

The Monroe Enquirer.

VOL. IV. MONROE, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 17, 1876. NO. 7.

Original Poetry.

[For the Enquirer.]
Dedicated to My Twin Brother.
By MISS MINNIE F. DICKSON.

Brother, darling—see baby boy!
Sweet partner of my infant joy:
In thy home of love and light,
Dost think of Minnie here to-night?

Among that white-robed infant throng
That dwell around God's starry throng,
Thy harmonious voice 's raising
Sweetest notes of gladness praising.

And thy voice, so sweetly clear,
Rings the quivering golden air
Of the Heavenly Courts above,
All flushing with the blue of love.

'Twas but a few weeks, Willie, dear,
And thy existence ended here;
Near nineteen years thy soul has been
Free from earth's dark waves of sin.

Age, from from sin, for all are just
In that fair land of Love and Trust,
Where we'er is marred by grief or sadness
God's eternal star of gladness!

Now earth holds but a tiny grave,
Upon that City's gold-paved street,
Where dwells baby Willie's sleeping
Dew-drops flowers are nightly weeping.

Heaven holds an infant spirit, free
From earthly sin and misery,
And robed in innocency white
No bathes in Heaven's ecstatic light.

Oh! Willie, darling, when we meet
Upon that City's gold-paved street,
Where darkness never can enter in,
You'll know me then—your sister-twin!

Then fare the well, my baby boy,
Until that day of mutual joy—
When at Aynah's sunnyside, hold,
I, too, in death's glow pale and cold.

Farewell! farewell! until the time
When we shall meet in Heaven's sweet clime;
Until beyond the fields of space
We see each other face to face!

Oh, joy beyond expression then,
When, Willie, we shall meet again,
And chant together that sweet Psalm
Of praise to Christ, the Holy Lamb!

Anticipating those glad years,
The future holds no grief nor fear!
Then fare the well, sweet undeafed,
My brother-twin—pure angel child!

Selected Story.

LOSING THEM BOTH.
By A. M.

The dearest little rosebud of a girl,
With cheeks where a pink flush came
And went, and blue eyes, with long,
Golden-brown lashes, and hair that
Waved without pins or irons.

I always thought her name was the
most suitable that could have been
chosen for her, though the only wonder
is that old farmer Budd did not
name his only daughter Deborah, or
Rebecca, or Sarah Jane.

Rosanna had fortunately been her
father's grandmother's name, how-
ever, and so came a Rose Budd into
the world; for Mrs. Budd had made
the Anna into a middle name instead
of part of the first, and dropped it.

When I began to like Rose Budd
so much that I seriously thought of
proposing to her, Hiram Roper liked
her too. He was five years older than
I; a plain man of twenty-nine, with
faint scars on his face, and bald spot
on the middle of his head.

A poor man, studying medicine late
in life, because he had not been able
to study in his youth, only hoping for
his diploma in a year, with the practice
all in the future; and I, at twenty-
four had the Mosswood estate for my
own, and money enough to live on
comfortably.

There could be no comparison
drawn between us I fondly hoped,
that would not be favorable to me;
and I coolly, though politely, took my
place before him, and was out on all
occasions with Rosebud.

I young and rich and handsome,
and, as I supposed, elegantly dressed;
he, plain, poor and shabby, looking ten
years older than he really was. What
chance had he against me?

And so he slipped quietly into the
background and I made love to Rose-
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One Square, of ten lines, first insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, .50
Obituaries, Fifty Cents per square.
The privilege of yearly advertising is
strictly limited to their own immediate
and regular business; and the business of an ad-
vertising 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.

Pleasant Paragraphs.

A physician gave a patient a box of pills, with directions to "take one pill five times a day."

"Rah for Hale and Wheeler!" shouted an enthusiastic lamp-post patriot about one o'clock this morning.

"They came here," said Artemus Ward of the Puritans, "that they might worship in their own way and prevent other people worshipping in their's."

It was a little dressmaker girl that looked out of the window as a drove of Texan steers went by and remarked that their horns seemed to be cut going.

"Do you know anything about an old story connected with this building?" asked an antiquary of a woman near an old ruin. "Oh, yes," was the reply, "there used to be another old story to it, but it fell down long ago."

A small boy whose actions unmistakably indicated a violent pain in the stomach, was asked by his mother, soothingly, "My son, are you in pain?" "Can I do anything for you?" "Yes, mamma," he gasped, "please give me if green apples grow in heaven?"

"Don't lose your balance, my dear," said an anxious mother to her little son, who was going down stairs; to which he responded: "Muzzar, if I s'ood lose my balance where wold it go to?"

The following "estrny" notice was sent to one of the Denver sheriff's officers: "Rund away—I red and vite caf. His ta behat leg was plack, he vas a she caf. Enipotti vot bring him pack pais 5 tollar."

"Clear Creek, tree miles behind to bridge."

Editors have discovered by long and careful observations that the best way to save a man's life when he is sick is to expend a good deal of labor in the preparation of an elaborate biographical sketch to be used in case of death. The victim always gets well.

"The boy may walk," said a Brooklyn pedagogue to the class in grammar. "Parse 'may walk.'" "My walk is a verb," said the first boy, "delightful mood, pluperfect tense, singular number present, and has for its object sponge cake and ice cream, understood."

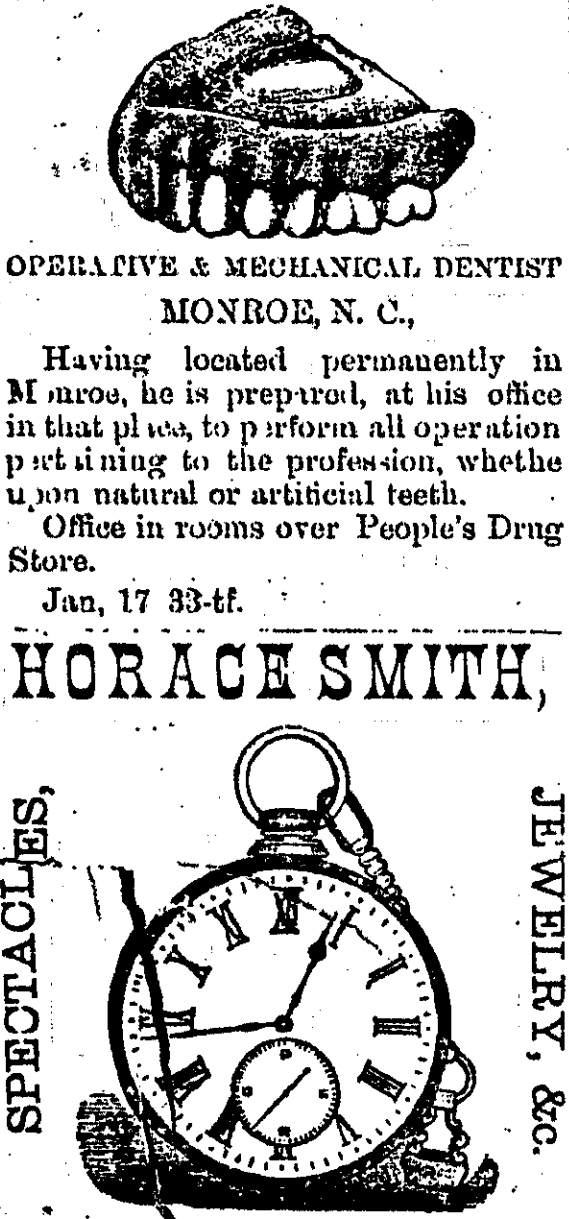
Brown came home late the other night, says Huhokos, and Mrs. Brown, looking out of the bedroom window, observed, "So you've been tipping the glass again, have you?" "Glass," said Brown ("hie"), it's a funny word; take off the 'G' and it's you, my dear."

"Yes," answered Mrs. B., "and then take off the 'l' and it's you, my dear," and she slammed the window down with a bounce.

"My wife tells the truth three time a day," remarked a jocosely old fellow casting a mischievous glance at his "better half." "Before rising in the morning, she says, 'Oh dear, I must get up, but I don't want to!' After breakfast, she adds, 'Well, I suppose I must get to work, but I don't want to.' And she goes to bed saying, 'There! I have been on the move all day, and haven't done anything.'"

A New Jersey editor lost his best gold pen and holder a few days ago. After making a thorough search all over the office, and accusing a dozen of the theft, he happened to remember where he last placed it, and, bending down the top of his ear, discovered no less than fourteen penholders of various styles which he had lost during the past two years.

Had Times.—The carpenters say they don't get enough to pay their board. The shoemakers that it takes their all to keep them at work, and their sole dependence is of their last job. Tailors have determined to give their customers fits. The hatters have kept a head. The gasfitters go in for light work. Bakers say they need more, and don't like to see so many loafers. Butchers have to work at killing prices. The business of the paper makers brings them to rags, while that of the printers is quoin-less. A girl was asked by a very thin gentleman if she didn't think she could learn to love him. "I might if you was stuffed" was the laughing reply.



Watchmaker & Jeweller,
MONROE, N. C.
Repairing fine Watches a specialty. All work warranted. Spectacles of all ages and prices constantly kept.
Next door to Smith's Drug Store.
June 19-1875 3-17.

THE MONROE ENQUIRER

PUBLISHED BY
W. C. WOLFE,
Editor and Proprietor.

MONROE, N. C., JULY 17

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.

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 ATT. PUB. INSTRUCTION:

J. O. SCARBOROUGH,
OF JOHNSTON.

FOR AUDITOR:

SAMUEL P. 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. WARING,
OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR CONGRESS:

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

North Carolina's White Vote.

The voting population of the State of Virginia, according to the last census, was 266,680. Of this number, 161,500 were white, and 107,681 black, making the white majority at the polls, 53,809.

With this white majority, the democrats of Virginia have easily controlled the affairs of the State. Such a thing as the colored element governing Virginia is utterly preposterous. The Conservative paper is firmly seated in power; and there is not the remotest danger of the radicals ever regaining the power they lost when Gilbert C. Walker was elected Governor of the State.

Now turn to Georgia. The number of male citizens entitled to vote is set down at 234,919. Of these, 107,862 are black, and 126,655 white, giving a white majority of 21,733.

Georgia to-day is the banner democratic State of the South. The Republican party is almost nothing; it has no power left; the Conservatives are completely ascendant. The State is as safe always for the Democrats as Maine or Vermont are for the Republicans.

Let us look now at the figures in North Carolina. We have a voting population of 214,244—all told. Of these 139,535 are white; 74,019 blacks; and 209 Indians—giving the whites a majority of 61,616 over the negroes.

A comparison of the respective majorities of these three States reveals the humiliating fact that while Georgia has 21,000 white majority, has a Democratic government, and Virginia with her 53,000 white majority is controlled by the white folks, North Carolina, with her 61,000 white majority is ruled by the negro element!

Shall it continue longer? Shall it be said in November that 130,000 white men have quietly bearded the 200,000 colored men? Have we spirit and manhood equal to that of Virginia and Georgians? Are we forget-

ful of our tree of the Anglo-Saxon blood that flows in our veins, that we will supinely submit to the supremacy of Africans and their representatives? We cannot believe that the white men of North Carolina are going to suffer the negro party to control the affairs of our State any longer. The time is coming when, like their brethren of Virginia, and in Georgia, they will arise in their might at the polls, and take into their own hands those reins of power, which, by virtue of superiority in numbers, intelligence, moral worth, and everything else that goes to make up true manhood they are entitled to hold.—*Real News.*

Hayes' Letter of Acceptance.

We print elsewhere the views of Gov. Hays as set forth in his letter accepting the nomination of President as tendered him by the Republican party. He says he will compromise on being elected for one term. We haven't the least doubt of it in the word. One of the most marked features about the letter is the shrewd manner in which he avoids any mention of the administration of Gen. Grant. But that will not satisfy the public, for he stands upon a platform which does endorse all the corruption and infamy of which Gen. Grant and his party have been guilty. He cannot dodge the question by any such artifice. He must be plain and explicit upon the subject. Either he must wash his hands of all sympathy with the most venal administration that ever cursed this country, or his non-committal will be construed into a silent acquiescence or endorsement of the same. It makes little difference what plausible pledges and promises Mr. Hayes may make. He cannot carry them out, for the sentiment of his party is opposed to everything in the way of economy and reform in the administration of public affairs. The cancer of corruption has seized upon the vitals of that party, and it has a hold that no physician can loosen, and it will only let go with the life of the patient. Hayes is a part and parcel, a member and limb of that party, and though he may look sound to the eye, the cancer that afflicts the rest of the body, will soon, if it has not already, infuse its fatal poison into every portion, vein and artery of the body until the whole shall become a reeking mass of corruption sickening to behold.—*Observer.*

The Battle of Little Big Horn.

One of the bloodiest, fiercest and most disastrous battles ever fought by the Indians and whites of this country took place on Sunday, June 25th, at Little Big Horn, Montana Territory.

The scene of the conflict is a hilly, rugged country, interspersed with deep valleys and ravines. The Indians were commanded by Sitting Bull, whose army was composed of warriors from the Ogallalas, Blackfeet, Dakotas, Cheyennes and other tribes. Sitting Bull is said to be a man of extraordinary ability in debate, cool-headed and with remarkable power, of clear, terse statement, and with a good general. Gen. Terry who commands the expedition sent against these Indians was not present at the battle and the command on the field of conflict devolved upon Gen. A. Custer whose force consisted of the Seventh Regiment of U. S. Cavalry. The Indians numbered about 3,000. Gen. Custer's force about 800 men. Gen. Custer divided his force with the intention of attacking the Indians at two points.—He took five companies of the Seventh Regiment, numbering 265 men, and 14 commissioned officers, and charged down upon the Indian hosts and villages as soon as he discovered them spread out before him. The charge was a brave, desperate and fatal move, for every officer and man, including the General and his staff, were killed. Not one being left to tell the sad story of the onset.—In the mean time Gen. Reno, who had been directed by Gen. Custer to take five companies of the Seventh Cavalry and attack the Indians at another point had been repulsed, in all his efforts, and was only saved from a similar fate with Gen. Custer by retreating to the high cliffs of the surrounding country, and entrenching himself.

The above is about the true story of this great Indian battle, one of the severest conflicts the United States Troops have ever had with the American savages. But the war is not over, and all the advice from the hostile region represent the Indians in great force, and well armed and equipped, and everything indicates a long and bloody Indian war. The cause of the present trouble seems to be the invasion of the Indian reservation by the gold seekers in the Black Hills country. Sitting Bull, the Sioux Chief, and his confederates look upon this action of the gold seekers as a breach of the treaty, and taking the war path left their reservation to drive them back upon which was the object of Gen. Custer's expedition.

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The Presidential Campaign.

LETTERS FROM GOV. HAYES ACCEPTING THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—VIEW ON CIVIL SERVICE—ONE TERM FOR THE PRESIDENT—CURRENCY—SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

CINCINNATI, O., July 9.—The following is the letter of Gov. Hayes accepting the republican nomination for the presidency:

COLUMBUS, O., July 8, 1876.—Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. Joseph H. Rainey and others, committee of the Republican National Convention—Gentlemen: In reply to your official communication of June 17th, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that under Providence I shall be able to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people.

I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declarations of principles made by the convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them. The fifth resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of appointments to office grew up based upon the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, that gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties, in practice, have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction. It has not, however, been improved. At first the President, either directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments, but gradually the appointing power in many cases passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party service, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity. It is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured. It obstructs the prompt removal and sore punishment of the unworthy. In every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished.

The reform should be thorough, and radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the government, supplying by legislation when needed, that which was formerly established custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected I shall conduct the administration of the government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the executive will be employed to establish this reform.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati convention makes no announcement in favor of a single presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration, but believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidents can be best accomplished by an executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the government which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction: that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence in business and to a return of

prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—the resumption of specie payments. But the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon the subject is to be encouraged until by constitutional amendment the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control of interference. The republican party is pledged to such an amendment.

The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union in their progressive recovery from the effects of the war. Their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is "peace," and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon distinctions of race or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate and becomes disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attraction it can offer in labor, to immigration, and to capital; but laborers will not go and capital will not be ventured where the constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of peace loving and peace abiding social life.

All parts of the constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the parts old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectively advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government the efforts of people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States, that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration it will be one which will regard and cherish their true interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and which will put forth its best effort in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and speedy, thorough and unsparring prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency, with education unsectarian and free to all, with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
R. B. HAYES.

Row in Hamburg, S. C.

The Colored Military Company Resists the Civil Authorities, and Bloodshed is the Result.

On the Fourth of July, the colored military companies of Hamburg, S. C., just across the river from Augusta, were out parading. They were halted by the Captain and came to a parade rest, with the line across a public road. While in this position, two white gentlemen, who had been to Augusta, were returning to their homes in Edgefield, South Carolina, and coming to where the negro troops were resting, asked that a sufficient number of them move sufficiently to permit them to pass. This civil request was indignantly refused, and the gentlemen otherwise grossly insulted. The next day they returned and made complaint before Prince Rivers, the colored Magistrate who had the officers arrested for the misconduct. During the preliminary trial a negro named Doc Adams, who is the Captain of the company, became so obstreperous and insulting to the Court that the Magistrate fined him for contempt. This he refused to submit to, and was backed and encouraged by his company on the spot. Seeing that a difficulty would likely ensue, the Magistrate, Prince Rivers, postponed the case until last evening at four o'clock, at which time all parties were warned to appear at the trial.

The gentlemen who were aggrieved came down to Hamburg yesterday, and a large number of their friends came with them among whom was General M. C. Butler who was counsel for the plaintiffs. The Magistrate ordered the company to deliver up their arms, as under the state of feelings which then possessed them, it was possible trouble might arise. This they peremptorily refused to do, and furthermore threatened to assassinate Rivers at night for having given it as his legal opinion that they were liable to a fine for obstructing the public highway. The colored company, numbering about fifty men, then repaired to an old brick house in town and fortified themselves and defied Rivers and his posse.

Rivers at once summoned a number of persons to assist him in upholding the law and vindicating its majesty. This occurred at a little before sundown. Some two hundred men, mostly from Edgefield, surrounded the building and demanded a surrender, which was refused, when a general firing was opened on both sides. As might be expected, the news of this state of affairs soon reached this city and a large number of people, of both colors, repaired to the banks of the river, while some crossed the bridge.

The firing from the entrenched negroes upon the besiegers was kept up pretty lively for an hour or so, within plain view of the hundreds on this side who had assembled. Two young men were firing from behind an abutment of the C. C. & A. Railroad bridge when two negroes slipped through the tall weeds on the edge of the river, and coming up a perceived in the rear of them, shot and killed a Mr. Morrisworth, son of Dr. Merriweather, of Edgefield, the ball striking him behind the ear, killing him instantly. The young man who was with Merriweather, turned and fired at the negroes, killing one dead. The other threw down his gun and made an effort to escape; but was pursued and captured by the young man and brought in as a prisoner.

At this juncture a party of a dozen men were seen carrying across the bridge a piece of artillery which had been taken from this side. In the course of a few minutes the loud thunder of cannon is heard and the dash lit up all surrounding objects. It was discharged three times at the house, but it is supposed to have been blank cartridges, as no perceptible damage was done. It is thought that it was done to frighten them into a surrender.

After the three discharges from the cannon, a full of an hour occurred, when it is reported, four negroes from the beleaguered house came out, and after firing, attempted to escape. A volley was poured into them, killing one outright. The other three escaped. At 10 o'clock they were firing from the cellar of the building, and the besieging party were acting very cautiously and calmly.

Things continued about this way until 11:30 o'clock, when another rattle of firearms was heard on this side, but with what result we have been unable to learn. The conflict grew out of the attempt of the Captain and his military company to override the civil law and threats to assassinate Prince Rivers, the Magistrate one of their own color. We suppose Rivers is acting upon advice received from Gov. Chamberlain at Columbia.

There is no politics in the matter, but on the other hand, it is the white people who are aiding a colored Magistrate to enforce the laws. At this hour it is believed by some that the rioters have all left the house and taken to corn fields. The corn is high, but the field is said to be surrounded by the posse who are waiting to get the exact location of the enemy before closing in.

At one o'clock, a sharp rattle of musketry was heard. The arms held by the company have been ordered returned to the Governor, and they are held contrary to law. The negroes positively refused to give them up when ordered to do so by Rivers, who is also Chief of the State Militia, in addition to his position as Magistrate. Rivers has fled to this side for safety.

At 11 o'clock this morning the firing had ceased, and most, if not all the rioters are under arrest, and most of their arms captured with them. About thirty prisoners are under guard, some with arms in their hands, while others either secreted or destroyed them.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

The Sioux Savages.

Crook's Command.

By Telegram to The News and Courier, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, July 11.—Up to noon to-day no confirmation of the painful rumor that, since the fall of Gen. Custer, the Indians had turned upon Gen. Crook and destroyed his command, including himself, has been received. The officers at these headquarters say that such a calamity is possible, though not probable.

Fort FETTERMAN, July 11.—The latest word from Crook's camp is dated June 28.—A courier can reach here from him in seventy-two hours if not waylaid. Seven companies of infantry, escorted the supply train sent to him. We have no news since their leaving, but are expecting a courier from Crook daily.

Republican State Nominations.

A special dispatch from Raleigh yesterday informed us that the Radical State Convention had met and organized. J. W. Hood was the temporary President and Samuel F. Phillips was permanent President.

Judge Thomas Settle was nominated as Radical candidate for Governor on first ballot over Dockery and Brodman.

We also learn that "Blow Your Horn Billy" Smith was nominated as the Radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Billy Smith is the man that Joe Turner says hunted deserters with dogs during the war, and voted negro women dressed in men's clothes at the election after the war. The other nominations will be made to-day.

Col. Zeke Jones, of Greensboro, is in town and rejoices much at the nomination of "Peru Tom" for Governor. The Colonel lives in the same town with Traitor Tom, and says he is the "easiest beaten man in the State." The "exhausted Judiciary" Habeas Corpus chickens will all come home to roost now. Zeke knows what he is talking about.—*W. J. Journal.*

RALEIGH, July 13.—The Republican State Convention nominated ex-Judge J. W. Albertson from Perquimans for Secretary of State, Dr. W. H. Wheeler of Forsyth for Treasurer, Col. T. L. Hargrove of Granville for Attorney General, Major John Reilly of Cumberland for Auditor and Dr. John L. Carson of Henderson for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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.

WE HAVE Just received another lot of that fine Family Flour, in Sacks, from one of the best Wheat raising sections of North Carolina. Try it.

WINCHESTER, STITT & CO.

May 18th-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..... 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Wilmington..... 7:30 a. m.

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER.

Leave Wilmington..... Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Leave Charlotte..... Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Leave Wilmington..... 5:30 a. m.

Arrives at Monroe..... 9:40 p. m.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 11:45 p. m.

Leave Charlotte..... 5:30 a. m.

Arrives at Monroe..... 7:30 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 Railroads, 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 Railroad, 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

TOWNSEND'S GALLERY.

ALBUMS

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS.

45-47

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

Mrs. C. E. WOLFE.

May 22d 1876.

SOMETHING NEW

In Charlotte.

ALONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

The undersigned begs leave to inform Lawyers, Clerks of Courts, Principals of Schools, and the public generally, that his

BOOK BINDING

ESTABLISHMENT

IN CHARLOTTE

is now in full operation, and that he is prepared to show first-class work, which has been done at his Bindery.

BOOKS BOUND

In Every Style.

Names printed in Gold on Bibles, Prayer Books, Fanciful, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

HE IS PREPARED TO GET UP

Blank Books, Receipts,

Notes, Drafts & Checks.

Blank Books from the smallest Memorandum to the largest Bank Ledger.

In connection with the above I will keep on hand a splendid stock of

Books and Stationery.

PAPER HANGINGS

A Specialty.

Soliciting a share of your favors, I am,

Yours Respectfully,

H. L. KOOLLSCH.

March 27, 76-43-ly.

W. C. Ogburn & Co.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A

Fine Stock of

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

SPRING and SUMMER

TRADE.

To which we invite the attention of our customers and the public generally. Our Stock embraces:

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Articles, White Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods.

A large Stock of Ladies and Misses' Trimmed Hats, at short profits.

Gents and Boys Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing.

In the Hardware Line, we keep a Good Stock of Paint and Tinsmith's Tools, Truss Chains, Weeding Hoes, Grub Hoes, Dixie Steel Sweep, Shovels, Forks, Spades, &c.

Saddles and Bridles, Horse Collars, Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

TOBACCO.

A large lot of Chewing Tobacco, at Wholesale or Retail, on as reasonable terms as can be bought at any other house. Agents for E. W. Brady's Celebrated Window Shades.

Give us a trial before buying elsewhere, and satisfy yourselves that we sell as cheap as any other house—FOR CASH.

All persons indebted to us for goods are notified to come forward and make settlement, as the business of the old firm must be closed up.

May 18th 1876.

NEW SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS.

Stevens & Co.,

HAVE FOR SALE

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

CLOTHING,

HATS,

Turn and Household.



The Way to Transplant Plants.

Not one person in five hundred knows how to put out living plants as they should be transplanted. In the first place the plants should be taken up correctly. Let the soil where they are growing be thoroughly saturated with water several hours before the plants are to be taken up. Then instead of laying hold of them roughly and pull up a large handful, thus leaving most of the roots in the ground, thrust a spade or trowel beneath them and loosen up a dozen or more. By this means each plant can be taken up with a large portion of the fibrous roots still adhering to the main root, with a little ball of fine soil. Take an old milk-pan, into which put about two quarts of cow's droppings and the same quantity of fine manure, which are wet with warm water and stirred until the mass is about the consistency of thick gruel. Into this liquid the plants are placed with great care until the pan is filled with plants, all standing erect. Then one person takes the pan and hands the plants one by one to an assistant, who puts them carefully in the soil. When plants are to be transplanted by mail or express, all the large leaves should be clipped off, leaving only the central bud. If the large leaves are not cut off they will soon exhaust the sap from the roots and stems, so that many of the plants will wither and die. When the roots have no ball of earth adhering to them they will not take a vital hold of the soil until after the lapse of from one to four or more days. But as soon as the small rootlets begin to spread through the soil leaves will be reproduced as fast as they can be sustained. Hence there is nothing lost by cutting off all the large leaves soon after the plants are taken up. Plants of any sort will be more likely to live if put out toward evening than if transplanted during the former part of a hot and dry day. If the weather is cloudy, one time will be no more favorable than another for transplanting, with a view of having the plants live and grow quickly.

Clover as a Fertilizer.

The question is often asked, where is the gain in plowing under one crop to produce another? The question is readily answered by giving information as to the habits and peculiarities of the plants to be employed for this purpose. Without question, clover stands at the head of all crops used for green manuring. It is a well known fact that it has the singular property of being able to extract from the atmosphere, with little aid of any stimulus, nitrogen sufficient for its own development. This nitrogen is stored up in the straw and roots, and when ploughed under and decomposed in the soil forms compounds immediately available for the growth of a crop of grain which depends more upon the soil for its support. Again, the roots of clover strike deep and bring to the surface the elements of growth, which, upon being liberated by decomposition, are just where the roots of plants of more shallow growth can avail themselves of the nourishment.

There are other substances besides clover that will produce these results, but there are none that will do it so good advantage. Throughout England and in the lower parts of Canada and the Eastern States, clover is extensively grown as a manure for wheat. The first year, and some times the second year, it is cut for hay, but the next year it is turned under. Some plow under the first crop in June, others cut the first crop early, and plow under the second crop just before the time for sowing fall grain.

RUSTY NAILS.—Every little while we read of one who has stuck a rusty nail in his foot or some other portion of his person, and lockjaw has resulted therefrom. All such wounds can be healed without any fatal consequences following them. The remedy is simple. It is only to smoke such wound, or any wound or bruise that is inflamed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take the pain out of the worst case of inflammation we ever saw arising from a wound.

Gilt frames should have a coat of demar varnish, which will keep them from becoming soiled with dust or fly-specks, and permit their being cleaned with a damp cloth.

Which Shall I Take?

This is often a serious question with the invalid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recommended as certain cures for his peculiar ailments. He reads the paper, circulars and almanacs, and finds each sustained by plausible arguments setting forth its virtues and special action. The recommendations are as strong for one as for another. The cures claimed to have been wrought by one are as wonderful as those claimed to have been wrought by another. In his perplexity and doubt, the sufferer is sometimes led to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free, the good—the truly valuable—must come into competition with the vile worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is advertising. In such a case, perhaps the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. The "test of a pudding is the eating of it." "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A due regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and useless outlay of money. As presumptive evidence in favor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicine, the Proprietor desires to say, that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the vile compounds saturated with alcohol, Jamaica rum, sour beer, or vinegar, which are everywhere offered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, and their virtues can never be impaired by age. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appropriate season, when they are fresh with medicinal properties. In support of these claims, the following testimony is offered:

R. V. Pierce, M. D.: Newark, N. J.
Dear Sir:—I have sold a great deal of your excellent remedies, and prefer to sell them before others, because they give satisfaction to those who use them. I hear such remarks as "Sage's Remedy completely cured me; it is a splendid thing," or, "Pierce's Discovery is just what I wanted; I feel better than I ever did." One of our celebrated singers uses it for strengthening her voice, and says "there is nothing equals it," and so I might give scores of remarks said about your preparations. A colored woman was using your Discovery; and after taking three bottles was completely cured. She, being in the store, said to me, "I don't want doctors 'round me so long as I can get the Discovery; it beats all your doctors." And so I might go on. I am, most respectfully, yours,
Adv't. ATTRA B. CHOOES.

THE People's Bank of Monroe.

H. M. HOUSTON, President.
E. A. ARMFIELD, Cashier.
Board of Directors:
M. Austin, T. D. Winchester,
J. D. Stewart, J. C. Hamilton,
C. Austin, J. Jackson, J. W. Brown,
A. F. Stevens, J. A. Crowell,
H. M. Houston.

This Bank is now open for the transaction of a regular Banking Business; will receive deposits of Cash and Currency, allowing interest on same; loans and discounts made on liberal terms; will deal in bonds, stocks, and other securities; Gold and Silver Coins bought and sold; loans made on real estate, cotton in store, &c., on liberal terms. 2-15

During the Summer months the undersigned proposes to keep a full supply of Ice at all times, having arranged with Wilmington houses to get regular supplies, which he will furnish to cash buyers at the following low rates, viz:

1 to 5 lbs., 5c per lb.; 5 to 25 lbs., 3c per lb.; 25 to 50 lbs., 2c per lb.; 50 lbs., 1 1/2c per lb.; Call and see me.
Ice Cold Lemonade and Ice Cream always ready.
J. S. LUCAS.
June 24-76-4-1m.

RUN AWAY.
From my house on the 28th inst. without any lawful cause or provocation, my son, Joseph Stough King, aged 16 years, I hereby warn all persons from harboring or giving him any employment, or encouraging him in remaining away from my service, as I will enforce the law against all persons so doing. Any information in regard to his whereabouts will be thankfully received.
HARMON D. KING.
Monroe, N. C., June 30th 1876-21.

SOLID WEALTH.

Grandest Scheme ever Presented to the Public.
A FORTUNE FOR ONLY \$12.
THE Kentucky Cash Distribution Company, authorized by a special act of the Kentucky Legislature, for the benefit of the Public Schools of Kentucky, will have the first of their series of Grand Drawings at Major Hall's, in the City of Frankfort, Ky., on Thursday, August 31, 1876, on which occasion they will distribute to the ticket-holders the immense sum of \$300,000.

Thos. P. Porter, Ex-Gov. Ky., Gen'l Manager.
POSTOFFICE NO. 205, FRANKFORT, KY.

LIST OF GIFTS:
One Grand Cash Gift, \$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift, 50,000
One Grand Cash Gift, 25,000
One Grand Cash Gift, 10,000
One Grand Cash Gift, 5,000
50 Cash Gifts of \$1,000 each, 50,000
100 Cash Gifts of 500 each, 50,000
100 Cash Gifts of 200 each, 20,000
200 Cash Gifts of 100 each, 20,000
600 Cash Gifts of 10 each, 6,000
10,000 Cash Gifts of 1 each, 10,000
Total, 115,000 Gifts, All Cash, \$300,000.
PRIZE OF TICKETS:
Whole tickets, \$12; Half, \$6; Quarters, \$3; 1/8 Tickets, \$1.50; 1/16 Tickets, \$0.75; 1/32 Tickets, \$0.375; 1/64 Tickets, \$0.1875.
Remittances can be made by Express, Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter, made payable to KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY.
All communications connected with the distribution, and orders for Tickets, and applications for Agents to sell Tickets, should be addressed to: HOS. T. PORTER, General Manager, Frankfort, Ky., 4-1m.

Ice Ice Ice.

Ice Cold Soda Water,
at the Confectionery of

MRS. C. E. WOLFE.

A LARGE LOT OF
FRESH CANDIES
JUST RECEIVED.

GENUINE
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Best 5 ct. Cigars in Town,
At the Confectionery of

MRS. C. E. WOLFE.

FRESH
BREAD AND CAKES,
ALWAYS ON HAND,
At the Confectionery of

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FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

The events of the Presidential campaign will be so faithfully and fully illustrated in THE NEW YORK SUN as to commend it to the candid men of all parties! We will send THE SUN Edition (eight pages) post paid, from New York till the election of Nov. 3d, at the Sunday Edition, same size, at the same price; or the Daily, four pages, for \$3.00.
Address: THE SUN, New York City.

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

50 VISITING CARDS, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 200 styles. Agents wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brooklyn, Mass.

A GREAT OFFER!
During this month we will dispose of 100 new and second-hand Pianos, and Organs of first-class makers, including WATERS' at lower prices than ever before offered. New 7 Octave Pianos for \$200 and Shipped. New 5 Octave 4 Stop Organs with book closets and stool warranted for \$100-\$200 each, and \$5 monthly rental. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Agents Wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, New York.

\$77 per week guaranteed to Agents. Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and Outfit free. Address P. O. VICTORY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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

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OF THE
United States.

A complete list, numbering 8,120, 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; a book of 200 pages, just issued. Mailed post paid, to any address for 35c. Apply (enclosing price) to Superintendent of the Newspaper Pavilion, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia, or American News Company, N. Y. Every advertiser needs it.

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Ready June 1st.

ELLEN STORY.

A Novel of Society.

By EDGAR FAWCETT.

Uniform with the "Odd Trump Novels."

Octavo Paper 75 cents; Cloth \$1.25.

Send early orders to

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June 12-2-1f.

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 nimble trotter and steady pacer to the sturdy farm and draft-horse. Our Mules are as intelligent as faithful and patient, as can be found in any equine collection, and we feel warranted in assuring the public that we can give as good bargains in horseflesh as can be obtained anywhere in the State.

EXCHANGING

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

HORSE DROVERS

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

LIVERY DEPARTMENT.

Homes 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 express and delivery teams and carriage, at the most favorable prices.

Jan. 26th 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. H. 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 work, such as Shaving, Hair Cutting and Dressing, Shampooing and Dyeing, Curving and Honing Razors. We keep for sale Hair Oils and Tonics; Perfumery, Shampoo Cosmetics, Bay Rum, Dyes, Brushes, Combs, Cuffs, Combs and Hair Brushes. Hair Visions for restoring Gray Hair. Atomizers ordered when desired. Having obtained at a great expense a French preparation for removing dandruff from the scalp, we will send the Ladies or children at their residences, prepared to cut Hair, Shampoo or restore hair to natural color.
June 15th 1876-3-1f.

SIMPLY 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 a life-saver.

7th. Because it is made of the best materials, and is the most thorough workman, and I 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 kinky 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 club-sewers.

Agents wanted for every town in this vicinity.

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

48-6m.

PEABODY HOUSE.

Corner of Locust and Ninth Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to make from the Continental Grand Hotel.

Col. Watson, proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it throughout. He will keep a strictly first-class house, and his accommodations for 300 guests. Terms only \$3 per day.

Col. Watson is a native of Virginia, and probably the only Hotel Proprietor in Philadelphia from the South.

JAMES WATSON, Proprietor.

May 29-62-1f.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbidden fishing, hunting, or lurking about on the plantations, with or without fire, guns or dogs, day or night time, or cutting wood or pine, on the lands of the undersigned, as the law will be enforced against all persons guilty of the same.

G. A. Winchester, T. D. Winchester, J. H. Winchester, T. M. Winchester, G. R. Winchester, W. G. Winchester, C. H. Austin, M. J. W. Eason, Oliver Rogers, L. K. Gordon, R. G. Howie, J. A. Howie, M. M. Howie, W. H. Howie, Robert Fowler, J. C. Austin, Leroy Helms, G. D. Wolfe, Wm. A. Craig, W. C. Rape.

May 29-52-1f.

EIGHTY

Sacks Liverpool Salt at

H. M. HOUSTON & CO'S.

June 12-2-1f.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

FULL STOCK ON HAND FOR SALE.

Cheap for CASH.

TIDY & BRO., Agts.

Charlotte, N. C.

RAGS WANTED.

Cash paid for Rags along the line of C. C. Railway—Lineolnton or Charlotte.

TIDY & BRO., Agts.

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STIEFF

GRAND SQUARE & UPRIGHT

PIANOS.

Five 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.

Terms 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 \$200.

For Illustrated Catalogue, address:

CHAS. A. STIEFF,

N. 9 North Liberty Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Jan. 21, '76-3-1y.

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 T. N. 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 times, 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. RUDGE.

Aug. 30, 1875, 1-1f.

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 of bought for cash.

June 26-1876-1-1f.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

We are Now Receiving a

NEW LINE OF

SPRING

—AND—

SUMMER GOODS

At Prices to Suit the Times.

Our Second Lot of

LADIES' HATS,

ARE BOTH

STYLISH, CHEAP

AND VERY PRETTY.

We also have a Large Line of

LADIES'

Silk and Ecru Ties,

The Latest Thing Out.

ALSO

Dress Goods,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

JEANS AND LINENS,

For Summer Wear.

AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

SHOES AND HATS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

H. M. HOUSTON & CO.

May 23, 1876.

STEAM SAW MILL.

The undersigned has in full operation at Ames Turn Out, on the C. C. Railway, six miles East of Monroe, a Steam Saw Mill and Shingle Machine, where he is prepared to furnish the public with first-class lumber of any size, Lathes for Plastering, and Shingles of any size, from 1 to 8 inches wide and from 18 to 30