Europe, that twelve millions of profit, small as it is, would have disappeared in a loss of at least twelve millions. And the same may be said of tobacco, of wheat and all other agricultural products. So much for a home market.

It is claimed also that protection in the shape of a high tariff cheapens production, and that under it we get goods at a lower rate and than we would under free trade.

The Senator from Maine maintained this in his argument recently, and demonstrated it, as he no doubt thought, by showing the gradual reduction in the price of various articles. Never was there a more fallacious reasoning. He gives to the tariff the credit for things due entirely to the progress of the arts, of civilization, and the increase of our species. As well might he claim that the cheap and rapid transportation of steam as compared with horse-power was due to protection, and not to the steam engine; that protection caused cheap garments, and not the sewing machine; or had brought about cheap grain harvesting and not the reaper; or cheap printing and not the power press. He might as well have claimed that because twenty years ago when I was in Congress it cost me fifty cents to ride in a carriage from the Hall of the House of Representatives to my lodgings and I can go for five cents on a horse car now, that is due to protection.

He underestimates altogether the fact that competition, even limited and proscribed as a protective tariff does limit it and proscribe it, will as far as its chains permit exert its strength as one of the great forces of political economy; and he utterly disregarded the fact that increased numbers cause increased production. This is another of the mysteries which envelop this subject; indeed it is full of mysteries and contradictions that the Senator from Vermont thought proper to intimate in an indirect way that protection is not an exact science. In fact it is necessary to warn reasonable people that there are many things connected with it not reconcilable to the law of truth, neither indeed can be. There is no end to the wonders performed by this remarkable doctrine. It cheapens production of course by adding say 50 per cent. to the price of the article over and above first cost—a species of economical legerdemain which passeth common understanding. It does not, however, pass in strangeness the next proposition, which is that it increases wages. Now, if it increases wages how can it cheapen production? And if it cheapens production how can it increase wages—a large part of the cost of production? Finally, how can it do both and protect manufacturers, and why do they want it? Another wonderful thing performed in the name of this doctrine and by its power is that while it is the cause of all our prosperity, it is never under any circumstances the cause of any of our misfortunes. Nothing but blessings ever come from it. Pious old Job comforted himself in the midst of his afflictions when the Chaldeans had levied a high protective duty on his camels and asses by exclaiming submissively, "Shall we receive good at the hand of God and shall we not receive evil?" but the veneration of the protectionists for the doctrine under which they fatten on the industry of others admits of no such impiety as this. All is good that comes from protection, and the evil that we suffer arises simply from want of more protection.

A favorite form of putting it, which is a kind of affirmative pregnant, is this: They do not say that protection has done all these things directly, but they say that "under the protective system" thus and so has taken place, leaving it to be inferred by the casual or the ignorant that the relation of cause and effect exists between the tariff and those events. With this cautious front and open rear the address of the tariff convention tentatively assures us that production has been increased, water navigation enlarged, railroads built, and all good things generally, came to us by reason of high duties on imports. With precisely the same logic such results might be affirmed of the small-pox, or our Indian wars, "under which" we have undoubtedly prospered.

Nay the Senator from Vermont goes so far as to claim a hitherto unheard-of beneficence on the part of this policy. He says "under the protective policy the American farmer holds and cultivates his own land!" This is indeed something new, that you can tax a man until he is actually compelled by his surplus riches to buy a farm and then cultivate it. The landless classes now are absolutely without excuse, since the doctrine is announced by authority that by paying twice the natural price for any article necessary to existence they can acquire homes and cultivate them; "have a surplus at the end of the year for permanent investments or improvements, and educate and bring up their sons and daughters with the advantages and comforts of good society." A man without land under these circumstances ought to be confined as a tramp!

Nor has the attempt to attribute to this policy powers and results bordering on the supernatural been wanting. The wondrous growth of our country is all owing to protection. The Irish rush here in shoals, not because they have any complaint against British rule, but to get to a country where they can be taxed on everything they use. The Germans come in thousands, not because they are drafted and drilled from early youth to old age, but to get to a country where a man can get rich and buy land by the mere process of taxation. They can't do this at home. The Scandinavians come, not because they can get free homesteads in the rich and teeming lands of the West, but because the privileges of a home market and a high tariff are so enticing, they cannot well help coming! The rain and the sunshine, the dew, the mellow soil, and the grand crops of the last few years all come not from the course of nature and the goodness of God, as some old-fashioned people supposed, but from the tariff. The good prices obtained for our surplus food from the people of Europe were also caused by the tariff, which kept those people at a distance, and repelled their trade as much as possible, and not by the increased facilities and cheaper rates of transit by land and sea, as common sense had vainly imagined.

No greater fallacy is committed—and they are both numerous and great—in the discussion of these economic questions than the one constantly indulged in of contrasting our own country with those of Europe for the purpose of illustrating our superiority. Especially is this illogically done in the comparison of our growth in wealth and population and the price of wages. With the lands and climate we possess, and the inducements of liberty and free homes in a free government which we offer to the world, we could do nothing else than out grow the crowded countries of Europe. There, by reason of a dense population, land is high because it is scarce, and labor is cheap because it is abundant. Here the conditions are reversed. Land is cheap because it is abundant, and labor is high because it is scarce. All labor, protected and unprotected, skilled and unskilled, is higher here than in Europe, in obedience to the natural law of supply and demand. But the law of gravitation itself would hardly stand any chance before an enthusiastic protectionist, much less a law of trade. If the higher wages of this country were really due to protection, like results would follow in all other countries where the policy prevails.

If to a high protective tariff alone is due the fact that our wages in this country for labor, skilled and unskilled, both protected and unprotected, are much higher than in Europe, why does it happen that the countries in Europe that have high protective tariffs have not also as much prosperity and high wages as we have? The Senator from Maine told us the other day that there were only two powers in the world in favor of free trade—one the Democratic party and the other Great Britain. France is protective; Germany is protective; Norway, Sweden, Denmark are protective; and then that country which we so much admire, that country so near to the heart of every freeman and to every man with a democratic soul in this country, even Russia, so worthy of our imitation—why is not labor high there? Why is there not prosperity there? Why is there not increase of wealth there equal to ours? It is preposterous to suppose that a high protective tariff is the cause of all that. It cannot be; they know it is not; and strange to say, the only free-trade country in Europe or in the world is England, where wages are nearly double those of any protected country on the continent, and England is richer than all of them, and her trade and riches increase in a greater ratio than any of them.—Last year alone she built a million tons of ships, nearly one-third the entire tonnage of the United States. Yet the Senator is melancholy over her decline! Let him save his sorrow for things nearer home. She does 57 per cent. of our carrying trade, and foreign paupers do the rest.

[*Continued next week.*]

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, MARCH, 2, 1882.

"Is it right?" Ah! make that the touchstone. If "right," go ahead. Otherwise, refuse.

The Western North Carolina Railroad has accepted a compromise to pay taxes on the road for the years 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884, on a valuation of $2,500 per mile.

The House of Representatives passed a resolution on Saturday to appoint a special committee of nine to whom may be referred all the petitions on woman suffrage. Yeas 115, nays 84, not voting 93.

SILVER MONEY.—There is a bill before the House to authorize the coinage of silver dollars and fractions thereof of full standard value upon the metric system. Also a bill for the retirement of the Trade Dollars.

"They that live in glass houses should not throw stones" is likely to pass out one of these days as an aphorism, since glass makers give it as their opinion that glass blocks can be made cheap enough to take the place of finely dressed granite for building purposes.

Mrs. Scoville, Guiteau's sister, has written to Mrs. Garfield, strongly appealing to her to interpose between the law and her brother to save him from the gallows. She pleads for the forgiveness of her brother and for Mrs G.'s influence in his half.

The Coalition Republicans in Virginia is not the most loving party that ever went to bed together. Riddleberger fails to work his re-adjusters to his satisfaction—they will tear out of the traces and disappoint his schemes occasionally.

☞ We continue the publication of Gov. Vance's speech. It is more important and more readable than anything else now claiming public attention. We will give it to the readers of this paper in full, finishing it in our next paper.

The House has agreed to a stringent amendment to the bill for Post Office appropriations, by which sub-letters of mail contracts at a lower rate than government agreed to pay, will lose their contracts which will be transferred to the man taking the work at the lower rate.

A French scientist desiring to know the jaw power of an aligator, had a ten foot specimen sent to him for the purpose of experimenting on his biting force; and after satisfactory tests, reached the conclusion that they can bite with a power four times greater than a dog of corresponding size.

The consumption of glucose in this country alone, has reached the high figures of 200,000 tons, and large quantities are exported. It has heretofore been made of corn, but the high price of corn this year, it is predicted, will lead to the adopton of something else. Cassava, which grows to perfection in Florida, has been mentioned as a substitute for corn, yielding per acre twenty times as much glucose as corn.

The Northeastern Beekeepers Association, at their last annual meeting, declared that bees do not injure grapes, though they frequent them to suck the juices after the birds or other insects have punctured them. We have never seen bees puncture grapes, though we have watched them. Nor have we ever seen birds do it. They both frequent the vines when the fruit is ripening. It is probable that the "Beekeepers" are correct in laying the mischief on the birds. They are certainly better armed and equipped for the work than the bees, and can work much faster.

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" cures dyspepsia, indigestion and heartburn.

At Theo. F. Kluttz's.

MAP OF THE WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

MOUNTAIN DIVISION.

We have received from Maj. J. W. WILSON a copy of a Map designed to give an accurate picture of the Mountain Division of this Road, especially the wonderful piece of engineering made necessary in order to past the Blue Ridge. This map is made from original surveys by H. Eaton Coleman, under direction of Maj. Wilson, in 1881. We happened up in the mountains last summer and saw this party at work, and was told by Maj. Wilson that he intended to map the road from Henry's to Swanannoa Tunnel, a distance of nine miles, in order to give the public an exact idea of the course of the track in its meanderings to gain an economical passage of the Ridge, and also of the views obtained of the mountain scenery of that part of the road. The map is a neat but inexpensive work and answers these purposes very well indeed.

We have seen a letter from Mr. W. A. Eliason, Civil Engineer, who claims that "the survey for the line was made in 1860, by myself under the direction of Maj. Jas. C. Turner, the then chief engineer of the Western N. C. Railroad, * * and that no part of the line as now completed, has varied in the slightest degree, from the original surveys as made by me in 1860," &c. It is well known that the original surveys were made under the direction of Maj. Turner; we did not suppose that Maj. Wilson designed, by his new survey, to dispute that fact, but that his object was to make a true picture of the survey for the public eye of the road as finished, which we think had never been done before, and might be done without violence to the rights of others. Maj. Wilson has gone beyond the immediate track of the road and given a bird's-eye view of the mountains, peaks, ridges, streams, &c., all of which constitute a valuable contribution to our information in respect to that part of the line.

Some writer in the State missing in the markets of our eastern towns certain mountain products which he thought ought to be on sale there, immediately jumped upon the managers of the North Carolina and Western N. C. R. R., as the cause of it. He made out quite a pretty bill of indictment, charging high and discriminating freights as the cause. But the Asheville *Citizen*, which no doubt knows what it is talking about, spoils this complaint with a single dash of the pen. It says there is no surplus produce in the mountains to ship. That the droughty fall cut off the crops in the mountains as it did elsewhere, and mountain products are not to be seen in the eastern towns of the State for the simple reason that there is no surplus to send away, and not because of the high rates of transportation over the roads. Nuff said.

☞ We learn from Mr. Buerbaum, recently visiting in Montgomery county, that a number of Germans who obtained employment in the county with Mr. Snotherly, are well satisfied with their homes, and are giving satisfaction to their employer. They are mechanics, working in wood and iron.

Mr. Buerbaum was greatly surprised at the magnificent water power of the Yadkin at, and for several miles below, Milledgeville. It is simply tremendous, and will some day become a great manufacturing neigborhood.

TO HAND, a rather feeble attempt to portray in poetry the inconsistency and impiety of a Magistrate "whose head is white as cotton" by profane swearing. The hand writing is a lady's, or has that look, and she very properly denounces the profane Magistrate as unworthy of the place he fills. It is bad enough for inconsiderate youth to profane the name of God, but it is shocking for an old white headed Magistrate to set such an example to his neighbors.

BENJ. S. PARDEE, Associate editor of the Daily and Weekly Palladium, New Haven, Connecticut, was in town yesterday, on his way to the Western part of the State. The North Carolina press association met Mr. PARDEE at Atlanta, last fall, and are due him for much politeness on that occasion. His visit at present is for purpose of collecting information in respect to the resources of the State.

A POOR PENSIONER.—Senator Logan came forward on Monday with his bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list with the full pay of General. *Poor* General Grant! How many millions will it take to satisfy him? It is suggested that Logan wants to put Grant clean out of the political arena as a means of increasing his own chances for a Presidential nomination.

The Raleigh *News-Observer* proposes that Mr. H. I. Kimball be induced to take up the dead project of a World's Fair in New York, believing that he can put it through all right. Mr. Kimball worked up the Atlanta show to perfect admiration, and it is at least a compliment to his genius, energy and ability to propose him as the head of the new attempt to get up the National exhibit.

Vermont passed a very severe law to compel people to list their property at an honest valuation. The result is that in one year the valuation was raised from $100,000,000 to $163,000,000. North Carolina needs just such a law. Whenever property, real and personal, and merchandise sales, are taxed fairly and fully in North Carolina, there will be no need of repudiation, and the common school fund can be increased by three or four hundred thousand dollars.—*Wil. Star.*

State Receipts and Expenses.

We are indebted to Gen. Roberts, our very efficient Auditor, for a copy of his last annual report. We collate some interesting figures from it. The general taxes amounted last year to $203,297.38. Insurance companies paid $10,964; drummers $51,800; merchants $28,350; railroads $8,830.55; sewing machines $2,200; and bank stock $3,630.55. Of the liquor tax, three-fourths goes to the public fund, amounting to $16,937.64. The income tax netted $2,256. The fees from the Secretary of State were $6,694.76. There were about $5,000 of small items. The Supreme Court Reports sold for $1,530.90, and stationery for $3,138. The entire amount of public moneys for general purposes was, then, about $345,000. For the asylum $91,134 was raised; for the penitentiary the same amount. The fertilizers tax, for the Agricultural Department, was $29,500. The Western N. C. Railroad Company paid into the Treasury $59,500, under their contract to pay interest on those bonds, and this was paid out for that purpose. The amount paid for the hire of convicts up to Nov. 30, 1881, was $79,483,19. The chief items of disbursement were: Interest on debt $86,653; General Assembly $56,259; judiciary $37,920; public printing $12,763; Treasury Department $5,250; State Department $3,809; Auditor's Department $2,858;—Executive $4,673; contingencies $21,215. The expenses of the government, leaving out the Agricultural Department, the asylums and the penitentiary, were about $275,000, and leaving out interest was less than $190,000. The Morganton asylum drew $30,000, the Goldsboro (colored) asylum $15,599.19. The penitentiary cost us $62,000. We think this is as creditable a showing as any State can make, as the running expenses of the government are less than $190,000. The Republican Legislature alone, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1869, cost, regular session, $191,000, and the special session $78,000, making $269,000 for that year. The same expenses that cost us last year less than $190,000, in 1869 cost $505,000, and in 1870 $475,000. The expenses for the present year, if we have no extra session of the Legislature, will be much less, only about $135,000. This is the record of the two parties. The whole cost of administering the government of the State (leaving out interest and the asylums and penitentiary, etc.,) will this year be regularly only about $135,000. Dr. Mott spent in his district alone $269,000 last year. Actions speak louder than words, Who wants to see the Democratic party put aside that the Republicans may be restored to power and waste the people's money?—*News-Observer.*

A Great Triumph.

Senator Vance has had at last his opportunity, and has made a speech which ranks him as one of the first in American oratory and statesmanship. His great speech on the tariff question places him in the same relation to national reputation that he has held with such long unquestioned power in State politics; and and the name of Zebulon B. Vance will be indissolubly and authoritatively associated with the great national question of day. For it is clear that the other questions so long agitating the public mind are temporary in their duration, involving heat and temper, the ebullitions of passions created by the war, kept lashed into fury by the necessities of party, but inevitably to subside as the cool judgment of the people asserts its influence. The tariff question on the other hand, is one above all others, which must imperatively exact popular consideration and solicitude so soon as other vexed subjects sink into their natural insignificance. It is a life long struggle between the lordly and millionaire manufacturer, in the plentitude of his suffocating wealth still putting up the plea of infancy for the protection of his adult industries; and the people, the producer and the laboring men determined no longer to be ground to powder or kept to poverty to sustain the sentimental idea of protection to American manufacturers, when those manufactures have not only becoome able to protect themselves, but are turned into grievous engines of oppression to the people.

Senator Vance places himself in hearty accord with his constituents. They endorse every word that he has spoken, they echo every sentiment he has expressed, they realize every burden he has pictured. They demand relief from an oppression only patiently borne when national necessities seemed to demand manly forbearance under suffering. But when the national treasury is able to boast itself of munificent surplus; when it is able to enter upon a measure of extravagant charity, and vote its millions to the enrichment of fraudulent pensions agents; and when the manufacturers have become so rich that they can combine to defy the government, and trample upon the rights of the people, the time for relief has come, and the people demand freedom from an oppression which makes them the slaves of a monied oligarchy, remorseless in its exactions continuous in its demands.

The speech of Senator Vance will be distributed as a campaign document which is proof of its force and value.—*Asheville Citizen.*

The dumb made to speak. At the annual exhibition of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, held in Washington on Thursday, several speeches were made by members of the college who three years ago were mutes, but are now able to talk.—Wilmington *Star.*

Resolution of Thanks.

At a meeting of the Salisbury Amateurs on Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, 1882, the following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, Geo. R. Dyer, manager of the Wilmington Opera House, has kindly loaned the association wigs, &c., that he be tendered the thanks of the Association, and

Whereas, Prof. W. H. Neave and his entire band kindly rendered their services gratuitously, and at the same time proved such a valuable addition at our entertainment on the night of the 21st, we hereby vote them our most hearty and appreciative thanks, and

Whereas, James M. Gray Esq., on one hour's notice, rendered such valuable services in performing the part of Capt. Blenheim, we hereby tender him the thanks and congratulation of the Association.

Whereas, The citizens have shown much disposition to encourage this Association we do hereby thank them for the many kindnesses and their liberal patronage.

SECRETARY Salisbury Amateurs.

A Novel Marriage.

Married last Sunday, February, 26th, by Squire McAlister, at Milledgeville, Montgomery Co., Mr. Edwin Gysler, of Winterthur, Switzerland, to Miss Hulda Schultz, of West Prussia. The parties contracting this serious alliance had not seen each other but eight days, although they had corresponded a short time previous to the marriage. As the bride could not speak or understand English at all and the groom only imperfectly, Mr. Buerbaum kindly acted as interpreter, and while Mr. McAllister read the service, he translated. The couple seemed to be very fond of each other, and will no doubt live happily together. She certainly deserves great credit for following her unknown lover nearly 5000 miles through the larger part of Germany and acoss the tempestuous, broad Atlantic, and for over 600 miles through a country whose language was entirely unknown to her, all alone. B.

Rowan Teachers' Association.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY, Feb. 11, 1882.

The Association was celled to order at 11 o'clock A. M., President Geo. R. McNeill in the chair. The Secretary being absent, W. A. Wilborn was appointed Secretary pro tem. The Executive Committee reported as follows: Time of meeting, the second Saturday in March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Place of meeting, Salisbury Graded School building.

First topic for discussion, "Would it be advantageous to redistrict the County?" Leaders—Col. W. A. Houck and Geo. R. McNeill.

Second topic, "Pronunciation." Leaders—A. W. Owen and J. H. C. Fisher.

The topics for this meeting were then announced.

The leaders on the first topic being absent the second topic, "The proper relation of teacher and pupil," was opened by the leader, W. A. Wilborn, and after some general discussion, the special address of Mr. Theo. F. Kluttz was called for, and his unavoidable absence was explained.

Queries were then taken up. The query, "Is it wise to agitate increased taxation for the support of public schools" was discussed at length by several speakers.

Under the head of New Business, W. A. Wilborn, J. H. C. Fisher and J. W. Hill, were appointed a committee to consider the subject of a Teachers' Institute, &c., and to make a full report at the next meeting.

Owing to high waters, the attendance was quite small, but nevertheless, the meeting was an interesting one. Every teacher in the county ought to be present at the next meeting, as questions of vital importance will then be discussed and acted upon. The public generally are invited. W.

DEATH OF MR. WM. AREY.—Last week we chronicled the death of Mr. Benjamin Arey and the fact that at that time a son and a daughter of his lay low of pneumonia. Sunday afternoon last the son, Mr. Wm. Arey, a promising young man of 21 or 22 years, died, and was laid beside the father who had gone to the grave just a week before him. It is indeed a sorely afflicted family. Miss Laura, the young lady member of the family, who has been very low of pneumonia, is now reported slightly improved. At last accounts she had not been made aware of the death of either her father or her brother.—*Statesville Landmark.*

It is the politicians, and Republican politicians at that, who are making what little hurrah there is about the present system of county government. There is no dissatisfaction with it among the people, because there is nothing for them to be dissatisfied about. There are one or two Democratic editors in this State who scamper whenever anybody strikes a parlor match, but is the party, as a party, going to fall into this ditch which is being digged before its very eyes? We opine not.—*Statesville Landmark.*

"WINE OF CARDUI" four times a day makes a happy household.

At Theo. F. Kluttz.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (free) the recipe for a simple VEGTABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 c. stamp, BEN. VANDELF & Co., 12 Barclay St., N. Y.

1882 20:1y

MERRYMANS' AMMONIATED

DISSOLVED BONES

For Cotton, &c.

500 BAGS Of this Standard Fertilizer on hand and ready for delivery. It has maintained the same high standard and given universal satisfaction for 20 years. It is admitted to be best in use. Persons wishing to use it will please forward us their orders by mail or otherwise so that we can place their names on our Books which will ensure delivery when called for. Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1882.

McCUBBINS & BEALL.

D. R JULIAN is acting as Agt for us. Orders to him or ourselves will have prompt attention. 18:tf

SELDOM EQUALED! NEVER EXCELLED!

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

COMPLETE MANURE

FOR

TOBACCO, CORN AND COTTON.

No fertilizer ever introduced has undergone severer tests, or come out of them with a better record, than the

"STAR BRAND" COMPLETE MANURE.

It has been in use in Virginia since 1873, and during that time has been applied to all kinds of soil under every variety of season. Evidence that it has given general and great satisfaction is found in the fact that since its introduction over 20,000 TONS have been sold in this market alone; and also in letters and certificates from

5,000 Farmers and Planters

of Virginia and North Carolina, who have used it from one to eight years—all going to establish it as a fact that, all things considered, it is Equal to any and Surpassed by none.

We offer it with great confidence for use on the TOBACCO, COTTON, and CORN crops to be planted in 1882, with the assurance that it is in all respects fully equal to what it has been in the past. Knowing the materials which enter into its composition, and manufacturing it under our personal supervision, we Guarantee the Standard.

It has been the aim of all connected with this Guano to produce the best possible fertilizer at the lowest possible cost, and claim that our extended experience and unusual resources and facilities have enabled us to approach this more nearly than has been done in any other fertilizer with which we are acquainted. Those who have been using it unite in the opinion that

By its Use the Consumer Gets the Greatest Benefit from the Smallest Outlay.

An ordinary application of this Guano will cause an increase of 100 to 200 per cent. in quantity—at the same time improving the quality and hastening the maturity of the crop. It is especially adapted to

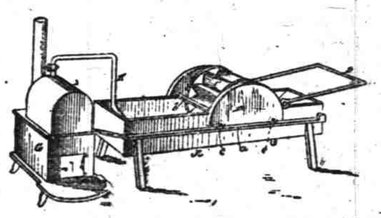
TOBACCO PLANT-BEDS.

Its use promotes growth, prevents the attacks of the "fly," and makes healthy, stocky plants with thick leaves and an abundance of roots, which bear transplanting much better than those raised with Peruvian Guano.

ALLISON & ADDISON,
Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

For sale by J. ALLEN BROWN, Salisbury; R. M. ROSEBORO, Rowan Mills; C. F. LOWE, Lexington, and by agents at all important points in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, at prices as low and on as liberal terms as any other standard high grade fertilizer. We solicit your confidence and patronage. 20:3m

A SUCCESS AT LAST.



A GOOD WASHING MACHINE,

INVENTED AND PATENTED BY

T. J. MERONEY, SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS MACHINE is a plain wooden tank lined with copper or galvanized iron, with perforated pipes in the bottom for the admission of steam, with corrugated Roler, made of same mettle, and of sufficient weight. This Roler gathers the air while passing back and forth over the cloths, forcing air and water through the fabric. At same time the steam is thrown up through the perforated pipes underneath from the bottom of the tank. There are wooden strips between the pipes so as to protect them and form a smooth bottom in the tank.

The process is simple: any one can operate the machine. First, soap the cloths and distribute them evenly about four or five inches thick in the tank. Turn on enough water to cover them—turn on steam, and mover the Roler back and forth until the water is colored. Turn the valve and let the water pass off. Add fresh water, and repeat this three or four times, and you find the clothes are thoroughly washed without the slightest injury, for there is no rubbing process employed, the Roler having rounded edges so as to prevent any wear or cutting. A lace handkerchief can be washed as well as a bed quilt. ☞ This Machine is in operation at Meroney & Bros. Machine Shop, where they will be manufactured at as small a cost as possible. Any one having a steam boiler in operation can use one of my machines at small cost and with satisfactory results. One person can do they work of ten wash-women in one day and do the work better.

☞ It is also a good wool-washer.

☞ State and County rights for sale by the Inventor. 19:tf

J. R. KEEN & CO.

SALISBURY, N. C.,

Manufacturers' Agents

For the Sale of Engines and Boilers of all sizes & stiles—NEW and SECOND HAND. Also—Saw Mills and Machinery generally.

☞ Correspondence solicited. Sub-Agents wanted in every town in the State. 18tf ☞ Mention where you saw this notice.

AHEAD AGAIN AS USUAL!

Reports from all sections of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama sustain our claim that the

WILCQX, GIBBS & CO.'S MANIPULATED GUANO

Is the BEST and Most Reliable and CHEAPEST Fertilizer in use, and that the

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.'S SUPERPPOSPHATE,

which we put out for the first time last season, has proved unexcelled by any Acid Phosphate on the Market.

It is not necessary for us to say anything about these Fertilizers, as the reports which might be obtained from our agents, or ourselves, cover the whole subject, and will amply repay perusal. We will have a moderate supply of each, which can be obtained from our Agents, payable in Cotton next Fall. If there is no Agent at your Railroad Depot, get your merchant to order it.

WICOX, GIBBS & CO.,
Savannah, Ga., & Charleston, S. C.

16:2m

BETTER STILL!

KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN

ARE RECEIVING

NEW GOODS DAILY,

AND ARE SELLING THEM VERY, VERY CHEAP AND AT

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

Our Dry Goods, Notion and Clothing Departments have all been supplied in the last week or two; and we offer them very low.

New Stock of Shirts and Underware;

NEW LOT OF RUBBERS. SHOES AND BOOTS AS CHEAP AS ANY IN THE MARKET AND A LARGE ASSORTNENT.

We mean to feed you with the

Best Flour, Meats, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups,
Buckwheat Flour, Hominy and Corn Starch,
Prunes, Tomatoes, Potatoes, &c., &c.,

That are to be had. We have as Fine Flour as is made in the United States.

☞ Full stock of Corn, Meal, Shorts and Bran. ☜

New Supply of Glass and Table Ware.

See us before you buy, as we have a thousand things not mentioned. Come and see

W. W. TAYLOR, H. F. ATKINS,
E. F. TATUM, Salesmen. January 11th, 1882.