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

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SHOES -- Latest Styles.

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FOR SALE.

Cotton Seed Meal

for feeding or fertilizing, in quantities to suit purchasers. The best feed for cattle ever sold, being worth twice as much as corn meal.

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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' HDSIERY. 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 benefitted by so doing.

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BOTTLER, Charlotte, N. C.

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BEER Breweries in the United States. The Bergner & Engel Brewing Co., of Philadelphia, and the

New York. THE CARGEST LAGER BEER BOT-TLING ESTABLISHMENT

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F. & M. Schaffer Brewing Co., of

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POSITIVELY CURES

Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Complaints I have used your "Life for the Liver and Kidneys" with great benefit, and f or dyspepsia, or any derangement of the liver or kidneys, I regard it as being, CAKES,

without an equal. JAS. J. OSBORNE, Att'y at Law, Boilston, Henderson county, N. C. Far superior to any liver nad. 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.

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"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. Prepared by DR. HILTON, Glendale, S. C. October 28, dtf.

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-Taffy-

Of Our Own Manufacture.

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ALSO A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

Burnt Almonds, Jordan Almonds Vanilla Almonds, Marshmellow Drops, Chocolate Drops, Extra Fine Choco-

> late Prulines, etc., etc. Also Our Own Make of

PLAIN CANDIES,

WHICH WE MAKE DAILY.

Call and get a Pound Package for Sun-

BREAD,

PIES,

ROLLS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

D. M. RIGLER. W. J. Black & Son,

WHOLKSALE GROCERS; College Street, Charlette, N. C.

Full stock always in store. Highest prices paid for large quantities of Wheat and Oats. july 18dtf

The tariff happens to be the pre-dominating 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 stand-point but as an accommis question point, but as an economic question, and from the standpoint of a farmer in its relations to agriculture. We deem an effective, and just tariff to have a four-fold purpose, 1st, To afford a government rev

To the Edillor of the Observer

SHOES -- Fit Perfect,

SHOES-Best Makes

SHOES .- Lowest Prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

All Grades.

Frunks, Valises and Hand-Bags.

facturing, mining and mechanical industries and thereby create and sus-tain a diversity of employments among our people, and at the same time enable the labor of the country to receive a just and adequate re-muneration for that labor, a condition nov6dtf CHARLOTTE OIL CO.

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 what 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 agricultural prosperity of the country, is the assurance of a general

Land in its primitive state is valueless. All of the capabilities for the service of man are nothing as it lies minhabited or unused. A continent in this condition has no more worth than the bottom of the sea, and its original powers at any stage of its 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 all 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 surround it. A part only of its present value is due to labor expended directly upon it. It has been cleared and fenced; it has be in plowed and manured, and it has been furnished with houses, barns and other necessary buildings. Roads have been constructed, bridges built, relived a mode cabbal barns free trade, but in the language of one of her own writers: "Prohibition of the export of the raw materials; 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 these—has been concerned in adding value to our lands. 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 these valuable adjuncts and mechanical industries. No purely agricultural people can have anything deserving to be called agriculture. They must be, from the nature of things, 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 transpor-

tation 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 a steadily improving system. Two farmers can no 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 pay-ing products are always in demand mer's best interests, are seen in the as a remedy for the ills of life under value of lands as they are situated which they labor. with reference to them-lands near-

PST TILLINGEN WORR VELKITTL. 284

bracing fifteen States and Territories. has an agricultural population of 18 per cent., with land of an average value of \$38,65 per acre, and produc ing farm products to the value \$457

per annum, per capita. The second class, including 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 lands of \$30.56 per acre. The third class, embracing thirteen States, has an agricultural population of 58 per cent., producing annually per capita \$261 worth of farm products, with an average value per acre of \$13.53, and the fourth class, consisting of six the tenth class. ly, the land averaging only \$5.18 per acre. This last class comprises North Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, and this excess of an agricultural

the census report of 1840 and 1850, with the last report clearly demonstrates, with the exception, perhaps, And the statistics entire demonstrate that "values in agriculture are enhanced by increase of non-agricultural population. "It is not assum ed," 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 agricultural and non agricultural population constitute a factor, so that when such data are co-ordinate in classes of States, the result appears with the invariability of law." And this relation between agriculture on the one part, and manufacturing, mining and mechan ical arts on the other, governing every degree of their respective development, of their inter-linked prosper-ity, and of their inseparable fate in decrease and decay, we must recognize as an universal law. Twentythree hundred years ago Xenophon announced to his countrymen that the neglect of the proper development time produced an effect upon our condition almost magical. Since then England has never ceased her efforts such statistical facts, history, and to destroy the mechanical industries the condition of the farm laborer, as of the mineral treasures, with which the soil abounded, had ruined the

domestic market for food, and consequently agriculture had become 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 artificers and manufacturers, 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 truest 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 nonagricultural 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 prosperityto the full development of agriculture, the basis of all prosperity—it is clearly the duty of the law-making powers to enact such laws as will best promote this unity and mutuality 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 exporting nations 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 Eng-land, whose greatness and growth of centuries has been achieved, not by bounties upon production and exportation; restraints upon colonial manufactures; differential duties in favor of her own commerce; sumptuary laws encouraging such kinds of production as seemed to need help in that form; active and substantial aid to the immigration of artisans from the continent; prohibition of the emigration of her own skilled workmen, and of the export of machinery, wars undertaken with the sole object of opening up and monopolizing foreign markets, and every other species of regulations and interferences which promised in any way to make her

the workshop of the world.' The position 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 uninterruptedly for five hundred years, she reached the point where she no longer dreaded competition, and she advocaten free trade when, and 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 raw products she has demanded to reach the position she mow holds, but a day of reckoning is in the near future, the coming of which is now heard in the discontent and is now heard in the discontent and restlessness of her toiling masses. These reflected aids to the far- gration of her people to other lands

It has been time and again dem-

tice and duty of our people to protect the workmen more than any other themselves from the selfish policy of trade I know of, and yet it is the

During our colonial days our country was doomed by British statutory laws to the servitude of furnishing the mother country with the crude products of the soil, who arrogated to herself the exclusive right to furnish her colonies with manufactured products, prohibiting to them almost every form of manufacture. Independence, our forefathers knew, was emancipation from this servitude. They knew that to advance in civilization the country must not be exclusively agricultural; that no purely agricultural people could reach a high degree of civilization and that by adding to agriculture the mechanical aids our country would attain a high development, and the front rank of civilized and self supporting nations. The emancipation from this servitude was the leading object of the war, and our early Con-

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 com-parison of the productions shown by with these ideas.

The war of 1812, and the embargo laid by England called into existence many work-shops and small factories, but at the close of this war there being no effective tariff in existence for the protection of the capital embarked in these enterprises, or of the laborers they employed, England saw her opportunity of reducing our people to a commercial dependence, and Lord Brougham in a speech delivered in the House of Commons, soon after the treaty of peace was signed, pointed out the way by appealing to the manufacturers of England to suppress our manufacturers called into existence by the war. He said: "It is well worth while to incur a loss upon the first exportations in order by the glut to stifle in the cradle those manufactures in the United States the war has called into existence." The appeal was not made plainly traceable in States, and in existence." The appeal was not made in vain, and a period of depression and suffering began for our people, such as they had never experienced. This continued until the tariff act of 1816 brought relief, which in a short

> of the country, that she may make well as the laborer of other industries, us her commercial dependent as she in free trade England, warn us of the has done Ireland, India, Turkey and results of a contrary system?. Portugal, to their social injury-destruction we can almost say. And she still clings to the delusion that she will yet, in the near future, prevail upon this country to adopt her free trade principles, a policy which does not aim to protect fabor, but to | ing nearly all classes, is due to our protect capital as distinguished from labor, a policy that distributes wealth to the few at the expense of the many, the adoption of which by this country would destroy our in a linearly an classes, is due to our primary cause of this depression is directly traceable to the condition of our agriculture, brought about by this country would destroy our in- circumstances we call Providential tial, as we have clearly shown, to the building up of a system of agriculture permanent and ever widening in its beneficial effects. At a meeting of the National Miners' Conference, held in Manchester, England, in January 1881, Mr. MacDonald, a member of the British Parliament, said, to encourage the miners, that "if America would remove the tariff of 29s. 4d., on our iron we should be able to close every iron works cast of Pittsburg within three months." This was no idle threat, but would be fully realized were the tariff removed, and the purpose of the establishment in New York City of a branch of the celethe efforts of the mother club by arraying the agricultural against the industrial classes, by poisoning their

can system of protection upon their About forty years ago England reached the discovery that free trade is the right of every man to do as he and that there is free trade when there is no interference with the natural course of buying and selling, if such interference be intended to im- impairing- these industries. prove, cr otherwise influence trade. sumption, disproved by the fact that no civilized nation has ever adopted policy have risen to eminence among achieved her position among the of protective policies, pursued for centuries. Just as well assume that the greatest personal liberty consists in uncontrolled human action—al- gland for \$15, while the same would lowing every man to do as it pleases him to do. There are restrictions on | in this country can afford to pay \$25, human action for the good of society. and the growth and prosperity ciety demands that there shall be the Englishman, who, having only restrictions on trade. The establishment of bureaus, by various States, for gathering labor statistics, is actu-

minds as to the effect of the Ameri-

al proof that restrictions on trade are | for the wrong application of these necessary. Looking at the social results as damental truth in political economy, having at one end, as stated by one of the prominent statesmen, a grand and magnificent aristocracy and on for the especial benefit of its owner the other a double-headed pauperism, we can never desire the adoption, by our country, of a like policy. Our masses must be intelligent and free if we would preserve our republican in- can system. stitutions intact, and this would be impossible if we bring our labor to the social condition it is found in England, by opening our ports to the unrestricted trade of the world.

A protective system gives the labor of the country better wages than it receives under a free trade system, and to this fact much of our national growth is indebted. For free trade reduces the wages of labor to the foreign standard and thus reduces the ability to consume, which in its turn would inflict on our internal commerce and general industry a heavy loss. Our growth as a country is, therefore, largely due to the increas ed purchasing power of our laborer over the foreign. He lives better, is better housed, better clothed and better fed. What matters it, if he can buy a suit of clothes for less money in England than he can here? by a neighboring factory, or college, or city or town full of people, engaged in pursuits wholely unlike their leading statesmen advocate the milians and you place it out of leading statesmen advocate the milians and yo his power to buy any but the very cheapest, as his low wages reduces him to the necessity of wearing only the commonest clothes. A distinguished American statesman, who grant a months lest year in Eucheapest, as his low wages reduces him to the necessity of wearing only guished American statesman, who 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, statistic ian 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, empty of the purpose of analyzing this relation." The first class, empty of the purpose of analyzing this relation." The first class, empty of the purpose of analyzing this relation. The first class, empty of the purpose of analyzing this relation of the purpose of analyzing this labor question, says: "I had often heard and read that human labor was cheap in Europe, but the word "cheap' does not convey a correct idea of the real state of things. At Birmingham (England) and in its environs there are three principal industries in which women are largely employed—that is to say, chair making, brick making and the galvanizing of iron. This last trade is one which ruins the health of the purpose of analyzing this labor question, says: "I had often heard and read that human labor was cheap in Europe, but the word "cheap' does not convey a correct idea of the real state of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of analyzing this labor question, says: "I had often heard and read that human labor was cheap in Europe, but the word "cheap' does not convey a correct idea of the real state of the purpose of analyzing this labor question, says: "I had often heard and read that human labor was cheap in the crop report for the purpose of the last census, as furnished the statistics of the last census, as furnis

themselves from the selfish policy of England and adopt that policy best calculated to lead our people into that a week more at it than they can at brick-making, whichis better paidthan chiar-making. The wages of the galvanizing iron workers is seven shill-

ings-that is about \$1.75-a week. At Manchester I learned that thir-At Manchester I learned that thirteen shillings a week—about \$3.25—was the very highest wages any mill operative could earn. Labor is generally underpaid in England, and this fact is the real cause of the widespread discontent which I met ever where among the working classes." where among the working classes."
That agricultural labor participates in the advantages of the protection afforded our industries is conclusive

ly 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 was \$34, while in the last, exclusively agricultural class, it was but \$15. When the pangressional legislation was inspired 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 agricultural laborer averaged nearly \$25 in the first, and second class, \$19.50 in the third, and \$13.20 in the fourth Where more than half of the workers 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 manufacturvarious districts within the States, by the furnace fires, the mines, the factories that thickly dot the location where high prices for farm labor pre-vailed." Why not then continue the

policy of the past of encouraging di-versified pursuits of our people, when Great stress is laid as an argument against our American Protective Tariff system by a certain class of writers, upon the fact that the general depression now existing in the business aftairs of the country, affect creasing diversified pursuits, essen- | Our agricultural constitutes about 5 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 centage of our population has become im-paired, and as a legitimate consequence the general industries of the country have languished, and all classes, excepting perhaps the money lender, have felt its effects, and es pecially the mechanical laboring classes. This is a simple and rational

explanation of the business stagna-

tion our general industries have

been passing through for the past eighteen months. A prosperous agbrated Cobden Club, (Free Trade,) of Manchester, England, is to further The tariff question has its found The tariff question has its founda-tion in the relation agriculture occupies to the other industries. The universal law of the unity and mutuality of interest of this leading industry with the other industries, can have a full development only when the strong arm of the law surrounds the establishment and fostering of these essential help-meets pleases with his capital and abilities, to its real prosperity, while there yet any civilized power capable, with its accumulated capital and pauperized labor, of destroying, or in any way above all things we should not be This expresses, she claims, the most come entangled in the mazes of important and fundamental truth in prices, and lose sight of the fact that political economy. A falacious as after all, they are but modes of comparison, and that no sound conclu sion can be drawn from them except it, and only those pursuing a contrary | by an examination and comparison of the prices of all things. Take the the nations of the earth. She herself | world over and it will be found that where prices, as a general thing, are sister nations by the most arbitrary lowest the people are poorest and least enlightened.

It may sound well to say that a cost here \$25; but if the working man and have a surplus because better wages, he is better off than \$10, cannot buy the suit at all with out incurring a debt.

In conclusion, we are no apologist principles in the formation of our tariff acts. There can be, as things demonstrated in England by the are now constituted, no unmixed adoption of this "important and fun- good, and so long as men will worship the almighty dollar above all things, so long will money have its influence to accomplish those things against the general good. These wrongs, if they exist in our tariff laws, in no way affect the value of the principles involved in our Ameri-C. McDonald.

Horrors of Mineral Poison. I was suffering with Blood Poison, and treated several months with mercury and potash, only to make me worse. The potash took away my appetite and gave me dyspepsia, and both gave me rheumatism. I then took Sarsaparillas, etc. All these Sarsaparilla mixtures have potash in them. This made me still worse as it drove the poison further into my system. A friend insisted I should take Swift's Specific, and it cured me sound and well of the Blood Poison, drove the mercury and potash out of my system, and to-day I am as well as I ever was. as I ever was. GEO. O. WELLMAN, JR., Salem, Mass 82,500 versus \$1.50.

"I spent \$2,500 with other doctors." writes Mr. J.
W. Thornton, of Claiborn, Miss., "Samaritan Nervine, however, alone cured my son of fits." This is on a par with hundreds of others, speedy but thorough. Tryon Street Market.

Opposite Charlotte Hotel,

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Choice of two desirable city resi dences, well located, convenient to busi-ness, cheap to bonafide purchaser.

For further information apply at dtf. TO PRINTERS. We will sell a good second-hand
Plow Paper Cutter. Good as new except knite
is worm. Cost \$5000. Will be sold for \$25.00.

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WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH

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Special Sale

Hosiery, Hosiery.

This being the first sale of the kind held in Charlotte we propose to make it very interesting to our Lady friends, and therefore invite their particular attention to the style and quality of our stock and the Extraordinary LOW PRICES WE WILL OFFER THEM.

200 DOZEM

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,

Will also be offered at prices never before attempted in this city.

Special and Attractive Prices in Every Department.

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\$22:50 Suits.

\$27.50 and \$30.00 suits. \$22.50 Boys' and Children's Suits

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AT AND BELOW COST.

Winter Overcoats

At \$7.50, \$9.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00, all worth 25 per cent more. A handsome line of light-

Spring Overcoats

on hand; in fact, \$30,000 worth of Clething at 75c. on the dollar. Call early and get bargains.

L. Berwanger & Bro. Leading Clothiers and Tailors.

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HAS A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF

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Drendtul Fi Mahati. New York H. Take VI

sain Rallroad Acetdent.

CINCINNATI, O., Fel. 7. Adisosteh | Ingklines | 1. from Lexington, ky., says: A con struck has a cause AT LOW PRICES. Come and bo Consisted of Walto to me and Farmers stations, resolute 1919 ca | Were no server

boose of another train containing

twenty section hands, all colored. 23001134 Five were killed and fifteen wounded. Charles Yarlon, Eductor, seconstr.

LONDON, Feb. 7 .-- A special dispatch from Alexandra to the Daily The report was lirst captured Gen. Gordon. since been removed.