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Daily Charlotte Observer.

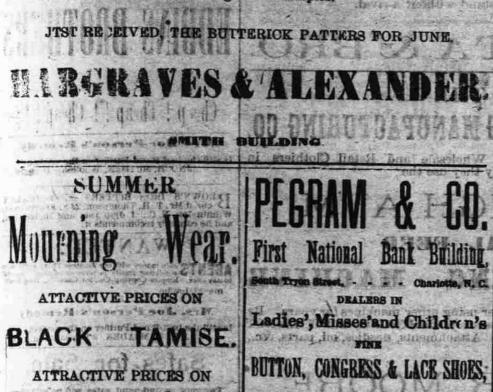
KING COTTON'S REIGN. STILL AS POWERFUL IN THE NEW ERA AS IN THE OLD SLAVE DAYS.

Our 50 cent unlaundried shirt, try some before they are all gone We as the ladies attention to our large stock of Gauze and Balbrigan Under-we r in high neck and long and short sleeves, and low neck and short sleeves. Vast Percentage of Southern Lands Still Planted in the Sovereign Staple--How the Credit System Retards the Growth of that Region .- The South Wants Thrifty Farmers-More General

JUST RECIEVED Products Bequired. rank Burr in N. Y. World. A new line of French Dress Cambrids, with Embroideries and Allovers to match in red, navy blue and black.

A MARK DOWN SALE

For the balance of the season in White Goods, and Woolen Goods. Look at our boss 25 cent Towel, it is a sunner. We are selling a handsome colored Quilt at \$1.00, made at mills. Be sure and examine it. Special attention to orders for goods or samples.



BLACK :-: BATISTE

ATTRACTIVE TRICES ON

Gents' Fine Hand-Made and Machine Sewed BOOTS, BUTTON AND LACE BALS. BOYS' AND YOUTGS'

twenty-five years are being worked out to a pleasant solution. The growth of agriculture and the ad-vancement of the cities point to this fact. Before the war the Northern people owned nearly double as much real estate as the Southern. But the South possessed very much more personal property. It is an old saying "that real prop-erty is the surer evidence of genuine prosperity." In 1860 the record shows that the slave states, excluding

shows that the slave states, excluding slave property increased 139 per cent in the ten years between 1850 and 1860. In the same time the free States presented an increase of only 124 per cent.—an increase of 15 per cent. in favor of the South. This better show-ing came from its great arcon of oct SAVANNAH, May 15.—"Cotton is still King." In this region of sun-shine and flowers the soil now bears practically but one product. All who plant seem to have but one single

ing came from its great crops of cot-ton, surgar, rice and tobacco, which had been unusually large for the few years before the war. A distinguished Southerner, speakambition. It is to raise that staple, the white heads of which cover the the white heads of which cover the brown land in gathering time like snowflikes on an oak tree in winter. One of the great problems now be-ing solved in the South relates to till-ing the soil. The desire to plant and harvest cotton is inborn in these peo-ple. It was the product which made them great and independent before war forced them to face new necess-sities. It was cash when gathered and a source of credit while growing. Negroes and cotton were under the A distinguished Southerner, speak-ing to me of this fact, said: "Our great wealth in the staples was handy to reach. It was also so conveniently handled that it made the Southern people believe they could have things all their own way. It taught us to think that all manufacturing coun-tries like England would be com-pelled to become our allies in a war pelled to become our allies in a war with the North. This fact had much with the North. This fact had much to do with drawing our people into the madness of secession. But the weakness of this very wealth lay in the fact that it was easily destroyed and swiftly consumed. Invasion laid waste our fields and demoralized our labor. We were taught these things by fire and sword and the lesson has been of infinite value to us. While it Negroes and cotion were under the Negroes and cotton were under the old regime the planter's reliance for that life of ease and luxury that slavery always furnishes. The black man is now a citizen and cotton only is left the idol. The hiscotton only is left the idol. The his-tory of its importance in bygone days is still cherished by all. Whites and blacks alke watch its growth with pride and sing its praises by night and by day. Negro labor is, perhaps, best fitted for a cotton field. For generations it has been bred to work by fire and sword and the lesson has been of infinite value to us. While it has not so radically changed our sys-tem of planting it has revolutionized our methods of living. "Before the conflict the plantations of the South were their owners' hanks. They were not their

generations it has been bred to work ing this staple and it clings to its traditions with wonderful tenacity. The negro is the most natural and arbitrary aristcarat in the world. His love of locality is a marvel. It is as hard to keep them away from their old homes as it is to change the habi-tation of a cat. These elements in their composition make them cling to the past and its methods even more closely than the whites. Therefore, they plant and gather the white-headed product. Any darkey who has a patch of ground raises his bale of cotton if he has to buy meat and corn in the winter with the money he gets from its sale. These small lots aggregate a great result. Add the single bales from the small holders to the growth of the larger planta-tions and millions of dollare are thrown after a single crop. These are some of the reasons why banks. They were not their homes in the sense the farms were at the North. The money made by the labor of slaves was spent where pleas-ures were thickest. It did not go to ures were thickest. It did not go to building up the country or increas-ing the usefulness or intelligence of the people. Now there is a radical change. Everybody lives on their plantations and upon the products gathered from them. We have homes, a general and spreading in-dustry, in fact, a new life and fresh ambitions. The transfer of money from the pockets of the few to the homes of the many has been a great from the pockets of the few to the homes of the many has been a great things for us. It has built up our cities and brought them business from country stores which had no existence before the war. The gen-eral improvement could not be, save for the free labor which spends the results of its toil in the neighborhood where it is made

WASHINGTON CHAT. APPROPRIATIONS TO BE PUSHED THROUGH.

Cowles and Morrison on the Blair Bill --- Mexican Pensions, de. From a source entitled to credence and very near some of the great leaders of the House it is learned that the appropriation bills will be pushed forward rapidly and that when the consideration of the last of these measures shall have been concluded the House will pass a resolution of adjournment no matter what the state of the tariff discussion may be,

My informant is a decided revenue reformer. In the Record this morning Mr. Morrison, by adding a paragraph to what he actually said yesterday in the debate with Col. Cowles renders it necessary for me to recur to the discussion for the purpose of doing the latter justice. This part of the colloquy is not fully stated in my last letter, as it occurred at the moment of mailing. Col. Cowles had expressed regret at the treatment of the education bill and claimed that the measure was in accordance with the platform of the party. Col. Morrison said in reply that the gen-

tleman must have forgotten to which party he belonged, for it was the Re publican platform at Chicago which contained the plank to which allusion was made. There was no opporta-nity for Coll Cowles to contradict this extraordinary statement. The Democratic platform, the text of which I have just consulted, sustains the North Carolinian, as the following extract shows: Among the things insisted upon are "the separation of Church and State and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship." What Mr. Morrison quotes relates to the public domain and has no bearing whatever on education. The sentences quoted follow a bold declaration against land-grabbers, etc., and cannot fairly b



BROWN'S IBON BITTERS' FULLY RE-stored to health and strength Mr. 8 H. Bas-nerd, Durham, N. C. He had suffered untold mis-ery from disordered liver and i idney and neuralgia. Nothing else relieved him.

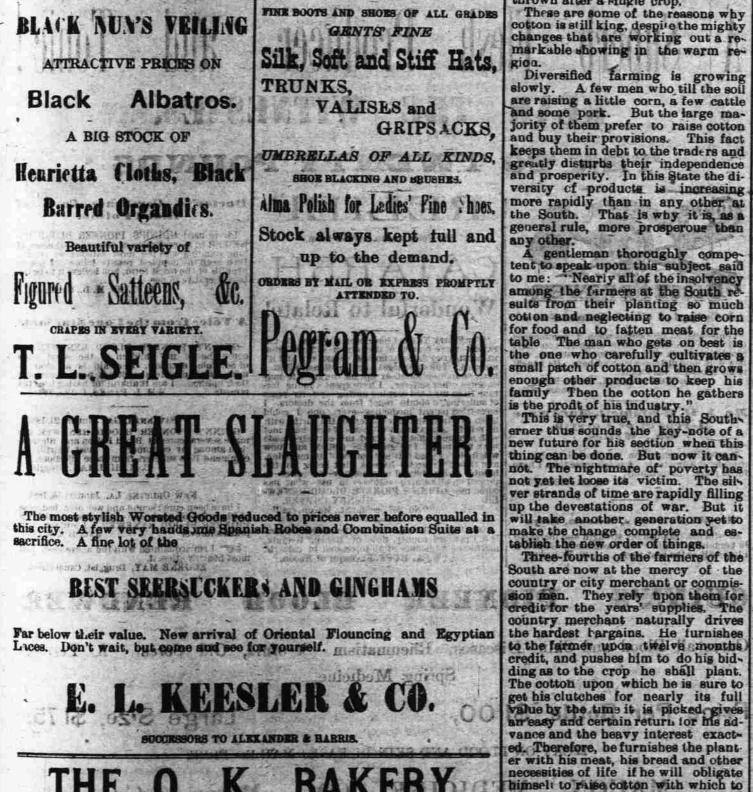
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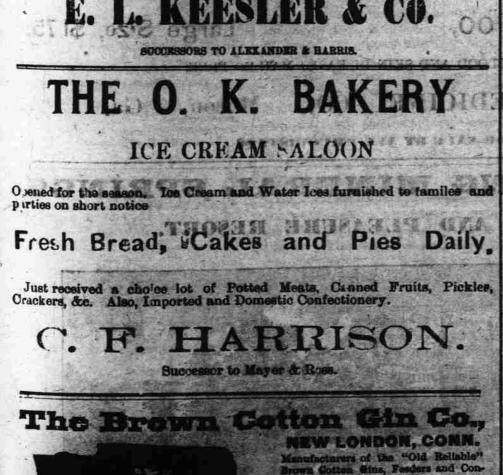
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LCURE FITS!

Don't fail to secure one of these Circulars, if you don't need it this week, you will another, they are the prettiest goods ever brought here, call soon





All the very latest improvements : im-proved roll hox, patent whipper, two brack beins, extra strong brush, east stud bearings, new improved Feeder,

cotton is still king, despite the mighty changes that are working out a re-markable showing in the warm rewhere it is made

"Our people have got a great deal "Our people have got a great deal yet to learn in meeting the new con-ditions imposed upon them. They are learning it slowly but surely. When they begin to grow more corn. wheat, potatoes and other necessities demanded by the household a great step will be taken towards a brilliant future. It takes more trouble, time and emense to cultivate the cotton gioa. Diversified farming is growing slowly. A few men who till the soil are raising a little corn, a few cattle and some pork. But the large ma-jority of them prefer to raise cotton and buy their provisions. This fact keeps them in debt to the traders and greatly disturbs their independence and prosperity. In this State the di-versity cf products is increasing more rapidly than in any other at the South. That is why it is, as a general rule, more prosperous than any other. future. It takes more trouble, time and expense to cultivate the cotton crop than all other farm products put together. In the first place, the ground must be prepared with great care, and from planting time to pick-ing it is the constant source of solici-tude and unceasing labor. If the rest of the farm is entirely neglected the cotton ground must be well rest of the tarm is entirely neglected the cotton ground must be well manured and carefully watched. The desire, or perhaps the necessity, of the people to cultivate cotton to the neglect of all other crops is one of the greatest evils the South has yet to

"There is a strong argument, how-"There is a strong argument, how-ever, in favor of planting cotton. An acre of land will grow one-third of a bale. This will be worth, as soon as picked, \$15, or about \$50 for an en-tire bale. The same acre of ground that will raise \$15 worth of cotton would not raise more than half that value in corn or wheat. Therefore our people reason that it is cheaper to value in corn or wheat. Therefore our people reason that it is cheaper to raise cotton and buy provisions than it is to raise them. This is a false ar-gument, especially for the small farmer. He should raise enough of all the products to feed his family for the year, and let his few bales of cot-ton be the cash profit of his season's work "

My observation and inquiry sustain this argument. That cotton will al-ways be the chief product of the new South as it was of the old is apparent. But every year the new industries that are springing up will more and more compel the cultivation of fruits, more compel the cultivation of fruits, grapes and garden truck. The grow ing cities and towns will very soon demand freeh vegetables, and then the small farmers having a market for them will raise them. Around many of the larger cities they are do-ing so now. Through Southwest Georgia I noticed an increasing ten-dency to fruit growing. The road was studded with young peach orch-ards, and now and then a vineyard was being planted. What this coun-try needs is thrifty farmers. The harmony of a perfect peace now makes it possible for them to live here with a good degree of comfort. Land is cheap and fertile. It is indeed more reasonable then in the great West towards which so many indus-trious people are tending. Then the advantages of climate are great here, and I cannot but wonder that some of those who are seeking homes do not come where cotton is king, but where almost every other product could be mode its uneap. necessities of life if he will obligate himselt to raise cotton with which to pay the obligation. Thus these mer-chants virtually control the character of the product of the South. They keep the farmer from cultivating those things which his family must have to live. This makes his hold upon him all the greater. In many instances the man who furnishes the years' credit not only takes all the farmer's product but finally gets a hold upon his farm. Of course this credit system beers heav-iest upon the colored people, because most of them are unable to tell how much they are taxed or know how to remedy it. The South in the years since the war has been much in the condition of the North west many years ago and almost every other product could be made its queen.

The Lee Monument Corner-Stone Laying .- Col. Charles Marshall the Orator.

war has been much in the condition of the Northwest many years ago and is paying a like tribute to local Shy-locks. Eastern capital came to the relief of the Western farmers and lifted them out of bondage. The re-sult is prosperity both for the farmer and his benefactor. What an op-portunity the South offers for such another act of generosity on the part of Eastern capital! There is no place in this country where so much mon-ey could be so surely made as in helping these people as by taking a the Orater. RICHMOND, Va., May 17.—The board of managers of the Lee Monu-ment Association have determined to lay, with appropriate ceremonies, the corner-stone of the monument proposed to be erected here to the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee on Saturday, October 23. Col. Charles Marshall, of Baltimore, who was on Gen Lee's staff during the war, has been invited to deliver the address on this occasion. He accepted, and in reply to the invitation writes to Gov. Lee: "I accept with sincere thanks the great honor conferred on me." The board have not yet fixed upon

from the context. I interviewed Col. Cowles this morning. He remarked that participation in the debate was rather unexpected. He waited for some of his colleagues and seeing matters likely to go without defence "pitched in," to use his own words, In justice to Mr. Johnston it must be said that he was making a great effort

to secure the floor. The reliance of the Blair bill men is in some future action by which a day for the consideration of their measure will be fixed. It is hoped to accomplish this end on one of the days set apart for the labor committee's bills. But as the understanding yesterday in the House, and the action of the House itself so clearly excludes such a course, it is difficult to

see how the thing will be effected. Nearly all the prominent leaders of the ruling party, with many of the Republican leaders, are opposed to an appropriation for the public schools. Your readers may definitely accept the fact, now and for some time past well recognized here, that this Congress will not pass an education bill. The Senate pensions committee substitutes the Senate proposition of last year for the Mexican pension bill which passed the House. This would exclude all who have not served two weeks in Mexico or on the border.

There are other restrictions. Mr. Reid reported today a bill from the committee on war claims as a substitute for Mr. Johnston's bill for the relief of Judson College The original bill was for \$500 damages, but upon examination by the committee it was ascertained that the amount was more than double. Accordingly, after some difficulty, the ommittee agreed to report favorably for \$1,100. The injuries were inflicted in the month of June, 1865, just after the war.

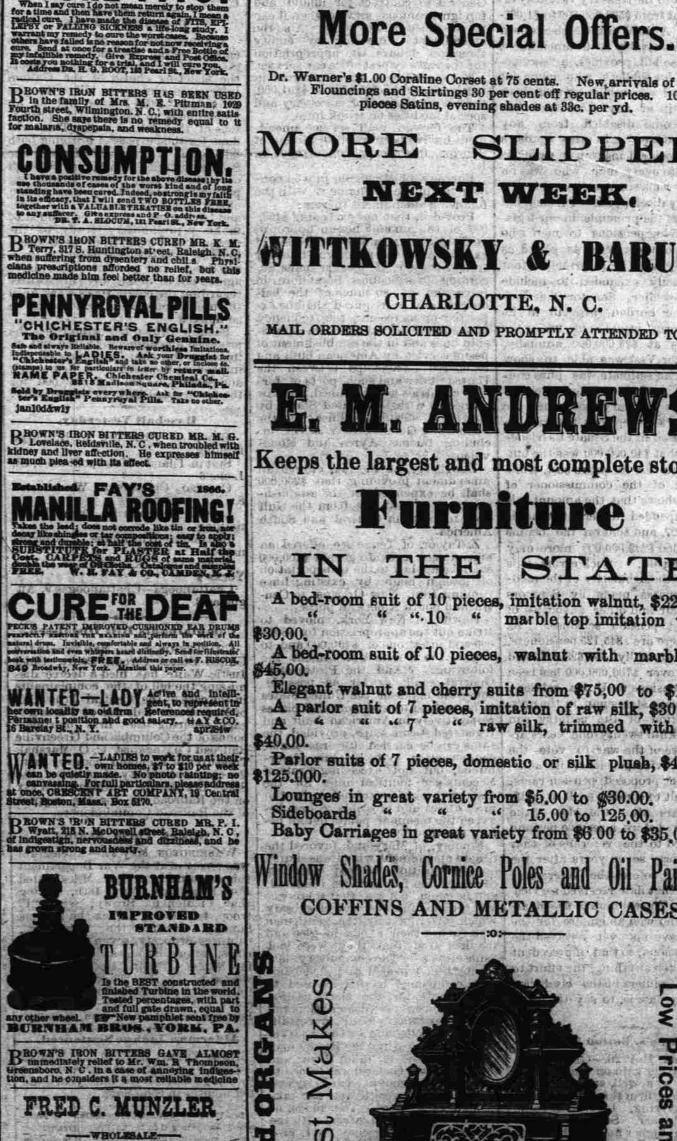
Mr. Jo. English, of Columbia, who has been here several days, left for home yesterday. Mr. English has a bill on the calendar favorably reported from the committee on claims. It provides for an appropriation of \$12,000 to reimburse the heirs of his grandfather, Mr. Fitzpatrick, for property losses in the Seminole war, H.

Greensboro Workman; One of the finest fields of cotton we have seen is the one owned by Mr. C. P. Van-stoy, just beyond the Tom Owen res-idence. Mr. Vanstory bought this field, which contains ten acres, sever al years ago at a nominal cost; and from the grass which he cuts from it this season he expects to realize sev-en hundred dollars. He was making the first cutting on yesterday. Red top orchard grass, timothy and clo-ver were the grasses planted. Our Farmers can readily see that the raising of grass will pay in this part of the country.

of the country.

Who is Mrs. Wisslows

As this question is frequently asked, ly say that she is a lady who for upwa



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