

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1882.

White snow birds, two of them, reported in Chatham county.

A bill is pending in the British House of Lords which is intended to exclude atheists from Parliament.

The Shelby Asstons says that some of the ministers of this county are handling the Mormon Elders (?) in a very unenviable manner.

Some of the Republican newspapers have become disgusted at the Whitaker case and think it high time that he should be retired from further notice.

A furious wind storm passed near Macon and Augusta, Ga., on the 27th, destroying fences, out-buildings, and in some cases, dwellings. One little boy killed and a lady wounded.

That comet which is said to be approaching us at the rate of two millions miles a day, may be expected to make its finest display in the early part of June. Its greatest brilliancy will not probably be visible to us.

Mr. Patrick Egan, the treasurer of the land League, has received during the past month twenty-two thousand pounds from the branches of the league in the United States and the English colonies.

The great flood in the Mississippi and its tributaries is subsiding—going down slowly—one inch in twenty-four hours.—But the telegraph continues to report breakages in the levees and the submergence of lands.

MEAN.—The Virginia papers tell of a man in that State, owner of a ferry, who demanded ferrage fees in advance for the corpse of his grand-mother, whose remains were being transported to the family burial ground across the river.

STORER.—We hope the press will stop the big lie sent to the Concord Sun about the fracas at Rowan Mills in this county. It was a shameful exaggeration of the facts in the case and does injustice to that community and the county.

Petitions numerous and earnest are sent to the President in behalf of Sergeant Mason, who tried to end the Guiteau trial with his rifle. The military court gave him eight years in the penitentiary for the offense, and the people, North and South, think it is rather hard on him.

They have a new cotton factory at Charleston, S. C., 300x600 feet. This it must be admitted is a pretty large building. We believe however, that the latest idea in respect to factory buildings is to make them but one story high.—They are raising capital to put up one at Wyncboro.

The Asheville Citizen describes a newly invented plow by a gentleman of that place for the cultivation of cotton and corn. The design is excellent, but the description is suggestive of considerable complication. Persons wishing particular information should address E. H. Merrimon, Asheville.

The keg of whiskey that Mr. Thomas N. Cooper sent to Senator Vance just before Christmas doesn't appear to have had the desired effect. It always has been said that spirits never seemed to take much effect on Vance.—News-Observer.

News. We did not know until now that Cooper had tried that dodge on Vance.

SENATOR BECK, of Kentucky, has made another speech on the tariff in answer to Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, in which he has done himself great credit and the country a valuable service. This tariff question rises very much higher in the scale of importance to the people of this country than they are aware of. It involves far more than mere dollars and cents; it is building up monopolies which will have the power to control the legislation of the country and subvert the liberties of the people. It is a danger of tremendous power leading to results of the gravest possible character. And yet the people of the country are at ease and unsuspecting.

"SENATOR VANCE has offered an amendment to the tariff commission bill giving the agricuturists of the country their full share of representation on the commission."

"Their full share!" Harra for Vance. If the agriculturalists get "their full share" of representation on the proposed commission they will be able to take care of their interests in the arrangement of the tariff. Who dare say they are not fully entitled to their "full share" of representation on a project that concerns more of them than of any other class of citizens? It is exactly what is due them, but it is also exactly what the "protectionists" do not want, and what they do not intend the farmers shall have if they can prevent it. The manufacturers of this country have grown rich, powerful, insolent and dictatorial under the operation of a protective tariff; and now that the masses of the country who have heretofore hedged them around and warmed them into life and vigor desire to relieve themselves of the burden for the future, the ungrateful race clamor as if no one but themselves have any rights worthy of being respected.

"WINE OF CARDUI" four times a day makes a happy household. At Theo. F. Klutz.

Adulterating Cotton Bales.

The sanding of American cotton has proved such an injury to the English spinners that a great cry is heard. The U. S. Minister at St. James, Mr. James Russell Lowell, is about to visit the factories to inquire more particularly into the extent of the grievance. How the evil can be remedied it will be difficult to discover as long as planters play the rascal. If bad men fill their bags with sand and cotton and it is shipped abroad, where will the remedy come in? If people can be made honest then the cotton spinners will get good cotton free from sand or any foreign dead-weight. It is said by the English spinners that the Southern cotton is worse sanded than any other that comes to market. By actual test the proportion of sand varies from 9 to 20 per cent. of its weight. Texas and New Orleans cotton has shown an average of 17 1/2 per cent. of sand. Cotton from the Atlantic slope is not so much sanded as watered. Now such rascality ought to be punished by law, and a severe one at that. The only corrective can be found on this side of the Atlantic. Some of the wet cotton was subjected to a drying process and was reduced thereby in weight from 10 to 15 per cent. The meanness and immorality of such transactions cannot be exaggerated well. A man who will sell water or sand for cotton would no doubt steal if he had a good chance and there was no law to punish him. If this condition of things continues the Southern cotton will fall in value until it sells for as little as Indian corn.

There was a case reported from South Carolina, three or four years ago, which suggests a remedy for dishonesty in packing cotton. A farmer of that State sold cotton to a merchant in Charleston, who put on each bale he bought a private mark showing of whom he bought it. He shipped his cotton to Liverpool, where it was sold to a manufacturer, who, on opening the bales found in one of them a rock of some twenty or thirty pounds weight. He had the bale repacked with the rock in it, and sent it back to the Liverpool merchant, who shipped it back to the dealer in Charleston, and the Charleston merchant sent it back to the producer and original packer, together with a bill of charges for the handling, shipping, repacking and reshipping, transportation over land, &c. The former was glad to get out of the scrape by paying the bill, including the price of the original sale. And so it may only require a few examples of this sort, perhaps, to make cotton packers do the fair thing. It would be a great wrong to deprive honest men of their just remuneration on account of the dishonesty of a few.

But there is one fact in connection with this sanding business which goes to relieve Southern cotton packers. A very large part of the cotton shipped to New York, Boston and other markets, is bought up by manufacturers in this country. If it were sanded these men would be sure to find it out and to complain of it; and yet we have seen no complaint from American manufacturers, who, if the evil was a serious one, would certainly take pains to trace it to the guilty source. It must be regarded as rather remarkable that all the sanded cotton is sent abroad to foreign countries. It is so remarkable, in fact, as to lead inevitably to the conclusion that the sanding is done after it is determined to send the bales abroad. They are not then in the hands of the original packers, who certainly cannot be held as responsible.

THE late fire at Richmond, (Sunday, 12 o'clock M.), was a very disastrous accident, resulting in the loss of at least half a million of dollars. We can form a better idea of the magnitude of the loss when we consider that it is equal to the destruction of 500 houses which cost one thousand each. Mr. Jas. Thomas, jr., lost in tobacco factories and stemmeries, \$60,000 and no insurance. There were seven factories and stemmeries of tobacco destroyed. The area burnt over is three squares of the city. The spark that lit the conflagration fell from an engine crossing the bridge. The fire raged so furiously that all efforts to stop it were utterly futile. In an incredible short time the whole structure was in a blaze, and the high wind drove the fire in cinders and chunks to the buildings on the shore, and it was with great difficulty buildings at a distance were saved. We give the following from numerous reports on our table.

At one time the bridge was on fire nearly from end to end. It looked like a great molten stream—above it the smoke, black and thick, hung like a pall; beneath it, the river was mirroring the scene and dashing over the rocks to the side.

The ringing of the fire bells brought out what looked like the entire population. As the flames gained a foothold upon the Richmond side the excitement became very considerable. Gentlemen who had left their ladies on Gamble's Hill and rushed to the Petersburg depot in their spotless linen and soft kid gloves, were seen to join the railroad employes in pulling out the cars which stood in the yard near the north end of the bridge. There were plenty of brave hearts and willing hands, but in such cases it is rare that they can be made fully available.—Here, however, a palace-car and a number of other cars were saved; but a train, mostly composed of new cars from the Tredegar, standing on the Tredegar trestle, was left to its fate. The intense heat drove the firemen back to the depot, and the flames sped before the wind along the river and along the trestle work towards Sixth street.

Sadder than all this loss of property, sadder of all, was the killing of a youth, who, with a boy's love for a fire, while advancing too near the burning houses on Sixth street, was caught by a falling wall. This occurrence, passing from lip to lip, caused a general uneasiness. Every body knew that a boy was killed; few knew what boy, and those who had sons in the fire feared the worst until they ascertained the name of poor little unfortunate—Charley Betts.

RATHER GOOD TO BE TRUE.—The Washington correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette is credited with saying that President Arthur failed to improve a fine opportunity to signalize his appreciation of Gen. Mahone by omitting his name from the lists of invited guests at the White House recently, to meet Gen. Grant and other distinguished persons; and argues therefrom, "that though he is glad to profit by the terms of the Republican bargain with the Virginia Readjusters, he doesn't particularly admire the instrument by which that bargain was made." If Arthur is a better man than Mahone the country will not find it out by honors heaped upon Gen. Grant.

The big fire at Richmond broke out on Sunday last, just as the people were returning from church. The people ran from the churches to fight the fire that was consuming their property. We suppose this was a "work of necessity." But was the running of the trains on Sunday a "work of necessity? Who can prove that it was? If not it was just as much a violation of the law as working a crop or splitting rails, and that the penalty is the same. Who is responsible for the death of Charley Betts—they who caused the fire or the wall which fell upon and killed him? The inquiry leaps back to railroad officials and stockholders, and to the people of the country who wink at this stupendous violation of God's law.

The Fight Over Collector Cooper.

[Washington Cor. Balt. Sun.] The Senate was engaged for a considerable time in executive session Wednesday on the nomination of Cooper for collector of the sixth North Carolina Internal revenue district. The confirmation was strongly opposed by the two North Carolina Senators, and the solid Democratic strength was with them. Mr. Sherman led the fight for Cooper, who belongs to the clique which helped to get up a Sherman delegation from North Carolina to the Chicago convention. The vote stood seventeen for confirmation to twenty-five against. Mr. Sherman, finding that his man would be rejected, voted in the negative with the majority in order to have an opportunity to move reconsideration. Don Cameron was not present, but Mr. Ransom stated that he was opposed to Cooper's confirmation and was paired. Some of the Senators who favored Cooper intimated that Don Cameron was bargaining with the Democratic Senators for the purpose of obtaining votes to help defeat William E. Chandler, if that gentleman should be sent in for cabinet nomination. There were, however, two or three other Republican Senators who did not vote for Cooper.

Mathos, the clever editor of the Winston Sentinel, is a very wicked man. He says: "The Winston Republican says if the Republican party sells out to the 'liberal' movement it is damned, and the Statesville American says if they don't they are damned, and the general impression in the minds of a majority of the good people of North Carolina is that it is a damned concern any way you take it." And again: "The Republicans talk about that 'liberal party' in North Carolina, and we believe there is one or two hermaphrodite papers that sing its praises and boasts its prowess. We would like to know who was the head, and who was its body, and who was its tail. Dr. Mott, we believe, is the accoureur, and we learn that Chas. Price and Col. Bill Johnson are going to bring suit against him for malpractice. The Doctor is the only man in the State who can give any information on the subject."

In confirmation of the personal information received some weeks back, it is now quite apparent that Colonel Cooper is not to get the place Dr. Mott wants him as his successor. It will be remembered that the expenses of that district were \$270,000 last year, and that the Republicans will not permit an examination. They feared the scandalous developments of an investigation. Dr. Mott and his district are sacred—too sacred for the sunlight of heaven to illuminate them. They must be kept dark. What a commentary on government, that any department spending \$270,000 of the people's money should be closed against a fair investigation to be made by the political friends of the administration! The man who succeeds Dr. Mott should be equal to the stern duty of exposing all the misdoings practiced in that district heretofore. Certainly the candidate put forward by Dr. Mott will not do it. There should be another appointee.—News-Observer.

Dr. Curry, the manager of the Peabody fund, has been making an address before the National Educational Association at Washington City. His speech was earnest and effective. He deplored the right of franchise in the hand of illiterate men, and thought the ballot should never be given unless the recipient has the enlightened judgment to comprehend his power. He favored the appropriation from Congress to the Southern States of a liberal sum for educational purposes, and suggested that its distribution be made in the form of a supplementary donation to the work now being carried on in the several States.—News-Observer.

The colored brother is the recipient of another compliment from a Massachusetts man. Mr. Robinson, of that State, in the debate on the Chinese bill, said: "For the one element of non-Caucasian labor, we have the colored man, though it cost us 750,000 lives and is still an unsettled question, and it is no false philosophy to say that this question of relationship of the negro race to our own in this country is not yet solved."

BIG FIRE IN RICHMOND.

OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The Petersburg Railroad Long Bridge, a Number of Factories, and Tenement Houses Burned, one Life Lost and Several Persons Injured.

RICHMOND, March 27.—A destructive conflagration broke out in this city yesterday, which for a time threatened to spread into a general conflagration. About half-past 12 a blaze was seen issuing from the southern end of the long bridge of the Petersburg railroad, and before the engines could arrive the strong gale of wind blowing had swept the flames over the bridge, completely destroying it. In less than an hour it fell a ruin into the river, leaving nothing standing but the stone piers. The flames swept over seizing the large tobacco factory of S. W. Rutherford & Co., spreading to the factories of R. A. Patterson & Co., and T. C. Williams & Co., which were burned, with half a dozen stemmeries, the Vulcan Iron Works and about twenty tenement houses. About 300 feet of the bridge, connecting the Tredegar Works with the Rich. & P. road, were burned, and for a time threatened the works, which were saved, however, by the efforts of the Tredegar fire brigade. The company's lost ten new freight cars, T. P. Smith's grist mill, a number of small buildings and the Kaolin Works of the Virginia Mining and Manufacturing company, were also destroyed. The Richmond and Danville bridge caught fire but was saved.

When the sweep of the flames led to the belief that a general conflagration would be the result Mayor Carrington telegraphed to the fire department at Washington for engines which were promptly shipped on a special train, but before starting it was discovered that the flames could be subdued, and the order was countermanded. The loss is estimated at between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

Charles Betts, a fifteen year old boy, was killed by a falling wall, and two men, names unknown are reported buried in the ruins of Patterson's factory, and several persons were injured by falling walls. The captain of one of the fire companies had his eyesight destroyed by the intense heat while fighting the fire.

Elsewhere, we reprint from the Wilmington papers an account of a visit made to that city by certain northern gentlemen in company with Gen. Hoke and Maj. Winder whose object was to see if Wilmington could be made a depot for the shipment of coal and iron. These gentlemen had the feasibility of this scheme laid before them by Mr. Robinson, the new President of the Carolina Central Railroad, who, in conjunction with Maj. Winder, will do all in his power to enlarge the commerce and increase the importance of Wilmington. The coal in northeastern Tennessee, which it is proposed to bring to Wilmington over the Carolina Central and connections, can be marketed cheaper than any other coal on the Atlantic slope; and the iron from the Cranberry Mines is very superior, and exists in great quantities. If Col. Robinson shall not be balked in his plans, all of these riches will find an outlet through Wilmington, whose business will thus receive a tremendous impetus, making that port the most important between Baltimore and New Orleans. Indeed, we have reason for believing that this development, sooner or later, must come. Wilmington must certainly reap the fruits of her advantageous location. When the day does break, and these anticipations become realities, it indeed will be a proud day for North Carolina.—News & Observer.

[BY REQUEST.] The sermons of the Rev. L. W. Crawford, at the Methodist church yesterday were exceptionally fine. The text in the morning was "Be diligent in the business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." From which he preached an eminently practical sermon.—The discourse at night was perhaps the best that popular divine has yet preached. His subject was, "Jacob and Esau." His analysis of the respective characters of these historic men was vivid clear and exceedingly entertaining. We wish every young man in Greensboro could have heard the sermon and its application.

There is a simplicity of style, a freshness of thought and an aptitude of illustration about Mr. Crawford's discourses that doubtless attracts the very large congregations, which go to hear him. Last night we do not think there were a dozen young men, notwithstanding the threatening weather.

If North Carolina is to be honored with a Bishop at the next General Conference we see in Mr. Crawford many excellent qualifications which would highly commend him for the position.—Greensboro Juggle.

Beauty, health, and happiness for ladies in "WINE OF CARDUI." At Theo. F. Klutz.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE!

The undersigned, with a view to better adapting his situation to the business he is following, has concluded to sell his new house and lot in the South-eastern part of town. The establishment is new and complete, with all necessary out-buildings; and the situation is highly desirable to any one wishing retirement and comfort. The lot is a full square of the town. There are seven rooms in the house, all finished. A young orchard and grapeery. For further particulars call on GEO. MOWERY. March 30, 1882. 24:4t

AGRICULTURAL LIME AND CARBONATE OF LIME! Best and Cheapest Fertilizers. THE BUILDING LIME! At \$1.35 per bushel. For sale by Geo. Mowery, Rocky Point, N. C. 22:3w

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, indigestion, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY, STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Salisbury, on the 3rd Wednesday in May, 1882. GEO. P. ERWIN, Sec'y & Treasr. March 20, 1882. 22:2a

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF LAND!

We will sell, on Monday the 1st day of May, 1882, on the premises, an undivided one-half interest in a tract of land situated in Rowan County, about one mile from China Grove, adjoining the lands of W. Kimball, G. A. Sechler and others, containing Fifty Acres, more or less. Said land will be sold under a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan County to make real estate assets.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, one-third in six months, and the balance in nine months. Title retained until purchase money is paid. W. H. CONE and G. A. J. SECHLER, Adm'rs of Chas. A. Miller.

NORTH CAROLINA, SUPERIOR ROWAN COUNTY, COURT. SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS BY CREDITORS. E. MAUNEY, Executor of David McMackin, who sues for himself and all creditors of Burton Craige, dec'd. M. L. Holmes, Adm'r of Burton Craige, dec'd. All creditors of Burton Craige, dec'd, are notified that they must appear before the undersigned at his office in the Court House in Salisbury, on or before the 27th day of April, 1882, and file the evidence of their claims against the estate of Burton Craige, dec'd, or the case will be set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them. JOHN M. HORAM, C. S. C. 23:6w

PIEDMONT GUANO, SPECIAL FOR COTTON!

We would inform our friend and customers we have again arranged to supply them this season with the above well known Fertilizer.

ANALYSIS FOR 1882: Piedmont Special Fertilizer, Piedmont Guano and Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, sampled at Shelby, N. C., contains Water 13.68, available phosphoric acid 10.89, ammonia 1.94, potash 0.96 per cent. Commercial value per ton (2,000 pounds) \$38.07. CHARLES W. DANNEY, Jr., Director.

We shall be pleased to have your orders at once. BERNHARDT BROS. 22:4t

G U A N O FOR COTTON!

We have made arrangements to sell the following high grade Fertilizer for Cotton, all of which have been thoroughly tested and given as good satisfaction as any in the market: PLOW BRAND, FIEDMONT, SPECIAL COMPOUND, and FARMERS' FRIEND, some of which we have bought and can make our own prices. Be sure to call and see us, and hear our prices before you buy, as you cannot do better with any one. BERNHARDT BROS. 22:3w

ALLISON & ADDISON'S 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 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-BEETS.

It 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.

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 rollers, 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 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 our 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. 19:1f

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. 18:1f

BETTER STILL! KLUTITZ & 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 ASSORTMENT.

We mean to feed you with the Best Flour, Meats, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Buckwheat Flour, Hominy and Corn Starch, Prunes, Tomatoes, Potatoes, &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 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] 21:1f