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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,

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LEGAL TENDERS. We published some time ago the text of the decision of the Supreme Court deciding the constitutionality of the legal tender act, and holding that Congress had the constitutional power to make government notes a legal tender for private debts whenexer in the judgment of Congress such legislation might be deemed ad visable, Congress being the judge. The decision was based not upon any language found in the constitution, but upon the implied powers, which according to the court were as broad and authoritative as the written language itself. Justice Field, however, dissented from the decision, his written opinion closing thus:

"From the decision of the court I see only evil likely to follow. If Congress has the power to make notes of the United States legal tender, and to make them pass as mon-ey, it may be asked what necessity was there to invest it by the consti-tution with the power to borrow money? If it can make money, why borrow it? and if notes of the United States with a legal tender quality, are money, or equivalent to money, why should Congress not at once is sue amount to pay all bonds of the United States? why pay interest on a \$1,000,000,000 in bonds when it can in one day make enough to pay them? It would not, indeed, surprise me if there be a call from many quarters upon the government to issue such notes for bonds. Who can object to it if the doctrine declared by the court is sound? and why should there be any restraint upon unlimited appropriations by the government for all imaginary schemes of public improvement if the printing press can furnish all the money that is needed

If under the rulings of the court the Greenbackers ever get into power they will probably decide to pay off the national debt with greenbacks, give gold and silver a back seat, and put greenbacks enough afloat to make us all rich.

It is said that the waste of valuable Cotton Seed Meal timber in Eastern Tennessee is almost inconceivable. The finest specimens of walnut and cherry are used for fence rails, fire wood, and similar for feeding or fertilizing, in quantities purposes. Since the government surto suit purchasers. The best feed for cattle ever sold. being worth twice as vey of the country there has been a change in this respect, and the people are beginning to appreciate the value of the timber resources. Another result is that the mineral resources are becoming known, and investments both in timber and in mineral property are now made where but a short time ago they would have considered unprofitable.

Columbia, Tenn., is to have a coton factory to coct \$175,000, the stock having been subscribed and the company chartered. At the close of the war Columbia was a small and badly used up town; now it is a flourishing city, and manufacturing enterprises are rapidly springing up.

Mr. Henry Waterson says that if the Democratic Presidential candidate is to come from the East, Senator Bayard would be the choice of an overwhelming majority of the Democrats of the South and West. Mr. Watterson adds that Mr. Bayard has been first choice, as far as private feeling goes, for many years.

Augusta Chronicle: General Longstreet stands six feet and two inches high and weighs over two hundred, but he is aging very fast; his hair is white, his eyes are dim and his hearng hard. In contrast, his youngest son, Robert Lee Longstreet, is a bright beardless boy of nineteen.

The national council of the "Union League met in Washington Thursday and among other things the South came in for a share of attention. Plans were discussed as to the best way to "secure the freedom of the ballot to all citizens," but what particular "plan" they concluded to adopt is not stated.

The Philadelphia Times publishes the following recipe for the preparation of rowdyism, Sunday desecration, tion of cablegrams: Mix ten grains of dissipation, Sunday school destrucdynamite, a sprinkling of Bac-Ninh and on) American pig, with all that can be had of El Mahdi; shake well

other day at Smithfield, Ills., in the claimed, "My God, can this be?" and act of casting counterfeit dollars. fell dead. Their husbands were arrested while trying to pass the money, and all were locked up together. One of the women was only 14 years old.

The State of Missouri has a public school fund amounting to \$9,877,064 in addition to which she has school property valued at \$9,289,409, making a total investment in schools of \$19,168,473.

Mr. Townshend's Mexican veteran pension bill gives a pension of \$8 per JUST RECKIVED—A splendid lot of Bill and month for Letter Head Papers. Job department THUS OFFICE. the act.

MR. MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL. The following is the substance of

Mr. Morrison's tariff bill favorably acted upon by the committee and which will be reported by Mr. Morrison in the House to-morrow:

It provides that on and after the 1st of July, 1884, the rates of duty to be levied, collected and paid on the importation of goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in the tariff act of March 3, 1883, shall be as follows: On all articles mentioned in schedule l, which includes all cotton and cotton goods; in schedule J, which includes all hemp, jute and flax goods; in schedule K, which includes all wool and woolens; in schedule C, which includes all metals; in schedule M, which includes all books, papers and other articles of this character. and other articles of this character; in schedule E, which covers sugar, molasses, and articles of like character; in schedule F, covering tobacco; in schedule D, which includes wood and woodenware, (except as other wise provided;) in schedule G, which includes provisions; in schedule N, which includes sundries, other than precious stones, salt, coal and linseed or flaxseed; and in schedule H, which includes all chemical products, eighty-five per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed on said articles severally. It provides, however, that none of the articles included in schedule I shall pay a higher rate of duty than forty per centum ad valorem; in schedule K higher than sixty per centum, and in schedule C higher than fifty per centum. It provides that the rate of duty on cast, polished plate-glass, unsilvered. cast, polished plate-glass, unsilvered, exceeding twenty four by sixty inches square; on green and colored glass bottles, vials, demijohns and carboys. (covered and uncovered,) pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, mold-ed or pressed green and colored bot tle glass, not cut, engraved or painted, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, and on all the articles subject to ad valorem duty in schedule B, which includes earth-

duties and rates of duty now imposed on said articles severally. It provides that after the first of July, 1884, the rate of duty to be paid on all unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass; on iron or steel sheets or plates, on taggers iron, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin-plates, terne plates and taggers tin, and on linseed or flaxseed, shall be 80 per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed on said articles severally. It adds the following list of articles

enware and glassware, shall be

eighty per centum of the several

ent free list: Salt, in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, or Coal, slack or culon. C al, bituminous, shale.

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spans and in building wharves. Timber, squared or sided, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. Sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore and bass wood and all oth-

er articles of sawed lumber. Hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon blocks, oar-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks and all the blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed only. Staves of wood of all kinds, pickets and palings, laths, shingles, pine clapboards. Wood, manufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. It provides, however, that in the case of bituminous or shale coal the exemption from duty shall not apply to coal imported from the Dominion of Canada until that Government shall have exempted from the property of duty all selections. ed from the payment of duty all coal imported into that country from the United States.

NEWS NOTES.

The Kentucyy Legislature has determined to investigate the charges of bribery in the senatorial nomination of Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn.

In Pittsburg, Pa., Thursday Jury Commissioner Andrew Moreland slipped on an iron grating, and striking his head against the curbstone was instantly killed.

Upwards of 50,000 bushels of No. 2 red wheat were found out of condition at New York Thursday, being warm in spots and weevil cut. It was posted in the Produce Exchange.

The daughter of Gov. Thompson, of South Carolina, was badly burn-d in the executive mansion at Columbia Wednesday night by her dress tak ing fire from an open grate.

Wm N. Wharton, clerk and commissioner of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of Florida and United States shipping commissioner at the port of Pensacola, absconded Wednesday, being a defaulter from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

Wm. Rhodes, a brother to Lieut. Rhodes, of Gay Head fame, has se-cured a reputation also by eloping with the prettiest girl in North Madison, Conn. Her rich father has refused to receive her home again. A Richmond dispatch of the 6th

says: Demand was made yesterday that a young man named S. H. Hawley, who, it is said, excited the jealousy that led to the Glascock tragedy, should leave the country, with the alternative of lynch law. Last night Hawley left.

At the Wilmington (Del.) M. E. Conference Thursday, Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, presiding elder of Salisbury district, denounced camp-meetings, "with their usual accompaniments tion and church-closing.'

During a quarrel at San Leandro, California, Wednesday night, William Scollard drew a revolver and and contradict.

Two young women were arrested the rwas told of his son's act he ex-

At Savannah, Ga, Thursday, the coroner stopped a colored funeral service over Wm. Dunn, and removing the shroud and clothing from the corpse there were revealed nine knife wounds inflicted by Ferry Hagins, the man in whose house the funeral was being held.

Hon. A. S. Hewett has been quoted in Washington dispatches to North ern journals as stating that he re-cently dined with Mr. Tilden, and that it was "painful to witness the great feebleness" of the sage of Gra-mercy Park. Mr. Hewitt telegraphs pension bill gives a pension of \$8 per the Boston Post that he never made such a statement, and that he has not seen Mr. Tilden since last July.

FROM WASHINGTON. UNRAVELLING THE KEOGH-WHEELER SKEIN.

State of the Case --- What the Nominations Meant --- What the Adverse Report Signified --- The Course of Democrats and Republicans --- The Republican Programme. Correspondence of The Observer

WASHINGTON, March 6 .- Careful examination into the case of the nominations of Messrs. Keogh and Wheeler, now hung up in the Senate, leads to the following statement. Last summer a treaty of peace was signed between Dr. Mott on one side and Keogh and Wheeler on the other. Mott has said that this instrument of writing was deemed necessary by him in order to hold the parties of the second part up to their engagements. According to this pact the straightout or stalwart Republican leaders pledged themselves to support what is known as the Liberal or Coalition policy in North Carolina. The consideration was Mott's support of them in the contest for their respective positions, the Marshalship of the Western Dis-trict and the Collectorship of the 5th District Internal Revenue. At the beginning on the present session of Congress the nominations, which had been sent in before, were considered by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Douglas, the ex marshal, preferred charges, and recited in the circular, before alluded to in this cor respondence, the particulars or al eged particulars of the transactions he had with Keogh, out of which two suits to be tried at Greensboro this week and next week have grown. These had such weight that the Judiciary committee reported adversely. After some time Keogh succeeded in getting the matter recommitted. The nomination this hangs between the upper and lower worlds, breathed upon, so to say, by "airs from heaven or blasts from hell."

Why is this thus, and who is the author, or more properly, who are authors, of the thisness of our thusness? It is sometimes more easy to ask questions than to answer questions. But in this instance time, talk and turning things over bring recompense. First. Here is a compact, a motive for the compact and parties supposed to be able to make it, keep it or break it. Second. Here is a State election; here is a Presidential election, and here are offices big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. Third, Here are Demo-cratic Senators and Republican Senators, with their respective aims and purposes. What will these men severally do? What influence respectvely will these events have? Mott has been here from time to

time, Humphrey has been here, Ike Young has been here, and Judge Seymour and various others. And it is known, at least there is the best reason for believing that each of these men has, as certainly the most of them have, worked with an eye single to the consummation of a coalition policy broader and more intelligent than that attempted at the last election. They have sought by the use ot every plausible argument to con-vince doubting Republican Senators. They have endeavored to overcome the effect on the minds of these Sen ators of the statements affecting the character and standing of Keogh and Wheeler, especially of Keogh. Not satisfied with personal representations, they have obtained certificates, oral and written, from Democratic officials in North Carolina and from Democratic Congressmen with which to influence the wavering. Some of these, in fact I am inclined to believe all, were mere general statements of the standing of the nominee at the

bar or as a private citizen.

The nominations hang fire because

leading Republicans in the Senate are opposed to their confirmation. The charges are complicated with political questions affecting both parties.
The Arthur Republicans support
Keogh because "Keogh is with us," and he is the President's choice. The Logan and the Edmunds Republicans are working their boom with parental care, and have no caresses to bestow upon that of the gentleman who "drew a prize in the lottery of assas sination." On the Democratic side while there is little more than a disposition to improve the occasion, one hears a few words now and then of approval of the nomination. It is said that the breach between the Republican factions has not been healed, that Keogh and his friends are sore over Mott's former treatment of them, and that no statement to the effect that an understanding has been arrived at is true; or if there exists a truce, that it cannot be maintained On the other hand, it is argued that Democrats make nothing by approving nominations which Republicans of character are disposed to reject as unfit and scandalous; that, whether Mott and Keogh have an understanding with reference to this matter or not, the confirmation will unite them. The whole question, so far as it relates to Democratic support of this or that man is one of policy. It is granted that Keogh and Mott consolidated are rather more formidable than Keogh and Mott making faces at each other, while the Democrats 'chunck" them both seriatim.

I have given in outline the opinion of the various parties to this triangular contest. Putting many things together, I am forced to the conclusion that the policy of "watch and wait" is the best for the Democrats and best for Mr. Arthur. There can be of course no arrangement to this effect between the Administration and the Democrats. Mutual interests lead naturally to the suspension of action. Meantime the Chicago convention approaches. Mr. Keogh and Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Mott will all rally 'round the flag, boys, rally once again for Chester A. Arthur as first choice, and - as second or eventual choice. Mr. Arthur may watch Mr. Keogh, and so may Dr. Mott, and for that matter, so may the Democrats of North Carolina. Mott, Keogh and Young, are acting

in concert. Mott admits that he is leaving no stone unturned to effect a formidable Republican-Liberal combi-

The Court of Claims, the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, all took appropriate action to day to honor the deceased Solicitor General of the Treasury, Kenneth Rayner. Members of his family from North

Carolina are expected to-night. No arrangements has been made, everything having been postponed until their arrival. Mr. Rayner's remains are to be taken to Raleigh, and there to be interred in the family burying ground.

Late this afternoon there had been

done to-morrow. I am informed at the hotel that the roport that Mrs. Rayner was stricken with paralysis on Monday, was incorrect. She is

The general opinion among the older Carolinians here is that Mr. Rayner's fame rests chiefly on his bril liant oratory. Many admire his fervid speech on the Religious Tests in the old constitution, made in the constitutional convention of 1835. Judge Bennett thinks it is perhaps his great est effort, but Col. Davidson regards a speech made during the Mexican war in the Legislature in defence of General Scott, as the finest of Mr. Rayner's efforts Gen. Scales, who poards at the same hotel, was with Mr. Rayner at the time of his death.

"Rough on Toothache." Instant relief; quick cure. Toothache. Neuralgia aceache. 15e at Druggists.

Two children of Cyrus McAllister, blacksmith, at Drawbridge, Deleware, a girl five years and her baby brother, aged eight months, were burned to a crisp Wednesday in the absence of their parents.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility.

Catarrh of the Bladder. Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." \$1



Durham is historic. It was neutral ground during the armistice between Sherman and Johnson. Soldiers of both armies filled their pouches with the tobacco stored there, and, after the surrender, marched homeward. Soon orders came from East, West, North and South, for "more of that elegant tobacco." Then, ten men ran an unknown factory. Now it employs 800 men, uses the pink and pick of the Golden Belt, and the Durham Bull is the trade-mark of this, the best tobacco in the world. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco has the largest sale of any smoking tobacco in the world. Why? Simply because it is the best. All dealers have it. Trade-mark of the Bull.



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Sweet Gum and Mullein,

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This week we shall interest the ladies by offering many beautiful lines of Spring Goods, just received. Notably among them are beautiful lines of

"PONCILINE SILKS,"

Black Silks, Colored Silks, Dress Goods, Ginghams, Lawns, Sylphide Cloth, White Goods and Embroideries.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

1,000 SCHOOL HATS, Spring Styles, at 39c., worth 50c. - 800 SCHOOL HATS, Spring Styles, at 49c., worth 75c.

1.000 YARDS OF SILK, SATIN, OTTOMAN and GROS GRAIN RIBBON, in all colors, at half price.

5,000 YARDS HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, the very latest designs, we shall sell at 10c, per yard, worth 25 cents per yard. 100 DOZEN LADIES ALL PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 5c onch. worth 15c.

THE ABOVE ARE ALL NEW GOODS, JUST RECEIVED. EVERY LADY SHOULD SEE THEM.

50 BOXES of RUCHINGS, all styles from 6c per yard upward.

50 SPRING WRAPS, Genuine Imported Goods, really cost \$15.00 to import, we shall close them out at the low price of \$1.68.

50 LADIES' and MISSES' JERSEYS, all colors, \$1.98.

Silk Scraps for Quilts.

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AT PRICES THAT MUST TELL.

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