LOCAL.

Piedmont Press is a head in the potatoe line, having one 3¼ inches long.

Philemon is to hand but a little too late for this week's issue.

We refer persons desiring information as to the running on the Western Road, to the schedule in this paper.

Meroney's Opera House has been occupied by the Thorne Comedy Company every night during the present week.

Prof. Reade the popular elocutionist, will visit this place soon of which further noetice will be given.

BANANNAS.—Buerbaum had some of the finest bunches of this fruit on sale this week we have ever seen, weighing nearly 100 lbs. each.

Sheriff Waggoner will commence his tour of the county for the purpose of collecting the taxes, at Franklin, Monday Nov. 3d. Get ready for him.

FINE RESULT.—Mr. D. A. Swink of this county, reports that he sold, July 18th, 1879, the product of 1¼ acres in tobacco, 1318 lbs., at $365,36. The Messrs. Brown Bros, of Winston were the purchasers.

NEW PAPER AT GREENSBORO.—Mr. Jas. W. Albright has commenced the publication of a new paper, "THE BEACON," at Greensboro, N. C., the first No of which is on our table this morning. It is to be devoted to the general interests of the State, political and mechanical.

John Graham and other tax-payers of Scotch Irish Township have sued out an injunction to restrain the Board of Commissioners of Rowan county from subscribing the sum of six thousand dollars to the Winston, Salem and Mooresville Railroad Company. The subscription was authorized by an Act of the Legislature, subject to the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of the township.

Judge Buxton has granted the injunction.

Mr. C. W. Pool's residence was feloniously entered this morning just before day, and his pants and hat stolen. He saw the person standing at the bureau in his sleeping room, but thought it was his wife, and paid no attention. After the person went out of the room, and failed to return within a reasonable time, he roused to the possibility that he might be mistaken, and discovered the true situation. He found his pants in the yard, minus $1.50 and a plug of tobacco abstracted from the pockets.

DEATH OF J. H. HARGRAVE.—We regret to learn, from his son-in-law, Mr. J. Allen Brown, who returned Wednesday from attending the funeral, that Mr. J. H. Hargrave, of Lexington, died suddenly at his home in that town, Monday, of dropsy of the heart. Mr. Hargrave was in his 63d year. His death is a heavy loss to the community in which he lived, and greatly lamented by a large circle of friends.

BRASS BANDS.—We had the valuable services of three brass bands at the reunion—the Concord, Mount Pleasant and Salisbury. Let one imagine for a moment what a deprivation it would be to have no music on such an occasion and he will at once appreciate the value of band music. All these Bands evince a good degree of culture and skill, and are institutions of great value in their several communities.

THE REUNION.

A TREMENDOUS CROWD.

GOOD ORDER AND GOOD FEELING.

TWELVE PATRIOTIC SPEECHES—MUSIC—BOOMING GUNS—A BOUNTIFUL DINNER AND MAGNIFICENT FIRE-WORKS.

The soldiers' re-union Meeting in Salisbury has made its record and we are glad to be able to say it is a good one. The day was auspicious, though but for threatening weather several days before, the crowd, doubtless, would have been much larger. The streets were thronged with a vast assemblage at an early hour in the day, which continued to receive accessions until eleven o'clock, at which hour, Gen. R. Ransom, as Chief Director, led the immense mass through Main and Bank streets to Fulton, and thence to Harrison's Park, about ¼ of a mile out of town, where seats, stands, tables, &c., had been erected for the occasion. Ample as was thought to be the number of seats, more than half of the audience stood for hours listening to those who addressed them.—The crowd pressed up as near the stand as possible, eager to catch every word spoken.

When order had been fully established, and after the Band had performed in splendid style "The Star Spangled Banner," Hon. Chas. Price, in behalf of the County and State, delivered a short speech of welcome to the visitors who had favored us with their presence. Many letters received from gentlemen at a distance who could not accept the ivitation, having been previously published rendred it unnecessary to read them now. Mr. Price then introduced to the audience, successively, Gov. Jarvis, Senator Vance, Judge Fowle, Gen. Rufus Barringer, Maj. Halleck, of the U. S. Army, Maj. Merrill, of Washington city, Hon. A. M. Scales, Col. W. H. H. Cowles, Col. Wm. Johnson, Hon. Wm. M. Robbins, and Hon. J. M. Leach.

It may seem a strange fact to northern readers when we say, there was not a single unpatriotic or uncharitable word uttered by these several gentlemen. All spoke with great freedom and fluency; and representing almost every shade of personal temperament, and both the two great political parties of the country, it is worthy of remark, that every sentiment uttered by them was not only free of sectionalism, but brimful of patriotic devotion to the Constitution and the Union, to the preservation of peace and harmony, and an unwavering faith in the integrity of the Union.

We are not prepared to report each speech as it was delivered, but re-affirm the general character of them as given above, and have only to add that the speakers uttered the true sentiments of the people whom they addressed. There was not a man present who, if he felt it, would have dared to face that great audience with an unpatriotic suggestion. Each speaker was loudly applauded, and all felt that it was an occasion for the promotion of sectional friendship—not sectional hate.

The dinner was the biggest thing of its kind ever seen in North Carolina. There were 14 tables over a 100 feet each in length, and they were filled with well prepared meats, bread, pickels, &c. The provision was ample, and almost everybody went to the tables for dinner. The scene at the table was grand,—a sea of human heads and mingled countenances, and the murmur of voices in jovial converse, resembled the murmur of many waters. The ladies formed a large part of the concourse, and as everywhere and always, lent much additional interest and a pleasing charm to the occasion. All were filled, and retired in little parties, returning to the streets of the town, the hotels and private houses to await THE GRAND DISPAY OF FIRE WORKS AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

At the hour appointed thousands assembled on the grounds formerly occupied by the Confederate prison, and from thence witnessed the grandest pyrotechnical exhibition ever made in the State. It was a fitting place for demonstrations of reunion, when for four long and painful years prisoners prayed for peace, and many home sick and war-worn hores closed their eyes forever on the angry strife which separated them from all the sacred endearments of home.

In conclusion we have only to add that the reunion in Salisbury was a complete success so far as North Carolina was concerned. It was conceived and carried out in the interest of national peace and harmony on our part, and we have only to regret that so few of our late adversaries in arms could recognise in it the laudable significence meant by its projectors. Maj. Halleck, of the U. S. Army was with us, and he stood alone as a representative of the Federal soldiers at this peaceful gathering. May he live to see all the patriotic sentiments uttered on this occasion fully recognized and illustrated in the future history of the country he serves so faithfully and well.

THE REUNION.

ANSWERS TO INVITATIONS.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. HARBOR.
October 13th, 1879.

Messrs. G. A. Bingham, Esq., and others:

Gentlemen: Your invitation to attend the Reunion of North Carolina soldiers—Union and Confederate—at Salisbury, N. C., on the 23d October was duly received.

It would be a great pleasure to me to be present on that interesting occasion, when the soldiers of your State of both armies, propose to join in a friendly reunion, but my official duties here, will prevent me from being absent for the necessary period, to participate in the ceremonies of the 23d instant; however, such meetings cannot but be beneficial to our common country—North and South—in allaying any remains of sectional feeling which may still exist, connected with the late civil war.

With thanks for your courteous invitation, and with best wishes for the success of the reunion, I am, gentlemen,

Very truly and respectfully yours,
W. S. HANCOCK, Maj. General.

GOLDSBORO, N. C. October 15, '79.

Messrs. G. A. Bingham, Esq., and others:

Gentlemen: I duly received your polite communication of Sept. 15, cordially inviting me, on behalf of the people of Rowan County and the Reunion of Association, to attend a grand reunion of the North Carolina survivors of the late war, of both the Confederate and Union armies, in the city of Salisbury, on Thursday, October 23d, 1879.

It was my intention to accept your invitation and be present on that occasion; but severe family affliction, the recent death of my brother, who was himself a Confederate soldier, constrains me to decline.

The object of the meeting is patriotic and commendable, as you express it, "to foster feelings of friendship and State pride, allay sectional and party animosities, and to unite the people in proper efforts for the general welfare of our beloved State." Friendly and fraternal feelings exist among our people, and while they are quietly devoting themselves to their peaceful pursuits and callings, they have no disposition to engage in useless contention and strife. Peace prevails throughout all our borders and gives goodly token of more prosperity in the country.

I hope the reunion meeting may have a happy effect in strengthening the ties of friendship among all, and although it may call up sad memories, may it erase all unkind feelings on account of political differences of opinion. May the prejudices and bickerings of the past be overshadowed by true patriotism and heartfelt good will. May every patriot remember that he owes a duty to his country in peace as well as war.

I tender you my sincere thanks for your friendly invitation, and believe me to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servent,
C. H. BROGDEN.

I see how it is. Woman is now supreme in the house. She will gradually control everything. Woman is one of the ablest and most cunning creatures who have ever mingled in human affairs. I understand those who say they don't want the ballot. They want the power without the responsibility; so while we are being amused with the ballot, woman is quietly taking things in her own hands.—*C. D. Warner.*

For the Watchman.

We are always glad to note any improvement mechanical or otherwise among our people, and this week our attention was called to a new 28 inch Turbin water wheel manufactured by Mr. James L. Davis, at Sulphur Springs, Alexander county N. C., for the Messrs. Alspaugh Bros., proprietors of the Taylorsville Cotton Mills, on Lower Little River. The casting, turning, etc., were all done at the foundry of Messrs. Davis & Thomas, Sulphur Springs, and Mr. Davis, who is a practical Mill-wright, has the contract for making and putting in the wheel.

For some time, their foundry has been furnishing cane mills, mill irons and other castings of their own manufacture. But this wheel with all the necessary apparatus for running it, and the style in which they are executed, evinces a degree of skill and enterprise that ought to, and no doubt will, meet with the success they desire. *

For the Watchman.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.
OCT., 14, 1879.

DEAR MR. BRUNER: As the time for the commemoration of Federal and Confederate soldiers approaches, I am reminded of an old song I were present at the first union, on the 12th of April 1861. On that memorable morning I saw what has not yet found a place in written history. To give emphasis to the generous part that I am sure you will act at the approaching reunion, I will state that with these eyes I saw the editor of the Watchman mounted on a grey horse, riding out all alone in search of the four thousand cavalry of Stoneman. I hatedi r to show his transcendant heroism, had no visible weapon except, perhaps, a riding-switch. In proof of the calmness of his nerves, I will farther avow that he didn't show any excitement by galloping about, but went slowly, never faster than an easy trot, so that there was no danger of his passing the four thousand without seeing them. I will add, also, that if he had not taken a road at right-angle to that on which the enemy were moving, the history of that day might have been different. I don't remember all the incidents of that editorial "sally," but my impression is that it resulted in a successful flank movement. Doubtless, to this day the Federal officers do not know that there was another "body" of cavalry seeking them, and that the raiders were exposed to this resolute face on their left.

Well, I hope that the re-union will accomplish the commenable purpose of those who proposed it. That purpose, I assume, is to show that there is no incompatibility between the respect due to the soldiers who fought and genuine devotion to peace when the war is over. If it were not for the vile class of politicians, by this time humanity, commerce and religion might have restored proper feelings wet ween all right-minded people North and South, but the unscrupulous worshippers of fou, political ambition, among Northern leaders, will probably keep up the bitterness caused by the late war, longer than you and I live.

On yesterday we had the celebration of "University Day," in the University Chapel. While the whole occasion was remarkably pleasant, and a number of spicy school speeches made, the address of President K. P. Battle was the most noteworthy of the proceedings. He continued his historical sketch of the University. The address was full of wit and wisdom, of scholarly lore and purest sentiment, of common sense and fatherly counsel, of exquisite pathos and spirited exhortation. It was, perhaps, the best speech he has ever made, and would add to the reputation of any man in the State. As suitable to your paper, I will state something of his high praise to Dr. Samuel McCorkle, who often preached at Salisbury. He said that, Dr. McCorkle was Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Trustees in 1792 to report a plan of education. He referred to the Doctor's academy at Thyatira, and eulogized him as one of the educators of the grand race of men whose names adorn the history of North Carolina; pronounced him beyond his generation as a teacher; showed that he was the founder of the first Normal School in America—a school for teachers having been organized by him, I think, in Rowan. Stated, that he delivered the address here, when Gen. William R. Davie, as Grand Master, laid the corner-stone of the Old East Building; and also informed us that he was offered the Chairmanship of the University Faculty in, I believe, 1795.

Dr. McCorkle, you doubtless know, was the son-in-law of Mrs. Steele of Revolutionary fame. He was one of the intellectual giants that contended so bravely in Western Carolina against the bold infidelity that invaded our country during the French Revolution. I must always honor that moral heroism which the pious and learned Presbyterians displayed in that critical period of our history. Thinking of their noble triumph, my heart rejoices at the truth that God has always given His glourious cause to those who by His aid, have been conquerors; and I recall the eloquent expression of Bascom, that the enemies who have engaged in the assault upon Christanity "have always retired from the conflict with the names of their conquerors and the glory of God graven on their broken and dismantled shields." Aye; and so it is still—so, the Christian feels, it will ever be. M.

An Old Paper.

A RECORD OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE CENTURY.

We have before us a copy of the *North Charolina Mercury and Salisbury Adverliser*, dated May 1, 1800. We found it in Colonel P. B. Means' office. It is a small folio printed on coarse heavy paper, with old fashioned type. It contains much interesting matter that is now recorded in history, from which we make a few selections. Most prominent are the orders of General Bonaparte to General Kleber on turning over to him the command of the French army in Egypt, followed by a complaining letter of General Kleber, to the French Directory, in which he says that General Bonaparte turned over to him an army destitute of clothing, commissary stores, money, powder or anything to make it effective. That it has been reduced by battle and disease to about eleven thousand men and that they were so debilitated that after the number reserved for garrison duty, he could not lead more than five thousand men against the enemy. General Bonaparte had not then reached the lofty pinnacle on the proud temple of fame that he mounted when he seized the scepter of imperial France. It contains some political items of importance in the United States. It was opposed to Mr. Adams for re-election for President, one of its reasons are that he inclined to a monarchical government. It was also opposed to Mr. Jefferson being elected President, giving as—one—reason because he is a deist, and disregards the Bible, and the Christian religion.

The paper was edited by Francis Cooper, and is marked Vol. 14; Number 104. It does not contain an item of local or State news. It announces the arrival, at Charleston, on the 17th of April, of the ship Messroon, also a proclamation of the Governor General of the Isle of France, announcing the troubles then existing between the Republics of France and the United States. It contains three horse, one legal and one administrator's advertisements. It makes an advertising note of the Salisbury races, to take place on the 16th and 17th of May, also an advertisement for the sale of the Rev. James McRea's funeral discourse in commemoration of the death of General Washington, and an advertisement of the sale of a house and lot in Salisbury, and some land out in the country. The price of the paper was two dollars a year, one half in advance, the balance at the end of six months, or one dollar and three quarters in advance.—Concord *Register.*

The *News* shows an increase in the value of town property since the assessment of 1878, of $124,015; and an increase in the value of property in the county of $473,245. We have no doubt there has been an increase in the value of property both in town and county, but do not believe these figures result from an accession of property to that amount since 1878. The apparent increase is probably due to the more careful and accurate assessment under the Act of the last Legislature, which was chiefly designed, we believe, to ensure uniformity in making assessments, though it was expected it would also increase the amount of taxes taxable property returned.

But our neighbor has fallen into an error in his figures, probably, by adding the apparent increase in Salisbury to the aggregate of the county, whereas the amount of aggregate county increase already includes that of the town.

A more careful inspection of the figures as they stand on the books in the Register's office, show only $249,230 as the total increase on all the real and personal property of the county, instead of $473,245, as given by the *News*. This sum includes $20,634 increase in value of Town Lots; Lands, $120,832; Horses, $16,614; Mules, 7,465; Cattle, 5,317; Hogs, 3,927; Farm tools, tools of mechanics, household kitchen furniture, 40,998; Money on hand, 17,245; Solvent credits, 51,195. After deducting losses on other items we have the aggregate as above given, representing the net increased valuation of the property of the entire county.

The Old Thirteen.

GOVERNORS OF THE OLD CONFEDERATION IN COUNCIL.

Prepartions for Commemorating the Surrender of Lard Cornwallis at Yorktown—Another Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 18.—The assembly of Governors to arrange the details of the centennial anniversary of the surrender of the English army at Yorktown, met for organization this morning. Governors Andrews, Conn., Holliday, Va., Hoyt, Penn., Simpson, S. C., Jarvis, N. C., Hall, Del., Carroll, Md., and Col. Lincoln, representing Governor Talcot, of Massachuseits, were present. The address of welcome was responded to by Gov. Andrews, of Connecticut. Gov. Holliday, of Virginia, was chosen president of the meeting and Col. Lincoln secretary. The meeting then adjourned to Indepence Hall.

On assembling in Iendependence Hall Mayor Stokeley addressed the Governors, welcoming them to the city. Governor Carroll, of Maryland, replied. Governor Hoyt then extended the welcome in behalf of the State, to which Governor Holliday responded in a brilliant speech, frequently interrupted by applause. Governors Hall, Jarvis and Simpson and Col. Lincoln also spoke in grateful terms of the reception they had received, and the opinion was freely expressed that the success of the Yorktown celebration would have a powerful tendency to bring about a unity of thought and feeling between the North and South.

Upon motion Governors Hoyt, Simpson and Holliday were appointed a committee on resolutions and the first named submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we, Governors and representatives of the original colonies, convened at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, this 18th day of October, 1879, knowing that the purposes for which we have assembled meets the hearty approval of our constituents, do hereby commend to the people of the United States such celebration of the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown as shall bear historical significance of that event and present greatness of our nation.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State be nominated by the Governors thereof, of which committee Gov. Holliday shall be chairman, be appointed to make proper arrangements for such celebration.

The meeting then adjourned.

SIMPLICITY OF DRESS.—Female loveliness never appears to so good an advantage as when set off with simplicity of dress. No artist ever decks his angels with towering feathers and gaudy jewelry; and our dear human angels, if they would make their title good to that name should carefully avoid ornaments which properly belong to Indian squaws and African princesses. These tinselries may serve to give effect on the stage or upon a ball-room floor, but in daily life there is no substitute for the charm of simplicity. A vulgar taste is not to be disguised by gold and diamonds. The absence of a true taste and real refinement of delicacy cannot be compensated for by the possession of great beauty or the most princely fortune.

Franklin Zephyrs.

The friends of the Stock Law in Franklin, gained a grand victory at the recent election on the 16th inst. At the August election there was a majority of 41 against it. Our late majority of 24 in favor of the law, added to that, make a clear gain of 65, since the August election. Glory enough for one day!

We are gratified to learn that glorious old Scotch Irish, encouraged by our success, have filed their petition for an election for their *whole* Township, and we are assured they will certainly carry it. That's right, roll along the ball, and fall into line.

Is it the intention of our friends and esteemed neighbors of Unity to be left out in the cold? We devoutly hope not. Farmers of Unity! take courage, and "try again." There is no earthly reason why *you too* should not succeed next time. Come to the front, "Woodleaves."

When Litaker, Scotch Irish and Unity shall have a solid tier of Townships, reaching from Cabarrus, Mecklenburg and South Iredell to the Yadkin Rivers, thereby much reducing the cost of fencing.

We are informed that the country portion of Salisbury Township could easily carry it, if it were not for the City. We trust the good people of that place will open their hearts, and assist their *country* neighbors to carry a law that will tend to the prosperity of all.

The Stock Law is only a question of time, and we predict that the whole county will gladly adopt it ere two years shall have past.

Squire Hall's gin has, up to date, (Oct. 21st), turned out 142 bales. They put up 8 to 9 bales every day, and still it comes, without abatement.

We learn that the several gins of Messrs. Bost & Fisher, Thomason Bros., and Miller and Eagle are also getting a fare share of work to do.

A refreshing rain fell on Saturday.

Owing to drouth, the turnip crop will be very poor. Another fine rain on Tuesday. If frost does not come soon, we believe the yield of cotton will be as good as last year.

The health of our people is good though we are not entirely exempt from chills.

Mr. S. F. Lord made, at his Sorghum Mill, 17 gallons fine syrup from a 2 horse load of cane. This is the most remarkable turn out ever heard of by us.

Now, Ho for the Soldier's Re-Union!
W. R. F.

The Mississippi River.

RECOMMENDAMIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CONVENTION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT THEREOF.

QUINCY, ILL., Oct. 17.—In the Mississippi river improvement convention yesterday, the majority report was discussed. These resolutions set forth that the improvement of the Mississippi and its navigable tributaries is of paramount importance, because the great bulk of the commerce and wealth is centered there; that while, since the foundation of the country one hundred millions have been expended on rivers and harbors, not one tenth of that sum has been spent in the Mississippi valley. They favor the reservoir system on the waters of the Upper Missisippi, whereby a surplus of water may be stored until low water and then be utilized. Congress should prohibit the construction of private wharves and the throwing of debris, which may form sand bars, into the Mississippi or its tributaries. Private speculators should not be allowed to profit by improvements made by the government to the detriment of the public, and a city should not be allowed to use the water power created by the improvement of rivers for local manufacturing and mechanical purposes. A permanent commission of three representatives from each State bordering on the Mississippi river and its navigable tributaries should be appointed by their Governors to promote the improvement of said rivers for commerce, so as to best benefit the whole country. The president of the convention should select an executive committee of nine to propose a memorial to Congress setting forth the views of the convention, to call future conventions, publish statises and procure favorable action by Congress.

A minority report was submitted, favoring more particularly the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio, rather than their tributaries, but after a protracted debate the minority report was rejected and the majority report adopted, and the convention adjourned *sine die.*

REVENUE IRREGULARITIES. — Almost every device is resorted to by some distillers and whiskey dealers to defraud the government in the matter of the tax on spirits. We have described some of them, and recently another has just been brought to light by Deputy Collector Young. For some reason unknown to the outside world, he took up an idea that a certain box which he saw at the depot in transit for Texas contained tobacco or whiskey. He opened it and found the barl. It was stamped, but it happened that the number of the stamp, date, &c., corresponded exactly with a memorandum which Mr. Young had taken from another barrel which was snipped through from the same source several weeks ago, showing conclusively that the stamp had been reused. The whiskey was accordingly seized and will be confiscated to the government. Mr. Young, who, by the way, has discovered more frauds of this kind than any other officer in the service in this district, has nine other barrels which have been seized at different times, and all of which are to be sold.—Charlotte *Observer.*

When girls midway in their teens throw off their natural girlish habits and attire, don long skirts, scoot up their hair and affect the airs and dress of young women, they would often be surprised to know what their elders really think of their improvements. One such young miss went to the depot recently to meet an aged friend of the family, and was surprised to find herself not recognized on greeting the visitor as she stepped from the cars. "Don't you know me, auntie?" "Why, this isn't Maria, is it?" "Certainly; don't you think I look better than I did last summer waen you were here?" "No," replied the honest soul, looking the girl over, "to tell you the truth, I don't. Go home and be young while you can, for it will not be many years before you will be glad to have people take you for a girl."—*Springfield Republican.*

That was a singular suite lately tried in the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia before Judges McKennan and Butler, in which damages were claimed by George W. Holloway and his wife against the Pullman Palace Car Campany, because of the death of their son. The accident by which he was killed happened in 1867, and was occasioned by the breaking of a wheel. The broken wheel, as well as all the wheels of the palace car on that train, was made of paper, and the plaintiffs contended that the wheels made of that material were unfit for use, and not as good as first class chilled iron wheels, and that the use of such paper wheels was such gross negligence on the part of the Pullman Palace Car Company as made the latter liable for damages. The plaintiff called a large number of engineers and experts, who testified that in their opinion paper wheels were not fit for use and that it was unsafe to place them under the company's cars, and that only wheels solidly cast were safe. Upon cross-examination of these experts, however, by P. T. Ransford and Christian Kneass, Esq., for the Pullman Palace Car Company, it turned out that the experts either knew nothing of the construction, manufacture or qualities of the paper wheels or else were interested in the manufacture and use of iron wheels, which latter class, it is alleged, are being rapidly replaced by paper wheels. Numerous models of the paper wheels were exhibited to the jury by Messrs. Kneass and Ransford and they contended that they were not only more safe and durable than the best iron wheels, but were far more expensive and one of them would last as long as ten of the other kind. It was sought to be established that iron wheels were liable to break at any moment, were subject to contraction and expansion by the action of cold and heat and were not strong enough for the heavy Pullman cars, but that the paper wheels were not liable to be affected by either heat or cold, were capable of sustaining any weight, supported the cars without jarring and were practically indestructible.

After the evidence was in, the counsel for the company moved for a non-suit which the court granted.

It is stated that the Pullman Co., alone has $1,000,000 invested in these paper car-wheels. It seems a strange use to put paper to—that of making the best car wheels in the world. The next thing we will hear of will doubtless be paper-guns and paper-bullets. This is progress.—*Charlotte Observer.*

President Hayes at Home—A Talk on Politics.

Mr. E. V. Smalley, visited President Hayes at his home at Fremont, Ohio, Thursday last, and had a talk with him on political matters. The President is represented as saying that if it were not the year before the presidential election he would say that the Democrats would not renew the fight over the appropriation bills and election laws next winter, but that it is always impossible to predict what is going to happen in a session preceding a presidential contest. He thinks the old issue between State's rights and national supremacy will always survive; not so much, however, as an issue between the Republicans and Democrats as between the opposition and whatever party has possession of the government—the outs and ins. The President declared that if the Democrats expect to frighten him from his position by renewing the struggle of last session they will make a bad mistake. He does not think the defeat of Ewing will take the currency question out of politics, for "there will always be an element that will want a kind of money which is cheap and easy to get." The President also expressed an earnest desire for the election of Mr. Cornell as Governor of New York. In reply to an enquiry whether there was not reason to fear that the Democrats will count out the Republican presidential nominee, no matter what his majority may be, President Hayes said he thought public opinion would prevent them from doing so—"the independent voters and independent press," said the President, "siding with the party to be defrauded, would form too strong an opposition to be defied. A few moderate Democrats in Congress would have the power to prevent the carrying out of such a scheme. No; if we have say twenty majority of the electoral votes, I think there will be no such danger as you suggest." The President, however, said there might be trouble if the result should depend on a small State like Colorado or Oregon; but his belief was that public sentiment would find a remedy and settle the difficulty in the right way.

How to Save Time and Trouble.

We did not intend to threaten any of our customers, but to inform them if they would make arrangements for the Trees and Strawberries contract'd for before they arrive, and set them out immediately they would never regret the investment.
3t GARDNER, Agt.

The colored insane asylum is most ready for the roof. There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors on the 20th inst.—Goldsboro *Messenger.*

Look out for your Fruit Trees and Strawberries on the 4th day of November; for they will be at Salisbury on that day in *good* fix, and *fresh* as per contract. 3t

Sweetwater is the name of a new post-office that has recently been established in Watauga county on Beaver Dam, four miles from Sugar Grove. Lewis W. Farthing was appointed as postmaster.—*Piedmont Press.*

If you will come to Salisbury on the 4th of November and get your Fruit Trees, &c. while fresh, and set them out they will all grow, and you will have no cause to complain of them dying. 3t

Wilkesboro *Index:* Mr. A. B. Myers has discovered on his place, 12 miles from Wilkesboro what he conceives to be a valuable silver mine. He submitted specimens of the ore to test by Capt. Oddie, an experienced miner at Ore Knob, who pronounced it very rich.

Remember, all who don't come to Salisbury on the 4th of November, and get their Fruit Trees and Strawberries, will have to pay an additional expense. 3t

Much fuss and feathers have been created in Massachusetts over female suffrage. They have registration there to vote for school directors, and the women were invited to walk up "like a man" and register. The registration has closed and only about 2,000 women registered. Now let us hear no more of this females-suffrage twaddle.—*Blue Ridge Blade.*

All who bought Fruit Trees and Strawberries from the Agent of the Cherry Hill Nurseries of Pennsylvania, will be expected to call and get them the 4th of November. 3t

The great question now agitating the Ohio Salavat is who shall succeed Judge Taurman. Five candidates are already mentioned, viz: Sherman, Taft, Garfield, Foster and Matthews. All five are corrupt. Possibly Matthews is less so, and next to Sherman he is the ablest.—*Wil. Star.*

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Unity Township, October 16, 1879, by Rev. R. W. Bord, Mr. JAMES D. LAWRENCE and Miss MARY ALICE, daughter of Mr. James Watson.

PRICE CURRENT.

[Corrected by J. M. KNOX & Co.]

October, 23 1879

COTTON—firm Middlings,	10¼
Middling	10¼@10½
low do	9¾@10
stains	
BACON, county, hog round	8@8½
BUTTER—	20@25
EGGS	15
CHICKENS—per dozen	$1.50@2.00
CORN OLD	60
" New	40
MEAL—moderate demand at	60
WHEAT—good demand at	1.10@1.20
FLOUR—best fam.	3.15@3.25
extra	3.00
super.	2.75
POTATOES, IRISH	50
ONIONS—no demand	50
LARD—	8@9
HAY—	25@30
OATS—	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@21
TALLOW—	6@7
BLACKBERRIES—	7
APPLES, dried	5@6
SUGAR—	10@12½

BUSINESS LOCALS.

HEAR THE NEWS!

THEO. BUERBAUM has the finest and best assorted stock of **French Candies** and **Cigars.**

PERIODICALS WEEKLIES and MONTHLY MAGAZINES also SEASIDE LIBRARY, THEO. BUERBAUM Confectioner, Fruiterer and Newsdealer.

N. B.—Books and papers not in stock furnished on shortest possible notice.

I now have the BEST STOCK of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, NOTIONS, &C., In town. Call and see for yourself. *CLARK'S* and *COATS* Spool Cotton reduced to 5 cents a spool.
51:2t J. D. GASKILL.

LETTER and NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS, CARDS and ENVELOPES printed to order at very low rates. Call at this office.
35:39

Just received at A. C. HARRIS' a fine lot of No. 1 CIGARS and FRENCH CANDIES.

GOOD PICTURES.—If you want a good photograph, or tin type, Go to Woolwine's and you'll not be disappointed. He has some improved apparatus and does work in good style. 48:tf.

TIME TABLE

WESTERN N. C. RAILROA

Leave	GOING WEST.	
Salisbury	6 05	A. M.
Third Creek	6 59	
Elmwood	7 25	
Statesville	8 11	
Catawba Station	9 06	
Newton	9 57	
Conova	10 10	
Hickory	10 39	
Icard	11 22	
Morganton	12 09	P. M.
Glen Alpine	12 35	
Bridgewater	12 57	
Marion	1 44	
Old Fort	2 28	
Henry	3 01	
Swanhanoa Gap	3 46	
Black Mountain	4 01	
Coopers		

Arrive	GOING EAST	
Salisbury	4 10	P. M.
Third Creek	3 30	
Elmwood	93	
Statesville	26	
Catawba	1 51	
Newton	12 59	
Conova	12 46	
Hickory	12 23	P. M.
Icard	11 27	
Morganton	10 3	
Glen Alpine		
Bridgewater		
Marion	8 45	
Old Fort	7 57	
Henry	7 44	
Swannanoa	6 32	
Black Mountain	6 16	
Cooper's	6.00	A. M.

Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Train going West will breakfast at Statesville and dinner at Henry. Train going East breakfast at Henry and dinner at Hickory.

J. W. WILSON, President.

EXHIBIT.

Exhibit of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, the county of Rowan, to the first Monday in September, A. D. 1879. Amounts and items audited by the Board to the members thereof:

D. A, Davis, per diem,	$28.00
" " 4 days extra service,	8.00
G. A. Bingham, per diem,	30 00
" " 1 day extra service,	2 00
D. C. Reid, per diem,	30 00
" " 1 day extra service,	2 00
" " mileage,	28 80
J. G. Fleming, per diem,	30 00
" " 1 day extra service,	2 00
" " mileage,	21 60
L. W. Coleman, per diem,	16 00
" " 1 day extra service,	2 00
" " mileage,	9 00
W. M. Kincaid, per diem,	10 00
" " mileage,	2 40
H. N. Woodson, per diem,	30 00
	$251 [illegible]

The Board was in session 15 days during the year.

Distances traveled by the members of the Board in attending the sessions of the same:

D. C. Reid, 576 miles; J. G. Fleming 432 miles; L. W. Coleman 180 miles W. M. Kincaid, 40 miles.

HORATIO N. WOODS, Clerk.
August 26, 1879.