Carolina Watchman.

THUSDAY, OCTOBER, 18, 1877.

Roman Catholicism.—We copy an article written to the New York *Herald* on the Romish church in England, which presents, as it were, a view from behind the scenes, eminently suggestive to Protestants of this country. Those who wish to be informed on what the church of Rome builds its hope of success will find this a very instructive letter from an able writer.

Cleopatra's Needles.—We publish on first page an interesting account of these ancient Egyptian obeliks and the removal of one of them to England. The New York *World* of a more recent date than that from which the account referred to was copied, announces that a generous New-Yorker has contributed the whole sum necessary to bring to America the other. Thus it is settled that New York is to have an Egyptian obelisk.

☞ The Raleigh *Register* (republican) defends Gov. Vance in the use of the pardoning power in the case of Chipman of Guilford, and Hedrick of Yadkin. The editor examined the records in these cases before expressing an opinion, and when satisfied there had been no abuse, had the manliness to do the Governor the simple justice to say he did right.

We have never doubted Governor Vance's ability to defend these actions, not, however, because we knew anything of the facts which prevailed with him, but because we have confidence in the Governor's good sense and honesty. He has never given his fellow citizens occasion to doubt either, and they will certainly trust him until he does.

Diphtheria.—This dreadful disease prevails at several points with alarming fatality. In portions of this county, at Thomasville, in Davidson, and at Company Shops, it has carried off a number of children. There have been two cases in this town within the last month, both fatal.

But it will be well for the public to know that not every case of sore throat is diphtheria. We have heard of doctors boasting of many cases being cured under their treatment. It may be so, and if so, they ought to publish their treatment for the benefit of the profession and the world; for the most learned Doctors throughout the country, have as yet found their knowledge, and skill, and medicines all baffled by a genuine case of this disease. There is no ailment of the human body attracting more earnest attention and study of the Medical world than this. Many theories have been published and treatments proposed, but as, yet they have failed to verify the hopes raised by them, and the profession is still in the dark.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Wednesday morning's mail brought pretty full telegraphic reports of proceedings in Congress together with the Presidents' message. Proceedings in Congress are chiefly in reference to the settlement of disputed claims to seats in the Senate and House. The Senate is full except Morton and Sharon and the excluded Senators from South Carolina and Louisiana. The question of swearing in the two members of the House from South Carolina, Rainey and Cain, was debated and decided in the affirmative 181 to 88, and they were admitted to qualify. Darrell of Louisiana was also sworn in. The case of Elam, of La., was discussed but no conclusion reached.

Letter carriers are petitioning for increased pay.

Beck, of Ky., introduced a bill for the repeal of disabilities imposed by the 14th amendment. Referred. Also a bill to repeal the test oath.

The President's message is almost exclusively limited to the subject for which the special session was called, to wit: appropriations for the army and navy. He hopes these will be made as speedily as possible, and before Congress takes up the question of increasing or diminishing the army, as the men in the service are badly in need of their pay. He also urges Congress to make an appropriation to secure a fair representation of the industrial interests of the country in the great French exhibition which opens in Paris next May. Also, that $8,000 be appropriated to cover the expenses of a Commissioner to the international prison Congress to be held at Stockholm next year.

A Rowan correspondent of the Raliegh *Observer* says:

I had an interview with Mr. Special Route Agent Long some ten or twelve days ago. He says that if the people will get up petitions for mail routes and post-offices, they can get them, and blames our members of Congress for not having more now. He charges all with dereliction of duty in this matter, except Hon. R. B. Vance, who, to use his expression, is "a member of Congress of the right pluck," as he seeks first, the interest of his constituents, and then the general good of all. He says he has but one objection to him, and that is he is a Democrat. I expect to get up one soon, and try and fix it so that we can get your paper before it gets ten days old, as well as others, and all our mail matter.

I notice by your paper that I have got, that horse racing is to constitute a large item of the State Fair. I think it time it was understood that farmers are not a horse racing class, so that if fairs are to be conducted for the use of jockeys they will be poorly represented by the farmers. I have no objection to a few races at every fair, but not let them monopolize every other item. It would be far better to have an instrument that will tell the strength of horses and mules to a pound. It is strong horses and mules that the farmer wants and not altogether fast ones. But I wish it abundant success and then next year better, and so on improving from year to year. I should like to be there to see the machinery for saving labor on the farm which interests me most.

THE OUTRAGES IN WESTERN CAROLINA.

Referring to the infamous conduct of revenue officials in Western North Carolina, and the necessity of having a thorough investigation into the outrages practiced upon the people of that section, the Raleigh *Observer* says:

"The only hope then is in a Congressional investigation, and fortunately that may be speedily had. And we do most earnestly call upon our Representatives to see to it that not a week shall pass after the organization of the House shall have been effected before a committee is raised and its members appointed for the purpose of going to the bottom of this whole matter. That this shall be done is due to the long oppressed people of that portion of the State in which Judge Dick and his son-in-law, Marshal Douglas, have so long had undisputed sway."

We heartily second the call thus made upon our representatives in the U. S. Congress to see to it that a searching and speedy inquiry be made, and the truth of the matter be fully revealed. It is a burning shame that such monstrous iniquities could have been practiced in our State, as is charged, within the circuit of a United States Judge, and yet that the guilty ones should have thus far escaped.—*Wilmington Star.*

Guilty or innocent the charges having been made an investigation should follow. We advocate it also.

[From the Wilmington Star.]

WHAT A PACIFIC POLICY HAS ACCOMPLISHED IN SEVEN MONTHS.

However much men may differ as to the amount of credit that should be awarded the President for his course in the management of Southern affairs during the seven months of his official life, there can scarcely be two opinions among ordinarily intelligent men as to the value—the good results of that course. When he came into office he found the country greatly distracted. Now all is peace. He found military rule dominating the South. Now local self-government is allotted to every Southern State. He found great discontent. The people now are calm, satisfied, at work. He found great financial prostration and wide-spread despondency. There are now signs of revival of trade, men are hopeful, and new factors are being employed in the industries of the South. He found the country split into antagonistic sections—a feeling of hatred and bitterness filling nearly every heart. There are now visible many tokens of a dawning era of reconciliation, peace and kindness. The South does not feel its commercial disabilities and its friendlessness as it did. It does not cherish that vengeful and retaliatory spirit that grew up naturally under long continued slanders and oppressions. Relieved of military rule and Federal injustice and tyranny, it now feels capable of reasserting its ancient claim as a land of corn and wine—as a land of production, as well of noble men and women as of the teeming fruits of the earth. Capital may not shrink now from entering its borders, and immigration may pour into States rich in great natural possessions and awaiting the hand of the toiler.

Now we do not claim that every good thing that belongs to the South at this time actually comes from the wise and constitutional acts of the President. We have merely sketched a contrast we believe to be true in outline, and, as far as we know, in detail. The country to-day—the South especially—is in a condition incomparably better everyway than it was eight or ten months ago—*that* all men must admit. Of course, according as men see things, will they attempt to account for what has occurred. If Mr. Hayes had lent himself to the schemes of the plunderers and bloody-shirt wringers, and had permitted his conduct as Chief Executive to be influenced and directed by Morton, Chandler, Wade, the two Camerons, father and son, Butler, Blaine, and men of that temper and principles, we could never have drawn any such contrast as we have atempted above. We believe bitterness and discord, jealousies and antagonisms, oppressions and outrages would have prevailed throughout the South, and men everywhere would have been ready to curse in the bitterness of their souls the infamous and prostitute government under which they were compelled to live and suffer.

We have recently read a paragraph or so in the New York *Financial Chronicle* that contains one or two points worth considering. It very plainly condemns the course of the Republican party by which it abused its power to the injury and dispoiling of the fairest portion of the great American heritage. It says, in referring to the removal of the troops from the South:

"In estimating the effect of the last-named cause, it is important to realize, if we can, the significance of the fact that, for twelve years and a half, the practice, varying in degree and form, of governing certain States by Federal power, has been kept up. *How quickly anamolies become customs*, and *abuses of power become regular exercises*, is shown by the fact that to few people does this long perversion of authority seem anywise remarkable. How wonted we have become to it appears from the very circumstances that its abandonment—*a thing as purely negative* as is any man's refraining to violate the Decalogue—is dignified by being called the Presidents "policy," as if it were a positive course undertaken, instead of merely the withdrawal of troops from a use deemed, at least, no longer justifiable. However, the fact is not until now has the practice of interference been definitely abandoned, and that this abandonment is undoubtedly final. No exercise of federal power will henceforth be attempted in Louisiana except as it will be in Maine. The condition of a large section of country, the federal treatment of that section, and the war itself, are a subject which, with diminishing force, was used for the last time in a Presidential campaign last year. The chapter is ended, and the leaf is turned. Whatever else is done or not done, it seems safe to say 'the Southern question' has been eliminated from politics, and with it sectionalism passes away, leaving henceforth no place for either legislation or policy on any narrower field than the whole country."

[From the Asheville Citizen.]

THE DOUGLAS DYNASTY.

More Proof.

AN OPEN LETTER TO GENERAL VANCE.

We have been shown the following letter to General Vance, which explains itself:

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct, 9, 1877.

Hon. R. B. Vance, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR:—After much unavailing protestation and petitioning, supported by a mass of incontrovertible and admitted facts mainly from Republican sources, in this Congressional District, fully and frequently communicated to the proper Executive authority at Washington, the nuisance of the mal-administration of the officers connected with the United States Courts in this Western Judicial District, remains unabated. It is given out, as I hear, that the great personal influence of Marshal Douglas, as the son of his father, simply, has been able to stay the hand of justice from him and his guilty accomplices; and that, though the President and his Cabinet, in their wild hunt after Civil Service Reform in the great State of New York and in Louisiana and South Carolina, are not afraid to enter the list against Senator Conkling, and have even extinguished Packard and Chamberlain and their confederates, they quail and cower in the presence of the owner of the name of the Little Giant of Illinois. If this is so, it ought not to be so; and, as one of many thousands of your Republican constituents, about to have the life stifled out of them by this unabated nuisance, I ask you to help the President to help us.

Introduce a bill to abolish this Judicial District; and Congress can soon be made acquainted with facts which will justify that body in the existing state of things in passing such a bill. The President will thus be relieved from the imputed nightmare of the Douglas influence, and can go on a perfectly quiet hunt, after Civil Service Reform, in this State, where a huntsman of that sort is just now much needed; the people of both parties, except such as are in office, or those who want to be in, will all be satisfied and thankful; and you will have placed us all under additional obligations to you as a vigilant, faithful and honest public servant.

Very respectfully, MARCUS ERWIN.

The *Citizen* appends to this letter a number of new charges against the "Douglas Dynasty." No doubt our delegates in Congress will push this business to some purpose.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, 9th.]

A NORTH CAROLINA ORATOR IN THE BUCKEYE STATE.

Closing the Campaign in Washington County—Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.

MARIETTA, O., Oct. 8.—Hon. J. J. Yeates, of North Carolina, came into Washington county last week, and has done valiant service ever since. Friday he made a most telling speech at Scottown to a splendid audience. Saturday, at Matamoras, he again addressed a large Democratic assemblage. Yeates is one of the most captivating speakers we have had here during the campaign, and the regret is, that he did not participate earlier. He is a speaker who makes votes and enthuses the people. We bespeak Yeates next year.

To-night Generals Warner and Richardson close the campaign at the City Hall. The people are aroused and ready, and will give a good account of themselves tomorrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON Oct. 11.—The President, accompanied by Secretary McCrary, Attorney General Devens and W. W. Corcoran, left here this morning at 7.45 to attend Frederick County Fair, at Frederick, Maryland. They arrived at Monocacy Station at 10.30, where they were met by a committee, and proceeded to Frederick on a special car, provided by the B. & O. R. R., under charge of Maj. Koontz. The party arrived at Frederick at 11 o'clock, and were driven immediately to the fair grounds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A caucus of the Democratic members elect to the 45th Congress will be held according to usage, in the hall of the House of Representatives on Saturdy evening, October 13, at 8 o'clock, to nominate a candidate for Speaker, and other officers of the House, and to transact such further business as may be necessary.

(Signed) HIESTER CLYMER,
Chairman National Congressional Committee.

There are no new developments regarding the officers of the House. The canvass is quite hot.

The Ohio delegation was serenaded tonight at the Willard in honor of Tuesday.

SEQUEL TO THE STRIKE.

An Effort to Bring Prominent Railroad Officials Before a Grand Jury.

PITTSBURG, PA., Oct. 11.—The grand jury of Alleghany county to-day examined Col. T. A. Scott and A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, in regard to the riots of July last. Subpœnas were issued for Gov. Hartranft and Adjutant-General Latta, but they failed to appear, having been advised by the Attorney General that they need not do so unless the court had given the grand jury authority to summon them. The testimony thus far elicited has not been disclosed.

A DEVIL FISH.

A Monster of the Deep Brought to the New York Aquarium—Ten Terrible Arms Thirty Feet Long and Eyes Glaring in Eight Inch Sockets.

(Special Correspondence of the N. Y. World.)

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. September 29.—There is great excitement here at present over the exhibition of a splendid specimen of the gigantic cuttle-fish, commonly called devil-fish. Only one complete specimen of this extraordinary animal was ever previously secured—in 1873. The one which I have now to describe is a much larger and finer specimen, being forty feet from the extremity of the long arms to the point of the tail. On the 22d instant a heavy equinoctial gale swept these shores, and this wanderer of the deep was driven ashore in an exhausted condition at Catalina, on the northern shore of Trinity Bay. When stranded it was still alive, but died soon after the ebb of the tide, which left it high and dry on the beach. Two fishermen took possession of the "treasure trove," and the whole settlement gathered to gaze in astonishment at the monster. Formerly this "big squid," as the fishermen call it, would have been converted into manure by the fishermen, or cut up for food for dogs; but now, thanks to the diffusion of intelligence, there were some in Catalina who knew the importance of preserving such a rarity, and who advised the fishermen to take it at once to St. John's. The two men loaded their little craft with the body of the gigantic cuttle, and arrived with it here on the 26th in a perfectly fresh condition. As soon as the news spread an eager desire to view the monster was awakened, and the fishermen were advised to exhibit it before the public. The Government granted the use of the drill-shed for the purpose, and on the floor, supported by boards, the creature was laid out in all its gigantic proportions. The lucky fishermen reaped a golden harvest and found the big squid by far the best catch they had ever made. The scene was very curious. There lay the cuttle with its ten arms stretched out, two of them 30 feet in length, having rows of powerful suckers an inch in diameter at their broadened extremities. The other arms, eight in number, were entirely covered with the suckers on the under side and were 11 feet in length. The body is 10 feet in length and nearly 7 feet in circumference, and terminates in a caudal fin 2 feet 9 inches across. When taken from the water the color of the squid was a dusty red, but that has disappeared, and the body and arms are perfectly white. There is the usual horny beak, the parrot-like mandibles of which project from a membraneous bag in the centre of the mass which constitutes the head, and from which ten arms radiate. Certainly the idea of being clutched in those terrible arms, from which there could be no escape when once they had closed, and then torn and rent by the formidable beak, is enough to send a shuddering thrill through the stoutest heart. Looking at this creature, one can understand that the wild tales told of Krakens and other great cuttles in the Indian seas, though greatly exaggerated, had a very substantial foundation in fact. Posterior to the head were a pair of huge staring eyes, the sockets being eight inches in diameter. Their expression, when the creature was alive on the beach, is said by the fishermen to have been peculiarly ferocious. The Governor, Sir John Glover, visited it, and declared that in all his lengthened experience in Africa, he had seen nothing half so wonderful. It is very perishable, and in a short time decomposition sets in and it can only be preserved in the strongest alcohol. Our showmen could only continue the exhibition two days and a half. I managed to secure it at the close, and had packed it for transmission to Professors Baird and Verril, who were fortunately in Halifax, being in hopes ice—of which I used half a ton in packing it—would preserve it till it reached Halifax, finally to be placed either in the Peabody or Smithsonian Museum, but at the last moment the owner violated his contract and sold it to a later and higher bidder.

I have carefully taken the measurement of the monster, and the following are the dimensions: The two long tentacles are each 30 feet; the body 10 feet in length, making the total length from the termination of the outstretched long arms to extremity of the tail 40 feet. The long tentacles are thin and tough as leather, being only 5 inches in circumference, except at the extremities, where they broaden out and are 8 inches in circumference. The body at its thickest part is nearly 7 feet in circumference. There are short arms, which at the point of junction with the central mass are 17 inches in circumference, but at their extremities taper down to fine tongue-like points, having rows of suckers along one side. I tried to count these suckers on one arm, which is 11 feet in length, and made out 250, large and small: so that the eight arms must contain 2,000 suckers; the long arms perhaps 250 more. The head or central mass, from which the arms radiate, is 4½ feet in circumference. Unfortunately the delicate eyes had been destroyed on the voyage or in putting it on board, but the socket of one measured 8 inches in diameter.

The appearance of the animal when in the water is described by the fishermen as extraordinary. The tail had got fast on a rock as it was swimming backward, and it was rendered powerless. In its desperate efforts to escape the ten arms darted about in all directions, lashing the water into foam, the thirty-foot tentacles in particular making lively play as it shot them out and endeavored to get a "purchase" with their powerful suckers, so as to drag itself into deep water. It was only when it became exhausted and the tide receded that the fishermen ventured to approach it. Its mode of moving through the water is remarkable. Behind the head on one side a tube or funnel is visible, which is connected with the bronchial or breathing organs. The water is admitted to these organs by walves, which allow it to enter on the muscular dilation of the body; and when the water so admitted has communicated its oxygen to the blood it is expelled by this tube, just as in the case of fishes it is driven out at the gills. But then this effete water, after purifying the blood of the creature, is not merely got rid of, but is utilized so as to be subservient to the movements of the animal. By ejecting the water through the funnel with force, it is, by the reaction of the surrounding medium, enabled to dart backward with amazing rapidity. This is its usual mode of locomotion, and nothing can surpass the ease and elegance of such movements. The body is just visible above the surface of the water; the funnel is at work below, like a hydraulic engine, ejecting the water, while the triangular fin which forms the tail acts the part of a front rudder and directs the way. It also moves forward by means of the fin-like expansion of its tail, and sideways by means of the side-fins or the expansions of the mantle. It can also use its arms and legs and crawl along the bottom of the sea with its head downwards. The backward motion, however, is that which is most graceful and natural in the giant squid. When moving through the water its arms are folded together. When grasping its prey it shoots out one of the long, lithe tentacles, which are endowed with a high degree of muscularity, and as quickly as a cat could clap her paw on a mouse the extremity of the arm covered with suckers seizes the object by the suckers, the pistons of which are quickly retracted and the sharp, denticulated edges are pressed with enormous force on the surface of the victim. Then the arms twine round and grasp it, and from that corpse-like embrace there is no escape. Altogether the gigantic cuttlefish is the most wonderful of all the denizens of the great deep.

M. HARVEY.

From the Wilmington Star.

STANLEY, THE TRAVELLER.

There is no doubt that Henry M. Stanley's explorations in Africa entitle his name to be enrolled with the other famous men whose names are identified with that *terra incognita*—Africa. Henceforth an American may with conscious pride mention the name of Stanley with Livingstone, Speke, Grant, Barton and Cameron, and other men of mark who have added to the world's knowledge, and by hazardous and long continued adventure have won for themselves the name of heroes.

The following extract from an editorial in the *N. Y. Herald* is not without interest:

"To judge of the cool deliberation with which Stanley embarked in this his last and greatest enterprise, we need but read his letter dated at Nyangwe, of which we print this morning a copy of the duplicate preserved by him, the original having been sent to the East Coast. He fully appreciated the danger of the journey down the Lualaba, but wholly undaunted by it he remarks. "It must be a very strong tribe indeed that can turn us back now." By this simple sentence he indicates his determination to proceed, no matter who or what barred the way. Just before he had penned this expression of heroic resolve he had lost many men by desertion and sickness. His hitherto most faithful follower, Kalulu, had left him, although he afterward returned to his duty. He was short of supplies and six months' journey from Zanzibar and assistance. Yet, with the true adventurous dash that half wins the battle, he plunges into the unknown and emerges a conqueror.

"Stanley's first letter from the west coast of Africa is that of a man who has been just relieved from a great mental and physical strain. He claims the forbearance of those who so anxiously awaits his story until his strength and nervour tone return. He deems himself unfit to deal with the grave matter of his journey and discoveries until with recruited health the absolute newness of his existence among civilized people wears off and he begins to feel again equal to the task of writing. To a man in this condition, and after accomplishing his work, this allowance will be generously made. The pleasures of knowing that he is safe and about to unveil the mysteries of equatorial Africa recompenses for any delays that may occur in the publication of these important records and discoveries."

The Tramp Nuisance.—The Baltimore *Gazette* says:

"In this State the greatness of the evil may be roughly estimated by the figures furnished by Mr. Griffith, President of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Association. He says that during the past year Cecil county received and fed 4,000 tramps, Carroll county, 2,000; Hartford, 2,500 Frederick county, 13,000; and other counties in the same proportion. This represents only the legitimate expenditure and losses due to tramps. The losses by private charity, by large theft and petty pilfering would count up rapidly and show, if they were reduced to figures, a heavy burden upon the industries of the State. But the objection to the tramp is not merely the fact that he is a burden of indolence on the community. He is also too frequently a burden of crime. Wherever he goes he carries with him the menace of violence, theft, rape and arson."

ANTI-CONKLING MOVEMENT.

New York Republicans Meet and Endorse Hayes.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The anti-Conkling meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the recent and unquestionable evidences that every clause of the Constitution as it is now established, is to-day accepted by an overwhelming majority of the citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize and approve the firmness and fidelity with which the President has kept his public pledges and those of his party as to the reform of our civil service. There is no precedent in the political history of our country for this voluntary act of self-reformation by a party in a party. We tender to the President and to his able and patriotic advisers our heartiest sympathy.

A HORRIBLE REALITY.—An unmarried woman, living in (No. 1) Rocky River township, gave birth a few days ago to a child and to hide her shame, she put the child in a pit about 15 feet deep, there, as she thought, to perish. The mother of the young woman heard a noise (as she thought) of a cat and got some one to go down after it, but to her surprise it was the child above mentioned. The little sufferer was rescued and after making the necessary investigation the girl confessed her guilt, took charge of the child and both are said to be doing well. The names are suppressed for the reason that the old lady stands well in the community and feels terribly distressed over the fall of her much loved daughter.—*Concord Sun.*

An Arkansas man lately snapped both barrels of his gun at his bed ridden wife. The gun, as if endowed with the humanity of which its owner was devoid, refused to be discharged, but, when the monster took it by the muzzle and attempted to dash out the sufferer's brains, the breach glanced on the bedpost, both barrels "went off," and their respective charges of buckshot took lodgings in the would-be murderer's lungs. There was no wearisome delay about the funeral preparations.

Rowan County—

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

David M. Cooper, Adm'r of William Cooper, *Against* Ferrand Watson and wife, Nancy C. Watson. J. D. Ritchey and wife, Amelia C. Ritchey, James C. Cooper, George A. Cooper, Mary E. Cooper.	Special proceeding to make real estate assets.

In this case it appearing to the Court that Mary E. Cooper, one of the defendants, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Carolina Watchman, a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, notifying the said Mary E. Cooper to appear at the Superior Court Clerks' office of Rowan County, on the 28th day of November, 1877, then and there to answer or demur to the petition of the plaintiff.

J. M. HORAH, Clerk.

Oct. 13th, 1877. 6t.

EUGENE L. HARRIS.

Artist in Crayon,

Sassafras Fork, N. C.

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This Soap is manufactured from pure material; and as it contains a large per centage of Vegetine Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time contains all the cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for the use in the Laundry, Kitchen and Bath Room, and for general household purposes; also for Printers, Painters, Engineers and Machinist, it will remove spots of Ink, Tar, Grease, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands.

The Huntington, Pa., Monitor of April 5th, 1877, pronounces this soap the best in the market, as follows:

Reader, we don't want you to suppose that this is an advertisement, and pass it over unheeded. Read it. We want to direct your attention to the advertisement of "Crampton's Imperial Soap." Having used it in our office for the last year, we can recommend it as the best quality of soap in use. It is a rare thing to get a soap that will thoroughly cleanse printing ink from the hands, as also from linen; but Crampton's laundry soap will do it, and we know whereof we speak. It is especially adapted for printers, painters, engineers and machinist, and it will remove grease of all description from the hands as well as clothes, with little labor. For general household purposes it cannot be excelled.

Manufactured only by Crampton Brothers, 2, 4, 8 and 10, Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35, Jefferson St., New York.

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49 SALISBURY, N. C.

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THE ONLY ANTIDOTE FOR LONG PROFITS!

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I have opened at the old stand, recently occupied by R. Frank Graham & Co., with a Select Stock of

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Sold CHEAPER than can be bought anywhere in Salisbury.

☞ CORN, WHEAT, OATS, BUTTER & Eggs taken as Cash. ☜

My business will be conducted on a CASH BASIS, thereby giving me many advantages over those who do a credit business.

Thanking my friends for past favors, and hoping to merit a continuation of the same, I am most respectfully, &c.,

R. FRANK GRAHAM.

47:tf.

Blackmer and Henderson,

Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors.

SALISBURY, N. C.

January22 1876—tf.

Cotton Press Building.

The undersigned offers his services to the public for Cotton Press Building and Repairing, and will do this work cheaper than ever before done in this country. Address,

H. W. OVERCASH,
Enochvillle, Rowan County, N. C.

30.5m:

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All persons indebted to the firm of McCubbins, Beall & Dean, are hereby notified to call and settle with the undersigned assignees in Bankruptcy, as longer delay cannot be given.

D. A. DAVIS, } Assignees in
J. S. McCUBBINS, } Bankruptcy.

Sept. 10, 1877. (47:4t.)

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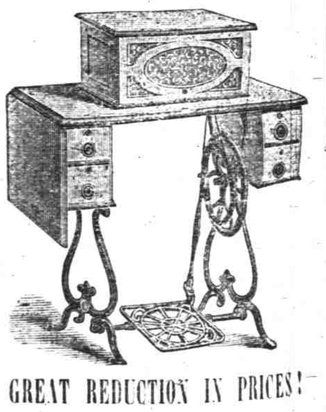

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