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# The Monroe Enquirer.

VOL. VI. MONROE, N. C., SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1879. NO. 50.

**SPEECH OF**  
**HON. ZEBULON B. VANCE,**  
OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
In the Senate of the United States.  
MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879.

The Senate having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 2) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes.

Mr. VANCE said:  
Mr. President: Before entering upon the remarks which I propose to make, I am requested to say—and that request accords with my own inclination in the matter, that the school literature referred to by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Blaine) is non-existent in the Southern States. During the war there was some literature of that kind prevalent, but even then it met with little favor, and I am assured that since the war, no child, white or black, in the Southern States has ever seen any such literature.

And now, Mr. President, it seems to be the peculiar misfortune of the section from which I come, and I believe it to be also the misfortune of the whole country, that no question in any way pertaining to the South or originating with any representative from the South, has been able to obtain a fair hearing in these halls upon its merits. Indeed it would seem as if the day for that kind of discussion had passed away forever. I had been taught to believe that the object of all discussion was to elicit truth, and not only was it useless but such discussion was mischievous if it was not the object to be attained. If this indeed be so, I might appeal with confidence to every fair-minded man in the United States who hears or reads our debates here, and ask if the discussion of the questions now before the Senate has been fairly or logically handled with the view to ascertain the truth. It is proposed—

First. By the legislation which is now in part before us, and which has been, to repeal the laws under which authority is assumed to interfere with the elections of the country by the use of the military.

Second. To repeal the laws by which the United States marshall and supervisors were authorized to control the elections of the country.

Third. To repeal the law requiring jurors in the federal courts to take the oath.

Now, these are the questions, plain and simple, which have engaged the attention of the American Congress, and the people for the last three months. Common sense, and a decent regard for the public interest require that they should receive at our hands the calmest and most dispassionate consideration which it is in our power to bestow upon them; that they should be abstracted and dissociated from every local passion or prejudice, and viewed solely with regard to their effect upon the public welfare. Has this been done? The record of our proceedings is evidence that it has not. The staple of the arguments in opposition has been as wide of this object as it is possible for human imagination to conceive. One Senator, as his argument, cries out rebellion; another cries out secession; another exclaims with alarm, that rebel soldiers are here in these halls; another claims that the North pays the larger part of the direct taxes, and nearly all the taxes collected on imports; another says a goblin in the shape of a Democratic caucus; another holds up his hands in holy horror in contemplating the fact that there is absolutely a democratic majority in both branches of Congress; and yet another sees ruin in a solid South; and last, but not least one Senator exclaims in the face of argument, "Jefferson Davis," and that is the contribution that he furnishes to the literature of the country.

These various and logical appeals have not even the merit that the old negro groom attributed to Joann Minor Bott's race-horses; for when taunted with the fact that his horses could not beat anything, he congratulated himself that at all events they could beat each other! These apologies, for arguments cannot even beat each other in absurdity. An honest judge will be compelled to decide that the race is a drawn one and all bets are off.

If our proceedings, Mr. President, were in the nature of a complaint and answer, there is not a court in the land that would be compelled to order that the answers put in here by the Republican defendants to these bills be stricken out as frivolous, and that a judgment be rendered in favor of the plaintiffs. I will not recapitulate the arguments in favor of these bills. They are before the country, and will be properly judged in due season. I desire only to make a few observations in reply to these sectional appeals.

Mr. President, who made the South solid? The answer is as plain and unmistakable as it is possible to make anything to the human intellect; the Republican party is responsible for this thing. At the beginning of the late war almost the entire Whig party of the South, with a large and influential portion of the Democratic, were in favor of the Union, and deprecated their whole souls, the attempt at its destruction, but through love of their native States and sympathy with their kindred and neighbors, they were drawn into the sup-

port of the war. What became of them after the war? Their wisdom in opposing them? And your military interference, your abuse, and your denunciation continue unto this day.

Can you wonder that your followers in that country have dwindled into insignificance? The negro alone is your friend there, and a very few whites, and his eyes, blinded as they have been, are steadily opening to the great truth which you ought to have taught him, that his prosperity and welfare are inseparably connected with that of his white neighbors. One by one the Northern adventurers who led them, have packed their carpet-bags and silently stolen back to the slums of Northern society, whence they originated, and the lonely native Republican makes his solitary lair in some custom house or post-office, or revenue headquarters. The broad, free, bright world outside of these retreats in all the South, is Democratic, thanks to you, the Republican party of the North. It would be well enough for Republican leaders to remember that the inflexible law of compensation exists in politics as well as in all things else. If we violate the laws of health, we suffer bodily pains or early dissolution; if we violate the laws of society we suffer in public esteem; if we violate the laws of man we are subject to his pains and penalties; if we violate the laws of God, we will suffer the penalties of sin; if we violate the laws of nature, we can reap none of the benefits which our knowledge of them now enables us to derive therefrom. So it is in politics. You outraged all of our sensibilities in your treatment of us, and we naturally became your political enemies. There is no impunity for transgression.

You now affect to treat the presence of representative Southern men in these halls as both an intrusion and a calamity, and the tone of your speeches will induce an intelligent stranger sitting in these galleries for the last three months to believe that you were sorry you spent so much blood and treasure to force the South back into the Union. Is this really true? Do you regret that the proper sentiment of society in the South is represented here? And rather than this should be would you prefer that the South had staid where she tried to go? I hope not. For the sake of your patriotism, I hope not. Had you rather that the Union had been lost than that you should lose power? Was it the Union you fought for, or was it political supremacy? Notwithstanding the wild blasts of alarm which you are sounding throughout the length and breadth of this vast country, you well know that the only danger which your presence here indicates is the danger of your being ousted from political power. In what way can the Democracy injure this country? What motive have we to injure it? Having surrendered the doctrine of secession and abandoned any intention whatever to divide this Union, how could we expect that the Democracy to which we belong, could obtain and hold the control of the government except by showing the people by our acts that we are patriotically desirous of promoting its welfare and its glory.

But you say you distrust these expressions. My friends, in your hearts you do not. On the contrary, a man who has offered his blood for his plighted faith you believe were his plighted faith again. There is not a Southern rebel no matter how bitter and rampant he may have been, that you have not received with offices of honor and trust, who came to you with craven repentance on his tongue, ready to vote the Republican ticket, and eating dirt with the same gluttonous appetite with which he once ate fire. You profess to believe him but you despise him in your hearts. You are not alarmed to receive him, and you cast no suspicions upon his professions of sincerity, though, as has more than once happened, he asks you to believe he tells the truth today because he told it yesterday.

Mr. President, it seemed to me not a little hard and inhospitable that Southern Senators whose States were forced back into the Union should be so often twitted with their presence on this floor. We are here in obedience to the constitution and the Union, and if I recollect aright some of the Senators on this floor came to the South to write us back into these halls. And I have a distinct recollection that the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Burnside) came all the way down to North Carolina to invite that State to send Senators here, and they came attended with such a numerous retinue and were so urgent in their solicitation that I, for one, found it impossible to resist so weighty an invitation. [Laughter.]

Mr. Logan. When I got here I did not find you. [Laughter.]

Mr. Vance. But I came as soon as I could. [Laughter.] The honorable Senator found me, and would not open the door for me after he had invited me. [Laughter.]

Now that we are here the Senator from Illinois complains of our presence, and the Senator from New York accuses us of wishing to "dominate" at the feast to which we have been invited, and says that we are like McGregor, who claimed that the head of the table was wherever he sat. For one I disclaim all desire to dominate at the feast, unless, indeed, voting for Democratic measures be domination. I do desire, however, to be equally honored with the other guests. And I desire, in vindication also of the good name and rude hospitality of McGregor, to say that in my opinion he would have been the last man in all Scotland, river and cattle-lifter as he was, to invite a man into his house and up to his board and then denounce him for being there.

Mr. President, would there be any real danger to the best interests of this country if it were again under the complete control of the Democratic party? Surely not. It is history that this country owes its chief glory and development in the past to that grand historic party. But for its sagacity and patriotism it is safe to say that we would still be a feeble and inconsiderable people. The Democratic party have extended the boundaries of this Republic from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. Its policy acquired the territory of Louisiana, which extended from the Gulf of Mexico up to the Father of Waters to the British Dominion, embracing Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas, and that vast region west to the Rocky Mountains. It acquired Florida, Texas, New Mexico, California, including their grand extent of country, plains, rivers, and mountains, with all their wealth of gold and silver and precious metals, embracing more than a million of square miles. As I now remember, not a single foot of land has been added to the empire by the Republican party except Alaska—a broad stretch of icy waste, a land where frozen earth contends with frozen water, inhabited by seals and savages, in a climate which I have heard described as nine months of winter and three months of damnation cold weather. [Laughter.]

In addition to this territorial wealth and power which Democracy has given to the Republic, its great lawyers and magnificent statesmen have in all generations of our existence have been the special champions and expounders of the constitution—the bond of our Union and the very ark of the covenant of our liberties. They have striven to have its principles understood and its provisions maintained in their purity, and its blessing extended to all, and great as their services have been in enlarging our boundaries, spreading our commerce, and elevating our diplomacy abroad, their services to our people and to mankind in the exaltation of constitutional principles more entitle them to the confidence of American citizens than all things else put together. In addition to their service in maintaining the constitution they have in the main been the chief promoters of public economy and the enemies of corruption. Under Democratic rule there has been in this country no Credit Mobilier, there has been no Black Friday, no Sanborn contracts, no robbery of freedmen's savings banks, no Belknap, no returning boards and no electoral commission; no military interference at the polls, no test oath for jurors in the United States courts, no Federal spies and overseers when the people were choosing their rulers. And now that we are seeking to restore this state of things and to bring back the government to the path in which our fathers trod the attempt is denounced as revolutionary and the trumpet is blown to warn the country that the end of all things is about to come, when, we trust, nothing is about to come to an end except the domination of the Republican party.

Coming briefly to the real questions, I ask why should the law authorizing the military to be used at the polls not be repealed and why should the law authorizing Federal supervision also be repealed? I take it to be indisputably established without further argument, that the whole subject relating to the elective franchise is placed by the constitution under the control of the States, and all that the Federal government can do is to see that the States, as such, do not discriminate against any on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. This is the whole duty and power of Congress as declared by the Supreme Court. When any Republican Senator has ventured for one moment to abandon the line of inflammatory appeal to the sectional feeling of the country, the excuses given for the retention of this law upon the statute-book are illogical almost to puerility.

One Senator gravely urges that it should not be repealed because the great bulk of the army is in the distant West, only some few hundreds being east of the Rocky Mountains. He tells us in the course of his enumeration that there are only about thirty in the State of North Carolina, and asks the Senators from that State if they are afraid of that number of soldiers. Passing over the obvious fact that within thirty days, ten thousand could be sent there if desired, I answer that we do fear them, because they represent the power of the United States government and the enmity of the Republican party which wields power; we fear them as the Hollanders fear the small leak in the dikes which bear back the waves of the ocean from deluging the meadows of his homestead; we fear them as the physicians fear the first speck of gangrene in the system of his patient; we

fear them as the sailor fears the piling up of the storm clouds upon the horizon, knowing that their deceptive beauty covers the fierce desolation of the tempest; we fear them as the shepherd of the mountain fears for his lambs at even the fitting of a shadow athwart his path, for he knows it to be the shadow of the eagle, the remorseless tyrant of the air; we fear them as Charlemagne feared the rude wooden ships of the Norse Vikings on their first appearance in the seas of his empire; we fear them as all patriotic Romans feared the crossing of the Rubicon by Caesar, the passage of which with arms in his hand marked him as the enemy of Roman liberty.

Even so we fear and believe that when an American Executive crosses the Rubicon of his constitutional powers and appears at the place of choosing our rulers armed either with the sword or with illegal powers of arrest, he thereby proclaims himself the enemy of the liberties of our people. A flagrant illustration of the justice of this fear is to be found in the various orders of the War Department directing the concentration of troops in the States of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana on the occasion of the election of 1876. The excuses that these soldiers were not intended to interfere with elections or to be placed at the polls, but only to be sufficiently near to keep the peace, is not sustained by the facts of that reign of military violence, nor will it be tried again. I quote from an order dated headquarters Department of the South, Columbia, South Carolina, October 8, 1876, issued by General Emory:

Should the barracks or camp in any case be so far from the place of voting that prompt assistance could not be obtained in case of riot, the commanding officer will so place his command or a sufficient part thereof that such assistance if required may be promptly given. No troops, however, will be placed actually at any poll, election, except upon requisition to that effect by the MARSHAL OR HIS DEPUTY.

So it seems that the discretion as to whether the law should be violated or not was vested in a deputy marshal! In fact they were so illegally disposed and used, in a hundred instances. The President, as appears by the order of General Townsend to General Emory, dated October 27, 1876, seemed anxious to have the troops placed at the polls without the appearance of doing so. In that order he propounds a physical problem or conundrum to General Emory which that officer had to give up. He says:

Cannot points be selected near polls where at least in overcast weather, likely to result in a riot, may be made, and troops stationed there a day or two beforehand? It would not be desirable to have soldiers at the polls at all appearances of military interference, except to secure voters, under such circumstances as to attract the notice of the MARSHAL OR HIS DEPUTY.

Not to "keep the peace," mind you, but to secure voters their right to vote! Now, this was a hard problem: to place troops so far from the polls as to avoid all appearance of interference with the elections, and yet so near as to actually interfere by securing all men in their right to vote.

Quod est demonstrandum. It was too much for General Emory—in fact, it was too much for common sense and common honesty. All these orders show palpable and shameless determination on the part of the Executive to control both the elections and the counting of the votes of presidential electors, as well as the organization of State governments. The manner in which the troops were shifted about from one to the other of these three States, on which the presidential election depended, exhibits the animus of this infamous transaction in a manner so plain that the wary man though a Republican, need not err therein.

But the President tells us in his veto message that there has been no interference during his administration, and promises that there shall be none. So we are to take his royal promise to respect the people's liberties and not to have them secured by law? Here is the promise of one President of the United States, and one who stands exceeding high in Republican estimation, dated November 10, 1876 to General W. T. Sherman, Washington, District of Columbia:

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good deal of amazement. To illustrate their absurdity let us frame them into the semblance of mathematical propositions thus:  
*Proposition first: Theorem.*—The troops of the United States are two thousand miles away on the frontier and could not be used to control elections if they were wanted.—Senator from Maine.

The troops could not be used if they were here, as the law forbids it. I promise not to use them.—The President.

Hence it is revolutionary and dangerous to liberty and the purity of elections to pass this bill forbidding such use of troops.—Q. E. D.

*Corollary first.*—The necessity for troops at the polls to secure fair elections is in proportion to the square of the distance of their present location, i. e., the greater the distance, the greater the necessity.

*Corollary second.*—The necessity for the presence of troops at the polls is also in proportion to the legal inability to use them if they were present, and if the President is determined not to use them at all to control elections, then the necessity becomes absolute.

*Corollary third.*—The revolutionary and dangerous character of a law consists in the fact that it is useless, there being already in existence laws sufficient to effect the purpose.

*Scholium.*—In the above it is assumed axiomatically that the terms "liberty" and "purity of elections" are synonymous with the term "Republican party." [Prolonged laughter.]

*Proposition second: Theorem.*—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.—The fifteenth amendment quoted by the President. The Supreme Court in the United States against Cruikshank, and in Myers vs. Happersett, have declared that the only right guaranteed by this amendment is the right that citizens shall not be discriminated against on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Hence "national legislation to provide safeguards for free and honest elections is necessary as experience has shown, not only to secure the right to vote to the enfranchised race at the South, but also to prevent fraudulent voting infidelity of the North."—The President.

*Corollary first.*—It follows that if John Smith goes drunk at an election in North Carolina and punches a negro's head he immediately, by presidential logic, becomes the State of North Carolina embodied in the flesh, and he, or it, discriminates against the said negro within the meaning of the constitution and the guarantee is scaled for an once.

*Corollary second.*—If it be a white man whose head is punched by the embodied State of John Smith—North Carolina it is a discrimination all the same, provided the said white man was about to vote or had voted the Republican ticket, that being the true meaning and interpretation of the words "race, color, and previous condition of servitude."

*Corollary third.*—It follows necessarily, that if a New York repeater vote the Democratic ticket five times in one day, he becomes likewise the great State of New York (including the Senator) or, e converso, the great State of New York becomes the repeater, and by so voting he discriminates (the Lord knows how) against the right of somebody (the Lord knows who) to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and the only avenue opened up by which this guarantee can be enforced is to send in the army and Johnny Davenport. [Laughter.]

*Scholium.*—The "previous condition" referred to in the foregoing is that of Republicanism, and implies also present condition; that is, being a Republican.

*Scholium second.*—Enforcing the right to vote by soldiers is not an "interference with elections."

*Scholium third.*—This doctrine of "discrimination" does not apply to the State of Rhode Island, where man's right to vote may be freely abridged on account of his present condition of imbecility.

*Proposition third: Theorem.*—"The practice of tacking to appropriation bills measures not pertinent to such bills did not prevail until more than forty years after the adoption of the constitution. It has become a common practice. All parties when in power have adopted it. The public welfare will be promoted in many ways by a return to the early practice of the government and the true principles of legislation."—The President.

Hence the practice of tacking legislation to appropriation bills having been practiced by all parties for more than fifty years, it should be immediately abandoned when disagreeable to the President or inconvenient to the party, its antiquity not being sufficient to justify it though greater than the period of its non-use.

*Corollary first.*—It follows, therefore, that the practice of nailing at the polls, which did not prevail for more than seventy-five years after the adoption of the constitution, should now be

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]



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## Senator Vance's Speech.

We need make no apologies for giving so much space this week to Senator Vance's first speech in the United States Senate, for we are sure that our every reader will peruse and appreciate it. It is highly spoken of by both the Northern and Southern press, as being a capital effort. Some say that it was not the kind of speech that they had looked for from the great humorist, but still it was more ably than they had expected to hear. In regard to their recent speeches, the Wilmington Star pays the following high compliment to Senator Vance and Representative Steele:

## Washington Specialties.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Approaches have lately been made to the President to ascertain if he was disposed to give and take, but those who sounded him came away greatly discouraged. All that could be gotten out of him that was at all definite was an implied suggestion that he might consent to a modification of the election law as would place the appointment of deputy marshals in the hands of the United States judges instead of the marshals. This was not considered a material point, as it would leave all the machinery of the federal law unimpaired. Those who have conversed with the President of late have arrived at the conclusion that he will hold the ground on which he now stands until after the meeting of the next republican national convention. They believe that the influence of Secretary Sherman is now all powerful with the President; that it was through his arguments that the President abandoned the conservative attitude which he has maintained since his incumbency, and has ranged himself alongside of the stalwarts.

## SHERMAN CHECKMATING GRANT.

The object had at heart by Mr. Sherman was and is to checkmate the Grant movement. Sherman is the administration candidate for the next Presidency, and the administration being now in full feather with the stalwarts, it can with every reason expect to exercise a wide influence in shaping republican politics for the future, and in playing an important part in the manipulation of the next National Convention. The recent letter of Mr. Sherman to Mr. Haskins, of New York, acquires a new significance in view of the above. Mr. Sherman's letter means that the administration will never surrender the federal election laws, and that the administration and he personally propose to stand by that issue for the next campaign. This letter was submitted to the President before it was sent to the gentleman to whom it was addressed. These developments of to-day have made the Grant men look very grave, and they show that Mr. Sherman can call Gen. Grant on the stalwart order, or, if need be, go him one better. They are also proof positive to the Democrats that there is no half-way course left open for them—that it is useless to send any measures to the President intended to undo or cripple any of the partisan election machinery set up by the Republicans; that they must either pass or refuse to pass the appropriation bills, and that whichever of these alternatives is settled upon it should be carried out quickly.

## Laurel Items.

DEATH TO COTTON.—The Cotton in the lower part of this county, is being seriously injured by a worm which feeds upon the root of the young plant. There should be some remedy for this destruction. The worms are reported to go in "shells," and to destroy every plant they visit. Let us hear from the farmers in that section, and know the extent of the damage.—*Laurel Review.*

On Saturday evening the 17th instant the upper portion of this County was much surprised by a powerful wind, rain and hail storm. The storm commenced in Mackinaw County, near the State line, and passed entirely across the upper portion of this County into York, doing considerable damage to all vegetation, and especially the cotton crop. Several farms were almost entirely destroyed. The hail fell about one half an hour and some of which was as large as hen's eggs beat the crop to the ground, and the tremendous heavy rain almost smothering it and washing the land most furiously. Men who have lived in this section for 50 years say that they never witnessed such a disastrous storm. Many have their crops to plant over, and cotton seed can scarcely be had.—*Laurel Ledger.*

Gov. Jarvis has resided for three weeks Robt. Jones, colored, who was to have been hung at Tarboro on the 23rd inst.

## State News.

R. T. Gray, Esq., of Raleigh, has established a medal at Trinity College, worth \$25, to be given to the best speaker in the senior class each year.

Maj. Lynch, for many years one of the main stays of the Bingham school, has purchased the Jones building at High Point and will open a school there.

Messrs. Randleman & Ferree are making large additions to their factories at Union, Randolph county. They purchased last week one of the Allen brick machines to make brick for the new buildings.

Concord Register: The wheat along the line of the North Carolina Railroad, between Concord and Charlotte, is not looking well; the present favorable season will improve it, but it will not be an average crop along there.

The Raleigh Observer will be sold at public auction on the 17th of next June. Terms one third cash, the balance in 1 and 2 years. Circulation of daily, 1,400; weekly, 4,600, advertising patronage pays \$5,000 annually. \$11,000 due for subscription. The purchaser must fulfill all outstanding contracts.

Rockingham Spirit: We are greatly pleased to learn that both of the cotton factories at this place are in a highly prosperous condition. They are running full time and find ready sale for all the goods they can make at fair prices. The superintendents of both mills are Englishmen (Mr. Rishton, of Great Falls, and Mr. Entwistle, of Pee Dee), and are said to give very general satisfaction.

Wilmington Star: To-morrow there will be Lutheran services in this city in three different languages, German, English and Norwegian, a circumstance which we are quite positive has never happened in this city before. Rev. Mr. Mandt, of Baltimore, will preach two sermons in the Norwegian language at Seamen's Bethel, and Rev. Bernheim will preach two sermons at the Lutheran church, one in the English and the other in the German language.

The State board of education was in session at the executive office last Friday for the purpose of selecting text books for the public schools of the State. The Raleigh News says the following are the books recommended by the board: The University Publishing Company's University series: Home speller, reader, grammar, History of the United States, Maury's Geography, Sanford's Arithmetic, Worcester's Dictionary, Webster's Dictionary, Child's History, Appleton's copy books. These recommendations are made under the present law and are subject to revision in case the new bill is a law. It is probable that Mr. Scarborough will carry the question of whether or not it is right to sign the bill, before the Supreme Court early in June.

The Asheville Journal tells the following: Saturday evening last a party of boys went hunting, and among them J. A. Green, who came very near striking upon one of the largest snakes that has ever been seen in this country. It was of the adder species and was 11 feet 6 inches in length, and measured 13 1/2 inches around the body. It was shot several times with rifles, and found to have teeth like a snake. After killing the snake the boys hung it upon the fence by the road. Here the old adage comes in and counts one. It rained the hardest shower that evening I ever witnessed. The same day, Mr. Bynum Walker killed, with a pole, one of the largest spiders that was ever known in this or any other country, as more than fifty people will testify. Its color was blue and white spotted, and it measured 6 inches across the back, 11 inches long and had legs like a man's fingers. There is no exaggeration about this report, for I saw the reptiles with my own eyes.

## NEWS FROM THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

We had a conversation on yesterday with a gentleman who has recently travelled through the Albemarle section, and he gives encouraging prospects at this time of the farming interest. In the counties of Hertford, Chowan, Washington, Bertie, Martin, Perquimans and Pasquotank the stand of cotton is better and more regular than at any corresponding time since the war, and the present outlook for the farmer is decidedly gratifying. A much larger quantity of smaller grain is sown than any previous year since the war and the condition of the growing crops of small grain is good. The farmers in that section will also raise more pork this year than they have heretofore done any year since war. The sea fishing has not been generally profitable this season, though fortunately none have lost seriously but very few have made any money. A large trucking business has grown up particularly in Chowan and Pasquotank counties, and the steamers go every day loaded with products of farming industry. We are glad to state the fact that in the Albemarle section at this season there has never been presented since the war a better or more encouraging prospect, and the farmers are exceedingly hopeful and happy, and we hope their hopes may be realized. One good and remunerative crop will put them firmly and squarely upon their financial feet, and we will rejoice to know that their toil, anxiety and industry have been liberally rewarded. The indications in Halifax and Northampton are also represented to be more than satisfactory. The two counties have suffered severely by comparatively recent freshets, and we hope these losses may fully be repaired this year by an abundant yield.—*Ral. Observer 27th.*

## North Carolina.

### ITS AREA, RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES.

The greatest length of the State from east to west is 455 miles; and the greatest width 188 miles; and the area is 50,704 square miles, or a little more than that of New York and almost exactly that of England; or a thousandth part of the land surface of the globe. Its length from east to west is considerably greater than the distance from its northern boundary to Canada. It has a coastline of more than 200 miles; and nature made for it three or four good commercial ports, of which at least until quite recently, man has not been sufficiently appreciative and careful. This may be one of the reasons why "a daughter of the South" a few months ago wrote: "I have never seen a country for which nature has done so much and man so little, as for North Carolina and Virginia." She says however, "I especially refer to the Piedmont and mountain sections of those States. They have some few things lacking, but very, very many beautiful and advantageous. I repeat, Nature has done all. Man has only destroyed."

### What the South Fought.

R. T. Gray at Fayetteville.

To appreciate properly what the South accomplished and endured, it is only necessary to take a brief glance at her condition and resources at the time she entered upon the conflict, comparing them with those of the great power against which she arrayed herself; but avoiding, so far as a faithful adherence to the truth of history will permit, all points of comparison that may be deemed odious. Statistics are usually tedious, but at all times there is poetry as well as truth in figures. However I shall cite but few.

From the census of 1860 we learn that in the eleven Southern States which afterward composed the Confederate States, there was a free population of 6,900,000, while in the remaining States of the Union there was a population of 27,000,000; nearly four times as great as that of the South. There were twenty forts in the hands of the South, and forty-seven under the control of the North. The Union had an army of 16,000 regulars—the South had none. The Union had a Navy of 137 ships, carrying 513 guns—the South had none. In the North there were 342 manufacturing factories of ammunition; in the South—none. The South had only 8,000 miles of railway; the North and West were literally covered and checked with a network of railroads, insuring the rapid transportation of men, arms and supplies to whatever point need might call them. The Union was organized and endowed with all the appointments and appliances of an established government; the South had no organization, but had to erect and shape her government with a hasty hand and from hastily prepared materials, in all the hurry and confusion of the nervous excitement and hurrying to and fro occasioned by the suddenness of the storm that burst in full fury upon it. The United States had the prestige of a great and powerful government, with resources literally unmeasured and immeasurable, whose triumphs were co-equal with the wars in which she had been engaged, and whose flag on land or sea, at home or abroad, received the salute due the symbol of national strength and prowess. The Confederacy had no past to point to, to inspire respect or induce credit, and having nothing in the eyes of the world to guarantee her a future she was regarded as a "thing of straw"—too weak, too rash to be admitted into the sisterhood of nations. The Union had a commerce and a commercial credit, to which the vaults and treasuries of Europe opened wide their doors on easy and obsequious hinges; but the bankers of London and Paris and Berlin shrugged their shoulders at the representatives of a government who had shipped through blockaded ports, and asked for credit and bonds which were classed with Minniber's U. O. U's. Immigration did not cease to pour its full tide into the North to irrigate her fields and swell her armies; but to the South no such outside aid was added.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Altaffer & Price, proprietors of the Wilmington Sash, Door and Blind Factory. These gentlemen are turning out work in their line in a very superior manner, as we have had occasion to see for ourselves; and owing to their facilities are enabled to compete successfully with goods made elsewhere. They are using North Carolina's walnut, ash, poplar, pine and cypress lumber, as well as the white pine from the North. Their lumber is well seasoned and they guarantee good work in every instance. Give them a trial.

CONGRESSIONAL AMOUREMENT.—The ways and means committee, to which was referred Fernando Wood's resolution on the subject of adjournment, have agreed to report it back with the recommendation that Congress adjourn on the 10 of June.

## How Gen. Hardee Learned a New Point in Tactics.

Gen. Hardee, whose manual of infantry tactics was in use in all the Southern armies, visited a rural Georgia town one day during the war, and the commander of a "second-class militia" company sought to do himself and the general honor by parading his command in front of the inn in which Hardee had rooms. The writer upon tactics came out upon the balcony to review the command, and the militia officer put his men through their paces. In one of the manoeuvres the men became confused and got into a hopeless tangle. Hardee, in telling the story, said that he could think of no possible way in which they might be extricated, and waited with great curiosity to see what the militia commander would do. That tactician looked looked at the confused mass for a moment with a scowl of perplexity upon his forehead; then his face cleared, and he shouted the order: "Disentangle to the front; march." Whereupon the men rushed forward and formed a new line without regard to the order of old one. Hardee said the command was not in his own or any other book on tactics, but that it ought to be:

## How They Beat the Government.

Another one of the many little devices and shrewd tricks resorted to, to defraud the government out of its legitimate revenue, was discovered at the North Carolina depot transfer platform by Deputy Collector John G. Young yesterday. Noticing what the way bill said was a box of bacon shipped from Linwood, a small station on the North Carolina Railroad, to Darlington, S. C., his suspicions were at once aroused, for why should Linwood ship bacon to South Carolina? The box was opened and found to contain nine boxes, about two hundred and fifty pounds of manufactured tobacco upon which there was not a single government stamp. The tobacco was accordingly seized by the collector and will be confiscated to the use of the government.

Not long since a box purporting to contain hardware, shipped from some point on the North Carolina road, was also found to contain manufactured tobacco packed in the same way. These and many other methods are resorted to, and there is no telling how much tobacco is disposed of without even having had the slightest acquaintance with government stamps. Then again stamps are often made to do double duty. Only last fall, a tar bucket, such as may be seen hanging on the coupling pole of a road wagon, was picked up on the streets of Charlotte, which was subsequently ascertained to have two bottoms, between which had been used once, and were doubtless being taken back to do service again. They have also been found in feed troughs, in horse collars, and elsewhere.

Between operations of this sort, and the work of moonshiners, there isn't much rest for the revenue officers.—*Charlotte Observer.*

## The latest Invention in Useful Household Articles.

Within the last few years there has been expended a great deal of inventive thought and genius upon what may properly be classed as household articles, the most noted results of which are the production of the sewing machine, the wringer, the washing machine, the carpet sweeper, &c. Almost every week we chronicle the advent of some new invention by which the cares and labors of housekeepers are lessened, and woman's made easier.

The newest thing to challenge our attention and gladden the heart of the housekeeper, is what is called the Novelty Brush Holder, Carpet Stretcher and Sweeper, a very simply contrived device designed to hold in position any kind of brush or duster—having an extension handle that enables one to wash or dust windows, walls or ceiling without the aid of a step ladder. That is one of its conveniences, and it is also one of the best carpet sweepers in the market, holding the brush firmly at an angle. It cleans the carpet thoroughly, raises no dust, and does not wear the carpet like the ordinary broom or brush, and will outwear a half dozen brooms. As a handle for the scrubbing brush it is the best device ever made, no more kneeling on the floor, no more backaches or sore fingers.

As a carpet stretcher alone it is worth its cost, as a carpet of any size can be laid evenly without any of the labor and vexation usually attending such work. It is strong, simple, thoroughly made, cannot get out of order, has no screws, lever or hinges, is compact, cheap and durable.

It is manufactured by Brown & Co., Cincinnati, the well known manufacturers of useful household articles, and is sold only by their agents to housekeepers. The real utility of this article will at once be seen by those most interested, and we predict for it a large sale. Every housekeeper in the land will want one.

Any reliable lady or gentleman wishing remunerative employment, would do well to secure the agency for this county which can be done by enclosing a stamp for descriptive circular and terms, to Brown & Co., Grand Hotel Building, Cincinnati, O. 47-41

## THEY ALL WANT IT, THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.

Because it is a family newspaper of fine, readable and reliable news, and it contains a reliable and comprehensive summary of all the important news in the country.

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will contain all the important news that can interest or instruct; so that any one who reads it will be thoroughly posted.

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PROPRIETOR OF WILMINGTON

SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND

FACTORY.

AND DEALERS IN

OILS, PAINTS, PUTTY,

GLASS

—AND—

Builders' Hardware.

MOLDINGS, BRACKETS, NEWEL

POSTS, STAIR RAILS. All kinds

of hand and great variety of design,

and made to order on short notice.

AGENTS FOR DEARBORN'S BLIND AWMING.

FACTORY FOOT OF WALNUT STREET,

OFFICE, COR. NUTT & RED CROSS.

april 7 4217.

## New Stock

—OF—

Fresh Drugs,

—AT THE—

Peoples Drug Store,

I DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION

of the public to the fact that I am now

DAILY RECEIVING

ADDITIONS

—TO MY—

STOCK

—OF—

Drugs and

Medicines,

and that I shall, at all times, be prepared to

supply the public with the DRUG LINE AT

BOTTOM PRICES. I have a very full and

valuable lot of KEROSENE LAMP and LAMP

TERMS to which your attention is invited.

Pure and Fresh Goods.

—AT—

BOTTOM PRICES

IS OUR MOTTO.

DR. W. C. RAMSAY

Has an office in my store, and will give all

neceary instruction as to the selection and

management of prescriptions.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully

solicit a continuance of the same.

Respectfully,

578st H. C. ASHORRAFT.

Raleigh & Augusta Air Line.

SUPPLEMENTARY OFFICE.

Raleigh, N. C., Mar. 11, 1878.

On and after Monday, May 20, 1878, trains on this

road will run as follows (Sundays excepted):

PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh at 7:00 a m

Arrive at Raleigh 2:15 p m

Leave Raleigh at 2:45 p m

Arrive at Raleigh 4:45 p m

This train makes close connections at Raleigh with

the Carolina Central, and from Wilmington

top, Charlotte, Asheville, Statesville, Warm Springs

and all points in Western North Carolina, and all

points South and Southwest.

JOHN C. WINDER,

Superintendent.

## National Hotel.

Cortlandt Street, near BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors.

On the European Plan!!

The restaurant, cafe, and lunch room are

unusually good for cheapness and excellence of

service. Rooms 50 cents to \$2 per day, \$3

to \$10 per week. Convenient to all ferries

and city railroads.

New Furniture. New Management.

## NOTICE.

I WILL BE AT E. S. HARKNESS, ESQ.,

on the 4th of June next, David M. King, Esq.,

W. S. Stephens, Esq., the 6th of Wolfes-

vile, Old Stone, the 7th, for the purpose of

listing the taxable property in Sandy Ridge

## Musical Homes

ARE ALWAYS HAPPY HOMES!

Call on or Address the McSmith

MUSIC HOUSE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Branch of Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga.

Pianos.

Organs.

Chickering.

Knabe & Co.

Mason & Hamlin & Co.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS.

PIANOS & ORGANS SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS.

SENT ON 15 DAYS TRIAL.

FREIGHT PAID BOTH WAYS, IF NO SALE.

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CREAM BAKING POWDER

SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are a

free from adulteration, cleaner, more effective, produce better results

than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S UNIQUE PERFUMES are the Gems of all Odors.

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The Best Hop Yeast in the World.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

\$1500.00 CASH TO AGENTS

BEWARE OF BOOTS DEALERS AND DECEITFUL NUMBERS

NOTICE OUR GENUINE NUMBER ON SHUTTLE-PLATE

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS:

WHITESEWING MACHINE CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CORNER

DRUG STORE!!

TO OUR MANY FRIENDS AND PAT-

rons, we can say that to-day we have a

LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE

STOCK

Than ever before. The following lines of

goods are fully up to the demands of the

time:

Pure Drugs & Chemicals.

All Reliable and Test ed

PATENT MEDICINES,



# MONROE ENQUIRER.

Monroe, N. C., Saturday May 31 1879.

**THE JAIL BREAKERS.**—The Lancaster Review states that there is a suspicion that one Harry Cureton, col'd, who was committed to Lancaster jail last Sunday for larceny, is one of the prisoners who broke jail recently, having donned a new name.

**MUSIC HOUSE.**—We call attention to the advertisement of H. McSmith, Manager Charlotte branch of Ludden & Bates' Music House. This is a reliable firm, and will sell you goods lower than they can be purchased elsewhere.

**SUMMER SCHOOL.**—Attention is called to Mr. W. J. Scroggs' advertisement of summer school at the Monroe High School building during the vacation of the High School. That Mr. Scroggs is a good teacher, is well known; and we opine that his school will be full.

A Prohibition meeting for the colored people was held in the Court House last night, and addresses were made by Revs. Holmes, King, and Pepper, and C. Austin Esq. They will be addressed again at the colored Methodist church on next Monday night by Messrs. King and Austin and probably others.

**BE SURE OF IT.**—Every Prohibition voter in Monroe Township should see to it at once that his name is on the Township Registration book. No matter how often you have voted in the municipal or the State and county elections, still your name may not be on the Township register. Go and see. It is best to be sure.

The Hillsboro Recorder refutes in a very strong manner the libel upon their people perpetrated by the New York Sun in its reports of the recent execution of the Chapel Hill burglars. We know from a reading of the Sun's report that it did not stick to the truth and therefore would not copy it; though we see that other Sun papers did, while at the same time the Charlotte and Raleigh Observers had just as full reports which could be relied on in every particular.

A Brass Band.—An effort is being made by some of our young men to organize a Brass Band, and we hope they will meet with liberal assistance from our citizens. It is a pretty heavy expense for the boys to buy the horns, pay a teacher and loose time, while the public get the music for nothing; so we think it would be nothing but right for the citizens to contribute and buy the instruments, which can be bought for one hundred and fifty dollars; and thus help the boys along. If you are called on to subscribe liberally.

**RELIGIOUS.**—The Spring Sacramental meeting of the Presbyterian congregation in this place embraced last Sabbath. The pastor was assisted in his ministerial labors by Rev. W. E. McIlwain, of Mecklenburg county, who delivered several very excellent sermons. On Sunday night, he occupied the Methodist pulpit, and preached to the large congregation assembled there, with much force and ability. Rev. C. M. Pepper will occupy the Methodist pulpit to-morrow morning and night, in the absence of the regular pastor.

Union county will soon have to build a new jail it seems, if dangerous prisoners are to be safely kept; and the Commissioners may have something to say on this subject next Monday. The present building and location could be sold for enough to go a considerable way towards building a new one, which should, for economy and safety, be located on a retired lot, and surrounded with a high enclosure. It would thus be less annoying to our citizens, too. The plan of the Mecklenburg jail would be hard to beat.

**FEEDING THE GESE.**—It is not an uncommon occurrence in Monroe, since trade slackened off a little, to see a goose rapidly sailing through the streets closely followed by a sheet of wrapping paper flying in the air—just above its head. An investigation of the mysterious affair, shows that some clerk, who is a lover of fun, has thrown out to the unwary goose a tempting grain of corn, which is immediately gobbled up and swallowed without the string that is tied to it being noticed. To the other end of the string is attached the sheet of paper. The goose very naturally becomes alarmed at the situation, and takes to its wings—and just where the goose's confusion takes place, the clerk's fun begins.

**MONROE HIGH SCHOOL.**—The Commencement exercises of Monroe High School began last night with the reading of Compositions and Selections and Declarations. As we have a contribution from an able correspondent, we will not give you a minute account—further than to say that a large and appreciative audience were present, and the students generally acquitted themselves with credit to themselves and their teachers.

The exercises will be continued next week in the following order: Monday night Concert; Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Examinations; Tuesday night, Anniversary Celebration; Wednesday night, Annual Sermon by Rev. A. A. Boshamer, Thursday night Annual Address by Rev. J. Henry Smith D. D.

## We are Still Alive!

The individual who published the Monroe Express takes occasion in his last issue, under an irreverent and blasphemous caption, to make what he probably considered would be a "dead shot," but which falls far short of the aim of his writer—in which his principal idea seems to be to advise us to attack our own business. His attack is an imprudent one from the fact that it only calls the attention of the public to the contrast between the two papers.

The paragraph that led to the production of his worthy article was published in our issue of the 17th inst., and read as follows:

The Enquirer never issues half-sheets and Northern printers make its subscribers, never fail to make its usual weekly visits either through we are never out of job. Newspaper readers will do well to make a note of this fact.

In advertising the merits of our own paper anywhere we please, and especially in its own columns, we are strictly attending to our own business, and are exercising a right claimed by all, and he who takes exceptions at our so doing, is the one that should take to himself the advice, "attend to your own business." If by this exercising our right, the eye of the public voluntarily catches sight of the unenviable condition of the Express it is only the misfortune of its publisher.

But for one paragraph he publishes his attack would have received the silent contempt it so richly deserves. In that paragraph he makes a misrepresentation—in other words, publishes what is not true when he asserts that he has recently been engaged upon. We do not even know with whom he contracted, or when or where, and we made no effort whatever to secure the work either before or after he contracted for it. If he had information to the effect that we did, it was undoubtedly from a source that was not reliable. We simply refer to this paragraph in order that we may be clear in our proper light before those who have read his misrepresentation. We run our business upon a higher and more honorable plane than his assertion would indicate, whatever may be his custom.

We do not care a fig for anything he has to say of us, as we know it has no weight with even his own readers, and we could write just as many abusive and bitter articles as he, but that is not our style of doing business. We don't propose to have any newspaper quarrel with him, as we can't stoop to so low a level; and are, therefore, done with the matter;—and in conclusion would advise him to be more careful as to the source and truthfulness of his statements hereafter.

Since the Enquirer passed into the control of the present proprietor, (in Feb. 1875,) it has never issued a half sheet, or failed to promptly appear on its regular publication day. Neither has it ever sent out a "patent sheet" either of Northern, Western, or Tennessee make. Newspaper readers who wish a paper to visit them regularly, should make a note of this fact.

## Last News from "Rabbit-foot."

Sheriff Hasty received yesterday, a letter from the Sheriff of Cobb county, dated 27th May, and enclosing the letters found in the pockets of Sam Rowland, in which he gives some information in regard to the manner in which he was killed. He writes:

"He was riding on the freight train at night, and it was said, he told some of the train hands that he intended to jump off when the cars stopped, to keep from being seen, and it is supposed that in attempting to get off, he fell between the cars and was run over—the train passing over his feet and body, and mangled him badly. He lived about three hours and was sensible up to his death. He would not tell anything about himself, but said his name was Charlie Jones, and requested that no one should look at his papers until after his death, which he seemed sensible was near at hand. He also had on his person a five-shot pistol, which was considerably injured when he was run over; and also a number of keys and skeleton keys, a small file and several hundred dollars in Confederate money."

It would seem from the above that he was supplied with another lot of keys, &c., as soon as he escaped, and that he stated to some of the prisoners that he broke jail with him, but was afterwards re-arrested, that "as soon as he got to Charlotte he would be all right, as there was a man there who was a friend of his, and would help him."

## Monroe Produce Market

(Reported Weekly by A. H. Crowell & Son, dealers in General Merchandise and Country Produce.)

May 31, 1879.—Flour from wagons market firm at \$3.20a\$3.27 Corn in demand at 75; Meal prime at 80 cents; Peas, at 75 cents; Oats 30 cents; Western Bacon from stores, at 6a; Country Bacon from wagons, at 6a; Country Bacon from stores at 10 cents; Fresh Beef from wagons 5a; the quarter, Butter, demand at 10a; Eggs, demand at 10a; Cattle, at 10a; Hogs, at 10a; Feathers, live Geese prime, at 35 cents; Dry Hides, 9a; Green Hides 4a; Wool, tub-washed, 30 cents; Wool, unwashed, 20 cents; Eggs, 10 cents.

**YONK'S HIGH SCHOOL GRAMMAR.**—We are requested by Rev. Dr. York to say that the 4th edition of his High School Grammar is now in press, and will be ready in a few weeks to deliver to those who have subscribed for them. We learn that it is enlarged and much improved. Parties wishing to buy can be supplied by mail or express, by addressing Rev. Dr. York, Mebaneville, N. C., enclosing one dollar for each copy ordered.

## Various.

- Summer.
- Rain needed.
- Money scarce.
- The last of May.
- Weather—sultry.
- Ice, 4 cents a pound.
- Green apples are ripe.
- Spring chickens are in demand.
- Monroe needs a street sprinkler.
- Look out for counterfeit trade dollars.
- Sheriff Griffin was able to ride out again yesterday.
- Tax-listing in Monroe Township begins next Monday.
- Prohibition election Thursday next. Rouse up, all ye friends of temperance, and be at work!
- Mr. Henry Grass offers ten dollars reward for his runaway son. See advertisement.
- Senator Vance has our thanks for a pamphlet copy of his able speech recently delivered in Congress.
- The County Commissioners will meet again next Monday to attend to any county matters needing attention.
- To-morrow ushers in the first summer month, but the weather that belongs to that season has been on hand for several days.
- Wolfe's soda fountain has been quite an attraction the past few days. Ice cold soda water only five cents a glass!
- A call meeting of Stonehall Lodge, No. 99, I. O. O. F., will be held to-night. Every member is earnestly requested to be present, as business of importance demands their attention.
- Mudder might I a schwimmin' west—
- Nix my grosa daughter;
- I bet twice more as fuffy cent,
- Dot you got drowned in der water.
- The good people of this section appreciate the fact that we never palm off a half sheet, or "patent sheet;" consequently our mailing list is larger than it ever has been, notwithstanding times are hard.
- The County Commissioners, at their next meeting, should order that new blinds be bought for the Court-house. Money thus spent would add to the appearance and comfort of the building than could be derived from any other investment of the same amount. Would not cost much either.
- The Democratic party of this country has some little strength outside of "the solid South." Of the thirty-eight States twenty-three have Democratic governors to fifteen which are governed by Republicans, and even in some of the fifteen the Republican party is in a minority.
- Passing Counterfeit Money.
- We learn that Mr. George Walden, of Beaver Dam, was arrested in Wadesboro by U. S. revenue officers on last Tuesday; on a charge of passing counterfeit coins. He was committed to jail and a preliminary hearing was had yesterday morning before Esqr. W. A. Rose, who found the evidence sufficient to warrant him in requiring Walden to give a bond in the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. Court which convenes in Charlotte on 2nd Monday in June. Failing to give bond he was committed to jail. Col. R. T. Bennett of Wadesboro and Jas. F. Payne, Esq., of this place are employed as counsel for the defendant—Walden. We learn that in appearance the coins were first and last imitations of the new silver dollar and smaller coins, but were easily detected by the absence of the "silver ring." After making the arrest, one of the revenue officials, E. D. Fenton in company with a friend visited Walden's residence armed with a search warrant to search for moulds or dies. Not finding anything there they compelled Mrs. Walden (who was enroute) to start with them for Walden's store, at Beaver—some half-mile distant—owning to her situation, the fright occasioned by their search and her arrest she was thrown into a condition which endangered her life; and up to this time, her recovery is considered doubtful. On account of the harsh treatment of Mrs. Walden, Fenton was arrested by the civil authorities, and by H. W. Simpson, J. P. required to give bond in the sum of three hundred dollars for his appearance at the next term of our Superior Court.

The citizens of Kings Mountain are making arrangements towards celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain, which was fought on the 7th October, 1780. A public meeting was held there a few days ago, and a Committee appointed to take the matter in hand.

## A Dangerous Torpor.

Torpor, or inactivity of the kidneys, is a dangerous disease, since it is the precursor of diseases which destroy their substance and endanger life. This sluggishness may be overcome by stimulating them, not, however, by moderate exercise, but by the use of a powerful and effective medicine, such as that which this admirable medicine gives to their excretory function, and thus tends to counteract the torpor which may exist in their system. Both their organs and their bladder, are so vitiated that they are unable to excrete, and the system, which is thus vitiated, enables it to withstand malarial influences, to which, when exposed, it might otherwise succumb.

## Important to the Sick.

If you want a prescription filled with unerring accuracy, go to Bickett & Griffin's. They have compounded nearly four thousand prescriptions since in business, and never have made a single mistake, and they don't intend to.

## Commencement Exercises Monroe High School.

Ma Monroe!—It was the pleasure of your correspondent to attend Friday night's exercises of the above school. The exercises consisted of the reading of selections by the smaller girls, reading compositions by the other girls, and declamations by all the boys, except eight of the more advanced male scholars.

It is customary, on such occasions, as this, and for fear of giving offense, to make no distinctions, and to say nothing but complimentary things. We don't propose to make such a "custom-made" rule and report ours. To make no distinctions, we regard as serious injustice to those who surpass the rest. And not considering the slight crime of "fibbing"—not to tell the truth, and the whole truth in such report, is an injustice to the reading public, who look to these reports for the facts as they would have seen them had they attended.

The compositions, and reading of the young ladies were very good in every respect, except that every one—almost without exception—read entirely too fast, and consequently indistinctly. Most of them read too low. The best readers among the young ladies were Misses Alice Land, Emma Phifer, Annie Rush, Alice Shute, Mary Laney and Minnie Walk-up;—of these the two last were decidedly the best. The best declamation was done by Masters Frank Armfield, Henry Winchester, Frank Gale, R. A. Threlk, Frank Laney, and Cyrus Long—the first being probably the best—though there was little difference between any of the speakers. All showed good training, and more than ordinary proficiency—barring a considerable monotony of tone and indistinctness in pronunciation. Taken as a whole the exercises were very creditable to both teachers and pupils.

## Monroe Prohibition Club.

This Club convened on the 20th inst., at the usual time and place, and was called to order by Mr. H. B. Howie, the Vice-President, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Jesse H. Guinn, who invoked the blessings of God on the inebriates and the cause of temperance. Prof. W. J. Scroggs was then introduced as one of the orators for the occasion. He spoke for about forty minutes in a very able and entertaining manner, urging it upon every voter to go to the polls, and cast their votes in favor of temperance and reform, and urged upon the ladies the importance of doing their whole duty in assisting to drive this hydra-headed monster out of Monroe Township. Rev. James T. Kernal was then introduced to the large assembly present, and though he is young in years, he spoke on the cause of temperance with the wisdom and experience of a sage. He is presenting a bold front to the enemy, and we trust he may live long to labor in the cause he has espoused in his youth, and that his brow may be decked with many laurels, and when his labor of love and mercy is accomplished, and he lays his weapons down, it may be said unto him, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Ladies and gentlemen, our series of interesting meetings have come to a close. Other duties deprive us of the pleasure of holding another. The next time we meet will be the ballot-box; but in the meantime, let us be at work; let us be zealous and firm and victory will perch upon our banners; and now ladies—you who have toiled long and hard in this campaign—you have proven yourselves to be heroines on a former and similar occasion. Let me ask you to be on duty when the battle opens. Let the fifth of June find you in the field armed and equipped, ready to strike the enemy a deadly blow; and when King Alcohol is dethroned, and his scepter no longer waves over us, we will point to you as our deliverers,—yours shall be the praise.

G. D. BROOM, Sec'y.

## The Coming Contest.

Elsewhere we give the Secretary's report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Prohibition Club on last Monday night. As the election occurs next Thursday, and next Monday night will be occupied with the closing exercises at the High School, it is quite likely that the Club will not hold another meeting at night, and as the election is so near we should be up and doing for an important work before us. We have strong foes to contend with, who are busy rallying their forces for the conflict. Let us then work without ceasing; the struggle will not be a long one, and if sacrifices of personal pleasures should have to be made, and even business neglected, we will be amply repaid for our work in the proud satisfaction of knowing that we are working in defense of the right. And then when victory is perched upon our banners, and King Alcohol is banished from our Township, we will have the gratification of knowing that we are to have at least another year of quietness and sobriety on our streets; and of general prosperity throughout the Township. Every friend of Prohibition should take the pains to see that all unregistered voters who will vote "dry" do register before the evening of the 4th of June, and use all efforts to secure a full turn out on election day. Let no "dry" voter remain from the polls on that day. Don't stand back or hesitate to do anything you can in the cause of Prohibition, but remember it is your duty to God, your country, and yourself to do all you can, in glorious work of routing out the strongholds of the Devil.

— Those of our subscribers who are supplied by the carrier will oblige us by promptly reporting any failure to receive their paper.

## Town Talk.

Now, Charlie, don't say that any more. The "Town Talk" is the best Cigar in Monroe.

If this isn't so, why—'tis the "Town Talk."

**DEATH OF AN OLD AND RESPECTED CITIZEN OF MONROE.**—Mr. Jno Wolfe one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the county, died at his home in Sharon township night before last, at 11 o'clock. He was in his eighty-sixth year, and until recently had scarcely been sick a day in his life, but almost to the day of his death was as active and walked as erect as a man of forty. He was a good and substantial citizen, modest and retiring in his manner, but faithful and honorable in every position. His funeral will be preached at his dwelling to-day at 11 o'clock by Rev. John Hunter, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon his remains will be buried in Sharon Church grave-yard.—Char. Observer, 24th inst.

Why is it that Bickett & Griffin pay 20 cents for kerosene oil when they could buy kerosene at 15 cents? Because they don't wish to endanger the lives and property of their customers by selling them an impure article, although they could make at least five cents per gallon more profit by selling the cheaper grades.

**WHO CAN EAT TWELVE SOBA CRACKERS IN TWELVE MINUTES?**—Some one in New York wagged a friend the other day that he could not eat twelve soda crackers in as many minutes. The forfeit was \$500. In Scott & Hobson's barber shop, while a number of gentlemen were discussing the matter one of the barbers succeeded in getting an associate to undertake the task. The crackers were procured and the contest began at 6 o'clock the unfortunate man being Edward Clay. At the expiration of twelve minutes he had succeeded in disposing of only ten crackers, although he had eaten as rapidly as his jaws would permit him.

## SUMMER SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OPEN A Summer Session of the Monroe High School, on Tuesday, June 10th. The school will continue through the summer holidays, ending two weeks before the opening of the Fall term of Monroe High School. Young men who are at leisure during the dull season, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity of attending school. Instruction will be thorough and will embrace everything usually taught in high schools. Tuition reduced. For further particulars apply to W. J. SCROGGS, A. M. May 31st.

## Yellow Fever—Black Vomit.

It is too soon to forget the ravages of this terrible disease which will no doubt return in a more malignant and virulent form in the fall months of 1879. MERRELL'S HEPATINE, a Remedy discovered in Southern Nubia and used by such wonderful results in South America where the most aggravated cases of fever and ague, caused from one to two ounces of bile to be filtered or strained from the blood each time it passes through the Liver, as long as an excess of bile exists. By its use, the bile is drawn from the Liver and the HEPATINE not only prevents to a certainty any kind of Yellow and Black Vomits; but also cures the disease, the cause of the Bowels, Dysentery and Malarial diseases. No one need fear a Yellow Fever who will expel the Malarial Poison and excess of bile from the blood by using MERRELL'S HEPATINE, which is sold by all Druggists in 25 cent and \$1.00 bottles, or will be sent by express by the Proprietors, A. F. MERRELL & CO., Phila., Pa.

## DR. PEMBERTON'S STILLINGIA

QUEENS DELIGHT.

The reports of wonderful cures of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Ulcers and Sores, that come from all parts of the country, are not only remarkable but so numerous as to be doubted was it not for the abundance of proof.

## REMARKABLE CURE OF SCORFULA, &c.

CASE OF COL. J. C. BRANSON. Known, Ga., September 15, 1871. GENT.—For sixteen years I have been a great sufferer from Sciatica in its most distressing form. I have been confined to my room and bed for fifteen years. In March, following, pieces of bone began to work out of the right arm, and continued to appear till all the bones from the elbow to the shoulder joint came out. Many pieces of bone came out of the right foot and leg. The case was then pronounced one of White Swelling. After having been confined about six years to my bed, and the case considered hopeless, I was induced to try Dr. Pemberton's Compound Extract of Sillingia, and so well satisfied with its effects that I have continued the use of it until the present. My daughter was confined to her bed about six years before she got up or even turned over without help. She now sits up all day, and sews most of her time—has walked across the room. Her general health is now good, and most respected citizens will testify to it. As much reference can be given as may be required. J. C. BRANSON, Druggist, BUNN, H. D. WILLIAMS.

## A MIRACLE.

Went, Pa., Ga., Sept. 16, 1870. GENT.—My daughter was taken on the 26th day of June, 1867, with what was supposed to be acute Rheumatism, and was treated for the same with no success. In March, following, pieces of bone began to work out of the right arm, and continued to appear till all the bones from the elbow to the shoulder joint came out. Many pieces of bone came out of the right foot and leg. The case was then pronounced one of White Swelling. After having been confined about six years to my bed, and the case considered hopeless, I was induced to try Dr. Pemberton's Compound Extract of Sillingia, and so well satisfied with its effects that I have continued the use of it until the present. My daughter was confined to her bed about six years before she got up or even turned over without help. She now sits up all day, and sews most of her time—has walked across the room. Her general health is now good, and most respected citizens will testify to it. As much reference can be given as may be required. J. C. BRANSON, Druggist, BUNN, H. D. WILLIAMS.

## DR. PEMBERTON'S STILLINGIA

is prepared by A. F. MERRELL & CO., Phila., Pa. Sold by all Druggists in \$1.00 bottles, or sent by express. Agents wanted to canvass everywhere. Send for Book—"Curious Story"—free to all. Medicines sent to poor people payable in installments.

## FOUND.

An Overcoat Was left in the grocery store of Messrs. Jno. Shale & Son about 1st April. The owner can recover it by calling on the proprietor and paying for this notice. Apply to R. A. CARTER.



Reject all violent purgatives. They ruin the tone of the bowels and weaken the digestion. Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient is used by rational people as a means of relieving all derangements of the stomach, liver and intestines, because it removes obstructions without pain, and imparts vigor to the system, and purifies and regulates. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS

These Pills will prevent and cure dyspepsia. They are an unrivaled Dyspeptic, mild aperient, and admirably adapted for a Family Medicine. They are used by the most cultivated people in our country, and are extensively used by Physicians in their practice. Sold by Druggists. Send for circular. E. K. BECKWITH, Sole Manufacturer, Petersburg, Va.

## CELEBRATED DR. WM. H. STOKES,

Physician, Mt. Hope Retreat, Baltimore. Write: "I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the virtues of Dr. Stokes' Legum Extract of Beer and Tonic Invigorator, as the very best preparation used for Depression, Weakness, and indigestion, and therefore confidently recommend it to the medical profession." Sold by all druggists.

## AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay Agents a salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a better commission, based on sales and successful investments. We want you to see sample free. Address: Bickett & Griffin, 24th inst.

\$777 Months and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. E. K. Beckwith, Augusta, Maine.

## \$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit free. E. K. Beckwith, Augusta, Maine.

## SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO

A COMPLETE SET OF FINE CRYSTAL FLINT GLASSWARE.

Of 48 Pieces for ONLY \$500!

In order to introduce this new line of beautiful and valuable GLASSWARE to the consumer we make the above unequalled offer for a limited time only.

- |   | RETAIL PRICE. |
|---|---------------|
| 12 Goblets.                                     | 1.00          |
| 12 Sauce Plates.                                | .75           |
| 12 Individual Salt Cellars.                     | .75           |
| 12 Half-Gallon Water Pitchers.                  | 1.25          |
| 1 Tall Sugar Dish.                              | .75           |
| 1 Cream Pitcher.                                | .40           |
| 1 Sugar Bowl and Cover.                         | .40           |
| 1 Spoon Holder.                                 | .20           |
| 1 Butter Dish and Cover.                        | .50           |
| 1 Pickle Dish.                                  | .25           |
| 1 Patent Syrup Pitcher.                         | .75           |
| 1 Large Fruit Bowl, and Cover.                  | 1.25          |
| 1 Preserver Dish.                               | .35           |
| 1 Large Lamp, with burner and chimney complete. | 1.25          |
- 6 Pieces. Total retail price, \$11.00. We refer to any Commercial Agency, Banking Bank and others, if desired. All of the above goods will be carefully packed and shipped to any address on receipt of \$5.00. Send money by P. O. Order, Express, N. Y. Draft, or Registered Letter. GLASS SUPPLY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. 6-47 Geo.

## LUMBER NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN AN Agency for one of the best saw mills in the country, and will keep Lumber on Hand, in Town. Or will take orders for any special bills at Lowest Rates. Give him a call whenever you need any lumber. may 29th N. S. OGBURN.

## NOTICE.

STRAYED, OR DRIVEN OFF FROM MY farm, 4 miles West of Monroe, on the 21st April, a red COW, Guinea breed, horns small, and the points a little turned in, wore a small fine toned bell, marked with a crop and a split in the right ear, and a split in the left, above five years old, heavy with calf. Having been raised on my farm, is not likely to be lost, but I have reason to believe she was driven off, and quite likely in the direction of Lancaster, Fort Mills or Charlotte. I will pay a reward of Ten Dollars for information leading to the recovery of the cow. Address me at Monroe. may 23rd SAMUEL T. SECREST.

## CRAMPTON'S PURE OLD PALM SOAP.



For the Laundry.

The Kitchen.

And For General Household Purposes.

MANUFACTURED BY

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,

Cor. Monroe and Jefferson Sts.,

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Send for Circular and Price List. April 79.

## \$10 REWARD.

ENOCH WESLEY GRASS, 14 YEARS OF age, light hair, blue eyes, blonde complexion, wearing dark pants and coat, black hat, wool shirt, and leather suspenders left home May 19, 1879. I will pay a reward of \$10.00 for information as to his whereabouts. Address me at Monroe, May 31, 1879. Charlotte Observer, Wilmington Star and New York Herald copy one time and send bill to this office.

## NEW GOODS SPRING!

—FOR—

Stevens & Phifer

ARE NOW RECEIVING—

DRY GOODS. HATS,

CLOTHING,

HARDWARE,

HOLLOW-WARE,

TIN WARE.

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

GROCERIES:

BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS,

MATTRESSES, CHAIRS,

MATTRESSES, CHAIRS,

BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS,

BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS,

ZEIGLER BROS. FINE SHOES

For Ladies, Gents and Children.

KEEP'S SHIRTS,

The Best in Market.

Polishing Cloths, Mill Stones,

Mill Fixtures furnished at short notice.

FERTILIZERS

PLANTER'S FAVORITE SOLD.

Now Arriving!

A NICE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES

A SUITS, from \$2 to \$8. Children's Suit from \$1.25 to \$4.

DRESS LINENS,

GRASS CLOTHS,

IRISH LINENS,

PIQUES, CROSS-BARRED, STRIPED AND

PLAIN MUSLINS and muslinook, Swiss and Jaconet.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING PRINTS

EMBROIDERIES, Ladies' COLLARS

and CUFFS. Dr. Warner's

HEALTH CORSETS

LINEN and SILK FLOSS, KNITTING COT-

TONS. A large assortment of EDGINGS, INSERTINGS—all the new patterns.

SILK & LACE SCARFS</



[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE]

come of general and indispensable use; fourteen years being ample sufficient time to legislate it, and it being now absolutely necessary for the preservation of the Republican party.

Scholarship.—For the purposes of the next presidential election fourteen years of military interference are equal to seventy-five years of free and unrestrained elections, on the well established principle "that circumstances alter cases." (The Lawyer's Bull vs. the Farmer's Ox, 1 Webster's El. Spell.)

N. B.—It is said on high authority that the Secretary of War and the Secretary State once held this problem unsound but were coerced into assenting to it by party necessity. But when the Secretary of War was asked to sign the order for the arrest of the President, he refused to do so.

So much for the absurd deductions which may be logically drawn from the premises contained in the veto message and the arguments of Senators.

Now, Mr. President, why should not the peace at the polls and the purity of elections be entrusted to the authority, the virtue and the patriotism of the States, where alone our fathers placed it? Is it because the States are unable with their civil machinery to preserve the peace? They have invariably proven able in the past except in cases of such unusual violence as is contemplated in the constitution, article 4, section 4. Are they unwilling? Surely they are willing to preserve their autonomy and perpetrate their own existence. Are they corrupt? Surely if their inhabitants as citizens of the State are too corrupt for self-government, it is not possible that their virtue should be improved and their corruptions cease the moment they are invested with authority by the United States. On the contrary there is always found less of responsibility and more of corruption in aggregated than in separate communities. How can a corrupt State officer become an incorruptible Federal officer?

To suppose that the States are either unable, unwilling or too corrupt to hold peaceful and honest elections is to declare unmistakably that the people thereof are incapable of self-government. Let each Senator be written on his brow what he thinks of the Republic, said the Senator from New York, quoting the old Roman. So say I. Let each Senator say for himself what he thinks of his State; are its people incapable of self-government, of choosing their rulers peaceably and honestly? For one I can say with unhesitating pride and with absolute truth that the people of the State of North Carolina who sent me here are able, willing, and virtuous enough to fulfill these and all the other high functions of free government; that they have ever done so since the keels of Raleigh's ships first graced upon the white sands of her shores; and God helping them, they and their children will continue to do so, if not destroyed by centralization, until chaos shall come again. It is with extreme sadness that I hear any other Senator intimate that it is not so with his people.

Mr. President, did you ever consider for a moment the manifold and extraordinary uses to which we are subjecting the soldiers? And did you ever think that all this means in fact the failure of the civil authority, that our liberties are declining more and more as we employ force? Sir, in the uses which we put the soldiers to I am reminded of what I read about the bamboo in Asiatic countries. It is said the natives do almost everything with that wonderful arborescent grass. When young and tender it is eaten and preserved; it is made into houses and boats, astronomical instruments, ornamental work, yards of vessels, aqueducts, rain-coats, water-wheels, fence-ropes, chairs, tables, hats, umbrellas, fans, pipes, cups, shields, tool-handles, lamp-wicks, paper, knives, and a hundred other things. In this way it seems to me that we are forsaking the civil functions of our institutions and utilizing the soldier.

In addition to their legitimate business as defenders of the country, we have made them governors of States, legislators, organizers of legislatures and judges of the elections of the members thereof, judges of law and equity and of the criminal courts, policemen, sheriffs, marshals and deputy marshals, revenue officers and still-house hunters, managers of railroads, controllers of churches, and of schools, justices of the peace, supervisors of election, mathematicians to see a fair count, protectors of witnesses, and above all, as Republican propagandists. In the language of the gang-machine companies, "no family should be without one." [Laughter.] This Republican political bamboo. Is there not great danger? Does it not indicate the decay and the disease of the civil arm of the law, which is the natural and only safe protector of our liberties? Let us, air discard this miserable bamboo policy and cease to make the soldier our political maid of all work.

Mr. President, it seems to me that the position of the Republican party in reference to the use of soldiers and supervisors at the polls, on the pretense of preserving the peace and securing free elections, is the most remarkable one that reasonable men ever assumed. It may be formulated thus: The elections shall be free if we have to surround the polls with bayonets; the elections shall be according to the laws of the States if we have to overawe the civil magistrates and State officials by an exhibition of power; the elections shall be pure if it takes Davenport and all the convicted criminals and occupants of all the dens of iniquity in our great cities to manage them; the election shall be unforced and without the appearance of violence if a battery of artillery

has to be trained on every ballot-box in the land; and lastly the election shall be fair if we have to arrest without warrant and imprison without bail, until the elections are over, every man who offers to vote the Democratic ticket.

The speeches of Republican Senators mean this, and they mean more than this, Mr. President—in effect they say that unless we can use the army at the polls we will let that army dissolve, we will leave our forts and arsenals unguarded, we will strip the frontiers of all protection and let the many women, of that border country be slaughtered and scalped, and the unchecked savage extend his barbarous sway over all the land of promise, once more remitted to its ancient wilderness. We will not only do this but we will denounce the Democratic members of Congress who offered us the money to support this army as the authors of this disaster. All these things will we do rather than lose our chances to count in the next President, and we will cover the facts and obscure the logic of the case by re-flaming the bitter prejudices of the the war in the hearts of our constituents. Can it be possible to do this? Is there to be no end to passion, no restoration of reason? We shall see.

I confess that I do not believe these absurd methods of dealing with the American mind can much longer prevail. I regard them as the desperate efforts of a sinking party, and I believe the people will so regard them. I have been much touched by the affectionate warning given us by other trying that we were ruining ourselves in side to repeat these laws. The kind-hearted Senator from Michigan notified us frankly that if we persisted we would go down into the waters of oblivion to rise no more forever. He did not even give us a chance at the general resurrection. [Laughter.] It seemed to distress him, and if I thought it was true prophecy I would freely mingle my tears with his at the contemplation of so dire a calamity. Candor compels me, however, to acknowledge that I cannot reciprocate his charity. If I thought the Republican party were standing upon the brink of a precipice, beneath which seethed those cold waters of oblivion, instead of warning them I pledge you my word I would try to induce them to step over the edge—in fact, I might lead them a push. [Laughter.] At least I should feel as indifferent about it as the lodger at an inn did, who was awakened in the night when the meteors were falling and told that the day of judgment had come. "Well, well," said he, testily, "tell the landlord about it; I'm only a boarder."

And now Mr. President, if the breath was about to leave my body and I was permitted to say but one word to what my country most needed, that word should be, Rest! Rest from strife, rest from sectional bitterness, rest from inflammatory appeals, rest from this constant, most aweful, and unproductive agitation. Rest in all lands and in all literature is used as the symbol of the most perfect state of felicity which mankind can attain in this world and the next. "And the land had rest," said the old Hebrew chroniclers in describing the reign of their good kings; "and his rest shall be glorious says the prophet Isaiah in foretelling of the coming of our Lord when Ephraim should have ceased to envy Judah and Judah should have ceased to vex Ephraim. Heaven itself is described as resting, a place 'where the weary are at rest.' "There remaineth therefore a rest for the people of God," saith the apostle. Can we not give this rest to our people? I know, Mr. President, that those from whom I come desire it above their chief joy. The excitement through which they have passed for the last twenty years, the suffering and sorrow, calamity, public and private, which they have undergone have filled their hearts with indescribable yearning for national peace, for a complete moral as well as physical restoration of Union. There is one policy, and but one, to effect this object, and that is the policy of conciliation, of restoration, so steadily pursued by the Democratic statesmen and people of the North. It is only the true statesmanship for our condition, the only genuine remedy for hard times with which we are afflicted. Nature everywhere teaches it, and her thousand agencies, silent and mysterious, constantly inculcate it, even as day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge. Cross this noble river which flows by our capital and search for the battlefields of blood-watered Virginia. You scarce can find them. Dense forests of young saplings cover all the hills and plains that were so lately swept bare by marching and encamping armies. "For there is hope of a tree if it be cut down that it will sprout again, and the tender branch thereof will not cease." Waxing seas of wheat cover the open fields so lately plowed by the burning shells while charging battalions lie in deadly shock; and green grass has recovered the lines of encampment as to give them all the beauty of the cunning farmer's ditches. Restoration is nature's law. Let us imitate her. God of all mercy and grace, may not these gaping wounds of civil-war be permitted to heal, if they will, read and gaze.

NOTICE.

SOME PERSONS HAVING CONCLUDED that the undersigned had gone out of the LIVERY BUSINESS,

Altogether, has made necessary the publication of the fact that he is still at the same old stand. Parties from the country visiting town will always find plenty of good room and feed for their stock at his stables.

april 22, 1879. N. S. OGBURN.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUS HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAINT in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively diseased.

AGUE AND FEVER.

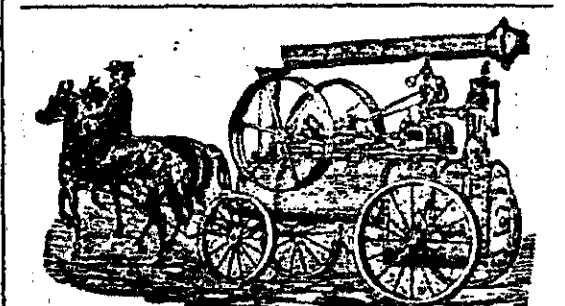
DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used in preparatory or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. Be sure you have the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently but same pronunciation.



TALBOTT & SONS,

Shockoe Machine Works,

RICHMOND, VA.,

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Engines, and Boilers, Saw Mills, Corn and Wheat Mills, Shuffling, Crushers and Pellets. Turbine Water Wheels, Tobacco, Rotary Machinery, Wringer, Iron Works, Brass and Iron Castings, Machinery of Every Description.

Ginning and Threshing Machines

A SPECIALTY.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY DONE.

TALBOTT'S

Patent Spark Arrester.

THE INVENTION OF THE AGE.

ITS PROMINENT FEATURES ARE—

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