

One Year,	\$2.00
Six Months,	1.50
Three Months,	.75

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Prince & Davis,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MONROE, N. C.
OFFICE OVER PEOPLE'S BANK.
July 4-5-1y.

VANCE, ADAMS & PAYNE,
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Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Collections a specialty.
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Oct. 13. 1875-21-1y.

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All work cut and made warranted to fit. Cleaning and repairing done at short notice. Latest Styles of Fashion Plates always on hand.

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Produce Taken in Exchange for Work.
Orders from a distance promptly filled.
Room up stairs in J. D. Stewart's new brick building. 33-1y.

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PRODUCE,
Charlotte N. C.
Solicit consignments of Tobacco,
Grain and Produce. Feb. 7-36-1y.

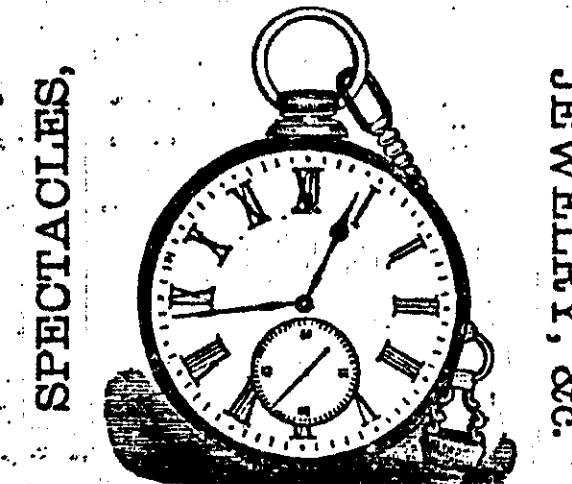
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March 27 78-43-1y

DENTISTRY.
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Having located permanently in Monroe, he is prepared, at his office in that place, to perform all operations pertaining to the profession, whether upon natural or artificial teeth.

Office in rooms over People's Drug Store.
Jan. 17 33-1y.

HORACE SMITH,



Watchmaker & Jeweller,
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Repairing fine Watches a specialty. All work warranted. Spectacles of all ages and prices constantly kept. Next door to Smith's Drug Store. June 19-1876 3-1y.

FOR SALE.—A valuable Town Lot in Monroe, fronting on one of the main streets; suitable for a business place, being one of the best stands in Monroe. Room for a good dwelling in rear, also garden, &c. Apply soon to Mas. C. E. WOLFE.
May 22d 1876.

The Monroe Enquirer.

VOL. IV.

MONROE, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1876.

NO. 13.

Selected Story.

IN SPITE OF HIMSELF.

OR
MRS. BARRY'S GOVERNNESS.

BY PROF. GEO. H. GORDEN.

"I won't have anybody making matches for me, Kate," said Mark Falconer, firmly. "I may not be rich—I may even be in a strait, at times, for means to pay my debts—but I believe, to save myself from starving, I would not marry for money. I know of nothing a fellow can do that is more thoroughly mean and contemptible."

"You are very emphatic, brother," laughed Mrs. Barry, "and of course, you are right; but you know I never wanted you to marry Fannie Etherage for her money. To be sure, she is very wealthy, but then she is a real beauty, and such a dear, good girl, that I am sure you would like her ever so much. Mark, I am not a match-maker; I only wish to bring you together, and let you make the match yourselves."

"But you will never bring us together," said Falconer, with a shrug of his shoulders. "Never, if I can help it. You have had so much to say in the last year about your old schoolmate, Fannie Etherage, that I know I should hate her now, if we were to meet."

"Give it up, brother," said Mrs. Barry, resignedly. "I find you too hard to manage. My new governess arrived this morning; I suppose you would rather make love to her in her poverty, than to Fannie with all her wealth?"

"I know you would think my love more real if I did, Kate," said Mark Falconer, who had come down from New York to spend the month of September with his sister, at her beautiful country-seat. His sister had married a gentleman of wealth and position, who had died, leaving her a widow with two children. She and Mark were very fond of each other, and it was at her earnest solicitations that he frequently spent an idle month at her house. It had been her wish for a long time to bring him and her dearest friend, Fannie Etherage, together, in the hope that they would fall in love with each other, and marry. But Mark firmly repulsed all her endeavors to bring about the meeting, assuring her that if he ever married, it would be for something else beside money; and all of Mrs. Barry's reasoning could not convince him that she was not trying to ensnare him into a mercenary match.

And so it happened that Miss Etherage had never yet visited her friend at Beechwood—as the country-seat was called—though she and Mrs. Barry kept up an unremitting correspondence. Mark flattered himself that it was he who had kept her away, and he was not slow to congratulate himself accordingly.

"I hope you have not invited her to come while I am here this time?" he said, half inquiringly.

"Never fear," replied his sister, in an injured tone; "if she writes me that she is coming this month, I will let you know, so you will have ample time to make your escape."

"There, Kate," laughed Mark, in a conciliatory way, "we will not quarrel about your model friend. Indeed, I am only too glad to let the subject drop. I'll go and have a romp with the children now. Where will I find them?"

"They are out walking with the new governess."

"Oh, they are? Well, I'll amuse myself till they return."

Falconer put on his hat, and strolled out upon the lawn.

It was one of those serene, sunny September days that make the whole earth look smiling and glad, and as the young man started to follow up one of the white gravel walks that led out from the house, a feeling of delicious rest from the dull cares of busy city life came over him.

He was just falling into a reverie, when a peal of childish laughter struck pleasantly upon his ear. It came from one of the summer-houses that skirted the lawn.

"The children," he murmured. "I'll go and see them, and relieve their teacher awhile."

And he bent his steps in that direction.

The summer-house was covered with climbing rose bushes, cypress

and jessamine, that screened him from the view of those within; and he approached cautiously, intending to give his little nephew and niece a surprise. He stepped up to the door and paused. Such a picture as burst upon his view.

Sitting in a rustic chair was one of the loveliest beings he had ever beheld. It was a young lady, whose dress of plain black was relieved only by little sprays of snowy lace around the neck and wrists. Her face was one of the rarest types of feminine beauty, and just now was dimpled all over with smiles, that revealed a faultless row of pearly teeth. The eyes large, black and sparkling, were enough to turn any old bachelor's head; the hair was dusky as a starless night, and becomingly dressed, while its only ornament was a single white jessamine twined amid its folds. She wore no jewels, except the pearl pendants in her ears, and a solitary diamond ring that flashed on one of her white fingers.

At her feet sat two beautiful children—a little boy and girl. She had evidently been telling them stories, and had just finished one for the delightful little one were crying out:

"Tell us another Miss Trenton," when the lady saw a tall shadow fall across the threshold.

She looked up with a start, and then rose to her feet, blushing crimson. Mark Falconer lifted his hat with a polite bow, coloring a little himself.

"Pardon my intrusion," he stammered. "I fear I have interrupted you in the midst of your pleasant pastime."

"Uncle Mark! Uncle Mark!" screamed the children, running up to him, and clinging to the skirts of his coat. "My name is Mark Falconer," continued the gentleman, without noticing his diminutive relatives. "I am Mrs. Barry's brother, from the city. You are the new governess, I presume?"

She bowed, still looking very much confused.

"This is Miss Trenton, Uncle Mark," cried the precocious nephew, in a shrill voice; "and I tell you what, she's a jolly old girl. Shake hands with her, why don't you?"

The little fellow had broken the ice, for neither Mark nor Miss Trenton could keep from laughing at his words, and in such cases nothing serves better to dispel one's confusion than a general laugh.

"Since Johnny has taken it upon himself to give me an introduction, permit me to say that I am happy to make Miss Trenton's acquaintance," and Falconer, took one of the little hands in his, bowed gallantly over it, and let it drop.

"I hope you have no objections to jolly old girls in your sister's family?" said Miss Trenton, and then they laughed again.

And almost before they were aware of it, these two were conversing quite freely, while the children were thrown upon their own resources for amusement. The governess so far confided in Mrs. Barry's brother as to tell him that she was an orphan, with but very few friends in all the world, and that she had never resided anywhere except in Boston, until her present employer sent for her. And then Mark told her a great deal about himself, and about his relatives, and friends, and employers, and was only stopped by Miss Trenton discovering that her pupils were missing.

But she found them outside plucking flowers, and very much vexed with herself for having neglected them to converse with this man, she proposed that they continue their walk.

"Uncle Mark must go with us!" declared both children, in a breath; and they were so determined, that Falconer told them he would leave it to Miss Trenton, whether he should have the pleasure of accompanying them or not. And Miss Trenton, laughing and blushing at the same time consented.

So they all strolled away together—down to the crystal stream in the hollow, across the moss-covered bridge, and up through the shady grove beyond.

The time must have slipped away unnoticed by them, for it was nearly sunset when they returned to the house, very much surprised at the lateness of the hour.

Mark immediately joined his sister

in the dining-room, where dinner was waiting.

"Ah! you vagrant, I am glad you have come at last," said Mrs. Barry. "Did you forget that you came down to Beechwood for the sole purpose of resting and feasting. Take your place at the table. Johnny and Mamie, come here."

"But my dear Kate, are you not going to wait for Miss Trenton?" asked Mark, hesitating.

Mrs. Barry looked at him with dilated eyes.

"Wait for Miss Trenton!" she echoed. "You surely did not expect her to dine with the family?"

"Pshaw! Kate; to hear you talk one would suppose you the proudest and most supercilious of aristocrats."

Her sister broke into a merry little laugh.

"You are too severe, brother," she said. "But never mind; hereafter it shall be as you desire."

"I only desire it because it is due to one of Miss Trenton's education and refinement," said Mark, reddening. "She is beautiful, well-bred, and accomplished, and I dare say is far superior, in point of intellect, to your friend, Fannie Etherage, as you are to the silly masses of upper ton-dom!"

But Mrs. Barry was giving orders to a waiter, and did not seem to hear this last remark.

That evening the new governess was invited to sit with the family in the drawing-room. They had no sooner congregated there than the irrepressible Johnny brought disgrace upon himself, and confusion to the others, by crying out to his maternal parent: "Mamma, I wish you would send Uncle Mark home."

"Why, Johnny?" asked his mother. "Because he doesn't play with Mamie and I at all. He just talks to Miss Trenton all the time."

Falconer laughed, but he looked guilty nevertheless. The governess smiled through her blushes, and looked just a trifle uncomfortable. Johnny was sent off to bed at once; and then Mark, trying to make believe that he had forgotten the incident, already, turned to Miss Trenton and asked her if she would favor him with some music. She complied modestly, and he admired her graceful, elegant figure, as she walked across the room and took her position at the piano.

She played exceedingly well. He then asked her to sing, and she sang. He thought he had never heard a lovelier voice. He stood beside her and turned her music, and finally found himself singing duets with her, while Mrs. Barry yawned over a fashion magazine in another part of the room.

It was late when Mark Falconer retired that night. Alone in his room he thus soliloquized:

"One of the most charming girls I ever met; evidently one of the superior sort; and yet Kate treats her as coolly and authoritatively as though she were the most ordinary of governesses. Confound it! I don't see how she can."

Miss Trenton was at the breakfast table with the family next morning. Mark was glad to observe that his suggestion had not been entirely lost upon his sister.

So the days glided by, and Falconer seemed hardly aware of their flight. He forgot his original intention of spending the most of his time while at Beechwood in the late Reginald Barry's costly library, poring over some of the rare works it contained. He seemed to have lost his taste for books, except the poets, which he frequent read aloud in the drawing-room evenings. But he conceived a fondness for walking, and always accompanied the children and their governess when they went out for a stroll. Even the school-room had a peculiar attraction for him; and although Miss Trenton's duties were light, he often elected himself assistant teacher, in order to have a reason for being there.

If Mrs. Barry observed how matters were drifting, she kept her own counsel, and remained very calm. Falconer sometimes thought she was much more observing than she appeared, and furthermore, that she was considerably annoyed by his conduct; but it must be confessed of him that he did not feel in duty bound to mend his ways on that account.

One night there was a grand party at Beechwood. All the wealthy and aristocratic people of the neighborhood were there, besides a great many

of Mrs. Barry's friends from the city. Extensive preparations had been made for the affair, and the grand old drawing-rooms were thronged with guests.

On the day before the party, Falconer had said to his sister:

"Of course you'll have Miss Trenton to participate in the amusements to-morrow evening?"

And his sister had looked surprised and answered:

"Surely, Mark, you are not serious? You cannot expect me to invite the governess to mingle with my guests as the equal?"

"Why not?" Mark had demanded, almost angrily. "It is strange that you should be so blind to that girl's excellent qualities. Why, confound it, Kate, she's got more intellect and refinement than half of your upper-crust belles. I never knew a more perfect lady. It is her misfortune, not her fault, that she is poor. You need never be ashamed of her, for although she is a governess, without a legacy, she would be an ornament to any one's parlors."

And then, as if abashed by his own enthusiasm, Mark had suddenly left the room, and nothing more had been said on the subject. But his words had their weight, for the next evening he had the pleasure of seeing Miss Trenton, in a pretty and becoming ball-room attire, enter the drawing-room with his sister. He thought she had never looked so beautiful as then, for she was flushed and smiling, and her eyes sparkled more than usual, and her white arms and shoulders were bare. And in less than half an hour she was the acknowledged belle of the evening—the admired of all admirers.

Mark gave his sister a look of "I told you so!" and as soon as an opportunity offered, he escorted Miss Trenton to the piano. He would not be satisfied until she had excited the envy of the numerous young ladies in the crowd who made pretensions to musical skill.

The governess played several difficult pieces, and then she sang. Quite a number of people gathered round the piano to hear her excellent performances. Falconer stood just behind her, and his sister was close beside him. His gaze was riveted; he saw nothing, heard nothing, but the beautiful singer.

"You're enchanted, Mark," whispered Mrs. Barry, behind her fan.

He darted a quick glance at her, and drew a long breath, as if the spell was broken.

"You know I am very fond of music," he said, coloring deeply.

When the young lady stopped playing and left the piano, a murmur of admiration and applause rose from the crowd.

"What a wonderful voice! How very lovely she is! Who is she?" was buzzed on every side. And Mark was delightfully astonished to hear his sister explain to them that Miss Trenton was a very dear friend of hers, visiting Beechwood.

"Very generous in you, Kate, and very wise, too," he told her, afterwards. "I thought you would not be ashamed of her!"

When the party was over, and everybody had gone home—including the ladies who tarried a day or two with Mrs. Barry—matters at Beechwood went on as usual for a while.

But one morning, when Mrs. Barry was in the breakfast-room, she happened to glance through the glass door that opened out on the garden, and a sight met her gaze that told of a crisis in one important affair. The governess had gone out that way a moments before, to get a bouquet of flowers, and Mark Falconer had followed her. Now they were standing in plain view, in one of the garden paths—she with her head drooping, he bending toward her and saying something in a very earnest manner.

And while the watcher looked, he suddenly slipped his arm around her waist, drew her head down upon his bosom, and tenderly kissed her.

Mrs. Barry turned away from the door with an odd twinkle in her eyes, and her lip curled with a sort of half smile, that might have meant either triumph or scorn. She knew what was coming next, and she pretended to busy herself about the breakfast-table, singing to herself as unconcernedly as if she had not been a witness to that little scene in the garden.

Falconer and Miss Trenton came in together. He looked supremely happy; she trembled and blushed guiltily.

"Kate," said Falconer, abruptly, "you remember on the day I arrived here you intimated that I would rather make love to your governess in her poverty, than to Fannie Etherage with all her wealth. I have done so, Kate, and she is now my promised wife. Allow me to present to you your future sister-in-law."

"O Kate, my dear, dear friend, don't be angry with me!" cried Miss Trenton, rushing into Mrs. Barry's arms and bursting into tears.

And then Mrs. Barry astonished her brother by breaking into a peal of merry laughter.

"Oh, you dear, innocent creatures!" she exclaimed, kissing the girl and holding her in a close embrace; "to imagine that I am going to be angry with you, when I brought it all about myself. Ha, ha, ha!"

"You?" ejaculated Mark. "Kate, what does this mean?"

"It means that I have a very stupid brother," replied Kate, "not to see through my little device. Since you have introduced to me my future sister-in-law, permit me to introduce to you Miss Fannie Etherage, the heiress."

"What!"

"Miss Trenton, the governess, is a myth; and, in spite of yourself, you have met, and been captivated by, my dear friend and former schoolmate, Fannie!"

"Mark, forgive me," pleaded the offending governess. "I didn't know—I—"

"I am the only one to blame, and the only one to be forgiven," said Mrs. Barry. "Mark, I only wanted to overcome your silly prejudice. You were determined not to meet my friend because I had told you she was very wealthy, and so I resorted to stratagem to gain my object. I wrote to Fannie, and told her to come in the character of a governess, and to keep the secret of her name and position from my brother by all means. Of course I couldn't explain my whim to her, but she obeyed me explicitly, and my purpose is accomplished."

And Mark Falconer married Fannie Etherage, in spite of his determination never to meet her.

Miscellaneous.

A Mean Advantage.

There were a score or more of women gathered together at Mr. Johnson's house. Mr. Johnson is a good hearted man and a respectable citizen, though he is rather skeptical about some things. The woman had just organized "The Foreign Benevolent Society," when Mr. Johnson entered the room. He was at once appealed to to donate a few dollars as a foundation to work on, and Mrs. Graham added:

"It would be so pleasant in after years for you to remember that you gave this society its first dollar and its first kind word."

He slowly opened his wallet, drew out a ten-dollar bill, and as the ladies smacked their lips and clapped their hands, he asked:

"Is this society organized to aid the poor of foreign countries?"

"Yes—yes—yes!" they chorused.

"And it wants money?"

"Yes—yes!"

"Well, now," said Johnson, as he folded the bill in a tempting shape, "there are twenty married women here. If there are fifteen of you who can make oath that you have combed your children's hair this morning, washed the dishes, blackened the cook stove, and made the beds, I'll donate this \$10."

"I have," answered two of the crowd, and the rest said:

"Why, now, Mr. Johnson!"

"If fifteen of you can make oath that your husbands are not wearing socks with holes in the heels, this money is yours," continued the wretch.

"Just hear him!" they exclaimed, each one looking at the other.

"If ten of you have boys without holes in the knees of their pants, that 'X' goes to the society!" said Johnson.

"Such a man!" they whispered.

"If there are five pair of stockings in this room that don't need darning I'll hand over the money!" he went on.

"Mr. Johnson," said Mrs. Graham with great dignity, "the rules of this society declare that no money shall be contributed except by members; and as you are not a member I beg that you will withdraw and let us proceed with the routine business."

Advertising Rates.

One Square, of ten lines, first insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, .50
Obituary, Fifty Cents per square.
The privilege of yearly advertising is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business; and the business of an advertising firm is not considered as including that of the individual members.
Advertisements of an abusive nature will not be inserted at any price.
No deviation from these terms under any circumstances.
Contract advertisements taken at low rates.

Different Kinds of Engraving.

"Line" engraving is of the highest order. All great engravings are done in "line"—simply straight lines. Next comes "line and stipple." "Stipple" means dots—small dots, like this. . . . These small dots are used to lighten up the high parts of the face or drapery. It is very hard to engrave a face in lines simply, and only master engravers have ever undertaken it. The masters understand and practice both "line and stipple."

Claude Mellan engraved, in 1700, a full head of Christ with one unbroken line. This line commenced at the apex of the nose and wound out-and-out, like a watch-spring, until it ended in the border of the picture. Mezzotint engravings are produced thus:—The steel or copper is made rough, like fine sand-paper. To produce soft effects, this rough surface is scraped off. If you want a white place or "high light," in your engraving, scrape the surface smooth and then the ink will not touch it. If you want faint color, scrape off a little. Such engravings look like lithographs.

Etching is adopted to homely and familiar sketches. Almost all the great painters were etchers. Etching is done thus.—The copper or steel plate is heated and covered with black varnish. The engraver scratches off this varnish with sharp needles, working on the surface as he would on paper a pencil. Nitric acid is then poured over the plate and it eats away at the steel and copper wherever the needle has scraped off the varnish. Whenever the varnish is removed with spirits of turpentine the engraving is seen in sunken lines on the plate.

The Fighting Trick.

Soon after a benevolent-looking red headed man had taken a seat in a Monroe avenue saloon yesterday, a little, withered-up old man came in and asked him to take something. They both drank, the cigars were called for, and the little man suddenly turned to the other and said:

"For thirty long years I have followed your trail day and night! You broke up my happy family, villain that you are, but now come out here and fight me like a man!"

"I will fight you to the death?" was the determined reply, and both rushed to the back yard, talking about bowie-knives, unburied graves, and so forth. The saloonist ran to the front door, whistled for a policeman and then hurried to the back door to protest. He saw a coat-tail coiling over the fence, realized the situation, and went in and solemnly wiped off his bar with his elbow, while a sad smile lurked around the corners of his mouth. Who paid for the drinks.

An impecunious tramp was unable to pay his fine in San Antonio, Texas, and the Recorder ordered him to be looked up. The city marshal, however, said the look-up was crowded, and not fit to put a prisoner in anyhow, and he would have to try and make arrangements to place the fellow in the county jail. The prisoner then spoke up: "Gentlemen, I see I am intruding. Don't put yourselves out to accommodate me. I'll call again when you are not so busy." And a long-legged policeman had to follow him three times around the plaza, over two fences, through a lager beer saloon, and up on top of a two-story chicken house to tell him to come back, and they would find a place for him in the look-up anyhow.

There was no preaching in this town last Sunday, and all in consequence of a practical joke perpetrated by a lively young girl. The young girl, inspired by the world, the flesh and a little devil mixed, sat down late on Saturday evening and sent a note to each of the pastors. The missives were on tinted paper, and written nicely. They each contained these words: "All is discovered—fly!" Nine of the preachers fled to St. Louis and three went west. There is a sensation in town larger than a man's hand.

Wasn't it rough on Ella, just as she was telling Frederick, at lunch, how ethereal her appetite was, to have the cook bowl out, "Say will ye have yer pork and greens now, or wait till yer feller's gone?"

A New Haven scientist shows that bees have memories. They have a way of sitting down suddenly and leaving their memories behind them.

THE MONROE ENQUIRER

PUBLISHED BY
W. C. WOLFE,
Editor and Proprietor.
R. P. DAVIS, ASSOCIATE.

MONROE, N. C., AUGUST 28.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:
We want it distinctly understood that our correspondents "stand in their own shoes," and they alone are responsible for what they may say. No communication will be inserted in the columns of THE ENQUIRER unless accompanied by the name of the writer or some responsible party.

OUR NOMINEES FOR
PRESIDENT
AND
VICE-PRESIDENT.



Tilden & Hendricks.

NATIONAL
Democratic Reform Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
Samuel J. Tilden,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
Thos. A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

OUR STATE TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR:
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
JOS. A. ENGELHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.

FOR SUPT. PUB. INSTRUCTION:
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSTON.

FOR AUDITOR:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

FOR TREASURER:
J. M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:
SENATORIAL:
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

SIXTH DISTRICT:
R. P. WARRING,
OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR CONGRESS:
SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Col. W. L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

I can lift up these hands before you, in the presence of my Creator, and say that in all that time of war and public distress, and through all that period of temptation and corruption which followed the war, not one dollar of dishonest money has ever stained their palms; and, lastly, I can say that I never had a thought wherein self was preferred to the prosperity and honor of my native land.—Vance's speech at the Raleigh Convention.

In this centennial year of our existence, we invite all patriots to ignore all dead issues, to disregard the prejudices engendered by past events and to unite with us in the effort to restore a constitutional, honest, economical and pure administration of the government, and thus promote the general welfare and happiness of the country.—Raleigh Democratic Convention.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention, and of the democratic party in each state, a zealous effort and co-operation to this end; and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political conviction, to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty.—St. Louis Convention.

NEGRO OUTRAGES.

Probably not in the memory of man has so many outrages been committed as have been committed or attempted within the last three weeks. On the 8th of August, near Jefferson, in Chester old county, S. C., an outrage was committed upon the body of a little orphan, and her throat cut so that she was supposed to be dead. The wretch was caught, brought back to the very spot where he committed the heinous act, and, after a vote by both whites and blacks, he was hung to the nearest tree. The next case was an attempt upon a Mrs. Henry Wilson and a young girl, on Waxhaw Creek, in this county, while they were sleeping in a room by themselves. The screams of the ladies frightened the scoundrel away. We then heard of an attempt of the same kind upon a Mrs. Williams, in the Eastern portion of the county. The young rascal was caught in his fiendish attempt and lodged in jail here. Then came the news of a horrible act of the same character committed upon the body of Mrs. Beatty, in Sharon, Mecklenburg county; and last, we hear of a rape committed near Fort Mills, S. C.

All these five horrible outrages have been committed by negroes within the space of three weeks, and within the area of forty miles square. When we consider these facts we find food for serious thought. Do we live among a race of brutal savages and barbarians? Has the negro, since his freedom, grown more savage and brutal? Has his liberty made him reckless and desperate? When we consider the fact that four of these rapes have been committed on white women, and nine cases out of ten of all rapes, are committed upon white women, may we not justly regard it as a natural result of the political teachings that would array one race against another, and instill into the negro the idea that there are no rights of the white man that he is morally bound to respect, political, social, or any other kind. Will not the training of the Radical party that has tacitly taught the negroes of South Carolina that they have a perfect right to politically steal the last dollar from that down-trodden people, and that it is all theirs, anyway, as they worked and made it all when slaves, also teach the negro that all a white man has is rightfully his, if he can get it and escape the clutches of the law?

Do not the Resolutions as passed by the negroes of Charleston some time ago, in which they threaten that "there are 80,000 negro men who can bear arms and use a musket, and 100,000 negro women and children who can apply torches," teach that there are no rights of life or property of the white man that he is bound to respect, if he happens to imagine himself aggrieved?

What does the Civil Rights Bill, with its natural offspring, social equality, teach the ignorant, licentious negro to believe? If he is taught to believe that the law will protect him in invading the sanctity of the social circle, is he not inclined to believe that he has a right to violate the sacredness of the person, especially of those he considers his equals—"the d—d poor white trash." It at least emboldens him to make the attempt, and causes him to think it "all right," if he is not caught.

The fruits of Radicalism, the Civil Rights Bill, Legitimate Offspring, Social Equality, and Rape.

More Radical Intimidation and Terrorism.

As Jim Winchester, a colored believer in Tilden and Vance was coming up from the depot a few days ago he got into a conversation with some other negroes, when from some innocent, playful remark from Jim, a quarrel followed, and a fight ensued in which Jim was held by one of the negroes and badly abused and beaten by the other. After the fight was over, it was discovered from the insulting language and abuse of the two negroes, that the true cause of the quarrel and fight was that Jim was a "d—d conservative, and belonged to the d—d white man's party."

Another case of the same character happened here on last Sabbath. A little son of Clark Miller, colored Conservative, was asked by another negro to what party he belonged, and when he told him he "belonged to whatever party he pleased," the other negro cursed and beat the little fellow badly. These acts are all right with the radicals while committed by negroes, but if they had been done by white Democrats, the Radical "Lying machines" would have been busy for the next month grinding out "Intimidation," "Blood," "Murder!" "Thunder!" The Radical editors would have backed up their ears, snuffed the breeze and brayed themselves hoarse on "Riot," "White League," and Ku-Klux.

We don't indulge in any such clap traps, but we tell the negroes that perpetration of such devilish deeds must and will be stopped. We will make them understand that there is a little law left in the land, and that some body else besides the radical negroes has rights to be protected. It is enough for the white men to see the ignorant dunces, with their stubbornness and prejudices forever thwarting their best measures and defeating their best interests. To this we must and will submit, but to the other we will not. He may be ignorant and ungrateful, and we will say nothing—but the perpetrator of such acts as these must be punished. We say that the law ought to be carried out to the fullest extent against such scoundrels.

The impudent rascal the other day after abusing the negro Jim for taking sides and acting with his true friends, the honest white men, when he got into trouble was compelled to ask a white Democrat to go his bail. Such black ingratitude is seldom witnessed.

(For the Enquirer.)

At the approaching Senatorial District Convention, which is to assemble on the 2d day of September next, to nominate a candidate to represent this, the 7th Senatorial District of this State in the next General Assembly, it is conceded that the names only of citizens of Anson will be in nomination. It is, however, not unlikely, in view of the possible disagreement among citizens of that county with respect to the nominee, that the duty may devolve on Union as a sort of umpire, to give the casting vote.

If such should be the case, the friends of Col. E. R. Liles respectfully request that his claims be not overlooked. Col. Liles, who is one of the most ready and vigorous writers in the District, is one of those Conservatives who has never faltered, whose position has never been uncertain or equivocal. In him Red-Stringism, or Radicalism, if that term be preferred, has always found its most determined and uncompromising foe. When, some years ago, Union Leagues, with their secret signs and grips and oath-bound dupes, by the aid of Federal bayonets, took possession of his native county, he, at the head of "the forlorn hope," opened against the foul array a most relentless war, which he never ceased to prosecute until his efforts were crowned with success in the final overthrow of that most pestilential organization. In the hour of defeat and disaster, amid circumstances of the most disheartening, he had no overture to make, no compromises to offer, no patience to temporize.

Regarding the organization as nothing more than an organized confederation of ignorance and crime, he felt that its existence threatened the very foundations of society and social order, and must not be endured, and hence his opposition, and to-day, mainly through his efforts, Anson, his native county stands redeemed, regenerated and disentangled from the curse of Radicalism.

Besides, two years ago when Union's right to the Senatorship was closely contested, Col. Liles whose name had been mentioned in that connection, and who would otherwise have been prominently before the convention for the nomination, upon being made acquainted with the facts, promptly and magnanimously retired from the contest, and lent all his influence to assure to Union her rights.

Men of the old 48th, 15th and 26th and of other Regiments and Battalions, you have not heretofore been slow to recognize honest merit, or to do homage to faithful and disinterested service, whether on the field or the forum, nor is it believed that you will be so now. Col. Liles is with you fully in sympathy and sentiment. He was a gallant soldier in the late Confederate army. So were you. Every battle field from the Potomac to the Appomattox attests the gallantry of your conduct and the heroism of your matchless deeds. Listen then to the suggestions of your own high courage and obey the inborn instincts that supported you amid the clash of arms and shock of battles.

JUSTICE.

How the Taxes Go.

The investigations in the Navy Department shows how the people's money has gone, and shows that under Radical rule and Grantism this has been a Government by a party for a party, and not a Government by the people for the people.

Millions of pounds of iron were purchased in the Navy Department by private contract, at eight cents per pound, when it could have been had in open market at from three to four cents per pound less; and by this means, fortunes were made for favorites at the expense of the people—and this was done in violation not only of common honesty, but of the plain law.

Again: For nearly thirty years the old and well established banking house of Baring & Co. have been the agents of the Government in Europe, and not one cent was ever lost or misapplied by them; but here was too good a chance for party pillage, and the Secretary of the Navy, in plain and open violation of the law, changed the agency from that old firm to Jay Cooke, McCalloch & Co. We say in plain violation of the law, for the law expressly provides that no such agent shall be employed unless "appointed by and with the advice of the Senate," and no such appointment was made.

What was the result? Hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost to the Government—stolen from the people—for that is the right name by which to call it.

And this was done openly and avowedly for party purposes. This is proven by the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, written to Henry Clews May 23d, 1871. In that letter, accounting for the transfer from Baring Brothers & Co., to Cook, McCulloch & Co., he says: "This account I transferred about the first of the present month to Jay Cooke's house abroad. This I did for the broadest political as well as financial reasons, looking to the good of the service abroad as well as strengthening the party and administration at home." Now, what were these party reasons? Let the people read and ponder. They were to get the influence and control of the Railroads and Banks in support of the party; for hear what the Secretary says,—and remember this is the reason he assigns for a change by which the people lost immense sums. The Secretary says: "The house of Jay Cooke & Co. has as you well know, large and extended interests and influence throughout the country. Their connection and influence with the National Banks; with the Pennsylvania Railroad, which controls the State of Pennsylvania, and which, absorbing the Camden & Amboy Railroad, controls New Jersey, and stretches from its terminus across many of the Western States far toward the Pacific; their interest in the Northern Pacific and their general interest in the country make them powerful friends when actively interested in the success of the administration, and dangerous enemies, in vital localities, when indifferent or unfriendly."

Jay Cooke & Co. control the banks and the railroads, and the banks and the railroads control the State of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with an influence stretching far towards the Pacific. They can help the party or they can injure the party, and, says the Secretary, we must make them our friends by putting into their hands millions not of our money, (oh, no; if it were ours we would be more careful,) but of the people's money. And this must be done to help the party, though the law forbids it!

This money was used by Cook, McCulloch & Co. in railroad and other speculations, and hundreds of thousands of it were lost to the people; and this is only one specimen of the way in which the taxes go.

The people pay them and groan, but Grant's thieves, his Robersons his Belknaps, his Babcocks, his Caseys and his host of relatives and favorites are fat, rich and infamous.

How long will the honest people submit to this?—Raleigh News.

Encouraging News from South Carolina.

We never meet a South Carolinian since the Convention, who does not speak in the most encouraging terms of the prospects of carrying South Carolina by the Democrats. We had the pleasure of a conversation with a gentleman yesterday, who is well informed as to the political status of the State, and who gives it as his opinion that if the election occurred to-morrow, the State would go Democratic. He says that heretofore all of the political meetings, even those professedly Democratic have been taken charge of and managed by negroes, the whites feeling their inability to accomplish anything in the presence of such overwhelming negro majorities. Now, however, they see a chance of winning and they have determined to do so. An equal number of white men are present at every political gathering, with Democratic speakers to reply to Republicans. This sudden and determined spirit to win has paralyzed the energies of many of the leaders, and the negroes seem to be gradually becoming convinced that there are many things rotten in Denmark, and are changing their political colors. Rumors of a split between Republican leaders are also current. These signs of better days for the down-trodden State are hailed with delight by honest men throughout the country, and particularly by those of us who are her neighbors and are more thoroughly acquainted with her true condition.—Observer.

A TILDEN AND VANCE SONG.

BY CLARENCE F. SMITH.

Ho! all ye patriots of the land,
Ye aged men and youth,
Come pledge your hearts and join your hand
And make a strike for truth!
How can you longer fall asleep,
Unmindful of your trust,
To see your country trampled deep
In vile Dishonor's dust?
Awake! awake! the time is come!
Now is the brightest chance,
While Truth and Honor strike the drum
For Tilden and for Vance!

Where is the glory of your birth,
The memory of your sires?
Where burns the torch of ancient worth
That lit your country's fires?
Where runs the blood of fathers dead
That flowed into your veins?
Where is the soul of Freedom fled
While vile Dishonor reigns?
Arise! arise! the banner flies!
Now is your brightest chance,
While bleeding Right to heaven cries
For Tilden and for Vance!

Ye eastern dwellers, scattered where
The blue Atlantic fumes;
Ye western men that breathe the air
Of cosy mountain homes;
Ye men that climb our central hills,
And ye that plough the plain,
Come all with warm and honest wills
And join the patriot train.
Awake! awake! for Honor's sake!
Now is our country's chance;
One stand from sea to mountains take
For Tilden and for Vance.
Rockingham, N. C.

Radical Convention at Monroe.

Parson—of Union tells his Church About It.

Belubbed brethren, my tex' is de power of 'ligion to make de wust of men good Publicans and I'll 'plain de tex' by what I see at dat glorious meetin' at Monroe. Dere was brudder Hester a prayin' and a preachin' splendidorous. But he was wust a sinful rebel wid de Pirate Sims and he kill a man sleepin' in de bunk and he war agin' de culled folks, till de Yankee got de whip hand. Den 'ligion turn him over and he loyal man and he send hundreds of de white rebel to de jail and to de penitentiary, and bless de Lord, he make lots of money onter dem. My bredeen, 'ligion and de Yankee money can turn de wust man in de world into a good Publican. Side by side wid brudder Hostes was de fighting parson. Oh! what a wicked rebel he wer. He want to eat Yankee liver fur he brekfess and he gone to Nuburn to kill 'em all. But when dey come wid de cannon and de bagnet, 'ligion turn he heart and he turn he back on de Yankee and bent de horses a runnin'. Eber sence, he be loyal man and friend of de culled folks. He help brudder Swepson rob de white rebel and when de Lowmays was a killin' de white folks, dey say he was deir best friend. My bredeen, 'ligion and de Yankee money kin make de wust man a good Publican. Dere at Monroe lookin' so sweet at de fightin' parson was brudder Dick N—. He was orful rebel wunst and de Lowmays want to kill him and he swear dat de fightin' parson was in cahoot wid dem and he run off and stay all Summer. When I seed brudder Dick and de parson so labbin, my heart all melted into mush and I want him to kiss one anudder. Bredeen, 'ligion and Yankee money can make de wust rebel a good Publican. When I thinks of dat I feels like de wings was a growin out of my shoulder and dat I was just 'bout flyin' to hebbin.

Sister Dinah raise de chune:
"I wants to be an angel."
—Southern Home.

Vance's Popularity in Wilkes.

Knowing what base influence had been exerted against him in Wilkes county, and the mean, cowardly manner in which it had been done, and the dirty, unscrupulous agent employed, Gov. Vance had some misgivings about his reception in that county. He was not prepared for the storm of enthusiasm that burst upon him at Wilkesboro. A large delegation of citizens met him before he reached the town and extended a welcome characteristic of the hospitable and patriotic people of that county. At an early hour a thousand or more people had assembled in the town. From the moment Vance showed himself till he left the town, there was incessant and tumultuous hurrahing for "Zeb Vance." It was with some difficulty that he could command silence long enough to speak. A well informed citizen of Wilkes, who was present, tells us that in the vast crowd there was not one hundred Settle men, and as for Hayes and Wheeler they know of no such men. Already harked, Judge Settle almost despaired at the demonstrations that plainly told him that Wilkes was no longer Republican. Judge Settle's reception was—well it didn't count off. John Quincy Adams Bryant tried twice to raise a yell, but it was a complete fizzle both times.—Statesville Landmark.

Death of Speaker Kerr.

The announcement of the death of Speaker Kerr, although it has been anticipated for weeks, and even months, will be read with profound regret by all of his countrymen. In many ways he had endeared himself to the people of the United States. It was known that under a cold exterior he carried a warm heart and an almost impulsive nature. No man was truer in his friendships, none more ardent in any cause which he espoused, and none more earnest in seeking to know his duty and in doing it. He was not a man to conceal his opinions to gain votes or to fail in his duty lest he should lose friends. As a democratic leader he had comparatively little influence upon the fortunes of his party, but had he entered upon his Speakership in health and lived to enjoy that good age which his earlier years seemed to promise he might have made an important figure in our history. As it is he leaves a bright memory behind him. His public career is without a blemish. His honesty was proverbial, his public acts were pure and straightforward and his ambition was unselfish. Nothing that was mean or truckling or cowardly was ever imputed to him, and when the tongue of slander impugned the rectitude of single act in his public life his vindication was immediate and complete. Disease interposed to snatch from him the enjoyment of his well earned honors, and death came through much suffering. As he lay in agony through all the bright days of summer he saw the bright world, which he knew had still much in store for him could he have lived, slowly fading from his sight, but he waited the end with a fortitude and resignation which must be regarded as his crowning glory. His example is all the brighter because in his personal and domestic aspects his life was noble as his public career was pure and unspiced.—N. Y. Herald.

Retrenchment and Business.

Economy in the Government means profit to the citizen. So long as it takes all surplus earnings to pay taxes, the farmer, manufacturer and merchant must grow poor. Even the comparatively small retrenchment already effected has plainly a favorable effect on the business outlook, not so much from the amount of the reduction already accomplished as because it pledges the Government to a continued cutting down of expenditures and taxation.

The people will this year vote for the party which seems the most sincere in promises of retrenchment, re-union and reform, and will bear in mind that sincere and final re-union is essential to retrenchment. Sentimental and general politics have this year an unusually intimate connection with economy, for one of the greatest causes of expenditure is the keeping of garrisons in the South, and the existence of apprehension of disturbance here. When the South is once believed by all to be heartily and finally in the Union, as much so as Massachusetts or Illinois, one of the greatest excuses for extravagance will have disappeared. Anything that tends to provoke a disturbance in any section, or keep alive any fear of it, is fatal to retrenchment.

Re-union and retrenchment go hand in hand. If this election should result in extinguishing the last embers of the bitterness of the war, the consequent blessings would be exhibited as much in the substantial financial prosperity of the people as in the moral glory of the nation.—Rat. News.

The Situation in Edgefield.

Judge Makey, a Republican of some prominence, in South Carolina, closes a letter to the Columbia "Register" as follows. Remember, this is no Ku-Klux lie, but a statement made by a man who is high in the Republican fold: The government of Edgefield has been for eight years a festering ulcer upon our body politic, and a diligent attempt is now being made to hide with "the bloody shirt" the appalling wrongs committed by the Republican party on the white populations of that section. For example, there have been three County Treasurers, all Republicans, appointed in Edgefield since 1868. The first, John Woolley, proved a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000; the second, Eichelberger, in the sum of about \$30,000; and third, McDevitt, estimated at \$40,000 or \$50,000.

The government is wholly composed of negroes elected on the race issue, asserted even against white Republicans, and the very doors of the temple of justice have been slammed by a Republican Judge in the face of the white people of Edgefield, when they invoked the law to protect them in their rights.

The Adjournment of Congress.

The session of Congress which closed on Tuesday has been one of the most eventful in the annals of our nation. This Congress was peculiarly distinguished from all its predecessors in that the two political parties had each a majority, the republican party having a majority in the senate and the democrats in the house. This was a decided drawback to the schemes of retrenchment instigated by the democracy, but in spite of this the democratic party has forced from the republican senate a reduction of \$30,000,000 in the appropriations for this year as compared with those for the year before. Nor is this all that has been done. The democratic house of representatives has unearthed a mass of corruption and a system of frauds upon the government which are almost incredible. The house instituted a series of investigation which have revealed the fact that nearly enough money has been stolen from the government during the eight years of Gen. Grant's rule to pay off every dollar of the indebtedness of the United States.

In addition to this the democracy has begun a system of reform which must, if continued, result in a vast reduction in the annual expenses of the government, and carry us back to the days when internal revenue collectors were unknown, and when our people could distil their fruit and sell their tobacco without being dogged at every turn by spies informers and thieves.—Raleigh Sentinel.

Last Hours of Speaker Kerr.

DESPATCH FROM HON. S. S. COX. ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, Va., August 19, 1876.—Our friend Mr. Kerr died at about seven o'clock this evening. I have been by his side for two days. His last hours were painless, as he so much desired. His composure was as remarkable as it was heroic. He was thoroughly content and prepared for the unseen world. He was conscious and intelligent, gentle and brave to the end. His disease was consumption of the bowels, but toward the last the lungs were involved. He has been for days past, in fact, a disembodied intellect—a mere skeleton. Everything possible to be done at this remote spot to soften this blow to his family by throwing the tenderest care around his dying bed, has been done, and the last offices will be performed with all the thoughtfulness they could ask. We have sent to the officers of the House at Washington for an escort. His body will be taken to New Albany on Monday.

S. S. COX.

President Grant's Address.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 23.—The following was just received from the President: "It is with extreme pain that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, a man of great intellectual endowment, large culture, great privacy, earnestness in his devotion to the public interests. He has passed from the position of power and usefulness to which he had recently been called. The body over which he had been selected to preside not being in session to render its tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the deceased, the President invites the people of the United States to a solemn recognition of the public and private worth and the services of a pure and eminent character. [Signed.] U. S. GRANT

Nonsense.

A radical politician says if you vote for the amendments you vote yourselves slaves. Yet he gives no reasons for the assertion.

The cheapest Legislature since the war was the last one. Its per diem was \$68,000—the highest per diem under the amendments cannot possibly exceed \$40,800—making a saving in per diem alone of \$45,200. Is saving \$45,200 making you slaves?

The amendments cut off three Superior Court Judges at a salary of \$2,500 each—making \$7,500 saved—Is making you slaves? They cut off two Supreme Court Judges—making \$5,000 more saved. Is that making you slaves? According to this radical nonsense, voting to save in three items alone, viz: \$45,200 for Legislature, \$7,500 for Superior Court Judges and \$5,000 for Supreme Court Judges—making in all \$57,700—is voting to make you slaves.

Away with such stuff.—Davidson Record.

GRAND MEETING.—SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—The Grangers Convention to devise means to break up the so-called "Gran Ring," last evening, passed resolutions, to sell no wheat in this market for less than one dollar and sixty-five cents per cental; and made arrangements for the shipping of grain on their own account.

THE MONROE ENQUIRER.

The JUNIOR has put out his bid for a wife. For particulars see the last number.

Even a nine-penny calico can be made to look neat and tasty by using the "Domestic Fashions."

HON. JAMES M. LEACH will address the people of Anson County at Wadesboro on the 9th day of September, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

We acknowledge an invitation from Mr. C. B. Denson, Secretary and Superintendent of the State Fair, to attend its next meeting in October.

Mr. J. W. TOWNSEND, of the firm of Townsend & Co., is now in the North buying goods for the Fall trade.

PLEASANT GROVE CAMP MEETING continued until Wednesday morning, resulting in fifteen or twenty conversions, and nine or ten accessions.

SCHUBB RACE.—There will be an amusing little scrub race in this place for the office of Register of Deeds. Nine entries up to the present time. Bets in order.

THERE are thirteen North Carolinians in the House of Representatives in Texas. We move that all our candidates go to Texas and get our longings satisfied.

Wonder how a decent Radical feels when a big black negro calls the Democratic party the "d—d white man's party," in contradistinction, we suppose, to the "d—d negro party!"

DR. W. E. McLELLANE.—We learn that this very learned, practical and high-toned gentleman has consented to allow his name to be brought before the Democratic Convention of the county for the House of Representatives.

OUR thanks are due and hereby tendered to John C. Winder, Esq., Sup't. for an annual pass over the Raleigh & Gaston and Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Railroads. The Raleigh & Augusta Air Line will intersect the C. C. R'y at Cameron, early this Fall.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS TRIPLET.—A friend writing to the "Observer" from Salisbury, under date of the 18th inst., says: "The wife of James Monroe, near this place, presented him with three fine boys last night. Names as follows: Samuel J. Tilden, Thomas A. Hendricks, Zebulon B. Vance. "Even the women in old Rowan are aroused."

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We must insist on our communications being plainly written with ink, and on only one side of the paper. A compositor has to read rapidly to make time, and it is asking too much of us to re-write communications, as we are sometimes compelled to do. Hereafter we will not hesitate to consign to the waste basket any illegibly written article, no matter how meritorious.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The use of alum in clearing muddy water is well enough known, but many people are ignorant of the best method to end desired. It is this: Take a piece alum, say of the size of a hickory nut, wrap it in a bit of cotton, and dip three times in the water, say a bucket holding three gallons, squeezing the alum gently each time. The result will be that the mud will fall to the bottom and clear water will remain, with no flavor of alum about it.

"HE LET HER DRAP."—While a negro was paying for a drink of cider at a bar room, with his pocket-book lying on the counter, the fool thing took a notion and runned away. The negro presently commenced calling for his missing property, and the bar keeper closed doors on several of the "colored gentry," and told them to out with it, when one of them by the name of Bill Medlin "let her drap" on the counter, and now William is a guest of friend Griffin round at the Grand Central.

JOHN SHUTE & SON'S carding machine has been in full operation for the past three weeks, and seems to be giving entire satisfaction. They have bought a first-class machine, and can do good work if they try, which they certainly will do. (See new adv't.)

Why not have a cotton factory erected in Monroe? It certainly would pay a handsome profit, and there is enough idle capital in the county to build it, if somebody would only take the lead. We need more manufacturing enterprises to furnish employment for the laboring classes, and our town would continue to grow and prosper if something of this kind is gotten up.

NORSE WORDS.—The State is now trying to provide for your families and each county is making a similar provision; and as your chief magistrate I promise you that the wife and child of the soldier who is in the army doing duty shall share the last bushel of meal and last pound of meat in the State.—Vance's Proclamation during the War.

EVERY moment of our lives every part of our body is wearing out and is being built up anew. This work is accomplished by the blood, but if the blood does not perform its work properly the system is poisoned. Cleanse the blood by the use of Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills. Harmless but efficient.

GOLD MINING.—Mr. R. V. Houston has been prospecting for gold for the past several days on the banks of the creek running through his father's plantation, near the depot. He showed us two specimens last week—the first worth \$5 to \$8 per bushel, the last about \$25. He will make further developments this week.

APPOINTMENTS for Moses W. Helms in September, 1876:—High Hill, 2nd and 3d; Monroe, Sunday evening, Rest 4th and 5th; Liberty, 6th; Meadow Branch, 7th; Grove Spring, 8th; High Ridge 9th; Mount Olive, 10th; Rest 11th; Deep Creek, 12th; Cason Old Field, 13th; Wadesboro, 14th; Piney Grove, 15th; Lawyers Spring, 16th and 17th; Rest 18th; Jerusalem, 19th; Olive Branch, 20th.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—Wishing to place the ENQUIRER in the hands of every intelligent voter in the county during the campaign, we offer very low rates. Will send any number of copies from now until Dec'r 1st (four months) for fifty cents each, with a free copy to every getter-up of club of five or more.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.—The Senatorial Convention for Union and Anson Counties, will be held at Beaver Dam in this county on Saturday, the 3d day of September next. The different townships in this county will appoint two delegates each, at their primary meetings on Friday, the 1st, to attend said Convention.

By order of the Executive Committee, for Union and Anson. August 5th-1876.

TOWNSHIP MEETING.—The citizens of Lane's Creek township will meet at Joseph Hailey's on Friday, the first day of September, for the purpose of selecting delegates for the County and Senatorial Conventions. The meeting will be organized at 2 o'clock, p. m. Let there be a full turn out, and have the township fully represented.

By order of the Township Executive Committee.

We want the local news from every neighborhood and will be glad if our friends will keep us posted with whatever occurs of interest. Lend us the facts in short form, and we will put it in shape. Information about the crops, or any other matters of usual, as well as unusual occurrence, will be thankfully received.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of any respectable man for office will be published in the ENQUIRER at same rates of other advertisements. Cash in advance, gentlemen.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.—Under this heading we would be pleased to publish each week any items of interest that our country friends may send us from the different townships and we would suggest to the Secretary of the Tilden and Vance Clubs, that they correspond with us every week and report any matter of news that may be known to them, especially of the political prospects. The best way in the world to carry the election is by keeping the people thoroughly posted and this can best be accomplished by means of the county paper. We hope that the townships will take this matter into consideration. It is a splendid idea, and the campaign rates are such that it will not be expensive.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggists Blair, Walsh & Flow and get a Sample Bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you.

We understand that Col. R. T. Bennett, of Anson, is again in the field for Senator.

TOWNSEND & Co. are receiving a new stock of Millinery Goods, New Styles for Ladies, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. Also a new supply of Confectioneries just received. Call and see us.

Aug. 28, '76.—13-14.

BASE BALL.—The Monroe Base Ball Club played a match game at Rockingham on last Saturday, with a club composed of the best players of the Wadesboro, Mangum and Rockingham clubs, beating them seven rounds. The score stood Monroe 27, Rockingham, (so called) 20. Full report next week.

FLAG TORN DOWN AND CARRIED OFF.—We learn from Mr. M. D. Myers, who was in Lancaster, S. C., on yesterday, that the Tilden and Hampton flag pole in that place was pulled down on Saturday by unknown parties, and the flag carried off. Up to the time he left it had not been found, but arrangements were being made to raise the pole again last evening. Such outrageous conduct as this will not be passed over lightly by the high-spirited citizens of Lancaster, and the perpetrators will not fare well, should they be discovered.

[For the Monroe Enquirer. To the Lady Readers of The Enquirer.

MY FAIR FRIENDS:—I want a Confidential favor from each of you, in the form of a donation of money to aid in completing our college house in which to educate, free of charge, the children of Ministers of all Denominations of Christians, as well as the indigent orphans of our land. I lost over \$500 in the house that was destroyed in a storm last March. I have erected another, covered it and weatherboarded it, but I am not able to complete it. I called upon the children through the church papers; they have responded in 10 cents favors, but I am still lacking \$500. Will not the dear ladies of the South contribute that sum? I want each of you to become an agent; call upon your male friends to give you something. Send the money to me in a letter, and I will write your names and amount in my college book, and pray God to bless you with health, happiness, and eternal life.

I will also acknowledge the receipt of name and amount of each in the ENQUIRER. Direct to Happy Home, N. C.

Yours truly, R. L. ABERNETHY.

P. S.—I have already edited 721 such, free. R. L. A.

[For the Enquirer.

MR. EDITOR:—The crops in the Northern part of this county, between Crooked and Clear Creeks, are the best that's known for several years. One old farmer says he will have to prop his corn and cotton stalks to keep it from falling. The people of Philadelphia Church, Mecklenburg county, (Presbyterian) commemorated yesterday, 19th Aug. for the cause of the Sunday School. The exercises were opened by prayer of Rev. Wm. McDonald; then speeches by Dr. Moore, Shotwell and Col. Osborne, of Charlotte. An excellent table was set after the speeches; then, after dinner, a match game of base ball was played between the Mohawk club, of Philadelphia, and the Farmers, of Providence, same county, on the grounds of the Mohawk; Mohawk, 18; Farmers, 25. Philadelphia is about 16 miles from Monroe.

W. B. R.

Aug. 20th, 1876.

County Convention.

The Democratic Conservative party of Union County will meet in Convention in Monroe on Saturday, the 9th of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Legislature, Sheriff, Register, Treasurer, Coroner, and five County Commissioners. The different Townships will meet on Friday, the 1st day of September, to select delegates to said Convention. Let there be a full turn out of the people.

W. H. FITZGERALD, } Ex. Com.
A. A. LANEY, }
C. AUSTIN, }
Monroe, N. C., July 22d, 1876.

Married.

At the residence of the bride in Mecklenburg county on the 15th ult., by Rev. G. S. Robinson, assisted by Rev. Wm. E. McIlwain, Rev. D. P. ROBINSON, to Mrs. MARTHA ROBINSON.

In this county on the 17th inst., by John D. Williams, Esq., Mr. HENRY MULLEN to Miss STEWART, daughter of Coleman Stewart. Also by the same, on the 20th inst., Mr. JAMES H. SOSSAMAN to Mrs. AMANDA LONG of Goose Creek township.

General News.

In 1868 the Republicans "lost" \$160,000 of the school fund. Yet they prate of Pool's defalcation!

No Doubt or If.—We have received further news concerning the withdrawal of Judge Thomas, of Newbern, from the Republican party. There is no doubt of it, whatever. He has come squarely out from the party, and will certainly support Vance and Tilden. Still there is room, and other accessions will be hailed.—Hal. News.

The issue is now made up. It is Tilden, reform, and honest government versus Hayes, hard times, Grantism and jobbery. On one side are the administration, the Senate, the rings, and the officeholders, crying out for more money; and on the other are the people suffering in all their industries, impoverished by extravagance and taxation, and demanding relief.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A dispatch received at the military headquarters here says, an Indian who arrived at the Stand Rock agency on Missouri river yesterday, reports a severe fight took place 10 or 12 days since between the troops and the Indians, at a point North of the Black Hills. Losses on both sides very heavy, but troops had possession of the field. The Indians broke into bands and dispersed over the country. The troops are in pursuit.

Raleigh "Sentinel": "Hardy Pool, who lives near Auburn, this county, has a motherly old turkey gobbler on his plantation. Several days ago the old gobbler got disgusted with his species and kind, went into the orchard, got a dozen or so big apples and tried his best to hatch out a keg of branly. The apples were taken away from him and 18 chicken eggs put under him, and now he leads a fine brood of chickens in a style that makes all the hens on the plantation nearly creak themselves to death.

PROSCRIPTION OF COLORED MEN.—We publish elsewhere two letters, one from a colored minister in Richmond, Virginia, the other from a minister in this State, showing the proscription that is brought to bear against men of that race who have the independence to sunder the ties of Radicalism and do their own thinking and voting. Were it not for this state of affairs, and the reluctance that colored men have to encounter the anger and proscription of their own people, inspired by intriguing and unprincipled white men, they would cease to be driven like cattle to the pen, as they have heretofore been. They are breaking through the coils, however, and this bondage of the spirit, worse than the slavery of the past, will cease to control them.—Patriot.

THE STRIKERS.—CHARLESTON, Aug. 23.—A serious strike has begun among the laborers on the rice plantations along the Combahee—the strikers taking advantage of the harvest season to demand an advance of fifty per cent in wages. Many of the hands are willing and anxious to work at the present rate, but the strikers are visiting each plantation and forcing the working hands by whipping and other violence to join them. The situation is critical, as the crop must be harvested within a few days or be a total loss. Gov. Chamberlain has telegraphed the sheriff of Beaufort to summon a strong posse and protect all hazards the laborers who wish to work.

GRATITUDE A GEM.—During the war when a regiment of Georgia soldiers sought Holden to lynch him he sought safety in the bed-room of Gov. Vance where he was protected from their assaults. The feeling against Holden was so intense at the time, that if the soldiers had caught him, he would certainly have been killed. He owes his life to-day, to the protection of Gov. Vance, and yet leagued with the carpet bagger Tourgee, he daily slanders and abuses his protection in the columns of the "Constitution" in language too low and vile to be uttered. Verily gratitude is a gem, and Billy Holden doth trample it under foot as doth the swine a precious jewel!—Observer.

A CHARLOTTEAN'S IMPRESSION OF NATIONAL POLITICS NORTH.—Mr. H. C. Eccles, who has just returned from an extended tour through the North and West, informs us that Tilden and Hendrick's flags are floating in every little town throughout Massachusetts. He reports the enthusiasm for the great Reformer as intense in every region through which he has traveled, and ascribes most of it to the thousands of hungry and unemployed workmen, who have become desperate and demand a change in the National Government. He thinks that the election of Tilden and Hendricks is a foregone conclusion, unless the signs of the times are woefully deceptive.—Observer.

For Register of Deeds.

MR. EDITOR:—When the County Convention meets we venture to express the hope that it will re-nominate W. J. C. McCauley for the office he now fills, with such general satisfaction to the people of the county. He is a young man of irreproachable integrity, and whatever position called to occupy has always discharged the duties thereof with efficiency, and to the general satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He is thoroughly acquainted with the finances and the business of the County generally, and is capable and accommodating, and in every respect as well qualified a man as can be found in the County for the office of Register of Deeds. Why cast such an officer overboard? We hope the Convention will well consider this matter, and re-nominate him for the office he now holds.

MANY VOTERS. July 22-8-1876.

New Advertisements.

For The Legislature.

The many friends of Cyrus Q. Lemond, would recommend him to the County Nominating Convention as the most suitable man to represent this county in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. 13-14.

Announcement.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce Dr. Thomas W. Redwine as the proper man to represent Union County in the next Legislature of North Carolina, and hope the Convention will give him a unanimous nomination, and oblige.

MANY VOTERS. 13-14.

Announcement.

The friends of Wm. S. Eason, Esq., respectfully recommend him as a suitable person for Register of Deeds for Union County, and suggest to the Conservative County Convention to consider his claims for the nomination.

MANY FRIENDS.

J. Shute & Son's WOOL FACTORY

Our new and improved Wool Carding Machine has been in full operation for the past three weeks, and is giving entire satisfaction in its work. All we ask is a trial. Wool received at the Machine House or our store. Carded for 10cts. per pound if ready greased; an extra will be charged for greasing. Carried as soon as possible after being received. We keep pretty well up with our work.

JOHN SHUTE & SON'S. Aug. 24-13-14.

J. M. CURLEE, Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Register of Deeds for Union County, subject to the action of the Nominating Convention. Aug. 9-1876. 11-14.

For Register of Deeds.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds for Union County, subject to the action of the Democratic Nominating Convention. I do not boast of any superior merit or special claim to the office above others who may desire to compete for the nomination, but I can assure my fellow-citizens that if elected I will serve them faithfully, and I trust, to the satisfaction of all. JOHN H. WALSH. Aug. 5, '76-10-14.

Announcement.

The friends of John T. Ross, a disabled soldier, respectfully recommend him as a suitable candidate for Register of Deeds for Union County, and suggest to the Conservative County Convention to consider his claims for the nomination.

MANY VOTERS. July 15 1876.

Carolina Central Railway Company

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. WILMINGTON, N. C., May, 14 1876.

SCHEDULE PASSENGER AND EXPRESS FREIGHT. (MAIL TRAIN.)

Leave Wilmington..... 6:20 p. m.
Arrives at Monroe..... 5:11 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte..... 6:40 a. m.
Leave Charlotte..... 6:30 p. m.
Arrives at Monroe..... 6:30 p. m.
Arrive at Wilmington..... 7:30 a. m.

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER. Leave Wilmington..... 6:30 a. m.
Arrives at Monroe..... 6:40 p. m.
Arrive at Charlotte..... 11:45 p. m.
Leave Charlotte..... 6:20 a. m.
Arrives at Monroe..... 7:20 a. m.
Arrive at Wilmington..... 11:30 p. m.

LOCAL FREIGHT, ON FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN. CONNECTIONS.

Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats to Fayetteville.

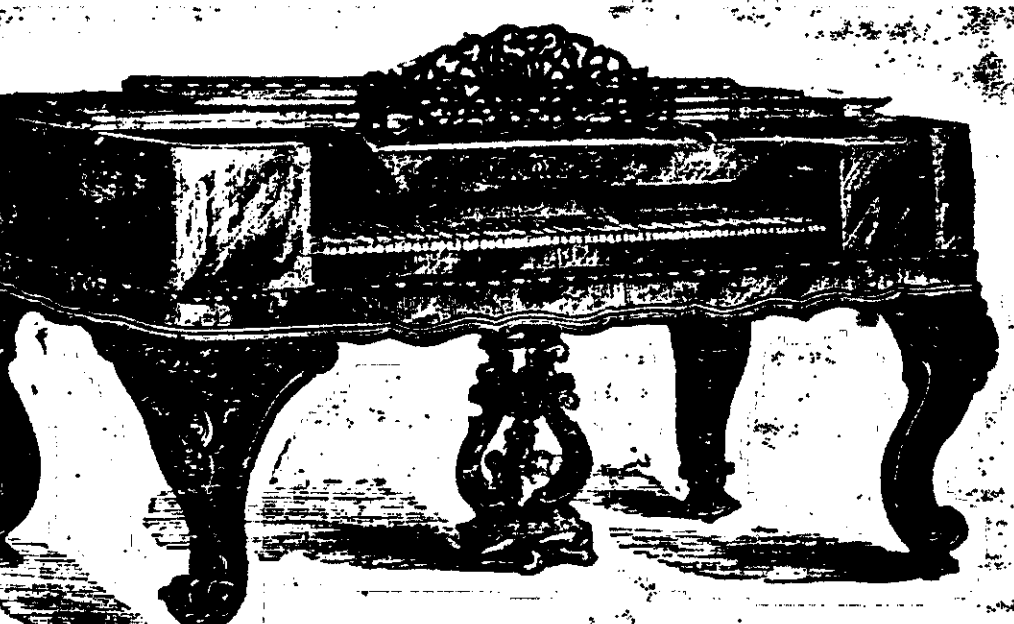
Connects at Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte & Statesville Railroad, Charlotte & Augusta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad. Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT, Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

EIGHTY Sacks Liverpool Salt at

H. M. HOUSTON & CO'S. June 5th 1876 1-14.

PIANOS & ORGANS! GREAT CLOSING OUTSALE.



MUST BE SOLD BEFORE OCT'R 1st, NEXT.

Fifty New Pianos, Twenty-five Second Hand Pianos, Fifty New Organs, Twenty-five Second Hand Organs, must be closed out before we remove to our new store on Whitaker Street. They are to be sold at a large sacrifice, and on long time, with small monthly payments, if desired. No family need now be without a Piano or Organ. Those who cannot purchase now can rent, and either one or two years rental will be applied on purchase of same. Our Piano Rooms are crowded with elegant instruments. Come early and make a selection. You can make a better bargain now than ever before. Try it. Catalogues mailed.

Small Musical Instruments at Wholesale Rates.

\$10,000 worth of Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Accordions, Flutinas, Brass Instruments, Drums, Banjos, Tambourines, Fifes, Piano Stools, Piano Covers, Music Boxes, Hand Organs, Melodeons, Zethari Violin Bows, Violoncellos, Double Bass, Bones, Triangles, Harmoniums, &c., &c., to be closed out at Wholesale Prices to Retail Buyers. Instruments bought under this offer can be exchanged or returned within ten days, if not satisfactory. Catalogues mailed.

Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, SAVANNAH, GA.

Monroe High School, MONROE, N. C.

Next session begins August 14 1876. Building new, large and well adapted. Health proverbial. Pupils prepared for any College or University. Board \$50 per term of twenty weeks. Tuition \$15 to \$30. For catalogue giving full particulars address

J. D. HODGES, Principal. Monroe, N. C., July 6th 1876 6-14.

WILL KNIT 20,000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE. BICKFORD AUTOMATIC KNITTER. Sample, Double, (Cheap) Will Knit Just Like Time!

A PRACTICAL Family Knitting Machine.

Knits all sizes of work, narrow, and widens it; shapes all sizes complete. Knits over 50 different garments, Socks, Stockings, Mittens, Legging, Waistbands, etc. It knits every possible variety of plain or fancy stitch. 75 per cent. profit in manufacturing knit goods. Farmers can trouble the value of their wool, by converting it into knit goods. Women make \$2.00 per day with it. AGENTS WANTED. Send for Samples, Price List and Circulars to principal office and manufacturer, BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE MFG CO., 29 West 3d Street, St. Paul, Minn. 13-34

THE CHARLOTTE BOOK BINDERY A SUCCESS.

The Charlotte Book Bindery has now been Established only Four Months.

Yet the great number of patrons the Bindery has already secured, conclusively shows the great need there was of such a

Home Institution.

And it also testifies to the great satisfaction of such parties as have intrusted work to it. Cheaper than he can send North and have the same class of work done.

This is evident to every one who will consider the cost of Expressage and the fact of the Bindery employing its own hands.

Books Bound in all Styles at Lowest Rates.

Paper ruled to any Pattern and Blank Books of any kind or quality Manufactured at short notice.

Patronize Home Industry. Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be given. Address

H. L. KELLSCH, Proprietor Charlotte Book Bindery, 13-14. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

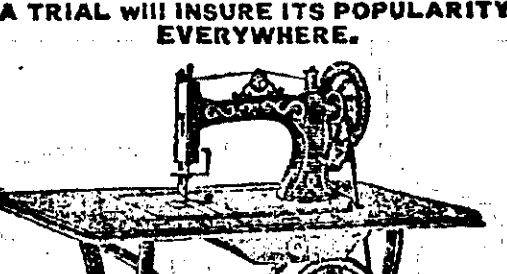
NOTICE. Application will be made at the regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, on the first Monday in September next, to have a new voting precinct made in the South end of New Salem Township.

JOSIAH HAMILTON, JAS. C. GRIFFIN, W. E. SMITH, B. D. AUSTIN, W. A. GADSDY, J. R. GRIFFIN, July 22, '76-1m.

Announcement. The many friends of J. W. Griffin would respectfully announce him as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Union County, subject to the action of the County Convention.

July 1, 1876-5-14. Aug. 28-13-3m.

PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST! A TRIAL WILLING ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.



WHITE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. When once used will retain its place forever.

WE EXCHANGE MACHINES. Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, heavy-running, woman-killling machine to us, and we will allow you \$25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.

IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANCES. IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILY OR THE WORK SHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A ROBIN THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.

THE SHUTTLE TENSION IS ADJUSTABLE WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALLED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT. ALL ITS WEARING PARTS ARE HARDENED OR STEEL, AND INGENUOUSLY PROVIDED WITH PROTECTORS FOR TAKING UP MOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years. IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED, AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED FOR TAKING UP MOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM \$15 TO \$25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.

EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT, AND TERMS TO SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

White Sewing Machine Co., 358 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND, O.

AGENTS WANTED.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE

The Fall Session will open on Wednesday the 23d of August.

For Catalogue apply to the President, Rev. T. M. JONES, D. D.

N. H. D. WILSON, President Board Trustees. June 21-1876-5-2.

FLORAL COLLEGE. North Carolina.

A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE COLLEGE.

Full Session opens September 6th, 1876. Board and Washing reduced to \$65.00 per session (twenty weeks.) Liberal deduction to pupils taking more than one extra study, such as Music, Singing &c.

Send for Circulars. REV. A. BAKER, President. JESSE R. McLEAN, Sec'y. Shoe Heel, N. C. 12-34.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

Will commence its next annual session September 6th 1876.

The thoroughness of its course of instruction; its moderate fees, and the excellence of its government, commends this institution to all seeking a liberal education.

Expenses for session of ten months: Board \$80 to \$100. Tuition for College Students, \$50. Preparatory \$40. Room rent and incidental fee \$12. Washing, fuel and light \$20.

J. B. DAVIS, Pres't. July 31-9-2m.

Farm and Household.



REMEDY FOR FOUNDERS.—As soon as you find your horse is foundered, bleed from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 gallons (or more if the horse is able to bear it) from neck vein. Then dissolve a piece of alum, a little larger than a black walnut, in a bucketful of water, and let your horse drink it; you would do well to drench him with it and let him have green feed, or wheat bran wet up like dough. Give him no other water to drink except water with alum as above, for two or three days, at the expiration of which time he will be well, if not fed with corn or permitted to drink other water, to contract muscles or cause a relapse of the disease. Founder is only a contraction of the muscles. This is far preferable to many of the old time remedies, such as scalding their legs with hot water, burning their feet with turpentine, and various other things of a barbarous nature. I have never known it to fail, and I have seen it tried in some of the most severe cases I have witnessed, and speedy relief has always been obtained.—*Correspondence Country Gentleman.*

FENCING.—In all sections many thousand panels of fence are needlessly made use of, by having the fields of such a shape as to require too great a proportion to enclose an area. The most economical form is that of a square; and as we leave this form for an oblong, we rapidly increase the amount of fence needed to enclose a given number of acres. A square of ten acres will require 264 panels of fence to enclose it, while a field of the same area, but twice as long as wide will require 330 panels. Some fence may be saved by working the fields in pairs with the usual rotation of corn, oats, wheat and peas. Two adjacent fields will do without any division fence; the only time during the rotation when a fence could be wanted would be after the wheat was off in the fall, when the stable should never be pastured anyhow.—*Country Gentleman.*

GEORGIA MANUFACTURING.—The new cotton factory at Atlanta, Ga., which is nearly completed and ready for operation, will be one of the largest in the world. It will contain 21,500 spindles and 500 looms, and when in full operation will give employment to over 500 operatives. Despite the fact that in the North manufacturing districts, many of the cotton mills are at a standstill, it is noticeable that the Southern factories are working on full time, whilst new factories are rapidly springing up.

COTTON.—The cotton exchanges of the Southern States have been diligently engaged in collecting facts in reference to the condition of the cotton crops. All the reports now on file point to a full crop. No unfavorable reports are received from any quarter, and there are assurances that can be relied upon which fix the next crop at over four million bales. As it is not likely that prices will fall materially, the income from the single crop can be estimated with tolerable certainty.

CATTLE-RAISING.—Cattle-raising in Texas is conducted on a huge scale. Several weeks ago Captain King, one of the most noted cattle-raisers in the Lone Star State, started for Kansas a mammoth expedition, the fitting out of which cost \$50,000. It comprised 30,000 head of horned cattle, under the surveillance of 700 drivers. This immense drove came from the ranches of Captain King, and was disposed of for the sum of \$320,000.

CURE FOR CORNS.—There is but one cure for corns, and that is: Take a lemon and roll it until it is soft; cut a thick slice, and bind it on the corn on retiring at night. In the morning, if the corn is white and disintegrated, pull it out with your finger-nails; never cut a corn. Sometimes several applications of the lemon slices will be necessary, but the corns are bound to succumb, and you can dance the next night, if you like.

Tobacco.—Prof. Levi Stockbridge, in the "Scientific Farmer," estimates that about 500,000 acres of the best land in the country are cropped with tobacco annually, yielding a return of about \$40,000,000.

Yield of a Dutch Cow.—A Dutch cow of Unadilla Valley, N. Y., yielded 11,095 lbs. of milk in 213 days or an average 61 1/11 lbs. per day. She has yielded as much as 72 lbs. in one day. That gives one an idea of what improvement will do for stock.

Indisputable Evidence.

St. Elmo, Ill., July 8, 1874.
R. V. FINE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:
—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your At. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic and a perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of the Discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid, sound family physician in the house and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable, (though I could give you dozens.) Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to his body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to effect it a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the P. I. L., assuring him it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two Pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the Discovery as directed. The result is, to-day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scaly eruptions are gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case had baffled the skill of our best physicians. Mess. Dunsford & Co., druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines and the demand steadily increases, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully,
W. H. CHAMPLIN,
Agt. Am. Exp. Co.

\$77 per week guaranteed to Agents, Mile and Female, in their own locality. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. YORK, N. Y., August 1, 1874.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Same as above, plus \$1 free. Send for Circular, Portland, Maine.

MIND Reading, (Psychomancy, Fascination, Soul Charming, Mesmerism, and Marriage Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly, 400 pages. By mail 50 cts. HUNT & CO., 139 S. 7th Street Phila.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Prior, Twenty-Five Cents.

Newspaper Advertising

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to price charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Historical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 4 Park Row, New York.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE

United States.

A complete list, numbering 8,129, with a Gazetteer correct to date, of all towns and cities in which Newspapers are published; Historical and Statistical sketches of the Great Newspaper Establishments; illustrated with numerous engravings of the principal newspaper buildings. Book of 300 Pages, just issued. Mailed post paid, to any address for \$5. Apply (enclosing price) to Superintendent of the Newspaper Pavilion, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Company, N. Y. Every advertiser needs it.

CAROLINA CENTRAL ACADEMY

—AND—

BUSINESS COLLEGE

ANSONVILLE, N. C.

The next Session will begin August the 7th, 1876, and end May 30th, 1877. The Fall Term will end Dec'r 22nd, and the Spring Term begin Jan. 10th. Send for Catalogue to
Rev. N. B. COBB, or
Rev. J. J. MCLENDON.
July 20, '76-8-2m.

GOOD TENANT

WANTED.

A white man, with small family preferred. Good land and stock furnished. For further particulars apply to JOHN W. PRIEST, Four miles South of Monroe, N. C. July 25-31.

JUST RECEIVED

BY

Winchester, Stitt & Co.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer

GOODS

OF THE

Latest and Neatest Styles

WHICH ARE OFFERED

Cheaper than Ever

Don't fail to call and see our goods before you make your purchases. Our

NEW STOCK

Comprises the general assortment of Goods usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS

RETAIL STORE.

WINCHESTER, STITT & CO.

Monroe, N. C., May 18th 1876.

NEW SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS.

—

Stevens & Co.,

HAVE FOR SALE

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

CLOTHING,

HATS,

BOOTS, and

SHOES;

HARDWARE,

ALSO

A FULL LINE OF

GROCERIES.

FINE & COMMON

Chewing Tobacco.

FURNITURE & C.

—

New Stock to arrive this week and next for the

Spring and Summer trade

Cheaper than ever

FOR CASH.

Monroe, N. C. May 8th 49-11.

SAVE \$30!

BY BUYING THE CELEBRATED

New Reliable Shuttle

Sewing Machine.

The most important labor-saving invention of the age. We take pleasure in referring to the fact of its

Remarkable Success.

And that is fully adequate to all the varied necessities of the household, and we are continually receiving the most substantial and satisfactory assurance that it is fully appreciated. This warrants us in claiming for it unquestionable superiority as a

Family Sewing Machine.

Its simplicity, lightness in running, and certainty with which it operates, making an even smooth stitch (both on both sides); a straight shuttle; a straight needle; a self-adjusting tension; and all the advantages claimed by high-priced machines and sold for less than one half the price asked for other first-class shuttle machines, make us confident that if you will give the

New Reliable Shuttle.

A fair trial in competition with other machines will leave the preference. If you wish a pleasant and profitable business, an agency for the sale of our machine presents an unequalled opportunity for making money. Send the following testimonials, and send to us for further particulars.

Northfield, Des Moines Co., Io. June 15, 1874.

H. O. MORELL, SON & CO.

I am very much pleased with my machine and would be very loth to part with it. I have had it most a year now, and have done most every kind of sewing on it and a good deal of it too. I have never broken a needle or had any trouble with it. We have another machine here, but I never saw it since I bought your machine, because yours runs so much lighter. Yours Respectfully,
M. M. LAMBERTSON.

For additional testimonials, circulars, and terms to Agents, to whom we allow

LARGE DISCOUNTS,

Address H. O. MORELL, SON & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents,

144 N. 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. P. O. Box, 2531. 9-6m.

Burgess Nichols & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE,

BEDDING, &c., &c.

Chamber and Parlor Sets,

Bureaus,

Bedsteads,

Wardrobes, Washstands,

Tables, Chairs, of every description.

A full assortment of everything pertaining to our business. We carry a Large Stock, and can offer inducements to the trade. We solicit a call. No. 5 West Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C. June 15th 1876-3-1y.

OGBURN & ARMFIELD,

MONROE, N. C.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

The undersigned give notice that they are still in the above business, at Monroe, and have constantly on hand a fine lot of HORSES AND MULES.

Of all grades, from the humble trotter to steady pacer to the sturdy farm and draft horse. Our Mules are as intelligent, as faithful and diligent, as can be found in any equine collection, and we feel warranted in assuring the public that such as giving as good service in harness as can be obtained anywhere in the State.

EXCHANGING

Besides the business of selling horses, we also buy and swap. While we don't deny that we can be beaten in a swap, yet to keep things lively we are always ready for a trade. So give us a call, all you who wish to buy, sell or swap.

CORSE DROVERS

will, at all times, find ample accommodations at our Stables for their stock—attentive hostlers, clean, airy stables, plenty of provender and reasonable charges.

LIVERY DEPARTMENT.

Horses and Vehicles hired, and careful drivers to convey travelers to any point. This branch of our business is never neglected, and we are prepared at all times to furnish easy saddle horses, or teams and carriage, at the most favorable prices. Jan. 28th 36-1y.

Robinson & Dorsey,

MONROE, N. C.

BARBERS & HAIR-DRESSERS.

Desire to inform the public that they have opened a first-class Barber Shop in Mr. U. S. Shell's building, opposite B. D. Heath & Co., where they solicit patronage from all, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all branches of their trade, such as Shaving, Hair Cutting and Dressing, Shampooing and Dyeing, Concealing and Honing Razors, Perfumery, Shampoo Cosmetics, Bay Rum, Dyes, Brushes, Combs and other articles and their Brushes, Hair Vectors for restoring Grey Hair. Atomizers ordered when desired.

Having obtained at a great expense a French preparation for removing hairdressing from the scalp, we will wait on the Ladies or children at their residences, prepared to cut Hair, Shampoo or restore Hair to natural color. June 15th 1876-3-1y.

SIMPLE, CAPABLE, DURABLE.

"Family Favorite"

MANUFACTURED BY THE

WEED

Sewing Machine Company

Hartford Conn.

ITS NAME INDICATES ITS QUALITIES.

1st. Because it is adapted to all the wants of family sewing.

2d. Because it can be readily comprehended by any one wishing to sew.

3d. Because it runs so easily.

4th. Because it is always ready and never takes on "fits."

5th. Because it will do any kind of sewing with less changes and fewer extra attachments than any other machine.

6th. Because it is self-adjusting.

7th. Because it is made of the best materials, and is the most thorough manner, and will never wear out.

It is a two-thread machine, making an elastic Lock-Stitch.

It has a straight short Needle.

It has a Shuttle with a Patent Spring Tension.

Its upper Tension requires no manipulating to admit the passage of kinks or uneven thread, whether linen, cotton or silk.

Its oiling is done upon the under side by turning it up on its hinges, and soiling goods is impossible.

Its stand is solid and firm.

Its table is long and roomy.

Every part works positively, and it is not subject to the yielding or uncertain operation of springs.

No machine costs so little for new parts and repairs.

Needles, and all articles required, are furnished at less prices than those for other machines.

The above Sewing Machine is offered by this paper as a premium for clubs—See terms.

Agents wanted for every town in this vicinity.

Address as above and state in what paper you saw this advertisement.

48-6m.

WOOL CARDING.

Our Wool Carding Machine has been received, and we are now ready to receive wool for carding. Will have the Machine ready for work in the course of two weeks. Wool will be received at our store until we start the Machine. Price as usual, 10 cents per lb. Satisfaction guaranteed, as our cards are of the best quality.

J. SHUTE & SONS.

July 10-6-11.

Rutherford College, N. C.

HAPPY HOME, P. O.

This College will open its Fall Term August 2d 1876, to continue five months. Board, including every expense, from \$7 to \$10, per month. Tuition ranges from \$1 to \$4 per month. For particulars, address for circular.

R. L. ABERNATHY, Pres't.

July 31-9-31.

THE

People's Bank of Monroe.

H. M. HOUSTON, President

W. H. FITZGERALD, Cashier

Board of Directors,

M. AUSTIN, T. D. WINCHESTER,

J. D. STEWART, J. C. HAMILTON,

C. AUSTIN, JACKSON SIMPSON,

A. F. STEVENS, A. H. CROWELL,

H. M. HOUSTON.

This Bank is now open for the transaction of a regular Banking Business; will receive deposits of Coin and Currency, allowing interest on same; loans and discounts made on liberal terms; will deal in bonds, stocks, and other securities; Gold and Silver Coin bought and sold; loans made on real estate, cotton in store, &c., on liberal terms. 2-11

STIEFF

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS

Have received the highest encomiums wherever they have been introduced. Made of the very best material throughout, they are nevertheless offered at prices that will compare favorably with those of any first-class manufacture on this continent. The best is always the cheapest, and hence purchasers of STIEFF Pianos will find a satisfactory equivalent for their money.

The lasting quality of their instruments is fully attested by the many Educational and other institutions, in the Southern States especially, where over 400 are in daily use, and by the unanimous verdict of the best performers of this and other countries. Thus as favorable as is consistent with the times, and every instrument fully warranted for five years.

We are also Sole Agents for the Southern States of the

"MATCHLESS"

BURDETT ORGANS,"

which speak for themselves. A full supply of every style constantly in store, and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Fifty Second-hand Pianos always on hand, at prices ranging from \$75 to \$300.

For Illustrated Catalogue, address

CHAS. M. STIEFF,

N. 9 North Liberty Street,

BAITIMORE, Md.

Jan. 21, '76-34-1y.

THE

Big Coffee Pot.

HAVING MOVED MY

TIN SHOP

to the new building in rear of J. D. Stewart's old stand, I announce to the public that I am now better prepared than ever to furnish any and all kinds of

TIN WARE,

either Wholesale or Retail, cheap for cash. Roofing, Gutters, and in fact anything in the TIN LINE done as well and cheaply as can be had in this market.

Has a full stock of Cooking and Heating Stoves on hand at all time, which are offered at low prices. Is prepared to do STENCIL WORK, and can cut letters from half inch to six inches.

Tinware sold at wholesale at as low prices as can be had in any Northern market.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BIG COFFEE POT

J. W. RUDD.

Ang. 30, 1875-11-11.

EARTHQUAKE.

CAUDLE & LILES

Still keep a full Stock of

Dry Goods and

Groceries at

Monroe and Beaver Dam,

Which they are selling

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Country Produce taken in exchange or bought for cash.

June 26-1876-4-11.

TOWNSEND'S GALLERY.

ALBUMS

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS.

45-11

NEW