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ADDRESS Of the State Democratic Executive Committee to the Democratic Conservative Party of North Carolina. Under the Constitution and laws of North Carolina there are to be elected on the first day of August, 1878, a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; three Judges of the Superior Court; a Solicitor for each Judicial District, members of the General Assembly, a Register of Deeds, Surveyor, Coroner, Sheriff, and Treasurer for the several counties; and Constables for the townships, respectively.

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic Party it was determined to hold a State Convention at Raleigh, on Thursday, June 13, 1878, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Judicial offices, as these are to be voted for throughout the entire State. It was, however, resolved, that the Executive Committee request the several Judicial Districts for which Superior Court Judges are to be chosen to hold District Conventions and recommend to the State Convention candidates for the office of Judge from their respective Districts.

It was also resolved to appoint an Executive Committee for each Judicial District, whose duty it shall be to determine the time and place of holding the Conventions for their respective Districts. A list of those committees is hereto appended. They are requested to take prompt action in calling together the District Conventions. The Committee congratulates the Democratic Party of North Carolina on the steady and rapid growth of its principles and policy, not only in our own State, likewise throughout the entire Union. Half a dozen years ago our party was without power in the Federal Government; two years later we had wrested the control of the House of Representatives from the Republican party, and to-day our ascendancy in the Senate of the next Congress is absolutely assured.

At the last Presidential election our candidate received a majority of the electoral votes, and was called to the Presidential chair by a popular majority of five hundred thousand. You know how, by plots and conspiracies, the Republicans contrived to turn our victory into utter defeat. That we lost the fruits of our success at the polls is to be deeply deplored; but it is better to have lost the Presidency than to have seated our candidate by the fraud and iniquities which received the encouragement and sanction of the Republican leaders. Those frauds, however, can never be successfully repeated; and we hazard nothing in predicting that in 1880 the freemen of America will punish that great crime against their right of self-government by hurling from power all those despicable characters who planned the scheme or participated in its execution. In like manner, at home, our party strength has constantly increased until it has become invincible. At the last election we cast 125,000 votes—the ballots of white men! Ever since 1870 we have had absolute control of the Legislature, and we refer with satisfaction to the legislative record of the Democratic party during that long period of political ascendancy. Good and wholesome laws, low taxes, the improvement of our agricultural interests, and the amelioration of the condition of our people—both black and white—these have been the aims of our representatives, and our ever-increasing majorities attest how thoroughly their patriotic work is appreciated by the voters of North Carolina.

To us the people of the State have given the supremacy, and they have committed to the keeping of the Democracy the destiny of our Commonwealth and the welfare and prosperity of our citizens. We have gained step by step on our political adversaries until at length the only department of our State government remaining under their control is the Judiciary. And now we are rapidly approaching the day when the Supreme Court itself is to be composed of Democratic Jurists; for none can doubt that the nominations made by our Convention will be triumphantly ratified at the polls by an overwhelming majority. Then will North Carolina be fully and completely redeemed—and the last remaining vestige of the Canby-Military

Election will have passed away forever.

In publishing this call for our Democratic Convention, the Committee was directed to request that all North Carolinians who love good order and have a proper regard for the due administration of justice, should join with us in making our nominations for these high and responsible judicial offices. We call then upon all the true sons of North Carolina to come together, inspired by an ennobling patriotism, and nominate and elect our best and truest and greatest sons to these exalted judicial stations. The officers so chosen are to sit in judgment on our rights of property, our lives, our liberties. Their court is the court of last resort. From their decision there is no appeal. Let us then approach their selection profoundly impressed with the importance of the occasion; let us subordinate our personal preferences, and animated by a worthy ambition, seek to restore to this Supreme tribunal the exalted character to which it had attained in the days of its highest fame.

We recommend to our friends in every township and ward to hold primary meetings, at which delegates may be selected by ballot or otherwise to their County Conventions—where in like manner, delegates shall be chosen to represent the counties in the State Convention.

In these primary meetings we urgently recommend that the utmost fairness and impartiality shall be observed—that harmony shall be considered of prime importance, and that no practices tending to disaffection or disorganization shall receive the slightest countenance or sanction. The Democratic party is the party of the people. It is the instrument by which the people accomplish their aims and purposes. It is the people—banded together in one great organization or society to protect their rights, to advance their interests, to promote their prosperity and to perpetuate those liberties which make our country at once the envy of oppressed nations and the crowning glory of mankind. Within this organization the utmost freedom is allowed—the largest liberty of sentiment—the freest expression of opinion, controlled alone by the great principles of Democracy and the usages and practices of the party. But harmony must prevail—order must be observed! The will of the organization is the will of the people! When expressed it must be respected—it must be obeyed.

Private judgment must yield to the collected judgement of the whole; and if any one should peradventure suffer any injury let him bear it with fortitude, glorying in the triumph of the organization even though he lose the prize of his ambition.

In particular do we earnestly entreat that no one shall countenance an independent candidate. "Independence" means opposition to the Democratic party. He who resorts to it seeks his own preferment at the expense of his friends. He seeks to disintegrate—to disorganize—to destroy. He lends himself as a willing tool to the opponents of his own political associates. He is more hurtful than an avowed antagonist because he claims to be a friend, and refrains from wearing the uniform of the enemy only that he may the better accomplish his selfish purposes. His aim and desire is aggrandizement; and he would barter away the rights of his party that he may enjoy the emoluments of office.

In conclusion we therefore urge that harmony shall prevail—that disorganization be discountenanced and that we adhere steadfastly to the principles and usages of our grand old Party, whose triumphs in the past give an assurance of still greater triumphs in the future.

For the Committee: S. A. ASH, Chairman. C. M. BOSSES, Secretary.

"Den you'se on de side ob de fish and brimstone in dis hell discussion?" "You'se right, honey! Ef you tink you'se gwine ter leebes 'dis world ter play snow-ball somewhat, you're rong. Dar's er warm place jess beyant heah for de managers ob de Freedman's bank 'n chicken-lifters generally, else I'se gwine ter swap my hinbook fer er pack er kyards."

BOTTLED TALK.

A Speaking Phonograph at Work. Were the voracious Munchausen in attendance at an exhibition which was given yesterday in the Philadelphia Local Telegraph Company's office, Third and Chestnut streets, of Prof. Thomas A. Edison's marvelous invention, called the speaking phonograph, he might have triumphantly said, "I told you so," with reference to at least one of his yarns—the story of his journey by post from St. Petersburg during a winter of uncommon severity. "Finding myself in a narrow lane," he narrates, "I bade the postilion give a signal with his horn, that other travelers might not meet us in the narrow passage. He blew with all his might, but his endeavors were in vain; he could not make the horn sound, which was unaccountable and rather unfortunate, for soon after we found another coach coming the other way." After telling how he got the vehicle and horses around the obstructing turn, by carrying them under his arm, one at a time, over the fence, through part of the field, and then over the fence again, the conscientious chronicler continues: "We arrived at the inn where my postilion and I refreshed ourselves. He hung the horn on a peg near the kitchen fire; I sat on the other side. Suddenly we heard a tereng! tereng! tereng! tereng! We looked around and now found the reason the postilion had not been able to sound his horn; his tubes were frozen in it, and came out by thawing, plain enough and much to the credit of the driver, so that the honest fellow entertained us for some time with a successive variety of tunes without putting his mouth to the horn."

Yesterday's exhibition, to say the least, was equally as remarkable as the one described by Baron Munchausen. It demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of some of Philadelphia's most intelligent citizens who were present by invitation of Mr. Henry H. Bentley, President of the Local Telegraph Company, that a person can so speak, bottle up any quantity of his vocal utterance, and at the end of an indefinite period of time, cause the "bottle" to reproduce it exactly as it originally came from his lips.

The instrument was operated sometimes by Mr. Bentley, but principally by Mr. James Adams, the inventor's representative. Mr. Adams, a highly-intelligent Scotchman, with a strongly-marked Scotch accent in his speech, has been for five years the assistant of Professor Edison in the latter's electrical and other experiments. The machine occupied no more space than would a Webster's Unabridged, and its construction appeared almost as simple as that of a housewife's coffee mill. It was a facsimile of one which Professor Edison is now constructing, and which is to have a capacity of forty-eight thousand words.

Mr. Adams, before the performance began, thus explained the instrument; "In this gutta-percha mouthpiece is a very thin diaphragm, made of thin-plate metal. The vibrations of the voice jar the diaphragm, which has in its centre underneath, a fine steel point. Around this brass cylinder, which, you see, is closely and finely grooved by a spiral, I wrap a sheet of tin foil. I shove the mouthpiece up until the steel point touches the tin foil, just above the first groove on the left. Turning the cylinder with this crank, I talk into the mouthpiece. The diaphragm vibrates, causing the steel point to perforate the tin foil, leaving little holes of different diameters and resembling the old Morse telegraphic alphabet. The cylinder moves from left to right until the steel point has gone over the entire length of the spiral. Thus we have, as it were, a stereotypic plate of the voice. From this plate a matrix in sulphur, from most desirable substance for the purpose can be formed, and years from now there can be taken from that matrix other plates capable of the same work which you will presently see this one perform."

COMING OUT OF THE "BOTTLE." "Now I turn the cylinder back to the starting place, in order that the steel point may go over the perforations which it made when I talked into the mouthpiece. The steel point, kept down by a rubber spring underneath the diaphragm, trips from hole to hole, causing the diaphragm to

vibrate as it did when I was talking into the mouthpiece. Thus causing a corresponding opening and closing of the valves of the diaphragm, the words, intonation and accent are produced with perfect accuracy. It would be impossible for any human mimic to do it so well. The small end of this funnel is fixed in the mouthpiece to keep the reproduction from scattering. Now, listen." Several gentlemen, evidently supposing that they would not be able to hear without having their ears close to the funnel, were putting their heads near the instrument, but Mr. Adams told them that such proceeding was unnecessary, as they could distinguish the sounds well enough at a distance.

Mr. Adams, having wrapped a sheet of tin foil around the cylinder, spoke into the mouthpiece in a voice of ordinary pitch and time, but with distinct articulation, meanwhile slowly and regularly turning the crank, the following:

Jack and Jill went up the hill To get a bucket of water; Jack fell down and broke his crown And Jill came tumbling after. Having reset the cylinder and fixed the funnel in the mouthpiece he turned the crank and the diaphragm repeated the rhyme, not only as distinctly as he had uttered it, but with so perfect a mimicry of the Scotch accent as to cause a general outburst of laughter, in which the genial operator heartily joined.

THE TALKING MACHINE FUNNY.

Causing the steel point to proceed from the ending of "Jack and Jill," Mr. Adams again put his mouth to the diaphragm and uttered in more varying tones, which had a range from almost a whisper up to screeching soprano, the following:

Hallo! Heep-la! Ya-heo! Nineteen years in the Bastille! Stratched my name upon the wall And that name was Robert Landry-y-y Earlez vous Francis! Sprechen sie Deutsch!

Turning the crank backward until the steel-point touched the beginning of "Jack and Jill," and he again gave the forward motion. The diaphragm's elocution of the rhyme was on this occasion as good as before, and the second conglomeration of utterance was delivered by the vibrating metal with all the characteristics of the operator's ejaculations and recitation. For the sake of novelty the steel was now caused to go along the perforated spiral, while Mr. Adams whistled, yelled and shouted all sorts of ridiculous things into the mouthpiece. As a result the bit of metal strongly affected the resible muscles of the audience by something like this:

Jack and Jill went—"Cheese it!"—"Up the hill To get a bucket—"O, wipe off your chin!"—"Of water. Jack fell down and—"Hello young—Broke his crown Fuller, does your mother know you're out?" And Jill—"Ya-hoo! I've bottled myself, Edison!"—"Come tumbling after."

Hallo! hoopla!—"Shut up!"—"ya-hoo!" "Go bag your head!"—"Nineteen years in the Bastille!"—"I'm a"—"Scatched my name—"a jolly Irishman."—"Upon the wall. And that—"From Dublin town I came,"—"Name was—"Ha, ha, ha!"—"Robert Landry-y-y. Earlez vous Francis?"—"Go hire a hall!"—"Sprechen sie Deutsch?"—"Oh, give us a rest!"

The effect of this was too ludicrous for description, and for a time all hands were uncontrollably merry. Having put on and caused the steel points to perforate a new sheet of tin foil, again speaking "Jack and Jill" into the instrument, Mr. Adams made the point travel backward and the diaphragm reproduced the recitation, beginning with the word "after," and ending with the first word, "Jack."

In this way the operator amused his audience for an hour. He became hoarse, but the instrument did not.

There is no electricity about the speaking phonograph; and, like so many other great inventions, its construction is so simple and its operation so easily understood that a person seeing it would probably ask himself, "Now, why didn't I think of that?"—Philadelphia Times.

A saloon-keeper named his resort "nowhere," so that when his married customer went home late, and their wives wanted to know where they had been, they could safely tell them the truth.

The Fence Law.

Appropos of the no-fence law agitation, it may not be generally known that there are now 30 counties, the townships of which have at any time, a right to vote on the question of fence or no-fence. For the convenience of our readers, we have collated the acts authorizing such vote, as follows:

By sec. 7, ch. 193, Laws 1872-'73, (the original act) the townships of 5 counties, Person, Orange, Alamance, Cabarrus, and Mecklenburg, are entitled, upon application of 25 farmers in any township, to the County Commission as, at any time, to an order for an election on the question of fence or no-fence for such township. By ch. 83, Laws '73-'74, the provisions of the act were extended so as to embrace Hyde county.

By ch. 77, Laws 1874-'75, the provisions of the above Act are further extended to embrace 24 other counties, i. e. Iredell, Caswell, Cleveland, Hertie, Gooch, Gates, Hertford, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, Currituck, Gaston, Anson, Transylvania, Burke, Union, Wayne, Richmond, Randolph, Washington, Sampson, Johnston and Tyrrell. By ch. 201, Laws '74-'75, 3 counties, Anson, Union and Guilford, are entitled to the benefit of the act upon the application of 10 farmers in a township. This last was subsequently amended in certain particulars, ch. 235, Laws '76-'77. It will be noticed that the townships of two of these counties, Anson and Union, already had the privilege of a vote, requiring however the application of 25 farmers in a township.

So out of our 94 counties there are 30 counties, the townships of which can at any time procure a vote on the question. As to the other counties, we suppose the next Legislature will probably give them the same right but a vote by the townships of such counties would be illegal till such legislative sanction has been obtained.

Besides the above acts the Legislature has absolutely established, without a vote of the people, the no-fence law in Cashe Neck, Bertie county, by ch. 23, Laws 1873-'74, and in a part of Scotland Neck, Halifax county, by ch. 166, Laws 1873-'74.

Our exchanges may possibly render acceptable service to our farmers by bringing the above summary of the laws on the subject to their attention.—Nat. News.

Statue of Lee for Virginia from Massachusetts.

The Boston newspaper says that two citizens of Winchester, Mass., have determined to present the State of Virginia with an equestrian statue of Lee, of heroic size; that Martin Milmore, "the well-known sculptor," has been employed to furnish the model; that he will establish a studio for the work in Richmond; that the statue will be bronze, and will be cast at Chicopee, Mass., and that the base and pedestal are to be of Maine and Virginia granite, trimmed with Tennessee marble, that the contract for furnishing the material on the work has been awarded to Stephen Milmore brother of the sculptor, and that he has been \$800; that Mr. Martin Beatty, of Boston, is to do the mechanical work of erection, and is to leave for Richmond on the 1st of April "to superintend the foundation for the statue," and that two and a half years will be required to complete the work. Diligent inquiry in all quarters in this city where information concerning the statue would likely be had was without result. It has, however, been mentioned by the Boston papers several times, and with such particularity as to indicate that they are well informed.—Richmond Dispatch.

A reader in the country writes us as follows: "A mule in our village yesterday afternoon inadvertently kicked a can of nitro-glycerine. A barn one hundred yards distant was badly wrecked, and the mule appeared somewhat surprised, whirling around three or four times before resuming work as nibbling." We don't believe it—that is, we do believe the kicking and wrecked barn part, but we don't believe that the mule was surprised. It is a libel on the mule. A mule is surprised at nothing.

When you see a pair of boots with a supernatural glow, you may know they are old.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.

A paradox—Two physicians. A healing medium—A cobbler. Check-mate—A liberal husband. You may be high toned, but speak low. It takes a pickpocket to disperse a crowd. To keep yourself warm—Keep the fire coaled. Motto for a cat show—Come to the scratch. The best muzzle yet invented for dogs is the muzzle of a gun. A man with a bad breath never has to elbow his way through a crowd. "Mrs. Partington" says few persons suffer from suggestions of the brain now-a-days. Paris eats a thousand horses every month. This is what we call galloping consumption. The difference between a boy and a barn is that shingles are applied to the roof of the barn. Blind Tom, the pianist, says he can tell a woman with a sharp nose by the sound of her voice. There are 3,64 languages spoken, and a man feels like using all of them when he sits down to a tack. The season of year is upon us when a baby's attempts at talking do not demand so much attention as its noise. Why is the money you are in the habit of giving to the poor like a newly born babe? Because it is precious little. A kitchen that is drained before it gets its eyes open is saved the pain of growing up and getting its tail pinched by the wood-shed-door. A correspondent writing from London, says that the fog is often so thick that he feels inclined to drive a nail into it and hang himself. A man at Harrisburg, Pa., invited his friends, recently, to his "grand annual bawling!" He has been married eleven years and has eleven children. If some men were measured by the size of their hearts and souls, a gun-patch would make them a suit of clothes, including an ulster overcoat. A Sunday-school teacher in Albion, N. Y., asked her class the question: "What did Simon say?" "Thumbs up!" said a little girl. His wife saw him with his arm around the hired girl's neck, but his courage even in this trying extremity never forsook him. "I suspected some one of stealing the whiskey on the preserves, Jane, for some time, and you know her breath would have told if she was the guilty party. "What are you driving at nowadays, Pat?" "Faith," said Pat, "I'm hard at work." "That's good, Pat; what are you doing?" "Well, I'm laboring to increase the public interest in me." "How is that, me boy?" "Well, you see, Mike, I'm just getting in debt wherever I can all about the town."

NEW USE OF SOUR MILK.—A new industry has been started in Mansfield, Mass. It is no less than the manufacture of jewelry out of sour milk. This seems a strange anomaly, but it is a fact. The milk comes in the shape of curd from butter and cheese-making counties in New York, and looks upon its arrival a good deal like popped corn; but before it leaves the shop it undergoes a wonderful change and receives the name of African coral. The secret in making it up is carefully guarded, but it is certain that it has to be heated very hot, during which coloring matter is introduced, followed by a very heavy pressure. Some of it is colored black and called jet, while some appears as celluloid. It makes very handsome jewelry, and is made into all kinds and styles known in the trade.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine; and it does it, not by trying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. Sold by druggists.

We are receiving the latest styles in Millinery. Come and we will take pleasure in showing you. TOWNSEND & HANFORD.

W. C. WOLFE, Editor & Proprietor.

The Manufacturing Capacities of the Yadkin and Catawba.

For a rainy afternoon's amusement, our thoughts turned to water-powers by the steady patter of the aqueous elements out-of-doors, we took up that chapter in Prof. W. C. Kerr's Geological Report, for 1875, which treats of the immense water-works of the Piedmont region of North Carolina. Our State Geologist has been somewhat censured on certain occasions for the apparent lack of practical ability in his work, but now that the tide of immigration is rolling within our borders, the demand for his publications is daily increasing, and the benefit is freely acknowledged. In the chapter alluded to we find that the total aggregate of river length in North Carolina is about 3,300 miles, which, at an average fall of ten feet to the mile, gives a total fall of 33,000 feet. A recent measurement of Haw River, near its confluence with Deep River, showed a force of 200 horse-power to the foot of fall, and the Haw may be taken as standard for the Yadkin, Catawba and Pee Dee rivers. But let us assume one half of Prof. Kerr's measurement, and take 100 horse-power per foot of fall, for the total aggregate of 3,300 miles of river length, falling 10 feet to the mile, and we have the enormous mechanical force of 3,300,000 horse-power as the manufacturing capacity of our North Carolina rivers! Observe that only the larger streams are included herein, while there are hundreds of creeks and branches, the affluents of the rivers—some of them as large, or larger, as the famed Tiber or Arno—all of which are capable of turning mill-wheels and some of which, owing to steep fall, are equal in force, though less in volume, than the rivers.

Now, the total capacity of all steam engines, stationary and locomotive, in England, is given by the Prussian Bureau of Statistics at 3,300,000; that of the United States is put at 3,800,000 horse powers. So see that our North Carolina rivers alone offer exactly the same strength of horse-power that is operating the ten thousand mills and factories of England, and that they offer nearly the same strength as all the engines in all the mills and on all the thousands of miles of railway in this mighty country, from Maine to California! There is another point to be noticed. To create the 3,800,000 steam horse-power requires the consumption of more than 2,200,000 tons of coal, which, at \$5 a ton, amounts to an expenditure of \$11,000,000 to create the same force which North Carolina offers as a free gift from Nature!

These figures, which are purposely put below, rather than above, the exact notch, give us an approximate view of the manufacturing capacities, in the item of water-power, offered by our good old State. If this simple glance at the subject shall have the effect to turn public attention thereto, we shall be more than satisfied.

Restricting our view to the sectional district of the Yadkin and the Catawba valleys, we look upon perhaps the fairest region of the State. The aggregate length of the Catawba is some 325 within the State; and that of the Yadkin some 550 miles. Each of these streams have important tributaries; as, for instance, Broad River, one hundred and ten miles long, with its affluents draining Polk, Rutherford, McDowell, South Fork, draining Burke, Catawba, Lincoln and Gaston; while the Yadkin has its Rocky River, South Yadkin, Little Yadkin, Ucharrie and Little River, besides smaller streams like our own Richardson's Creek, Lewis Fork, &c. Both these rivers may be divided into upper and lower sections: The Upper Yadkin, from, say, Richard's to the Bend, a distance of 100 miles, having a fall of 500 feet; and the Upper Catawba, from Old Fort to the Great Bend, a distance of 75 miles, having a fall of somewhat over 500 feet. Lower Catawba, from the Bend to the State line, seventy miles, has a fall of 300 feet; while the Yadkin's additional length of 150 miles has 700 feet fall. By Prof. Kerr's measurement, the discharge of water of the Yadkin (measured at Brown's Ferry, near the N. C. R. R. bridge) is 155,155 cubic feet per minute, which gives 294 horse-powers per foot. The river at that point is 650 feet broad, less than half the size it attains before leaving the State; so if we assume 300 horse-power for the average fall of 850 feet from Wilkesboro to the State line, the large aggregate of 255,000 horse-power are developed in the

drive ten millions of cotton spindles, twice as many as there are in all the factories in America! The Catawba, from a measurement at Marshall's Ferry, near Hickory, represents 245 horse-power per foot, which, counting the average fall of 750 feet from Pleasant Gardens to the State line, gives a total of 184,000 horse-power, or a capacity of 7,360,000 spindles—more than there are in the United States. The South Fork of the Catawba shows an aggregate of 25,000 more power, offer special facilities at particular points. The Mountain Island falls, on the Catawba, have a forty-foot fall, and the High Shoals, on the South Fork, will turn a thirty-foot wheel. By a canal cut across the "Horse Shoes Bend," at a cost of \$1,500, the same capacity could be obtained, and utilized by fifty factories.

But the most remarkable water-power in the State (almost a waste of natural strength) is the "Narrows" of the Yadkin, in Montgomery county, where the whole immense volume of this powerful river (after the accession of countless tributaries for 200 miles) is suddenly compressed within a narrow, rocky gorge of the Uwharrie mountains, contracting a navigable stream of half a mile broad into a mere desile of thirty feet width and nearly two miles in length, with a descent of fifty to sixty feet in that distance! Fancy for one moment the enormous force and velocity of this roaring torrent, which, as soon as released from its rock-ribbed flume, spreads out into a river of more than a mile broad, at its confluence with the Uwharrie! And yet this wonder of Nature, like hundreds of other magnificent water powers in North Carolina, which far surpass anything known in New England or Old England, the twin homes of the mill, the forge and the loom, have never yet heard the clatter of a single wheel, the rattle of a single spindle! Let us hope, in the language of the text, "the day of small things is past," and that a new, brighter era is dawning upon our grand old Commonwealth, when agriculture and manufactures, the farmer and the mechanic, the preacher and the teacher, all kinds and classes of our citizens, shall join hands to build up a powerful and prosperous people!

A Murderous Mania.

Are we becoming a nation of murderers? Is the American name to become significant of assassination and atrocity? God forbid! Yet there is enough in the perusal of a single day's exchanges that come to our table to awaken grave wonder in any reflective mind whether we shall not deserve to be charged, at least, with a mania for manslaughter. Those who assert that certain crimes, especially murder and suicide, have epidemic periods, might easily point their arguments with the record of the past few months. In North Carolina alone within that length of time, half a dozen suicides and a full score of murders have occurred; and yet there is usually no quieter, more law-abiding people than ours. North Carolina, however, merely falls in with the current. Newspapers from every State and section of the land come with the same old story, in glaring head lines—"Another Brutal Assault;" "Another Midnight Murder;" "Another Bloody Crime;"—always displaying the prefix "Another" to show that similar crimes have just taken place. Man-killing is much more frequent in the boasted "Land of civilization" in this year of our Lord 1878 than in either Spain or Italy, or even Mexico; though we have been accustomed to shudder at the assassinations, or "vendettas," of those countries. In fact, murder is no longer even a "Nine days' wonder." Every body recollects what a sensation startled the whole Union when Prof. Webster killed Dr. Parkman at Boston; and how all the world rang with the killing of Prof. Barton Key by Daniel E. Sickles. Whereas, within the past week fully fifty murders have been reported in the daily papers without occasioning any special remark, or even being heard of one hundred miles away. To comprehend this saturnalia of slaughter we must take into account two things: First, the recklessness, turbulence and lawlessness born from the demoralizing influence of war; and second, the too free banding of fire-arms. Twenty years ago not one man in three hundred owned a pistol (or any weapon save rifle or shot-gun); now, one man in every three not only possesses a pistol, but carries it. Not men merely, but boys from 14 years upward lug their fire-shooters at their hips; and not much wonder, considering that every toy takes the shape of a gun, pistol or cannon, while topedoes, shells, bow-shooters, air-guns, &c., are heard on every side. Even little toddlers of eight and ten delight in "shooting some-

body." As the youth grows up, a deluge of cheap, sensational literature excites his imagination with false heroisms, "blood-and-thunder" adventures, until the lad is primed with fatal ideas of what constitutes "manly courage," daring and dash. And when to the lack of proper moral training is added a (perhaps inherited) thirst for liquor, the young man enters his life-career a fitting tool for the Devil's own work. A slight provocation or a strong temptation, makes him a murderer; and when a man has killed another, he is generally ready to repeat the deed—if let alone to seek his chance. Surely this hideous problem should engage serious attention ere we deserve the name of a Nation of Murderers.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

Nathan Waters Kills Richard T. Johnson in Richmond County—Bloody work with the Knife—A Woman at the Bottom of it. ROCKINGHAM, N. C. April 8, 78. A horrible murder was committed about five miles south of Sand Hill depot, C. C. R., in this county, and near the South Carolina line. On the night of the 8th about midnight, Nathan Waters, of North Carolina, and Richard T. Johnson, of South Carolina, went to the house of Lizzie Steine, alias Jones, and after being there a short time, Waters commenced yelling like a wild demon, Johnson spoke to him in a persuasive manner and said it was not polite to yell out so. Waters took offense and commenced a quarrel, and they made friends. Johnson then laid across Lizzie's bed and asked her to take off his shoes, which she did; Waters then commenced with her; tried to strike her with a box. She ran out into the yard. Waters caught her and threw her down, and said he was going to kill her, and did cut the bosom of her dress. Johnson put on his shoes, came out and begged Waters to stop, Lizzie, getting away from Waters about the time Johnson came out. Waters then commenced on Johnson, Lizzie leaving the yard and going towards the woods, expecting to hear kicks, but did not. But she did hear Johnson say "stop Waters you have killed me. Don't follow me!" Nathan was pursuing, cursing and cutting him as they ran to the fence, a distance of about 50 yards from the house, and in the direction that Lizzie had gone. Johnson crossed the fence within a few yards of where Lizzie had stopped, went about twenty feet and fell dead.

EUROPEAN TROUBLES.

Peace Prospects Diminishing—The Powers Siding with England on Treaty Question—Bad Feeling at Vienna.

ENGLAND SENDS TORPEDO BOATS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN—WARLIKE PREPARATION AROUND CONSTANTINOPLE, ETC. LONDON, April 11.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times telegraphs: "The horizon is again overcast. The change is attributed to the speeches made in the British Parliament and to the consequent alteration in the attitude of the Austrian cabinet, an apparent hesitation of Germany to get as mediator. It is believed in official circles that some of Lord Salisbury's remarks on Monday indicate an intention of going to war." The Agency Russe states that a short circular accompanying Prince Gortschakoff's reply, invites England to formulate her proposals. The Times' Vienna correspondent remarks that this seems to point to an intention of trying to come to a separate understanding with England as was attempted with Austria. The special Berlin correspondent of the Times, says: "The attempts at mediation seem to have made it probable that the powers will only consent to participate in the revision of the treaty of San Stefano on the same conditions as demanded by England." The Post says the Austrian agents have informed their government that Russia has promised Bosnia to Serbia in the event of the renewal of hostilities. This news has produced a bad impression at Vienna.

LONDON, April 11.—For the protection of the ships in the Mediterranean from torpedoes, a number of steam launches will be sent to Ismail and other stations. A number of torpedo boats were sent from the Chatham dock yard to the Mediterranean yesterday. A chartered steamer is now landing a large number at Victoria docks, the intention being to supply each vessel of the fleet with at least two torpedo boats. Additional 38-ton guns are shipping for the Mediterranean in the London Dock.

The warlike preparations of the Russians and Turks about Constantinople continue. The Servians have established a two days' quarantine on the Austrian frontier. It is believed that this is rather from political than sanitary reasons. Apprehensions are expressed in Bucharest that the Russians intend enforcing strict martial law.

A special from London to the Edinburgh Scotsman says that the secret determinations of the cabinet, that Lord Derby meant as compelling his retirement therefrom, were the seizure of Gallipoli and the landing of an army corps in Anatolia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11.—Defensive works near Constantinople are being carried on with great energy. The Turkish authorities at the Island of Tenedos have requested instructions from the Porte in view of the disembarkation of the British marines, to guard the depot of war material on the island.

BUCHAREST, April 11.—Numerous detachments of Russians have arrived in the neighborhood of Bucharest. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11.—The Greeks demand the Greek patriarch, Sull Samoum, of the Russian government and that it declare itself on the question of the Greco-Bulgarian schism. Should Russia recognize the Bulgarian Church, then the patriarch would declare Russia schismatic. Fresh troops are expected from Egypt to replace those returning home.

LONDON, April 11.—The news from Ciotenja says the districts in Albania on the southeast and the Bavaria river occupied by the Montenegrins, have been so ravaged by war that the inhabitants are starving. The Montenegrins are unable to help them, being scarcely able to feed their own people. An appeal has been made to Austria for help.

The Manchester Guardian prints a London dispatch saying: "A rumor is current in military circles that the British have sustained a disastrous defeat in South Africa. The colonial office is ignorant of such defeat. At last advice, however, the whole frontier was very restless and a war feeling was strongly abroad. All the government's prudence and firmness were needed to prevent a general native war."

AS AN AFFIRMATION THAT CARRIED CON- TINATION INTO PLYMOUTH CHURCH—

The news that Mrs. Tilton had finally yielded to the entreaties of Theodore and the elder children fell upon Plymouth Church like a thunderbolt. Yesterday it was conceded on all hands that the reunion was an accomplished fact. Mr. Shearman without saying that he knew it to be so, admitted that he believed it to be so. Others near to Mr. Beecher said that they had reason to believe Mrs. Tilton had capitulated to her husband and her mother. Mr. Beecher's friends are divided in opinion. Some regard it as the best thing that could possibly happen for him. They argue that if Tilton did not know that all his charges were false he would not be so stupid as to beg his wife to return to him. On the other hand, many of Mr. Beecher's friends regard Mrs. Tilton as a vacillating woman, from whose lips charges and retractions flow with equal readiness, and they expect now a revival of the old scandal. The daughters are at school abroad. They have been constant in their endeavors to bring about a reconciliation. Mrs. Tilton has been very ill, physically and mentally. She is but the wreck of her former self.—New York Sun, 8th.

Weldon correspondence Raleigh News: Coroner E. M. Hicks returned yesterday from the lower part of this county, where he had been called to investigate the late homicide case. The victim was John Young, about sixty years of age, his slayer is another negro named Foster alias Savage. The deed was committed last Wednesday, the weapon used being a spade, and the wounded man died the next day.

T. W. BICKETT. J. W. GRIFFIN.

Our Motto, CHEAP FOR CASH, IS DOING GOOD TO ALL CONCERNED!

It has enabled us to buy for cash, in large quantities, at bottom figures, and we can sell a good article as low as any house South of Baltimore.

- Pure Horse-Apple Vinegar, Three Years Old. Laundry and Toilet Soaps, In Quantity. Satin Gloss Starch, Finest Made. Coleman's Genuine English Mustard. TRIPOLI, A beautiful Polisher of Metals and Jewelry, and Glass Cleaner. IMPROVED FLY-KILLING PAPER—GENUINE IMPORTED. Spanish Float Indigo.

Ex-Governor Moses Under Arrest in New York.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Ex-Governor Franklin J. Moses, Jr., of South Carolina, was arrested on Broadway last night and locked up. He is charged with having forged the name of Jos. Woodruff for \$316 and passing the note upon James Allen. Moses will be taken to Charleston in a few days.

LATER—Ex-Governor Moses is still confined at police headquarters. He has engaged counsel, who to-day presented to Judge Donahue a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-morrow. The petition states that the prisoner was arrested on a requisition purporting to be from His Excellency, Wade Hampton, Governor of South Carolina, or the Governor of New York; that no warrant from the Governor of New York accompanies said requisition, and that the alleged forgery is that of a man upon an usurious and void promissory note. The writ was granted. At the same time Moses' counsel telegraphed Governor Robinson, of New York, asking if Moses' alleged forgery of a name an usurious and void promissory note was a crime, and if any pecuniary obligation was created.

Executive Committee Sixth Judicial District.

CONCORD, N. C., April 4, 1878. There will be a meeting of the Democratic executive committee for the sixth judicial district in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 13th of April, at 2 o'clock p. m., to determine the time and place of holding the district convention to nominate a slicitor. The committee consists of Messrs. J. D. Hearne, D. A. Covington, Alex. Hoke, and Geo. E. Wilson. Each member is earnestly requested to attend. PAUL B. MEANS, Chairman.

Raleigh News: The revival of religion which has been for some time in progress at the Edenton Street Methodist Church has now closed. The results are gratifying. There have been 54 conversions; 34 accessions to the membership of this church, besides several received by other churches.

VEGETINE FOR CHILLS, SHAKES, FEVER & AGUE. TARBORO, N. C., 1878. DEAR SIR,—I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, Vegetine, has done in my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure on my son; also, to let you know that Vegetine is the best medicine I ever saw for Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague. My son was sick with measles in 1873, which left him with the Hip-joint disease. My own suffered a great deal of pain all of the time; the pain was so great he did nothing but cry. The doctors did not help him a particle, he could not lift his foot from the floor, he could not move without crutches. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier-Journal," that Vegetine was a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food. I tried one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept on with the medicine gradually gaining. He has taken eighteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, walks without crutches or cane. He is twenty years of age. I have a younger one, fifteen years of age, who is subject to Chills. Whenever he feels one coming on, he comes in, takes a dose of Vegetine, and the chill is broken. I have seen Vegetine leaves no bad effect upon the system. I have used the medicine recommended for Chills. I cheerfully recommend Vegetine for such complaints. I think it the greatest medicine in the world. MRS. J. W. LLOYD.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes thick and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, cure the purid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE FOR DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND General Debility. BERNARDSTOWN, MASS., 1878. We, the undersigned, having seen Vegetine, take pleasure in recommending it to all those troubled with humors of any kind, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, or General Debility, it being the Great Blood Purifier, Sold by H. E. STEVENS & SONS, who sell more of it than all other patent medicines put together. MRS. L. F. FERRISS, MRS. H. W. SPOIT, JOSEPHINE'S STATE.

VEGETINE is the great health restorer—composed exclusively of herbs, roots and herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE FOR Nervous Headache and Rheumatism. CHICAGO, ILL., April 9, 1877. H. E. STEVENS, Esq.— Dear Sir,—I have used your Vegetine for Nervous Headache, and also for Rheumatism and have found entire relief from both, and take great pleasure in recommending it to all who may be likewise afflicted. FRED. A. GOOD, 108 Mill St., Cin.

VEGETINE FOR Druggists' Testimony. MR. H. R. STEVENS.— Dear Sir,—I have been selling your remedy, the Vegetine, for about three years, and take pleasure in recommending it to our customers, and in no instance where the said purifier would reach the case, has it ever failed to effect a cure, to our knowledge. It is certainly the most efficacious of renovators. Respectfully, E. M. SHEPHERD, Druggist, Mt. Vernon Ill.

It is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world. VEGETINE, Prepared by H. E. STEVENS, Boston. VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

OLD, TRIED, AND TRUE. People are getting accustomed—and those who are not ought to be—with the wonderful merits of this great American Remedy, the

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment, FOR MAN AND BEAST. This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Mustangs are put up for sale, and are used for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 25 years, and it now it encircles the habitable globe. The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast. To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable. A single bottle of it will save a human life or remove the weakness of an excellent horse, ox, cow, or other.

It cures footrot, hoofrot, hollow horn, grass-worm, shouldered, mange, the ticks and all the stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and bush life. It cures every external trouble of horses, such as lameness, scratches, swelling, sprains, founder, wind-gall, etc., bone, etc., etc. The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the outmost cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and stiffness engendered by exposure. Particularly valuable to sailors. It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure. It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure. It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.

Largest, Finest, and Most Desirable Townsend & Hanford

Notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the firm of H. M. HOUSTON & CO. Are hereby notified that the The Limitation of Sixty Days HAS EXPIRED! And That ALL CLAIMS Will be placed in the Hands of an Attorney FOR COLLECTION. WE HAVE A FEW GOODS on hand, which are being sold Regardless of Cost! H. M. HOUSTON & CO. Mortgagee's Sale! BY VIRTUE AND IN PURSUANCE OF

provisions of a certain Deed of Mortgage executed by Harvey T. Knotts to Adrien and Harriet Vollers, partners in trade, under the name of Adrien & Vollers, on the 16th day of May, 1876, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Anson, in book 7, page 37, &c., and in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Anson, on the 8th day of April, 1878, at 11 o'clock, for each, the following tracts of land lying, being and situate in said county of Anson, and conveyed by said Mortgage Deed, to-wit: One tract of land known as the Old Ross (old Mize tract, containing seventy-seven and a half acres lying on the waters of Brown Creek, including the Gold Mine, conveyed to the said H. T. Knotts by the said Knotts, by deed dated the 12th day of February, 1870, and registered in Register's office of Anson county, in book 18, pages 208 and 209. Also another tract of land, lying in Anson county, on the waters of Brown Creek, adjoining P. M. Gray, Calvin Lilly and others, viz: one Francis P. Blake formerly lived, and which Joseph White purchased from A. C. Moxley, the said Alexander Lewis, by deed dated the 14th day of October, 1859, and which was conveyed by said White to Knotts by deed dated 25th day of September, 1869, and registered in the Register's office of Anson county, in book 18, page 534. Also another tract of land in Anson county on the Little Brown Creek, adjoining Rushing (Galloway's), and Benjamin D. Henry's tracts, containing five hundred and fifty-six acres, together with all the water ways and privileges unto the said 1/4 mentioned tract belonging or appertaining—the said tract being that conveyed by James D. Gorman and Tactus, his heirs, to the said Knotts by deed dated the 17th day of March, 1870, and registered in the Register's office of Anson county, in book 16, page 269. Also another tract in same county, on Little and Brown Creeks, containing two hundred and seventy-three (273) acres, more or less, being the same tract conveyed by Robert K. Kelly to Harvey T. Knotts and James M. Knotts, by deed dated 2nd November, 1850, registered in book 14, page 353, and the interest of James M. Knott is released to H. T. Knotts by deed 11th December, 1864, registered in book 14, page 553.

And under the provisions of said deed of mortgage, the undersigned as Attorney of said mortgagees, will sell at public auction for cash, at the Court House door in the town of Monroe, county of Union, on the 15th day of April, 1878, at 11 o'clock, the following tract of land, lying in Union county, and conveyed by said mortgage deed to wit: On the waters of Rutherford's and Gold Mine Branch of Richardson Creek, his heirs, to Gray, Knotts's, Polk's and Brooker's tracts, containing about four hundred a, res, more or less, being the same conveyed to said Knotts by Jno. Stevens and wife, and William L. White, by two deeds dated 27th day of January, 1871, and 7th day of January, 1868, and registered in Register's office of Union county in books 9, page 29, and 6, page 533, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to these several tracts belonging or in anywise appertaining. A more accurate and detailed description of these tracts of land will be given at a sale.

E. S. MARTIN, Attorney. Postponement. The sale of the above property in Anson is postponed until the 8th day of May, 1878, at same place and time, and in Union county until the 10th May, 1878. E. S. MARTIN, Atty for Mortgagees.

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR MONEY BY MAKING YOUR OWN FERTILIZERS. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING THE right of Union county, for the sale of farm rights to make and use

BLACK'S Improved Fertilizers offers farm rights for sale at LOW FIGURES. He had the formulae tested last year, and knows what it will do on our lands, and is confident it is a good thing. He formerly made it on the same land with ten or twelve loads stable manure. The compound is easily made, is cheap, and will pay much better than any other kind of Fertilizer. For other testimonials equally good, and

For Terms of Sale, Apply to N. S. OGBURN, Monroe, Feb. 23rd 1878.

MONROE ENQUIRER.

MONROE, N. C.

April 13, 1878.

LOCAL.

Died.

In Monroe township on the 2nd of March, 1878, Mrs. TIZAH SUGGEST, wife of Jacob Secrest, Esq.; aged 66 years.

Presbytery.

We publish this week a list of the homes of delegates, with other facts connected with the meeting of the Mecklenburg Presbytery, which convenes in this place on the 19th inst.

The Fruit Crop.

As it is quite likely we will have no more killing frosts this Spring, we predict an unusually large fruit crop this year in this section. We have had no frost of consequence since the peach trees bloomed.

Another Attempted Burning.

On last Saturday it was discovered that an effort had been made on the night before to burn down the valuable grist mills of S. & A. F. Stevens, in Goose Creek Township. From unknown causes the fire had gone out before doing much damage. We learn that suspicion is attached to no one, and that no reason for wishing to burn the mill can be thought of. Had the intentions of the evil-doers been realized, considerable loss would have ensued, as the mill is one of the most valuable in this section of the State and some 1500 bushels of grain were then in the mill-house. It is to be hoped that no effort will be spared in investigating the matter, and that the guilty party may be discovered. This thing of burning houses is becoming altogether too frequent and such steps must be taken as will render property more secure.

The Benefits of Prohibition.

No one could fail to notice that much better order is had in Monroe on all public days since prohibition has been in force than when liquors were had in abundance. Formerly on public days a special set of policemen had to be appointed to assist in keeping the peace. Now the Marshal alone is equal to all emergencies. Through the Court week just passed unusually good order has prevailed. Our voters should remember this when they come to cast their votes in the approaching election on this question. We do not care what the enemies of prohibition and bar-keepers may say about 'whiskey will be sold, anyway.' 'Tis true the law has not been strictly carried out the past year, yet all dealing in that line had to be done very shy, and if no other good has been accomplished, those who are well behaved are not bored with the wild shouts of the inebriate. This alone is worth working for. Yet we know that good to a considerable extent in other ways has been accomplished. Of this we will speak again in the near future.

Personal.

We were favored on last Friday with a call from Thos. R. Bailey, Esq., who is Traveling Agent in this State and Virginia for that staunch and reliable old Life Insurance Company, 'The Aetna.' A list of the death claims for 1877, paid by this Company foot up one million seven hundred and forty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars! Reader, pause and think what a vast amount of suffering on the part of widows and orphans that sum would relieve. This Company have paid for death losses in North Carolina alone, since the war at least eight hundred thousand dollars! No wonder the Company is so immensely popular. Call on Mr. Bailey, at Brown's Hotel, and consult him.

As further proof of the reliability of this Company, we copy the following from the N. Y. Tribune of Feb'y 23, 1878:

'The Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., with its assets of \$24,141,175.20, and its clean surplus of nearly four and a quarter millions of dollars, and its well-known economical management, has recently received a well-merited endorsement from the Special Commission appointed by the Legislature of Connecticut, a year ago, to investigate all the Life Insurance Companies of that State. The Commission say of the Aetna that it is 'not only solvent, but financially sound, and under the management of officers and directors of large experience, sound judgment, and unblemished character, and entitled to the entire confidence of policy-holders and the public.'

We had prepared extended notices of some of the public institutions in and around Raleigh for this issue, but press of other matters has forced us to defer their publication till next week.

Death on the Rail.

On last Thursday morning as a rock train on the C. C. Railway rounded the curve at the East end of the trestle over Richardson's Creek, two miles East of this place, the engineer discovered that a man was lying down on the trestle between the rails, some 20 or 30 feet from the Western end, crawling toward the East end. Brakes were instantly put on and the engine reversed; but owing to the heavy down grade for a mile or so before reaching the trestle, it was soon seen that the train could not be stopped before reaching the unfortunate man. He was seen to make an effort to crawl over on the outside of the rail, but before he could do so the engine struck him. When found after the train passed over him he was lying outside the track with his right leg lying across the rail, the wheels having passed over it just above the knee, completely severing the limb. The train was stopped and he was taken up and brought to the depot, where he died in about half an hour. An inquest was held and the jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict exonerating the engineer from all blame, as it was shown that it was impossible to stop the train after discovering him and that the usual cautionary signals had been given before reaching the trestle.

The deceased proved to be one Martin O. Flannigan, an old man of some 60 years. He was a native of Mecklenburg, but has had no stated place of residence for several years, and had no family. He was in the habit of attending the Courts for the purpose of gambling, and had been here several times. We understand that he heard the Grand Jury were about to get after him and that he left town to go to Anson to get out of the way. Reaching this trestle, not knowing of the near approach of the train, and being unable to walk over, he was making an effort to crawl over when he met his fearful death. In his pockets were found a pack of cards, a dice-box, and nine dollars and a half. He was given a decent burial.

Superior Court.

The Spring term of our Superior Court convened on last Monday, the 8th instant—his Honor W. A. Moore, presiding and Solicitor S. J. Pemberton representing the State. The lawyers in attendance besides the local bar are Messrs. J. H. Wilson, Ashe & Bennett, A. J. Dargan, Jas. A. Lockhart, S. T. Ashe and Rodwine. The charge of his Honor to the Grand Jury was in most respects a very good one. It was a plain, appropriate talk upon the subject on which the Grand Jury needed information. That part of it in regard to the public roads was indeed charming; and if our Grand Jury does not give heed to it and act accordingly we shall be badly disappointed. This is one of the important duties of the Grand Jury that has been in the past grossly neglected and shirked. It is a subject on which the public mind ought to be aroused, so that Grand Jurors in the future will be forced to act on it. The remarks and arguments of his Honor for good roads were appropriate, sound and irrefutable, and must meet with the hearty approval of every good citizen of the county.

Of course we entirely disagree with his Honor in that part of his charge in regard to having negroes to serve in the jury box, (from the fact that we regard them as incompetent,) and for the first time in several years the scene was witnessed here in this Court of a 'speckled jury' in the box!

On the Criminal Docket there were 51 cases standing over from last term, and up to this writing about 30 cases have been put on by the Grand Jury. Business of the Court has been 'put through' with commendable dispatch, and up to Thursday there had been about fifteen cases disposed of finally, besides a good many others continued from different causes.

Only ten cases of bastardy ornamented the Criminal Docket. About seven or eight cases of larceny, with a few cases of retailing liquors without license, and a few cases of 'disturbances' and a couple of cases of injuring stock, completed the 'stock in trade' of the Criminal Docket.

The case of the State vs. Sam'l M. Alexander, for the murder of Jeffers in E. Dunn, on the 26th of January, 1877, is the case of most importance. The trial of this case was set for Wednesday of this term, at last term, but owing to the necessary absence of an important witness for the Defence, who was sent for, the trial did not commence till Thursday morning. Thursday morning was consumed in going through the preliminaries and formal part of the trial, and in selecting the jury. The following gentlemen constitute the jury for the trial of the case:

W. H. Krans, H. C. Moore, Wm. O. Starnes, Alexander Stegall, M. F. Bryte, Alex. L. Osborne, R. W. Norwood, B. F. Richardson, J. T. Bivens, D. P. Bell, Mills Starnes, M. F. Medlin.

The examination of the State's witnesses was finished on Saturday at 10 o'clock. We have a full report of the States' evidence, which we propose to publish in our next issue, with the result. As we are compelled to go to Press, before the evidence for the defence is all in, we will not publish any of the evidence this week. We have not space now to give it as full as would be desired, and then it would be more satisfactory to our readers to read all the evidence at once. It is not likely the case will be disposed of before Monday night, if then.

Our Tilden and Vance Flag Pole, was not taken down till this morning. Where in this State has another stood so long as this one.

A Good Yield.

Mr. John Shute, one of our best farmers tells us that he has just threshed out eight bushels of millet seed from heads produced from one quart of seed sowed on common up-lands last year. He regards millet as one of the best paying crops that can be raised; and will sow quite a large patch of it this year. He has some seed to dispose of to any who want.

To Our Anson Patrons.

We will have a representative at Anson Court during the first week, for the purpose of collecting money due us then. Those who are owing for subscription will please be ready to settle their bills.

We publish this week the address of the State Executive Committee to the voters of North Carolina. Every one should be sure to read it carefully.

We were favored with a call from Bro. McDowell of the Southern Home, on last Monday. The Home is an excellent paper, and we are glad to know that it is properly appreciated by the public, and that it is well patronized.

The Presbytery of Mecklenburg

Will meet at Monroe (Presbyterian Church) on Friday at 11 o'clock, A. M., April 19, 1878. Rev. W. E. McIlwaine, the retiring Moderator, will preach the opening sermon. The following delegates are expected, and have been assigned by the Committee of Reception to the following places: Rev. J. E. Morrison, and Elder from Mineral Springs to A. H. Crowell's; Rev. W. W. Pharr to R. V. Houston's; Rev. S. C. Alexander and Elder from Raunb to W. H. Simpson's; Rev. W. M. McDonald and Elder from Matthews to Judge Ploew's; Rev. G. S. Robinson and Elder from Long Cone to Samuel Williamson's; Rev. E. H. Harding and Elder from 2nd Church, Charlotte to H. J. Wolfe's; Rev. A. W. Miller and Elder from Steele Creek to A. F. Stevens'; Rev. G. D. Parks to T. D. Winchester's; Rev. W. H. Davis to Mrs. Mary Smith's; Rev. John Douglass and Co. to Mrs. Minnie Walkup's; Rev. E. McIlwaine and Elder from Castania Grove to B. F. Houston's; Rev. S. H. Chester to C. Austin's; Rev. B. Z. Johnson and Elder from Sugar Creek to Jas. Stitt's; Rev. J. J. Kennedy and Elder from Olney to John Simpson's; Rev. H. E. Banks and Gannon to A. A. Loney's; Rev. W. R. Corbett to J. N. Williams'; Rev. W. M. McGilvary and wife to Dr. W. C. Ramsey's; Prof. J. F. Latimer, of Davidson College and Elder from Hopewell to W. H. Fitzgerald's; Rev. S. T. Martin, of Charlotte Female Institute and Elder from Pineville to H. M. Houston's; Licentiate J. H. Morrison and Elder from Brittain to W. H. Trotts'; Rev. M. R. Kirkpatrick and Elder from Wadesboro to J. P. McGinnis'; Editor N. C. Presbyterian to W. C. Wolfe's; Elders from Philadelphia and Bethlehem to R. W. Soborn's; Elder from Sharon to J. R. Winchester's; Elders from Paw Creek and Union to W. H. Phifer's. Other delegates, unnamed from, may come, though this is doubtful; if they should, the Committee of Reception will see that they be properly and promptly assigned to houses.

New Advertisements.

CHEAP KANSAS LANDS!
We own and control the Railway lands of TRINIDAD COUNTY, Kansas, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific R. R. which we are selling at an average of \$125 per acre on easy terms of payment. Alternate sections of Government lands are taken as homesteads by actual settlers. These lands lie in the GREAT LIMESTONE BELT of Central Kansas, the best wheat producing district of the United States, yielding from 20 to 35 BUSSELS PER ACRE. The average yearly rainfall in this county is nearly 30 inches per annum, over 1 degree than in the neighboring Arkansas Valley, which has a yearly rainfall of less than 21 inches per annum in the same longitude. Stock-Raising and Work-Growing are very remunerative. The winters are short and mild. Stock will live all the year on grain. Living streams and springs are numerous. Pure water is found in wells from 20 to 50 feet deep. The healthiest climate in the World! No fever and ague here. No malarial or mephitic air. Treaty of the building stones, lime and sand. These lands are being rapidly settled by the best class of Northern and Eastern people, and will be appreciated in value by the improver as well as by the settler as to make the purchase at present prices one of the very best investments that can be made. Write for the particulars to be derived from their circular. Members of our firm reside in WA-KEENEY, and will show lands at any time. A pamphlet, containing full information, is in regard to soil, climate, water, crops, etc., will be sent free on application. Address, WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 106 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., or Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas.

On the 27th ult. I attended the closing exercises of Mr. J. T. Ross's school, taught in Weat's school district, Goose Creek Township, and I frankly acknowledge that I was agreeably disappointed, for there was system and good order, and the scholars by their deportment and oratorical talents displayed clearly that they had been well trained. The most of the little boys and girls made speeches—some quite well. Then some of the larger boys and girls made addresses

which would be creditable in any community; and last of all the teacher made a most excellent address, which was highly appreciated by the vast crowd assembled, after which premiums were awarded to some for their good behavior and success during the school. Then a very large treat of candy was divided among all the scholars. Then all the people were invited to partake of a splendid and bountiful dinner prepared by the employers for the occasion. In conclusion I would say that Mr. J. T. Ross is an afflicted man having lost an arm in the late war, and is fully competent to teach a primary school in any community, and ought to be patronized by all good men. April 4, 1878. J. WENTZ.

Charlotte Observer: Without knowing positively, we think we may state that the following ticket for the next Legislature from Mecklenburg county is fairly in the field: For the Senate—Sydneyham B. Alexander; for the House—Col. John L. Brown and W. E. Arvey, Esq.

Special Notices.

A bite from a rattlesnake is sometimes not more dangerous than a severe cough or cold. A well-merited reputation has Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and this remedy is sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents.

Science has accomplished no more wonderful or gratifying result than the perfection of an antidote to the chilling signs of approaching age, something to obliterate the old-time tracks of time, and preserve the natural adornments of youth to ripe old age. Hill's Hair Renewer does all this, and its praise resounds in cottage and palace. The dwellers among the snows of Norway and the pensants of sunny France and Spain, find use for it, and find means to get it, and it does not disappoint them. The whitening locks again resume their youthful color, the thin, dry, and faded hair becomes bright and glossy. The whole appearance is changed as if by magic, and the man or woman, who, before was called aged, now appears as one in the prime of life. Such wondrous changes can be effected by this medicine, and they have proved the truth of the statement that now exists in the first and only article ever compounded that can produce them in a pleasing and satisfactory manner.—New Era, Woodstock, Ill.

Unprecedented Bargains

B. D. Heath & Co.'s!

Spring Prizes, Dress Goods, and Dry Goods generally in vast assortment and variety. An Elegant and Large Stock of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, and everything kept in a First-Class General Stock. We also sell your Long's Prepared Chemicals and ZELL'S GUANO

ACID PHOSPHATE,

Bring the Money, and You will Get the Goods Almost at Your Own Prices!

BRING THE MONEY,

and You will Get the Goods Almost at Your Own Prices!

DISSOLUTION.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. R. English withdrawing. All persons indebted to the firm will make payment to H. C. Ashcraft, who is authorized to collect, and who will also pay all debts of the firm.

FURTHER NOTICE.

Having purchased the interest of J. R. English in the People's Drug Store, I take pleasure in stating to the public that I will continue in the Drug business at the old stand of the late firm, where I have in store a complete and carefully selected stock of

Paints and Oils,

DYE-STUFFS; PERFUMERIES, SOAPS, LAMPS, LANTERNS, LAMP-FIXTURES, &c.

Dr. W. C. Ramsay

Having his office in this Drug Store, will give all necessary information as to the selection and arrangement of Drugs.

New Advertisements.

PIANOS Retail price \$700 only \$500. Parlor Organ Retail price \$400 only \$300. Paper from JAMES S. HARTY, Washington, N. J.

USE CALCICAKE OR COMPRESSED CALCIMINE. For WALLS, Ceilings, etc. Ready for use by adding boiling water.

AVERILL PAINT The most durable, beautiful and economical paint known. Sample cards furnished free by dealers generally, or by the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO., 32 Burling St., New York.

The "White"

Sewing Machine is the easiest selling and best satisfying in the market. It has a very large shuttle; very light-running, and almost noiseless. It is the most important for other machines to sell in smart competition with the White. Agents Wanted. Apply for terms to White Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

40 MIXED CARDS with name. 10¢. Agents' out at 10¢. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

25 Fancy Cards, Snowflake, marble, etc. 10¢. Agents' out at 10¢. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

FEMALES

Dr. Marchesi's Uterine Strychnine all-purifying cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Pile-up of the Womb, Painful Menstruation, etc. It is a powerful, suppressed and irregular menstruation. It is a powerful, suppressed and irregular menstruation. It is a powerful, suppressed and irregular menstruation.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS

B. D. Heath & Co.'s!

Spring Prizes, Dress Goods, and Dry Goods generally in vast assortment and variety. An Elegant and Large Stock of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, and everything kept in a First-Class General Stock. We also sell your Long's Prepared Chemicals and ZELL'S GUANO

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Having his office in this Drug Store, will give all necessary information as to the selection and arrangement of Drugs.

PIANOS AND ORGANS, MANUFACTURER'S RATES.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN AGENT!

Ludden & Bates,

WHOLESALE PIANO AND ORGAN DEALERS,



21 WHITAKER ST., SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

Are now selling PIANOS and ORGANS from the World's Best Makers direct to purchasers on the NO AGENT—NO COMMISSION PLAN, as Manufacturers' Factory Prices—directly giving the purchasers the large commission hitherto paid agents. From \$50 to \$100 is actually saved. Under the new system—WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

PROOF POSITIVE!!

Here Are the Prices:

Good Pianos, Rosewood, 7-Octave and all improvements, Five Year's Guarantee. SWEET TONE and DURABLE, \$179. Better Pianos, 7-Octave, largest size, Elegant Case. From a Reliable Maker. FULLY GUARANTEED, \$230. Quip-Piano, from an old maker, of Fine Reputation. PERFECT IN TONE, and will LAST A LIFETIME. Has our Endorsement. Nothing cheap about them. — \$250—Stool and Cover included. Parlor Organ, 4 Octave, in Handsome Case, and STRONG, PURE TONE. — \$250—Stool and Cover included. Parlor Organ, 5-Octave, in Handsome Case, with Nine Stops, and Two Full Sets of Reeds. Equal to any sold for the money in the U. S. — \$275. Parlor Organ, 5-Octave, in Magnificent Upright, Extended Top Case, with Twelve Stops. The Best Organ ever sold for the money—\$300.—Good Stool included.

FIFTEEN DAYS' TRIAL!

Pianos and Organs sent on fifteen days' trial to any part of the South, and we pay freight, both ways, if not satisfactory. Write us for Illustrated Catalogue, with reduced prices, and our regular exposing the dispositions of the Piano and Organ trade.

BE NOT DECEIVED!

by the swindling advertisements of Northern PRETENSED Manufacturers, offering \$500 Pianos for \$275 and \$200 Organs for \$80. We say openly that such 'low' are humbugs, and the instruments are not worth one-third the price. We, or any respectable dealer can sell as good, or better for the same money.

DON'T FAIL TO CORRESPOND WITH US.

LUDDEN & BATES.

1878. ESTABLISHED 1860. 1878

Capital Stock, PAID UP, \$200,000.

Hon. R. B. BRIDGERS, President. DONALD MORAN, Treasurer. Col. G. L. CHAFFIN, Superintendent. Col. W. L. DEROSSETT, Gen'l. Agent.

The Soluble Navassa Guano

AND—Navassa Acid Phosphate

Have been extensively used and thoroughly tested throughout the Southern States during the past eight years, and are well known and firmly established as among THE VERY BEST FERTILIZERS.

KNOWN! And as such are recommended and guaranteed by the Company. Farmers desiring GOOD and PAYING Fertilizers cannot do better than TO USE THE Navassa Guanos.

For Terms, etc., apply to L. S. WILLIAMS, or H. B. SHUTE, Agents, MONROE, N. C.

Cotton for Guano!

A FAIR EXCHANGE

THE CELEBRATED FERTILIZER

Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.'s

MANIPULATED GUANO!

Is offered on Liberal Terms, with Option of paying in Cotton on the basis of 15 cents for Middling, Delivered at Planter's Nearest Depot.

THE ADVANTAGE

To the Planter in buying on these terms is plain, as he will know when he buys the Guano, how many pounds of Middling Cotton will pay for a ton, no matter how low the price may be, and can make his calculation accordingly. The quality of this Guano is

UNEQUALLED,

as has been thoroughly established by the use of many thousands we have sold. Our Agents sell on the same terms as ourselves.

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN GUANO, CHARLESTON, S. C., and SAVANNAH, GA.

Call on the undersigned and see testimonials from many citizens of this and adjoining counties, who have used it for the past three years.

T. C. LINGLE, Agent Monroe, N. C.,

A. T. J. MCGANN, STOR.

Feb. 23, 1878.—57-2m.

"ZEB VANCE"

FOR SALE. I OFFER FOR SALE, ON EASY terms, a House and Lot in Monroe. I have two, and will sell either one. Apply at once to the undersigned, at the residence of A. F. Stevens & Co., June 26, 44 J. J. MOODY.

One Hundred Dollars REWARD

THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEES OF WESLEY Chapel Church will pay a reward of One Hundred Dollars for evidence that will lead to the detection and conviction of the parties who set fire to said Church on the night of the 1st inst.

JAS. HOUTSON, J. R. HUBSON, JOHN P. DAVIS, J. M. PHILIP, J. R. WINGFIELD, A. J. PHILIP, Trustees.

April 6, 1878.

U n n m a e m o n e y a f t e r a t t e n t f o r u s t h a n a n y t h i n g e l s e. C a p i t a l r e q u i r e d, w e w i l l s t a r t y o u. \$12 p e r d a y a t h o m e m a d e b y t h e s a l e o f o u r. M e n, w o m e n, b o y s a n d g i r l s w a n t e d e v e r y w h e r e t o w o r k f o r u s. N e w i n t h e t i m e. C o m e t o q u i t t e r m s f r e e. A d d r e s s—A p p l y t o J. D. A. C O V I N G T O N

A SEAT AND CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING House, formerly occupied by J. B. Walsh, Esq. Will be rented by the month or for the balance of the year. Apply to J. D. A. COVINGTON

\$66

particulars to H. Heath & Co., Savannah, Ga.

