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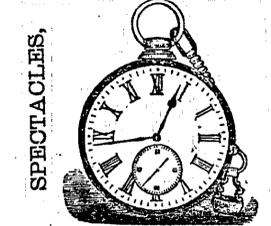
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The Monroe Enquirer

VOL. IV. MONROE, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 21, 1877. NO. 50.

Selected Poetry

IN MY HEART.

Go join in the glittering crowd, And laugh with the merriest there; Go bind the brows of thy summer friends With garlands and roses rare; But come when the roses fade, And each thorn has left its smart, For I have a sprig of forget-me-not, I am wearing for thee in my heart.

Selected Story

ROMANCE OF A LIFE.

My father died when I was closing my twenty-first year, leaving me the full charge of a delicate sister, and an affectionate, but much afflicted mother. He was taken ill suddenly, and before we realized the truth of our situation, he was gathered to the home of his fore-fathers.

For some twenty years previous to his death, he had held the position of paying teller in the Bank, discharging his duties to the ultimate satisfaction of his employers, and the pleasure of his fellow employees. He had, out of a liberal salary, besides keeping us always in moderate "style," purchased a neat little home in Harlem, and thither we moved from the more fashionable thoroughfare of the city. So on this home and my rather scant salary depended our whole subsistence.

I held the position of clerk in the counting-room of Hudliffe, Ruff & Co. I had, as it were, grown up in this business, and my employers liked me so much so, that they at one time placed in me a confidence which strangely affected my after life.

One bright spring morning, two years after my father's death, I was seated at my desk, adding upon a large column of figures. Mr. Hudliffe entered the room, walked up to my desk, coughed a few times—he was afflicted with Asthma—and accosted me thus: "Well, Charlie, how would you like to have a trip to Europe?"

"First rate, Mr. Hudliffe," I replied. "To what part of Europe do you refer?" "England."

The false thought occurred to my mind that he might have entertained the benevolent idea of giving me a three months' vacation, and a return ticket. "The very place on earth I desire most to see."

Strange—mother bore it better than I. She was calm and thoughtful. My sister, little, delicate creature sobbed and cried aloud. I thought her heart would break. Then she suddenly ceased, as though all her tears had flown, a still, sad expression overspread her delicate face, and she passionately exclaimed: "God bless you! Good-bye."

I hastened away, but that sad farewell sounded in my ears as the death-knell, and ever and anon that pale face haunted me. Two weeks passed by, and I was in the great English capital. I instantly telegraphed to my mother and sister, as had been their wish ere I started, informing them of my safe arrival, and next day I mailed a sheet of foolscap containing a full account of my voyage. I then went straight to business, with a consciousness of having performed my duty so far.

Gradually I became acquainted with all the employees, meanwhile bearing in mind my mother's advice "not to be too hasty in forming an acquaintance with strangers." But there was one exception to this rule—one whom I took a liking to at first sight. That was Frank Lesling, the cashier.

He was a young man of about five-and-twenty possessing a nut-brown hair, full blue eyes, almost womanish in their expression, a clear complexion, and commanding stature. A mutual good feeling sprang up between us at first sight, which gradually developed into a warm friendship.

He boarded at the Clifford house, and consequently I boarded there. All our spare hours were spent together, in quiet rambles about the city, through the parks, and frequently out among the suburbs. "I have never told you, Charlie," said Frank, as we were going home from business one evening, "that I have a father, a sister, and a quiet little home in the seaside village of B—?"

"No," I replied. "Well, I have; and as my vacation comes off next week, what say you about joining me, and having a three weeks' retreat from the rush and turmoil of the city?"

"Agreed upon," I replied. Next week found us in a neat little vine-clad cottage in the village of B—. Mr. Lesling was a middle-aged man of a genial turn of mind, pleasant, jovial, and talkative. He welcomed me as the particular friend of his son.

and Fanny would become my wife. "Those months seem so long dearest Fanny," I said, as Frank and I were about returning to the city. "No, Charlie," she replied, with all that patience characteristic of women "they will seem short, and then we will go and see your mother and sick sister, whom I will love and nurse for your sake."

I had been but two days in the city when I received a letter from mother telling me that my sister grew weaker, and that the doctor had but little hopes of her recovery. She entreated that I should bear it patiently, that Mr. Hudliffe was ever kind to her, giving her all the money she needed, and that I should stop in London until I heard from her again.

"I immediately answered her letter, requesting that she would telegraph to me once a week relative to my sister's health. Two months more, and I was again in B—. It was our wedding day. I thought Fanny looked more lovely than ever as she took a seat in the carriage with her father. One hour more and our lives were as one.

The honeymoon passed pleasantly away, and I was in the city again. I received a telegraph dispatch; it ran as follows: "CHARLIE—Come home as soon as possible. Your sister has been buried to-day. HUDLIFFE."

Could I believe my eyes as I read the cruel words, "Your sister has been buried to-day." I thought it was a dream—hoped so—but no, there was the cold, stern reality. Next day, Mr. Lesling, Fanny, and I—after affectionately bidding Frank good-bye, but for a short time—stepped on board the "City of—," bound for New York.

"Then, and only then, did the difficulty present itself. How was I to explain matters to mother? I had married without her consent—without even acquainting her of it. But Fanny's lovely face would be an able counsellor in my behalf, and I became confident of receiving pardon.

"My daughter, Mr. Hudliffe," said the parlor, as that gentleman entered the cozy parlor of our little house in Harlem. Mr. Hudliffe, gazed at her earnestly. I thought I beheld a few tears trickle down his cheeks. Yes, in reality, there they were.

"What the year?" "Eighteen—" "Now the ring and everything is complete?" "Here it is, sir," said Fanny, meanwhile taking the precious gem off her finger, and handing it to Mr. Hudliffe. He viewed it carefully for a few moments, his eyes full of tears. "Tis she!" he cried. Five-and-twenty years ago I gave this ring to Fanny Gilford, as a testimony of my love. One year afterward, and we became as husband and wife. She was the only daughter of a wealthy lawyer, and I was an humble store clerk on a moderate salary.

Her father swore vengeance on me; and she being under age, I was forced to leave the country and seek a new home here. When I thought my income was sufficient to sustain two, I wrote for her, but her father forbade her answer my letter. I secured a passage in the ill-fated 'A—', and through the services of an old friend of mine in London, she affected her escape. I watched and waited as long as there was any hope, but the 'A—' never reached shore. You know the rest."

Mr. Hudliffe felt overjoyed to find a daughter, even though as the wife of one of his clerks. And Fanny now rules, queen of her father's mansion. Miscellaneous. The Funeral of John D. Lee.

The funeral of John D. Lee, at Panguitch, was attended by a large number of people, says a Utah paper. A new coffin was obtained, and the body was dressed after the usual manner for burial. Our informant says that the whole town turned out. Lee had lived at Panguitch just previous to his arrest, and was highly esteemed as a neighbor and citizen. His disposition was peaceful, and he was uniformly kind and obliging. Rachel appears to have mistaken the wish of the family in ordering Marshal Nelson to send the remains to Panguitch. It was the desire of the family and was Lee's desire to have the body buried at Harmony, where a number of the family have been interred. At a family council held on the reception of the body it was decided to remove the remains to Harmony early next winter. None of Lee's family got a hint about the removal of the prisoner. It was the purpose of a large number of his sons to attend the execution, and not a few of the people at Panguitch and Long Valley think that Lee helped the United States marshal plan the escape to the meadows, fearing that his sons would come to the execution and make a disturbance. Lee must have had some fears of this kind. The family at Panguitch did not believe that the old man would be executed; knowing that he had made a confession they doubtless thought the same would secure him a pardon. The family is silent with regard to the execution and other matters. The sons are considerably scattered, and most of them have families demanding their attention, and they have most likely dispersed to their different places of abode; and the Lee family will speedily go out of sight and lose their newspaper notoriety.

Struck a Bonanza. A Decatur street grocer took a sugar-cured ham from its yellow overcoat the other day, stuffed the canvas with saw dust and hung it temptingly before his door as a sign. Yesterday short-legged Jim came along and seeing the decoy, remembered the old 'omen was out of meat, and concluded he'd appropriate what he termed the "big bonanza." Watching his chance he soon had the yellow fraud under his arm making for home. "Ole 'omen, hyar's a ham 'o'meat I fatched yer," he said, as he deposited his prize.

"Look hyar, nigger, whar in the name ob de Lam' did yer fatch up wid all dat ham?" "As me no quisehuns an' I'll tell you no lies," said Jim evasively. "Well, it duz look sorter like ole times ter see so much meat as dis in der house. Clar zo grachus dat man Hayes ain't no slouch of a presumdent—am he, Jim?" "Shet yer fly trap, ole 'omen wot de debil you know 'bout Hayes? Fote he dem scissors an' ole's sample dis ham."

The scissors cut two or three stitches, and the sawdust began to pour out. There were two dark faces made darker by the revelation, and it flashed through Jim's mind that he hadn't struck a big bonanza after all. "See hyar, Jim, 'pears ter me dat ef I couldn't steal a shore nuff ham I wouldn't steal a bag ob sawdus!" Then Jim went down town fully satisfied that "all's not gold that glitters."—Bridges Smith's paper.

What I Lost. "I have been thinking, since I came into the meeting to-night, about the losses I have met with since I signed the total abstinence pledge. I tell you, there isn't a man in the society has lost more by stopping the drink than I have. Wait a bit till I tell you what I mean. There was a nice job of work to be done in the shop to-day, and the boss called for me. 'Give it to Law,' says he, 'he's the best hand in the shop.' Well, I told my wife at supper time, and says she, 'Why Laurie, he used to call you the worst. You've lost your name, haven't you?' 'That's a fact wife says I, and it aint all I've lost in the last sixteen months, either. I had poverty and wretchedness, and I've lost them. I had an old ragged coat, and a 'shockin' bad hat,' and some water-proof boots that let the wet out of the toe as fast as they took it in at the heel. I've lost them. I had a red face and a trembling hand and a pair of shaky legs, that gave me an awkward tumble now and then. I had a habit of cursin and swearing, and I have got rid of that. I had an aching head sometimes, and a heavy heart, and worse than all the rest a guilty conscience. I thank God I've lost them all! Then I told my wife what she had lost. 'You had an old ragged gown, Mary,' says I, 'and you had trouble and sorrow and a poor wretched home, and plenty of heart aches, for you had a miserable drunkard for a husband. Mary! Mary! thank the lord for all you and I have lost since I signed the pledge!

That Fotch Him. When a Michigander was brought into court on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife his honor asked: "What was the provocation?" "She called me a worthless, lazy loafer; but that wasn't it."

"Well!" "She said our hull family weren't fit for fish bait; but I didn't get mad at that."

"What was it, then?" "She shook her fist under my nose, and said I was too lazy to die; but I knowed she was excited and I let that pass. She's got a fearful temper, your honor."

"I wish to know if you had sufficient cause of provocation," said the court. "I guess I had, Mr. Judge! She come close up and spit in my face, and stuck up her nose and said I war roanner than pizen; but I didn't hit her for that."

"What, then?" "I know'd her temper, and I sot there and whistled 'Curry Me Back,' and I have bearing and bearing with her, when she turned round and gin my moon dog the smashingest kick—lifted him right outer doors onto his heak! That fetched me judge. If there had been 40 lions and a camel in the road, I'd have walloped her or died a tryin'."

Homestead Laws in Brief. Under the United States homestead law, any person twenty-one years of age and over, male or female native or foreign born—married women excepted—may obtain one hundred and sixty acres of government land on payment of fourteen dollars fees, and after a residence of five years on the land they can have a clear deed of it from the government. After six months' residence, if it be preferred, they may get a deed on payment of two hundred dollars, and no further residence will be required. Soldiers may deduct time spent in the service of the Union, not to exceed three years from the five years. By the pre-emption act any person over twenty-one years of age—except a married woman—may take one hundred and sixty acres of government land on payment of two dollars fees, and after residing on it six months, or for any time not exceeding three years and a half may get a deed on payment of two hundred dollars, and giving evidence of settlement and improvement. The timber law gives one hundred and sixty acres to any one planting one-fourth of it in trees and cultivating it for eight years; forty to eighty acres may be taken on like conditions. The fees are the same as for homestead.

Pleasant Paragraphs. Did the horseman who scoured the plain use soap? Is it murder to drown your sorrows, or to kill time? Why does water run down hill? Because it can't walk. They who have light in themselves seldom become satelletes. An Irishman calls his sweetheart honey because she is bee-loved. What is the largest room in the world? The room for improvement. Is the way to get the exact weight of a fish to weigh him in his own scales? Farmers gather what they sow, while seamstresses sow what they gather. When does the wind deserve reproof? When it whistles through the house. Fire is said to be a dissipated element, because it goes out almost every night. "Who knows what to-morrow will bring forth?" Why the day after, of course. The color of the wind was discovered by the man who went out and found it blew. Why are Cashmere shawls like dead people? Because you can't make them here. A New York editor has engaged one of Barnum's elephants, to "draw an inference." The man who does not think our taxes heavy has been discovered. He is not worth a cent. The best protection against other people's ill-manners, are one's own good manners. A tall New Haven policeman complained of a young man for insulting him by asking him if "it was cold up there." The Danbury News man opened his lecture at Bridgeport by remarking that he had seen so much about it on the posters and in the papers, during the past week or two, that he had come to have a feverish desire to hear it himself, and was very glad he was present. There are two periods in every man's life when he feels deep down in his heart, that if the earth was to open and swallow him up it would be a pleasure to him—one is when he steals up stairs with the old man's razor to take his first shave, and the other is the first Sunday in a high hat. The Burlington Hawkeye relates that a distressed night editor, when he saw the reports of a Turco-Russian war, took down the map, glanced calmly over the field, saw what manner of names he would have to read proof of this summer, and went out and shot himself dead in the neck. A dandy of twenty-six having been termed an "old bachelor," appealed to an elderly gentleman to decide whether he should be called old or not, giving his age as "twenty-six." Said the elderly gentleman, "It is owing to how you take it. Now, for a man it is young enough; but for a goose it is rather old."

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The Monroe Enquirer

W. C. WOLFE, Editor and Prop'r.

MONROE, N. C. MAY 21, 1877.

MORMON AUBACITY.

Continuation of Arming and Drilling in Utah.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ASKED FOR MORE TROOPS.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 18, 1877.

The arming and drilling of Mormons continues throughout Utah. Gentiles, and especially those in the northern and southern settlements are alarmed at the few United States troops in Utah. Fourteen companies inhabit Camp Douglas, which overlooks Salt Lake City, and the fragment of a regiment occupies Camp Cameron, near Beaver. The ghost of a company haunts Fort Hall, in Idaho.

Governor Emery has written a letter to the Secretary of War, which will reach Washington on Thursday or Friday next, requesting that Camp Douglas be provided with five companies of infantry and two of cavalry; that Camp Cameron shall have two full companies of infantry; that one infantry company shall be quartered at St. George; that another shall be sent to Logan, in Cache Valley, and that the company at Fort Hall shall be retained and reinforced.

It is to be hoped that Secretary McCrary will furnish these blue coats at once, whose presence here would do much to allay the apprehensions of capitalists and families who are alarmed at once by the diligence and vigor of the prosecution against prominent Mormons and their determination to resist.

Convict Labor.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE SEVERAL COUNTY AUTHORITIES OF THIS STATE TO FURNISH CONVICTS.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the commissioners of the several counties of this State, within their respective jurisdictions, or such other county authorities therein as may be established by law, and also the Mayor and independent of the several cities and towns of the State, shall have power to provide, under such rules and regulations as they may deem best, for the employment on the public streets, public highways, public works, or other labor for individuals or corporations, of all persons imprisoned in the county jails of their respective counties, cities and towns, upon conviction of any crime or misdemeanor, or who may be committed to jail for failure to enter into bond for keeping the peace or for good behavior, and who fails to pay all the costs which he is adjudged to pay, or to give good and sufficient security therefor. Provided however, That such prisoner or convict shall not be detained beyond the time fixed by the judgment of the court. Provided further, That the amount realized from hiring out of such persons shall be credited to them for the fine and bill of costs in all cases of conviction.

Sec. 2. But said convicts and persons so imprisoned shall, at all times, be under the supervision and control, as to their government and discipline, of the sheriff, or his deputy, of the county in which he was so convicted and imprisoned, and the sheriff, or his deputy, shall be deemed a State officer for the purpose of this act.

Sec. 3. That the party in whose service convicts may be, may use the necessary means to hold and keep them in custody, and to prevent their escape.

Sec. 4. That any prisoners, who shall be removed from the prison of their respective counties, cities and towns under the provisions of the act, and shall escape from the person or company having them in custody, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not more than thirty days, or fined not more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 6th day of March, A. D., 1877.

War News.

There is nothing startling from the seat of war. Details are received of a battle near Batoum in which the Russians sustained heavy loss, estimated at 4,000 killed and wounded. This shows that the Turks fight with great gallantry. Both powers are concentrating their forces and the bloody work will soon open in full earnest. The Russian forces are about to assemble in great strength on the Roumanian side of the Danube, between Rostokuk and Nikepol (near the mouth of the Aluta). In this part of the river about 60 miles in length are Giurgovo, Simitza, Sistova, Turna,

and Isiah. This movement is designed to break the Turkish lines and separate the forces at Widdin from the main army which holds the line from Rostokuk to Silistria, a distance of about sixty-five miles. This strategy is likewise designed to enable the Russians to advance toward the Balkan range without reducing the fortresses which would confront them, were they to cross between Rostokuk and Silistria. The Russian preparatory movements will doubtless occupy the week, the staff not being expected at the Danube for several days.

Later telegrams announce that a Russian corps, with cavalry and artillery, has crossed the Danube near Potback and entered Dolmidscha, and that an engagement was proceeding.

A Narrow Escape for the Army.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati "Gazette" says the country barely escaped having a proclamation which would have been an intentional surprise in the place of the proclamation postponing the extra session. The dispatch says:

"The subject was two or three weeks since, seriously discussed in the Cabinet, whether or not it would be patriotic and expedient to decline to call an extra session altogether and to permit the army to be cut down to a few thousand men. The argument of the members of the Cabinet who favored this plan was substantially this: That Congress, by its action in refusing an appropriation, had expressed its opinion that the army was not wanted; that it would be becoming on the Executive to recognize this opinion and to give it full force; that the country was in a state of profound peace and about to enter upon a new era of prosperity; that the real theory of the American republic is that it is composed of able, well-conditioned, obedient, loyal citizens, ready at any moment to protect the country at the tap of the drum; that the Governors of the frontier States were quite willing and able to protect their own frontiers without the army; that there was no national exigency which required the existence of the army, and that as there was no money to pay them, and as Congress had not thought their services necessary, the President would inform the army that under the laws he had no service for them to do."

Reducing the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Secretary of War has ordered 2,500 enlisted men of the army to be discharged between this and July 1, on account of the postponement of the extra session. Had the session been called on the 4th of June the discharges would not have been made for some months. Under the act of August 15, 1876, the President was empowered to increase the number of enlisted men to 100 for each company of such regiments of cavalry as may be employed in Indian hostilities, provided that no more than 2,500 enlisted men shall thus be added at any one time to the 25,000 authorized by the act of July 24, 1876; and it is the additional men enlisted in pursuance of this act who are now to be discharged. This reduces the army to 25,000 enlisted men, as authorized by the act of July 24, 1876. The amount required to pay these men will be in the neighborhood of \$900,000, the average amount to be paid to each man being about \$350, on account of retained pay, clothing not drawn, and deposits made with paymasters, which draw 4 per cent. interest under a special act of Congress.

Foreign Grain Crops.

The New York "Daily Bulletin" of the 8th says in reference to the condition of the crops and of the grain markets at the principal points of Europe and Asia: In England, Holland, Germany and Hungary, the weather has been cold and ungenial; not so much so as to really damage the crops, but sufficiently to retard vegetation; which, of itself, can hardly be accounted a misfortune, as it lays the basis for a more vigorous subsequent growth should conditions prove favorable. In France, however, the weather has been favorable, and the crops are generally in a promising condition. The Calcutta advices respecting the India wheat crop are of especial interest, as the supplies from that source are becoming important to the English market. The shipments of this wheat to Great Britain for the first quarter of 1877, were 1,394,000 bushels, and a large portion of the crop of 1876 has yet to come to market, while the new crop is already coming forward, and 1,556,000 bushels had been sold for delivery in April and May. Further sales are said to have become impracticable, owing to the inadequacy of the rolling stock of the East India Railway.

Export stock Canned Goods, at Townsend & Hanford's.

The Press Association.

The fifth annual session of the North Carolina Press Association has been held, and the editors in attendance have returned to their respective homes. Heretofore the meetings had been of such a character as not to lead us to expect that the meeting in Charlotte would be attended with any marked interest or success. In this, however, we have been most agreeably disappointed, for the universal sentiment of all is that we had with us the very best representation of journalism that ever assembled in the State. Men of education and high intelligence came here and took a deep and lively interest in all our proceedings, and we but re-echo the sentiment of every one present, when we say that our deliberations were not only harmonious, but were perfectly satisfactory, and that the future will develop the fact that a good seed was sown which will mature and ripen into an abundant harvest to our profession. The meeting in Charlotte seemed to revive the interest and infuse a new life and vigor into an organization that was fast dying out and going to decay. We have met, become acquainted, learned of the wants and advantages of the different sections, and are better prepared than ever to advocate with effect the internal needs and interests of our grand old State. We now feel a pride in journalism that we have never felt before, because we know that we have men in the profession who are determined to place it upon the lofty and commanding plans that it deserves.

Taking the numbers into consideration, we do not remember to have ever met anywhere, a more vigorous, patriotic and better informed set of men than the editors of North Carolina, and the invited guests of Virginia, who recently met with them in this city. They did not assemble here as in other places in the State sometimes ago, but they come here, actuated by high and noble objects—they came here for the improvement and elevation of the profession, and for the purpose of learning each other's views and ideas, and of gaining and disseminating knowledge. We are happy to state, that in these, as in all other respects, the meeting has been crowded with a most laudable success. Where we will hold our next annual meeting, we are unable to say; that question is left with the Executive Committee, but judging from the satisfactory manner in which this one has passed off, we feel safe in saying that the Sixth Annual Press Convention will be by far the largest of the kind ever held in the State.—Charlotte Observer.

The Religious Union.

It is known to our readers that delegates from the Northern Methodist Church, and from the Methodist Protestant Church, have been in session in Baltimore for some days to consider the plan adopted at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, by which the two churches can be united. A special joint committee was appointed, to which the basis of union was referred. The joint committee made a report on Tuesday agreeing to the Pittsburg basis. The second resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the matter of suffrage and eligibility to office be left to the annual Conferences respectively; provided, that each annual Conference shall be entitled to representation in the same ratio in the General Conference; and provided, that no rule shall be passed which shall infringe the right of suffrage or eligibility to office.

The last resolution recommended an immediate union.

The report of the committee was adopted on Wednesday by the Methodist Protestant Convention, by a vote of 58 yeas to 5 nays, and so the two churches stand henceforth united.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the history of this movement to state why the Southern Methodist Protestants sought an alliance with the Northern Methodists, rather than with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; nor are we able to state what probable effect this new marriage will have in our section of the Union. It will of course open the door wide for the penetration of Northern Methodists into the South, and we shall have the two great branches of Methodists working side by side, each with its annual conferences and bishops.—Star.

SIXTY PEOPLE POISONED.—STREATER, Ill., May 14, 1877.—The most fiendish crime on record was committed in our village to-day in the wholesale poisoning with arsenic of sixty miners employed by the Vermillion Coal Company during the recent strike. Some of the victims cannot recover. The wildest excitement prevails throughout the whole community, and nothing definite is to be learned yet as to how or by whom the poison was administered.

General News.

Food for Elephants.—Under this head, the New York "Express" of a recent date, says five steamers sailed from that port on that day "loaded to the muzzle," but not with powder or ball, arms nor ammunition, but chiefly with wheat, corn, bacon, beef, cheese, lard, butter and canned meats. Fresh beef goes by hundreds of tons, bacon by thousands of boxes, lard by hundreds of tierces. There is also a remarkable shipment of agricultural implements—one hundred and fifty tons by one vessel for Liverpool, fifty by another for Germany, with four hundred boxes sewing machines for Glasgow. All this is apart from the shipments of cotton, tobacco, and other articles.

The election of Willard as Chief Justice of South Carolina, seems to have been endorsed by the Democrats with a singular unanimity. It is true that he was not a native of the State, but his recent decisions in the late exciting campaign led the people to believe that he was an honest, upright man. He has their full confidence, is a man of learning and will no doubt, reflect honor upon the position to which he was chosen.

Statesville "Landmark." On the Western North Carolina Railroad, near Henry's, there is a specimen of railroad engineering which is both novel and unique. The track passes over a culvert, and, winding around for one and a half miles in a loop-shape, returns to the same culvert, twenty-five feet above the lower track, and then stretches out westward towards Asheville.

The "Herald" says that a meeting of aeronauts is to be held in Philadelphia in July to discuss the feasibility of crossing the Atlantic by balloon; also, that Charles H. Grimy, an experienced balloonist, offers to attempt crossing the ocean by balloon if some one will defray the expenses of building and equipping the balloon. He believes he could reach Europe in four days.

Mr. Davis is now, and has been for some time, residing at "Beauvoir," Miss., the residence of Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, on the Gulf coast, between Mobile and New Orleans where he is engaged preparing with the assistance of Major W. T. Walthal, his "Memoires" soon to be published by the Appletons.

The Attorney General of New York has returned the papers in the Tweed case to the Boss, and the hopes of the unfortunate felon are again dashed rudely to the ground. Tweed's was a grievous offence, and right grievously is he atoning for it in that sickness of heart which comes of hope deferred.

New Bedford, Mass., May 14, 1877. Thomas Crapo, of this city, with his wife, will start from this port on the 25th inst. to cross the Atlantic to London in a boat thirteen in feet length. Crapo expects to accomplish the trip in forty days.

A South Carolina correspondent of a Northern paper says the Island of St. Helena, opposite Beaufort, contains 2,000 negroes, nearly all of whom have learned to read since 1832, owing to the labors of two wealthy Quaker ladies and two or three assistants.

The Turkish Government will proclaim a "holy war" against the Russians. That means that the government will press into the conflict all the fanatical religious zeal it can possibly stir up in the Mahomitan mind against the Christian Russians.

Raleigh "News." Prof. John Maffitt, of Scotland, the well known lecturer, is expected to arrive in this city on the first of next month, and will shortly thereafter start upon a lecture tour for the benefit of Rutherford College.

The heart of John H. Weaver, of Baltimore, weighed two pounds and three-quarters. The ordinary weight is said to be about eight ounces. He died Saturday of heart disease.

It is reported that the machinery from ten of the largest English cotton factories is to be removed to the vicinity of Columbia.

Messrs. Wing, Stenhouse, Senn and Dierckx of Columbia, express themselves as ready to resign their aldermanic seats if it is the wish of the taxpayers.

A soldier connected with the garrison at Columbia has gone into the silk-worm business. He has about 30,000 worms, and intends to go extensively into the matter.

JOHN PRINTING.—We continue to do Job Work of every description. Persons wishing pamphlets, posters, Dodgers, cards, letter heads, bill heads or anything in the printing line executed, will find it to their interest to call at the ENQUIRER PRINTING OFFICE. Best work and lowest prices guaranteed. Jan. 20th-11.

ORIGIN OF Simmons Hepatic Compound OR LIVER CURE.

The originator of this celebrated compound, a son of A. Q. Simmons was for years engaged in the manufacture of his father's old specialty (Simmons Liver Medicine or Regulator) and found so many failures to give relief in cases of indigestion and its evil effects produced by severe purgation, he saw the necessity for a more reliable remedy. Having made a specialty from his very boyhood of the study of the Liver and its functions, the effects produced upon the system by the proper performance of its duties, the disarrangement of the whole organism by its failure, and understanding the action of the medicine he was satisfied of his ability to succeed in making a medicine to do all that the other had failed to do.

In offering Simmons Hepatic Compound to the afflicted, he feels a pleasure, in believing that he will afford a greater relief in diseases of the Liver than any preparation now before the public or acknowledged by the medical fraternity. He had it tested by a number of physicians, in the treatment of diseases which originated in a disordered state of the Liver, every one of whom give it the highest praise. I will give a more universal satisfaction in diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin, than any one preparation known in the land.

It is not necessary to make assertions to strangers who know nothing of the veracity of the person making them, for it is taken for granted that the vendor of any article will not hesitate to assert anything that will sell his wares whether it be truth or falsehood. The originator never asks more than a trial. For if the use of one bottle will not convince a person of its ability to relieve, then a further trial is unnecessary. It will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, therefore it will cure diseases depending on a diseased state of the Liver. TRY IT. For sale Wholesale and Retail in Monroe by

ENGLISH & ASHCRAFT, and W. H. SMITH & CO. Drowe & Mose, Proprietors. Charleston S. C. My 14th, 1877.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

For the next sixty days, on account of having a large stock than we wish to carry through the summer, we propose to sell FOR CASH, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, OILS, SOAP, PERFUMERIES, &c., at very reduced prices. We have a large stock of Patent Medicines, consisting in part of Hepatine, Queens Delight, Globe Flower Syrup, Vegetine, Bull's and Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Hair Vigor, Tonics and Restorers—Simmons, Regulator, Hepatic Compound, Iron Tonics, Strengthening Cordial, Granger, Royal Gem, Vinegar and Hostetter's Bitters, Horse and Cattle Powders, Soaps of all kinds, including Glenn's Celebrated Sulphur Soap, for removing Sunburn, Freckles, &c. Also a large supply of

MACHINE, TRAIN and LINSEED OILS, VARNISHES, PAINTS, PURE LIQUORS for Medical purposes, and a complete assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, &c., to which we respectfully invite those wishing anything in our line to call and examine our goods and prices, before purchasing.

W. H. SMITH & CO. CORNER DRUG STORE. May 14th 49-11.

MILLINERY AND Dress Making

The undersigned respectfully call the attention of the public, to the fact that their Millinery and Dress Making Establishment in Monroe, is in full blast, and that we are fully prepared to furnish our Lady customers, with the latest fashions in HATS and BONNETS, DRESSES, &c. Be sure and see our stock before making your purchases. At the stand formerly occupied by J. S. Lucas, next to Stewart's Clothing Store.

Mrs. L. RUDGIF, Mrs. C. V. RUDGIF. Monroe, N. C., May 15, 1877-49-11.

NOTICE.

I will be at the Court House in Monroe, from the 4th to the 9th day of June 1877, for the purpose of listing the taxable lands and assessments of personal property in Monroe Township, for the year 1877. All persons liable for taxation are requested to come in promptly and render their list of taxable property. This May 10th 1877. ABEL HELMS, Assessor.

NOTICE!

By virtue of an order made by the Judge of Probate of Union County, as Executor of S. H. Walkup dec'd., I will on Monday the 4th day of June 1877, sell for cash at public auction at the late residence of S. H. Walkup dec'd., the following personal property to wit:

The interest of S. H. Walkup in 10 Shares of the Stock of the People's Bank of Monroe, the interest of said Walkup in 10 Shares of the Stock of the N. C. State Life Insurance Company, interest of said Walkup in the Drug Store of W. H. Smith & Co., a few Law Books, and other articles of personal property, not herein mentioned.

W. W. WALKUP, Executor of S. H. WALKUP, dec'd. This, May 12th 1877-49-11.

The most convenient Sewing Machine attachments made, are Goodrich Hemmers, in sets of five sizes and Tuck Markers. A few sets still on hand at the ENQUIRER OFFICE. Jan. 20th-11.

CHANGE Business.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING bought the interest of Mr. W. H. Trott in the firm of Trott, Crowell & Co. will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of A. H. CROWELL & SON.

All persons indebted to the old firm must come up, and make immediate settlement, as we are compelled to wind up the old business at once.

A. H. CROWELL, A. M. CROWELL.

A. H. CROWELL & SON, BEG LEAVE TO REMIND THEIR MANY friends and customers that they still occupy the same old stand, on Depot Street, where they have in store a full stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

NOTIONS, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

CASH BUYERS should not fail to see us before buying, as we can make it to their interest to do so.

THOSE WHO OWE US

are respectfully reminded that NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO SETTLE, and that EARLY PAYMENTS will much oblige us. Respectfully, A. H. CROWELL & SON. Dec. 2, 1876. 26-11

NEW FALL AND WINTER 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.

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

NEW STOCK to arrive this week and next for the Fall and Winter Trade, Cheaper than ever.

FOR CASH. Monroe, N. C., Oct. 23, 11.

Notice.

Having obtained general Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, upon the Estate of Elijah M. Walker, dec'd., I will expose to public sale the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1877, at his late residence in the county of Union, all the perishable property belonging to said Estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, 2 Mules, 5 head of Cattle, 10 Plovers, Hogs, Cotton Gin, &c. Terms made known on day of sale. This 23rd day of April, 1877.

JOHN L. PORTER, Adm'r, with Will annexed, of 46-4t. E. M. WALKER, dec'd.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.

680 Broadway New York, 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California, Factory Sainte Croix Switz. Manufacturers and Importers of all kinds of MUSICAL BOXES.

Besides the styles turned out by all makers, we have made decided improvements, for instance: THE REVOLVER MUSICAL BOX, PATENTED AUG. 2d, 1870; The Sublime Harmonic Musical Box, PATENTED MARCH 23d, 1875.

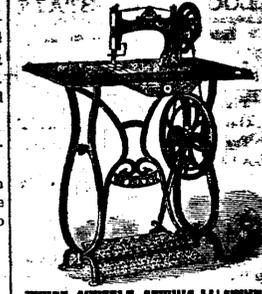
In this latter style, by a new combination of the steel combs, we gain much power, improve the quality of tone, and produce new and striking effects.

The *Harp-Lithé* is a new attachment, which can be applied to any Musical Box, either new or old. Musical Boxes repaired with great care by skillful Swiss workmen. 48-11.

THE MONROE ENQUIRER JOB OFFICE

IS THE PLACE TO GET JOB WORK DONE NEAT and CHEAP

PERFECTION ATTAINED AT LAST!



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

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

IT IS ELABORATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SEWING MACHINES MANUFACTURED—ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE USE OF THE FAMILIAR WORKSHOP, IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A DESIGN 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 ITS POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST AND THICKEST WITH UN-EQUALLED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL, CAN WITHSTAND ALL THE WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND PROBABLY PRODUCED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN

Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years, AS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS, ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED. WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM \$15 TO \$25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES. EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT. SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO

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

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have purchased the Stock and Furniture of the above house, and that they are

NOW RECEIVING AT THE OLD STAND, A LARGE STOCK OF PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, and other articles usually kept in a First Class Drug Store. Quick Sales, at Short Profits!

WILL BE OUR MOTTO. Hoping to receive a continuance of the large patronage hitherto extended to this house, we will endeavor to sell

PURE ARTICLES at such low figures for cash that everybody will ascertain that "The People's Drug Store" is the place to buy their drugs.

ENGLISH & ASHCRAFT. Monroe, N. C., Oct. 9 19-11.

B. D. HEATH & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, FERTILIZER AGENTS AND COTTON BUYERS.

Are now offering to the trade of Union and adjoining counties, the largest stock of

GROCERIES, ever offered in this market, viz: 500 Sacks and Bbls Flour, 100 packages Mackerel and Mulletts, 100 Boxes Bacon, 50 Sacks Coffee, 100 Sacks Salt, 100 J. & B. Barrels New Orleans and all Grades Molasses.

100 Tons Zells Celebrated Ammoniated and Acid Phosphate and Chesapeake Guano, all at low prices.

We sell Fertilizers, on time with approved security, either payable in money or cotton, at fifteen cents per pound in the fall. We are also selling ingredients for making your own Guano, at about one half the usual cost. We sold a good deal last season, from which we have had flattering and encouraging reports. We furnish a formula, with each ton giving directions as to preparations. Try it and be convinced that you will save money, we also have on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, SHOES, FARMING UTENSILS, HARDWARE, &c. In fact everything usually kept in a GENERAL STOCK.

Our motto is as heretofore, large sales and small profits. We return thanks to our many customers for past favors and hope by honest and fair dealing to merit the same in the future.

Mr. W. C. Ogburn, late of the firm of W. C. Ogburn & Co., is with us, and respectfully invites his many friends to give him a call.

B. D. HEATH & CO. Feb. 12th-1877-36-11.

Take Warning. The undersigned hereby give notice to all persons not to hunt, fish, cut or haul wood or pine, or otherwise trespass on our lands and growing crops. The law will be strictly enforced against all offenders.

W. E. THARREL, T. D. WINCHESTER, Jr. May 9th, 1877. 49-11.

