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It Don't Pay.

The following, from the Newark Daily Advertiser, has some wholesome truths which it would be well for all classes of citizens to ponder:

It don't pay to have fifty workmen poor and ragged in order to have one saloon keeper dressed in broad-cloth, and flush of money.

It don't pay to have these fifty workmen live on bone soup and half rations in order that the saloon-keeper may flourish on roast turkey and champagne.

It don't pay to have the mothers and children of twenty families dressed in rags and starved into the semblance of emaciated scarecrows and living in hovels in order that the saloon-keeper's wife may dress in satin, and her children grow fat and hearty and live in a bay window parlor.

It don't pay to have one citizen in the county jail because another citizen sold him liquor.

It don't pay to have ten smart, active boys transformed into hoodlums and thieves, to enable one man to lead an easy life by selling them liquor.

It don't pay to give one man, for \$15 a quarter, license to sell liquor, and then spend \$2,000 on the trial of Tim McLaughlin for buying that liquor and then committing murder under its influence.

It don't pay to have one thousand homes blasted, ruined, defiled and tattered into hells of disorder and misery in order that one wholesale liquor dealer may amass a large fortune.

It don't pay to keep six thousand men in the penitentiaries and hospitals, and one thousand in the lunatic asylum at the expense of the honest, industrious taxpayers, in order that a few rich capitalists may grow richer by the manufacture of whiskey.

It never pays to do wrong; your sin will find you out; whether others find it out or not the sin knows where you are, and will always keep you posted of the fact—it don't pay.

A saloon-keeper sold a drinking man one pint of new rum, making 15 cents clear profit. The man, under the influence of that rum, killed his son-in-law; and his apprehension, confinement in jail, execution, etc., cost the county more than one thousand dollars—which temperance men had to earn by the sweat of their brows. I don't pay.

The loss sustained by society, morally and financially, the sorrow and suffering, the misery and destitution produced and augmented, and what is infinitely a greater consideration than all else, the destruction of soul and body, the inevitable result of using or trafficking in intoxicating liquors—these all attest the truthfulness of the verdict—it don't pay.

How to Break off Bad Habits. Understand the reason, and all the reasons, why the habit is injurious. Study the subject until there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, the persons, and the thoughts that lead to the temptation. Frequent the places, associate with the persons, indulge in the thoughts that lead away from temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once, twice—a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is for you to strive. When you have broken your resolution just think the matter over, and endeavor to understand why it is you failed, so that you may be on your guard against a recurrence of the circumstances. Do not think it an easy thing that you have undertaken. It is a fully to expect to break off a habit in a day which may have been gathering long years.—Exchange.

A poor but thoroughly educated physician met one day in London, near Charing Cross, a rich and popular quack, one of that class who grow rich by speculating on the gullibility of human nature in the matter of curatives.

"How is it," said the poor physician, "that you are so prosperous, while I, who know myself to be as thoroughly master of my profession as we both know that you are not, am barely able to eke out a subsistence?" "I will tell you said the rich quack.—"How many persons have passed us while we have been talking?" "Perhaps a hundred," was the reply.—"And how many of that hundred think?" "Probably, not more than one." "Well, you get that one; I the other ninety-nine."

Farmers Look to Your Interest. This is about the time when county candidates begin to air themselves, and when they find themselves in the most amiable mood. They are now more accessible to popular influences than they will be found after the election and they will be ready to make any promises to win the good will and support of the dear people. Now is the time to bind them to the future. Now is the time for farmers to exact some substantial consideration for his vote. Now is the time to secure the passage of a law for the protection of sheep husbandry.

If we are not misled by the signs of the times, legislation will make no mistake in striking at the root of a monstrous evil, and imposing such a tax on dogs as will make them a source of revenue, or else displace them to make way for the increase of sheep. It is admitted on all sides that nothing stands in the way of the profitable care of sheep but the dog. It is equally admitted that one is profless, a curse, a nuisance in their excessive number, only maintained in their multitude by an irrational sentimentality, or absurd refinement of constitutional construction; whilst the other is one of the great agencies of human civilization, a main-spring of commerce and manufactures—clothing the world, feeding the multitude and enriching the soil. As between the two, can ordinary intelligence hesitate for a decision? Yet the decision is made up to the present as the side of a fatuous and ruinous prejudice.

The people are waking up. Let them reverse the past, and begin it by reversing the relation between the dog and the sheep; and let them do this by exacting from their representatives in the Legislature a pledge to exact the most stringent of dog laws—the most liberal of acts for the protection of sheep. J. D. C.

Good Society. Many parents who have sons and daughters growing up are anxious for them to get into good society. This is an honorable anxiety, if it interprets good society after some lofty fashion.

Parents, your daughter is in good society when she is with girls who are sweet and pure and true-hearted; who are not vain or frivolous; who think of something besides dress, or flirting, or marriage; between whom and their parents there is confidence; who are useful as well as ornamental in the house; who cultivate their minds, and train their hands to skillful workmanship. If society of this sort is not to be had, then none at all is preferable to a worthless article. See to it that you impress this on your children, and above all, that you do not encourage them to think that good society is a matter of fine clothes, or wealth, or boasting to be somebody. As you value your child's soul, guard her against these miserable counterfeits; and impress upon her that intelligence, and simplicity, and modesty, and goodness, are the only legal coin.

The same rule holds for boys as well as for girls. You would have these enter into good society. Do not imagine that you have accomplished it when you have got them in with a set of boys whose parents are wealthier than you, who dress better than your boy can afford to, and who pride themselves upon their social position. Good society for a boy is the society of boys who are honest and straightforward, who have no bad habits, who are earnest and ambitious. They are not in a hurry to be men. They are not ambitious for the company of shallow hearted women, old enough to be their mothers, and are not envious of their friends who fancy there is something grand in juggling all the edge of their heart's hopes upon such jaded favorites.

There is nothing sadder than to see either young men or women priding themselves upon the society which they enjoy, when verily it is a Dead Sea apple that will choke them with its dust, when they need some generous juicy fruit to cool their lips and stay the hunger of their soul.—Christian Register.

A sailing car is used for pleasure on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It is sloop-rigged, has four wheels, and will run forty miles an hour when the wind is favorable.

How Col. T. Helped a Poor Man.

More than thirty years ago I traveled two days on horseback, with an old Presbyterian Minister. The second was through a mountain region, remote from market, and undeveloped as to resources, and full of poor people. A remark of mine, pitying their condition, drew from him the following story:

"My brother-in-law, Col. T., held it as a theory that many persons are poor, and sometimes hard run, just because they do not know how to do any better. And about fifteen years ago, he had an opportunity to test the correctness of his theory. A renter had been ousted by the marriage of the young orphan lady, who owned the place where he had been several years. He had tried, and was likely to get no place. In his extremity he came to the Colonel and begged to be permitted to go on a place he had recently bought. Being a kind-hearted man, he could not refuse, though it disarranged his plans somewhat."

"The man was honest, sober and peaceable, generous and hard-working; and he had a wife and nine children, all healthy and stout. Shortly after their arrival, the Colonel was necessarily in contact with them frequently, became interested in them, and commenced studying their case through his theory. In a few weeks he suggested to his tenant that now is a good time to make an effort for a home. It was received as a very desirable thing, but accounted impossible. But the Colonel had a very oily tongue, and did persuade him that he might own a very comfortable home in five years. Told him when he went home to talk to his wife and children about it. But there the proposal was met with boisterous laughter, as a rich joke which the funny Colonel had been practising upon him; and all his efforts to persuade them that it was in earnest, were met with the inevitable story: 'We are poor folks, always have been poor folks, and always will be poor folks; and there's no use in trying to be anything else.'"

"In a few days, however, the Colonel dropped in out of a shower, and used the time in trying his 'oily tongue' on the wife and children; and he left them persuaded and resolved to try. During the year, he silly dropped out hints about the way they stopped one and another look about his house, and how much was saved in such ways. Some of them they caught; and the end of that year found them better supplied than they were the year before, with the Colonel owing them fifty dollars. That was a small gain in a family equivalent to four good work hands. But it was that much more than they had ever had before; and it served as a mighty stimulus to a stronger effort the next year.

"The Colonel persuaded them to take his note and let him keep the money; and for them to work on through the next year without it. They did so, and added to it the next full one hundred and fifty dollars. But even that might be thought very small in a family in which there were 7 workers. Yet it was remarkable progress for that family, and it prepared them for the next step. The Colonel proposed that they should buy a small place near by. But the idea of debt scared them. He reasoned with them that the land would be worth the money at any time; and that the rent they were paying would itself pay the interest on the debt, and in a few years the debt itself. With a good deal of persuasion he pushed them in, and had the satisfaction of seeing them work it out.

"And now," said the old minister, "that renter has all the land he needs; and two of his children are settled on places of their own. They are industrious and thrifty people, useful to the State and society and the church. The Colonel is very proud of them. He says it cost him not a cent of money; and that they, after they became well-to-do people, were more profitable as customers in his store, at legitimate rates, than they would have been by the rents, had he kept them, as he could have done, tied down as renters."

Such was the old minister's story, who was a very practical man, and very moderate in all his statements. He gave it as his deliberate judgment, formed on a long acquaintance with

The Casting of a Great Gold Brick.

At 4 o'clock the furnace lid was raised and the circular tongs lowered by Stephen Molitor to grasp the crucible. It was the critical moment, and all eyes eagerly watch the workmen. The tongs slip a little; Molitor grips more firmly, crushes them down among the living coals, and the iron bands close like a vise around the pot. The iron hook is lowered, grasped the hooks below, and steadily rose the fiery treasure. "Steady!" cried Molitor, and the crucible with its precious, bubbling, fluid was raised up and landed on the iron platform. The mold was ready, and the seething vessel was gradually worked to it, tipped over, and the molten mass poured in. When half full the mold cracked like a rifle shot, but the pouring was continued until the last drop was drained from the crucible. In a few minutes the brick was tossed on the floor, grasped by tongs, and tumbled into a tank of water, which boiled, hissed, and foamed over and around the mammoth brick. Bucket after bucket was poured in, and soon the monster was cooled. Thus was cast the largest gold brick that we are aware of in the world, all from a mine as yet unsurpassed in richness. The brick weighed, 3,389.96 ounces, valued at \$51,262.62. It is 19x6 inches on top, and 3 1/2 inches deep, representing 385,9375 cubic inches of solid metal.—Hiberna Independent.

A NEW CEREAL DISCOVERED.—We have been shown a new grain, discovered about four years ago by a farmer in Surprise Valley, in the northern part of California, taken from the crop of a wild goose which had been shot by the farmer. He sowed the seed immediately after it was taken from the garner of the bird's crop, and it produced more than a hundredfold. Mr. Merithew, a farmer of this county, being on a visit to Surprise Valley, obtained some few seeds of the new grain, and succeeded in propagating it with wonderful success on his farm in Butte county. The straw and beardless head resemble wheat; the grain looks a little like rye, but is twice as large as rye. When cut as it is passing into the milk it makes a hay even superior to wheat hay. Mr. Merithew has on hand several tons of hay from the new variety of grain, and perhaps five bushels of its seed. He gave about two quarts of the seed to one of our citizens lately visiting Butte county, who was struck with the wonderful beauty of this new cereal, and brought it to southern California for propagation. Thomas R. Bard has taken the seed and proposes to give it a thorough test upon the rich alluvial lands of the Colonia rancho, near the sea shore. It could not have fallen into the hands of a more intelligent and painstaking cultivator. It appears to us every way superior to rye, and may prove to be of great utility, as it is a fine grower and very productive.—Ventura Free Press.

CORRECT SPEAKING.—We would advise all young people to acquire in early life the habit of correct speaking and writing, and to abandon as early as possible any use of slang words and phrases. The longer you live, the more difficult the acquirement of correct language will be; and if the golden age of youth—the proper season for the acquisition of language—be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim, if neglected, is very properly doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads instead of the slang which he hears, and to form his taste from the best speakers and poets in the country, to treasure up choice phrases in his memory and habituate himself to their use, avoiding at the same time that pedantic precision and bombast which rather than the polish of an educated mind.—S. S. Visitor.

The Sons of temperance are doing a good work—there were three accessions on last Friday evening and others are coming on behind. Let them come, for habitual dram drinking and intoxication is the epitome of every crime.—Lan. Ledger.

Fifty-four railroad companies failed in the United States last year.

Exercising in Old Age.

At eighty a gentleman in New York City commenced trying to walk up the stairs of the Evening Post building, and there are eleven flights of them, of which there are nine from the street to his office. Any of the elevator men will tell you that, when the elevator is at all full, off he will go cheerily up all the nine flights, seemingly none the worse for it. Within a year he also told the writer that he still continued dumb-bell and club work before breakfast daily, and simply because it pays; and he is certainly still a wiry, active man, even though it is sixty-two years since he wrote "Thanatopsis." Palmerston engaged in fox-hunting when past eighty; Vanderbilt, no youngster, without groom or companion, urging his blooded trotters over Harlem Lane at a slashing pace; Gladstone, at sixty-eight, felling Hawarden trees by the hour, and for the benefit the exercise brings are but a few instances of what old men can do when they try. None of these are more surprising than, in an intellectual field, the learning of German by Caleb Cushing after he had passed seventy; or in Thier's activity at nearly eighty; or, in all ways, than Moses's doing the forty years' best work in his life after he had passed eighty, and yet with eye not dim nor natural force abated. If some men, by oiling their joints daily—for, as Maclaren says, "they are oiled every time they are put in motion, and when they are put in motion only"—can keep those joints from grating and creaking and moving stiffly, even into a ripe old age, why may not others as well? And which of these things which man can, if he will, do so readily, cannot woman do as well. It needs no money, very little time, little or no present strength. One thing only it does need, and that is perseverance. One-third of the time often given to the piano will more than suffice. One less study a day of those which are to-day overtaking so many school-girls, and in stead, judicious, vigorous out-door exercise, aimed directly at the weak muscles, and taken as regularly as one's breakfast; and is there any doubt which will pay the better, and make the girl the happier, the fitter for all her duties, and the more attractive as well? We trust that the day is not far off when no boy or girl will be sent to a school where care is not taken to develop vigorous, healthy bodies, and when that vigor and health will be the rule, and not the exception among men and women alike, and in every walk in life.—Wm. Blakee, in Harper's Magazine.

[This is good advice, so far as outdoor exercise is concerned; but in regard to indoor exercise—"dumb-bell and club-work," whether taken at home or in a "school," it should be taken advisedly.]

THE REDUCTION OF THE TOBACCO TAX.—My information that tobacco-reduction is stronger to day than when the vote was taken over a week ago comes from those best posted in regard to the subject. Its opponents are working industrious and quietly, and their habit is to select individual members and flood them with memorials and circulars setting forth that the revenue cannot stand a reduction to sixteen cents; that the heaviest manufacturers are against it; and that the consumer pays the tax. To counteract the operations of wealthy monopolists will require the hardest work. The reductionists however, have the right and the argument both on their side and this makes them hopeful.—Richmond Dispatch, 14th.

WORMS IN COTTON.—A farmer who works a plantation in Providence township, was in the city yesterday and reported that the worms had completely ruined six acres of cotton for him. They devoured the stalks close to the ground, but so far as he was able to discover, had not attacked the roots. He said that he had heard of no other complaints in the neighborhood, and that the cotton on another place worked by him, a few miles distant from the one mentioned, had not been touched by the worms. The destruction of cotton is something so rare in this county that this case attracts considerable attention.—Observer.

The national Capitol is lighted at an expense of \$400 a night.

The tramp says: "There 's arrest for the weary."

The number of newspapers and other periodicals in the United States, recorded in Pettengill's Newspaper Directory and Advertiser's Hand-Book for 1878, is 8,133, of which there are 752 daily, 61 tri-weekly, 114 semi-weekly, 6,185 weekly, 111 semi-monthly, 18 bi-monthly, 61 quarterly.

The arrangement of the Directory for ready reference, and for the special and general business purposes of advertisers, is excellent. First we have the general newspaper list, furnished in geographical sections, from which we find that,

IN THE NEW ENGLAND SECTION there are 725 newspapers, of which 75 are daily, 1 tri-weekly, 18 semi-weekly, 527 weekly, 7 semi-monthly, 82 monthly, 2 bi-monthly and 13 quarterly.

MIDDLE SECTION—216 daily, 6 tri-weekly, 33 semi-weekly, 1,440 weekly, 42 semi-monthly, 378 monthly, 11 bi-monthly, 31 quarterly. Total, 2,157.

WESTERN SECTION—268 daily, 30 tri-weekly, 35 semi-weekly, 2,743 weekly, 42 semi-monthly, 248 monthly, 4 bi-monthly, 11 quarterly. Total, 3,381.

PACIFIC SECTION—65 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 7 semi-weekly, 249 weekly, 2, semi-monthly, 17 monthly, 1 bi-monthly, 1 quarterly. Total, 344.

SOUTHERN SECTION—126 daily, 22 tri-weekly, 21 semi-weekly, 1,226 weekly, 17 semi-monthly, 105 monthly 5 quarterly. Total 1526.

BRITISH AMERICA—44 daily, 15 tri-weekly, 14 semi-weekly, 14 semi-weekly, 4 semi-monthly, 1 quarterly. Total, 482.

The total number, including the papers in British America, is 8,615.

The national Capitol is lighted at an expense of \$400 a night.

The tramp says: "There 's arrest for the weary."

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 18.
THE INVESTIGATION MATTER.
Republican members of Congress generally said to-day that their party did not intend to do anything further at present in regard to the Potter resolution, and the opinion prevailed that with the collapse of their opposition yesterday the matter ended as far as they are concerned. I have asked Democratic Senators, as well as members of the House, to-day what they thought of the action of the Democratic party on the investigation resolution, and their reply was that it will consolidate the party and give it a confidence in its own strength worth thousands of votes to it in the coming congressional elections. If, on the other hand, it had yielded to the demands of the Republicans, or showed a looseness of party organization, the consequence would have been hurtful in the extreme. The character and ability of the committee appointed by the Speaker under the resolution will give the country an assurance that the investigation will be fair and complete.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE REPUBLICANS TO-NIGHT.

The Republicans have issued to the country an address. It declares that the purpose of the Democrats in passing the Potter resolution is revolutionary, and that they intend to hurl Mr. Hayes from office that their schemes if persisted in, will paralyze business; that the first consideration of patriots is the peace of the country, and that they call on all who opposed the rebellion of 1861 to rally to the Republican standard and oppose the Democracy. This address contains a similar allusion to Mexico to that used by Mr. Stephens. It is said to-night that Republicans will refuse to serve the committee of eleven, and that a resolution will be offered in the Senate similar to the Hale amendment Monday.

May 20.—Mr. Morrill made an elaborate speech against the resumption act, after which Mr. Cockrell, of Mo., called up the bill placing Gen. Shields on the retired list with the rank of Brigadier General.

Mr. Sargent submitted the following amendment as an additional section: That the President is hereby authorized to appoint Ulysses S. Grant, late General commanding the Army of the United States, a General on the retired list of the army, with the full rank, pay and allowances of that grade, except that the General so retired shall not be allowed forage for horses or commutation therefor, or aids-de-camp, or other staff officers, unless called into active service in time of war.

A long colloquial debate followed. The amendment of Mr. Sargent was then agreed to by a vote of yeas 30, nays 28.

The announcement of the vote by which the amendment was passed was greeted with applause in the galleries, but it was soon checked.

A long debate followed on the bill as amended, Senator Cockrell charging that the amendment had been offered to kill it.

Without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The select committee on alleged frauds in the Presidential election was announced as follows: Potter, of New York; Morrison, of Illinois; Hinton, of Virginia; Stenger, of Pennsylvania; McClahan of Ohio; Cobb, of Indiana; Blackburn of Kentucky; Cox, of Ohio; Butler, of Massachusetts; Reed, of Maine; and Hisscock, of New York.

A cable message from Minister Noyes, at Paris, was presented, asking to be subpenanted before the committee.

HOUSE.—May 22 Harrison, of Illinois, offered as a question of privilege a resolution extending the Potter investigation to Oregon and South Carolina, and declaring that it is not the intention of the House through such investigation to annul or attempt to annul the decision of the presidential question as made in the Forty-fourth Congress.

The vote resulted; Yeas 71, nays 50. The question of no quorum was raised on the Democratic side, when Harrison withdrew his resolution.

Wilson, of West Virginia, moved to extend the power of the investigation committee to any State where there may be a well-grounded allegation of fraud.

Cox, of New York, moved to refer Wilson's resolution to the Potter committee. A vote is progressing and the reference will doubtless be made. House—Cox's resolution to refer was defeated 89 to 115, and Wilson's resolution was then adopted without a division.

(Special Correspondence of the Enquirer.)
Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON D. C. May 22nd. 1878.

Speaker Randall, after appointing members of the Special Committee created by Potter's resolution, has gone to Pennsylvania to attend the Democratic State Convention. By the exertion of half the skill he has exhibited in dealing with matters here, the Speaker might make the party in Pennsylvania invincible and add greatly to his own reputation throughout the country. There have been stories abroad that his object in this visit was to do his part towards uniting all the Democrats of the State. He could have no more honorable mission.

The Potter Committee, by the way, is an excellent one. Mr. Potter, of course, is Chairman. The other Democrats are Morrison, Hunter, Stenger, McClahan, Cobb and Blackburn. The Republicans are Cox, of Ohio, Butler, Reed and Hisscock. It was understood that Fry, instead of Reed, of Maine, would be appointed, but he is said not to have desired the appointment. Five members of the Committee will sit here, and three be sent to each of the States of Florida and Louisiana. They hope to close their labors by the 1st of July.

Mr. Hayes says he shall give liberality to the Republican campaign fund and hopes other office-holders will. A year or more, ago a "machine," Congress passed a law, one section of which is as follows:

"That all executive officers or employees of the United States not appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, are prohibited from requesting, giving or receiving from any other officer or employe of the Government any money or property or anything of value for political purposes; and any such officer or employe who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be at once discharged from the service of the United States, and he shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$500.

The assessments this Fall upon Republican office-holders will be nearly as heavy and fully as general as they were in that robber campaign of 1876. Mr. Hayes is the most insincere of men, or the weakest. He has appointed more unworthy men to office, and more men for unworthy purposes, than any of his predecessors. This while he talks beautifully and earnestly of reforming the civil service.

The regular report of Senate proceedings yesterday does not give a fair idea of the debate on the bill to place Gen. Shields on the retired list of the Army. It has all along been the wish of the Republicans to kill this bill. Sargent a month ago offered a substitute putting twenty or thirty persons on the list. Yesterday, when the bill came up, this substitute was abandoned and an amendment adding the single name of Grant was insisted upon by Sargent, Edmunds, Blaine and others. This was done with a purpose of killing the bill, without forcing Republicans to go on the record as directly voting against Shields. If the old veteran is beaten it will be through this trick.

The Senate refused for the second time to legislate on the subject of allowing women to practice before the Supreme Court. The Courts, when application is made by women, that they must secure legislation. The Senate says legislation is not necessary. The Senate will have another vote on the question during the session.

Senator Christianity introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims over all claims now pending before the Department and Congress. It must not be forgotten that Christianity is a Republican, and of late a very Radical one, but he is also a lawyer, and he sees the absolute dishonor of leaving honest claimants without some authoritative body to which they can appeal.

HINXON.

We do not understand that the Democrats contemplate ousting or attempting to oust Mr. Hayes. We learn from Washington letter writers that there is no such purpose on the part of a large majority of the Democrats. They neither regard such a movement as sound policy nor as promising success. The object is to make up a strong case by actually proving the great fraud. That is the whole matter as we understand it.—Star.

(Correspondence of the Enquirer.)
General Conference.

Atlanta, Ga., May 22, 1878.

The day after I wrote my last letter the fraternal delegates from the M. E. Church (North) were received. Early in the morning large crowds began to wind their way from all directions to the Conference room, and it was soon evident that there would not be room enough to accommodate the audience; but still they crowded in. Conference convened at the usual hour, and was opened with religious services conducted by Rev. Dr. Potter, of Georgia. Bishop Paine presided. At 10 a. m. the chairman announced the special order, and Governor Colquitt entered the room, with Dr. Cyrus D. Foss leaning upon his arm, followed by Dr. E. E. Wiley, with Hon. Wm. Cumbach leaning upon his arm, and these were followed by the other members of the Committee on Introduction. Governor Colquitt presented Dr. Foss and Hon. Wm. Cumbach to Bishop Paine, he presenting them to his colleagues, the bishops, and then to the Conference, the Conference standing. Dr. Foss presented their credentials as fraternal delegates, which were read by the Secretary of the Conference. Dr. Lovick Pierce then came forward and presented a fraternal communication from the British Conference of Wesleyan Methodists of England, which was read, and on motion of Dr. Shipp, of South Carolina, was referred to a committee of five.

THE FRATERNAL ADDRESSES.
Bishop Paine stated that the Conference would now be glad to hear from the fraternal delegates from the M. E. Church, when Dr. C. D. Foss came forward amid the loud and continued applause of the audience, and for an hour addressed the Conference in one of the most beautiful, pathetic and eloquent addresses to which we ever listened. He was frequently and loudly applauded, and as he spoke in such rich beauty and tender pathos, tears of joy flowed. Dr. Foss is a great man, and is an honored member of his own church and has forever enshrined himself in the hearts of Southern Methodists. He was followed, in a short address, by Hon. Mr. Cumbach, in which he showed himself to be a worthy associate of his honored colleague. Mr. Cumbach has been Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, his native State, and a member of Congress. He is a Christian gentleman of the highest type, and reflected credit upon himself and honor upon his church.

RESPONSIVE ADDRESS.
Dr. Lovick Pierce and Bishop Paine responded to these addresses, on behalf of the Conference, creditably to their own heads and hearts, and entirely satisfactory to the Conference and entire audience. Amid thrills of joy and thrills of pleasure the Conference sang the L. M. Doxology, and were dismissed with the benediction by Bishop Paine. This was a grand day for American Methodism. Millions of people will read the proceedings of that day's session with grateful hearts and unexpressed joy. The two great bodies of Methodism in America have buried all the difficulties of the past and embraced each other in full and formal fraternal love.

NO NEW BISHOPS.

The Committee on Episcopacy recommended the adoption by the Conference of the following resolution: Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unnecessary at this time to increase the number of Bishops.

Rev. Mr. Peterson, of Virginia, offered a substitute that the Conference elect two Bishops. On this Mr. Neal, of Texas, moved the previous question, and the Conference voted without debate. The substitute was lost. The report of the committee was adopted and the Conference will elect no Bishops at its present session.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES AGAIN.

Drs. Clarke, Henderson and Barr, fraternal delegates from the Methodist Protestant Church, were introduced to the Conference at 11 a. m., Friday, and in eloquent addresses conveyed to the General Conference the cordial fraternal greeting of their church. Dr. Henderson could not speak on account of sickness. The addresses were well delivered, frequently applauded and made a fine impression. Bishop Pierce, being in the chair, replied to the fraternal delegates on behalf of the Conference, and did it creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the Conference. The audience arose and sang in swelling numbers L. M. true Coronation, to the words, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," &c.

The regular business was then resumed. The most of Saturday's session was consumed in remarks eulogistic of the late Bishop Marvine. Many members made touching remarks concerning the late Bishop. Monday the law was so changed as to allow the Bishops to put 20 appointments on a Presiding Elder's District, if they should think proper to do so. A law heretofore has restricted to fourteen you know. The Publishing House report has taken up considerable time. We haven't space to give you even a synopsis of it. It is no doubt the best thing that could be done and we hope a new era will dawn on the Publishing House.

Dr. Douglas, the fraternal messenger from the Methodist Church of Canada—was received yesterday. To be brief he made a grand, eloquent and beautiful speech so said everybody. It was splendid. His figures were magnificent and it looked as if the audience would burst the floor out with applause.

The fraternal messengers from the African Methodist Episcopal Church of America were received to-day and they made capital speeches. There were very few dry eyes and untouched hearts in the audience as they spoke. I will send you copies of their addresses for publication. The Publishing House question still hangs over the Conference. I think Conference will adjourn in a few days now. F. L. R.

THE PLANS OF THE DEMOCRATS.
Hon. G. D. Tillman, of South Carolina, has been spending some time in Washington watching closely the drift of public questions and political maneuvering, says the Wilmington Star, and it is interesting to know what his conclusions are. He says the Democrats are shaping their policy so as to carry it possible the next House. They do not want a repetition of the rascalities and frauds of 1876. It is highly important that the next House and Senate both should be Democratic in case there is no election of a President by the people in 1880. The purpose of the fraud investigation is really to make a clear case for the pending elections. The Democrats wish to make it so plain that a blind partisan can even see the fact of a fraud. This consideration is the true secret of Radical opposition to the proposed investigation in the face of the repeated declarations of many of their leading papers and men that Mr. Hayes was in office by a well known fraud. The Augusta Chronicle thus gives Mr. Tillman's views as to the necessity of the Democrats being wise and cautious:

"The rock of danger to the Democracy is lest they prove too much and become intoxicated with success so much so that they might fall into the eager claws of Mr. Dana, of the Sun, and resort to proceedings against the President which would be little short of revolution, if it were not actually the things itself.

"It is computed that there are at least fifty Democrats in the House who contemplate that possibility, while there are three or four Republicans who want a strict investigation of Florida and Louisiana, not to displace Mr. Hayes, but to disgrace him.

"The Democrats of an ultra type ought to be extremely cautious when they see a man like the editor of the New York Sun attempting to 'frilly' them, and when Senator Combing and General Benjamin Butler appear as sympathizers—especially as both men are reported to have said that they would fare better with Tillman than with Hayes."

Montgomery Nominated for Solicitor.

Meeting of Delegates from the Sixth Judicial District in Charlotte Yesterday—Nomination of a Candidate for the Solicitorship.

The Democratic district convention for the sixth judicial district of North Carolina, met at the court house yesterday at 12 o'clock.

Reuben McBrayer, Esq., of Cleveland county, was called to the chair, and Messrs Geo. E. Wilson, of Mecklenburg, and J. T. Redwine, of Stanley, were appointed secretaries.

The organization thus effected was, on motion of Mr. Joseph H. Wilson, made permanent.

The list of delegates present from each county was called for and presented as follows:

(For want of space we leave out the list of delegates except those from Union.)

Union.—H. B. Adams, G. C. McLeary, W. H. Gribble, Wm. Crow.

On motion of B. C. Cobb, Esq., of Lincoln, the convention went into the nomination of solicitor.

Mr. T. H. Cobb, of Lincoln, presented the name of Maj. W. J. Montgomery, of Cabarrus, the present solicitor, and Mr. Jos. H. Wilson, of Mecklenburg, presented the name of Capt. C. E. Grier, of Mecklenburg.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Wilson, of Mecklenburg, the convention resolved that the method of voting be based upon the Democratic strength of each county as exhibited in the election for Governor in 1876.

The vote was taken and resulted as follows:

W. J. MONTGOMERY.	
Polk	416
Rutherford	1,231
Cleveland	1,755
Lincoln	1,125
Cabarrus	1,629
Union (two-thirds)	1,042
Stanly	954
Montgomery	634
Total	8,786

C. E. GRIER.

Gaston	1,285
Mecklenburg	1,225
Union (one-third)	524
Total	5,134

Maj. Montgomery having received a majority of the Democratic votes, was declared nominated, and the announcement was received with applause.

Mr. Jos. H. Wilson stated that at the request of Capt. Grier, he moved that the nomination of Maj. Montgomery be made unanimous.

The motion prevailed, and the convention adjourned.—Char. Observer.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina has decided that Confederate currency was not money, in a legal sense, and therefore receiving Confederate currency at its nominal value was not payment, in a legal sense. In legal content, litigation Confederate currency was a mere commodity, used by the community as a matter of necessity or convenience, as a medium of exchange. In converting a security into Confederate currency the same rules should have been observed as in case of barter or exchange of one kind of property into another, not having the legal character of money. Investments in lands and slaves engaged in their culture were appropriate and safe for the purpose of security. A trustee is not entitled to commissions either at law or in equity when he has been guilty of a clear breach of trust.

Result of the Convention Yesterday.

The result of the sixth judicial district convention, which assembled in this city yesterday, was the nomination of Major W. J. Montgomery, of Cabarrus, for solicitor. The result had been practically settled beforehand, and will be cordially acquiesced in. Major Montgomery has demonstrated his superior capacities as a prosecuting attorney by nearly four years' service in the counties which have just tendered him this re-nomination, and the testimonial which has been awarded him for industry, ability and general capacity is one which he should and doubtless does, fully appreciate. We doubt if there is a better solicitor in the State, and under his administration the fearless and determined prosecution of offenders against the criminal laws of the State may be confidently relied on.

To Captain C. E. Grier Major Montgomery found a worthy competitor. With all the odds against him unknown in nearly half the counties of the district, he made in yesterday's convention a show of which he and his friends may well be proud; and gauging a man's merits by the estimation in which he is held where he is best known, the compliment paid him by the solid delegations of the solid counties of Mecklenburg and Gaston, is an eloquent endorsement of his capacities as a lawyer and his worth as a gentleman.—Char. Observer.

The Investigating Committee.

In regard to the composition of the committee appointed to investigate the election frauds in Florida and Louisiana the N. Y. Herald, says:

"With the exception of General Butler there is nothing in the selection of the committee which calls for much comment. Its inevitable chairman, Mr. Potter is a candid and firm-minded gentleman, in whose honor the country will repose confidence. We do not believe that his partisan feelings will stifle his sense of justice. The other Democratic members of the committee will be disposed to make out as strong a case as they can, but if General Butler should prove true to the side he is supposed to represent no undue advantage can be won by the Democratic investigators. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, who is also appointed as a Republican, is a just and discreet man, and his protest against unfair action by the majority will have more weight than that of a violent partisan. It is noticeable that none of the four Republican members of the committee is a member of the last Congress. None of them, therefore, will have any fear of being personally damaged by the result of the investigation. If Butler, in spite of the auspices under which he is appointed, should prove true to his own side, there is little chance that testimony will escape exposure."

B. N. Hill got in a heavy blow upon Jim Blaine's right eye in the discussion of the proposition to place Grant on the retired list as a General. Hill told the Maine belle-voeur, according to the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, that the American people honor the brave men who fought during the war and stopped fighting when it ended, but that they have no respect for those who only commenced to fight when the war was over.

Hill made another good point in the discussion. He said he would gladly vote for the bill if it "would really retire Grant for life, but the trouble was he would not stay retired." Here is yet another "jo-darter" for Blaine. He said he would be willing to help Grant if the time should ever come when he would need it. But the Senator from Maine (Blaine) was a very fast man and wanted to help a man before he needed it. "I don't vote for men, I vote for principles," continued Mr. Hill. "I don't know what the Senator from Maine votes for; I've never been able to find out.—Star.

HAMPTON ON HAYES.—Governor Hampton was asked what he thought of the wisdom of "any attempt" to unseat President Hayes. Without hesitation, Governor Hampton said: "I think that any attempt to unseat President Hayes would be most unwise unless it had been made previously perfectly clear that he was a party to a system of fraud which sent him."

Governor Hampton added: "I do not believe that Mr. Hayes is, or has been, implicated in any such fraud."

Newton county, Ga., has at least one man of masee. Having lost his horse he hitched himself to the plow and hired a boy to drive. At last accounts he had plowed out two acres.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—On the 20th of July next will occur an astronomical event of great interest—a total eclipse of the sun—which will be visible generally in the United States. The eclipse will be visible from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The path of totality in this eclipse runs diagonally across the centre of the United States from Montana to Texas, and is between 120 and 150 miles wide.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PRESERVATION AT AN END.—The Columbia Register, of Friday, says that ex-Judge Samuel W. Meltop received a dispatch from Washington Thursday afternoon, which conveyed the gratifying intelligence that the prosecutions, or persecutions, as they should more properly be termed, of citizens of South Carolina, who had been charged with "Ku-Klux outrages," had been pronounced, and that the prisoners confined in the Albany penitentiary had been pardoned by the President. Good for Mr. Hayes.

COMMITTED FOR MURDER.—Jesse Massey colored who killed Clark Miller, colored, a few weeks ago, an account of which was published in the LEWIS, was arrested in York County by Deputy Sheriff W. C. Hunter, one day last week.—From the testimony of witnesses and the prisoner, it appears that the killing was done in self-defence. Massey did not attempt to keep his whereabouts concealed, but frequently stated that it was his intention to surrender himself to the Sheriff before court. His excuse for going to York was to escape the wrath of the brother of the deceased, and to make some money to pay a debt to defend him.—Law Ledger.

MORGANTOWN BULL: Charles Drewry, living on Col. J. J. Erywin's plantation, about four miles from town has a young heifer, two years old, which has been raised about the house and petted by the children. It was noticed by Mr. Drewry, lately that the animal was looking very like a milk cow, and he had her tried for milk when, lo! she gave half a gallon, and is now being regular milked, though she never had a calf.

VEGETINE.
FOR RHEUMATISM.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 10, 1877.
Dr. H. R. STEVENS—

I suffer from a very annoying rheumatism of my right shoulder. I was laid up a long time with it, and under the doctor's care, I used a great deal of medicine, but it did me no good. I then used Vegetine for a few days, and it cured me. I can now do my usual work, and I feel much better. I have no more pain, and I am very much pleased with the result. I have no more to say, but I would like to see you and your wife, and to thank you for the good you have done for me. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. D. WHEAT.

When the head-aches, rheumatism, and other ailments of the head, neck, and shoulders, are cured by Vegetine, it is a great relief. I have used it many times, and it has always done me good. I have no more to say, but I would like to see you and your wife, and to thank you for the good you have done for me. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. D. WHEAT.

VEGETINE.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINT AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 28, 1877.
Dr. H. R. STEVENS—

I have used your Vegetine for my kidney complaint, and it has done me good. I have no more to say, but I would like to see you and your wife, and to thank you for the good you have done for me. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. D. WHEAT.

VEGETINE.
FOR SICK HEADACHE.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 1, 1878.
Dr. H. R. STEVENS—

I have used your Vegetine for my sick headache, and it has done me good. I have no more to say, but I would like to see you and your wife, and to thank you for the good you have done for me. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. D. WHEAT.

VEGETINE.
DOCTOR'S REPORT.
Dr. CHAS. M. DUNN, Apothecary, Greenville, S. C.

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. I have no more to say, but I would like to see you and your wife, and to thank you for the good you have done for me. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. D. WHEAT.

VEGETINE.
DOCTOR'S REPORT.
Dr. H. R. STEVENS, Do.

VEGETINE.
DOCTOR'S REPORT.
Dr. H. R. STEVENS, Do.

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DOCTOR'S REPORT.
Dr. H. R. STEVENS, Do.

MONROE ENQUIRER
MONROE, N. C.
May 25, 1878.

LOCAL

Announcements

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.
The many friends of G. D. Bacon announce him as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court in Union County, subject to a Convention, should one be held.

Pic-Nic

The Baptist Sunday-School, with their friends, are enjoying a Pic-Nic at High Hill to-day. Hopes they may have a pleasant time.

Convicted.

Ralph McCollum col'd, was convicted at the recent term of Mecklenburg Court, and sentenced to years in the Penitentiary. It will be remembered that this case was removed from Union, and that the property stolen belonged to Jas. McCollum, Esq.

Error in Schedule.

We were misinformed as to the date the local freight passed this place going East and West, and consequently had the schedule just exactly reversed from what it should have been, in our last issue. The schedule will be found correct as appears in this issue.

Something Unusual.

An umbrella was found outside of the building, at the close of exercises, at the Monroe High School, on last Tuesday night, and the finder being desirous of returning it to the owner has left it at our office, where it can be obtained on being described.

More Candidates for Public Favor.

There is quite a re-enforcement in the newspaper ranks this week. We have rec'd the first issue of the *Cheraw News*, *Cheraw S. C. N. C. Argos*, *Polkton N. C.* and the *Educator*, *Happy Home N. C.* We wish them all unbounded success that would advise them to un-yankzee.

Horse Stolen.

On last Monday morning, Mr. S. I. Williamson of this place, discovered that his horse had been stolen from his stable the night before. Owing to the heavy rain that had fallen during the latter part of the night, he was unable to discover any tracks whatever, and was considerably at a loss to determine how to make a successful pursuit; but concluded to dismount his hand bills and await the result. About 4 o'clock in the evening, Messrs. J. H. Long, C. H. Polk, H. H. Peck, and A. W. Long, of Goose Creek Township, came in town, having under their care Louis Meas, a negro boy, and the missing horse. They had arrested him beyond Clear Creek, near the Caharras line. The horse was found on this side of the creek, as the waters were too high to admit of fording; and Louis had turned the horse loose, and crossed on a foot log. The parties who arrested him, suspected he had stolen the horse by its being turned loose, and he admitted that the horse came from Monroe, but claimed that another negro boy had ridden it to the creek, but was unable to give a satisfactory statement as to how he came to be where he was found. A preliminary examination was had before Esquire McCauley, and Louis was committed to jail to await the next Court.

A Disastrous Runaway.

On yesterday evening, a male hitched to the buggy of Mr. Jas. Stewart, in which he and his wife were seated, became frightened at the rattling noise of some hoos which were tied under the buggy, and started off on a swift run down the street leading to Austin's tan-yard. After going a short distance, the lines broke, and Mr. S. was thrown out near the residence of Mr. O. C. Curlee. Mrs. Stewart remaining in the buggy until it struck a fence just below Mr. Whitfield's residence, where the buggy was badly broken up, and the unfortunate occupant thrown with great force against the fence, and severely injured. Dr. Blair happened to be near by, and at once had her taken into the residence of Mr. Jesse Candler, just at hand, and administered proper restoratives and attention. She was pretty badly bruised on one shoulder, and about the head and face, but it was thought that no bones were broken or displaced. Later in the evening, she insisted on being taken home, and another horse and buggy was procured, and she was placed in it, and they again started for home.

Mr. Stewart receives a very little, if any, if jury from his fall.

Store Broken Into.

We learn that the store house of Mr. Wm. O. Starpe was broken into on last Saturday night and some twenty-five or thirty dollars worth of goods stolen therefrom. A search was made on the next day by Constable J. C. Laney, but without any detection of the guilty parties.

Laten.—On last Wednesday night, LaFayette Panderburk, col'd, was lodged in jail, charged with the above larceny. He was given a preliminary hearing before Esquire Eabanks, and failing to give bond for his appearance at Court, was committed to jail.

To the Democratic Voters of Union County.

Fellow-Citizens: We request and urge Democratic voters of the several Townships to assemble at their usual voting places on Saturday, the 29th day of June next, and appoint fifteen delegates each, to meet in County Convention at Monroe, on Saturday, the 6th day of July next. Said Convention is called to nominate candidates for County officers, and to appoint delegates to meet other delegates from Anson county, at Beaver Dam to nominate a candidate for the Senate.

The Secretaries of the Township meetings are requested to furnish the delegations from their Townships with a written list containing the name of each delegate appointed.

Let there be a full turn out of the people at these township meetings; and let each Township be fully represented in the County Convention.

W. H. FITZGERALD, Chm'n
C. AUSTIN,
A. A. LANEY,
Executive Committee.

May 24, 1878.

A Valuable Mill Burned.

On last Saturday night at about 8 o'clock, it was discovered that the valuable Grist Mill belonging to Mrs. Norwood, Wm. Crow and Jno. N. Davis, on Waxhaw Creek, in Jackson Township, was on fire and there being no one near except the miller's wife and some small children there was no chance to save it from the devouring flames. We learn that there was some four hundred bushels of grain and about twenty sacks of flour in the Mill House at the time. Fortunately quite a quantity of flour had been hauled out only a few days before. The loss will amount to some \$2,500 or \$3,000. There is considerable difference of opinion in regard to the origin of the fire. Mr. Crow, who is an old and experienced mill-wright, and is well acquainted with all the facts and circumstances, is inclined to believe that the fire was caused by friction in the Machinery. Others think the Mill was robbed and accidentally set on fire by the robbers. If the latter is the true solution, then the robbers must have entered the house in some other way than through the door or upper windows as the windows could not be reached from the outside without ladders and the door lock was found locked after the fire, and communication between the ground floor and the second floor was completely cut off by a heavy trap door securely fastened. As the fire when first discovered was in the top of the house we do not think it probable that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Scale of Valuation.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners held on last Saturday, at which the Board of Assessors recently appointed, were also present, the following scale of valuation for taxes on personal property was adopted: No. 1 to No. 4 horses, \$50 to \$125; scrubs, discretionary; jacks, \$50; Jennets, \$25; goats, 75 cents; sheep, \$1 00; cattle, \$1 00 to \$1 25; hogs, 50 cents to \$20. No. 1 4-horse wagon, \$100; No. 1 2-horse wagon, \$75; No. 1 1-horse wagon, \$40. All others discretionary. Corn, per bushel, 60 cents; wheat, \$1 25; oats, 50 cents; bacon, per 100 lbs., \$7 00; No. 1 flour, \$3 00 per 100 lbs.; No. 2 do., \$2 50; No. 1 lint cotton, \$9 00; No. 2, \$8 00; No. 3, discretionary. Fodder, per 100 lbs., 75 cts; sheaf oats, per dozen, 25 cts; cotton seed, per bu., 12 1/2 cts. Bedsteads and furniture, \$5 to \$50; household and kitchen furniture, cooking stoves, and sewing machines, discretionary. Guano at cash prices. No. 1 corn whiskey, per gal., \$1 25; No. 2 do., \$1; No. 1 rye whiskey, \$2; No. 2 do., \$1 25; brandies, \$2. Wines and other liquors, discretionary. No. 1 cotton gin, \$1; No. 2 do., \$75; No. 3 do., discretionary; No. 1 field thrasher and fixtures, \$350; No. 2 do., \$275; No. 3 do., discretionary; No. 1 carding machine, \$800; No. 2 do., \$600; No. 1 steam mill, \$1500; No. 2 do., 1000. Farmers and blacksmith tools discretionary.

Mr. John Arant, P. M. at Zoar, writes us under date of the 21st inst, that he has corn in tassel. This is, indeed quite early.

County Convention.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the Conservative voters of Union county, was held in the Court-house on Saturday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and District nominating Conventions.

On motion, Capt. J. J. C. Steele was called to the Chair, and W. J. Boylin requested to act as Secretary. At the request of the Chairman, D. A. Covington explained the object of the meeting. The names of the Townships were called, and the following were found to be represented by regularly appointed delegates: Buford, Jackson, Sandy Ridge, and Goose Creek. A motion was then made, and carried, that all persons who were present from the Townships which had no meetings, be recognized as delegates.

On motion of B. H. Massey three delegates were elected by acclamation from each Township to represent the county in the State Convention at Raleigh. (Monroe was allowed four delegates by consent). The following were elected:—

Monroe—D. A. Covington, G. C. McLarty, J. F. Payne and T. D. McCauley.
Buford—T. C. Eabanks, Dr. W. H. Griddle, B. F. Richardson.
Lanes Creek—J. P. Horne, T. N. Lee, V. T. Chears.
Jackson—B. H. Massey, J. J. C. Steele, Wm. Crow.

Sandy Ridge—Jas. Houson, Dr. T. W. Redwine, S. B. Howard.
Goose Creek—C. Q. Lemmonds, C. J. Freeman, J. W. Benton.
New Salem—J. W. Hamilton, W. A. Austin, A. D. Howell.

It was then moved that the Convention proceed to elect delegates to the District Convention. The manner of selecting the delegates was then discussed at length, when, on motion, it was decided that the several Township delegations elect two delegates from the Township to represent them in the Convention. The following were selected:

Monroe—H. B. Adams, G. C. McLarty, Lane's Creek—V. T. Chears, J. P. Horne.
Buford—Dr. W. H. Griddle, B. F. Richardson.
Jackson—Wm. Crow, W. W. Walkup.
Sandy Ridge—J. H. Winchester, J. A. Biggers.
Goose Creek—R. L. Stewart, W. F. Denton.
New Salem—R. J. Baucom, G. M. Simpson.

The nominations were ratified by the Convention. The following preamble and resolutions were then introduced by D. A. Covington:

Whereas, The Supreme Judiciary of North Carolina has been exalted in the past by the peerless purity and learning of a Henderson, a Gascon, and a Meffin, and whereas, it behooves us in these degenerate days to re-inaugurate the wondrous purity and learning in that highest and grandest tribunal, which is the guardian of our property and the guardian of our liberty; and

Whereas, We recognize in the Hon. Wm. N. H. Smith, of Raleigh; Thos. S. Ashe, of Anson, and Thos. N. Hill, of Halifax, these characteristics in an eminent degree; and

Whereas, This Judicial District ought to have an able, honorable and efficient Solicitor; and

Whereas, We think that in distributing the offices within the gift of the people, the claims of those who have sacrificed their property and their health in the defence of their country ought not to be ignored. And

Resolved, 1. That the delegates appointed by this Convention to meet the Conventions to be held in Raleigh on the 13th June next, be and they are hereby instructed to vote for the Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Thos. S. Ashe, and Thos. N. Hill for Chief and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, 2. That the delegates appointed by this Convention to meet the Convention to be held in Charlotte on the 22nd inst., be and are hereby instructed to vote for Calvin E. Grier, of Charlotte, for Solicitor of this, the 6th Judicial District and not to desist in their efforts to nominate him, as long as there is a shadow of a hope.

Without being debated, it was decided that the resolutions be voted on as a whole. The result was as follows: Monroe, Sandy Ridge, Lane's Creek, and New Salem voted against them; and Jackson, Buford, and Goose Creek in their favor.

Owing to the excitement and confusion which ensued upon the announcement of the vote, the Chairman was forced to adjourn the Convention without any further proceedings being had.

J. J. C. STEELE, Chairman.
W. J. BOYLIN, Sec'y.

Commencement Exercises of Monroe High School.

WAS OCCUPIED BY ORATIONS AND COMPOSITIONS BY ONE HALF OF THE PUPILS, AND ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO GREAT EFFORT MADE FOR DISPLAY, THE GIRLS AND BOYS, YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ACQUITTED THEMSELVES HANDSOMELY.

ON TUESDAY NIGHT

The remainder of the pupils read compositions and delivered speeches and orations, and they were fully equal to those of the previous evening. At the conclusion of the exercises of the pupils, the Principal, J. D. Hodges, A. M., announced as follows: that at the beginning of the present session he had offered a gold prize medal to the pupil who should have the best paper, in a competitive examination in Latin, that among all the pupils, only four had been brave enough to enter the lists; that the papers had been examined by a committee of competent gentlemen, who pronounced Miss Lelia Walkup of Monroe, entitled to the Prize. The medal was then presented to her by the Rev. R. A. Miller, in a very appropriate speech, in which he paid a glorious tribute to the worth of woman and the exalted position she occupies in relation to man and the world.

The valedictory addresses were then delivered by Miss Lelia Walkup.

ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT

The musical concert under the direction of Mrs. W. J. Sevoggs was given. An immense audience was present, and the music was pronounced very good, although the most of the performers were quite young. The programme consisted of 47 pieces, songs and choruses, duets, solos, and a variety of instrumental selections. We have not space to particularize, but say that the whole concert was very creditable, indeed. On Thursday the Literary Address was delivered, at 11 A. M. by

PROF. J. F. LATIMER.

Of Davidson College. His subject was Higher Education. He said: Such occasions as these gratify those interested in Education; make a halt in the hurry of business to pay homage to the quiet profession of the scholar; the cause is worthy of it—it is the cause of progress—of civilization. Freedom and liberty are words frequently on the lips—are esteemed the chief blessing of life—are interesting to all; men risk all to achieve freedom, property, comforts of home, even life itself. It has stirred up enthusiasm in all ages and countries.—Yet the cause of Education is the cause of freedom. This is apparent when we understand what has given power to despots.—What has helped them to bind chains on the masses—to rivet their own fetters? The answer is, ignorance; in proof, look to the plains of central Asia, the home of great despots, over which ignorance hovers as a cloud—the masses are incapable of conceiving the transposition of man—of organized resistance. They march on like dumb-driven cattle. So in Europe, in centuries past, we see the power of superstition; hence, the rule of the Roman hierarchy. This is seen by Rome; hence, her opposition to education—by keeping her masses in ignorance she retains her power best. As enlightenment advances, the shackles of slavery are being gradually thrown off. All who are capable of enjoying freedom obtain it by the attainment of learning. Illustration: England owes her present high position to it. The growth of constitutional liberty *pari passu* with the advance of intelligence, (2) France, her condition 100 years ago under the ancient regime. The privileges of the higher classes—the lower classes crushed, oppressed and trod under foot, because of their ignorance. But as her masses have become more enlightened they have struggled to throw off the shackles, and after a revolution of eighty years, at last freedom is secured, and that fair land so often deluged with blood is now quiet and settled down to the enjoyment of peace and liberty. All over Europe constitutional liberty is being obtained by the elevation of the masses in learning.—Turkey even is forced to yield—Greece was liberated—now other states. We account for the interest of the Slavic race in education, from the fact that representatives from all countries are found in the great German Universities, who carry the principles of constitutional liberty to Greece, Roumania, Russia, etc. And as the masses in those countries become more enlightened the power of despotic rulers becomes weaker. We have an illustration nearer home that an intelligent people cannot be kept chained. The south was subjugated and placed under a military despotism; for ten long dreary years she groined beneath the burden of misrule and oppression by unprincipled demagogues, but at last trained intelligence has conquered, and peace reigns.

Amputation.

We regret to learn that it was found necessary to amputate the leg of Henry Ruscoe, of Wadesboro on last Monday. His leg was badly broken some two weeks ago by the overturning of a hack that ran between Wadesboro and the Depot. Ruscoe was a pretty wild boy, but a good type setter, and we hope this sad accident will have the effect of reforming him.

County Convention.

The Democratic Executive Committee have called a county convention, to be held on the 6th of July to nominate candidates for county offices. The townships will meet on Saturday June 29th. We hope these township meetings will be well attended, and let perfect harmony prevail and let us have a fairly conducted campaign. Anything else will breed general dissatisfaction and cause confusion in our ranks.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The competition in the wood-working business is astonishing, but A. STAFFER & HILL, of Wilmington, N. C., as manufacturers of Sash, Doors, and Blinds, &c., seem to be ahead in low prices, good work and promptness.—See regular advertisement in another column.

A REMARKABLE RESULT.—It makes no difference how many physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which gives complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled in the breast, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say the 50,000 lozans were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives, try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all druggists in America.

We speak knowingly when we assert that Hall's Vegetable Sillian Hair Renewer is the best article of the kind sold on the American Continent. Personal trial has demonstrated this, and the article is an elegant and cleanly one, without which we think no toilet complete. Messrs. Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch street, Philadelphia, are the agents for the article, and when our Philadelphia friends return from Cape May, they should certainly procure some of it. We know of no such article extant for the hair, and thus speak in such decided and emphatic terms.—Ocean View, Cape May, N. J.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE TAX-PAYERS OF SANDY RIDGE Township will please meet me at the following times and places, for the purpose of listing their taxables for 1878: At E. S. Harkness, June 5. "Dar' Mine," "6. "Wm. Stephenson's Store, Jan. 7. "Wolf-ville, O'd Store," "8. A. J. PRICE, Tax Listor for Sandy Ridge Township, May 25, 78th

Townsend & Hanford.

Millinery STORE.

WE ARE RECEIVING IN GREAT VARIETY, ALL the latest styles in MILLINERY. Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Crapes; FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, FRAMES, FELT, VELVET, PLUSH. STRAW HATS & BONNETS. Also, a Select Stock of WHITE GOODS, LINENS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILINGS, LADIES' NECK WEAR, &c., &c. Together with a complete assortment of notions, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. Our general stock is the LARGEST FINEST AND MOST DESIRABLE.

Concert.

The Charlotte Observer says: "It is likely that a portion of the choir of the Second Presbyterian church of this city, will give a concert at Monroe soon for the aid of a benevolent purpose."

The Town Clock.

The prospects of securing a Town Clock are very fair. We learn that an appropriation of one hundred dollars was made by the Town Commissioners at their last meeting, and that a citizen has proposed to give ten dollars more. A subscription paper will be carried around on Monday and no doubt the balance can be very readily secured.

Concert.

We have authority for making some corrections in regard to the above notice. The truth of the matter is this! The Presbyterian choir of Monroe, assisted by the members of the Baptist and Methodist choirs of Monroe, and members of the First and Second Presbyterian churches of Charlotte, propose to give a concert in the Monroe High School Building on next Thursday night, for the purpose of raising funds to assist in paying for repairs &c., now being made at the Presbyterian church in this place.

JONES' Unrivalled Baking Powders.

Has been thoroughly tested by competent judges in Monroe, and pronounced to be THE BEST, PUREST, and CHEAPEST. Sold by weight only, and analyzed by DICKETT & GRIFFIN'S, 107 N. 2nd St., Corner Drug Store.

If You Want to Catch ALL THE FISH.

Go and get a 10-cent tin of the "Five Star" at DICKETT & GRIFFIN'S, 107 N. 2nd St.

BARTON'S Infallible Pile Cure.

WARRANTED TO CURE.

TO PLANTERS.

Highly recommended by the best authorities on Tobacco, Corn and Grain. It is the best in the world. It is the only one that will give you a full crop. It is the only one that will give you a full crop. It is the only one that will give you a full crop.

SWEET NAVY Chewing TOBACCO.

Approved by the Navy and Marine Corps for use by the sailors. It is the only one that will give you a full crop. It is the only one that will give you a full crop. It is the only one that will give you a full crop.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING A PARLOR OR CABINET ORGAN.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again; I mean a radical cure. I am a regular physician, and have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst case. Because others have failed is no reason for not trying a cure from me. Send to me at once for a Treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Also express and postpaid. It costs you nothing to try a trial, and I will cure you. Dr. H. H. ROGUE, 185 West St., New York.

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

25 Fancy Cards mixed in 25 styles, or 10 chromos with name, 10c. Send name and address to J. J. Jones & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

\$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Frisco-Texas and other lines. Address P. O. Vicksburg, Augusta, Maine.

ORGANS.

FEMALES.

Dr. Marchall's Female Cathartic. It is the only one that will give you a full crop. It is the only one that will give you a full crop. It is the only one that will give you a full crop.

Hearing Restored.

GREAT RESTORATION for one who was DEAF for 20 years. Dr. J. J. Jones & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

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 THIRTY DOLLARS in the event of DEATH, or FIFTY DOLLARS PER WEEK indemnity for disabling injuries.

G. M. WHITFIELD, Agt. may 11th 1878.

UNPRECEDENTED BARAINS.

B. D. Heath & Co.'s!

NEW STYLES.

Spring Prints, Dress Goods, and Dry Goods generally in varied assortment and variety.

An Elegant and Large Stock of Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, HARDWARE, GROCERIES.

and everything kept in a First-Class General Stock. We also sell you Long's Prepared Chemicals and

ZELL'S GUANO.

ACID PHOSPHATE.

Payable in Cotton of November. We don't regret any commission that we may come in contact with. All you have to do is to

BRING THE MONEY, And You will Get the Goods Almost at Year OWN PRICES!

Come One! Come All! AND EXAMINE OUR PROFS AND STOCK.

B. D. HEATH & CO.

107 N. 2nd St.

Townsend & Hanford

can make money fast—at work for us than a

starting you. Capital not required. We will

industrial. Men, women, boys and girls

would everywhere in work for us. No

the time. Cash until and terms free. A

Trus & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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25 Fancy Cards mixed in 25 styles, or 10 chromos with name, 10c. Send name and address to J. J. Jones & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

\$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing

THE FARM.

How to Cultivate Cotton.

Nearly every farmer thinks he knows all about cultivating cotton: and notwithstanding nine-tenths of them always fail to make a respectable crop...

As it is now too late in the season to say anything about the preparation and manuring of land for cotton, I will confine my remarks to the management of the crop after it is planted.

As soon as the cotton is large enough it should be sided with a good scraper, but as it is probably out of the power of the farmers for whom I write to get this implement...

People who still adhere to the look-at-your-tongue-and-feel-of-your-pulse doctor sometimes express not a little curiosity in regard to Dr. R. V. Pierce's original method of distinguishing all forms of chronic disease without personal consultation.

The above article in the Home Journal, expresses my views as well as my practice of cultivating cotton fully in all respects, except the advocacy of baring the young cotton when sweeps cannot be had.

Goods are all made in our factory at this place, and under our own supervision.

Books! Books! Bishop Marvin's Sermons, \$2.00. Bishop Marvin's Travels Around the World, \$2.00. Our Children, by Haygood, \$1.50. Centennial of Methodism in N. C., \$2.00.

avoided, as the season is short in this latitude, and the cotton ought to be pushed forward as fast as possible.

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ESTABLISHED 1850. Lock Hospital

DR. WORTHINGTON may be consulted upon all these diseases of the Genitourinary system which tend to debilitate life and shorten its duration, including Nervous Debility, causing indigestion, pain in the back and limbs, weakness, headache, impotency, impaired sight, loss of memory, eruptions on the face and body, loss of sexual power, bashfulness, &c.

100 Boys and Girls wanted to act as messengers and carriers for the Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

State of North Carolina, UNION COUNTY. Superior Court, Spring Term, '78

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...

DISSOLUTION. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent...

Dr. W. C. Ramsay. Having his office in this Drug Store, will give all necessary information as to the selection and management of Drugs.

NOTICE. The Notes and Accounts belonging to W. H. Trott have been placed in our hands for collection.

The White Sewing Machine

THE EASIEST SELLING, THE BEST SATISFYING Sewing Machine. Its introduction and World-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

Agents Wanted! White Sewing Machine Co., CLEVELAND, O.

CHEAP KANSAS LANDS! Women and control the railway lands of TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS...

WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 106 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill., or Wa-Keeneey, Trego Co., Kansas.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS IN NEW GOODS FOR THE Fall and Winter Trade of 1877 and 1878.

THE PARKER GUN. SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR. PARKER BROS. WEST MERIDEN, CT.

DETECTIVE. Or how to yourself. More fun in it than anything in Christendom.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

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

Burgess Nichols & Co. Wholesale and Retail FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. &c.

Special Notice. All persons indebted, either by note or account, to Winchester, Stitt & Co. for the years 1874-75 and 76, or to E. D. Winchester & Co. for the year 1877, are hereby notified that Settlement must be made BY THE First day of Jan, 1878.

Attractive Stock of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS NOW OPENING AT MRS. J. W. RUDGES.

NOTICE. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER herebefore made by the Probate Judge of Union county, as Executor of S. H. Walkup, dec'd, I will, on Monday the 8th day of April, 1878, sell for cash at public auction, at the court house in Monroe, the interest of said S. H. Walkup in ten Shares of the Stock of the People's Bank of Monroe, N. C.

LADIES' CHARM AND BEAUTY for the complexion, warranted to be equal to Magnolia Balm, for 50 cents, at the CORNER DRUG STORE.

DETECTIVE. Or how to yourself. More fun in it than anything in Christendom.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Emblicating 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 growth of the nations of modern Europe, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, &c., &c.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptions of the skin, Cleborations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ucers, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Shingles, Itch, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilis and Mercurial disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

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Picture Gallery. A. B. CAUDLE. DESIRES TO INFORM his friends and the public generally that he is now nicely fitted up in a new Gallery over Stewart's Building, where he is well prepared to take Pictures at low prices.

MEXICAN Mustang Liniment, FOR MAN AND BEAST. This Liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children.

THE PARKER GUN. SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR. PARKER BROS. WEST MERIDEN, CT.

DETECTIVE. Or how to yourself. More fun in it than anything in Christendom.

INVALEIDS' HOTEL.

The very large number of Invalids who daily visit Baltimore, for the purpose of procuring Medical and Surgical assistance, will find it necessary to find a place of residence for their confinement during their stay.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD. Emblicating full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times...

Picture Gallery. A. B. CAUDLE. DESIRES TO INFORM his friends and the public generally that he is now nicely fitted up in a new Gallery over Stewart's Building...

ANTI-FAT. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CORPULENCE. ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat.

DOCTOR PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery. CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD. In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above allured for relief, the discoverer believes he has contained the germ of Nature's own original curative properties...

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