

Daily Charlotte Observer.

VOLUME XXXI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SUNDAY FEBRUARY 17, 1884.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WE STILL HAVE SOME REMNANTS

Worsted, Cashmeres, Colored Silks, &c.,

TO CLOSE OUT AT AND BELOW COST.

A few Pairs of Blankets, At a Great Bargain.

Our HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS are selling very fast. Call and see them.

RICK RACK BRAID in all numbers.

LADIES' and MISSES' SHOES from the celebrated manufactory of E. V. & Co., every pair warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded. Try a pair.

Call and Get a Suit of Clothing

Cheaper than you ever bought it anywhere. A nice line of GENTS' HATS. The Perfect Fitting

HERCULES SHIRT, PRICE \$1.00.

A Nice Line of Trunks, Valises, Etc. GIVE US A CALL.

Very Respectfully,

HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER.

SMITH BUILDING.

White Goods!!

JUST OPENED!!!

Big stock of

Checked Nansooks

At 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 22 1/2c, 25c and up.

India Lawns,

PLAIN AND BARRED.

INDIA MULLS.

LINEN LAWNS.

VICTORIA LAWNS.

IRISH POINT AND CAMBRIC EMBROIDERIES.

Piques, Checked and Striped,

GOOD FOR BOYS' WEAR.

T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS

ARE CLOSING OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF KID GLOVES

At a great loss. Ladies will find it to their advantage to examine them. We have just received a nice lot of

White Goods and Trimmings

For the early trade. Our DRESS GOODS will be sold cheap.

ALEXANDER & HARRIS.

W. Kaufman & Co.,

CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER,

Take pleasure in informing their customers and the public that the extraordinary increase in their business during the year 1883 has compelled them to move into the large and elegant rooming house under the Hotel, and beg at the same time to assure their friends that the familiar motto of this popular house to offer only the

Newest and Most Desirable Goods

At prices at all times lower than any other house, will be strictly adhered to. The balance of our

Winter Stock of Ready-Made Clothing

Will be sold absolutely regardless of cost. We will offer at the same time

BARGAINS IN PANTALOONS FROM \$1.25 UPWARD.

BARGAINS IN BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

BARGAINS IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

BARGAINS IN MEN'S AND BOYS' STIFF AND SOFT HATS

BARGAINS IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

And enough other bargains to fill two or three columns. Strangers visiting the city will find this an opportunity to supply their wants in clothing at prices never heard of before.

W. KAUFMAN & CO.

CENTRAL HOTEL CORNER.

L. F. OSBORNE,

Practical Surveyor and Civil Engineer.

All engagements promptly filled in city or country. Mapping and planning a specialty. Office with E. K. P. Osborne, attorney, at court house.

Reference—T. J. Orr, County Surveyor. Feb 17

OLD PAPERS by the hundred for sale at

THIS OFFICE

W. J. Black & Son,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

College Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Full stock always in store. Highest prices paid for large quantities of

Wheat and Oats.

The Charlotte Observer.

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CHAS. R. JONES, Editor and Proprietor.

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One square—One line, 10 cents; each additional line, 5 cents.

A schedule of rates for longer periods furnished on application.

Advertisements 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 misadventures.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square—One line, 10 cents; each additional line, 5 cents.

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SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

But few people have any just conception of the industrial progress the South is making and it is not until the figures are placed before us that we begin to realize fully what it is.

A short while ago the Charleston News and Courier gave an interesting exhibit of the wonderful progress in that State. The Baltimore Manufacturing Record, in commenting upon it, congratulates South Carolina on her splendid showing, but says that nearly all the Southern States have done as well. It sums up thus:

"As already stated, South Carolina's marvellous progress has certainly been equalled by nearly every State, if not by every one, from Virginia to Texas, and we feel quite sure that in some of these States the gain has been much more rapid even than in South Carolina. Estimating, however, that the increase in the other Southern States has been only equal to South Carolina's, and it certainly cannot be claimed that this is too much, we can make the following comparison:

Value of the products of manufactures in the Southern States in 1880 and 1883.

1880 1883

Alabama 13,545,500 27,131,000

Arkansas 1,735,100 3,735,100

Florida 5,444,400 11,022,200

Georgia 12,444,400 24,888,800

Kentucky 7,444,400 14,888,800

Louisiana 12,444,400 24,888,800

Mississippi 7,444,400 14,888,800

North Carolina 12,444,400 24,888,800

South Carolina 12,444,400 24,888,800

Tennessee 7,444,400 14,888,800

Texas 12,444,400 24,888,800

Virginia 12,444,400 24,888,800

West Virginia 7,444,400 14,888,800

Total 133,545,500 267,091,000

If to these figures we add the statistics of Maryland's manufactures, this being a Southern State, we will have a total for the entire South in 1880 of \$147,444,447 and for 1883 an aggregate of about \$267,091,000.

These are estimated results, it is true, but they are from a well informed journal which keeps a close eye on Southern development and industries, and whilst they may be overdrawn in some instances, if approximately correct they give some idea of the great work the South is accomplishing, and without making much fuss about it either. They settle beyond any doubt or discussion the possibilities of the South, and show the grand latent power that has achieved, in spite of so many obstacles, such magnificent results within so short a period. If ten years ago the Record had printed such figures as a possibility of the near future it would have been laughed at as a visionary. But we have cold facts enough now to put speculation in the background. With the facts and figures before us, the progress that we know is being made, who can picture what the South will be in the next generation. There is no part of this planet to-day that has a brighter outlook before it.

Butler Mahone, the hopeful scion of Senator Mahone, of Virginia, seems to be a rapid youth. On a recent visit to New York he was introduced by Fred Gebhardt, of Lily Langtry notoriety, to a fashionable club. During the evening a little game of poker was suggested. Butler took a hand in, and soon parted with his pocket change, amounting to about \$50. He played along until he lost \$500, drawing a note on his father for the amount, which was endorsed by his friend Gebhardt. He said he would pay the money as soon as he returned to Washington. After several weeks had elapsed and no word came from him, Gebhardt wrote, and his letters receiving no attention, he wrote to the young man's father, who replied that he didn't know anything about his son's gambling debts, and intimated that he couldn't be taken in by a bunko stealer like Gebhardt. This was too much for Geb., so he paid the note and mailed it, with a profound expression of his opinion, to Mr. Mahone, Senior.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks says his first game of billiards cost him three dollars, and it was his last. He graduated on the ivories right there and then.

SOME TARIFF FACTS.

Tariff Legislation of Former Years and by Whom it Has Been Accomplished.

Philadelphia Times.

The history of tariff legislation is a long story considered in connection with the number of bills reported, the number passed and the interminable amount of pro and con arguments expended in the two houses of Congress on the abstract proposition of tariff for protection and in the practical matter of the interests of industries and localities. The Morrill act, therefore, suggests nothing new in a legislative point of view, but as a political movement it is the universal opinion of leaders in Congress that it will serve as an issue between parties which has been fought over in a parliamentary and political sense, ever since the foundation of the government.

THE TARIFF ACTS FROM 1789 TO 1843.

The first tariff act was passed on the 4th day of July 1789, or just about four months after the first Congress had fairly begun work and down to February, 5th, 1816, a period

of twenty-seven years, no less than nineteen bills of a similar nature were passed. The dutiable articles then numbered 234. In the act of 1789 the duties on cut, hoop, slit and rolled iron was 7 1/2 per cent. and unwrought steel 56 cents per hundred weight. As Congress began to realize the importance of aiding the growing industries of the country by a protective duties, the rates gradually increased until the act of February 5th, 1816, when the duty on cut, hoop and rolled iron was fixed at 2 cents per pound and on unwrought steel at \$2 per hundred weight. Pig iron was not dutiable.

During the same year, on April 27, a new act was passed which imposed a duty of 50 cents a hundred weight, on pig iron and \$2.50 per hundred weight on cut, hoop, slit and rolled iron, while unwrought steel was reduced to \$1 per hundred weight. From this time down to the act of August 30, 1842, a period of twenty-six years, no less than sixteen tariff acts were passed. Under the latter act we find the duty on pig iron fixed at \$9 a ton, and on cut, slit and rolled iron 2 1/2 cents a pound. Old and scrap iron which was first made dutiable at \$12.50 a ton by the act of July 13, 1832, was reduced to \$10 a ton in the act of August, 1842. Under the same act steel in bars was dutiable at \$2.50 per hundred weight.

LEGISLATION FROM 1842 TO 1883.

Subsequent legislation on the tariff from 1842 to 1883, a period of forty-one years, embraces thirty-four separate acts. In the act of 1846 scrap iron was rated at 30 per cent. and reduced to 24 per cent. under the act of 1857. It was raised to \$6 a ton in the act of 1861 and \$8 in the act of 1864, and again reduced to \$6 in the act of 1874, and 3-10 of a cent a pound under the act of 1883. Pig iron under the act of 1846 stood at 30 per cent. It was reduced to 24 per cent. in 1857 and raised to \$6 in 1861 and \$9 in 1864, and again reduced to \$7 in 1874 and 3-10 of a cent a pound in 1883. Iron bars, blooms etc. under the act of 1846 were dutiable at 30 per cent., but were reduced to 24 per cent. in 1857 and raised to \$16 a ton in 1861 and rated at 1 and 1/4 cents a pound in 1864, 1 and 1/4 cents a pound in 1874 and 1 1/2 cents a pound in 1883. Steel in ingots was dutiable at 15 per cent. in 1846, 12 per cent. in 1857, 1 1/2 and 2 cents per pound in 1861, 2 1/2 and 3 cents a pound in 1864, 2 1/2 cents a pound in 1874 and 2 cents per pound in 1883.

THE VOTES ON VARIOUS MEASURES.

It is also curious to analyze the votes of the members of the House of Representatives from different sections of the country as an indication of the drift of public sentiment on the question of the tariff. The first recorded vote—thet vote on the bill of 1790—shows that but five out of the four hundred New England votes were for the bill. In the Middle States there were seventeen out of twenty and in the Southern States seventeen out of eighteen votes for the bill. In the vote on the act of 1816, which had in it essentially the idea of protection, the New England States began to show an advocacy of protection by casting seventeen votes for and ten votes against the bill, while in the Middle States, where the manufacturing industries were the most numerous, the vote stood forty-four for to ten against the bill. Ohio, then the West, gave its four votes for protection, and the South stood twenty-three for and thirty-four against the bill.

In the later acts, in which the theory of high protective or essentially low revenue duties was involved, the votes in the House of Representatives given by sections stood as follows:

The New England States—On the act of 1842 the vote stood: Yeas 26, nays 7; the act of 1846: Yeas 9, nays 18, and on the act of 1857, Yeas 13, nays 18.

The Middle States—The act of 1842: Yeas 64, nays 10; 1846: Yeas 18, nays 44, and 1857, Yeas 24, nays 23.

The Western States—The act of 1842: Yeas 13, nays 13; 1846: Yeas 29 and nays 10, and 1857, Yeas 14, nays 33.

The Southern States—The act of 1842: Yeas 10, nays 63; 1846: Yeas 68, nays 20, and 1857, Yeas 43, nays 22.

The Pacific States—The act of 1857: Yeas 2, nays none.

It will be observed by this record of the votes of the Representatives of the lowest House of Congress, which may be taken as an indication of public sentiment, that the New England and Middle States supported high tariff and opposed reduction of duties. The West was divided in 1842 and favored the act of 1816 nearly three to one and opposed the act of 1857 in almost the same proportion. The South as a rule has favored low tariff. The Southern vote on the act of 1857, which was low tariff, stood 63 out of 65 votes in favor of low tariff, Kentucky, of all the Southern States, casting out her 9 votes the 2 votes against the bill.

THE WAR TARIFF ACTS.

The tariff acts of 1861-66 were practically war measures, calculated to meet the enormous drains incident to the Southern rebellion and the interest on the large indebtedness of the Government growing out of these troubles. In the acts from 1874 to 1882 the general disposition was a reduction of duties to a lower standard, but at the same time in a spirit friendly to the interests of American industry and labor. Taking the act March 3, 1875, we find New England supporting the measure by eighteen out of her twenty-three votes, the Middle States by forty-one out of her fifty-nine votes. On the other hand the Western States stood 42 yeas, 48 nays, or about an even division, with the odds against protection, and the South, 22 to 43, or about two to one against high duties. The Pacific State of California was divided, standing 2 and 2. The vote on the bill of March 3, 1883, as is known, was another move in the direction of lower duties and was accepted between the protectionists of both parties as a compromise proposed at that time by the free trade wing. It will be remembered that the New England, Middle and Western States by a considerable majority voted for the bill, while the South voted nearly four to one against the bill, insisting upon a tariff for revenue only.

Half a Vegetable Steadfast Hair Renewer imparts a fine gloss and freshness to the hair, and is recommended by physicians, clergymen and scientists, as a preparation accomplishing wonderful results. It is a certain remedy for removing dandruff, itching humors, and restoring gray hair to its youthful color.

Horrors of the Inquisition.

The "Inquisition" of olden times inflicted horrible torments on its victims, such as scorching them in all kinds of unspeakable shapes and breaking them to pieces with the aid of the most powerful machinery of the day. It is a terrible thing to think of, and one which is now being repeated in the most barbarous manner in the hands of the fanatical priests of the Inquisition in Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

THE TARIFF ACTS FROM 1789 TO 1843.

The first tariff act was passed on the 4th day of July 1789, or just about four months after the first Congress had fairly begun work and down to February, 5th, 1816, a period

MORE ROOM WANTED BY WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH, OF CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Notwithstanding the extensive additions made to our Retail Department last season, which at the time seemed ample by the most sanguine for all time to come, yet such has been the

UNPRECEDENTED INCREASE IN OUR BUSINESS

and the commensurate increase of stock that we already find ourselves so cramped for the want of more room that we have determined at as early a time as possible to add to what is now the large Retail Department the first floor now occupied as our

Wholesale Department,

(Necessitating of course the removal of the Wholesale Department to the store above)

And as we cannot get possession of the upper store in time for the Spring's business we know of no better way to make room for the immense Spring Stock which we are about to receive than to endeavor to dispose of by some means and at some price goods carried over from the winter's stock, we therefore announce that

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS

We Shall Inaugurate

The Greatest Clearing-Out Sale Ever Attempted in the Carolinas,

---Comprising the Following Lines---

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, BROCADES, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS AND DOMESTICS, FLANNELS, LACES, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CLOAKS, DOLMANS, HATS AND CAPS, LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, CARPETS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Look out for our advertisements in this paper, as it will pay you to keep track of the bargains we offer from time to time, and which shall be duly announced through the columns of the press throughout the State.

Send for samples, estimates on Dressmaking, Bridal Trousseaux, Housefurnishings, or any information our patrons may desire, which will be promptly furnished on application.

P. S.—Orders in answer to this advertisement please address to the "Retail Department."

WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

R. H. JORDAN & CO.,

Have just received

Dr. Scott's Electric Tooth

Brushes,

Dr. Cutter's Improved Shoulder

Braces.

Flesh Gloves and Towels,

Genuine Carls Vad Salts,

Lundborg's. Marechal, Niel,

Rose and P. & L's Extracts

Sweet Gum and Mullein,

AND A FULL STOCK OF

Fresh Flower Seeds

R. H. JORDAN & CO.

SPRING'S CORNER.

Just Received.

BUCKWHEAT, BUCKWHEAT, BUCKWHEAT.

OATMEAL, OATMEAL, OATMEAL.

BREAKFAST BACON, BREAKFAST BACON, BREAKFAST BACON.

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS.

DRIED BEEF, DRIED BEEF, DRIED BEEF.

AT

BARNETT & ALEXANDER'S.

Keep Out the Cold

BY PUTTING IN

RUBBER WEATHER STRIPS

It is the very thing for putting on doors and windows to stop draughts. Call and see it. We are carrying the largest stock of

HARDWARE

in the State, and would be pleased to have your orders.

Brown, Weddington & Co.

L. BERWANGER & BRO.,

Thirty Thousand Dollars Worth of

CLOTHING

AT PRICES THAT MUST TELL.

Every purchaser of CLOTHING will be fully rewarded by calling on us. No misrepresentation but facts. It will pay each customer to purchase a suit and keep it until next season, as our reduction is fully

Twenty-Five Per Cent.

WE HAVE TOO MANY GOODS ON HAND, AND IF

LOW PRICES

Is any inducement, we ask you to call on us.

Very Respectfully,

L. BERWANGER & BROTHER,

LEADING CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

N. B.—Agents for the Celebrated Pearl Shirt.

E. M. ANDREWS

HAS A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

IN FACT

The Largest in the State

AT LOW PRICES. Come and be Convinced, or Write and Get Prices.

E. M. Andrews.

THE FURNITURE DEALER.