

vation can see that in the great struggle for wealth among the family of civilized nations the true strength of our country lies in its agriculture. The God of nature has given us here a monopoly with which the whole earth may not compete. We have sloping toward the Atlantic and the Gulf 700,000 square miles of sun-kissed lands better adapted to the growth of cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco than any other in Christendom; while wheat and corn and all the food and sustaining animal life we have more than 2,000,000 square miles of fair, fat plains, and rolling prairie such as nowhere else in the clasp of this planet emerged from the primeval seas for the happiness of our race. Here in this western world is a new Egypt, a new Nile, magnified a hundred-fold in extent, and glorified still more by the splendor and humanity of its mission in the household of civilization. Seven-eighths of our foreign trade it already furnishes, under every circumstance of repression and discouragement, and it is the only one that will stand a blind and selfish policy. The hungry and overcrowded populations beyond the seas look out their hands to our stores of plenty as though they were indeed angels' food and the very corn of Heaven. All this wealth, capable of indefinite expansion, is striving to reach the markets of the world, and is stopped by a New England cotton-mill filled with Canadian cheap labor, or a Pennsylvania iron-ore furnace, and told that a home market is all-sufficient and that tariff taxation is the only avenue opened up whereby agriculture may be saved.

Those who obey the laws of political economy, and those laws point out as plainly as an angel of light that our policy is to encourage, protect and foster our strong man, the real wealth-giver, the tiller of the soil. This would soon put us ahead of all the world; and as they were required, the arts would flourish in the train of this priest of nature. For the water power is infinite, the raw material is in our midst, the surface of the earth is covered with forests and its bosom is full of metals and coal; and these, under the inspiration of genius in industry, should enable us to stand up to any attack against all the world, or confess at once that American manhood is inferior. But instead of this, the strong man of our wealth is weighted down by a tax on every item of his existence and every item of his industry—a tax as unwise as it is dishonest—for the benefit of those who, they say, cannot earn their own bread as other men earn it! The farmer asks no protection in the shape of tariffs; he simply asks not to be taxed for the benefit of others. He wants to be protected against protection.

Protection, so called, a tax imposed on the men for the sole benefit of one, checks the natural growth and strength of the country.

It is unnatural and unfair, in that it fetters the course of trade, denies the people a choice of markets and the benefits of competition; and a man not free to deal with his goods is no more a free man than if denied the free use of his body and faculties.

It is unjust and unconstitutional, in that it taxes the many for the riches of the few, which is a private and not a public purpose.

It is commercial slavery, for it gives one man's earnings without consideration to another man; and is therefore dishonest.

It is repugnant to free institutions and undemocratic, inasmuch as it tends to concentrate wealth in the hands of the few and establish a privileged class enjoying immunities denied to others, and to gradually sap the common sense, the republican equality and simplicity.

It is illegal; it was against the well-established laws of political economy, which are applicable alike to the dealings of the inhabitants of the country hamlet and the great family of nations, and are as much God's law as is the law of gravity; it outrages common sense, defies figures, slays with malice aforethought the principles of addition, division, and subtraction, and rapes the multiplication table.

A tariff for revenue can be rightfully laid; the exigencies of the public service require that. I am willing to aid in framing such a tariff. Such protection as this would afford to all the industries of the country they are fairly entitled to have. Let them learn to be therewith content, and to know that "whatsoever is more than this cometh of evil."

Free land, free labor, free competition, and free ships wherewith to seek free markets, are the great economic truths of modern intelligence, without which the people are not free, and without which prosperity cannot be complete.

Rockwall County, Texas.

There is, perhaps, no one single county of the West, in which more people from Rowan county have settled than the above. Any news from that locality, therefore, is likely to interest a large circle of friends here, readers of this paper; and for this reason we copy parts of a letter just to hand from Mr. J. H. Klutz, a former citizen of Rowan. He says:—

"There are about 150 Rowan people and about 75 of other counties of North Carolina living here. The Sheriff and Clerk of Rockwall, are from Rowan county, N. C. Among the private citizens we have G. V. Bost, Geo. Barringer, J. O. A. Canup, D. C. Canup, Geo. Krider, Oatis Woodson, W. D. Barringer, W. H. Clarkson, W. M. Russell, H. A. Kule, Jeff. Kale, C. Klutz, M. Klutz, H. L. Butner, Geo. A. Fink, B. C. Jones, Jno. C. Conner, John Wilson and James Wilson, all others. From other portions of the Old North State, we have M. S. Austin, Sheriff; W. D. Barringer, clerk; Wm. Triplett, Alex. Walls, Clarence Austin and Walter Austin. In Kaufman county, adjoining us, we have T. G. Lawrence & Co., S. W. Wallace & Co., D. L. Simmons, Geo. Woodson, A. R. Shepard, Eldon, Geo. Barnhart, Mrs. Fannie Elder, Edward Shepard, B. W. Shepard, Robt. Joseph, Lem. Josey, and R. M. Peeler. At Denton, L. V. Brown, Dan'l Hill, J. W. Hill and others—many others all around in every direction—more than I can name.

"We have the 'Dry Law' in this county and our jail has been almost empty for the last two years. Can you say that much for old Rowan? [No, my friend, we are under whisky rule yet, and our jail is now full to overflowing.—*Watchman*.] We have only two negroes in this township. There were only four votes cast for the Republican candidates at the last election. All the North Carolinians living here are doing well, so far as I know, and are well satisfied with their homes.

"We have had some cases of small pox in the county, but all proper care has been taken to prevent its spread, and it causes no needless alarm."

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" cures constiveness and Sick-Headache. At Theo. F. Klutz's.

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1882.

Great distress and destruction of property prevails along the Mississippi river—the levees are breaking in many places and cries for help are coming up from the distressed.

Rescue Conkling has informed the President that he will not accept the Associate Justiceship of the Supreme Court. What a pity! Every one thought he was out of the way—now they must look up something else for Roscoe. Perhaps he would like Chester's place—hey!

The Governor of the State has had a conference with his Council, and also a correspondence with the Attorney General of the State on the subject of convening the Legislature in extra session for the purpose of providing the full representation of the State in Congress in accordance with the new apportionment under the census of 1880. A meeting of the Governor's Council has been set for the 17th instant, at which time the question of the extra session will be definitely settled. An extra session will probably be called.

It would gratify some of his friends if Senator Ransom would explain the reasons which induced him to vote for placing Gen. Grant on the "retired list," with a salary of \$12,000 a year. Surely, General Grant is not in need, and he certainly cannot complain that the Country has not amply honored him. There is no greater gift-taker in the land, and we regret that any Democratic Senator should have made this needless donation to Ulysses, to be spent in corrupting the ballot box and playing big Sam in the face of an overburdened people.

BANKRUPT LAW.—Congress can't rest without passing a new bankrupt law. It is not a measure called for by the people. There is not a community in the entire South—we do not believe there is one in the United States—demanding a new bankrupt law. It is not proposed as a matter in the interest of the "greatest number," but wholly in the interest of the debtor class, whom it virtually invites to speculate—venture—make money if you can—but if you fail, your creditors will find you under a government shield. It will increase the business of the Courts and provide fees for those who live by them. It is a curse to the people—to the country—and only benefits a few, and they unprofitable members of the community. Wonder of members of Congress are not thinking more of themselves, and their prospective welfare, in getting up this law than they are of their constituents. It is not much better than the "back salary grab."

HONESTY AND DISHONESTY.—We find in one of the papers on our table two rather notable incidents which go to show that the common people who throng a city pavement, and as for that matter any other private walk of life, are more honest than the selected agents employed by parties to disperse party funds for party purposes. The first incident illustrating this truth, is that a Republican correspondent of the N. Y. Times says the sum of \$400,000 was sent to Dorsey while he was managing the campaign in 1880, but only \$55,000 can be accounted for, and they want to know what became of the balance, the handsome sum of \$345,000. The other incident:—a negro boy was carrying a bag along Wall street, the other day, containing \$5,000 and let it fall, bursting the bag, the golden pieces rolling in all directions. A crowd soon collected and helped the boy gather up his treasure, and when it came to be counted out at the bank, he had not lost a cent. From which we argue: it is safer to trust to the first impulse of an unknown crowd than to put confidence in a sneaking, scheming party agent who has time to study how to act the rascal. There is a Dorsey type in North Carolina, if reports be true.

Our present County government is one of those things which every citizen knows about. He sees its workings and feels its action. Does it oppress any one? Does it violate the rights of any one? Does it fall in its purpose of promoting the public good and the public safety? Perhaps it might be better in some respects. Can the reader point out how it could be improved? Perhaps if the Legislature were to go to work on it again they might make it worse than it is. Would it not therefore, be better to let it alone until the voice of the people demand a change? Whenever anything pinches the people they are apt to speak out and call for the removal of the evil. They don't wait for office-seekers and spoils men to raise the cry—they raise it themselves. They are making no complaint about the County government, and it is therefore reasonable to suppose that they are satisfied with it. If it were a subject they did not understand, their silence would be excusable; but understanding it as well as they do, silence must be construed as an approval of it. Those who seek to raise a storm to waft them into position should, and probably will, be defeated. The wind may blow harder than they expected, and land them where they may not be pleasant to stay. It is not safe to presume on the ignorance of the people, and especially the people of this section of the State. They have got a head of their own and it takes something as powerful as truth, and as clear as the sun to convince or lead them against the convictions of personal knowledge and daily observation.

The Mississippi.

Bradstreet's.

The Mississippi has carved its channel out of the alluvium of its bed. The banks by deposits from past overflows, are higher than the lands in rear which slope backward to the foothills, many miles distant. Throughout its whole length, from the Rocky Mountains to the gulf, the river is forever swallowing its banks and bearing downward vast quantities of material derived from their demolition. The bed is therefore not only in perpetual movement, but is constantly filling up from annual accretions, since, although the gulf is the final receptacle of an enormous yearly aggregate, more is received than is ejected. Unless the rainfall shall diminish it is evident that, in the absence of modifying causes, the river will yearly become more intractable. Hitherto, with the exception of the levees—which, unaided, all experience has shown to be a futile defense—the operations of men have supplemented the activities of nature against himself. The destruction of forests and the cultivation of the soil have robbed the banks of their natural protection and increased the height of freshets and the transportation of alluvium by expediting their passage into the river. The levees, so far as they go, guard against ordinary high water, but events have demonstrated, and reasoning proves, that the Mississippi cannot be controlled by them during great floods. United and coherent action will be necessary for the entire length of the river. The remedies to be applied are those in harmony with the known laws of hydraulic engineering. The banks must be protected against attack, both to prevent further additions to the already gorged river bed and to maintain it in a fixed position. The channel must be deepened by the aid of the hydraulic energies of the stream itself. The velocity with which water can flow depends upon its depth, and the smooth and harmless passage of this floods can only be effected by means of a deep and uniform channel. The rebuilding of the levees will be in the end an indispensable subject, the same regard for this purpose being relatively small. Many years must elapse and much money be spent before the completion of the necessary work, but the interests at stake are too valuable to be abandoned, and in the end will make ample compensation for their cost if the means employed shall be wisely applied.

Feeding the Starving Flood Victims.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Gen. Sheridan has appointed Captains Lee, Ninth infantry, Benham, Seventh infantry, Land, Ninth cavalry, and Page, Third infantry, to visit the flooded regions of the South where relief is being distributed and report to Commissioner Beck upon the condition and needs of the people. These officers are instructed to report promptly by telegraph.

Postmaster Pearce, at Vicksburg, telegraphs the War Department that the levee is broken all along the river front. Many persons drowned out and asking for assistance. Gov. Collum, of Illinois telegraphs that the people of Pulaski county, Ill., are appealing for aid, having been inundated by the overflow from the Ohio river. Assistance will be sent.

The Department also ordered five thousand additional rations to points in Southeast Missouri to be named by Gov. Crittenden.

Death of Judge French.

Wilmington Review, 6th.

It is again our sad province to chronicle the death of a very prominent citizen of Wilmington. Judge French, who, as our readers are aware, has for many weeks past lain afflicted on his bed, died at 2 o'clock to-day. The shock is not so severe as it might have been under the circumstances, for the reason that his death has long been expected, and it is him beyond question a happy release from pain, however much his departure may be mourned by those who loved and honored him here.

In 1860 Judge French was appointed by Gov. Ellis a Judge of the Superior Court in North Carolina, which position he filled most worthily and satisfactorily until October, 1865, when he was removed by the mandate of the military authorities. Not long after Judge French removed to Wilmington where he associated himself in the practice of law with the late Judge Samuel S. Person. The partnership was dissolved by the death of Judge Person and ever since Judge French has continued the practice alone.

QUICK WORK.—In yesterday's paper an account was given of the pursuit and capture of a negro man named Enry, charged with stealing a watch. The man's name was Hughes, instead of Enry, and yesterday morning the Mayor sent him up to the Superior court to stand trial. The grand jury was in session, a true bill was promptly returned, and before Hughes had time to become acquainted with his jail surroundings he was taken out and placed upon trial, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. This is about the speediest visitation of justice upon an offender that we remember as ever having occurred in the county. There will be very small jail fees in this case for the sheriff.—*Char. Observer*.

We like that news from New York—three largely Republican counties have gone Democratic, and the Democrats elect a Senator to the seat made vacant by the death of Wagner. Let us have a few more of the same sort.—*News-Observer*.

Floods in the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—A special from Greenville, Miss., says the back water is still rising and spreading now from six inches to a foot higher than in any overflow since the country was first settled. There will be very little land above water from the river front places to the Yazoo river. Greenville is secure from any possible overflow, though the low points were at one time threatened. Refugees from the overflowed plantations are congregating here and our resources to feed and shelter them will be severely taxed. So far the relief agents have not communicated with our local authorities and our board of supervisors has asked that some government rations be sent here. Need is immediate. The Sheriff of Bolivar county has lodged his prisoners here. He reports very few plantations in his county with even a strip of land above water, consequently the loss of stock there will be almost total. The levees are thronged with negroes and stock, whose condition is most deplorable. As its extent becomes known this calamity begins to appall. A tax sufficient to rebuild the levees above would be almost insupportable, but that is only an item. Many laborers have lost their stock and movables and are in a panic stricken and demoralized condition. Coerced transportation be secured there would be an exodus from here to the hills: The dependency of the planters and merchants is deepening. At first this blow was regarded as a disaster involving losses and hard times, but now it is assuming graver and greater proportions. The most thoughtful as well as the most sanguine look upon it as a disaster greater than has ever befallen the bottom country. It will almost destroy the feeling of security with which our local capacity to hold the levee was becoming regarded. Upon this reliance was based the railroad and other movements of capital toward the Yazoo Delta, and if it goes all the possible prosperity of this section goes with it. Your correspondent does not believe that confidence or hope can be restored without national help to rebuild the levees.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—New York, March 7.—The stock market opened irregular, the most important feature being a decline from yesterday's closing prices of 5 per cent. for Richmond and Danville, 14 for Indiana, Bloomington and Western, 1 per cent. for Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland, and an advance of 2 per cent. in Nashville and Chattanooga, and 1 per cent. in Jersey Central. In the early dealings a decline of 1/2 per cent. was recorded, in which Louisville and Nashville, Denver and Rio Grande, Kansas and Texas, Handibal and St. Joseph, preferred, Missouri, Pacific and Erie were the most conspicuous. At 11 o'clock there was a strong recovery of 1/2 to 1 per cent. the latter for Denver and Rio Grande. Richmond and Danville is now quoted at 130 bid.

The *Winston Republican* says:—It is somewhat amusing to note the number of correspondents, all from the Western portion of the State, writing of late in the "National Republican," the Administration paper at Washington, commending the so-called Independent movement in this State, and promising great results to the Republican party therefrom. We venture the assertion that the President may make the West with a fine-tooth comb, and outside of half a dozen Sherman office-holders, a bakers' dozen of the rank and file of the party favoring the movement could not be found. The truth is—and this is no boast, but a fact—there are no Democrats in the Democratic party any more than the discussions in our own ranks. If Independentism means anything, it means the overthrow of the old leaders—Scrive, Reed, Bynum, Smith, Holden, Keogh, and Wheeler, and follow whom Gen. Clingman, Gen. Leach, Col. Abbot, Charles Price & Co. own genes, old broken down, antiquated, sore-headed, disappointed office-holders. In other words, we are damned if we do it.

A Republican correspondent of the N. Y. Times says, the sum of \$400,000 was sent to Dorsey while he was managing the campaign in 1880, but only \$55,000 can be accounted for, and they want to know what became of the balance.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—Richmond, March 7.—The regular session of the General Assembly came to a close to-night, and in each house the proclamation of the Governor, convening the General Assembly in extra session, at noon to-day, was read.

ANOTHER COTTON FACTORY.—Montgomery, Ala., March 7.—Work was started by Adam's cotton factory yesterday afternoon. This is the first cotton factory venture in the city, and caused great enthusiasm. The capacity of the mill will be about 1,500 bales of cotton per annum.

Forty-three thousand people in the Mississippi Valley—in Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi—are reported to have been rendered destitute by the flooding of the river, which is higher than ever before known.

Rev. T. Page Ricard, pastor of the Fifth Street M. E. Church, received an other "pounding" at the hands of his congregation and others on Friday night last.—*Wil. Star*.

The receipts of cotton at this port up to date, for the present crop year, foot up 125,004 bales, as against 108,235 bales for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 16,772 bales up to date in favor of the present crop year.—*Wil. Star*.

Home Company, Seeking Home Patronage.
Strong, Prompt, Reliable, Liberal!

Term policies written on Dwellings. Premiums payable One-half cash and balance in twelve months.

J. ALLEN BROWN, Agt.
Salisbury, N. C.

FOR SALE.
All the title representatives of H. Laverly, deceased, derived under assignment of Oscar Willis and Kemp P. Willis, to the following property:
Tract of land upon the Crackford, York District, South Carolina, known as "Brown's Mills." Also, several tracts in Burke Co., N. C., upon Broad River and elsewhere, comprising 12 or more entries and patents, of 640 acres each. Also, tract on Broad River known as the "Nichols Gold Vein Mine."
Address: **W. J. FERRITT & CO.,** 211½ W. P. O. Box 3668, New York City.

North Carolina Railroad.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING EAST.		
Date, Feb. 19, 1882.	No. 61, Daily.	No. 53, Daily.
Leave Charlotte.....	3:55 a.m.	6:50 p.m.
" Salisbury.....	5:51 "	8:51 "
" High Point.....	7:20 "	10:44 "
Arr. Greensboro.....	8:00 "	11:20 "
Leave Greensboro.....	8:25 "	.....
Arr. Hillsboro.....	11:04 "	.....
" Durham.....	11:48 "	.....
" Raleigh.....	1:15 p.m.	.....
Lv. ".....	1:40 "	.....
Arr. Goldsboro.....	4:20 "	.....

No. 17—Daily except Saturday, Leave Greensboro 6:00 p.m. Arrive at Raleigh 8:04 a.m. Arrive at Goldsboro 8:00 "

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, via Danville. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington, etc.

No. 53—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western N. Carolina; daily at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.		
Date, Feb. 19, 1882.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily.
Leave Goldsboro.....	10:20 a.m.	.....
Arrive Raleigh.....	12:48 p.m.	.....
Leave ".....	4:10 "	.....
Arrive Durham.....	5:23 "	.....
" Hillsboro.....	6:07 "	.....
" Greensboro.....	8:50 "	.....
Leave ".....	9:10 "	7:25 a.m.
Arrive High Point.....	9:48 "	8:06 "
" Salisbury.....	11:03 "	9:28 "
" Charlotte.....	12:50 a.m.	11:20 "

No. 18, Daily ex. Sunday—Lv. Goldsboro 7:10 pm Arr. Raleigh 7:50 pm Lv. " 6:00 am Arr. Greensboro 2:20 pm

No. 50—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points in the South and South West, and with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and South West.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. with all points South and Southeast.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING WEST.		
Lv. Greensboro.....	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex. Sunday.
Lv. Kernersville.....	9:20 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
" Salem.....	10:38 "	9:41 "
" ".....	11:20 "	10:15 "

GOING EAST.		
Lv. Salem.....	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	No. 53, Daily.
Lv. Kernersville.....	5:15 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
Ar. Greensboro.....	5:50 "	6:40 "
" ".....	7:00 "	8:00 "

STATE UNIVERSITY RAILROAD.

GOING NORTH.		
Leave Chapel Hill.....	No. 1, Daily, ex. Sun.	7:30 a.m.
Arrive University.....	8:20 a.m.	.....
Arrive Raleigh.....	10:15 a.m.	.....

GOING SOUTH.		
Leave Raleigh.....	No. 2, Daily, ex. Sun.	3:30 p.m.
Arrive University.....	5:15 p.m.	.....
Arrive Chapel Hill.....	6:15 p.m.	.....

Pullman Sleeping Cars without Charge On Train No. 50, New York and Atlanta via Washington & Danville, and between Greensboro and Charlotte.

On Train No. 52, Richmond and Charlotte via Washington and Charlotte via Danville.

Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, Southwest, West, North and East. For Emigrants rates to Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and the Southwest, address **A. POPE,** General Passenger Agt., Richmond, Va.

NEVER EXCELED!

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 this.

"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 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 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.

A SUCCESS AT LAST.

A GOOD WASHING MACHINE.

INVENTED AND PATENTED BY

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

THIS MACHINE is of 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 metal, 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 move 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 their work of ten wash women in one day and do the work better.

It is a splendid thing for boiling grain and vegetables for stock.

It is also a good wool-washer.

State and County rights for sale by the Inventor.

J. R. KEEN & CO.

SALISBURY, N. C.,
Manufacturers' Agents
For the Sale of Engines and Boilers of all sizes and styles—NEW and SECOND HAND. Also—Saw Mills and Machinery generally.
Correspondence solicited. Sub-Agents wanted in every town in the State.

AHEAD AGAIN AS USUAL!

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

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.'S MANIPULATED GUANO

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

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO.'S SUPERPOSPHATE,

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.

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

BETTER STILL!

KLUTZ & 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 Underwear;
NEW LOT OF RUBBERS. SHOES AND BOOTS AS CHEAP AS ANY IN THE MARKET AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

We mean to feed you with the
Best Flour, Meats, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups,
Wheatmeal 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.

1882.
SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO,
MANUFACTURED BY THE PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.
THE LEADING COTTON FERTILIZER.

The oldest and most reliable brand sold, and of the highest grade—the commercial value being several dollars higher than nineteen-twentieths of the fertilizers in North and South Carolina. No fertilizer has given greater satisfaction on general crops and all kinds of land than the "Pacific". For the last sixteen years it has been sold in Rowan and adjoining counties. It is offered you again this year at same prices asked for the inferior grades.

THE COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE,

(Manufactured by Pacific Guano Company.)

Is of the highest grade and for COMPOSTING it has no Superior, and in case you have not enough time for making up compost heap, it can be done in the drill after preparing your ground and let lie, covered, until planting time.

J. ALLEN BROWN, Agent,
(Office front room over Crawford's Hardware.)