

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Congressional agony over the silver bill is, for the present, at an end. The bill passed—went to the President and was vetoed, and was then passed over the President's veto and is, therefore, now a law.

And now, what of it? Will it prove a blessing or a curse to the people? The majority in Congress say it will result in good and tend to relieve the financial distress of the country. The minority are just as confident that the consequences will be fearfully disastrous. Now these men have all been studying the question for months, earnestly (we hope) endeavoring to find out whether the passage of this bill shall be for the public good.

We accept the final decision with pretty good assurance, though it must be remembered that members of Congress have a weakness for tickling the people when they perceive that the people want to be tickled. They are also very prone to make the most of a popular measure in order to secure an emphatic recognition of their services in promoting it—a rejection for instance. And then parties often do things of doubtful wisdom for no other purpose than to advance party ends. We cannot know to what extent these bad motives may have actuated members of Congress in this matter. Doubtless many of them—most of them it may be—were governed by the purest sentiments of patriotism, and with a zealous concern for the best interests of the people and really to perform their high trust conscientiously.

But after all, we find some clear-headed, dispassionate members of Congress who fall to see how the present bill is likely to prove of much benefit to the country. We call attention to the short speech of Mr. Turner in this paper, in which he points out the weak features in the bill, and on account of which he seems to apprehend its failure to accomplish the good its more zealous friends expect from it.

We subjoin on this subject the following from our contemporaries:

The victory is complete, (the passage of the bill), and one over which the South has cause to be both proud and happy. It breaks the power of New England over the United States, and asserts the power of the South and West. It humbles the kings of the money centres, and exalts the horn of the people. It establishes the patriotism, firmness, courage and incorruptibility of the present Congress, the first which has had the boldness and the nerve to legislate against the bondholding element's wishes, and to withstand the fury and the blandishments of the gold organs, hitherto regarded as all-powerful for good or for evil. It adds another to the ties which bind our section to the West, in interest and in politics, and broadens and deepens the enduring basis on which we rest our hopes for a grand national victory in 1880. And lastly, it will put in circulation more money, hard-money, such as our people were used to from the earliest times up to the war; and tend somewhat to revive the languishing industries of the country.—Raleigh News.

Some people may talk and write as much as they please about the present silver dollar not being worth more than 92 or 93 cents compared with the gold dollar, but that makes little difference as long as silver is a legal tender for any amount of debt. In paying debts silver is worth as much as gold, and the silver dollar will buy as much beef as a gold dollar. Who cares, then, about the depreciated theory? If a trader refuses to take silver let him alone, and go to the man who is anxious to get it—ninety-nine men in one hundred will take it and be glad to get it. The silver bill will do no institution or individual any harm, but will do much good for those who work and manage right.—Char. Democrat.

Peddlers.—Our country friends (and town ones, too) ought to be well on their guard against peddlers: they often induce people to spend their money for things they have no use for, and money thus spent is worse than thrown away; for it encourages these public bora to keep up their trade. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred they cheat you in the price of the article they sell you, by making you pay more for it than any good store or shop will charge you. Only last summer while on a ramble in Stanley, we crossed the track of a sewing machine agent who had been selling machines in the neighborhood at \$95, which was just about twice as much as the best machines were then selling at. And this is a fair illustration of the peddling business. When, if ever, they undersell the merchants in your neighborhood, you may safely guess they are selling stolen goods, and that is reason enough for honest people to have nothing to do with them.

J. H. ZEILIN & Co., manufacturers of Simons' Liver Regulator, are out in circulars denouncing some unknown parties for counterfeiting their Medicines. They are naturally indignant, for they have spent much money to get their phials before the public, and now it is about played out for if somebody has put on the market a worthless preparation, who can distinguish between the genuine and the base article. Prof. T. Holloway charges this very offense against Haydock of New York, in respect to the Holloway medicines.

The up-shot of it all is that men find it easier to make money by cheating and lying than by honest toil. With the whole country swarming with cheats, an honest man must learn to say No every time, or they will trick him out of his living.

A terrible tornado of 400 yards width swept through Casey Co., Kentucky, March 5th, destroying a great deal of property and killing several people.

The temptations of official life are great, and the men who come out of the library, harness them, are comparatively few. It gives them, as well as their families, a taste for a different life, and they are rarely ever contented afterwards.—South. Home.

This confirms our observation. It don't matter what sort of an office it is, provided the man has a little excitement in it and can make money enough out of it to skin along tolerably well. He never wants to give it up, and if compelled to do it, he is well nigh ruined for the balance of his life. Hence it is generally best to keep in office those who faithfully perform the required duties. They become human machines, adapted to a certain routine and fit for little else. If offices were created for rewards, a frequent distribution of them might be called for. But they were created for the public service and the faithful man well acquainted with the requirements of the position he fills, and otherwise acceptable to the public, had generally better be kept in his place.

The labors of the National Export Convention, recently in session at Washington, will, it is hoped, be the means of putting in motion efforts which may eventually accomplish much good for the country. The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have given their ear to some of the facts brought forward by the Convention, and will report in favor of two lines of mail steam-ships between the U. S. and Brazil, and other South American cities. If established it will undoubtedly result in great advantages to this country as well as to our Southern neighbors. The scheme provides for two monthly lines, one starting from N. Y. and the other from New Orleans, and they are to run so as to give us semi-monthly mails.

Gov. HAMPTON is not yet out of trouble. His adversaries now are those of his own political household. The Governor, it seems, has given offense in his zealous efforts to restore the credit of the State by favoring the payment of a certain class of debts which some democrats are opposed to paying. It is no matter of surprise that non should differ in opinion on questions of this nature, but that any patriotic South Carolinian should harshly denounce Gov. Hampton for his course on this subject is both surprising and mortifying to all the friends of our sister State.

County officers are to be elected in August. We suppose a county convention will be called to make nominations, sometime in May, and to appoint delegates to a district Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge and Solicitor for the 7th District.

Rev. S. S. Murkland, now in Va., writes to the Statesville American, that he is slowly recovering from his late affliction.

Beautiful weather, with the wind only a little keen.

Every product of the soil brings ready cash. Why, then should times be hard? Let him answer who can.

BENJ. F. WADE, late a Senator from Ohio, died at Jefferson in that State on the 2nd inst. He filled many prominent positions during his life, and was undoubtedly a man of great ability, but coarse and hard, and profane. He was a notable abolitionist and was in favor of confiscating the property of the secessionists. He was accused of hating the South to the day of his death.

Hon. BEN. H. HILL, of Ga., has been invited to deliver the Annual Address to Davidson College in June next. He will doubtless attract many visitors on that occasion.

The news from the seat of the Eastern war grows more pacific, day by day. The papers of Wednesday speak in cheering terms of peace, and of a bright and prosperous future. Russian troops looking towards home.

A Card from the Apostle of the Whipping Post.

We have received from Stephen McCorkle, the colored apostle of the whipping post who has a local habitation at Marion, McDowell county, N. C., and who is now travelling around the country advocating his rather unpopular cause, a note written from Atlanta, whither he went from Charlotte, enclosing the following card which he desires to have laid before our readers:

To the Public:—I am in the State of Georgia for the purpose of advancing and promoting a much needed reform, viz: the establishment of the whipping post for the prevention of crime. I have been prosecuting this worthy cause energetically, and mostly at my own expense, though sometimes assisted by the generous, who desire to see the movement grow and prosper. Naturally I encounter and antagonize strong race prejudices, and the friends of the cause should aid me. With my feeble means the sphere of my usefulness and labor must be in a measure circumscribed, and therefore your aid is invoked, not for me personally, but for the cause I represent.

THE POLL TAX.

The proposition is gravely made by leading newspapers of the Republican party of this State to abolish the poll-tax. To what extent the opinions expressed by these exponents of radicalism are shared in by the members of the organization for which they profess to speak, we are not aware. It is sufficient for us to know that such a radical proposition has been seriously made, and has already received supporters enough among our adversaries to entitle it to some consideration.

The origin of the poll tax is concurrent with the foundation of our government. At the General Assembly begun and held at Hillsborough, in April in the year 1782 and in the sixth year of the independence of the State, it was enacted, "That every unwarried freeman in this state, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, other than soldiers in the service of the continent, or of this State, who shall not possess the value of one hundred pounds in taxable property, shall pay annually, in lieu of assessment on property, a poll tax equal to the tax for that year on one hundred pounds." The capitation tax was first embodied in our organic law in 1835, when the constitutional convention of that year adopted the following: "All free males over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to capitation tax." &c. A poll tax was levied by every General Assembly, up to that of 1868-'69, under this provision of the constitution. So far nothing was said in the organic law about the disposition of the fund thus raised; that was left to the wisdom of each legislature.

When the Republican party came into power, in 1868, they sought to improve this feature in our fundamental law, and ordained in the constitution of that year, the following provisions, relative to the poll-tax: "The General Assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which shall be equal on each, to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash;" "the proceeds of the State and county capitation tax shall be applied to the purposes of education and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent. thereof be appropriated to the latter purpose." The convention of 1875 left this untouched. Thus it appears that the Republicans were the first to prescribe in the constitution the application of the poll-tax; and they would be entitled to some praise for so doing, had they not stolen the funds raised.

The Republican legislature of 1868-'69, levied a poll-tax of one dollar and five cents, and that of 1869-'70 made it one dollar and ten cents. The Democratic legislature of 1870-'71, reduced this to ninety cents; the legislature of 1871-'72 made it one dollar and five cents; the legislature of 1872-'73 reduced it again to ninety-five cents; the legislature of 1873-'74 kept it at this; and the General Assembly of 1874-'75 brought it still lower down, to eighty-nine cents. Under the Revised Code the tax was forty cents, and under the Revised Statutes it was only twenty cents. But under Republican rule it was one dollar and ten cents. So that the Republicans showed their love of the poll-tax not only by devoting it to the sacred purposes of education and charity, and then stealing nearly the whole of it, but by levying the highest tax on the poll ever put upon the people of North Carolina.

Our Constitution, in relation to taxation, is eminently wise and just. For the benefit of our political adversaries, we quote the following from the high priest of North Carolina radicalism, embodied in his inaugural address July 4th, 1868: "It (the Constitution) provides that all property shall be taxed according to its true value in money, this establishing the only just system of taxation; and for the protection of both the poll and the land, it provides that for State and county purposes the poll-tax shall never exceed two dollars, and that this tax shall be equal to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash,"—this balancing the scales, and showing the love of the poll-tax not only by devoting it to the sacred purposes of education and charity, and then stealing nearly the whole of it, but by levying the highest tax on the poll ever put upon the people of North Carolina.

The proposition, then, is to abolish a system of taxation which has prevailed since the government was established, and which is the underlying support of the Public Schools; which has received the endorsement of Whig, Democrat and Republican alike; and which in itself is just and right, as every citizen must contribute something to the maintenance of the government. This insidious, pernicious proposition is the last desperate resort of sinking demagogues of the Radical persuasion; and, as it strikes at the roots of public education, it should meet with the prompt, emphatic, crushing condemnation of all the respectable elements of the State, whether white and black, Democrat and Republican.—Raleigh News.

FROM ROME.

The Pope and the Italian Government not in Union.—Cardinal Simeoni not yet Secretary of State.

LONDON, March 2.—A special from Rome to the Times says: "It is said that the Pope intends to dismiss the pontifical gend'armes and the Swiss Guards. He will probably reside mostly at Castle Gandolfo, a village fourteen miles southeast of Rome, in order to be away from the Italian government. The report of the appointment of Cardinal Simeoni as pontifical secretary of state is premature." The Times has the following from Rome: "The Italian government has warned the Vatican authorities through an inspector of police that they could take no measures to prevent the possible disturbance at the Pope's coronation, as the Pope did not recognize the King of Italy. The Vatican is indignant, and it has been decided that the coronation shall be strictly private. An understanding between the papacy and Italy is as far off as ever."

Revival Influence.—It has been remarked that at no previous time has there been as much interest taken in the subject of religion as since the beginning of the revival at the Methodist church. Men who have heretofore been regarded as having anything but a religious inclination have become not only professed believers but zealous workers as well. Young and old, male and female seem alike under the influence.—Greensboro Patriot.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT, AND DIURETIC.

Vegetine Reliable Evidence.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Dear Sir:—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your VEGETINE. I was troubled for several years with that dreadful disease Calabar, and had such bad coughing spells that I would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me, and I do feel so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I feel that I can recommend it to all who are afflicted with that disease, and advise every body to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them that it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

Mrs. L. GORE, Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts., Cambridge, Mass.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her cough and cold was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.

Insurance and Real Estate Agent, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

H. R. STEVENS, Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrophulous, Catarrhs, Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and, as a blood purifier or spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost every thing. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

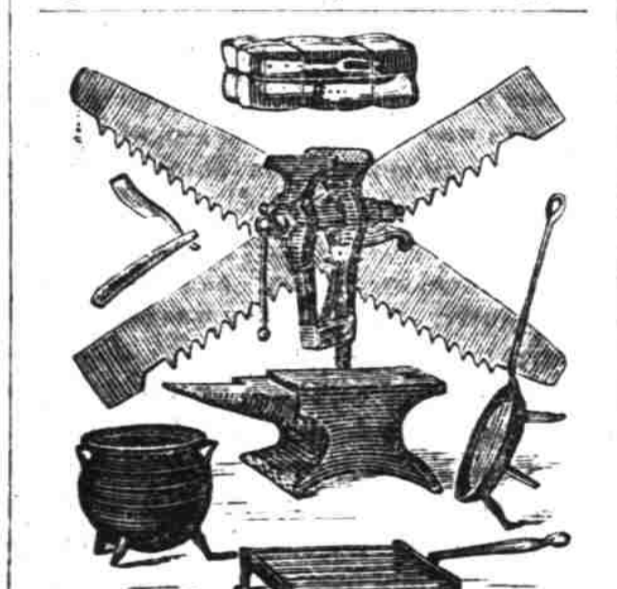
Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. W. SIMMONS, No. 19 Russell Street, CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Dear Sir:—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Scrophulous, Catarrhs, Rheumatic, and general debility of the system. I can cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from the above complaint.

Yours respectfully, Mrs. ADONIS PARKER, 26 Athens Street, SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1878.

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.



P. N. HEILIG & SON,

would call attention to their large and splendid

HARDWARE

Embracing IRON and STEEL—every variety of sizes and shapes.—No. 5 points for \$1. Wagon and Buggy Materials, comprising all the various kinds required—springs, axles, wheels, &c., ready to set up. Telegraph Straw cutters, of all sizes, and guaranteed in quality and durability. Great American Lightning SAWS, every kind and size, embracing MILL & CROSS-CUT. NAILS—all sizes—cut and wrought.

Plows The most popular and approved styles—Plow Cast-ings, all kinds, bolts, &c.—No. 5 points for \$1. WINDOW GLASS—from 1/2 to 24x36—putty, oils, Paints, Varnishes, Lightning Drills, &c. FAIRBANK'S CAST-IRON SCREWS and Balances.

Work Tools For Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Farmers, Champion Mowers and Reapers. Horse Rakes, Threshing Machines, Horse-Powers, Pumps, Grain Cradles, and every kind of Hardware Store, and all at low prices for cash. With thanks for past favors we hope to merit continued confidence and increasing patronage. March 4, 1878.

BERNHARDT BROS.

Now have on hand for sale a large lot of the celebrated

Piedmont Guano, on reasonable terms, payable in Cotton the 1st Dec. 1878.—References and certificates will be furnished on application. All who intend to use fertilizers for Cotton, wheat, &c. well to call before purchase. March 7, 1878.

AMERICAN PRUNER.

THE BEST TRIMMING SHEARS EVER INVENTED.

Having purchased the right to sell this celebrated Pruner in nine townships of Rowan county, I invite public attention to this valuable implement, almost indispensable to a man who has fruit trees to trim. Persons wishing to see or buy it, may call at Kluttz & Remondin's Store, Salisbury. Price for the implement and the farm right to make and use the same, \$4.20.3m. G. FRANK DOWNUM.



LAW SCHOOL.

The undersigned proposes to establish a school in Salisbury for the preparation of applicants for admission to the Bar.

The healthfulness of the place, and the cheapness of Board are some of the advantages, which young gentlemen who desire to read law, will find by coming to this place. Students will not only be taught the course as prescribed by the Supreme Court, but will learn the practical details of the profession, such as drawing pleadings, and other kindred subjects, which daily arise in an Attorney's office.

Fee for the course, one hundred dollars. J. M. McCORKLE, Salisbury, N. C.



AROUND THE CORNER.

To the Public, GREETING: JULIAN & FRALEY

Present compliments to the public and desire to call renewed attention to their efforts to be useful as CABINET MAKERS AND CARPENTERS.

Their prices are as low as it is possible to make them, and their work not inferior to any. They fill orders in two departments, and have so far given satisfaction. They have extended their facilities recently, and are encouraged to hope for increased demands. Their ready made stock in hand comprises a general assortment of house furniture—Bedsteads, Bureaus, Clothes Presses, Lounges, Racks, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Cupboards and China Presses, Candle Stands, Tin Snaps, Desks, Tables, Wash-stands, Chairs, &c. They also keep an assortment of

COFFINS

of walnut, pine and poplar, from \$2 upward. Also, Window Sash. They fill orders without vexatious delays. Will contract for carpenter's work and warrant satisfaction. Will take good lumber and country produce in exchange for furniture.—Shop nearly opposite Watchman office. JULIAN & FRALEY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

The co-partnership of Bernhardt & Sons, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, G. M. Bernhardt withdrawing. They return thanks for the very liberal patronage extended them, and request that all parties indebted will call and settle at once, as longer indulgence cannot be granted.

G. M. BERNHARDT, C. T. BERNHARDT, P. M. BERNHARDT.

NEW FIRM.

The business will be continued at the stand by Bernhardt Bros., who invite all to call and see them, as they expect to keep on hand a large and fresh stock of Goods, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash and barter.

C. T. BERNHARDT, P. M. BERNHARDT, H. A. BERNHARDT.



BEWARE OF OLD SEEDS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED 5,000 PAPERS FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

Put up specially for me by the celebrated seedman, Robert Buis, Jr., with my name and the date printed on every paper. Every paper has 1878 plainly printed on it. No other dealer in seeds here has dared to do this. Forewarned is forearmed, and if you buy old seeds now, it is because you won't have your eyes opened.

One word more: Buis's seeds are the only ones in the market which are warranted fresh and genuine.

8 Papers for 25 Cents, At THEO. F. KLUTZ'S Drug Store.

CLOVER SEED Early Rose and Peerless Potatoes. Only \$1.50 per bushel. At Kluttz's Drug Store.

SEEDS Golden Millet, 27 per bushel. Orchard Grass, 22. Also, Blue Grass for yards, Heris Grass, Lucerne, &c. At Kluttz's Drug Store.

SMOKERS, AHoy! Ayer's new brand, the "DAILY" Cheser, is the best in the market. 25 cts each, or six for 25 cents. Try them: Manufactured expressly for, and sold only at Kluttz's Drug Store.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WATCHMAN

I take pleasure in again offering you this Season, The old Reliable and Standard FERTILIZERS, THE SOLUBLE NAVASSA GUANO AND Navassa Acid Phosphate

Upon the advice of the plaintiff, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Carolina Watchman" for six weeks, notifying Mary Smoot, William Holman and David Holman, who are non-residents of the State to appear at the Superior Court, at the Term to be held on the 2d Monday after the 3d Monday of March, 1878, and answer the complaint filed in this office, or judgment will be rendered in favor of Plaintiff, for the relief demanded in his complaint.

H. B. HOWARD, Clerk Superior Court of Davie County, Feb. 6th, 1878.

On and Off Slick as Grease!

BOOTS, GAITERS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, &c.

W. M. EAGLE

Respectfully announces his continuance at his old stand in his old line, on Main Street opposite Ennis' Drug Store. He is always ready and anxious to accommodate customers in his line in the best manner possible. He is prepared to do first-class work and can compete with any northern Shop or Hand made work. His machine, lasts, &c., are of the latest and best patterns. He works the very best material and keeps on hand ready made work, and stock equal to any special order.

Repairing neatly and promptly done at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.

Prices to Suit the Times. Cash orders by mail promptly filled. W. M. EAGLE.

SALE!

I will sell at a great sacrifice the following articles:

- Fine Shot Gun. Rifle. Foot Power Circular Saw with Boring Attachments. Iron Lathe, five and a half ft. Shears, 16 inch Swing. Steam Engine 1-5 Horse Power. Fire Extinguisher. Rangle Scow Press. Magnet Electric Machine. Parlor Fountain. Set Tinners Tools. Large Ribbon Stamp. Stencil Dies and Material. Rolling Mill for Gold, Silver and Brass. One Silver, and one Brass Alto Horn. One Square Drum. Music Stands. Knitting Machine. Three Stands of Bees in the Buckeye Bee Hives. New "Peter Wright" Anvil. Queen's Patent Portable Forge. And many other things. I also offer Fine Acorn Cook Stoves at cut prices. If you want to buy cheap, you must come very soon. L. V. BROWN, Salisbury, N. C. 11th.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

STATESVILLE, N. C., S. M. LANIER, Proprietor.

Servants Polite and Attentive. 45th.

STOP AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C. C. S. BROWN, Prop'r.

(Late of the National Hotel, Raleigh.) AT HOME AGAIN.

Having leased this house for a term of years, I would be pleased to have my friends call and see me. It will be kept as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY RESPECT.

Board: Two Dollars Per Day. OMNIBUS AT EVERY TRAIN.

Large Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers. TRY ME. C. S. BROWN, Jr., Clerks. W. O. SHELBURN, Jan. 1st, 1878. 11th.

BOOT and SHOE Making,

THOS. H. VANDERFORD'S

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE. Gentlemen and Ladies' Fine Work a SPECIALTY.

Having engaged the services of a first class workman, we are prepared to turn out the finest and best styles of city-made goods, and at prices to suit the times, constantly on hand an assorted stock of superior material. Call and examine our work. Satisfaction guaranteed. Salisbury, Feb. 14, 1878.—No. 11th.

A Rare Chance to Make Money.

Agents wanted in the different Townships of Rowan to sell Township rights of the "Universal Washing Machine." This machine is acknowledged everywhere to be the best ever patented. At ENNIS' Drug Store.

G R A I N,

AT THE MANSION HOTEL, BY W. M. NELSON.

Blackmer and Henderson, Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors. SALISBURY, N. C. January 22 1876.—t.

OMNIBUS & BAGGAGE WAGON ACCOMMODATION.

I have fitted up an Omnibus and Baggage Wagon which are always ready to convey persons to or from the depot, to and from parties weddings, &c. Leave orders at Mansion House or at my Livery & Sale Stable, Fisher street near Railroad bridge.

Aug. 19.—t. M. A. BRINGLE.

Cheap Chattel Mortgages, and various other blanks for sale.

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