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Office over People's Bank.

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HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN

Monroe, offers his professional services to the citizens of town, and surrounding country. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction given. Office over G. W. Floss's store east of county jail.

G. 481f

REMOVAL.

J. E. HINSON.

HEREBY ANNOUNCES to his FRIENDS

and customers that he has removed his Shoe, Harness and Saddle Shop to a building on the corner of the lot on which his residence is situated, near Austin's drug shop, and would be pleased to have them call when in want of any article in his line.

Monroe, Oct. 25, '78; 204f

H. CROWELL & SON,

DEALERS IN—

General Merchandise,

Depot St., Monroe, N. C.

A Full Stock on hand all times, and the

Lowest Prices Guaranteed

an 26, 79 924f

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is called to the fact that J. A. Robinson, who prides himself on keeping a First-Class Barber Shop, is still in Monroe, at his old stand on Shell's corner, always ready and anxious to attend to the wants of his customers. His shop has just been thoroughly renovated, he keeps good assistants, sharp razors and scissors, and all may rest assured of being promptly and properly waited on. Be sure to call at his shop whenever you want any barbing done. Monroe, N. C.—Nov. 7, 1878.

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of WOODFIN & RICHARDSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either one is authorized to collect any debts due the firm, and immediate settlement is urged upon all owing us.

B. H. WOODFIN,

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The Monroe Enquirer.

VOL. VII. MONROE, N. C., SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1879. NO. 21.

Poetry.

"Write Them a Letter To-Night."

Don't go the theater, concert, or ball,

But stay in your room to-night

Deny yourself to the friends that call,

And a good long letter write—

Write to the old folks at home,

Who sit when the day is done,

With folded hands and downcast eyes,

And think of the absent ones.

Don't selfishly scribble "Excuse my haste,"

I've scarcely time to write,

Lost their brooding thoughts go wandering

back

When a by-gone night—

When they lost their needed sleep and rest,

And every breath was a prayer—

That God would leave their delicate babe,

To their tender love and care.

Don't let them feel that you've no more need

Of their love or counsel wise;

For the heart is strangely sensitive

When age has dimmed the eyes—

It might be well to let them believe

You never forgot them quite;

That you deem it pleasure when far away,

Long letters home to write.

Don't think that the young and giddy friends

Have half the anxious thought for you

That the old folks have to put off;

This duty of writing do not fail;

Let the letter for which they looked and

longed,

Be a day or an hour too late.

For the sad old folks at home,

With locks fast turning white,

Are longing to hear from the absent one—

Write them a letter to-night.

The Story Teller.

The Ride With the Doctor.

"I'd like to change with any one,"

said Patty Hill, as she hung out the

last garment of the wash upon the

clothes-line, and sat down for a moment

on the grass to rest. "It's work,

work, work, from dawn until dusk,

and I get nothing for it but a few

clothes and my living. Jack and I

will just work ourselves into our

graves and leave nothing behind us

but a couple of poor children. Yes,

I'd change with any one this moment."

"Would you?" said a voice at her

ear. "Well, if you will you may. I'll

show you how—but be certain you

are right about your choice."

Patty looked up and saw sitting

beside her a queer looking old man

who went about the country selling

herbs and medicines of his own man-

ufacture, and whom the country

folks called doctor—though the faculty

assuredly did not recognize him.

"Oh you heard me, did you?" said

Patty. "Well, Doctor, perhaps you

don't believe me, but it's true. Why

shouldn't I look over there at the

fine houses on the hill, and look at

my shanty and see the difference, and

see the ladies in their silks, and with

their parasols over their heads, and

me baking my brains in the sun to

wash, and weed the few turnips."

"Still, there are worse off. You've

your husbands and children," said

the doctor.

"A poor laborer and a couple of

bare-footed brats," said Patty, who

was in her room to-night.

"In my old washing dress?" asked

Patty.

"I'll give you a wrap," said the doctor,

and he threw over her a sort of

gray cloak with a hood. Patty herself

seemed to weigh nothing, to be made

of something as delicate as cob-

webs, and away they went through

the air, as it seemed to Patty; and at

last through the houses, not over the

roads.

"Squire Burke's place," said the

doctor. "Now I don't doubt that

you'd like to be Squire Burke's lady."

"Indeed I would," said Patty.

"You must take all her troubles

with all her happiness," said the doctor.

"Few troubles will she have," said

Patty.

The little invisible carriage and its

two invisible riders were in the room

where the squire's lady sat. She was

dressed in a beautiful robe, and there

were pearls in her ears, and drops

brighter than they were on her lashes

and her face was distorted with grief

and anger. A gentleman stood near

her. He had papers, bound together

with red tape, in his hand. His face

was very grave.

"Yes, Mr. Grote," the lady was say-

ing, "yes, I must do it. I know all

the truth now. I have intercepted

his letters; I have watched him. He

is false to me, as he has always been

cruel to me. I must have a divorce.

I will go home to my father—poor

father, who love me so, and who

thought I had made a good match.

"Well," whispered the doctor, "will

you be Mrs. Burke?"

"No, not for worlds," said Patty.

"Think of Jack? He's as fond of me

as the day he courted me, this minute."

"Away went the horses."

"This is Miss Minton's," said the

doctor.

"Oh, what a fairy palace!" said

Patty.

And, indeed, it was. Nothing rare

and beautiful was missing. There

were crowds of servants and troops

of guests. They were playing croquet

on the lawn, singing in the parlors,

eating fruit under the shade of the

trees, but where was Miss Minton?

"Come this way," said the doctor.

Miss Minton was in her room; with

her was her physician.

"I am a woman of sense," the lady

saying, "tell me the truth."

"My dear madam," answer the

physician, "there are few women as

brave as you are; but I dare tell you

that though you may live a year, you

may die suddenly at any moment."

"You will not be Miss Minton,"

said the doctor to Patty.

"No, no, no; I'm the healthiest woman

I know," said Patty.

"Here is the Weatherby house,"

said the doctor.

"Why, what is the matter here?"

asked Patty, as she saw Mrs. Weather-

by bending over a bed in a darkened

room and weeping bitterly. "Are

the children sick?"

"The children are dead. Scarlet

fever carried them off," said the doctor.

"Will you be Mrs. Weatherby?"

"With my two fine boys?" cried

Patty. "No doctor, drive me home

I've my health; a good husband who

love me, and two darlings that might

make any woman proud. What is

money in comparison? Drive me

home, and thank you, doctor."

In a moment more Patty was sit-

ting on the grass near her own cot-

tage door, with her elbow in the

clothes-basket and her head on her

arm, and Jack, with the babies on his

shoulders, stood by her laughing,

and crying out:

"Why, here's poor mammy, tired

to death, sound asleep, and no tea

ready."

"Jack," said Patty, getting up,

"you're the best natured man living

to make a joke of it, when you come

home hungry after your work, and

I wouldn't be any one but Patty Hill

for kingdom."

Monroe Enquirer.

W. M. WOLFE.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

State Elections.

On Tuesday last, Nov. 4th, elections were held in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Mississippi, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Virginia, and the Territories. New York, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Wisconsin elected Governors and Legislatures; Connecticut, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia elected Legislatures and County Officers. The election in the Territories was for local officers only. In all the States the issue was between Democrats and Republicans, except in Virginia, where the contest was on the question of the State debt, whether the settlement adopted by the last Legislature should stand, or whether there should be a new adjustment at a lower rate of interest.

News from the several States justifies a statement of the result as follows:

New York, Nov. 5.—The election passed off quietly and proved a surprise. The general prediction was that Kelly's vote would not be sufficient to offset the chances of Robinson's re-election. The city, however, has given Kelly 40,000 votes, leaving Robinson a plurality here of only 12,000. Cornell leads Kelly only about 300. Potter's majority in the city reaches 45,000. The vote on county officers is remarkably close, with indications, however, that the anti-Tammany party will elect their county officers by a small majority. According to the latest returns it is rightly estimated that New York City gives Robinson, (democrat,) in round numbers 10,000 plurality, and Brooklyn 8,000 plurality over Cornell, (republican,) but Cornell has a plurality as far as heard from in the State outside of the two cities of 33,000 over Robinson, which gives him a net plurality of 15,000, and secures his election. For Lieut.-Governor and the rest of the State ticket on which the Democrats were united, New York City gives Potter, Democrat, a majority of 38,000, and Brooklyn a majority of 15,000 plurality, and Brooklyn 8,000 plurality over Cornell, (republican,) but Cornell has a plurality as far as heard from in the State outside of the two cities of 33,000 over Robinson, which gives him a net plurality of 15,000, and secures his election. For Lieut.-Governor and the rest of the State ticket on which the Democrats were united, New York City gives Potter, Democrat, a majority of 38,000, and Brooklyn a majority of 15,000 plurality, and Brooklyn 8,000 plurality over Cornell, (republican,) but Cornell has a plurality as far as heard from in the State outside of the two cities of 33,000 over Robinson, which gives him a net plurality of 15,000, and secures his election.

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Advance in Prices.

The advance in prices throughout the North, says the Wilmington Star, has caused a general movement among the working classes to demand higher wages. They say they have to pay more for all articles of the household consumed, and it is but fair and right that their pay should be increased proportionately. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, referring to the movement in that city, says:

"This demand has been made quietly and outside of the trades unions, and in many cases employers inform me it has been cheerfully complied with. In some instances the advance has been made without waiting request. While all this is creditable to both parties—the employer for steering clear of the union dictation, and the employees for recognizing the reasonableness of the request—it is a question whether it is altogether a healthy sign of the times. It reminds one of the 'dash' period of the war, when everything went up so rapidly, and starts the question whether we are not again travelling too fast. Increased wages means, of course increased cost of production, and that, in turn, implies fewer advantages in the market where we have to compete with cheaper labor."

People are slow to learn. There is great danger that the follies of the past will be repeated. There are signs that indicate clearly that the mania for display has had a fresh impetus, and that there is a threatened return of that over trade which brought so much ruin on the country. We are glad to see leading papers warning the country against these dangers and offering some very wholesome reflections upon the revival of prosperity. People should remember that in 1873 the crash came, and that it has lasted ever since. During six long years trade has been prostrate. In many sections it is prostrate still, and signs of recuperation are "few and far between." There is unquestionable returning prosperity, but as yet it is mainly confined to the great manufacturing and grain growing sections.

The New York Commercial Bulletin recently had an instructive editorial on the subject of the trade prospects and warned its readers against the folly of repeating the sins of the past. It sees the danger and sounds the alarm. We copy an important paragraph relative to the advance in prices. It says:

"We would not tone down the brightness of the picture, and yet the tendency to overdo is so in this country that the colors may be too thickly laid on. It is impossible not to admit, when this advance of prices is carefully considered, that it is in part merely speculative. In good part, also, it arises from discounting future demand. This is seen very notably in iron products, but the same explanation applies more or less to other merchandise. After a long term of dullness, dealers are caught with short stocks, and rush to supply themselves before prices rise; similarly, manufacturers are found with short stocks and comparative small productive facilities. Under such circumstances, exclusive of any other considerations, a price advance is inevitable, because this process of stocking up in advance of demand from consumers and in anticipation of a rise produces an immediate deficiency of supply. The increase in consumption is in great part to be realized, and how large or how permanent it will be cannot be foretold. We do not discount belief in it, but merely wish to emphasize this cautionary observation: The capacity of the country, and also the ability to swiftly augment that capacity itself, have increased since 1860 in a degree that few persons appreciate."

Speech by Gov. Hendricks.

THE SOUTH DEFENDED AND STATES RIGHTS UPHOLD.

Hon. T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, delivered an address before a very large assemblage of people at Indianapolis Wednesday night. Gov. Williams and the State officers, besides a number of representative Democrats of the State, were upon the platform, and they were all long in asserting that the "favorite son" never made a better speech in his life. It may be regarded as the platform upon which Mr. Hendricks proposes to make the campaign of 1880. A large part of it was devoted to the Southern question. He arraigned the Republican party as an enemy of the Southern States, and charged any man who talked of the solid South and the Solid North with uttering a treasonable sentiment. The Republicans were terribly mad, he said, at the Southern Brigadiers but how were they going to help it so long as the Southern people chose to elect such men to Congress? They could elect who they pleased and the North couldn't help it. He did not like yellow fever and could say many hard things about it, but he could not help the fever and therefore he kept still. The Republicans had made the issue of troops at the polls, and he was ready to accept it. That would be a question for the future. He elaborated the doctrine of State rights and defended the Democratic theory of home rule to the fullest extent. He denounced President Hayes' votes and said he should not have been so free to express a difference of opinion with Congress, especially as he had sneaked into office. Mr. Hendricks said he himself had been elected to the Vice-Presidency by a majority of 1,000,000 white men, and he felt proud of it; but if he had taken office as Hayes did, he would not feel proud. The country had seen the last time when men not elected would assume office and rule the country. Mr. Hendricks discussed at length the negro exodus, and charged that it was the result of a regular organization in the North, directed from Washington, and carried forward with a view to carrying the country by a solid North next year. He said a plan was afoot and now being carried forward to flood the State of Indiana with colored men, and thus over-ride the will of the native born and resident whites and displace the white laboring man. He indignantly denounced this scheme, and said it was being carried out pursuant to a regular plan.

Derby hats are both fashionable and pretty for young ladies.

The Presbyterian Synod.

The Presbyterian Synod met at Statesville on the 22nd ult., and was attended by 42 ministers and 2 elders from Orange Presbytery; 11 ministers, 20 elders, Concord Presbytery; 11 ministers, 5 elders, Fayetteville Presbytery; 9 ministers, 3 elders, Wilmington Presbytery; 13 ministers, 10 elders, Mecklenburg Presbytery. Rev. E. F. Rootwell was elected Moderator, and Rev. J. C. Alexander and Col. H. C. Hamilton, Clerks assisting. Rev. W. S. Lacy, Stated Clerk.

The reports of the second day gives the following information. Orange Presbytery—Consists of 30 ministers, 60 churches, 1 licentiate and 8 candidates; installed 2 ministers, ordained 2, lost one by death (Rev. J. M. Anderson), received 1 from Savannah (Rev. D. C. Rankin), enrolled 2 new churches, and received under care a new church of colored people organized in Newbern.

Fayetteville Presbytery—Consists of 19 ministers, 50 churches, 2 candidates; installed 2 from other Presbyteries, dismissed 1 and organized one church. Concord Presbytery—Consists of 21 ministers, 35 churches, 2 licentiates and 5 candidates; transferred 2 ministers, licensed 1, installed 2, received 2, and organized 1 church.

Mecklenburg Presbytery—Consists of 28 ministers, 49 churches, 1 licentiate, 4 candidates; transferred 2 licentiates to other Presbyteries, licensed 1 minister as a probationer, lost one by death and received 1, and appointed an evangelist, Rev. S. C. Alexander.

Presbytery of Wilmington—Consists of 14 ministers, 32 churches, 2 licentiates; 1 minister transferred and another lost by death. (Rev. R. Z. Graves).

The total number of ministers in the Synod is 117; licentiates, 7; churches, 222. The amount paid in salaries is \$57,354; average salary actually paid laboring ministers by the several Presbyteries as follows: Orange, with 3,615 communicants, \$653; Concord, with 3,520, \$584; Fayetteville, with 4,925, \$659; Wilmington, with 1,727, \$638; Mecklenburg, with 4,054, \$530.

For the work of evangelization proper, or contributions to the support of feeble churches, the sum of \$1,558 has been contributed, besides the building of six new churches. In the evangelistic work seven ministers are engaged for the whole or a part of their time on salaries amounting to \$2,280. The sum of \$792 was contributed to the invalid fund, and six families and four individuals are reported as aided. In the Synod there is one colored minister and three colored churches while the contributions for the evangelization of the colored people will not exceed \$300.

In relation to the education of a colored ministry, Synod adopted these resolutions: Resolved—That Synod recommend to its ministers and church sessions more vigorous efforts in seeking out suitable candidates for the colored ministry; and when found, that the names of the proposed candidates be referred to the several Presbyteries for their approval. 2nd.—That Synod urge upon all its churches to give to Tusculum Institute, our seminary for educating a colored ministry, a more liberal material and moral support.

Raleigh was selected for next year's session of Synod. On the third day the educational report. It showed that there were 15 candidates for the ministry under charge of Presbyteries, three less than last year. Of these 15, 11 are beneficiaries, 2 are receiving aid from the church and 1 supported by a minister of Mecklenburg Presbytery. The whole amount raised for education is \$6,349, which is \$3,151.84 more than the contributions made last year.

The foreign mission report. It states that the total contributions had been \$4,548, an increase of \$531, and equal to a fraction over 27 cents per member. 33 Sunday Schools had been raised \$634. Contributions had also been made from 37 ladies aid societies. 62 churches had contributed nothing.

During the session the Rev. S. H. Chesser presented a paper to the effect, that the Synod advises pastors and supplies of the churches to warn their people against attending on the public ministrations of women, and thereby countenancing and encouraging a practice directly contrary to the word of God.

This paper produced a length discussion in which the Revs. R. Z. Johnson, McGilvary, Dr. Smith, F. H. Johnston, Watkins, Lacy, McKinnon, Hill and Dr. Wilson took part, all of whom expressed the strongest sentiment against the practice. A committee consisting of the Revs. Dr. Smith, Dr. Wilson and Hill, were appointed to prepare a deliverance on the subject. They reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Some of our people have been disturbed by 'woman preaching,' and some of our brethren have desired, from this body, a deliverance upon this subject, therefore,

Resolved—That public preaching by women being opposed to the word of God, therefore opposed to the welfare of his people, all our members are instructed to give no countenance.

—Boston had its first snow storm of the season Monday. Snow prevailed throughout New England, Ontario, and the Northeastern provinces. At Keene, N. H., it was fifteen inches deep. At Lebanon, N. H., trains were blocked. The storm was still raging fiercely Monday night. At Brattleboro, Vt., 20 inches fell, and at other points from 8 to 22 inches. From 10 to 12 inches fell in New York State about Lake Champlain, and it was the most severe storm which has ever prevailed in that section at this season of the year.

Death of Zachariah Chandler.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1.—Senator Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, was found dead in his bed at the Grand Pacific Hotel this morning. He had been speaking in Wisconsin, and last night addressed an immense audience at McCormick Hall in this city, and spoke with his usual earnestness. After the meeting, when he and Senator Logan and Hon. Jesse Spaulding were sitting in his room engaged in conversation, Senator Chandler complained of indigestion, as he had complained of some distressing feeling while en route to the city with these gentlemen. Mr. Spaulding suggested that he remain over in the city until Saturday night, but he said that business affairs required his attention at home, and the order was given to have him called in the morning at 7 o'clock. His friends then bade him good night and left. That is the last time the Senator was seen alive. This morning when the office boy called him there was no response. As upon a repetition silence prevailed, the clerk effected an entrance through the trousers and found that the Senator was dead. His body was not quite cold, and the physician who was present decided that his death occurred about three hours previous to the discovery. His face looked tranquil, showing that death was not painful. The coroner will hold an inquest. J. B. Drake telegraphed President Hayes the intelligence about 8 o'clock.

From the partial examination it is thought he died of a sudden congestion of the lungs, brought on by a cold contracted at Jonesville. Flags are at half mast upon the Pacific Hotel and other buildings. The Tribune building is also draped in mourning. The Union Veteran Club and officers of the county militia held informal consultations to tender their services to the family when they arrive.

Gone With a Life on His Lips! Two or three hours before Zach Chandler died he made a speech (the same old one) containing whole columns of such stuff as this: "They had forfeited all of their property. We gave them back their property. We found them naked and we clothed them. We found them without the rights of citizenship, having forfeited these rights, and we restored to the rights of citizenship. We took them to our bosoms as brethren, believing that they had repented of their sins. We killed for them the fatted calf and invited them to the feast, and they gravely informed us that they had always owned that animal and were not thankful for the invitation. (Laughter and cheers.) They were bound by the laws of war and of nations to pay every dollar of the debt contracted for their subjugation, and we forgive them that debt and to-day you are being taxed heavily to pay the interest on the debt they ought to have paid. The magnanimity as was exhibited by this nation to these rebels has never been witnessed on earth since God made the earth, and in my humble judgment will never be witnessed again. (Cheers.) The greatest mistake and the greatest error that we committed was in not hanging enough of these rebels to make treason forever odious. (Loud and protracted applause.) Somebody committed a crime."

I find those paroled rebels, who have never been relieved from their parole of honor to obey the laws, saying, 'Do this; obey our will, or we will starve your government to death.' Now, if I am to die, I would rather be shot dead with musketry than be starved to death. (Laughter and applause.) This is not only a violation of the law, but is an outrage on the loyal men of the United States. (Applause.) It ought not, must not, and shall not be. (Cheers.) Twelve members of the Senate occupy their seats by fraud and violence. With majorities thus obtained by fraud and violence in both houses they have come to dictate to the loyal men of these United States and arraign the loyal men of the country and say that they want honest elections! (Applause.)

Political News. "Philadelphia Democrats have begun to talk of Governor McClellan as a Presidential candidate next year." So have a good many elsewhere.—Boston Post, Dem.

Should Senator Bayard be nominated, the campaign would necessarily be conducted on strictly party issues. There is nothing in his record which could be successfully assailed by his political opponents. He would need no apologist, for a bare reference to his political career in the great and noble struggle against Republican corruption, aggression and oppression, furnishes of itself the highest eulogium upon the courage, ability and purity of the man. Papers at the North, as well as at the South, without regard to political predilections have the utmost confidence in his honesty and integrity.—Wilson Advance.

Considerate people will reflect that our next candidate has to be elected after he is nominated. When times are very hard Democrats are not apt to attend the elections. Our taxes are heavy. What we pay and are to pay towards the Ducktown and Paint Rock and Ashville railroads is being looked into down here. The people are afflicted with short crops and low prices, and are not enthusiastic in politics. Let the aspirants know that we are looking very closely into men's records. My opinion is that it will not be a Vance frolic in the next election. And it will be quite well for our party if they remember that there is an Eastern correspondent of the Raleigh Observer.

"Fighting Joe" Hooker, whose death was mentioned in our telegrams yesterday, must have been taken off very suddenly. He had been in his usual health until an hour before his death, and was about to leave home on business. He took a walk in the afternoon and made no complaint of feeling badly until about 4 o'clock. He died that afternoon. He was one of the most distinguished soldiers evolved by the war. He lost an arm—was often wounded, and was regarded as one of the most honorable and efficient officers in the service.—Raleigh Observer.

State News.

The Wilkesboro Index says that a young man is now attending the high school at Boone, Watauga county, who is 22 years of age and weighs only 62 pounds.

—Lord complaints come in from all parts of the county about the drought, which is causing much trouble, as many families have to haul water a distance of several miles.—Raleigh Observer.

The Newbern Nut Shell says that the last sale of corn made in that city by the cargo was 80 cents. That commodity is scarce for this season of the year. The retail price in the stores is \$1 per bushel.

—A well-developed child was recently born near Winston, says the Leader, and weighed only 11 lbs. It is still alive and doing well.

Chapel Hill Ledger: The Hon. K. F. Battle owns a rooster which one year ago was entirely red, but has since changed his color and is now a beautiful white. The change from red to white has been gradual and is something very rare.

The Piedmont Press, of Saturday, says: Dr. Elliott's road engine came into town yesterday evening with a rush. Everything is now fixed and it works nicely. It can run a mile in ten minutes and has hauled 10,000 pounds up a grade of 15 inches in every 12 feet.

Special to the Raleigh Observer from Hillsboro, dated October 31st: Bob Basswell, the negro murderer, was publicly executed here to-day, at 1:25 P. M., on the same gallows on which the Chapel Hill burglars met their fate. A crowd of people from the country near and far, estimated at three thousand, were present, and missed no detail of the sickening scene.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. W. H. Caudle, a young man who lives in Gullede's Township, happened to the misfortune of having his leg broken by his horse running away with him last Sunday, a week ago; and last Sunday it was found necessary to amputate his leg, which was done by Drs. Cullock, Chears and two other doctors, whose names we did not learn.—Pee Dee Herald.

Newbern Nut Shell: Our townsman, Mr. Nathan Tisdale, has within the past few days lost a large number of fowls and several geese, all of which died suddenly apparently with an affection of the throat. A post mortem examination disclosed fungus in the throat of one of the chickens, and from works which Mr. Tisdale has read on the subject, he is inclined to the opinion that his poultry is dying up with diptheria.

Monroe (Tenn.) Democrat: Large quantities of soapstone, brought here by wagon from near Murphree, N. C., are being shipped to Cincinnati. Two carloads have been shipped in the last two weeks. This stone is found in great abundance in the mountains, six miles above Murphree. It is worth about \$40 a ton, delivered on the car at this place, and it costs about \$30 to put it in the car. The stone is said to be of the best quality.

A WHOLE FAMILY DIED IN TWELVE HOURS.—Under date of October 19th, a gentleman in Boone writes us as follows: Mr. Isaac Winkler, his wife and son, being all of the household, died between twelve o'clock last night and twelve to-day. Milk poison is supposed to be the cause. Mr. Winkler and wife were each about 70 years old; their son about 22. They lived about four miles north of Boone, Watauga county, on a place belonging to T. J. Coffey & Bro., and known as the sugarloaf. They will all be buried to-morrow together.—Lenoir Topics.

Salem Press: Edwin Rominger, of this vicinity, lost two of his best milch cows last week by allowing them to feed of Chinese sugar cane sprouts. The cows were turned in the corn field all well in the morning, and in a hour and a half two were dead. The sprouts were pretty well grown stalks, and it is not generally known that the green cane and syrup is poisonous for stock. Persons should make a note of this.—A few days since a fine young mare, hitched to a light wagon, talked on the level street in front of our office. All the coaxing and whipping did not move her, only seeming to make her more stubborn. One of our printers, Mr. Crist, recollected an article published in the Press some time since about the brain of a horse entertaining but one idea at a time, and procuring a stout twine, tied it tightly around her foreleg, between the ankle and the foot. The mare stamped a few times, hesitated a little, and finally walked off as quietly and steadily as any well-trained horse. It is a simple remedy and can be tried by any one. After driving him a short distance the string should be loosened or removed to prevent injury to the tendons. The following is the reason given in a few words: "The brains of horses seem to entertain but one idea at a time, thus continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can by any means give him a new subject to think of you will have no trouble in starting him."

Look Out For Him! COMFORTS

JOHN WENTZ, LEFT MY HOME IN Goose Creek township Union co., on Friday the 26th of Sept., carrying with him my horse and buggy. I hereby forswear all persons against trading for either horse or buggy as he has no power to sell them—having no right or title to them. I will give a liberal reward to any one who will seize the property and inform me so that I may regain possession of it. The horse is a medium sized bay, 8 or 9 years old, is hip shod on one side, probably the right. Was in good working order. The buggy was an open, single seat, nearly new.

John Wentz is dark complexioned, with small black eyes, rather chunky made, weighs about 160 pounds and is 5 feet 10 inches high—about 30 years old. When last seen he was in Charlotte. The public will confer a great favor by assisting me to recover my property. ELIZABETH A. WENTZ, Coburns Store, N. C.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

OVER 2,000 DRUGGISTS Have signed the following remarkable paper, the signatures of which can be seen at our office: Messrs. Scabury & Johnson, 21 Pall St., New York.

GENTLEMEN:—

