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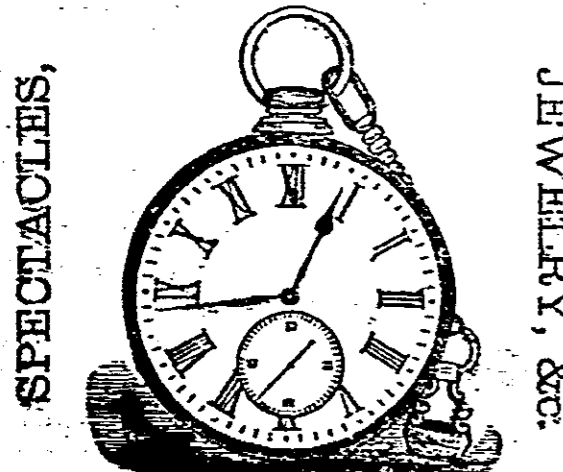
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MARBLE WORKS.
WE OFFER YOU EVERYTHING
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25 PER CENT CHEAPER
Than it can be purchased elsewhere.
We guarantee satisfaction and offer you other
ADVANTAGES
Which cannot be obtained from
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THE
People's Bank of Monroe.
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This Bank is now open for the transaction of a regular Banking Business: will receive deposits of Coin and Currency, allowing interest on same; loans and discounts made on liberal terms; will deal in bonds, stocks, and other securities; Gold and Silver Coin bought and sold; loans made on real estate, cotton in store, &c., on liberal terms.

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"Cotton King" Stoves,
Stencil Plates Cut and
Farmers Stoves Repaired.
Rufing and Gutting at the
Lowest Prices.

SIGN OF BIG COFFER POT,
Stewart's Brick Building, next to
Old Hotel.
Oct. 23-1876 21-1f.

REMEMBER THE DEAD!

A GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS
Headstones, &c.

As I am now receiving a large lot of Marble, I will sell, for the next three months, five per cent cheaper than anywhere else in the South. Parties wishing to mark the last resting place of their departed friends would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity. In beauty of design and artistic finish, I guarantee satisfaction or ask no pay. Send for prices and designs.
J. S. HUTCHINSON,
Practical Marble Worker,
CONCORD, N. C.
April 27-39-1y.

The Monroe Enquirer.

VOL. V.

MONROE, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

NO. 13.

THE FENCE QUESTION.

King's Mountain, N. C.,
July 13, 1877.

L. M. GIER—Dear Sir:—I am more interested in the proposed change in the fence law than any question that has been before the public for a long time. I am wide awake. I hear that some of the leading citizens of York are not in favor of the change, and I am going to publish—by your permission—a few papers that will be irresistible; papers from men who know how the law works in Mecklenburg county, N. C. I herewith present a letter from Rev. A. Ransom, D. D., widely known, and a practical farmer as well as a leading churchman.

E. E. BOYCE.

HUNTERVILLE, N. C., July 9.

REV. E. E. BOYCE—Dear Brother:—The same mail which brought your postal, brought a like request from B. F. Crayton, Esq., of Anderson C. H. I do not know that I can do any better than to repeat what I have written to him:

Dear Sir:—Your request for my "observations and experience in the matter of fencing up the stock," has been duly received. Feeling a deep interest in the welfare of South Carolina—my native State—I hasten to reply. This is the fifth year that I have had an opportunity to observe the working of the system, and the third that I have been experiencing its benefits. These are, I am fully persuaded, as follows:

1. It saves a heavy expense.
2. It brings valuable land into cultivation.
3. It improves land and enhances its commercial value.
4. It is favorable to renters.
5. It enables men to retain small-untimbered farms, and others to obtain farms for the first time.
6. It promotes the cultivation of the grasses.
7. It facilitates the improvement of stock.

Now, each of these points I propose to illustrate. My interest in land comprises one hundred and fifty acres. It had through it a long lane and a short one. While we were canvassing for the stock law, I often said I would rather have it than a present of five hundred dollars. But now, I go upon upon that. Were it possible for no one to be affected by it but myself, I would not return to the old system for one thousand dollars. That will sound extravagant to many, no doubt. But consider this. Besides my present pasture and lot fencing, two thousand panels of new fence would be required. But would one thousand dollars build that, and leave a sum whose interest would be sufficient to keep it in repair from year to year? I reckon not. Then, why should I be willing to go back for the consideration of one thousand dollars? Thus, in a financial point of view, I regard the change as being, practically, worth to me and my children, at least seven dollars per acre on our land.

In a few weeks, we will have finished a neat, substantial and convenient barn, forty feet square. Began it a year ago. Did most of the work ourselves; and worked at it only when farm work was not needed, or could not be done. Fifty dollars will cover the whole amount paid out for hired labor, nails and the saving of plank. But under the old system, we could not have touched it at all; would have been kept in a continual strain to renew our fences. And thus the new system gives all farmers an opportunity to make necessary improvements, to drain land, to make compost heaps, and to give their sons a better education.

2. On this point, I need only remark that the best land in South Carolina is under the fences. That is obvious to all. Now were they removed, and the ground they occupy cultivated in wheat and corn, would not the yield bread all the people of the State? All through the old fields, too, are many rich spots. Our people have hunted up all these, and are letting the poorest of the land they had been cultivating lie and rest. Besides, it is a nice thing to be rid of the brush and briars in the fence corners, and to drive out into the clean road to turn.

3. Our most observing people are now convinced that the injury they did their fields by pasturing them, was far greater than all the benefit to

the stock. If turned in, for only a few days, to glean the wheat, oats and corn left and not suffered to remain in when the ground is wet, the damage would be small. But not one in a hundred would be so careful. Forty-five years ago, I heard men discussing the question: "Why is it that a field, cleared now, will not produce more than half of what the same kind of land, in an adjoining field, produced when the country was first settled?" Some young men were disposed to deny the fact, and to hint that the old men had forgotten, or had fallen into the habit of telling "big stories." But Mr. James Hamilton Lowery, of Laurens District, who was then an old man and a close observer, explained it thus: "When I was a boy, the untrampled earth was, almost everywhere, so loose that a walking stick could be easily run down twelve or eighteen inches. Perhaps, for hundreds of years, the growing roots had been raising the ground, and as the died and rotted they left it very open. It held the most of the rain, and slowly supplied the crops as needed. But by the time the cattle men had destroyed all the pea-vines and canes, the ground was trampled hard, and ceased to produce, as I know it had done before." I believe he was right. And if you could see the crop of vegetation on our old fields which were formerly clipped bare by everybody's hungry stock, you would think so, too. For vegetation growing and decaying—the top above and the roots beneath the surface—is what enriches land. But when it is cropped off, just when starting to grow, and the ground trampled hard, there is no chance for the land to improve. Now, that which hinders the recuperation of old fields cannot be good for tilled land. Let no hoof go on it, only to haul out manure, to till the crop, and to gather it in; then, far less subsoil will be necessary to maintain the primeval looseness of the soil.

4. While canvassing for the stock law, some asserted that the enclosed district would soon be without laborers; that renters would have no place for their stock and would move out. But some of us believed that the thing would work just the other way. With us, and I suppose with you, renters had to repair fences to protect their crops. But they soon saw that it was much easier to move old rails and make a pasture, than to repair fences around all the fields. Nobody has ever thought of refusing them a pasture, any more than a house. Nor are the rents any higher than when they had all the fences to repair. Take a case illustrative of many. Mr. C, a renter, was much opposed to the proposed change. He and his son went to an election and helped to defeat it, for a time, in their township. He boasted that he and his son could kill the vote of the land owner and another tenant as often as they wished to try that thing. But the law provided for it, and it was convenient to take that and a few other farms, whose owners were willing, into the enclosure of another township. Mr. C, was furiously mad, and threatened to leave, though it was the first of April. By moving about sixty panels of old fence, he got an excellent and convenient pasture—much better than the land owner had. Still he grumbled—he did not like to be beat in that kind of way. Toward the close of the year, it was signified to him that he might go out to where he could find things as he liked them. But he made a contract to rent over in the township which had voted for the stock law. However, before he moved to he and his man disagreed; but not about a pasture. Then he had to move; out and take a large old place, where he could repair fences to his heart's content. Now, guess what he did. He and an adjoining land owner, who had also been opposed to the change, resolved on having a little stock law between themselves. Accordingly, put up gates, enclosed both places with one outside fence, and made a pasture for themselves. A mighty revolution of thoughts and feelings in one short year, was that! But this year they are happy in having the great enclosure extended far beyond them. And many such like cases have we.

5. When moving for the change, many of us held it as theory that the stock law would enable many to hold on to farms from which the old fence law was about to drive them. Now

we are happy to know that we were not mistaken. Almost every neighborhood furnishes one or more cases to the point. Take one as a fair sample; Mr. H., owns about sixty acres. He had cut his last rail tree to repair his fencing. His neighbors—the brothers G.—had talked the matter over, not very secretly, that he could not "hold the fort much longer;" that the place would be of very little use to any one who did not have adjoining land; that they would get it at last and divide it in a certain manner between themselves. But the stock law came to the rescue of H. and the brothers G. who favored the law, have candidly acknowledged that "that game is spoiled."

On the same principle, the law facilitates the dividing up of large old farms, now unwieldy and unprofitable to their owners. Many of these have several hundred acres of cleared land, all in one body; and skirting around this, in one place, thirty; in another fifty; in another one hundred acres of wood land. These, with some of the old field, could be readily sold under the fence law system. But the owner cannot do that, because it would render more than half of his land, practically, worthless. The stock law, however, has begun a change already. There are men who prefer an exhausted old field—that is pretty level and clear of stumps and stones—to the best heavily timbered forest. There they can use the improved implements of culture. And they claim that with the same outlay of labor, they can pay for their fertilizers and lay up more money than they could clearing land, rolling logs, and burning them for a dozen years, hitching on roots, and hoeing around trees and stumps. Hence, there is arising a class of enterprising farmers who, if not able to buy a plantation, will buy a field. Now, far less importance is attached to having land all in one body than was formerly, if only there is a road from one place to another.

6. As to grasses, I have this to say: I have rode about a little this spring and summer, being one of the pioneers in the grass business, I have noticed carefully the clover, millet and lucerne (which is the best of all the forage plants) that have been sown; and I feel that I hazard nothing in saying that for every acre five or six years ago, there are twenty now. This is true the stock law has made these a necessity. But human nature is a curious thing. It is hard to get up out of the old ruts. Our judgment may be well convinced that some change should be made; still, we need something to push us a little before we will move. Ten years ago there were very few among us who did not say that we ought to sow clover, and peas, and corn, and such like. But nine-tenths of our farmers did not do it. It was so much easier to run in the old rut. Now, however, since the change has forced them out of it, no one regrets having made a grass lot of any kind. All say it is the best investment they have; and many wonder that they did not get at it before.

7. As to the improvement of stock, it is too soon for marked results. But even those who oppose the change unite with others in the opinion that as the matter is now completely under control, it will be as easy and far more profitable to have good stock than bad.

There are yet many things which I would like to say; but this communication is already so long that you will never read it, unless you are an enthusiastic stock law man. I would say, however, don't be discouraged. You will be sure to get it, though you may be defeated the first trial. We were at the first election; and in some of the townships at the second I never knew anything more unpopular, when first mentioned, never, anything to make friends so fast. Were it at all practicable, I would be much pleased to spend a few weeks in my old Mother State and help to canvass for this thing. I was identified with the movement here, from the first, and wrote several articles for the county papers. I have studied the subject. I think I understand it. If you cannot carry the State, go it by counties. If you cannot carry a county, go into it by townships. Take old rails and fence a single township, if two or more cannot go together. You will never have the fence to repair. The adjoining townships having seen the working of it for one or two years, will come in. It worked so here.

Yours truly,

A. RANSOM.

Miscellaneous.

Wings Against Steam.

Recently there was a race from Dover to London between the Continental mail express train and a carrier-pigeon conveying a document of an urgent nature from the French police. The pigeon, which was bred by Messrs. Hartley & Sons, of Woolwich, and "homed" when a few weeks old to a building on Cannon street, city, was of the best breed of homing-pigeons, known as the "Belgian voyageurs." The bird was tossed through the railway-carriage window by a French official as the train moved from the Admiralty pier, the wind being west and the atmosphere hazy, but with the sun shining. For upwards of a minute the carrier-pigeon circled round to an altitude of about half a mile, and then sailed away towards London.

By this time the train, which carried the European mails, and was timed not to stop between Dover and Cannon streets, had got up to full speed, and was proceeding at the rate of sixty miles an hour towards London. The odds at starting seemed against the bird, and the railway officials predicted that the little messenger would be beaten in the race. The pigeon, however, as soon as it ascertained its bearings, took the nearest homeward route in a direction midway between Maidstone and Sittingbourne, the distance "as the crow flies" between Dover and London being seventy miles and by rail seventy-six and one-half miles. When the Continental mail-express came into Cannon street station the bird had been home twenty minutes, having beaten Her Majesty's royal mail by a time allowance representing eighteen miles.

Burning and Chewing up Bank Notes.

It would seem strange to see a man take a ten dollar bill and set fire to it and burn it up, or to wad it up in a knot and put it into his mouth and chew it into a mass of pulp and then spit it out. But it is often done. We have known men to willfully burn bank bill after bank bill, and chew up and spit out dollar after dollar, until they had burned or chewed bank bills enough to buy the finest house and lot in Oxford. And more than that: We have known many a man to swallow hundreds of acres of land besides horses, mules, oxen and sheep by the dozen—sometimes we have known them to swallow a fiddle stack or an ant stack in a single day.

All this may seem wonderful and strange, but it is true. Things may be done as effectually and as surely by indirect means as by direct means. The man who smokes three ten-cent cigars a-day, will not be long in burning up a ten-dollar bank note; nor will the man who chews a fifty-cent plug of tobacco every three or four days be long in chewing up a bill of the same size. The man who drinks brandy and whiskey continually will, in the course of time, swallow down indirectly, horses, cows, hogs, sheep and even his land; and we have sometimes known them to swallow their wives' pots and ovens and even the beds from under them and their children.

But this is not the worst, with the man who drinks intoxicating liquors at least; he not only swallows down all his property, but he often breaks the heart of his wife, makes his children beggars, sells his soul to the Devil and makes his bed in the lake that burns with fire and brimstone. This may seem very strong language, but it is every word true in thousands and thousands of cases.

Now we would ask our young readers, especially the boys, are you willing to burn or chew up your bank notes when you get them? Will you, after you have worked for money enough to buy you a plantation and stock, swallow it down in whiskey and brandy? If not, then don't begin the practice of chewing smoking or drinking, for when these habits are once contracted there are few that can break them.—Selected.

Novel Method of Punishing Bad Chickens.

We had a good deal of trouble last summer with Pitman's chickens. As fast as we would plant anything in our little garden, those chickens of Pitman's would creep through the

fence, scratch out the seeds, fill up and go home. When the radish-bed had been ravished in this manner for the fifth time, we complained to Pitman. He was not disposed to interfere. "Adeler," he said, "I tell you it does 'em good; and it does them beds good to be raked over by chickens. If I have radishes, give me chickens to scratch around 'em and eat up the worms. Radishes that haven't been scratched ain't worth a cent." Then we climbed over the fence, with the determination to take the law into our own hands. We procured a half peck of corn and two dozen fish hooks. Fastening the hooks each into a grain of corn, we tied small wire to each hook. Then we scattered the whole of the corn on the radish-bed, and the end of the wires to the biggest sky-rocket we could get. The rocket stood in a frame about ten yards away from the hooks. That very morning Pitman's chickens came over and instantly began to devour the corn. We were ready, and as soon as it was evident that the hooks were all swallowed, we applied a match to the rocket. It is probable that no barnyard fowls that have lived since the days of Noah ever proceeded toward the azure vault of heaven with such rapidity as did those. A fit, a few ejaculatory cackles, a puff of smoke, and Pitman's roosters and pullets were switching around among the celestial constellations without their feathers, and in some doubt respecting the stability of earthly things. Pitman never knew what became of his fowls; but when we read in the paper next day that twenty four undone chickens with fish hooks in their craws, had been rained down by a hurricane in New Jersey, we felt certain that the sky-rocket had done its duty.—Mar Adeler.

The Art of Getting Rich.

Look well to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will be always poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it. Little expenses, like mice in a barn when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair heads get bald; straw by straw the thatch goes off the cottage, and drop by drop the rain comes into the chamber. A barrel is soon empty if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you mean to save begin with your mouth; many thieves pass down the red lane. The ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs further than your blankets will reach or you will soon be cold. In clothes choose suitable and lasting stuff and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing, never the looks. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember, it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board there is nothing left or the savings bank. Fare hard and work hard when you are young, and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A FOOT LAMP.—One of the most interesting things in the Holy Land is the fact one meets everywhere in daily life the things that illustrate the words of the Lord. The streets of Jerusalem are very narrow, and no one is allowed to go out at night without a light. Throw open your lattice in the evening and look out, and you will see what seems to be little stars twinkling on the pavement. You will hear the clatter of sandals as the late traveler rattles along. As the party approaches you will see that he has a little lamp to his foot to make his step a safe one. In an instant the voice comes to your memory, written in the same city three thousand years ago, "Thy word is a lamp to my feet, and a light to my path."

If a glass bottle, containing water, be covered with a cloth which is kept wet with water, the evaporation from the wet cloth will soon diminish the temperature of the contents of the bottle. If the cloth were moistened with alcohol or with ether, the cold would be much greater, because the evaporation is so much more rapid. Earthen vessels of porous earthenware act in the same manner as the cloth described. By employing this simple device one can have cold water on the warmest days without the use of ice.

When is a dog most like human being? When he is between a man and a boy.

Advertising Rates.

One Square, of ten lines, first insertion, \$1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 50
Obituaries, Fifty Cents per square.
The privilege of yearly advertising is strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business; and the business of an advertising firm is not considered as including that of the individual members.
No advertisement of an abusive nature will not be inserted at any price.
No deviation from these terms under any circumstances.
Contract advertisements taken at low rates.

Pleasant Paragraphs.

Mr Ham proposes to start a weekly paper in Milledgeville, Ga. It should come out every Fry-day.

Little things should not be despised. The little toe is the smallest on the foot, but it always has the largest corn.

A mule struck on Saturday on the Erie towpath. They have found a cap and one suspender button that belonged to the driver.

"That portable stove saves half the fuel," said an ironmonger. "Fair, thin, I'll take two of them, and save it all," replied the customer.

A goat got tangled among the legs of a neekie peddler, the other day, and, for a time, it seemed as though the wrongs of an outraged community were about to be avenged; but the peddler escaped alive.

"If you can't keep awake," said a person to one of his hearers, "when you are drowsy, why don't you take a pinch of snuff?" "I think," was the shrewd reply, "the snuff should be put into the sermon."

An American man after dinner at a London restaurant, paid his bill and was about leaving, when the waiter suggested that the amount did not include the waiter. "Ah!" said the man, "but I didn't eat the waiter!"

An Exchange says fashionable young people are calling upon somebody to invent a new dance. Supposed "somebody" invents one wherein the young lady dances around the house and looks after everything.

When a common school teacher in Virginia found upon his examination papers the question: "How does a ship at sea find its latitude and longitude?" he arose to the question and promptly wrote: "It finds its latitude hold."

Up in Rutland, Vt, a man has just had a piece of window glass, more than two inches long, taken from his leg, where it had been for eighteen years. It may be truly said that during that entire period he has never been absolutely free from pain.

The following is told of a gravedigger in a cathedral town in the North of England: One day, while "gathering in" the remains of an aged parishioner, he observed some women weeping by the grave side. Turning around he sharply demanded of them, "What are ye crying for? If ye dinna bring 'em in at 80, when wad ye bring 'em?"

"I shouldn't think there would be such a word as 'breakfast,'" remarked a young linguist to his mother the other morning. "Why not, dear?" asked she. "Because, ma," replied the boy, "it ain't natural. Things never breakfast—they break loose." There was a sad bewilderment of expression in the face of that mother, as she gazed speechlessly upon her precocious son.

A story is told of a shrewish Scotchwoman who tried to wean her husband from the public house by employing her brother to act the part of a ghost and frighten John on his way home. "Who are you?" said the guidman, as the apparition rose before him from behind a bush. "I am Aul Nick," was the reply. "Come awa," man," said John, nothing daunted, "gie's a shako o' your hand—I am married tae a sister o' your."

They were husband and wife, and as they stood before the capitol at Washington she asked: "What's that figure on top?" That's a goddess,, he answered. "And what's a goddess?" A woman who holds her tongue here-plied. She looked at him sideways, and then began planning how to make a peach pie with the stones in it for the benefit of his sore tooth.

Some wags were walking around an agricultural implement store, and they chanced to see in the rear a dressed hog bargaining by a hook in the wall. "Ha! ha!" cried they to the young man in attendance, "what sort of an agricultural implement do you call that?"

"That," said he, "is a patent combined root grubber, corn sheller, apple grinder gate lifter, double action, back spring and plough; but I guess you won't want one, for it takes a mighty smart man to manage 'em."

The Monroe Enquirer

W. C. WOLFE, Editor and Prop'r
MONROE, N. C., SEPT. 1, 1877.

SCHOOLS VS. SOLDIERS.

It is said there is a movement on foot for the increase of the Federal army that will be pressed with great vigor at the coming Congress, says the Raleigh Observer, and that it is expected it will secure liberal Southern support. The proposition is to increase the infantry regiments of the army to twelve companies each, instead of ten, as now constituted, and allow each regiment an additional lieutenant-colonel and major. If successful, it would give to the army twenty-five lieutenant colonels and the same number of majors, fifty captains and one hundred lieutenants, in all two hundred commissioned officers. The moving spirits in this matter will be, it is said, Southern men who desire position in the army for themselves or their friends and who believe that in order to get an increase of the army Mr. Hayes will consent to make the appointments very largely from the South. The programme, it is claimed, is that Mr. Hayes is to make pledges to Southern men upon which the bill for the increase of the army will receive the support of Southern representatives.

The argument in favor of the proposition is, that an increase in the Federal army is absolutely necessary to insure peace and good order in the North and West, and that in addition to this, the proposed measure will have the advantage of causing both Mr. Hayes and the army to grow greatly in favor with the Southern people.

This is a nicely sugar coated pill, but we don't think the South will swallow it of its own accord, and the time has gone by when it might be forced to do so. It is undoubtedly true, so long as the Southern States are part of the Federal government, that they should be fully represented among the officers of the Federal army, and it is undoubtedly true that the South would be extremely gratified to see those of her sons who resigned Federal commissions to take Confederate ones, restored to their former places but we doubt if the South will consent to an increase of the army to secure these ends. In a word, the South is not to be driven from a position that it believes to be right in principle, by a bribe.

We have taken the ground, and we are sustained by public opinion throughout the South, we believe, that there is no need for any further increase in the Federal army; that if any change in its numbers be made they ought to be diminished, that whatever increase of military force may be necessary should be made by the States in the efficiency of its militia and volunteer force; in a word that while a standing Federal army is dangerous to liberty, that a well regulated militia is necessary to its preservation. Entertaining such views as these we do not see how Southern representatives in Congress can consent to an increase of the army, even though the officers are to come mainly from the South.

But this, though a sufficient reason, is not the only one why we are opposed to any increase in the Federal army. We believe there are other agencies, and peaceful ones too, far more efficient in the preservation of the peace than Federal soldiers. Fear of physical force is not the only thing that controls men. A popular outbreak that requires to be put down with the strong hand is generally the fruit of ignorance and passion. When men know their rights and how and when to maintain them under the law there is no need of violence. Such men know that it is far better to change the law, if the law be wrong, than to violate it, and hence all is peace. And knowledge of this sort comes only from education. An increase of educational facilities and not an increase of the army is what we want. It is estimated, we believe, that first and last every Federal soldier in service of the country costs the tax-payers of the country on an average just about one thousand dollars a year. How much better for the country would two five hundred dollar schools be than one one-thousand dollar soldier? Let us have the schools every time. Let us cultivate a belief in the capacity of man for self government, and a faith in the omnipotence of the law, rather than a blind fear of Federal force. More education, and not more army, is what we need if we wish to perpetuate free institutions in our country.

Nor are these views of ours new notions born of hate for the Federal Government and dislike of everything that exhibits its supremacy. They are as solid as the hills themselves, the very hills upon which our government was established.

[For the Enquirer.] Jupiter and Mars.

If the readers of the Enquirer will look out one of these clear evenings about 8 o'clock they will see, to very great advantage, two of the most beautiful Planets in the Solar System—Jupiter and Mars.

Jupiter will be seen off in the South, near the milky way, large and clear—the most brilliant object in all that region. Mars will be seen in the East, a little to the South, about the size of Jupiter apparently, near the horizon, red and fiery.

Each of these planets has revolving around it, and very near to it, a number of satellites or moons something like our moon; and, although they cannot be seen with the unassisted eye, yet, if you will take an ordinary looking-glass and reflect the planets in it, you will see very near to them the little satellites or moons; sometimes one, two, or three can be seen at once. You will readily recognize them by their being the same color of the planet. By looking at them for a few moments you can see them in a variety of positions, as they revolve rapidly. Jupiter has four of these little moons, but there can scarcely ever be seen more than three at once, as one or more is nearly always immersed in the brilliancy, or eclipsed by the body of the planet. Until very recently it has not been known that Mars had any satellites; but that planet is now unusually near the earth, being only about 48,000,000 miles away, whereas sometimes it is as much as 236,000,000 miles distant from the earth, and under this advantage, we suppose it is, we are now enabled to see its satellites.

Look at them, then, reflected in a looking-glass, and you will see something both beautiful and interesting.

Very Truly,
W. S. R.

Tarboro, N. C., Aug. 29th.

The Famine in India.

It is difficult to realize the extent of the great famine now afflicting the people of Southern India. It affects an area near thirty times as great as that of North Carolina, and a people more than twenty times as numerous as the people of North Carolina.

The famine, as our readers know, began from the drought of last year, and gains its vast proportions from the drought this year. The New York "Nation" says: It bids fair to be greater in extent and to demand more vigorous measures of relief than any occurring heretofore in the present century, though inferior to some of the great famines of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the extent of territory affected. The last great famine—that of 1873-'74—was confined to Bengal; the present one affects large portions of Madras and Bombay, covering with varying intensity a region of nearly 1,400,000 square miles, containing over 25,000,000 inhabitants. The people seriously afflicted probably number from ten to fourteen millions. The problem of relieving this starving multitude is, notwithstanding the experience gained during the Bengal famine in 1874, one of tremendous difficulty. The people of Southern India are very widely scattered over a great extent of territory, and it is absolutely impossible to reach many of them in time to prevent death from starvation. The country has almost no railroads, no navigable rivers, few roads of any kind, and these mostly very bad, and there are but few European officers who understand the language of the people to be relieved. Cattle would die of thirst long before a load of grain could be carried to some portions of the afflicted region. Government is doing what it can towards gathering the people in encampments at relief centers where they may be fed. At Madras, at last accounts, nearly one million were engaged upon public works, and more than another million were charitably relieved. Terrible epidemics are almost certain to break out at the relief centres before the famine is ended, and the number sure to die of starvation, in spite of all efforts to save them, is appalling. The ignorance and superstitious apathy of the people, and their caste prejudices, add greatly to the difficulties of relief, many of them preferring to die rather than labor on public works or receive food from English hands. The expense of these recurring famines, says the "Nation," (this being the fourteenth of the present century) seriously threatens the financial solvency of British India.

Turkey and Her Neutrals.

The New York Times publishes an interesting account regarding Turkey and her situation, in reference both to the powers who are friendly and those who are hostile on the one hand, and those who are standing upon neutral ground. Turkey is encompassed by the neutrals—Persia on the east, Servia on the west and Greece on the south—all ostensibly at peace with her, but all, in reality, much more "armed" than "neutral." The Shah's dread of England and Servia's dread of Austria hitherto kept both from openly siding with Russia; but they have done what they could. Persia can furnish secret supplies to the Russian troops in Armenia, and shut her eyes while they traverse a corner of her territory to fall upon Mukhtar Pasha's right flank. Servia can keep her 50,000 soldiers in readiness to strike for the Czar, on the first chance of doing so with impunity. The potential force of Greece is more formidable still. The character of her "neutrality" sufficiently shows itself in the recent equipment of armed cruisers, the march of volunteers to the border, the mobilization of 15,000 men, and the war agitation which is shaking every street of Athens, from the Marathon Gate to the Piræus Railway depot. While outwardly at peace with her ancient enemy, she can drain the latter's life-blood by "unsanctioned" privateering, and "volunteer" contingents in Thessaly and Epirus. At a time when Turkey's greatest advantage is the undisputed command of the sea, it is no light evil for her to be threatened once more by the daring buccanniers who baffled her ablest officers in 1766 and 1767. At a time when the Sultan's proclamation of an "extraordinary levy," shows that every available man has already gone to the front, it is no trifling to be menaced at once by a Thessalian rising and Cretan insurrection, with Greece able and willing to assist both.

Protection of Sheep.

We have strong hope says the Star that the next Legislature will be so impressed with the necessity and utility of protecting the sheep against the ravages of dogs, and will be so assured that the people expect judicious and ample legislation on the subject, that they will not hesitate to pass laws that will meet public expectation and the demands of the farming interests. Major Evans, in a third article in the Fayetteville Gazette, thus hits the nail squarely on the head:

"Another objection against taxing dogs I call the demagogue. How glibly he takes of the dear people and their rights. 'They will never submit to it,' he says. 'Their dogs are next to their children in their regards.' How does he know? Has he ever taken the trouble to talk with them about it, in a calm and dispassionate way, as a reasonable man should? Well, I have, privately and publicly, to hundreds, and find them more unanimous in favor of it than on any thing else. If my judgment be worth aught, our politicians are deceived as to the sentiment of the people on this question. The people are in advance of them, and intend driving them into taking sides. Let them remember that seventy-hundredths of our people are farmers, directly interested in the matter."

Colored Educational Convention.

Prominent colored men from sixteen counties in the State has issued the following call for a general convention of the colored people of the State.

"Feeling and believing that our educational, mental and moral advancement as a race at the present juncture are and should be with us paramount to all other issues, and therefore demand and should receive our immediate consideration, and feeling that these ends can be better served by united action on our part, we therefore issue this call for a Convention of the colored people of North Carolina, to meet in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, October 18th, 1877, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organizing and devising some plan by which the objects as above set forth may be accomplished. The ratio of representation will be, that each county will be allowed twice the number of delegates to which they have members of the House of Representatives. We hope each county will appoint delegates accordingly.

"We earnestly desire a full representation, as matters of grave importance affecting our future welfare will be considered. Each delegate should come prepared to contribute proportionately to defraying the necessary expenses of the convention.

"Papers friendly to the above, will oblige the colored people by copying."

WHAT KEELY IS DOING.—Keely, the motor man, explains his long silence by saying that he has been engaged for over a year in the construction of a machine weighing twenty tons, and costing \$60,000, to generate the new force he claims to have discovered. Mr. Keely's friends have still the greatest confidence in his ability to master all difficulties in his way.

The Georgia Constitutional Convention.

This body, as already announced, adjourned last Saturday, after having adopted a constitution which is to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection on second Wednesday of December next. The convention made lobbying a crime and declared all lobby contracts null. It enacted especially severe laws against duelling, confirmed the lease of the penitentiary convicts to contractors, forbade the State ever lending its aid, directly or indirectly, to any enterprise, handsomely sustained the State University, refused to tax private libraries except of professional men, reduced the homestead to \$2,500 and gave the husband the right to waive all but \$300 of it. Senators Hill and Gordon spoke to a large crowd in Atlanta on Saturday night in favor of the ratification of the new constitution.

A Bank Director requests the New York Journal of Commerce to explain the duty, responsibility and privileges of a Director in a National Bank, and receives the following reply: He is required to be a citizen of the United States, and to own ten shares of stock, to see that the Bank has been duly organized, that the reserve is properly maintained, that the business carried on is legitimate, that no dividend is declared out of anything but profits, that no loan is made on the security of the stock, that no loan is made on a deposit or pledge of United States notes, that no check is certified without the drawer has the amount to his credit, that the funds of the institution are not wasted by fraud of any of the officers or clerks, that the reports of its condition are duly made to the Comptroller of the currency, and to see that no loan to any one concern exceeds ten per cent. of the bank's paid up capital. The directors must take an oath to execute the provisions of the law, and if they knowingly violate, or permit any officer or servant of theirs to violate any of these provisions, they are personally liable for all the resultant damage.

PREFER THE WEST TO THE SOUTH.

The Baltimore "Sun" states that the colonists who are organizing in that city to Kansas that they may engage in farming, do not seem inclined to change their plans and come to North Carolina. Many of them have called upon Col. Beasley, a North Carolina resident in Baltimore, to whom Gov. Vance had written, urging him to turn the tide in the direction of this State, if possible, but they seem to be of the opinion that their chances for success are better in the West than in the South. This is to be regretted on account of the emigrants themselves. The "Sun" says that people are found in Baltimore who would contribute liberally toward defraying the expenses of their removal if the colonists would agree to come to North Carolina.

HYDE COUNTY.—LAKE LANDING, Aug. 10.

Our county has been the recipient of one of the heaviest rain falls that has ever been known here. It lasted long, and the damage done is incalculable. All through Currituck, down into Swan Quarter, up and around the lake, in Juniper Bay and Engelhard, the crops are damaged worse than in 1867, by over one-half. Excepting Wysocking, White Plains, the Donald farm, and a belt running around the lake, the corn is actually dying, and some of our farmers will probably cut it down and save it for fodder. Some think they will hardly raise bread.

There is great mortality among the horses here; they are dying all over the county. It is not a strange thing to hear of four or five dying within a few miles of each other. Our veterinarians seem at a loss to diagnose the disease, some contending that it is "staggers," others that it is "lung fever" and so on, no one being satisfied, but all doubting what it is. The symptoms, in most cases, are a dull, sleepy spell, with restlessness, at times the horse raising his drooping head and circling around, describing a circumference of a few paces, and then falls or hangs his head in pain. Various remedies are resorted to but all prove unsuccessful. Dr. Edward Jones, after examining several, finds the disease seated in the lungs; this seems to indicate lung fever. But few survive when once taken.—Tarboro Southern.

COMMISSIONER.—The commission of Dr. Wm. H. Wheeler, as Internal Revenue Collector of the Fifth District of this State, has been signed by the President. Collector Winstead, of this district, who was suspended by the President, has had the order of suspension revoked and tendered his resignation, which was accepted.—Raleigh Register.

General News.

The location of the capital of Georgia is to be left to a vote of the people. The Southern "Home" says: In Ohio there are 46 sheep to every dog, and the Ohio farmers annually pocket twelve million of dollars for their wool and mutton. In North Carolina there are 40 curs to every sheep, and our farmers pay out of their pockets twelve millions for clothing and meat.

"The New York Daily Witness" the only religious daily in the world, has after an existence of eight years, suspended for lack of support. The founder, Mr. John Dougall, spent a fortune of some \$200,000 in his efforts to establish this paper as a religious daily.

Raleigh "Observer." Gen. Johnstone Jones, Adjutant General of North Carolina, announces that arrangements are in progress for an encampment and review of the volunteer troops of the State, one of the most brilliant and attractive features of Fair week.

CONKLING ON HAYES.—WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A Utica correspondent's letter narrating private conversations of Conkling with his friends is captioned by the New York "Sun," thus: Mr. Conkling on politics; he believes that Tilden was really elected, but that Hayes's title is tolerably good. The letter concludes Mr. Conkling's echoing friends do not hesitate to denounce Hayes' policy with unmeasured severity; and I am assured that their words reflect his opinions.

We learn that Gov. Vance has received a letter from the foreman of a glass factory in Baltimore, the writer proposing to come to North Carolina and start a glass factory, provided he can get some help in the shape of capital to give him a start. It is asserted that glass could be manufactured at some points in North Carolina 15 per cent. cheaper than it can in Baltimore. Will not some of our large building companies respond to the proposition?—Raleigh News.

We regret to learn that the army worm has made its appearance in several sections in this vicinity, and it is feared will be very destructive to the cotton. The crop at present looks exceedingly promising. The weed is rather large, but so far there is a good average of the fruit and very little shedding. Corn looks good.—Goldboro Messenger.

We learn from other exchanges that the army worm seems to be more numerous near where German millet is grown, and the question is asked, is the millet the cause of their appearance?

CONSTITUTIONALITY TO BE TESTED.

The Guano act passed by the last Legislature taxing dealers and manufacturers in Guano in this State five hundred dollars as a license to do business and fifty cents per ton, is to be tested in the courts. An indictment has been found in the criminal court against Mr. M. T. Morris for selling Guano without paying the tax. Messrs. Moore & Gatling and W. N. H. Smith appear for the defendant. We presume Mr. Solicitor Devereux will be assisted by Mr. Attorney General Kenan. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court from the decision of Judge Strong.—Raleigh Register.

THE SENATE.—The United States Senators now stands thirty-nine. Republicans, thirty-three Democrats and three vacancies, which will undoubtedly be filled by the seating of Democrats. This will give the Republicans but a narrow technical majority of three, counting all the disaffected Republican Senators as Republicans. It is easy to see that the Democrats will soon have control of the Senate, as the Republican Senators from South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida will be succeeded by Democrats.—New York World.

Vandeboro "Herald." A colored man of Wilmington, named Taylor, by the appointment of Hayes and Key succeeds Col. Sinclair as mail agent on the C. C. Railway. Oliver D. where are you? And what do you suppose your several friends to whom you promised the position think of you and His Fraudulency now.—Crawford, Crowder & Co. will fit up the second story of their brick building as an opera house. It will be about the size and style of the one in Charlotte. We are informed that in the southern part of this county there is, since the first of January, an increase in the human crop of nine children, all born of four women, and within a radius of one mile. If the fruit crop of Anson county were saved it would bring in a revenue of over fifty thousand dollars. But the farmers, we are sorry to say, think the fruit is too insignificant to bother with.—There are about forty students at the Anson Institute in this place.

THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION begins the last Wednesday in August. This School presents superior educational advantages is fully proved by its steadily increasing patronage the last three years. Some of these advantages are its peculiarly quiet and healthful location, the habitual enthusiasm in study in its pupils, careful attention to their manners, morals, health and comfort, a full corps of tried and earnest teachers, an extensive and carefully arranged course of study, diplomas for selected studies and for an English course, suited to pupils limited in time or means, one for the full course, and especially greatly reduced rates. For Catalogue address:
H. W. REINHART, Principal.
July 30.-9-3m.

Carolina Central Railway Company



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 1st 1877.

SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER MONDAY THE 4th inst., Trains will run over this road as follows:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Leave Wilmington at..... 6:30 P. M.
Arrive at Monroe at..... 4:30 A. M.
Arrive at Charlotte at..... 6:30 A. M.
Arrive at Shelby at..... 11:15 A. M.
Leave Shelby at..... 1:30 P. M.
Leave Charlotte at..... 6:30 P. M.
Leave Monroe at..... 7:50 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at..... 6:30 A. M.

This train leaves Wilmington and Shelby, Daily, except Sundays, with Sleeping Cars attached.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—TWICE WEEKLY.

Leave Wilmington, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at..... 6:40 A. M.
Arrive at Monroe, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at..... 2:18 P. M.
Arrive at Charlotte, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at..... 5:30 P. M.
Leave Charlotte, going East, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at..... 7:25 A. M.
Leave Monroe, going East Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at..... 9:50 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at..... 4:30 P. M.

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

V. Q. JOHNSON
General Superintendent

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

Spring & Summer, 1877.

A nice lot of Ladies' & Men's Hats, for Summer wear. Call and see them at

T. D. WINCHESTER & CO'S.

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Trimnings, and other new Novelties for the Summer season, at

T. D. WINCHESTER & CO'S.

See T. D. Winchester & Co's new Spring and Summer Goods before making your purchases.
May 21st, 1877.-50-1f.

STIEFF

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE CENTENNIAL

Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit for

Grand, Upright and Square

PANOS.

The principal points of Superiority in the STIEFF Pianos are brilliant singing quality of tone, with great power—smoothness of touch throughout the entire scale, faultless action, unsurpassed durability, and unexcelled workmanship.

A large variety of Second-hand Pianos, of all makers, constantly on hand, and ranging in prices from \$75 to \$300.

We are also Sole Agents for the Southern States of the

"MATCHLESS" BURDETT ORGANS

The Best now Made.

A full supply of every style constantly in store, and sold on the most liberal terms.

For Terms and Illustrated Catalogues of Pianos and Organs, address

CHAS. M. STIEFF,

No. 9 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md

May 14th 1877-1-y.

PICTURE GALLERY.

A. B. CAUDLE

DESIRE TO INFORM his friends and the public generally that he is now nicely fitted up in a new Gallery over Stewer's clothing store, where he is well prepared to take Pictures at low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charges. Come and see me and you will be satisfied with my work. Having a good sky-light, pictures are taken on cloudy days as well as on bright ones.
March 5, '77.-39-1f.

GREENSBORO

Female College,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Fall Session of 1877, will begin on the

FOURTH WEDNESDAY in August.

Charges per session of 20 weeks:

Board, (exclusive of washing and lights)..... \$ 75.00.

Tuition in the regular English..... 25.00.

course, Moderate charges for extra studies.

For full particulars, apply to President M. Jones, for Catalogue.

N. H. D. WILSON, President.

July 34-5-2m. Board Trustees.

BLUE GLASS Lamp Chimneys at the Corner Drug Store.

B. D. HEATH & CO.

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

FERTILIZER AGENTS

AND

COTTON BUYERS.

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

GROCERIES,

ever offered in this market, viz:

500 Sacks and Blue Flour, 100 pack-

ages Macerated and Milled, 100 Boxes

Essex, 50 Sacks Coffee, 100 Sacks Salt,

100 1, 1 and Barrels New Orleans

and all Grades Molasses.

100 Tons Zells Celebrated Am-

moniated and Acid Phosphate and

Chesapeake Guano, all at low prices.

We sell Fertilizers, on time with

approved security, either payable in

money or cotton, at fifteen cents per

pound in the fall. We are also sell-

ing ingredients for making your own

Guano, at about one half the usual

cost. We sold a good deal last sea-

son, from which we have had flattering

and encouraging reports. We furnish

a formula with each ton giving

directions as to preparations. Try it

and be convinced that you will save

money, we also have on hand a large

and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, SHOES, FARMING

UTENSILS, HARDWARE.

In fact everything usually kept in a

GENERAL STOCK.

Our motto is as heretofore, large

sales and small profits. We return

thanks, to our many customers for

past favors and hope by honest and

fair dealing to merit the same in the

future.

Mr. W. C. Ogburn, late of the firm

of W. C. Ogburn & Co., is with us,

and respectfully invites his many

friends to give him a call.

B. D. HEATH & CO.

Feb. 12th-1877-36-1f.

A NEW BAKER!

ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS!

Call and See His Work,

and be Convinced of

That Fact.

A FRESH, NICE LOT OF

Bread, Cakes & Pies,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Families Supplied at their

Residences, if Prefer-

The Monroe Enquirer

MONROE, N. C. SEPT. 1, 1877.

Our Churches To-morrow.

METHODIST.—Preaching every Sabbath by Rev. O. J. BAKER, Pastor, at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M.
Sabbath School, 9 A. M.
BAPTIST.—Preaching every Sabbath by Rev. J. T. BRANTON, Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Sabbath School, 9 A. M.
PRESBYTERIAN.—Preaching 1st and 3rd Sabbaths of each month by Rev. H. A. MILLER, Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Sabbath School, 9 A. M.
EPISCOPAL.—Preaching 2nd Sabbath of each month by Rev. A. H. BORG, Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LOCAL AND STATE.

BLACK FRENCH MERINO, at Townsend & Hanford's.

MR. B. D. HEATH left for New York and other Northern markets, on last Thursday, to lay in a stock of Fall and Winter goods.

FAST TROTTER.—A few days ago a mule belonging to Mr. Henry A. Shute, of this place, trotted a mile in three minutes, on a common dirt road.

MOTHERS save your children from torture and death by using Shiner's Indian Vermifuge. It will destroy and expel worms of every kind if used according to the directions.

BRIGHAM YOUNG SICK.—A dispatch from Salt Lake City, dat d Aug. 27th, announced that Brigham Young was very sick, and not expected to recover.

AT TOWNSEND & HANFORD'S Cash Store can be found a full stock of fresh goods, for sale cheap.

PETTEWAY & SCHULKEN.—We call attention to the advertisement of this Wilmington firm, as found in this issue. Mr. Petteway is well known in this community as being a clever, honorable tradesman and gentleman, and his firm is worthy of the patronage of our people.

REV. C. M. PEPPER passed down the Railroad on last Tuesday night, on his way home from Stokes county, where he has been sojourning for several weeks in quest of health. We are pleased to learn that he has about recovered his usual health, and will resume work on his charge, the Lilesville circuit.

THERE is a man out West so tall that it takes two hundred yards of "Ashworth's" XX six-cord cotton to sew up the seams of his pantaloons on a Light-Running "Domestic" Sewing Machine.

TYPHOID FEVER.—There are two right serious cases of typhoid fever in this place, at the residence of Mr. M. D. Myers, being his son, Marmaduke, and a young man, Worley, a brother of Mr. Myers. They have been quite sick for a couple of weeks, but have been some better the last day or so.

FINE SWEET POTATOES.—Old friend Willoughby is generally about the first to bring in early good sweet potatoes. We were favored with a fine lot from his wagon a few days since. Says he will bring in a few bushels every day or two for those who want them. As he is not much inclined to peddle around, would rather make engagements.

THE comfort of its possession is very frequently offset by the annoyance occasioned by the continual crying of the Baby. Crying, however, is the child's only method of suggesting that it suffers with discomfort and pain, and at once ceases when the cause is (as it should be) promptly removed by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per bottle.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.—The Brown Creek Baptist Association will meet with the Church at Philadelphia, in Union county, embracing the second Sunday in October.

The Moriah Association will meet with the Church at Liberty Hill, in Chesterfield county, S. C., embracing the 1st Sunday in October.

The Camp-Meeting at Mt. Prospect will begin on Friday night before the 2nd Sunday in October.

Is Your Life Worth 10 Cents?

Sickness prevails everywhere, and every body complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now to say plainly that no person in this world that is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, etc., can take GAZER'S ANKER-PURGE without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggist ENGLISH & ASHCRAFT and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Tears, coffees, sugar and spices, about anything you want in this line, Townsend & Hanford's.

THE FIRST BALE.—The first bale of new cotton brought here this season was on market this morning. It was raised by Mr. Jephth Gibson, of Laurel Hill, Richmond county, consigned to Messrs. E. P. Covington & Co., classed a strict good middling and sold to Messrs. Kerchner & Calder Brothers at 13 cts per pound.—WV. Review, 31st ult.

N. C. FARMER.—We have received the September number of this sterling farm journal, which is published monthly at \$1 per year by Jos. H. Ennis at Raleigh. An exchange truly says: "It is one of the best publications of the kind in the country. It is filled with short, pithy, practical articles, exactly suited to the common-sense farmers of the country, their wives, sons and daughters, and at the same time fitted to instruct those who apply science in farming."

REMEMBER that if you want a good Sewing Machine, at a low price, that you will consult your own interest in calling at the Enquirer office before buying.

MAGISTRATES CHOSEN.—At the election held in Jackson township on the 30th ult., at the request of G. W. Flow, C. S. C., Geo. W. McCain was chosen as Magistrate for six years, Henry Massey for four years, and Alex. McIlwain for two years. As these gentlemen are the choice of the people, Mr. Flow, as Clerk of the Superior Court, will appoint them to fill the vacancies. On the same day, Chas. J. Freeman was chosen in Goose Creek township to fill a vacancy.

The best Coffee, at Townsend & Hanford's.

FINE CORN.—We hear of some extraordinary good corn in Jackson township. Mr. Allison Simpson has an acre that has been carefully estimated and he, we understand, is confident of making of making 100 to 120 bushels.

Messrs. Geo. W. and W. J. McCain have about four acres of an island in their mill pond, which, from present prospects, will yield at least 75 bushels per acre.

In Mr. Simpson's patch the hills are five feet apart each way, and have five to seven stalks to the hill. Was very heavily manured and soiled.

THE FENCE LAW.—In view of the fact that possibly our citizens may be called on, at no very distant day, to take some action on the fence law question, we publish on our outside this week a very interesting letter from Rev. Dr. A. Ransom, of Mecklenburg county, written to the Yorkville "Enquirer." Dr. Ransom is a gentleman of considerable prominence in his county, is a good farmer, and is well qualified to write on the subject he has taken. We have other articles selected for publication, on both sides of the question, which we will bring out from time to time. In the meantime, we would be pleased to have our own farmers to write us their views on the subject, for publication, and thus let our own people know what each other want.

TAKE YOUR COUNTY PAPER.—Do the city papers say anything in regard to your own County? Nothing. Do they contain notices of your schools, meetings, churches, improvements and hundreds of other local matters of interest which your home paper publishes without pay. Not an item. Do they ever say a word calculated to draw attention to your county, and aid in its progress and enterprise? Not a line. And there are men who take such contracted views of this matter, that unless they are getting as many square inches of reading matter in their own as they do in a city paper, they are not getting the worth of their money. It reminds us of a man who took the largest pair of boots in the box because the price was the same as the pair, much smaller, that fitted him.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—J. Worrall Larmon, Secretary of the Convention, requests us to announce that the adjourned meeting of the 61st Annual Convention of Diocese of North Carolina, will be held, D. V., in Christ Church, Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September next. The object of said meeting is to determine upon a boundary line for the proposed new Diocese to be erected within the limits of the present "Diocese of North Carolina." The Clergy and Lay Delegates will purchase return tickets over the various Railroads, which will be furnished at 6 cents per mile. Those who travel over the Western N. C. R. R., or the Western R. R. of N. C., will be allowed to return upon the certificate of the Secretary, provided that they have paid one first-class fare.

Fancy colored table cloths and counterpanes at Townsend & Hanford's.

THAT SINGULAR WHEAT.—In reply to the notice we published several weeks ago in regard to some wheat grown by Mr. G. A. Winchester, the seed of which he obtained from the Agricultural Department at Washington, we have received the following letter giving a description of it, and its name:

DIXON, LEE COUNTY, ILL., Aug. 25th, 1877.

Editor Enquirer:—I clip the enclosed item of "Excentricities of Wheat" from the "Chicago Journal." From the description given by Mr. Winchester of this wheat, it is evidently what we, in Illinois, call Hedgerow wheat, so called from the peculiar shape of the seed. This was once a popular variety with us. Was discovered, I think, in about the same way as Mr. Winchester has, by some one, in the year 1850 or 1852. Cultivated here as a Spring variety, and yielded, at that time and for a number of years, on good new land, as much as forty bushels per acre, after which it ran out of use on account of a disposition to blight and scabb. The stalk has a bluish cast and is quite stiff, and is thicker than most wheat; stands stormy winds remarkably well. The heads are nearly square.

E. H. GROH.

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

Pleasant Grove Camp-Meeting.

The annual revival meeting at this Camp Ground was opened on Friday night, the 24th ult., and closed the following Tuesday. The following ministers were in attendance: Rev. Dr. W. H. Bobbitt, P. E., Rev. W. M. Robey, President Davenport Female College, Revs. A. A. Boshamer, O. J. Brent, T. W. Guthrie, M. H. Hoyle, Z. Rush and Hosea Hale. As usual, the attendance was large, especially on Sunday. It was carefully estimated that at least 2,000 persons attended the 11 o'clock service Sunday morning, while we may be safe in saying that at least one thousand were on the ground who did not attend.

Unusual good order was preserved; we heard of no material disturbance during the whole meeting. Although the results of the meeting, as a revival, was not as satisfactory as is usual at this place, yet great good was accomplished. Some fifteen or twenty conversions were had, and if the meeting could have been continued longer, much better results would have ensued, as, at the last service there were nearly forty penitents. We think the attendants, especially the tent holders, make a great mistake in leaving so soon—most of them moving away on Monday, just when the greatest good can be done.

Taking all together, we never heard better preaching at a Camp-Meeting. The Presiding Elder seemingly exercised great care in getting the assistance of able preachers, and the result was a good sermon at every service.

A brief history of this noted Camp Ground may not be amiss. The first Camp-Meeting was held there in about 1835; a few years after a spacious Arbor (60x85 feet) was built. At one time, several years ago, there must have been three hundred tents on the ground, but during the late war the place went down considerably; and although it has been rebuilt quite rapidly for the last ten years, it has not near recovered its size of former days. There was occupied at the last meeting, over one hundred tents. The Church owns ten acres of land, about five of which is inside the enclosure of tents. Two good springs usually furnish splendid water in abundance. The grounds lie well and well shaded with large oaks and other native growths, making it altogether a very pleasant place to spend a few days. The grounds are incorporated, has its commissioners and patrol, the sale of liquors is prohibited within a square of one or two miles, and good order is enforced. The meetings here are generally largely attended. Charlotte, Lancaster, Wadesboro and the bordering counties in South Carolina, usually furnish a good representation.

The place is situated in the midst of a very flourishing section of the country. The citizens are good farmers who make plenty, and are generally well-to-do. In some degree the necessity for Camp-Meetings has been removed, yet we think they will always do good when properly conducted, and we wish many years of prosperity for old Pleasant Grove.

Ladies' Fancy Hose at Townsend & Hanford's.

New Dress Goods, latest styles, this week at Townsend & Hanford's.

APPOINTMENTS FOR MONROE CIRCUIT for Sept., 1877.—Center, 1st Sunday, 11 o'clock, a. m.
Smyrna, 1st Sunday, 3 p. m.
Jerusalem, on Thursday before 2nd Sunday, 12 m.
Liberty Chapel, Friday before 2nd Sunday, 12 m.
Zion, 2nd Sunday, 11 a. m.
Shiloh, 2nd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Mt. Carmel on Saturday before 3rd Sunday, 11 a. m.
Mt. Gibboa, 3rd Sunday, 11 a. m.
Bethesda, 3rd Sunday, 3 p. m.
Antioch, 4th Sunday, 11 a. m.
Prospect, 4th Sunday, 3 p. m.
Liberty Chapel, 5th Sunday, 11 a. m.
Jerusalem, 5th Sunday, 4 p. m.

The foregoing appointments will be filled by the Rev. Hosea Hale. The Rev. Z. Rush and others will hold a meeting at Gibboa, beginning on Saturday before the 5th Sunday of Sept., at 11 a. m.

The Camp-Meeting at Prospect will begin on Friday night before the 3rd Sunday in October.

M. H. HOYLE.

Sugars and Coffee of the best quality always on hand and for sale at Townsend & Hanford's.

THE CAROLINA FARMER.—The first number of the new series of this valued farm magazine has been received bearing date of September, 1877. The table of contents will show that much careful labor has been bestowed upon it, in filling it with choice editorial matter on farming interests and selections of miscellaneous matter. Bernard has the advantage of having for an Associate Editor a practical farmer of Robeson county, who has also had considerable editorial experience. We refer to Mr. Hamilton McMillan, and they no doubt will continue to make a good farmer's magazine. Being adapted to our climate and latitude, of course it will suit our farmers better than any Northern journal, and is just as cheap, being only \$1.50 per year. Subscriptions will be taken at this office, for the convenience of our patrons.

A DANGEROUS WOUND.—On last Monday Mr. Lee Riner, of Jackson township, started to Pleasant Grove Camp Ground, accompanied by his little son, some four or five years old, for the purpose of moving his family home. Shortly after starting, his mule became frightened and ran away, carrying the wagon with him into the woods, where, striking against a tree, he broke loose. No one was thrown from the wagon, but while it was in motion the little boy was thrown over in the bed of the wagon with such force that the skull was seriously fractured, and the brain injured, about midway between the temple and top of head. Dr. Redwine was called in, who dressed the wound and removed some small pieces of the skull bone. The little fellow was still alive and rational on last Thursday, but we learn there is but little hope for his final recovery.

THREE INFANTS KILLED AT A CAMP-MEETING.—It is murder?—We are credibly informed, though without details, that on Sunday last three infant negro children were killed at the negro camp-meeting Steele Hill, in upper Lancaster, by being stamped and rolled upon by shouting women. Strange to say, too, these tragic proceedings took place, not under the shelter of the main crowd was gathered, but off a little way in tents, two deaths occurring in the same tent and either. These circumstances throw around this extraordinary occurrence a horrible suspicion of murder under the guise of religion. As far as we have particulars it appears that a number of women were carried from the arbor to tents in a very excited state, and that after being placed in the tents where the children were, these tragic scenes were enacted.

LATER.—Our latest information is that two of the children were killed almost instantly, while the third one is alive, but with its back broken and many other bodily injuries. It is expected to die. This place, Steele Hill, was the scene of some ugly rioting during a camp-meeting there one year ago, and we think it is now time for some legal proceedings to be instituted against somebody.—Rock Hill (S. C.) Herald.

We ask our friends that, if any body dies, gets married, steals anything, commits any murder, an unusual crop raised, and many other items of interest that may occur in their neighborhoods, to send the news to us and do not wait for us to find it out by instinct. Assist in making your home paper interesting, not only to yourselves, but to others. If every one would contribute a little, a great deal of interesting matter could be realized therefrom.

Latest styles Hats arrived to-day at Townsend & Hanford's.

JOE CALDWELL of the Charlotte "Observer," poked some fun at sewing machine agents which riled one of them named Miller. Miller sought the "Observer" office and demanded an apology from Joe, who gently declined, whereupon the man of the machines became exceeding wrath and remarked that Joseph was a "d-d scoundrel," to which Joseph took exception and lit into the remarker with sudden vigor. Bystanders, however, interfered before there was occasion for the coroner and affair was concluded in the afternoon before Justice Nitch, who find Miller \$2.50 and cost for invading the editorial sanctum and Caldwell \$5.00 for resenting an insult in his own paragon shop. And now let Joe go to mutilating that squire.—Patriot.

A full line of Hamburg Edgings to arrive on Tuesday, 28th August, at Townsend & Hanford's.

"PETERSON'S DOLLAR SERIES OF GOOD AND NEW NOVELS," something entirely new in literature is a series of choice works of fiction now publishing by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., under the above title, which are the largest, the best, the handsomest, as well as cheapest books ever published. They are all printed from large type, and are all issued in uniform style, in large duodecimo volumes, and are bound in red or blue velvet, with gold and black sides and back, and are sold at the low price of One Dollar each, while they are as large and as handsome as any books published at \$1.75 and \$2.00 each. The following popular books have already been issued in the "Dollar Series," viz: "Country Quarters," by the Countess of Bessington; "My Son's Wife," by the author of "Caste"; "The Heiress in the Family," by Mrs. Daniel; "Samstag The Famous Springs," a Love Story; "Self-Love," a Book for Young Ladies, and for Women; "The Queen's Favorite," or, "The Price of a Crown," and "The Cavalier," by G. P. R. James, being the last novel he ever wrote, and a new one will be added to the series every month. This series of books are proving to be one of the most popular ever issued, and the volumes should be read by all lovers of good novels, and find a place on every centre-table and in every library. They will be found for sale by all Booksellers, or copies of either one or all of them, will be sent, post-paid, to any one, to any place, on remitting the price of the one wanted, to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
JAS. T. PETTEWAY. C. N. SCHULKEN.
PETTEWAY & SCHULKEN,
BROKERS AND
Commission Merchants
FULL ORDERS for all descriptions of Merchandise, giving our patrons the advantage of the lowest prices in this market. We handle Cotton, Naval Stores, Wheat, Wool, Furs, Hides, Poultry, Eggs, Fruit, &c. Prompt and profitable returns. Orders and consignments solicited. Agents for Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.'s Gunno. Sept. 1st, 1877.—13-14.

THE CHARLOTTE BOOK BINDERY A SUCCESS.
The Charlotte Book Bindery has now been Established only Four Months. Yet the great number of patrons the Bindery has already secured, conclusively shows the great need there was of such a

Home Institution.
And it also testifies to the great satisfaction of such parties as have intrusted work to it.
Cheaper than he can send North and have the same class of work done.
This is evident to every one who will consider the cost of Expressage and the fact of the Bindery employing its own hands.
Books Bound in all Styles at Lowest Rates.
Paper ruled to any Pattern and Blank Books of any kind or quality Manufactured at short notice.

Patronize Home Industry.
Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be given. Address
H. L. KELLSCH, Proprietor Charlotte Book Bindery, 13-14.

A CASE OF LIVER DISEASE of eleven years standing Cured by the use of Simmons' Liver Compound. Gentleman: I think it the duty of every body that can render assistance to the afflicted to do so, therefore, I take it to be my duty in testifying from my own knowledge to the great efficacy of your Simmons' Liver Compound. I commenced using it in my family in a case of Liver Disease of 11 years standing, which it has entirely cured. Its wonderful effects in the immediate cure of Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Chills and Fevers, I am glad to say, has been fully realized in my family from the use of a few bottles of this medicine. My wife has been subjected to severe spells of sick-headache for more than two years, and has been entirely cured by using a few bottles of Simmons' Liver Compound and has determined to keep it at all times in her house. We consider it an invaluable family medicine. Yours truly,
ROBERT E. WELCH, Sleepy Hollow, Burke Co., Geo. May, '76.
For sale in Monroe by
ENGLISH & ASHCRAFT, and
BICKETT & GRIFFIN,
Dowry & Moore, Proprietors.
Charlotte S. C.
May 14th, 1877.

WATER-WHEEL
Is declared the "STANDARD TURBINE" by over 450 persons who use it. PRICE REDUCED. New pamphlet, free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.
\$12 day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit \$5. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

THE most convenient Sewing Machine attachments made, are Goodrich Hemmers, in sets of five sizes and Tuck Markers. A few sets still on hand at the
ENQUIRER OFFICE.
Jan. 29th-11.

Granulated, white and brown sugars, at Townsend & Hanford's.

Lilly & Brother,
Commission Merchants,
Cotton a Specialty.

Agents for the L. L. COTTON GIN, the old Samuel Griswold Ginn under a new name, and with latest improvements. Also, the McBray COTTON PRESS. Send for circulars. WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 17, '77.—11-3m.

GET THE BEST.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.
DAILY, one year, \$5.00.
WEEKLY, one year, 1.00.
Send Postal Card for Sample Copy.
Address THE RALEIGH NEWS, 11.11. Raleigh, N. C.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE UNIVERSITY WILL BEGIN Thursday, Aug. 30th.

Candidates for admission should, if possible, present themselves for examination promptly on the morning of that day. For catalogues, &c., apply to Prof. Geo. T. Winston, Secretary.

KEMP P. BATTLE, PRESIDENT
Chapel Hill, N. C. Aug. 1st, 1877

FINE NATIVE WINES, TOKAY VINEYARD, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

I NOW HAVE entirely ready for market a few thousand gallons of WINE of last vintage, as follows:

White Sweet Souppernong—perfectly smooth and very popular.
White Dry Souppernong—a light table wine partaking of the character of Rhine Wine.
Red Sweet Souppernong—resembling Sweet Port.
Red Dry Souppernong—resembling Dry Port.

Sweet Concord—rich and palatable.
r y Concord—a light, wholesome Claret. These Wines are SOUND and PURE, and I guarantee them to remain so. In order to facilitate their introduction, to realize upon them speedily, and to empty my cellar preparatory for the new crop, I make a new departure by GREATLY REDUCING prices for the next thirty days. I offer any of the above, in quantity of not less than one barrel, at 65 cents per gallon. Less than barrel, at 75 cents per gallon. Keg or demijohn charged for at cost. By the dozen—\$4.50.
Beware in mind that after the exhaustion of my present small supply, I will have none for sale until next vintage becomes marketable.

H. R. HORN, Proprietor Tokay Vineyard. Orders will be received in Monroe by W. C. WOLFE.
Aug. 16, 1877.—11-14.

Charlotte Institute, FOR YOUNG LADIES.
REV. S. TAYLOR MARTIN, Principal. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed with a full corps of efficient instructors, on 28th Sept., 1877. Board and tuition per term, \$100. For catalogue write to Tidd's Book Store, Charlotte, N. C.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS, Of prime quality, bought in any quantity, for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commissions, or storage expenses, by
DODGE & OLCOTT, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF DRUGS, ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.
38 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms \$66 and \$5 outfit free. H. HARLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS with names, 10 cts. post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

TARRANT'S SELTZER WATER.
These Terrible Headaches Generated by obstructed secretions, and to which ladies are especially subject, can always be relieved, and their recurrence prevented by the use of Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. Procurable at all drug stores.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS FOR AN ACRE!
Of the Best Land in America, near the Great Union Pacific Railroad.

A FARM FOR \$200, in easy payments and low rates of interest. SECURE IT NOW. Full information sent free. Address
O. F. DAVIS, Land Agent, U. P. R. R. Omaha, Neb.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Same place worth \$5 free. STROSSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

\$55 to \$77 a week to Agents. \$10 Outfit Free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

N. F. BURNHAM'S "1874"
Is declared the "STANDARD TURBINE" by over 450 persons who use it. PRICE REDUCED. New pamphlet, free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

\$12 day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit \$5. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

The most convenient Sewing Machine attachments made, are Goodrich Hemmers, in sets of five sizes and Tuck Markers. A few sets still on hand at the
ENQUIRER OFFICE.
Jan. 29th-11.

Granulated, white and brown sugars, at Townsend & Hanford's.

MONROE MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
B. D. HEATH & Co.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.
Cotton, 7/8 10
Bacon, 8 10
Lard, 13 14
Butter, 12 15
Cheese, 15 20
Pork, 8 8 1/2
Beef, 5 7
Beeswax, 25 30
Tallow, 4 8
Rice, 8 10
Coffee, 20 25
Sugar, 11 15
S. Potatoes, 7 bu. 0 100
L. Potatoes, — 0 00
Corn—New, 90 95
Old, 100
Meal, 50 65
Oats, 33 00
Flour, 7 sack, 1 00 1 10
Wheat, 12 15
Chickens, 12 15
Eggs, 7 doz., 8 10

MONROE High School,
MONROE, N. C.

J. D. HOGES, A.M., Principal.
W. J. SCROGGS, A.M., Assistant in Male Department.
Mrs. M. L. STEVENS, Assistant in Female Department.
Mrs. W. J. SCROGGS, Instructor in Music.

The next Session begins Aug. 13th. Expenses per Session of 20 weeks: Tuition in Spelling, Reading and Writing, \$6 00; in Primary English, including English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, \$12 00 to \$16 00; in Higher Mathematics and in Languages, each, \$5 00; incidental fee, \$2 00; Board, \$9 00 to \$10 00 per month. For Catalogue containing full particulars, address the Principal, July 5th, '77.—5-11.

NEW STOCK SPRING and SUMMER GOODS!

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, and SHOES;

HARDWARE,

Table and Pocket Cutlery. ALSO

A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES.

FINE & COMMON

Cheating Tobacco.

We also keep a stock of

FURNITURE,

such as the wants of the country demand.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE EUREKA SMUT MACHINE AND DUTCH ANCHOR BLOTTING CLOTH.

Just received a large lot of

WRITING & WRAPPING PAPERS

—all sizes, very cheap by the ream. A. F. Stevens & Co. June 4th, 1877.—52.

We sell EVERYTHING for the GARDEN,

And offer now (from June 15 to Aug 15)

Celery Plants.
Dwarf White, by mail for \$1 per 100
Large White Solid, by mail 1 " 100
Dwarf Red, by mail for 1 " 100
Any of the above Celery Plants, by express, for \$5.00 per 1,000.

Cabbage Plants.
Premium Flat Dutch, by mail, for \$1 per 100
Drumhead Savoy by mail for 1 " 100
Red (for pickling) by mail 1 " 100
Any of the above Cabbage Plants, by express, for \$4.00 per 1,000.

Cauliflower Plants.
Early Erfurt, by mail, for \$1.25 per 100
Early Paris, " " 1.25 " 100
Any of the above Cauliflower Plants by express, for \$7.00 per 1,000.

Special prices for larger quantities given on application.

TURKISH SEED.
Any of the following leading sorts sent by mail for 10c. per oz.—25c. per 1 lb.—75c. per lb.:
Early White Dutch—White Strap Leaf—Red Top Strap Leaf—Golden Ball—Improved American Ruta Baga.

Peter Henderson & Co., SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS, 35 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

CAROLINA CENTRAL ACADEMY

Male and Female.

THE NEXT SESSION will open 1st August 6th, 1877. The location is healthy; board and tuition are cheap; rigid discipline will be maintained, and thorough instruction given. For catalogue or other information, address

C. C. ACADEMY, Ansonville, Anson county, N. C. July 21, '77.—8-1m.

