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The Monroe Enquirer.

VOL. VII. MONROE, N. C., SATURDAY, MAR. 27, 1880. NO. 40

Original Poetry.

ONE. BY THOMAS JEFFERSON JEROME. One drop, just one, a character a soul!

The Story Teller.

MAJOR BOOTS.

Once upon a time a certain gentleman, who lived splendidly and did not pay his debts...

Mr. Shoemaker was hustled forward, hat in hand, and saw his delinquent debtor in all the elegance of dress-coat...

Now, if you will trouble yourself to repeat those last four words rapidly, you will find that you do not say, as you believe you do: 'I made your boots,' but 'my major boots.'

The lucky Cheatem detected this fact on the instant. 'Major Boots!' he cried demonstratively, shaking hands.

'Ob, Major, I always feel so privileged when I have the opportunity to talk to a military man. I adore courage. And were you ever wounded? Do tell me all about it.'

Miscellaneous.

Seed Tests at the Experiment Station.

STATE PAPERS PLEASE COPY. In accordance with instructions of the Board of Agriculture, I submit below a portion of the Seed Tests made at the Experiment Station during the last month.

LANDRETH & SONS. 11. Early Curled Silesian Lettuce, 0.20 97.

While the germinating power of the seeds is low in many instances, and the percentage of impurities large in others, I owe it to the donors to state that they are no worse than the average of seeds sold in this country.

ANALYSES OF FERTILIZERS MADE AT THE EXPERIMENT STATION. BRADLEY'S PATENT SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Water 212 deg F 16 53 per cent. Sand 3 79 per cent. Soluble phosphoric acid 8 35 per cent.

Water 212 deg F 14 72 per cent. Sand 2 93 per cent. Soluble phosphoric acid 3 46 per cent.

Water 212 deg F 17 90 per cent. Sand 5 71 per cent. Soluble phosphoric acid 5 35 per cent.

Water 212 deg F 18 29 per cent. Sand 5 63 per cent. Soluble phosphoric acid 5 52 per cent.

Miscellaneous.

Fires and Insurance.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, president of the Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Co., of Boston recently read before the Boston society of arts, a paper upon 'The relation between the architect and underwriter,' on which occasion he stated the following important facts:

A Wonderful Head.

CHARLES ERLING, TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD, WHOSE HEAD, TWO-FIFTHS THE WEIGHT OF HIS BODY, HAS COMPELLED HIM TO LIE ABEAD ALL HIS LIFE.

A Smart Man. Jesse Lovely, while out West, was in search of a man whom he wished to see on a matter of business.

Lost His SHAWL.—A gentleman returning from Europe bought a very handsome and expensive shawl for his wife. It cost between \$2,000 and \$3,000, and he was naturally desirous of paying the disagreeable necessity of paying several hundred dollars in the shape of customs duty.

COFFEE IN TYPHOID FEVER.—Dr. Guillaume, of the French navy, in a recent paper on typhoid fever says: 'Coffee has given us unhelped for satisfaction; after having dispensed it, we find, to our great surprise, that its action is as decisive. No sooner have our patients taken a few teaspoonfuls of it than they come to their senses. The next day the improvement is such that they are tempted to look on coffee as a specific against typhoid fever.'

A well-known lawyer of this State, being perplexed over a point of law, called at the office of a brother attorney, to consult him upon it. The latter remarked with dignity, that he usually had paid for his advice. 'Then,' said lawyer number one, extending 50 cents, 'tell me all you know, and give me back the change.'

The Oldest Combination Dress Pleater for sale at manufacturers' prices, by John W. Townsend, Agent.

Miscellaneous.

Essay on the Pig.

Pigs are very useful animals. When they are alive, they are a great help to farmers by showing them where the fences need repairing; and when they are dead, the bladders are nice to blow up. A pig is about the size of a dog, but his fur is coarser than a dog's. But a pig is more of a hog than a dog is, for he will gulp down enough soil for him to swim in. Little pigs, when they're just hatched, are very cunning. They have little tails that curl so tight over their backs they sometimes lift them off their hind feet. When they get older, they get pig-headed. They want to have their own way about everything, and you can't drive them worth a cent. The only sure way to drive a big pig is to go ahead of him with an ear of corn and say, 'Wooty, wooty.' Pigs do not bark like dogs do, nor you can't set them after bad boys; but they're better for sassafras than dogs. But pigs are awful to squeal. My Uncle John says you can make a swinnett that will beat a piano by taking pigs of different sizes and fastening their tails through holes so you can pull them. I never heard a swinnett played but they must be nice. Pigs don't live as long as dogs, because their windpipes are apt to be affected when they grow up. When they are dead, we eat 'em all except the tail and bristles and things; and that is all I know about pigs.

The Despised Sunflower.

Every body knows the common sunflower, of the genus Helianthus, which abounds in most of the backyards and inclosed grounds of the small towns and villages, and, indeed, throughout the rustic regions of the whole republic. The sunflower is self sowing in every part of the country. It is so common here that no body cares for it; yet it is not without a large gorgeous kind of beauty which would be appreciated were the plant scarce, or were in any pains taken to rear it. Elsewhere the sunflower, if not admired, is esteemed, for practical reasons. Many of our native aborigines make bread of the seeds. It is cultivated in the South of Europe, sometimes as a field crop, the seeds being used as food for cattle and poultry, and also for making oil, which is a inferior to olive oil, burns in lamps, and is employed in the manufacture of soap. Meal and bread are said to be got from the seed in Portugal, and these roasted are often substituted for coffee. The seeds are also used like almonds for making soothing emulsions, and in some parts of the Old World are boiled and fed to infants. The leaves are good fodder for cattle, the stems serve for fuel, and contain much potash. The different species of sunflower indigenous to the United States number some 40, scattered from ocean to ocean and from New England to the Gulf. For a plant generally counted unworthy, as it is with us, it surely has many valuable uses.

'You promised to pay that bill yesterday,' said an angry creditor to a debtor. 'Yes,' calmly replied the other, 'to err is human, to forget divine, and I forgot it.'

'Sally,' said a fellow to a girl who had red hair, 'keep away from me or you'll set me on fire.' 'No danger of that,' replied the girl, 'you're too green to burn.'

He went to inquire after the health of the young damsel, who has charge of his neighbor's dairy, and when he asked 'How's the milk maid?' they slammed the door in his face and said 'manufactured the article.'

'What is a kiss? A touch of the lip. A union of souls— A time to skip, for the old man is coming.'

'Joe, why were you out so late last night?' 'It wasn't so very late; just a quarter of twelve.' 'How dare you sit there and say that! I was awake when you came in, and it was three o'clock.' 'Well, isn't three a quarter of twelve?'

Miscellaneous.

Job Printing.

POSTERS, HAYSTACKS, CIRCULARS, LETTER-HEADS, BILL HEADS, PROGRAMMES, And in fact, everything in the printing line, executed with rapidity, neatness, and at very lowest prices. FARMERLY WORK A SPECIALTY.

Job Printing.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, president of the Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Co., of Boston recently read before the Boston society of arts, a paper upon 'The relation between the architect and underwriter,' on which occasion he stated the following important facts:

The fire tax imposed upon the people of the United States is the heaviest tax to which they are subjected. It is more than equal to the cost of the largest standing army of any European nation.

The cost of fires during the past four years has been \$327,000,000, and the last year was above the average. The actual sum paid out by insurance companies in four years was \$170,000,000.

The whole business, credit and integrity of insurance and upon its being maintained fully, amply creditably and rightly paying the indemnity it assumes.

Mr. Atkinson says that the first step to remedy this enormous loss is for insurance companies to say: 'Construct your buildings in such a way and protect them in such a way, as will prevent these fires, or we will not insure you.'

Over 200 'shapes' of hats are to be fashionable this Spring. This is an increase of fifteen over the Winter styles, and cannot fail to give bewildering variety to ladies' toilets. The broken-down tin-pan style is still to be the correct thing, and theatrical hats are enlarged by the addition of a wing.

Monroe Enquirer, W. M. WOLFE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Legislature and the Railroad.

The joint committee of twenty-five on last Tuesday, reported back the Bill looking to the sale of the Western N. C. Rail Road, with two or three amendments incorporated in it as a substitute.

The Senate had up to Thursday, adopted the substitute by sections and the bill had passed its second reading.

There was considerable debate, in which Senator Forrester took a prominent part, he having arranged the bill.

There was a remarkable colloquy between Mr. Snow and Mr. Everett and others.

In the House, the bill came up on its third reading. A number of substitutes were offered by Mr. Covington, who made a strong speech in their support, but all were voted down.

The vote on the final reading was overwhelming—89 to 20. Many who had opposed the measure voted for it, and there were numerous explanations of the positions taken.

There was quite an excitement in the House, caused by the "obstreperous" conduct of Mr. Turner, the member from Orange, who refused to heed the Speaker, and finally defied the House. A resolution of expulsion was immediately offered by Mr. Ford.

For Congress.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Mar. 19, 1880.

Mr. Editor: The question as to who will be our next Representative in Congress, is now agitating the minds of the people of this District, to a considerable extent.

There are many candidates now in the field who are ready and willing to sacrifice their personal interests for the good of the people; but the question is whom do the people want to send to Congress.

This section of the District is strongly and almost unanimously in favor of Col. Wm. Johnston, of Charlotte. Col. Johnston is no ordinary man; he has been a success in every avocation of life.

It seems to us in selecting a man to represent our interest in Congress, we should do it on business principles. We should see if the man has been successful in his own business affairs, and if such is the case, we might justly come to a conclusion that such a man could successfully manage the affairs of another.

Something more is required of a Representative than the mere ability to make a stump speech. He should be practical in his ideas, and have the nerve and character to carry those ideas into effect.

In Col. Wm. Johnston, we have a man who has not only managed his own business successfully, but by his energy and executive ability has managed successfully the interests of corporations of which he has been the head. This much of the man has been proved by actual demonstration, and the people of this district could not entrust their interests in Congress to any one who would give it more attention.

Should he receive the nomination of our party (and we believe he will) our people will have a Representative the peer of any in the House, and one of whom the whole State might justly be proud. MICKLENBURG.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD CASES.—Washington March 19.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day Senator Vance, of North Carolina, as attorney for the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, made a motion to vacate and set aside the order made by Mr. Justice Bradley, on the 2d day of February last, approving the bond executed by the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and other parties. The bond under the order of the court was required to be in the sum of \$100,000 and to operate as a supersedeas in the Florida railroad cases. The grounds of the motion are substantially that the approval of the bond was based by Mr. Justice Bradley on the consent given by Senator Vance, as counsel for the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, without any judicial examination as to the sufficiency of the security required to be given, and that the parties who signed the bond as sureties were not worth the sums of money that they made affidavit they were worth, and that the approval of the bond was procured by false and fraudulent representations.

Union Veterans' Union—"Boys in Blue."

U. S. GRANT, CHAIRMAN; DRAKE DEKAY, SECRETY; F. E. SPENCER, TREAS.

INDIAN TRAIL, N. C., Mar. 13, 1880.

Mr. Editor:—I received on 29th ult. some circular letters and papers from Drake DeKay, a New York radical, soliciting me, if I had had the good fortune to belong to the Union Army or Navy, in the late war—to organize the "Union Veterans' Union, (Boys in Blue)," and if I did not, for me to select some suitable person who did, and give the papers to him, urging the necessity of a Club, of which I would be considered an honorary member. The letter goes on to state that my name had been suggested with an expression of confidence that I would take an active part in the Presidential campaign this year, in my locality and do all in my power to prevent this glorious country from falling into the hands of that Rebel Democracy, which, as they say, within our time, worked terrible devastation through our land.

The letters recite me to the events connected with the Presidential election of 1876, and the present attitude of the Democratic party show the necessity of a thorough working organization, to insure what was gained for humanity by their success in 1861-1865. The letters use the following language, as an argument to induce us to take a part in the Radical campaign of this year:—"This Rebel Democracy, unrepentant unenlightened, and persistent continues to force its old idea upon the country, with the aid of its mercenary allies of the North, who do not even assume a principle. It regards the result of the late war as a check, and moves on tirelessly, using the terrors of social and commercial ostracism for one class, and the rifle, club and shot-gun, for the other, to the capture of the government and the establishment of State sovereignty. This means war. We want peace and will have it. These letters go on further to say that "an overwhelming defeat this year, will render hopeless the 'Lost Cause,' and will afford an opportunity for the emancipation of the poor whites of the South, the protection of the blacks, the paralysis of the aristocratic few who control that section, and keep the mass of people in a state of shameful ignorance. The letters and utterances of the leaders of this Democracy in and out of Congress, the default language of the Southern press, together with information you possess, from other sources, cannot fail to have convinced you of this state of affairs. Your co-operation can, therefore, be taken for granted."

The person who suggested my name as a "suitable person" to operate in the Radical ranks, is certainly mistaken as to my sentiments. I have always been a Democrat, and expect to remain one. If I, a "Rebel-Democrat," am "unrepentant," I have a principle which the Radicals with all their combined hosts, cannot change. I am "one of the boys in grey." I do not see how any Southern man can, with a clear conscience, act as "striker" for a party whose great aim has been to keep the South in subjugation; to steal and plunder their hard earnings, and deprive them of their Constitutional rights. The Southern man who co-operates with such a class does so through prejudicial influences, or bribery.

Mr. Editor, I send you this account for the benefit of our party, and to let the Democrats know what is being resorted to to mend the radical ranks. J. T. ROSS.

THE NEGRO IN GEORGIA.—Dr. Tucker, in the Christian Advocate, shows beyond question that the financial status of the negro in Georgia is something remarkable. The "man and brother" is demonstrated to have "set out in life fifteen years ago, without capital and without experience; he has lived until this time, from which we may infer that he has had something to eat and something to wear; he lost a large part of his earnings by the patriots of the Freedman's Bank who transferred the funds to a higher latitude; and since then has accumulated more than five millions of dollars worth of property, as the tables show—perjuries and blunders omitted. It appears, also, that land enough is owned by the negroes in Georgia to give an average of six and one-tenth acres to each water in the State. The increase in the number of acres returned in 1879, over the return of 1878, is thirty-nine thousand three hundred and nine."

A NEW REVENUE BILL.—Col. Armfield has not yet perfected the revenue bill which he proposes to introduce during the session of Congress. He hopes, however, to present it about the 1st of April. It will provide for a very material reduction in the taxes on whisky, and tobacco—on the former say from 90 to 25 cents, and on the latter something like from 24 to 10—and will be directed toward a simplification of the internal revenue system, and have in view the reduction of the vast army of the revenue officers. Under the operations of this bill the internal revenue service can be maintained he believes, with entire efficiency and yet at a great reduction in cost.—Statesville Landmark.

Mr. Hale's committee of investigation of charges against Gov. Garcelon and council, in relation to the recent State election made their report Thursday. They refer to the unwillingness of fusionist officials to testify, Messrs. Garcelon and Mooney being exceptions, and say that Gov. Garcelon, while evincing a willingness to disclose everything, was infirm in memory and failed to give a satisfactory reason for his course.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The strongest objection raised against the project by which it is proposed to open a canal across the Isthmus of Panama is that the enterprise, if carried out, may infringe upon what is known as the "Monroe doctrine."

In 1823 the Russian Government proposed to the United States and Great Britain that a friendly consultation should be had for settling the rights of the three countries to possessions on the Pacific coast. President Monroe, in notifying Congress that the request had been granted, added that this seemed a proper occasion for asserting the principle "in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, free the American continent, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

In the same message he said that the United States should declare that it would consider any attempt, on the part of any European power, to extend their system to any part of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. These two declarations form what is known as the Monroe doctrine. In short, they assert that there must be no interference by any European power with any Government of North or South America. Such powers must not be permitted to establish colonies in America, or to introduce the forms of monarchy, or to assume any control over the Governments of the American continents.

The Monroe doctrine has been universally accepted by Americans as a correct policy. On every occasion, with one exception, when any Government has been disposed to act contrary to our national interests, our Government has successfully protested.

In 1861, when the United States was seriously embarrassed by the war of the Rebellion, France, Spain and Great Britain sent an expedition to Mexico. In the end the two latter powers withdrew from the coalition, and France alone attempted to set up an empire in Mexico, with the Austrian Archduke Maximilian at its head. The scheme miserably failed.

While the civil war lasted, only a protest was made, but later, when peace was restored at home, our Government insisted upon the withdrawal of the French troops. That put an end to the empire of Mexico. The natives, under the command of Juarez, conquered the imperial forces, and Maximilian was captured and shot.

If the Panama ship canal were to be constructed, it would be done largely by French capital, and under French overseers and superintendents. Other persons of the same nation would be attracted to the isthmus for various purposes of trade, and thus a colony would be planted there.

As a natural and almost inevitable result, France would claim the right to extend its protection over its own citizens, and that would almost certainly be followed, as the next step, by a protectorate over Columbia. Thus the Monroe doctrine would be violated, and French influence would be above all other, in one of the most important parts of the American continent.

Occasionally a member of Congress gets a chance to put in a good word for the country, and lately Mr. House, of Tennessee, has said his say with more than usual vigor. In speaking of the frauds of 1876, and the inauguration of the man who was elected to stay at home, he made the following pointed remarks:

"The means by which the choice of the people was defeated by fraud, and a man not elected was installed in the office of the President of the United States, form a chapter of our history which succeeding generations will read with shame, even if our institutions should so far survive the shock as to leave to posterity no graver sorrow than to blush for the crime. Sir, it was a dark day in our history that witnessed the oath of office administered to Rutherford B. Hayes. His inauguration, under the circumstances was the severest test to which the patriotism and forbearance of a free people could be subjected. A large majority of the people had cast their votes for Mr. Tilden, yet they stood peacefully by and saw a man whom they knew to have been defeated by fraud in the high office which had never been filled before by one who did not owe his elevation to the suffrage of his countrymen. President Grant declared that no man could afford to occupy the Presidential chair by a title tainted with the suspicion of fraud, but we have had the mortification, as a people, of beholding that proud position occupied by one whose title is not tainted simply with a suspicion of fraud, but is fraudulent from centre to circumference in the honest belief and conscientious conviction of a large majority of the American people. This was not a triumph of the Republican over the Democratic party; it was a triumph of wrong over right, of fraud over the expressed will of the people. It was not only the inauguration of a Republican, but it was the installation of fraud, with all the pompous sanctions of law, in that high place, which had never been stained by fraud before. Our institutions have felt the rude shock of parties in their embittered struggles for power. They have even felt the clash of arms and lived, but how long can they survive a destruction of the confidence of the people in the arbitrament of the ballot box remains to be seen."

—Buy clothing made by Edwin Bates & Co., the largest manufacturers of Southern clothing in New York.—Adv.

State News.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Among our new advertisements this morning we publish the annual statement of the North Carolina State Life Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, 1879, in which the excellent condition of this staunch home institution is shown at a glance. Appreciating the necessity for and benefits of insurance, as we do, we have watched the course of the State Life with more than usual interest and by proper inquiry have become familiar with its career. A few facts will easily illustrate its usefulness and benefits to the people. During the last seven years it has paid out to the widows and orphans about \$80,000, besides loaning and investing among our citizens in various parts of the State many thousands of dollars more. Of the honor and good faith with which the company has ever acted, no mention is necessary. Every promise ever made by the company has been faithfully kept, and every obligation promptly met. The financial depression which the country has been laboring under for the last five or six years has doubtless impeded the work and progress of the State Life as it has every other department of business, but Col. Cameron and his able co-workers have, by constant and faithful attention to the company's interests, fought the battle through successfully when older and larger companies have failed. As a North Carolinian, and taking a warm interest in the success of all our State institutions, it affords us pleasure to make this honorable mention of one so eminently entitled to the confidence and patronage of our people.—Bl. Observer.

The Charlotte Observer's letter from Raleigh thus refers to Jo. Turner's protest against the extra session:—"The protest was lengthy, and was based upon the fact that the occasion for calling the Legislature together in session was not 'extraordinary.' Webster and Worcester were invoked in proof of his position, but the Speaker disregarded these authorities, and the protest was not entered on the record. He was not in the least disconcerted, and a few moments later remarked to a party of gentlemen standing in the lobby that if he couldn't prove in a half hour that Jarvis was ring-struck, he would agree to go to the penitentiary for life, provided they'd stop Holden and Heck from teaching Sunday School in that institution."

A LUCKY FARMER DIES OF \$800.—Mr. John Bidgood, of Nash county, living about eight miles from town, was made happy one day last week by being the recipient of a heavy windfall. While grubbing in the corner of his fence he dug up a rusty, old looking bundle, and upon examination found it to be a pocket-book. Being so elated with good fortune, he opened it in the presence of Major Dozier, and found it to contain the snug sum of \$800 in money. No one can tell which way the "wind hsteth."

—Statesville Landmark: But speaking of calves, we learn that a Mr. Richardson of Davis county is the owner of a real curiosity in that line. It has no legs and no places for these useful appendages. Its ribs go all around its body like hoops around a barrel, and yet it is a healthy beast and promises to live the full term of a natural life. Mr. Richardson had expected to exhibit it at Davis court this week.

—Winston Sentinel: Vance Burch, of Rusk, Surry county, recently killed a bear that weighed over 500 pounds.

—One Knob Copper Mines give employment to more than one thousand people. A friend from the place recently informed us of the above facts, and also spoke in glowing terms of the rapid growth of this "little village." A second Deadwood, he was exalted to think.

A CANDIDATE WITH THE MEASLES.—A leading Democratic candidate for the nomination for Governor of Missouri is down with the measles. He kissed a Kansas City girl baby whose father expects to be a delegate to the convention. If politicians must keep up this old-fashioned practice of kissing girl babies they have grown beyond the measles stage of life; girl babies are ever so much nicer to kiss after they have got to be sixteen or seventeen.

AGENTS WANTED to send for Particulars of THE LITTLE, 5,000 COPIES OF THE BIBLE, with the HAYSTACK, and CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever Published, at JOHNSON & McLELLAN, CASH PREMIUMS, Cincinnati, O.

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COMMON SENSE ROCKER. My Reading and Writing Table. My Easy-Chairs.

My Reading and Writing Table. Is adjustable to nearly all kinds of ARM-CHAIRS. Is a great convenience in reading or writing; makes a good cutting or lap-board for ladies, or dining-table for invalids.

My Easy-Chairs. The frames are hard wood, carefully selected and thoroughly seasoned. The seats are double cane or ash splits, sprung from young, tough timber; are made by experienced workmen, under my own supervision.

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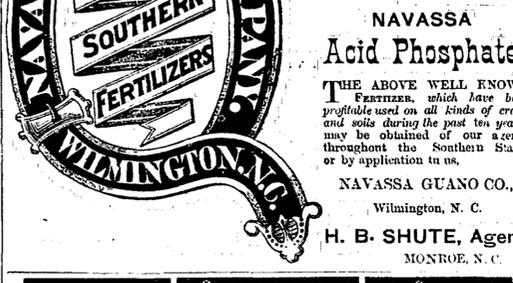
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