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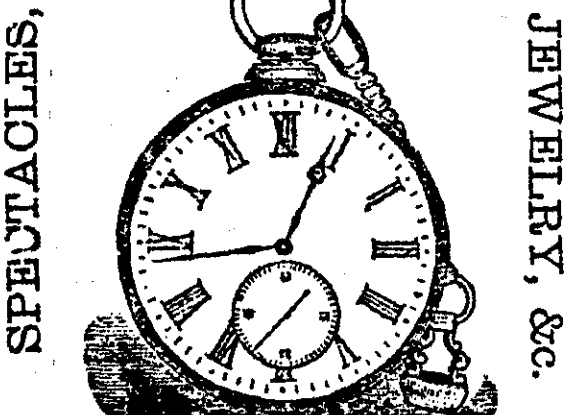
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A CLOUD.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

What is it that makes a man fall in love with a girl? Often she is no prettier than other girls with whom he does not fall in love at all.

I fell in love with Christina Lowe while she was tying a "cloud" over her head. It is a great many years now since clouds were the fashionable wraps for pretty girls' heads.

Fanny Barleigh looked at us a little sharply. Had I flirted with Fanny? Well, perhaps so, but she consoled herself with Jack Brace.

Her eyes had an odd look in them. They grew long and narrow as they turned on Christina. Just then they were by no means pleasant eyes, though they had shone like sapphires an hour before when I paid her a compliment.

But still I hoped my feelings had not influenced me so far as to make me rude to Fanny. Jack was very attentive to Fanny, and I made up my mind that probably Fanny did not care.

"Who are you writing to?" I asked, and made playful pretense of peeping over her shoulder; but she covered the paper with both hands, not, however, before I had seen the words—"My Dearest Jo."

Afterwards she sealed the letter, and put it in her pocket, and I knew it was foolish to remember such a little thing and be troubled by it; but I was. Of course she might have a relative near enough to be called "Dearest Jo," but I had never heard of him.

Aunt Maria, and my cousins are away, and no one to see me home. Thanks," for I offered my arm. "I must snub a dreadful tipsy man up street just now, and I know your way is nearly mine. Where have you been—to Christina's?"

"Yes," I said, "I had been." "Poor Christina!" said she; "I saw her running to the post-office as I went by, trying her cloud on as she ran. She was afraid of missing the mail, and then Jo would not get the letter. Jo must have and write three letters a week or they'd both die."

"Who is this Jo?" I asked. "Tell me who he is, Miss Fanny," and then suddenly I saw Fanny's blue eyes become long and narrow, and emerald green. Again I had the feeling that I had peeped unwares at something terrible, and then Fanny burst into a shriek of laughter.

"Who is he?" she repeated. "Oh, dear me, Mr. Halsey, what a question!" "And what an answer!" I said. "Is it all I am to have Miss Fanny?" "No, Mr. Halsey," said she. "Answer it yourself. When it comes to three letters each a week, and tears if they do not come; and wearing Jo's in her bosom; and when they meet hugging and kissing; and no relation whatever as far as blood goes, who should you think this Jo. was, Mr. Halsey?"

"Christina's lover," said I. "That is the natural conclusion," said Fanny. "And if you said Christina was Jo's lover, too, you'd not be far wrong again."

She looked at me again, with her eyes longer and greener than ever. We had just reached her own home. "Won't you come in, Mr. Halsey?" "No, thank you, Miss Fanny," said I.

"Well, good-night, then," said she. "I know you are angry at me, but under the circumstances I really felt you ought to know about Jo. before—well before Jo. comes back."

"Thank you," I said again. "Not that it matters to me; and then I bowed and walked away, the most miserable young fellow alive. At least I believed myself to be so; and but for very shame I could have wept.

Christina was, after all, a heartless flirt, engaged to this Jo, to whom she wrote three times a week, whom she kissed when they met, whom she called "dearest," and was only leading me on that my offer to her might be another triumph to boast of.

Having taken my resolution I acted upon it. The next day I threw up my situation in —, accepted one a relative had offered me in a distant place, and without a word of adieu, left the town that held Christina as I supposed forever.

At first I was too wretched to take advantage of the introductions that my relative had offered me but when a year had passed by, I began to feel more myself, though I knew, struggle as I might, I never could forget Christina, and it seemed to me that I never could love another woman. I looked forward to being a miserable bachelor in my old age, and I knew I showed in my young face traces of the sorrow that is greater than any we suffer in after life, much as those "who have never felt a wound" may jest at it.

However, I knew a few people now, amongst them some ladies; and one of them a merry, rosy, black-eyed girl, was very kind and friendly, and I greatly enjoyed my visits at her parents' house, full of young people and hospitable to a degree. Her name was Josephine Grey.

There was no flirtation between us. She was engaged to a fine young fellow, whom she frankly loved and esteemed; but we were soon warm friends. I even confided in her so far as to tell her that I had a great trouble; to which she listened so sympathetically that I told her the trouble, was connected with a love affair. Then she said that every one said that time cured those sorrows; and I said: "Yes when I was an old fellow with a bald head, probably I should not care; but it was a good while to wait." And there the confidence came to an end; but we were greater friends than ever; afterward; and when at last Miss Grey's wedding-day was at, the prospective bridegroom asked me to be a groomsman.

"You shall have the loveliest bridesmaid, Mr. Halsey," said Miss Grey. "She's coming miles and miles just to stand up with me. We've been friends all our lives. They used to call us the 'lovers' at school, and we write to each other three times a week. She calls me Jo, and I call her Chris, and—Why, what is the matter, Mr. Halsey?"

"What did you say you called her?" I faltered. "Chris," said Miss Grey. "Why, you turned so pale that you frightened me just then. Chris—her real name is Christina—Miss Christina Lowe—but we've been Jo. and Chris. to each other from the first. You ought to see her, Mr. Halsey. There, he is, Charlie!"

I said then that I was ill, and excused myself and left them. But a few hours afterward I saw Josephine Grey alone, and told her all. She listened with astonishment. "So you are that wretch," said she. "I've heard about you, but never heard your name. And poor Chris breaking her heart all this time! But there, you have been breaking yours, too. And what a perfect fool you have been! I think I'll forgive you and help you out."

"Oh! God will bless you, if you do, Miss Grey?" I said. "She is on her way now," said Jo. "I could not help thinking of her as Jo.; and I tell you what to do. At four this afternoon be sure to be in the honeysuckle arbor. I'll send Chris there, and if you can't manage your little affair yourself you are no lover. Remember, all the blame is yours, and think how terribly you have used dear little Chris."

I kissed Jo's pretty hand when she said that. And at four o'clock I stood trembling in the shadow of the honeysuckle vine, and peeping through their leaves, I saw a little figure with a fleecy white cloud about its head—for the September day, though bright, was chill—run down the garden path and peep in at the door.

"Who is it?" cried a voice. "Jo. says an old friend is here—And then she screamed, and would have run away, but I caught her. She would not look at me, but hid her sweet face in the white network of the cloud, and turned it from me; but she listened, and I told her all—Fanny Barleigh's falsehood, confirmed by my own glimpse of the letter to "Dearest Jo.," my doubt of her, the sorrow it had caused me, and then—

"Oh, Christina, can you forgive such a fool?" I said. And though she whispered, "Oh, I don't think I can—I'm sure I ought not," my heart began to beat with rapture.

With trembling fingers I drew away the folds of that white "cloud" from her flushed, tear-stained face, and I kissed her on cheek and brow and chin; and there was no cloud between us any more, nor has there ever been since.

And on Jo's wedding-day another two were made one; for Chris. had only a mother, with a soft heart and a memory of her youth; and when she heard the story she said, "Why not? The bridesmaid's dress would do very well for a bride," and so Christina has been my wife fourteen years.

A little chap had a dirty face and his teacher told him to go and wash it. He went away, and after a few minutes came back with the lower part of his countenance tolerably clean, while the upper part was dirty and wet.

"Johnny," said the teacher, "why didn't you wash your face?" "I did wash it, sir."

"You didn't wipe it all over, then."

"I did wipe it as high as my shirt would go."

"Is this Adam's House?" asked a stranger of a Bostonian. "Yes," was the reply. "It is Adam's house till you get to the roof—then it's eaves."

"How to keep an umbrella," is the title of a newspaper article. We know. Dig a hole about sixteen feet deep, and bury it.

This is a world of second-hand goods. Every pretty girl has been some other fellow's sweetheart.

The girl who succeeds in winning the true love of a true man makes a lucky hit and is herself a lucky miss.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER. A Grand Theme Before a Brilliant and Patriotic Assembly at Steinway Hall—Hon. A. M. Waddell's Address. (Special Telegram to Raleigh Observer.)

New York, May 3—11:33 P.M. Col. Waddell has just concluded a brilliant address at a large and delighted audience.

On the platform, by invitation, were many eminent persons, including Mayor Ely, Ex-Gov. Hoffman, Ex-Gov. Woodford, Thurlow Weed, Gen. Mallett and Dr. Deems, of this city; and of North Carolinians Major Elgelhard, Col. Mallett and their correspondent. Colonel Waddell's entrance was greeted with applause and by the band playing "Dixie." He was introduced by the President of the Association. He said:

My subject this evening is of your own selection—"The Confederate Soldier." Your invitation has significance which could never attach to any ordinary invitation. It is welcomed as a good omen of better days to come, as the dawning of a new era which can no longer be postponed. It is accepted as the crowning evidence of a real, sincere determination on the part of those who fought for national unity to obliterate every vestige of sectional feeling, and henceforward to co-operate in a spirit of generous patriotism with their Southern fellow-citizens in the advancement of their common country to that position among the nations of the earth to which natural causes and free institutions alike assign her.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER, and the male citizen of the Confederate, State were nearly absolutely synonymous terms. In no other country, with such a population and territory, was there ever such an approximation to universal soldierhood as was exhibited there. No other government was ever charged with "robbing the cradle and the grave" to recruit its melting armies. In the good old conservative State in which I live—and which was so averse to the conflict before it was begun—the number of soldiers exceeded the number of voters by six thousand, a fact which, I believe, is without a parallel.

From the first fight at Bethel to the last one at Bentonville she was in the front line all the time, and her list of killed exceeds that of any other State on either side, and this was a State that voted down secession by a decided majority. All this was, and with some of the Northern people perhaps, is still a mystery. The question has been asked a thousand times how it could have happened that a people who were so much attached to the Union and so overwhelmingly opposed to secession in March, 1861, should in May following have been enthusiastic in their determination to resist to the last extremity the power of the Federal Government? The answer to this question is very simple, and contains the whole philosophy of the Confederate struggle. It is this: while the people differed as to the abstract right of a State to withdraw from the Union—a large majority doubting if not denying such right—and while they loved the Union to which their fathers had contributed so much, they were almost unanimous in the conviction that if a State did secede the other States had no right to use armed force to hold her, and that the first duty of a citizen in such a case was to his own State. This had been the political education of men of all parties. Holding these convictions as to the people of other States, they of course applied them to their own, and as in addition to their convictions, their interest were all on one side, they did not hesitate when the issue was made, to take their position. And hence the Confederate soldier.

WHAT HE FOUGHT FOR. He fought strange as it may sound to some ears, for exactly what you fought for—love of country and constitutional liberty. You believed that patriotism and duty demanded that you should sacrifice the comforts of home and your private interest, and undergo all the hardships and perils of the war, in order to preserve the Union of the States and the liberties of the people.

He enthusiastically advanced to meet you, with the conviction that he was defending his home against an invader, who was bent upon his subjugation and degradation. He was just as sincere and honest as you were and at the bar of conscience, and before the Righteous Judge, at whose tribunal we must all appear, he will stand acquitted of any offence in this respect.

WHAT HE SUFFERED. How he fought during those four years of horror you may be the judges. How he suffered, through what privations he passed, how weak and hungry he was—with lacerated feet,—but lion heart—from battlefield to battlefield of that stricken land, none but God and his comrades will ever know.

You overthrew him, and returned, amid the acclamations of rejoicing millions, to happy and prosperous homes. He went back through a wilderness, to find a solitary chimney where his cabin stood, and to kiss his ragged children, who cried for bread. Your homeward march was along a path strewn with garlands, and gladdened with songs of triumph; his faded with silent through a land of tears. In that memorable spring-time impartial Nature greeted your coming with her wealth of blooming laurels on a thousand Northern hillsides, and welcomed his returning with the wailing of her cypress and the sighing of her pines. You found awaiting you a grateful nation overflowing with riches and proudly conscious of its power. He returned ragged and penniless, to a ruined country; but, mark you, he did not complain. He expected the consequences of failure, and when it came he looked it in the face, as he did every other danger or calamity. During the war, and accepted it like a man.

THE SOLDIER SPIRIT. In illustration he related a most affecting incident published sometime ago by the Blue Ridge (N. C.) Blade. During the war a Confederate soldier imperilled his own life to save the life of a Federal officer lying dangerously wounded on the battlefield dying for water. At a great danger he carried him a cup of water. The officer offered him his gold watch; he declined. He begged for his name that he might, if he survived the war, remember him. This he wrote down in his memorandum book. The captain recently wrote here to know if Mr. Moore was living—said he was rich, but dying of consumption, and wanted to provide for Moore in his will. Mr. Moore wrote to him and received a friendly letter in reply, telling him there was \$0,000 set apart for his use, to be paid in installments of \$2,000 each. The Federal officer has since died, and the other day the first payment of \$2,000 was received. Truly 'tis "good to give even a cup of cold water in the right spirit."

THE TIME has come when we can talk over these things as matters of history. "You know as I do, that if the settlement of the questions resulting from the war had been left to the fighting men of both sides they would have been very speedily adjusted; but so-called statesmanship, which has been a chronic disease in our body politic, broke out like the measles all over the country and kept it in a state of constant irritation for some years.

brave men who battled for the supremacy of the national authority, the tributes of respect and admiration which the Confederate soldier entertains toward them. He knows what motives influenced them. He fully appreciates the patriotic spirit which inspired them. He, better than all others, can sympathize with them in all the memories which the war recalls. He knows more fully than all others how splendidly they fought, how patiently they suffered, and how completely they triumphed. Conscious of his own prowess, he willingly acknowledges theirs and will never consent to see them deprived of a single laurel or denied a full recognition of their services.

"THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER." His destiny, under God, is in his own hands, and it is safe. Henceforward he will stand by your side in every effort to advance the honor and welfare to erect again the prostrate industries and restore the commercial power of the Great Republic. What other aspiration can he have? What possible inducement could be offered to him to act otherwise? He is your fellow citizen, living in the enjoyment of the same rights and privileges accorded to every inhabitant of this free land, and resting secure beneath the protecting folds of that glorious standard whose crimson stripes were painted with the life-blood of his father and yours; and whenever in the future it shall be unfurled in war, the Confederate Soldier will be found beneath it, ready to give his life in its defense.

And now to their honored shades let our parting thoughts be addressed. Another year has passed. Once more Spring mantles field and forest with her emerald robe, and again the sweet May "wakes her harp of pines." Soon the women of the land will gather in a hundred of the silent cities of the dead to deck with garlands the gateways through which their loved ones march to glory. When these ceremonies are performed and tender memories of the by-gone time have softened their hearts and moistened their eyes, let them remember, too, that our brethren whose graves they decorate are at peace forever. A grateful nation has gathered the bones of the Union dead in various parts of the country and beautified their last resting places. There are but a few Confederate cemeteries, and these few are generally unadorned.

Scattered throughout the land from the heights of Gettysburg to the valleys of Texas, lie the remains of thousands of countrymen of each army whose bones no loving hands have gathered, whose requiem remains unspoken save by the night winds, and above whose silent sepulchres no other flowers bloom than those with which generous nature decks neglected graves.

"By the flow of the inland river, Where the fleets of iron have fled, Where blades of the grass grow quiver Asleep on the banks of the dead— Under the sod and the dew, Waiving the judgment day; Under the one the Blue 'T' her the other the Gray." May we, their surviving countrymen, enabled by their example, inspired by the memory of their heroism and chastened by a common affliction pursue,

Col. Waddell was repeatedly cheered, and closed amidst a storm of applause. Gov. Woodruff responded most happily. As I leave to send this Col. Waddell has been notified that he will be serenaded, and so will have to make another speech.

A Campaign Slander. When Dr. R. V. Pierce was a candidate for State Senator, his political opponents published a pretended analysis of his popular medicines, hoping thereby to prejudice the people against him. His election by an overwhelming majority severely rebuked his traducers, who sought to impeach his business integrity. No notice would have been taken of these campaign lies were it not that some of his enemies (and every successful business man has his full quota of envious rivals) are republishing these bogus analyses. Numerous and most absurd formulas have been published, purporting to come from high authority; and it is a significant fact that no two have been at all alike—conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors.



It has never before appeared certain that the title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency could be investigated without disturbing the peace of the country. The one great objection to an investigation into this question has been the fear that the business interests of all sections would suffer by the agitation. Anything that would have the least tendency to depress trade or give uneasiness to the public mind was, in the present ill condition of the financial and commercial affairs of the nation, to be steadfastly resisted. Now, matters have so drifted that an investigation into the Presidential title could be had without the least bad effects flowing therefrom to the business interests of the country at large. In consequence of this, we see no objection to an examination being had into the Florida returns, where the confessions of McLean and Dennis leave no room to doubt that the returns were falsified so as to give the State to Mr. Hayes.

It is now stated that a plan for an investigation has been definitely determined upon by the Democrats in Congress, and that it does not seem to be opposed by the Republicans, and further, that the only question not settled is as to details. The confessions recently given by prominent members of the Returning Board of Florida, are to be used as the basis of the proceedings; to be corroborated by the affidavits obtained by Morton, the agent of Tilden, who has been working up the case. The affidavits, together with other evidences bearing on the subject, are now in the possession of Proctor Knott, chairman of the House Judiciary committee, who it is said will move the investigation. He is the proper man to do it. If we recollect aright, this gallant Kentuckian led the main opposition to the confirmation of the work of the Electoral Commission in March, 1877—a course in which he was supported by one handful of Representatives, and one Senator, all the rest of Congress voting to ratify the eight to seven decision.

The affidavits on which the case will rest, are said to contain details of dates, places, persons and circumstances to the allegations of fraud made in the McLean and Dennis confessions. It is asserted that these affidavits are made by local supervisors and inspectors of elections in several Florida counties; that they recite minutely specific cases of fraud; that, moreover, it will appear from them that Hayes, Minister to France, was recognized and represented himself as the immediate agent of the President; that he had guilty knowledge of fraud, and that he said he had authority to speak for the President, and that he proposed places which have since been given. The persons who claim to have seen these papers say that they are convinced that the case to be made is so strong that no one will be able to vote against the proposition.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times, who seems to be well-posted, writes that it has not been settled in what way the subject will be brought before the House for action. There are two practicable ways. It can be done, first, upon a motion to suspend the rules. This motion cannot prevail except by a two-thirds vote. Second, a privileged question, which requires only a majority vote. The question of privilege would be allegations looking to the impeachment of the President and asking for an inquiry into the truth of such allegations. Upon no other ground can the question of privilege be raised. The Democratic managers do not seem to be certain that they have the necessary two-thirds. They are less certain that it would be politic to present the question in its possible impeachment aspects, but that it will be presented in some form there can be no doubt. If an investigation is ordered it will be because the Republicans encourage and permit it. They have strength enough undoubtedly, to prevent it by filibustering, if not by main force. It is noteworthy that some of Mr. Hayes' friends themselves advise an investigation, claiming that it can bring no harm or any guilty knowledge of fraud to the President, and that it will be better to have the question settled. So long as some of the President's Republican friends take this view it is not to be expected that his Republican opponents will interfere to prevent an investigation.

The investigation then may take place. If it should it is interesting to enquire what would be the result of upsetting Mr. Hayes. The Wash-

ington Post publishes an important double-headed editorial, touching Mr. Tilden's oath, the points of which we here in haste: According to one of the most cultivated legal minds in the House of Representatives, there need be no apprehension in the mind of the anti-Tilden Democrats that an investigation of the electoral frauds, even though it should result in unseating Hayes, could have the effect of installing the New York reformer in his seat. The eminent lawyer makes the following declaration: "Under all laws governing successions under constitutional forms a strict observance of these forms is requisite to a perfection of title. It is necessary that a President should take the oath on the fourth day of March which, it is asserted, Tilden failed to do. His friends besought him to go through with the form of taking the oath to perfect his title. Tilden at first intended to take the oath in a public manner, but abandoned his design as soon as he learned of Grant's determination to arrest him on charge of treason and to throw him into Fort Monroe, as an instigator of sedition and rebellion, upon his appearance at the Capitol for that purpose. That Grant was prepared for such action and would have seized Tilden's person is well known to many of both parties, and that Tilden was restrained by his knowledge of such a peril is equally notorious in private circles. The consequence is that if Hayes and Wheeler should be deposed the succession would be vacant, and the House would proceed to elect, the same as if there had been no choice by the Electoral College, the presiding officer of the Senate discharging the duties of the Presidency simply ad interim between the disposition of Hayes and the election by the House. Gen. Ben Butler is understood to have suggested the identical plan here outlined, and he may be the lawyer referred to. It is generally believed, too, that Tilden did privately take the oath of office on March 4, in N. Y., and that it was administered by Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court, brother of David Dudley Field. It is difficult to see that the purpose of this article is to force anti-Tilden Democrats to vote for an investigation.

If an investigation can be accomplished without disturbing the peace of the country, or further depressing business, we repeat, by all means let the investigation proceed. That Mr. Hayes owes his seat to frauds of the most unpublishing nature, we have never had the slightest doubt. We can see no possible objection to these inquiries being unearthed and recorded by an examination by Congress.—Hal. News.

The Solicitor-Grier and Montgomery.

Mr. Editor:—We have heard from suspicious quarters some insinuations that one of the candidates above named, Capt. C. E. Grier, is not fully competent to fill the position of Solicitorship, and several gentlemen with whom we have talked, we have found to be honestly mistaken as to his competency, while we know that there are a great many clever gentlemen who would be glad to learn something of the candidates before making up their minds as to whom they will favor. Therefore, we deem, Mr. Editor, that a short article in your paper setting forth the merits of Capt. C. E. Grier would be appreciated and would be very acceptable to your readers.

First, then, let us say something about his legal ability, for if there is one particular thing that the good people of Union County require in the man who is to fill that office, it is sufficient legal ability. No man without the legal ability of filing the office satisfactorily need apply, and this is just as it should be. Capt. C. E. Grier is a lawyer who has been at the bar for about ten years. He is now put forward and endorsed as a man in every way fitted to fill the position by the large, wealthy and intelligent county of Mecklenburg, where he is now practicing law. He is unanimously put forward and fully endorsed by the cautious "model county" of Gaston, where he practiced his profession for a number of years after he was admitted to the bar. This alone would satisfy the fair-minded man who knew anything of the character of the people of "Old Mecklenburg" and Gaston. He would ask for no further guarantee of his ability and fitness for the office than the full endorsement of two such counties. But not only that: Capt. Grier has been fully tried and put to the test as Solicitor for the past year he has been Solicitor of the Inferior Court of Mecklenburg county, and he has given general and perfect satisfaction—so much so that the sturdy citizens of that intelligent county ask that he be

made Solicitor of the District, thereby fully endorsing him upon full trial. What more, then, does any man ask to satisfy him of Capt. Grier being to the fullest and farthest extent competent? If more is demanded, here it is: From a letter written by Capt. R. P. Waring, a gentleman well known in Union, and Chairman of the Inferior Court of Mecklenburg, to a gentleman in Monroe, we take the following extract: full and complete (the letter can be seen at any time) as follows:

"At the April term we disposed of some fifty cases, several of which were ably and zealously contested by such lawyers as Col. H. C. Jones and others, and strange to say he (Solicitor Grier) conducted every case that was tried. Not a single bill was questioned for informality, and not a single defendant escaped."

Now, what Solicitor in the State can show a more brilliant record? Now, every lawyer will tell you that it requires as much legal knowledge and ability in a Solicitor to manage the Inferior Court in a large county like Mecklenburg as it does in the Superior Court. Capt. Waring adds by way of P. S. to his letter:

"The charge of incompetency, if made in this county where Capt. Grier is known, would be laughed at and the pet is making it would be ridiculous. It will not be hinted at in any of the upper counties, where Capt. Grier is known."

A man's home is the place to go to find out his character and standing. Of his incorruptible integrity and honor even his bitterest enemies have not dared to speak. So we see no necessity of speaking on that score.

Now, without tearing down the character of his opponent, Major Montgomery—without attempting to raise to power Calvin E. Grier upon the ruins of his opponent's character, we propose to state the character and deeds of Capt. Grier in a short, concise manner as we know them. He is one of the oldest and best families of Mecklenburg. He entered the Confederate army when a mere boy (about fifteen) as a private; for his gallantry and bravery was promoted to the Captaincy. For his daring and endurance he was called the "Boy Soldier" of his regiment. He fought through the war and received five gunshot wounds through the body. He is at all his property in the war and is a poor man now. He came home thus mangled and unable to perform manual labor, and having received a good education, he studied law, and has been practicing ever since, except a couple of years when his health failed. A straight-out Conservative all the time. These are the naked, unvarnished facts of his record. What his opponent's record in the war is we will not say, for we know it only by hearsay. But we will say, without fear of contradiction, that it cannot begin to compare with such a record! But we say further, that Major Montgomery has had the silver spoon in his mouth for four years and is not a poor man to-day. But let it be distinctly understood that Capt. Grier and his friends do not ask the place solely on the grounds of his noble and patriotic conduct in the past; but what they ask is this, that when two men are fully and equally competent to fill a public office, that it be given to the more deserving of the two.

We might here pitch into Major Montgomery's character as a soldier and rake up his public record as a Solicitor to his disadvantage by stating things we have simply heard to be facts, but which we do not certainly know of our own knowledge, and strictly follow the example of some of Montgomery's friends in this county. But that is not our plan. Two wrongs don't make one right. Capt. Grier and his friends want nothing but a square, open fight. We say as far as we know Major Montgomery is an able, faithful Solicitor and gentleman, and we say and prove that Captain Grier is the same. Then friends, patriotic citizens of Union, who know what it costs to gain such a record, and can therefore appreciate it, choose between the two, since both are fully able to fill the place, by deciding which is the more deserving, and that will be

FAIR PLAY AND JUSTICE.

For the Enquirer. The Prohibition Election in Buford. Mr. Editor:—I am not what they now term a "Wet Man."—that is, I am not in the habit of intemperately "wetting" or "whetting" my "gozzle," but being a citizen of Buford, I desire to call the attention of my friends and neighbors to the importance of the election about to be held soon in our township on the question of Prohibition. Now, Mr. Editor, while I do not favor intemperate drinking and while I heartily and honestly condemn and despise drunkenness, yet I hold that whiskey is an article of commerce and trade, as much so as bacon, tobacco, coffee, opium, arsenic,

strychnine, guano or any other article sold in our markets, and no real true distinguishing difference between the sale of one of these and liquor can be pointed out and sustained by any reasoning (not fanatically sound). All are very good things in their place, and all are capable of abuse and liable to be abused, but the principle and the right of selling is the same in all! Now there is no use for a fanatic on the subject of whiskey, who could not see on look at a Black Bottle if he was bitten by a rat snake and was told if he did not take a "drop of the erater" he would surely die, and he should shut up deaf upon "the abuse, the abuse," because the very fundamental law of the land requires that a man shall use his own property and exercise his own rights as not to interfere with and disturb those of others, and when ever he fails to do this he creates a nuisance and can be dealt with according to law. So that there is a legitimate use of liquor (not an abuse) and a man has a right to sell whiskey as well as any other article, when the sale of it does not thereby disturb the rights and property of others and when it does then becomes a nuisance—and then there is a proper remedy at law. If this be so, then we hold that no fifty men voting just forty-nine have a right to take away this privilege, and he who thus votes is nothing less than a "petty tyrant" who is not a bigger one simply because he has not the power to be; and I would call the attention of all reflecting, reasonable men of the township to this question of rights and ask them to turn out and see that it is not needlessly invaded. But it is not much use to talk to me these days about the abstract principle of right. So let me ask you friends and neighbors—what is the use in forcing with this matter? There are but two classes it can possibly affect. One of these is those who do not drink, and the other class is those who do. It can't possibly affect the first—a blind man can see that, because they don't drink no way—and the second will drink any way. A man who will die over the happiness of his family his own welfare and prosperity, his own decency and self-respect, and a full pocket-book, for the unquenchable and irresistible thirst for whiskey will be pretty apt to "ride over" seven or eight miles to the "Dry Town" called Monroe, to get his bottle full and go home on a "high old hauler" and make the little ones hide out. Every man of any observation and experience knows this. "A! stop right there now," cries Mr. Prohibitionist, "they don't allow you to sell any in Monroe, Monroe is a 'Dry Town'! Yes it is a 'Dry Town' a very 'Dry Town,' for all the men when they go there seem to get most infernally 'dry,' right off; and whether liquor is allowed to be sold or not, it is a notorious fact known by the children even, that every body that wants whiskey there gets it. It is no use to enquire where, where or how. So, then, I ask, friends and neighbors, what's the use, if it will do the druggists no good, of putting ourselves to the trouble of running clear to town after a little whiskey in every case of sickness or emergency and paying the Doctors there for a prescription and paying a double price at the Drug Stores? and what would a man do in case of an accident, if we can get none in the township. It looks to me like making the Drug Stores in Monroe a monopoly, and throwing every thing into their hands, and paying them extravagant prices for selling us whiskey we could get just as well at home. I don't believe in no such work friends, and shall not vote for it. I think it a new, ill-timed and useless movement to run water into some body else's mill pond.

Yours Respectfully, BUFORD.

To the Voters of Monroe Township.

The time is rapidly approaching when you will be called upon to decide the rights of free men; to decide at the ballot-box between right and wrong—between good and evil—to say by your ballots whether spirituous liquors may be sold and drunk in our midst or not—to say whether our town shall be peaceable and quiet, free from drunkenness and all the evils attending it; or whether the peace and quiet of the place shall be disturbed by drunken rowdies and midnight revelries. Who will hesitate a moment in making a decision? As we commenced the good work twelve months ago, let us carry it on to perfection. Let us not give up the cause until the last drunkard and moderate drinker is reclaimed. Let us banish the cause of intemperance from our midst as we would that of a deadly pestilence. Ladies, give us your influence and assistance. You worked nobly once; can you not do so again? Be early at the polls; work hard; see

that every man casts his vote in favor of right and morality, and you will be rewarded. Let us make a united effort this time, and give this hideous monster such a death-blow that it will never find a resurrection in our midst.

"An' I brandy, brandy, lane of life, Spring of tumult, source of strife, Could I but halt thy curses tell, The wise would wish these safe in hell." ALPHA.

Be Not Deceived.

Continuing the Bankrupt law in force cannot afford relief to those who owe debt contracted previous to April 1868, for the Bankrupt law only allows the Homestead law of each particular State to operate in settling a Bankrupt's affairs. If the present Homestead law of North Carolina is unconstitutional as applied against old debts, taking the benefit of the Bankrupt Act cannot secure the Homestead exemption for a debt contracted previous to the adoption of said Homestead law. We call attention to the matter to prevent anyone from being deceived. There has already been too many false hopes held out to the debtor, and many have been deceived and thereby ruined. We cannot see how relief is to be afforded against old debts by postponing the repeal of the Bankrupt law, though we publish Senator Ransom's remarks on that subject in another column.

Since writing the above we find the following letter in the Raleigh papers from Senators Merrimon and Ransom, which confirms our view that the Bankrupt Act can afford no relief against old debts:

WASHINGTON, May 6th.

The bill repealing the Bankrupt law is not finally disposed of. We have just been informed by Chief Justice Waite that he had decided a case in Virginia, in re Decker, v. L. B. Bankrupt Register, page 1, that the provision in the Bankrupt law making exemptions against old debts is unconstitutional. There has been no decision by the United States Supreme Court on this point.

M. W. RANSOM, A. S. MERRIMON.

We say candidly, that it is not probable that the U. S. Supreme Court will reverse Chief Justice Waite's opinion, and therefore there seems to be no relief in the Bankrupt law against debts contracted previous to the adoption of the Constitution of North Carolina in April, 1868.

Such as the prospect may seem to some, it is best to let them see the difficulties at once, and prepare for compromise when possible. Humanity demands that the holders of old claims should be as liberal as possible with honest distressed debtors. Let all men do unto others as they would wish others to do unto them.—Democrat.

There is great stir in the papers just now over the "American Commune." Grave fears are felt that evil disposed persons will bring great trouble upon our country, and that the dangerous, wild, agrarian principles of the Paris Commune may become a terrible factor in our free America. We cannot to-day enter upon this topic at large, for want of space. We will say, however, that we do not anticipate as much mischief as others do. We believe that it is impossible now for the lawless spirit of plunder and destruction to go far before coming to grief. Our people are not yet corrupt enough for universal chaos and all its attending curses. There may be serious trouble for a while in densely populated centres, but the good sense and good principles of the people will back up the law, and the carnival of thievery and crime will be quashed all that speedily.—Star.

Francisco Perullo, the Mexican mustang rider, who attempted to make 305 miles in fifteen hours on horseback, lacked only five minutes of accomplishing the remarkable task. He rode at Brooklyn, N. Y. The Philadelphia Times says:

"The first twenty miles of the great race were counted in forty-seven minutes and one second. Perullo accomplished his first one hundred miles in four hours and twenty minutes; average per mile, two minutes and forty seconds. He completed his two hundred miles at ten minutes to 2 o'clock, P. M. At 7 o'clock 301 miles were accomplished. Perullo had lost, but he continued until he had completed 305 miles at 7:10, making the last mile at 2:41. The rain of the afternoon made the track heavy, or he would have made it in fifteen hours."

—The Democrats don't want to disturb Hayes. Let him stay where he is. He couldn't help us half as much any other position. Why, he is nothing more nor less than the great Republican fraud beacon. He is the front of the great grand conspiracy. He sits in a high place just as captured hawks and crows are nailed up conspicuously upon the gable ends of barns by persons as a warning to other chicken-hawks and crows. Keep him there!—Phil. Evening Chronicle Democrat.

Gov. Hampton.

The Charleston News & Courier is enthusiastic, and justly so, whenever it speaks of Gov. Hampton and the subject of his re-election. Hampton has done more for South Carolina than any other man in her borders could have done and it is surprising that there should have been any opposition, whatever on the part of the Democracy of that State to his re-nomination. This opposition, however, according to the News & Courier, seems to have almost totally died out. Says that paper:

What little opposition there was to the re-nomination of Governor Hampton has died out, and his re-election is as certain as his re-nomination. The hyper-critical politicians who considered him too liberal and generous have been silenced by the voice of the people. Tart words and rule-jerms had an effect diametrically different from that which was expected. The heart of the people is true, and the time has not come when political capital can be made by carrying at Gov. Hampton. Those who led the opposition have bowed to the inevitable. They are as noisy in their praise as they were in their condemnation, and it is safe to presume that there is as much selfishness and sincerity in the one as in the other. No matter how it was brought about, the result is cause for deep congratulation. The colored people, who form the majority of the voters in South Carolina, will not oppose him. In two years Democratic rule, under Hampton, has worked such a revolution that a Democratic Governor will be elected without a dissenting voice. It is a grand triumph, a happy omen for South Carolina and all her people.

Stick to Your Bush.

The career of the man who got rich by "sticking to his bush" will bear repetition even in these times. In answer to a question how he became so very successful, he told the following story:

I will tell you how it was. One day when I was a lad, a party of boys and girls were going to pick blackberries. I wanted to go with them, but was afraid father would not let me. He told him what was going on when at once gave me permission to go with them. I could hardly contain myself. I rushed into the kitchen, got a basket, and asked mother for a luncheon. I had the basket on my arm, and was just going out at the gate when my father called me back. He took my hand and said in a very gentle voice: "Joseph, what are you going to do?" "To pick berries," I replied. "Then, Joseph, I want to tell you one thing. It is this: When you find a pretty good bush, do not leave it to seek a better one. The other boys and girls will run about picking a little here and a little there, passing a good deal of time, and getting but very few berries."

I went and had a capital time. No sooner had one found a bush than he called all the rest, and they left their several places, and ran off to the new-found treasure. None content more than a minute or two in one place, they rambled over the whole pasture, got very tired, and at night had a very few berries.

My father's words kept running in my ears, and I "stuck to the bush." When I had done with one I found another, and finished that, I took another. When night came I had a basket full of ripe berries, more than all the others put together, and was not half so tired as they were. I went home happy. But when I entered I found my father had been taken ill. He looked at my basket full of ripe blackberries, and said:

"Well done, Joseph. Was I not right when I told you to always stick to your bush?"

He died in a few days after, and I had to make my way in the world as best I could. But my father's words sank deep into my mind, and I never forgot the experience of that blackberry party—I "stuck to my bush." When I had a fair place and was doing tolerably well, I did not leave it and spend weeks and months seeking one I thought might be a little better. When other young men said, "Come with us and we will make a fortune in a few weeks," I shook my head and stuck to my bush. Presently my employers offered to take me into business with them. I stayed with the old house until the principals died, and then I had everything that I wanted. "The habit of sticking to my business led people to trust me and gave me a character. I owe all I have to this motto: "Stick to your bush."

—The Pope's latest proclamation claims a right to temporal power, and shows that he is very much after the manner of Popes generally.

North Carolina at Gettysburg.

Applications are constantly made for copies of The Observer containing the articles in regard to the conduct of North Carolina troops at Gettysburg. The number of requests for these from the Northern States especially, has latterly become so great that, being unable to supply them otherwise, it has been determined to publish them in book form.

The papers on the subject, on both sides, will be reprinted just as they appeared in The Observer, and will make a volume of some two hundred pages.

The book will be printed on fair white paper, with good, clear type, and in paper covers will be sold at 25 cents each; to dealers and canvassers at \$1.50 per hundred.

A library edition will also be made, printed on superior paper and handsomely bound, which will be sold at \$1 each; to dealers and canvassers at the rate of \$60 per hundred.

Single copies of either edition mailed postpaid on receipt of the price. The book will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. Orders accompanied with cash are solicited.

Address THE OBSERVER, Raleigh, N. C.

The Observer for 1878.

The OBSERVER, a daily and weekly North Carolina Democratic newspaper printed at the State Capital, and with a circulation beyond question of rivalry, is offered to subscribers at the following rates:—

Table with 2 columns: Rate and Price. Daily Observer, Three months, \$2.00; Six, 4.00; Twelve, 8.00. Weekly Observer, Three, .50; Six, 1.00; Twelve, 2.00.

To each person remitting after this date, direct to this office, \$2.00, either for THE WEEKLY OBSERVER for one year or THE DAILY OBSERVER for three months, will be mailed postpaid, on application, a copy of the volume.

NORTH CAROLINA AT GETTYSBURG.

hand-somely bound in cloth. It will be ready for delivery in a few weeks.

To each person remitting after this date, direct to this office, \$8.00 for THE DAILY OBSERVER for one year will be mailed postpaid, on application, the same book and in addition any one of the novels of WALTER SCOTT, Thistle Edition, now completed. Address THE OBSERVER, Raleigh, N. C. April 21, 1878.

VEGETINE.

FOR DROPSY.

CENTRAL FALLS, N. C., Oct. 19, 1877.

Dr. H. R. STEVENS.—It is a pleasure to give my testimony for your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with dropsy, under the doctor's care. He said it was water between the heart and liver. I received no relief until I commenced taking the Vegetine; in fact, I was growing worse. I tried many remedies; they did not help me. Vegetine is the medicine for dropsy. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well, never felt anything like the Vegetine. I have it in my house, and it is recommended to me. I am, dear Sir, gratefully yours, A. D. WHEELER.

VEGETINE.

FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINT AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.

St. JOHNSBURGH, Dec. 28, 1877.

Mr. STEVENS.—I had a cough for eighteen years when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very poorly, and my system was debilitated. I think it was the kidney complaint, and was very nervous—could not sleep, and had a headache. I tried many remedies; they did not help me. I am now able to do my work. I have had nothing anything like the Vegetine. I have it in my house, and it is recommended to me. I am, dear Sir, gratefully yours, Mrs. A. J. PENDELTON.

VEGETINE.

FOR SICK HEADACHE.

EVANVILLE, Ind., Jan. 1, 1878.

Mr. STEVENS.—I have used your Vegetine for Sick Headache, and been greatly benefited. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine. Yours very respectfully, Mrs. JAMES CONNER, 511 Third Street.

VEGETINE.

DOCTOR'S REPORT.

Dr. CHAR. M. DUDDENBAUM, Apothecary, Evansville, Ind.

The doctor writes: I have a large number of good customers who use Vegetine. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good medicine for the complaint of which it is recommended. Dec. 27, 1877.

VEGETINE.

DOCTOR'S REPORT.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—

Dear Sir:—We have been selling your valuable Vegetine for two years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best blood purifier now sold. For your services, please send us a box of your Vegetine, and give them Nature's sweetest health.

VEGETINE.

DOCTOR'S REPORT.

Dr. J. E. BROWN & CO., Druggists, Calumet, Ky.

Vegetine has been found to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



MONROE ENQUIRER

MONROE, N. C. May 11, 1878.

LOCAL

We have communications this week on three noble subjects. The Solicitorship, No Whiskey and Whiskey.

Heavy Chip. Mr. E. A. Armfield clipped his Cotswold ewe a few days ago and got seven and half pounds of good wool.

Preparing for Work. We learn that Mr. J. D. Adams has just fitted up his Carding Machine with new Cards and that he will be ready to commence the Spring season's work in a few days.

Presbyterian Services. We are requested to announce that there will be no Sunday School in the Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

Announcement. A concert will be given at the Monroe High School building to-night by a company of blind persons.

The Closing Exercises of Monroe High School began Monday the 20th inst., and closed with a Reception Party on the night of the 23rd.

Reception Party. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the young ladies of Monroe High School, to attend the Reception Party given at the Building of said School, on the night of the 23rd.

More Iconoclastism. We learn that on last Wednesday morning it was discovered that Bethel church had been set on fire, and burned down the previous night.

Town Officers. The municipal election held in this place on last Monday, resulted in the election of Abel Helms, Esq., as Mayor.

Mulling Machine. Our readers will receive the Enquirer this week addressed in better style than the plan heretofore used.

Married. In Monroe Township, at the residence of the brides parents, on the 8th inst., by Rev. J. A. Bivens, Mr. W. SANDERS HAMILTON to Miss N. C. BIVENS, daughter of Henry Bivens, Esq.

The County Commissioners met in regular session last Monday. T. W. Redwine was granted permission to erect two gates on his lands across New Town Road.

The following were appointed tax assessors for 1878: Lanes Creek Township—V. T. Chears; Buford—T. C. Eabanks; Jackson—B. Henry Massey; Sandy Ridge—A. J. Price; Goose Creek—M. E. Crowell; New Salem—W. A. Austin, Sr.; Monroe—S. S. McCauley.

Abram Caldwell, colored, was farmed out to T. L. Cuthbertson to work out a bill of costs amounting to \$62.40. Hiram Springs was farmed out to T. D. McCauley to work out a bill of costs.

The poor house expenses for April, amounting to about \$98, were ordered to be paid. The jail fees for April, amounting to about \$90, were ordered paid.

Other business matters of minor importance were attended to.

STATE NEWS. Capt. SHOTWELL FOR GOVERNOR.—In quite a lengthy communication to the Raleigh Observer, Col. Wharton J. Green, of Warren, nominates Capt. R. A. Shotwell for Governor of North Carolina, saying among other things: "If shackles have ever enfolded a man since Sam of Tarzans wore them, and they have thousands and scores of thousands, none have come for greater praise than he. None takes higher pride as the true knight of the manhood than this worthy gentleman."

Very PROFOUND PARENT.—It has been made the duty of this reporter to record some very remarkable occurrences and facts, but never has he run up with such a remarkably fact as this: A gentleman in this city recently met Mr. Henderson Howard, of Catawba Springs township, Lincoln county, who informed him that he was the lawful grandfather of one hundred and thirty children, and great-grandfather of forty. Mr. Howard is seventy-six years of age, but doesn't look older than fifty, and has been living with his present wife fifty-eight years.

It is pretty well agreed, we believe, that the penitentiary is almost altogether punitive and not reformatory. Its inmates go out about as bad as when they entered, and illustrate the Scriptural saying of the dog returning to his vomit. It is not regarded by most of the convicts as any great hardship, much less punishment. Numbers of negro convicts are quite as contented in the penitentiary as they are out of it. The great idea, then, is to make the penitentiary a source of profit, and not a great tax upon the decent and industrious people. Georgia has been turning out its convicts for twenty years at \$25,000 annually. Tennessee makes her rascals even more profitable still. She receives for her penitentiary lease over \$82,000 per year—\$70,000 for rental and about \$12,000 for expense of transportation of convicts from place of conviction to the prison.

Our Legislature should look into this matter. Let a committee next winter investigate the management of North Carolina's promising and prosperous daughter—Tennessee.

The strike of the Weavers and Spinners in England is still on the increase. Over 100,000 operatives are idle and many of the mills and factories are closed.

The statistics of the International Sunday School Convention show that there are 1407,291 Sunday School teachers, officers and scholars, in the limits of eleven Southern States.

The Rev. George Muller of Bristol, England, the hero of the Life of Trust has been in St. Louis several weeks and received a cordial welcome from all the evangelical churches. He will visit California and return to England in June.

Mr. R. T. Gray, of Raleigh, delivers the address at the commencement at the Greensboro Female College, and Rev. J. T. Bagwell, of Goldsboro, preaches the sermon. The exercises will take place on the 29th and 30th inst.

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THE FINEST SEWING MACHINE OIL ever offered in this market, only 20 cents a bottle, at the CORNER DRUG STORE.

ANINE SOOTHING SYRUP, equal to Winslow's, but much safer and cheaper. BICKETT & GRIFFIN'S.

ANYTHING YOU WANT IN THE Drug line, cheap on C. S. at BICKETT & GRIFFIN'S.

CORNER DRUG STORE. WE HAVE IN STORE a fine assortment of almost everything last being to a first-class Drug Store. CHEAP FOR CASH.

TO avoid further misapprehension, our DR BICKETT, after returning thanks for the liberal and extensive patronage given him for the last twelve years in the practice of medicine, desires to say that his health renders a suspension of the general practice a necessity.

He will continue, however, to do an office practice, and those wishing to consult him will be served with pleasure at the Corner Drug Store. BICKETT & GRIFFIN.

ACCIDENTS. YOU CAN SECURE A POLICY IN THE MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF MOBILE, ALA.

25 CENTS. Will insure You Against Accidents for One Day in the sum of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS in the event of Death, or FIFTY DOLLARS per WEEK Indemnity for Disabling Injuries.

G. M. WHITEFIELD, Act. m. w. l. f. State of North Carolina, UNION COUNTY. Superior Court, Spring Term, '78

W. H. Messy, vs. John N. Davis, Adm'r, with the Will annexed of W. J. Curston, dec'd.

IN THIS CASE IT HAVING BEEN ADJUDGED and decreed by the Court, that an account be taken of the assets and liabilities of the estate of the defendant's Testator, to the end that the said assets may be equitably and ratably distributed to and among all the creditors of said estate, according to equity and priority, and for that purpose, the cause having been referred by the Court to the undersigned referee, who, by said decree is ordered to make publication once a week for six consecutive weeks in some newspaper published in the county of Union, notifying all creditors of the said estate to prove their claims before him on or before the 1st day of August, 1878.

Therefore, in obedience to said decree, all creditors of the estate of the defendant's Testator, W. J. Curston, dec'd, are hereby notified to prove their claims before the undersigned referee at his office in the town of Monroe in the said county of Union, on or before the 1st day of August, 1878. Otherwise, such as are not proved will be excluded from participation in the apportionment of the assets of said estate.

C. M. T. McCAULEY, Referee. May 10, 1878. 48-61

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. HOUSTON, JOHN D. DAVIS, J. M. PRICE, J. W. HENDERSON, A. J. PRICE. TRUSTEES. April 21/78

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 about LOW FIGURES. He had the formula tested last year, and knows what it will do on our lands, and is confident it is a good thing.

Mr. T. H. Benton used it last year, and says he is fully prepared to recommend BLACK'S IMPROVED FERTILIZER. It made three tons of the compound, and with four two-horse loads of it, made more than 1 ton of fine stable manure. The compound is easily made, is cheap, and will pay much better than any other kind of Fertilizer. For other testimonials equally as good, and For Terms of Sale, Apply to N. S. OGBURN, Monroe, Feb. 2-3-4

THE MONROE HOTEL. The undersigned begs leave to inform the traveling public that he has opened a new and first-class Hotel in Monroe, on Depot street, in the house formerly occupied by Rev. James Bickett, which has just been newly finished and fitted up for the comfortable entertainment of guests. The table is constantly supplied with the best this and other markets afford. Terms reasonable.

Respectfully, THOS. W. KENDALL. mch 12, 78-401f.

Just Received 1,000 SACKS NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL CO'S Acid Phosphate, The HIGHEST Grade of Phosphates sold in North Carolina. ALSO 250 SACKS FISH GUANO, THE BEST Ammoniated Guano FOR THE PRICE Ever Sold Here.

Also sufficient quantity of Sulphate Ammonia, NITRATE SODA, &c. FOR MAKING 75 TONS OF Harris' Compost, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE Very Lowest Prices. JOHN D. STEWART. mch 1, 1878. 38-4f

Notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the firm of H. M. HOUSTON & CO. 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. ESTABLISHED 1850.

Lock Hospital 21 SOUTH 317 T. BALTIMORE, MD. (Half minute's walk from Postoffice.) PRACTICE LIMITED TO PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL DISEASES.

DR. WORTHINGTON may be consulted upon all these diseases of the Generative Organs which tend to embitter life and shorten its duration, including Nervous Debility, causing indigestion, pain in the back and loins, weakness, headache, impotency, impaired sight, loss of memory, eruption on the face and body, loss of sexual power, bushfulness, &c., making Married Life unhappy and Single Life miserable. The Doctor guarantees that no case placed in his treatment shall leave his care till thoroughly restored to sound and vigorous health, without the use of Mercury in any form, his treatment being purely Vegetable.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY PATIENTS. Don't living at some distance from the Hospital can be successfully treated by sending symptoms of their disease. The Doctor will forward to any address in the United States, free from observation, a printed list of questions, thereby enabling the patient to furnish a minute description of their case, which he requires to effect a quick and speedy and sure cure.

Dr. W. C. Ramsay. Having his office in this Drug Store, will give all necessary information as to the selection and management of Drugs. H. C. A. March 22-24-26

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SWEEPSTAKES JACKSON'S BEST NAVY TOBACCO. FOWLER & FULTON, GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE CO. Old No. 2, Re-loading, Military and Sporting Central Fire CARTRIDGES! The No. 1 First Remington for Par. 1 and 1 1/2. The No. 2 Remington for Par. 2 and 2 1/2. The No. 3 Remington for Par. 3 and 3 1/2. The No. 4 Remington for Par. 4 and 4 1/2. The No. 5 Remington for Par. 5 and 5 1/2. The No. 6 Remington for Par. 6 and 6 1/2. The No. 7 Remington for Par. 7 and 7 1/2. The No. 8 Remington for Par. 8 and 8 1/2. The No. 9 Remington for Par. 9 and 9 1/2. The No. 10 Remington for Par. 10 and 10 1/2. The No. 11 Remington for Par. 11 and 11 1/2. The No. 12 Remington for Par. 12 and 12 1/2. The No. 13 Remington for Par. 13 and 13 1/2. The No. 14 Remington for Par. 14 and 14 1/2. The No. 15 Remington for Par. 15 and 15 1/2. The No. 16 Remington for Par. 16 and 16 1/2. The No. 17 Remington for Par. 17 and 17 1/2. The No. 18 Remington for Par. 18 and 18 1/2. The No. 19 Remington for Par. 19 and 19 1/2. The No. 20 Remington for Par. 20 and 20 1/2. The No. 21 Remington for Par. 21 and 21 1/2. The No. 22 Remington for Par. 22 and 22 1/2. The No. 23 Remington for Par. 23 and 23 1/2. The No. 24 Remington for Par. 24 and 24 1/2. The No. 25 Remington for Par. 25 and 25 1/2. The No. 26 Remington for Par. 26 and 26 1/2. The No. 27 Remington for Par. 27 and 27 1/2. The No. 28 Remington for Par. 28 and 28 1/2. The No. 29 Remington for Par. 29 and 29 1/2. The No. 30 Remington for Par. 30 and 30 1/2. The No. 31 Remington for Par. 31 and 31 1/2. The No. 32 Remington for Par. 32 and 32 1/2. The No. 33 Remington for Par. 33 and 33 1/2. The No. 34 Remington for Par. 34 and 34 1/2. The No. 35 Remington for Par. 35 and 35 1/2. The No. 36 Remington for Par. 36 and 36 1/2. The No. 37 Remington for Par. 37 and 37 1/2. The No. 38 Remington for Par. 38 and 38 1/2. The No. 39 Remington for Par. 39 and 39 1/2. The No. 40 Remington for Par. 40 and 40 1/2. The No. 41 Remington for Par. 41 and 41 1/2. The No. 42 Remington for Par. 42 and 42 1/2. The No. 43 Remington for Par. 43 and 43 1/2. The No. 44 Remington for Par. 44 and 44 1/2. The No. 45 Remington for Par. 45 and 45 1/2. The No. 46 Remington for Par. 46 and 46 1/2. The No. 47 Remington for Par. 47 and 47 1/2. The No. 48 Remington for Par. 48 and 48 1/2. The No. 49 Remington for Par. 49 and 49 1/2. The No. 50 Remington for Par. 50 and 50 1/2. The No. 51 Remington for Par. 51 and 51 1/2. The No. 52 Remington for Par. 52 and 52 1/2. The No. 53 Remington for Par. 53 and 53 1/2. The No. 54 Remington for Par. 54 and 54 1/2. The No. 55 Remington for Par. 55 and 55 1/2. The No. 56 Remington for Par. 56 and 56 1/2. The No. 57 Remington for Par. 57 and 57 1/2. The No. 58 Remington for Par. 58 and 58 1/2. The No. 59 Remington for Par. 59 and 59 1/2. The No. 60 Remington for Par. 60 and 60 1/2. The No. 61 Remington for Par. 61 and 61 1/2. The No. 62 Remington for Par. 62 and 62 1/2. The No. 63 Remington for Par. 63 and 63 1/2. The No. 64 Remington for Par. 64 and 64 1/2. The No. 65 Remington for Par. 65 and 65 1/2. The No. 66 Remington for Par. 66 and 66 1/2. The No. 67 Remington for Par. 67 and 67 1/2. The No. 68 Remington for Par. 68 and 68 1/2. The No. 69 Remington for Par. 69 and 69 1/2. The No. 70 Remington for Par. 70 and 70 1/2. The No. 71 Remington for Par. 71 and 71 1/2. The No. 72 Remington for Par. 72 and 72 1/2. The No. 73 Remington for Par. 73 and 73 1/2. The No. 74 Remington for Par. 74 and 74 1/2. The No. 75 Remington for Par. 75 and 75 1/2. The No. 76 Remington for Par. 76 and 76 1/2. The No. 77 Remington for Par. 77 and 77 1/2. The No. 78 Remington for Par. 78 and 78 1/2. The No. 79 Remington for Par. 79 and 79 1/2. The No. 80 Remington for Par. 80 and 80 1/2. The No. 81 Remington for Par. 81 and 81 1/2. The No. 82 Remington for Par. 82 and 82 1/2. The No. 83 Remington for Par. 83 and 83 1/2. The No. 84 Remington for Par. 84 and 84 1/2. The No. 85 Remington for Par. 85 and 85 1/2. The No. 86 Remington for Par. 86 and 86 1/2. The No. 87 Remington for Par. 87 and 87 1/2. The No. 88 Remington for Par. 88 and 88 1/2. The No. 89 Remington for Par. 89 and 89 1/2. The No. 90 Remington for Par. 90 and 90 1/2. The No. 91 Remington for Par. 91 and 91 1/2. The No. 92 Remington for Par. 92 and 92 1/2. The No. 93 Remington for Par. 93 and 93 1/2. The No. 94 Remington for Par. 94 and 94 1/2. The No. 95 Remington for Par. 95 and 95 1/2. The No. 96 Remington for Par. 96 and 96 1/2. The No. 97 Remington for Par. 97 and 97 1/2. The No. 98 Remington for Par. 98 and 98 1/2. The No. 99 Remington for Par. 99 and 99 1/2. The No. 100 Remington for Par. 100 and 100 1/2.

40 MIXED CARDS with 1000. Agents' out. Dr. J. H. BROWN & CO., New York, N. Y. 25

PIANO AND ORGAN War Over. Ladies and gentlemen who have purchased the grand and complete with the world's best instruments from Rollins Brothers at Factory prices. Every man his own agent. Bottom price to all New Pianos, \$135, 150, 175. New Organs, \$40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

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# Farm and Household

Let Us Use Our Brains.

The reason given in the following article from the *Planter and Farmer* for failure of farmers in Virginia holds good in North Carolina. The difficulty is, those who need the exhortation will never see it:

We frequently hear the remark that "labor is so trifling and unreliable, and yet so costly, that we cannot make any money by farming." I do not think that those who have come to this conclusion have found the only, or even the leading, cause of our farming not paying better. True, much of our labor is poor and unreliable, but I contend that the farmers themselves are largely responsible for its being so. Many of us have employed men to work our land (giving them a share of crops for their labor), who know nothing more about farming than the man in the moon. The result, of course, has been non-paying crops, impoverished land, and the formation, or increase in the laborers of idle and vicious habits, whereas, if these same men had been hired by the year, for certain money wages, and their labor intelligently directed, they, by having been constantly employed, would now be more industrious, more moral, and, necessarily, better off pecuniarily—and their employers' farms, and pockets too, in a much better condition.

The leading cause, in my opinion, of farming not paying better in our State is, that farmers do not properly use their own brains. Too much brain is lying dormant or undeveloped amongst us. It needs exercising, training, developing. We have the brain, but, like our magnificent coal and iron beds, our forests and streams, we are not working it. We must think more, and, as an aid to better thinking, must read more, and make our farms our constant study. There is no such thing as proficiency or success in any calling without diligently using the brain. Every farmer, within my acquaintance, who thoroughly studies his farm, and industriously and economically runs it, is making money. Yet we see men (I will not call them farmers) all around us who have inherited splendid farms, which, if properly managed, would keep comfortably their proprietors, and, if profits were not spent in their further improvement, enable them to buy others of equal value every ten or twelve years; and yet these men are impoverishing their land, running in debt, and one by one having their farms sold from them. What a shame that such a heritage should be so trifled away; what a crying shame that we do not more fully appreciate the noble soil and propitious climate a kind Providence has given us, and by the exercise of the brain and muscle, with which the same bountiful hand has endowed us, beautify and enrich our farms and homes. There is no reason, only a failure to use the gifts we have and the resources at our command, why the wealth of our State should not be doubted in the next ten years. Let us cease crying down on labor, and depending on an ingress of capital or immigration to relieve our distresses; and by going to work with brain and muscle so to develop the resources of our farms and make such a per cent. on the capital we have as to so powerfully convince capitalists, and live men everywhere, that Virginia is the best place on earth to invest their capital, that they will gladly cast their lot with us.—There is but little use of telling outsiders what can be done in our State, unless we convince them of the truth of what we say by our deeds. An ingress of working brain with capital might do much for us; but I doubt any benefit from the latter without the former. If the farmers of our State could borrow all the money they need (from outside the State) at four per cent., I do not think it would better their condition unless they would manage it better than the capital they already have, because we are not realizing, on the average, more than that; if that much, on what we now have. Yet farms are selling every few days, that if properly managed, will pay from twelve to twenty per cent. on the selling price and all needed capital to run them—this clear of all expenses. This is no fancy or dream of the theorist. "I know whereof I affirm." What better pay could any reasonable man want than this? Why do our sons leave such a golden mine and flock to over-crowded cities and the West? I have given what I consider the leading reason. We do not properly work our brain and so master our calling as to make it the attractive, paying business it should be.

## Anxious to Wed.

The afternoon services had ended and the congregation were busy arranging themselves for the benediction, when the parson descended from the pulpit to the desk below, and said, in a calm, clear voice,—

"Those wishing to be united in the holy bands of matrimony will now please come forward."

A deep stillness instantly fell over the congregation, broken only by the rustling of the skirts as some pretty girl or excited matron changed her position to catch the first view of the couple to be married. "No one, however, arose, or seemed inclined to rise. Whereupon, the worthy clergyman, deprecating the first notice unheard or mis-understood, repeated,—

"Let those wishing to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony now come forward."

Still no one stirred. The silence became almost audible, and a painful sense of awkwardness among those present was felt, when a young man who occupied a seat in the broad aisle during service, slowly arose and deliberately walked to the front of the altar. He was good looking and well dressed, but no female accompanied him. When he arrived within a respectful distance of the clergyman he paused, with a reverential bow stepped to one side of the aisle, but neither said anything nor seemed at all disconcerted at the idea of being married alone.

The clergyman looked anxiously around for the bride, who, he supposed, was yet to arrive, and at last remarked to the young man, in an undertone—

"The young lady, sir, is dilatory."

"Yes, sir."

"Had you not better defer the ceremony?"

"I think not."

"Do you suppose she will be here soon?"

"I, sir?" said the young man; "how should I know of the lady's movements?"

A few moments were allowed to elapse in this unpleasant state of expectancy, when the clergyman renewed his interrogatories.

"Did the lady promise to attend at the present hour, sir?"

"What lady?"

"Why, the lady, to be sure, that you are waiting for?"

"I did not hear her say anything about it," was the unsatisfactory response.

"Then, sir, may I ask you why you are here, and for what purpose you thus trifle in the sanctuary of the Most High?" said the somewhat enraged cleric.

"I came, sir, simply because you invited all those wishing to be united in the holy bands of matrimony to step forward, and I happened to entertain such a wish. I am very sorry to have misunderstood you, sir, and I wish you a very good day."

The benediction was uttered in a solemnity of tone very little in accordance with the twinking of the cleric's eyes, and when, after the church was closed, the story got amongst the congregation, more than one girl regretted that the young man who really wished to be united in the holy bands of matrimony had been obliged to depart without a wife.

## NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES.

Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3222, 3223, 3228, and 3229, every person engaged in any business, profession, or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax is required to "procure a license to do so, and to return, as prescribed, a statement of his business, denoting the payment of said special tax for the special year beginning May 1, 1878, Section 3224, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. Returns, as prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax. Applications should be made to J. J. Mott, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Statesville, N. C., Mar. 10th, 40-41.

## GOLD.

Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art are given free to subscribers. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscriptions in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address and we will send you nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.

## ORGANS.

Organs retail price \$280 only \$15. HARMONIC ORGAN, retail price \$310 only \$145. Great bargains. DEATY, Washington, N. C.

## The "White"

Sewing Machine is the "easiest selling and best selling" in the market. It has a very large stock; very light-running and almost noiseless. It is by far the most powerful and durable machine in the market, and is the most perfect in its construction. Agents Wanted. Apply for terms to White Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

## ALLEN & CRAM,

Manufacturers and Importers of

## ENGINE,

Mill, and

## General Machinery.

PLOWS, & C.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

## Stationary and Portable

## ENGINES,

SAW AND GRIST MILLS,

THRESHING & SEPARATORS,

## SHAFTING,

PULLEYS, and BOXES,

—AND—

## OTHER MACHINERY.

Repairing Promptly Attended to.

NEW STOCK

## FALL AND WINTER

## GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Notions

Clothing, Hats, Boots

and SHOES, GROCERIES, TO

BACCO, SEGARS, SUTEE, MO-

CLASSES, 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-1877-14th.

## Just Received

1,000 SACKS

## NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL CO'S

## Acid Phosphate,

The HIGHEST Grade of

Phosphates sold in

North Carolina.

ALSO 250 SACKS

## FISH GUANO,

THE BEST

Ammoniated Guano

FOR THE PRICE

Ever Sold Here.

Also sufficient quantity of

## Sulphate Ammonia,

NITRATE SODA, &c.

FOR MAKING 75 TONS

—OF—

## Harris' Compost,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

—AT THE—

Very Lowest Prices.

## JOHN D. STEWART,

Nov. 1, 1878.

## THE PARKER GUN.

SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR

## PARKER BROS

WEST MERIDEN, CT.

## NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF ADAMS & PAYNE,

Attorneys, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The firm business will be prosecuted by the undersigned until the same has been disposed of, and either partner is authorized to receipt in the name of the firm for all debts due said firm.

JAS. F. PAYNE.  
H. B. ADAMS.  
Monroe, N. C., April 22, 1878.

## The White

—IS—

## THE EASIEST SELLING,

THE BEST SATISFYING

## Sewing Machine

Its introduction and World-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND-HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheaply are those that have been re-possessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and run and put upon the market.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MA-

CHINES. THE SIMPLER, EASIER AND WEED

MAKES MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN

EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND

DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before try-

ing the WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

## AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,

CLEVELAND, O.

## CHEAP

## KANSAS LANDS!

Whoever control the Railway lands at THREE

CENTY PER ANNUM, about equally divided by the

Kansas Pacific Railway, which are selling at an

average of \$1.25 per acre on easy terms of payment.

Apply to the U. S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, or to the

Attorney-in-Charge of the Kansas Land Office, at

Washington, D. C., or to the U. S. DEPT. OF THE

INTERIOR, at Kansas City, Mo., or to the

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Attorney-in-Charge of the Kansas Land Office, at

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## FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

Will cure or prevent Disease.

## 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. PHIFER,  
B. F. HOUSTON.

## Closing Out for Cash!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF GENERAL

MERCHANDISE will be closed

out under the direction of W. H.

PHIFER, at low prices for CASH.

A. F. STEVENS & CO.

January 10, 1878-31st

## Burgess Nichols & Co

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

## FURNITURE

BEDDING, &c. &c.

Chamber and Parlor Sets,

Bureaus Bedsteads,

Washstands,

Tables, Chairs, of every description.

A full assortment of every thing pertaining

to our business. We carry a large

stock, and can offer inducements to

the trade. We solicit a call

No. 5 West Third Street,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

June 15th 1878-9-ly.

## R. M. ROBINSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

MONROE, N. C.

All work cut and made warranted to

fit. Cleaning and re-pairing done

at short notice. Latest styles of Fashion

able Hats on hand. Cutting for the

country a specialty. Produce taken

in exchange for work. Orders from a

distance can promptly be filled.

Shop at O'Leary Hotel, opposite

the court house 44-1f.

## The Monroe Hotel.

The undersigned begs leave to in-

form the traveling public that he has

opened a new and first-class Hotel in

Monroe, on Depot street, in the house

formerly occupied by Rev. James

Stewart, which has just been newly

finished and fitted up for the com-

fortable entertainment of guests. The

table is constantly supplied with the

best this and other markets afford.

Terms reasonable.

Respectfully,  
THOMAS W. KENDALL,  
Feb. 12, 1878-40f.

## IF YOU WANT GOOD

## JOB WORK,

CALL AT THE

ENQUIRER JOB OFFICE

## AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

## PICTORIAL

## HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every

nation of ancient and modern times, and including

a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman

Empires, the nations of modern Europe, the

middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system,

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It contains 872 fine historical engravings and

1200 large column pages, and is the most

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