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THE

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# The Monroe Enquirer.

VOL. V.

MONROE, N. C., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1878.

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## Selected Poetry.

### WINTER SONG.

When winter comes with frost and storm,  
And flowers no more the garden cheer,  
And scowling clouds the skies deform,  
And all is cold, and dark, and drear,  
Oh, then for flowers I do not lack,  
Nor moan and sigh till spring comes back;  
I only seek  
My Lulu's cheek—  
My Lulu's cheek so soft and warm,  
A sunny place  
That roses grace,  
And brightly bloom the live-long year!

When fruits no more hang on trees,  
Nor berries red in fields appear,  
When apples plucked grow hard and freeze,  
And alien groves are mockeries mere,  
Oh, then for fruits I do not lack,  
Nor wish the ripening summer back,  
For Lulu's lips  
That no frost nips—  
My Lulu's lips bear fruits that please,  
Each lip a place  
That cherries grace,  
And ripen red the live-long year!  
—W. L. Shoemaker, in *Home Journal*.

## Selected Story.

### HOW HE READ IT.

Although it was a bachelor's establishment, there were few mansions handsomer than Mr. Howland Coleman's, and many were the feminine hearts who would not have been at all averse to transform the imposing stone front and its rows of plate glass windows, against which the almost priceless lace curtains fell in foamy grace, into a paradise that should not be a bachelor's paradise.

Everything was faultlessly handsome inside, furnished with an exquisite finish of detail that denoted the refined taste of the owner.

People wondered—and had been wondering for twenty years—why Mr. Coleman did not marry.

Forty-eight found him a portly—not too portly—gentleman, with a fine frank face, adorned by a thick, drooping white moustache, bright laughing eyes, as dark as well could be, and thick luxuriant grey hair—a handsome independent gentleman who had all his life liked his bachelor life, and his bachelor home that was so gracefully presided over by his widowed sister; who liked the ladies remarkably well, but who had never been convinced he could love any one as he believed a wife should be loved, unless we except little May Dean, whose blue eyes had once or twice been lifted to look at this wonderful rich, handsome gentleman, who was Mrs. Anderson's brother, and Mrs. Anderson was one of those genuine high-bred ladies who was not ashamed to condescend to be a warm, true friend to May Dean's mother, even if Mrs. Dean did do her plain sewing for her.

May had several times seen Mr. Coleman, and once or twice he had taken especial notice of her, rather enjoying her unconscious awe of him, and very much admiring her undeniable gentle sweetness of manner, movement and voice.

He had come to find himself thinking frequently about her, so frequently that he had been obliged to bring himself to account for presuming to give a second thought to the insane probability of a little blossom like blue-eyed May Dean caring for him—old enough to be her father.

Mr. Coleman sat in his library alone—such a magnificent, imposing room it was with its high ceiling, its niches where statues of all the great scholars and statesmen stood, its rows of shelves reaching to the ceiling, its long central table, its other tiny tables were low, pleasant-looking chairs were drawn up, its sweeping green damask curtains, its carpet like a huge bed of emerald moss.

Mrs. Anderson had gone out that night, and Mr. Coleman was thoroughly revelling in the prospect of a long undisturbed evening, when a servant rapped at the door, with a note on a silver salver.

Mr. Coleman took it rather abstractedly, for notes were of such common occurrence with him, and besides, he was already impatient to be in the dry details of some projected improvement in one of his big flourishing factories—an improvement that would be appreciated by the hundreds of girl operatives he employed.

So he took the note rather indifferently until he saw the name subscribed in full—"May E. Dean."

Just a little look of surprise came

into his eyes, and there was just the merest possible acceleration in his steady pulses not enough to make a perceptible tremor in his hands—as he read the communication—

"DEAR MR. COLEMAN.—I have no doubt but that you will be very much astonished when you find I have taken the liberty of writing to you; but what I wanted to say I thought I had better write. Please do not be angry with me for venturing as I have done. I am not sure that I am doing right in telling you all I do; but I have thought it over and over, and have come to the conclusion that I will. Of course you know how poor mama and I are—how she has to sew, and how I have been employed in Mrs. Emmett's family with the children from nine till three; but she has discharged me and sent the children to a regular school, and Mr. Coleman, I cannot imagine what is to become of me unless you will have me."

He paused point blank, and read the long sentence over again, a curious expression coming into his eyes and a smile creeping under his moustache.

Unless I will have her! Can it be possible she has really cared for me—care for me enough to lay aside all conventionalities, and so gracefully, sensibly offer me her precious self?

His eyes were tenderly solemn, yet triumphantly happy, as he went on, touched to the heart by her artlessness—

"I know I am very, very bold in daring to ask such a favor of you. I am almost sure you will be vexed and refuse me; but I do not mean any harm. I must not let dear mama be weighed with me, and I know you are very good and kind; and indeed, I will try hard to please you in every way. Please, Mr. Coleman, let me come, will you not? But, if you would rather not have me, do not be afraid of hurting my feelings by saying so. Unless you really do want me I would rather you said no than take me just because I have ventured to ask. If you will write to me just a word I will be very much obliged.

Yours,

MAY E. DEAN.

There were more suspicious of emotions in Howland Coleman's eyes than had been there for many a long year as he folded up the letter, and put it in his pocket.

There was no thought of the projected improvement in the huge silk mills now—no thought of the details his very soul loved to struggle with.

He walked up and down the library, his eyes on the floor, his head dropped, his hands clasped behind him, thinking of the strange revelation the letter held, trying to imagine the flushes that had tinged May's fair cheeks when she wrote it, and being alarmingly conscious that his heart was at last unsealed, and that May Dean's little hand had been the instrument to accomplish that magical feat.

He knew that, although all the love of his mature manhood went out to this little blue-eyed girl who had pleaded her cause so well, unless she had pleaded it, he never would have dared presume to think she loved him. He did not permit an hour to pass in inaction.

She will be in no enviable state of suspense until I answer her note. I will go to her at once and tell her how I love her—how far from refusing her I am.

Twenty minutes later his carriage stopped in front of the house where Mrs. Dean occupied rooms, and a moment later he stood in the plain little parlor, where May stood, her sweet face all alight with glad surprise and conscious flushes.

It is very good of you to take the trouble to come, Mr. Coleman, she exclaimed, in a low, soft tone.

His heart fairly thrilled under her sweetness and shy graciousness.

You mean it is more than good in you to allow me to come. Little girl, you have made me very, very happy. Let me kiss you, May? he cried.

But she shrunk away, surprise in every feature of her face.

Mr. Coleman!

He was pleased with her shy reserve more than with her little letter.

With a smile on his face he again advanced and tried to take her hand. You must never call me Mr. Coleman again, dear. But now let me hear how it sounds to have you say Howland.

Oh, sir, I never could do that. Please Mr. Cole—

Yes, you can, well enough, you shy little girl! Why not now, as well as after we are married? Tell me, May, when shall it be? I am an impatient lover, now that the ice I so dreaded is broken.

She looked at him in perfect bewilderment, her face alternately paling and flushing.

I am afraid something is wrong. I don't know what you mean.

Don't you? May, you little rogue, what does this mean then?

He held her letter to him towards her.

Isn't that the dearest letter that ever a man received? Surely you know there could be but one answer, to it, and I've come to tell you what I should have done long before had I not been in such fear of a refusal from you. You have asked me, so enchantingly in this letter, for—

She interrupted him eagerly. Yes, sir; for a place in one of your silk mills. Please say yes!

Mr. Howland Coleman stood and looked at her, all the ridiculous construction he had put upon her letter occurring to him forcibly.

A place in the mills!

His very soul sunk with the reaction from happiness to despair.

Then he looked at her, and—

May, you cannot have a place in any of my mills, although there are always vacancies. But I must tell you what you can have, if you will take it—me, and all the mills in the bargain. May, will you be my wife?

Whenever Mrs. May Coleman's husband wishes to tease her he declares she proposed to him, and says he can prove it by her own hand-writing.

## Miscellaneous.

### Consult the People.

The next general assembly will have it in its power to do North Carolina a vast amount of good. There are many reformatory measures which will be sure to come before it. The wants of the State are almost too well known for repetition here; but we cannot too often press them home to the minds and hearts of the people.

1. We want more and better schools. The existing system is good enough; but it is like a magnificent piece of machinery without steam to make it go. More money is the great need of our common school system. More money means more schools, better teachers, and more pupils. The time has come when if we would have education to flourish in our midst, men must be willing to pay the necessary amount of taxes.

2. We want a no-fence or stock law. Fences are a great burden to any people: they are particularly burdensome to the farmers of North Carolina in their comparatively impoverished condition. Were such a law in force all over North Carolina as prevails in the lower part of Mecklenburg county, millions of dollars would be saved to land owners, the live stock of the country would be vastly improved, and nobody damaged. Experience has taught the folly of a law which compels men to fence out other people's stock instead of fencing in their own.

3. In close connection with the last mentioned want, is another of great importance—protection for sheep husbandry. At present, sheep-raising is almost prevented—certainly most seriously retarded—by the excess of our dogs at large in the State. This rich source of profit to our people is virtually cut off. We must have fewer dogs and more sheep, if we would reach anywhere near the full measure of prosperity which nature evidently designed that North Carolina should some day attain.

4. We want better roads in every county. What is the use of raising produce if after it is harvested or garnered it cannot be easily transported to market? Our railroads, being mainly trunk lines, and tapping only a few favored sections of the State, do not entirely supersede wagoning, as some seem to think; most of our dirt roads will be needed for ages yet. A country's prosperity may be judged of pretty accurately by the condition of its roads. Thrift follows, because good roads lessen the cost of transportation, which saving goes into the pockets of producers.

5. We want a thorough revision of our criminal laws, and an overhauling of the penitentiary system. It is costing too much to enforce law and order. Confinement in prison is not the kind of punishment needed to restrain the evil-disposed. More speedy, certain, and severe penalties are required.

The penitentiary is filling the land, steadily, with demoralized, degraded, despised, desperate wretches, who are ready for fresh crimes as soon as they are freed from the prison walls. For cases of petty larceny and other minor offences, some punishment should be substituted for confinement in prison, which is costly to the State and anything but reformatory in its effects on the convict.

6. We want some improvement in our vagrant law—statutes more direct in their operations, more easy of enforcement and more stringent. The tramp nuisance must be abated. The existing laws though perhaps sufficient for the repression of ordinary vagrancy, do not seem sufficient for the abatement of the tramp nuisance. Homes are invaded, and women and children, in the absence of the male members of the family, are at the mercy of nameless and aimless wanderers, coming from nobody knows whence and going nobody knows whither.

7. The public debt question is sure to come up again. Like Banquo's ghost, "it will not down at our bidding." The matter must be adjusted sooner or later. Honor and interest alike demand some fair settlement of all our honest, just obligations. Each year that a decision of the question is put off, the burden increases. The interest is steadily piling up; it cannot be stopped. The sooner the question is grappled and disposed of, one way or other, the better for the State.

We do not pretend just here to do more than give a general idea of the work of reform that lies before the next Legislature. We have glanced at only a part of the field. There are a number of other measures of reform necessary. It would be well that these questions be discussed by candidates and canvassers in the approaching campaign. The people should be freely consulted on all these matters. We have a deep, abiding faith in the common sense, good judgment and genuine love of country of the reformatory of North Carolina; and to whatsoever question of general public consequence their attention is directed they are sure to arrive at a just conclusion concerning it.—*Rail News*.

## The Truth About Liberia.

[St. Louis Republican.]

If Liberia were located in the land of dreams instead of on the coast of Africa, the truth concerning it would not be more difficult to obtain. The philanthropic gentlemen who are sending ship loads of free American citizens of African descent to that distant home, claim for it most of those blessings and attractions which Eden enjoyed before the devil went in and Adam went out. Good Bishop Haven, who made missionary explorations in that quarter recently, does not take such a paradisaical view of the place, but still thinks it so much better than in America that he warmly recommends his colored brothers and sisters to settle there as soon as possible.

Now comes the other side of the picture, presented by no less a personage than his excellency, J. Milton Turner, formerly of St. Louis, but for the past seven years United States Minister to Liberia. In a letter to Secretary Everts, Minister Turner represents the locality where he is practicing the diplomacy as something which a plain man would call an outrageous swindle. The climate is a splendid one for doctors and under-lakers, provided they are natives; but decidedly to those who were not born there. Even horses and cattle are driven by the malarial whips into early graves, and the sanitary condition of dogs—those indispensable companions of every well-regulated African household—is not altogether satisfactory. Six months out of the twelve it rains as if the skies had made a special contract with Noah; while the other six is as dry as the traditional powder-horn. Flour averages \$14 per barrel, hams \$8 each, butter \$1 per pound, and other stomach material in proportion. The result of which is that before the emigrant has been half a year on the soil of his adoption—should he happen to be above and not under it—he has not a cent in his pocket and has buried the most of his family. Turner's suggestive story concludes as follows:

"I have never known of the departure of a vessel to America without receiving, frequently, a dozen applications to be sent back. Under the law I am powerless to help them. If, perchance, the children of the family survive, as is frequently the case, the guardians are alarmed when they discover they have left a country where a public school system prevails for one where the children will be deprived of this benefit. Thus surrounded on every hand by discouraging circumstances, the emigrant naturally turns to the agent in the United States whose representation led to the condition of things. I have been sorry before now to believe that the agent loses much of his zealous interest in the emigrant for six months. The agent generally replies with the gratuitous advice to the emigrant to push his way as far to the interior of Africa as possible, and there settle. Travelers to the interior of Africa agree that some distance interiorward from the sea coast may reach healthier localities. But when we reflect that there are no roads only footpaths cut by the natives, and the only means of transporting their goods is on the heads or backs of native carriers, who are not surprised that, after so long a time as sixty years the emigrant has not penetrated the interior more than four or five hours' travel, especially considering that the forests are almost impenetrable, being matted together with a thick undergrowth of vines. The facts show that these people can not go the 'high hills and undulating plains' said to be in the interior of Africa, without means to provide themselves with roads, and without treaties of commerce and friendship with the numerous petty kings, who are, in many instances, either openly or covertly hostile."

Coming from such an unimpeachable source this official statement of the facts in the case cannot be doubted; Bishop Haven, the Colonization Society and the shipping agents to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, those who emigrate to Liberia after such an euphatic warning deserve all they suffer when they get there.

## Charlie Ross.

There is hardly anything in the pages of fiction of more dramatic interest than the abduction and subsequent search for Charlie Ross. The last scene in the drama, the discovery of the little waif who was brought to Baltimore from Demerara, and the usual hopes entertained by the sympathizing public, that the real Charlie had been found at last, was peculiarly disappointing in its ending. Mr. Christian Ross, though after his numerous disappointments he was not inclined to be sanguine, yet acknowledged that the picture and description of the little Demerara boy bore a closer resemblance to his own son than any previously brought to his notice, and the bereaved mother became actually ill with the agitation and suspense with which she awaited the result of the attempt at identification. After having become satisfied that the boy was not his Charlie, Mr. Ross said to a correspondent:

"This makes 573 boys I have been called to see, or have been written about and my hundreds of failures to identify each waif as my own has taught me to entertain no sanguine hope. I suppose I shall continue going see boys till I die, but I don't expect to find Charlie in any of them." It does not seem to have occurred to him that should he live much longer the Charlies, the "boys," he will be called "to see" ought to be fully grown young men. If the lost lad lives, he will in time lose all the marks of infancy, and recognition, even by his parents, will be harder than ever. Altogether, it is a case without much consolation in it for those whom it touches most nearly.

Lenoir Topic: The board of trustees of Davenport Female College, at their meeting last Wednesday, decided to make an effort to mortgage college property sufficient to enable them to put the building in a better condition. It was deemed advisable to make the mortgage small; and there is yet to be exempt from the provisions of the paper, a sufficiency of both real and personal estate belonging to the college, which can be sold to pay off the debt to be incurred hereby, in case it becomes necessary to sell.

Glass is being used in France for type-making. In some respects it is said to be superior to the metal now used.

## Advertising Rates.

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

## Pleasant Paragraphs.

— "What ails your eye, Bob?"  
"Nothing—only I told a fellow he lied."

— "All gone to the dogs!" he explained, when asked how his sheep turned out.

— Nothing is so fatal to the romance of a kiss as to have your girl sneeze at the very climax of osculation.

— Most people are like eggs—too phull of themselves to hold anything else.—Josh Billings.

— First irate female—"I'd hate to be in your shoes?" Second ditto—"You could not get into them."

— The man who swore off is beginning to observe, with great feeling: "We've got but one life to lead anyway."

— Occasionally you run against men who are not so anxious about the dollar of their fathers as they are about the dollar of their fathers-in-law.

— "Maria Brown, wife of Timothy Brown, aged eighty years. She lived with her husband fifty-nine years, and died in the confident hope of a better life."

— It is a French philosopher who says that "the average female dresses for her lover or her husband, the girl for her rival; but only the true woman for herself."

— Worcester Press: "Shack Nasty Jim, the once famous Mdoc, has raised 1,200 bushels of corn, and wants to learn the process of preparing it so that it may be eaten out of a flask."

— He was from the country, and he came to town for the first time. As he looked at the telegraph wires, he said, "Why do you make your wire fence so high?"

— "An enthusiast," says Billings, "is an individual who believes about four times as much as he can prove, and who can prove four times as much as anybody else will believe."

— It isn't advisable to tell all you think. Beecher declared there was no hell, and Owen Murphy, of New York, was so glad to hear it that he fled with \$50,000 of that city's money.

— A Michigan widow recently hid her cow away under the bed to save it from the tax collector. This may be called a genuine case of "cow-hiding by a female."

— There is a great deal of truth in the statement of a cotemporary, that when a man fails in business people say he has "gone up;" but you never hear his creditors make that assertion when they attend his obsequies.

Singular, ain't it, that when a man gives his wife a dime to buy a box of hairpins, or a gum ring for the baby, it looks seven times as big as when he plunks it down for a little bitters for the stomach's sake.

— "Maria! Maria! please let me in!" said a man to his wife, who was looking out of the window watching him trying to open the door with a tooth pick. "Ish tread on my key and its all flattened out."

— Theology gets a little mixed in the youthful mind. "Who made you?" asked a teacher of a little girl. She answered, "God made me that length," putting her hands about twelve inches apart; "and I grewed the rest myself."

— Half the fools in the United States think they can beat the doctors at curing the sick; two-thirds of them are sure they can beat the ministers preaching the gospel, and all of them know they can beat all creation running a newspaper.

— Did you ever sit down before the gate and cross your legs and wonder how it comes that a dear, little totling youngster, too small to lift a dictionary, can ask questions that would send a college professor to the foot of the class?

— A few days ago a very handsome woman entered a dry goods house in New York and inquired for a bow. The polite clerk threw himself back and remarked that he was at her service. "Yes, but I want a buff, not a green one, was the reply. The young man went on measuring goods immediately.



# The Monroe Enquirer.

MONROE, N. C.  
February 25, 1878.  
W. C. WOLFE, Editor & Proprietor.  
THE SILVER BILL PASSES.

## THE FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The silver bill was passed at 5 o'clock this morning, as amended by the Senate Finance committee, by a vote of 48 to 21. It must go to the House for concurrence. Silver is remonetized and made equal with gold as a legal tender. "Free coinage" was stricken out. The text of the bill, as passed by the Senate, is as follows:

An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains Troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States, of like weight and finish, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase from time to time silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars; and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provisions is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and any gain or securities arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage; Provided, That the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed \$5,000,000, and, provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section 254, of the Revised Statutes.

Section 2. That immediately after the passage of the act, the President shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio as between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money and securing fixity of relative value between these metals, such conference to be held at such place in Europe or in the United States at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the executives of the governments joining in the same. Whenever the governments so invited, or any three of them shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same, the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three commissioners who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress. Said commissioners shall receive the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State, and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Section 3. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasury or any assistant treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than ten dollars, and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates, shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same. On demand, said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues and when so received may be re-issued.

Section 4. All acts and parts of acts in consistent with the provision of this act are hereby repealed.

FEB. 21, 1878.

HOUSE.—The Senate amendment to the silver bill came up for action. Stephens, of Georgia, was recognized as having charge of the matter, and he moved to concur in all the amendments. A point of order, that the Senate amendments appropriated money, and must, therefore, be considered in the committee of the whole, was discussed for two hours, but was finally overruled by the Speaker. Then the previous question was seconded, and Stephens had, under the rule, an hour in which to close the discussion. This time, reserving but three minutes to himself, he paralled

out among members in allowances of from eight to twelve minutes, and when the discussion was over a motion, by Hewitt, New York, to lay the bill on the table, was rejected by 75 yeas to 204 nays. Then the Senate amendments were severally concurred in by about a like vote, and thus the bill finally passed and now goes to the President for his approval.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1878.

Gov. Nichols, of Louisiana, understands that he is pledged to pardon Anderson and Wells—he ought to pardon them. But he has no power nor right to prevent the conviction of Wells. His power to pardon comes only after conviction, and if he interferes with the trial, he not only travels out of the line of his duty, but does what he could not have been understood as promising to do. For the benefit of an administration that has no claim to office except such claim as is based on the frauds of Wells and his gang, wish to see the guilt of these men made of record. We ought not to leave a possibility that any man shall say hereafter there was any doubt in the matter. There is said to be abundance of proof in the case of Wells. Governor Nichols should not prevent its going on file.

The vote of 48 to 21 in the Senate on the silver bill, was a surprise even to the friends of the measure. The only change of importance from the bill as introduced by Representative Bland was the striking out of the free coinage provision. Whether we like it or not, this large vote probably marks the commencement of a new financial policy. It precedes a repeal of the resumption act, and the adoption of Senator Beck's proposal to prevent any greater increase than is absolutely necessary under the law, of the sinking fund. What effect these and other measures may have upon the lamentable condition of the people remains to be seen; but the people's necessity was the one plea which made the silver bill successful, and which will most likely carry through the other measures. If the House shall still insist, notwithstanding this "cheapening of money," or rigid economy in government expenses, and business shall revive to anything like the extent prophesied by the silver men, the country will soon be out of the startling condition of beggary and bankruptcy in which it now is. New England was solid in its opposition. Senator Blaine did, indeed, create a sensation by arguing in favor of a half way measure; but it was well understood to be one of his efforts to obtain attention to himself. He reminds one of that citizen of Ararat county, in Mr. Blaine's own State of Maine, who painted his cottage white, as all his neighbors did, and then painted the trimmings black. He was bound to have his house looked at whether it was handsome or not.

I am honestly glad to chronicle Bayard Taylor's appointment to the German Mission. By what happy accident Mr. Hayes selected at the right man for a place so important, I do not know, but he has at once gratified nearly every good American and done honor to one entirely fit and worthy. Mr. Taylor will be confirmed by a unanimous vote in the Senate and his greeting in Germany will be hardly less warm than our manifestations of feeling at parting with him. The biographer of Goethe and the finest translator of Goethe's noblest work, can hardly fail to create for the country he will represent, the liveliest sentiments of regard among all classes of Germans.

Representative Hall, of Maine, has thought it worth while to announce to the public that he cannot longer support the Administration, and that he will speak on that subject. The place for Hale, since March 4, 1877, if his place is of any consequence, has been in the opposition. There was nothing in his record or his connections—and the "connections" in this case are as the cart wheel to the fly—which should have made him follow the Administration.

The bill to pension survivors of the late Mexican war was up the other day, and the indications are that it can be kept out of politics, it will pass. Mr. Powers, of Me., is the only member of the House who has so far made any opposition. He said all that could be said against the bill and said it.

Silver Bill Passed.

The bill remonetizing silver, and making it a legal tender with gold, concerning which there has been so much discussion of late passed the Senate last Saturday by a vote of 48 to 21. It is amended somewhat from the bill as presented in the lower House by Representative Bland, striking out the free coinage providing for a commission to meet the representatives of European powers to adopt a common ratio as between gold and silver, if such governments will agree to such an argument.

The amendments sent back to the House where it will come up for discussion again and finally pass, when Mr. Hayes will have an opportunity to say what he will do it. Judging from his message and other indications that have fallen from him he will veto it; but if he does there are votes enough in the House and Senate to carry it over his veto.

The act provides for the coining to silver at the rate of \$4,000,000 a month, which will loosen up the stringency in money matters somewhat, although we need not look for an immediate revival of business in consequence. The main point gained by the passage of the bill is that it puts silver on an equal footing legally with gold and will prevent speculation in the latter which has been carried to such an extent of late years. It also adds to the value of silver which has been looked upon since the act of demonetization as simply a metal of merchandise as iron, lead, or copper.

Another point gained is that the government may pay with it, and will not be victimized as heretofore by gold sharpeners who gobbled up the gold supplies and demanded speculating prices from the government for as much as it was compelled to have. These are substantial advantages gained.

Everybody will be gratified at the passage of the bill except the bondholders, whose profits will not be quite so large, and their sympathizers and dupes. The great mass of the people will rejoice.

Was Noah's Ark 113 Miles in Length?

EDITOR COLLETTVILLE HERALD:—In the book of Genesis it is said that the Ark was 300 cubits in length, 50 in breadth and 30 in height. The Bible dictionaries and other Biblical publications, assuming the cubit to be 18 inches, say the Ark was 450 feet long, 75 broad and 45 high. If the cubit of Noah's time was 18 inches in length, then the dimensions above given are correct. If it is shown that Noah's cubit was 2,000 feet, his vessel must be regarded as one of huge proportions.

"And the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth, and all the high hills that were under the heaven were covered. Fifteen cubits upward did the waters prevail and the mountains were covered."—Genesis, vii chap. 19 and 20 v.

These verses are quoted here to show that the cubit must have been more than 18 inches long. The highest hills could not have been covered with 22½ feet of water. The length of a cubit may be found by the following calculation: It required ten months for the waters of the flood to subside. (I am speaking in round numbers) for convenience of calculation, the exact time was nine months and thirteen days. Compare Genesis 7th ch. 11th v. and Genesis 8th ch. 18th v.)

At the end of five months exactly, the ark rested on Ararat, and at the end of the other five months the waters were subsided, and the ground dry. Supposing that the waters abated daily at a uniform rate, it would seem that the flood, at "high water mark," was twice as high as Ararat. This mountain is 15,000 feet high. The waters, therefore, rose to the height of 30,000 feet. As the highest mountain on earth is 29,000 feet, this would go to show that "the highest mountains were covered."

But it is said that "fifteen cubits upward did the waters prevail." By the above calculation this was 30,000 feet. A cubit then was 2,000 feet. The ark being 700 cubits long, must have been 600,000 feet, or a little more than 113 miles in length.

The New Pope.

Our telegrams this morning announce the election of Gioacchino Pecci as the successor of the late Pío Nono. He, with Cardinals Belio and Di Pietro were, by wish of the late Pope, governors of the church during the recent interregnum, and Cardinal Pecci, as pontifical camerlingo, has exercised supreme power since the death of Pius IX, presiding over the apostolic chamber and exercising control of the Church. His views upon all questions of moment to the Church were in consonance with those of the late Holy Father and it is natural, therefore, to presume that the policy of Church government will undergo no material change. The election of Cardinal Pecci had already been fore-shadowed, since it was almost assumed that Pío Nono's successor would be an Italian. There has been considerable feeling between the Liberals and the Italians, but it can hardly be doubted, in view of the previous history of the Church, that all rivalry will cease with the elevation of the new Pope to the pontifical chair, and that the Catholic world will bow in undivided reverence to the sway of Leo XIII.

Revival.—Since last Sunday week the revival has been in progress at the Methodist church, which has been crowded nightly to its utmost capacity, while many have been compelled to remain outside. It has been one of the most remarkable revivals ever witnessed here, for the unusual interest taken in it and the number of converts made, numbering up to this time about sixty. There are morning and evening services, and such is the interest taken that business is to some extent suspended, and one manufacturing establishment closes to give the workmen an opportunity to attend. Many who have never been known to take any interest in religious matters have become zealous professors, and others are before the altar as penitents. Mrs. Moon, under whose auspices the revival is being conducted, is from Indiana, belongs to the denomination of Friends, is a ready and impressive speaker, zealously devoted to her work, with pleasing manner, comely countenance and apparently about forty-five years of age.

The meeting will probably continue throughout this week.—Greensboro Patriot.

Mississippi has no national bank Louisiana has nine outside of New Orleans, and Florida only one.

Colored men in Atlanta, Ga., are organizing a company with \$100,000 capital to start a cotton factory there.

Miller, the Georgia forger, who was reported to have been in prison at St. Johns, N. B., has been released by the authorities.

Mr. A. H. Stephens, says if his health continues as good as it is now, he will be a candidate for election to the next Congress.

Raleigh News: A gentleman from Baltimore has addressed a letter to Dr. Kirby of Goldsboro, stating that if the second child of the murdered Worleys is a bright little girl, he will adopt her. We commend his example, and ask if some of our worthy people cannot in some way provide for the other orphaned ones.

Goldsboro Messenger: The Johnston county "belled" buzzard was seen in Duplin county last Thursday. Mr. W. D. Sloan writes us from near Magnolia. "The buzzard passed over my place three miles southeast from this place, Thursday, about nine o'clock a. m. He was travelling in a southeasterly direction with his 'head and tail up,' and rattling his bell to his own satisfaction and to the wonder and astonishment of all beneath him.

Raleigh News: The little town of Durham for the year 1877, paid an Internal Revenue tax of six hundred and seventy-three thousand, eight hundred and twenty-seven dollars. Of this amount W. T. Blackwell & Co., the enterprising and leading firm of the town, alone, paid four hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, and but for the agitation of the tax question during the month of December, this firm would have paid the rise of half million dollars.

Hickory Press: The madness among the dogs in McDowell county is becoming a serious matter, quite a number of persons having been bitten by them in different parts of the county, though none have been attacked with hydrophobia as yet. A quantity of stock and some dogs have been bitten in the vicinity of Marion, but none have gone mad or died. The alarm has become so great that the commissioners of the town have ordered the Marshal to kill any dog that may be seen at large within the corporate limits of the town for the next twenty days.

## Governor Nichols Said to be Ready to Pardon the Returning Board Rascals.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 17.—What the intentions of the persons representing the prosecutions in the cases of ex-Governor Wells, General Anderson and the other members of the Board may be is not known, but it is stated here on the highest authority, that before the sentence of the law is carried into effect in General Anderson's case, Governor Nichols will interfere. If the Supreme Court refuses to grant General Anderson a new trial, he will be sentenced according to the terms of the law, but Governor Nichols will at once pardon him. In this event, the prosecution will be abandoned entirely in all the cases, and Wells, Kenner and Casanova will be set at liberty. The matter has been discussed at a caucus of the members of the Legislature, and that the programme is as stated above, is understood by all who enjoy the confidence of the State authorities. In the Anderson case, Judge Whitaker will render a decision on Monday morning as to a new trial.

Charlotte Observer: Jos. A. Hawkins, Esq., a prominent citizen of Rowan, and formerly a member of the Legislature, died a few days since of pneumonia.—Intelligence has been received in Salisbury of the drowning of Rev. Chas. Phillips, of the North Carolina Conference, in the swollen water of Uwarrie river, and with him his wife and one or more children.

The stomach of Mrs. Pethel, alleged to have been poisoned by her husband, near Mooresville recently, will probably be sent to Professor Martin, at Davidson College, for analysis.—The Good Templars have again secured a footing and are determined to stand. They meet regularly every Friday night in the Holton building, second floor.

The failures in the North increase rapidly. As each day passes away many firms are added to those who are ruined, or who make their creditors believe they are ruined. We see but a few of the names of the failures. You cannot form an estimate of the condition of things by the few failures received by telegraph. The condition of affairs is bad enough in the South, but it is incomparably worse throughout the Northern States. The evil effects of injudicious legislation are being felt every hour. Political charlatans have about ruined the country. The same charlatans are mainly arrayed on the side of the bondholders in the present fight that is going on between "honest money" and puffed up capitalists.—Star.

FAILURES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.—The firms of Curston, Ardrey & Co., at Fort Mill, S. C., and Stevens & Curston, of Lancaster county, S. C., have failed within the past two days. The firms are much the same as to those who compose them, though differing in name. The liabilities of the Fort Mill firm are stated at about \$20,000, nominal assets, \$5,000. The condition of the other firm is hardly less serious. Claims against the firms, representing considerable amounts, are held in this city, and a good deal of their paper is held in New York and Baltimore. A grocery house here is there creditor to the amount of \$5,000, and one of our banks holds the note of the Fort Mill firm for \$5,000, and there are several smaller claims in the hands of other citizens. Both of the \$5,000 debts, however, are abundantly secured, the endorsers on the notes being good for the amounts. Both the firms dealt in dry goods, groceries, hardware, cotton and general merchandise.—Observer.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Ledger expresses on Saturday the following almost cheerful view of the business situation: Merchants are beginning to take more hopeful views of the business future than it has been the habit to indulge of late. There are many reasons for this. In the first place, the evil effects of the silver bill, granting that its passage is certain, have been to a certain extent "discounted." With the passage of the bill there will at least be an end of suspense, and to men in commercial life there can be nothing worse. In the next place, the accounts from the West show an improved feeling. Farmers are sending forward their produce freely, notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the country roads, proof of which is afforded in the enormous traffic of the leading railroads. The results of this are readier collections and prompter settlement of Eastern indebtedness.

A MASONIC LODGE CENSURED.—Contrary to the usual course of Masonic matters, the action of the Grand Master of the State of New Jersey in censuring one of the lodges at Paterson has been made public, and is causing considerable excitement among the fraternity. As the world at large has known for a long time, no man is considered a fit candidate for initiation into the rites of Freemasonry who is not physically a perfect, complete, unimpaired man. This rule or custom has been rigidly enforced against applicants who have lost any important member of the body, like a leg, arm, or hand; but not against those having slight disfigurements. It appears that the Paterson lodge in question accepted a well-known citizen as a candidate who had lost the thumb of his right hand by amputation, and duly commenced to initiate him. The Grand Master of New Jersey heard of this, and informed the lodge that he would be present on Tuesday evening of this week, when he proceeded to censure the lodge for its action in accepting the "imperfect" candidate, and suspended the master of the lodge for the remainder of the year for his non-observance of Masonic rules and customs. The Grand Master of the State also declared all initiations of such persons in that State to be null and void.—N. Y. Times, Feb. 17.

## VEGETINE.

HER OWN WORDS.  
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13, 1877.  
Mr. H. R. STEVENS:  
Dear Sir,—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your Vegetine, and I went and bought a bottle of Vegetine; and after I had used a bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.

Mrs. C. KRABE,  
633 West Baltimore Street.

VEGETINE.  
SAFE AND SURE.  
Mr. H. R. STEVENS:  
In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to effect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly,  
W. H. CLARK,  
120 Monterey St., Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.  
THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE.  
CHARLESTOWN.  
H. R. STEVENS:  
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost every thing. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,  
Mrs. A. D. DINSMORE,  
10 Russell Street.

VEGETINE.  
WHAT IS NEEDED.  
BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.  
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.  
Dear Sir,—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,  
U. L. PETTINGILL,  
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co.,  
No. 10 State St., Boston.

VEGETINE.  
ALL HAVE OBTAINED RELIEF.  
SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.  
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.  
Dear Sir,—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last, I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly, THOMAS E. MOORE,  
Overseer of Card Room,  
Portsmouth Do's Mills.

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Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Burgess Nichols & Co.  
Wholesale and Retail  
DEALERS IN  
FURNITURE  
BEDDING, &c. &c.  
Chamber and Parlor Sets,  
Bureaus  
Bedsteads,  
Wardrobes,  
Washstands,  
Tables, Chairs, of every description.  
A full assortment of everything pertaining to our business. We carry a Large Stock, and can offer inducements to the trade. We solicit a call.  
No. 5 West Trade Street,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
June 15th 1876-3-1y.

WANTED.  
A SITUATION AS TEACHER, either in town, or the country. I propose to teach all the English branches. Address, or apply to me at Monroe, N. C.  
WM. M. McCauley,  
Feb. 2, 1878.

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Mrs. C. KRABE,  
633 West Baltimore Street.

## Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of H. B. Shute & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are hereby notified that immediate settlement must be made with H. B. Shute, at our old stand, who alone is authorized to collect.

H. B. SHUTE.  
W. O. STARNES.  
Dec. 25, 1877.

FURTHER NOTICE.  
The undersigned, as successor of H. B. Shute & Co., will continue to do business at their former stand, where he will be pleased to have the patronage of the public. As heretofore, he will keep a good stock of

General Merchandise.  
Cotton and other produce bought at highest market prices. All persons indebted to him or the old firm are notified that immediate settlement must be made.

H. B. SHUTE.  
Dec. 20, '77-28 41.

Last Notice.  
All persons indebted to us by note or account are hereby notified that settlement must be made at once, or we will be obliged to foreclose their mortgage. Fair warning is now given, and we mean what we say.

OGBURN & ARNFIELD.  
Nov. 30, '77-26 41.

MOUSTACHE.  
Produce in two weeks! Luxurious Whiskers in one month. A grand success. Those who want a nice Whisker or Moustache use our preparation. No cheap make-up, but a genuine article. The preparation is so very expensive in its character, that we cannot sell it at less than \$1.00 per package. It will be useful free on receipt of the price, by addressing HUNT & CO., Hair Dressers, Main Street, Brockville, Ont.

CONSUMPTION CURED.  
AN OLD PHYSICIAN, retired from active practice, having placed in his hands by an East India Physician the formula of a Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Catarrh, and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested his wonderful cure five years in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send FREE of CHARGE, all who desire it, this receipt, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail, by addressing stamp naming this paper.

DR. J. P. MOUNTAIN,  
Orleans, N. Y.

DETECTIVE:—See how to yourself. More fun in it than anything in Christendom. Write us with a twenty-five cent piece and name yourself HAPPY ADDRESS NOVELTY CO., Ogdenburgh, N. Y.

Land for Sale.  
PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF the Superior Court for the county of Union, I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Elijah M. Walker, dec'd, in said county, on the

12th day of March, 1878, on a credit of nine months, with interest, the following lands descended from Elijah M. Walker, dec'd, viz:

One lot lying on Trade Street in the town of Matthews, in the county of Mecklenburg, and known on the plan of said town as

LOT NO. 25,  
adjoining the lots of J. S. Reid and R. J. Lockhart.

Also a second lot lying also in said town and county of Mecklenburg, known on the plan of said town as

LOT NO. 12,  
adjoining the lots of J. S. Reid and others.

Also a tract of land known as the PORTER TRACT,  
lying in Union county on Reedy Branch, adjoining the lands of Larkin Thompson, E. C. Phifer and others, containing 37½ acres.

Also a second tract lying likewise in the county of Union, adjoining the lands of Green Rea, Bennett Gray and H. B. King, containing about 24½ acres.

Also a third tract lying partly in Union and partly in Mecklenburg counties, on the waters of Six Mile Creek, adjoining the lands of Sarah S. Martin, Amos Henby, S. B. Howard and others, containing 137½ acres.

Bond and approved security required of purchaser.

JOHN L. PORTER, Adm'r  
of E. M. WALKER, dec'd.  
This, Feb. 5th, 1878-35 41.

NEW STOCK  
FALL & WINTER  
GOODS,  
CONSISTING OF  
Dry Goods, Notions  
Clothing, Hats, Boots  
and SHOES, GROCERIES, TO-  
BACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF, MO-  
LASSES, BACON, LARD, SALT,  
Cheese, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee  
and Family Supplies generally.  
We offer great inducements to cash  
customers. Don't fail to see us be-  
fore you buy.

A. H. CROWELL & SON.  
Depot Street.  
Sept. 7th-1877 14 41.

IF YOU WANT GOOD  
JOB WORK,  
CALL AT THE  
ENQUIRER JOB OFFICE







## Farm and Household



### How to Improve Worn Land.

Any land that will yield a good crop of clover or of grass will as surely yield a good crop of corn, oats, wheat, clover, or of grass, or roots. A good rich soil will produce a good yield of any other crop, and it is easier to bring an impoverished field directly into a turf, than into grain without turf—that is, it can be sooner brought into clover or grass, from barrenness, than into grain from same condition. This we know from years of experience, in different sections and soils, and by observation.

All productive soils are made of mineral and vegetable matter in various proportions; and all plants in their growth, absorb those matters from the soil, in different proportions and conditions, which exhaustion must in some manner, be restored to the soil for the use of further plant growth. Now, a knowledge of geology and chemistry enables a person to know how to supply this demand; hence all these things should be taught in all of our country school, to the children while they are young and learn easily.

Having gotten the land into condition by draining, deep or subsoil plowing and pulverization by rolling, for the next step, clover and red top, or clover and timothy, should be sown with or without grain, either in autumn or spring; but, in either case, let the ground be harrowed and rolled; this covers, sets, and protects the seed and young plant better, while it also levels and smooths the surface by crushing the lumps and clods, leaving a more pleasant surface to mow and harvest from.

In this connection there is one point not generally thought of or known; that is, that it is better to sow clover in the chaff than the clean seed, for the reason that the clover chaff helps to hold or fix the seed in the soil and furnishes some nutriment to the young plant till its roots expand and take a firm hold in the ground. This can only be done when the farmer raises his own seed, which is the best way.

When we lived at the North and West, this was a common practice; farmers hauled the second mowing, which is best for seed, of clover on to the barn floor, threshed it out, and when the straw or haulm was raked off, the heads were again pounded out, or tramped over well by horses; it was believed to be so much more evenly in this way, and was sure to make a better "catch," than when clean seed was sown, unless, when a good seed drill was used, followed by thorough harrowing and rolling; but this last operation, rolling and harrowing, should be done in either case.

This clover crop can be plowed in to very good advantage, when it has grown one year, and other crops raised from it; or, if desired, it can be continued several years as a hay or pasture resource, if stock raising is to be pursued.

In the spring, as soon as the weather becomes a little dry and warm, plaster should be spread on this growing clover at the rate of two to three bushels, to the acre, which will hasten and increase its growth much more than the cost of the plaster, and no other crop responds to plaster more richly than clover. Even sowing plaster on clover after first mowing results in great advantage to the yield.

Plowing in of many other crops, is also a good way to restore worn land; such as lucerne, millet, peas, buck wheat and some others. And to obtain the largest and richest return plaster and lime should be applied, the first only in a dry time.

Green manuring is the cheapest and easiest system for recuperating worn lands; it does not require the heavy hauling and spreading that manure does.

Farmers who have not tried it much, and have not closely observed the practice, and scarcely realize, and will hardly credit, the power of green manure to restore and enrich poor and worn lands up to fertility. It is the quickest and easiest mode of replacing the exhausted needed vegetable humus and organic elements, so essential to thrifty, luxuriant plant growth. That element, of course, is also abundantly supplied by barn yard manure, muck, peat and forest leaf in all, when they can be had plentifully; but the application of them is attended with much hard labor in hauling and spreading; it is the operation really pays for all the cost and labor, that it costs.

But sowing and plowing in clover, peas, lucerne, and green crops will effect a far more permanent and lasting benefit, and can be used in all localities; while barn yard manure cannot always be had, in all places.

And when the soil is well supplied with these vegetable elements, then, all other fertilizers, as ashes, bones, lime, guano, phosphates, salts, and the like, will give their best results in stimulating rich, rapidly, growing crops.

But it is vain to expect to make a permanent good soil, with those fertilizers alone, when the land is not supplied with a sufficiency of vegetable matter, nor will they give their best returns—*Maryland Farmer.*

### An Open Letter. It Speaks for Itself.

Rockport, Mass., April 2d, 1878.

Mr. Editor: Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhalant-tube" makers (mere dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could embroil a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The usual passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhalant-tubes," and "sticks," wouldn't work, though at intervals I would sniff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse and, no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes so that I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours.

All sense of smell and taste gone, sight impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the way compatible with common sense.

Well, Mr. Editor, it did not cure me in three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour, nor in one day, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three minutes entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pills. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief this letter will have answered its purpose.

Yours truly,  
S. DAREMUCK.

## TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

In the most genial balsam ever used by man, from the most purest of ingredients, is compounded a medicine which has a specific effect on the throat, and which causes the inflamed membrane to relax, and the mucus to be expelled, which produces the cough. A single dose relieves the most distressing cough, soothes the inflamed membrane, and enables the sufferer to enjoy the refreshing sleep of a healthy child. It is a pleasant and powerful expectant, it tones the weak stomach, and is specially recommended for children.

### What others say about Tutt's Expectorant.

Had Asthma Thirty Years.

Baltimore, February 3, 1878.

"I have had Asthma thirty years, and never found a medicine that had such a happy effect."

W. F. HOGAN, Charles St.

### A Child's Idea of Merit.

New Orleans, December 11, 1878.

"Tutt's Expectorant is a medicine that I like. My mother thinks it is the best medicine in the world, and the children say it is a better medicine than candy."

HOGAN WOODWARD, 101 N. Federal St.

### Six, and all Croupy.

"I have used Tutt's Expectorant, and it has cured my child's croup, and I have seen it cure many other children's croup."

MARY STEVENS, Frankfort, Ky.

### A Doctor's Advice.

"In my practice, I advise all families to keep Tutt's Expectorant, in sudden emergencies, for coughs, croup, whooping, and all other ailments."

T. P. ELLIS, M.D., Newark, N. J.

Sold by all druggists. Price \$1.00. 50 Murray Street, New York.

## TUTT'S HAIR DYE

INDORSED. HIGH TESTIMONY. FROM THE PACIFIC JOURNAL.

has been made by Dr. J. H. New York, which restores youthful beauty to the hair. That eminent chemist has succeeded in producing a Hair Dye, which imitates nature to perfection. Old baldness and new regrowth.

## A. ROBINSON, BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER.

MONROE, N. C.

Desire to inform the public that he has opened a first-class Barber Shop in Mr. H. Sheff's building, opposite B. D. Heath & Co., where he solicits patronage from all, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all branches of his work, such as Shaving, Hair Cutting and Dressing, Shampooing and Dyeing, Concealing any Honing Razors. He keeps for sale Hair Oils and Tonics, Perfumery, Shampoo Cosmetics, Bay Rum, Dyes, Razors, Brushes, Caps, Combs and Hair Brushes, Hair Vigors for restoring Gray Hair. Amateurs ordered when desired. Having obtained at a great expense a French preparation for removing dandruff from the scalp, I will wait on the Ladies or children at their residences, prepared to cut Hair, Shampoo or restore Hair to natural color. June 15th 1878-3-17.

### Dissolution Notice!

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF A. F. STEVENS & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th day of January, 1878.

All debts due said firm must be settled at once, as longer indulgence will not be given. Either member of the firm is authorized to collect and receipt in the name of the firm for any debt due said firm.

A. F. STEVENS, W. H. PHEER, B. F. HOUSTON.

### Closing Out for Cash!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE will be closed out under the direction of W. H. PHEER, at low prices for CASH.

A. F. STEVENS & CO. January 10, 1878-3-17.

### NOTICE.

Valuable Property for Sale!!

FOR THE SALE OF A VALUABLE LAND

situated on Lane Creek, 12 miles South of Monroe, together with twenty-five acres of VALUABLE LAND

of which the first five acres are good bottom land and the balance is upland. The whole tract is situated on the right bank of Lane Creek, and is bounded on the north by the Lane Creek, on the east by the Lane Creek, on the south by the Lane Creek, and on the west by the Lane Creek.

For further particulars, apply to J. W. WALDEN & SON, 121 South Gay St., Baltimore, Md.

## R. M. ROBINSON, Fashionable Tailor,

MONROE, N. C.

All work cut and made warranted to fit. Cleaning and repairing done at short notice. Latest styles of Fashion Plates always on hand. Cutting for the country a specialty. Profoundly taken in exchange for work. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Shop at Old Monroe Hotel, opposite the court house. 44-17.

## Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Biliousness, Indigestion, and all the ailments which arise from malarious, marsh, or swampy localities.

This is a compound remedy, prepared by scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy is necessary in all malarious localities, and is a most valuable and safe medicine for the cure of Intermittent Fever, which contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinine or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so many have been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and antidote for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the malarious poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, chills or chills, once broken up by it, do not recur until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of ailments which arise from the malarious poison, such as Malaria, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Spasms, Hysteria, Pains in the Stomach, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no specific remedy than Ayer's Ague Cure, which cures all these ailments, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken on the first approach of the prophylactic symptoms. Travelers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates the organ into healthy activity, and procures many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

### Market Notice.

All accounts due the undersigned for Meats should be paid only at my Market House, where I have an agent authorized to receive the same.

I would also state that I continue to keep, at all times,

Beef, Pork and Sausage, and am selling at as low prices as any one. Call and see.

N. S. OGBURN.

Nov. 29, 77-26-17.

### PILES.

A certain and effectual cure. Trial bottle, 50c.

Address Dr. H. H. OGDEN, New York.

## Carolina Central Railway Company

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 5th, 1877.

### SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, THE 5th INST., TRAINS WILL RUN OVER THIS ROAD AS FOLLOWS:

### PASSENGER MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Leave Wilmington at 5:55 A. M. Arrive at Monroe at 6:37 P. M. Leave at Charlotte at 8:00 P. M. Leave Charlotte at 7:45 A. M. Leave Monroe at 9:35 A. M. Arrive at Wilmington at 9:45 P. M.

### FAST THROUGH FREIGHT.

Leave Wilmington, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7:00 A. M. Arrive at Monroe, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:35 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4:30 P. M. Leave Charlotte, going East, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:30 A. M. Leave Monroe, going East, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:56 A. M. Leave Wilmington, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.

This train occupies about thirty-five hours between Wilmington and Charlotte, stopping over night at Lenoir.

V. Q. JOHNSON General Superintendent.

### FOR THE LATEST Fall and Winter Styles

—OF— LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

## Hats and Bonnets,

—GO TO— Mrs. J. W. Rudge.

Next door to J. D. Stewart's Clothing Store

A new stock of Hats and Trimmings for the Fall and Winter trade, just received. Trimming done at shortest notice.

Dyeing, Bleaching and Retrimming old Hats and Bonnets a Specialty.

Fine Dresses cut and made in the latest styles. Be sure and give her a call before buying elsewhere.

Oct. 12th, 1877-19-17.

## Lock Hospital

21 SOUTH GAY ST. BALTIMORE, MD.

(Half minute's walk from Postoffice.)

PRACTICE LIMITED TO PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL DISEASES.

DR. WORTHINGTON may be consulted upon all the diseases of the Genitourinary system which tend to embitter life and shorten its duration, including Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all the ailments which arise from malarious, marsh, or swampy localities.

He will also, to sell 100 copies of a new and complete book, which contains all the latest and most reliable information on the subject of the Genitourinary system, and is a most valuable and safe medicine for the cure of Intermittent Fever, which contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinine or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so many have been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and antidote for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the malarious poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, chills or chills, once broken up by it, do not recur until the disease is again contracted.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

## B. D. HEATH & CO.

HAVE IN STORE

THE LARGEST

AND

Most Complete

STOCK OF GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO MONROE,

AND BEING BOUGHT FROM

First Hands,

THEY ARE ENABLED TO SELL

THEM.

LOWER THAN EVER.

A FULL STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

## WE BUY COTTON,

AND PAY THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

MONROE, N. C.

IF YOU WANT GOOD

JOB WORK,

CALL AT THE

ENQUIRER JOB OFFICE

## WE SELL

Geislers Grain Separator,

The Mitchell Wagon,

The Studebaker Wagon,

The Virginia Horse Power

The Hoosier

STEEL TURN PLOW,

Corn Shellers,

Straw Cutters,

Partly Made Plows,

Finished Plows,

Harrow Teeth,

Shovels,

Forks,

Hoes,

Mattocks and

Picks.

## Now in Store

200 BBLs LIME,

PIEDMONT GUANO,

An elegant and cheap lot of

CLOTHING,

just opened,

New lot of Shoes just in.

New Dry Goods every week.

New Huts just arrived, Sole, Upper and Harness Leather, a specialty.

The best Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, always on hand, at low figures. (Give us a call, look through our stock. We have something for all, and will not be undersold.)

If you are due us by note or account, come in and settle, we want money, and it will add to your credit to pay, and our interest to have it.

ARMFIELD & LANEY.

Feb. 5th 1877-35-17.

## IMPROVED

## Home Shuttle

Sewing

Machine.

PRICE.

Thirty Dollars

THE SIMPLEST,

THE BEST,

—AND THE—

Easiest Running.

Has taken more first premiums in the last five years than any other Machine. It possesses more

REAL IMPROVEMENTS

than all other Machines combined.

Every Machine is sent out threaded ready for use, and persons desiring the VERY BEST

FAMILY MACHINE

will find, upon due trial, that the

HOME SHUTTLE

will fill the bill every time. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Send for circulars.

Address

Johnson, Clark & Co.,

30 Union Square,

NEW YORK.

Or MAXWELL & SYMONS,

General Agents

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

July 30-9-17.

## Special Notice

All persons indebted, either by note or account, to Winchester, Shitt & Co., for the years 1874-75 and '76, or to T. D. Winchester & Co. for the year 1877, are hereby notified that

Settlement must be made

BY THE

First day of Jan, 1878,

or we shall have to put said claims in the hands of our Lawyers for collection. We mean just what we say.

T. D. WINCHESTER & CO.

Dec. 15, 77-24-17.

## W. P. RUSSELL & Co.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

P. O. Box 197.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

Manufacturers of Building Material Generally.