

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1882.

A negro rapist was hanged by a mob at Winfield, West Virginia, on 7th inst.

Wilmington and Charlotte had an aurora borealis last Sunday night, but if visible here we have heard nothing of it.

The North Carolina Medical Society meets in Concord on the 5th May, and will continue in session several days.

In his inaugural, it is noted, the President ignores the South—not a word said about it. In making his cabinet he did the same.

The Richmond and Danville Railroad Company is supplying Virginia farmers with cotton seed, and it said cotton is likely to displace tobacco in portions of that State.

THE AGE OF CIRCULARS.—If the editor of a country paper were to take time to read and respond to all the circulars sent him he would do little else, and starve in the service.

It is now said that the charge of fraudulent packing of American cotton has been ascertained to be false. We believed it false, as indicated two or three weeks ago.

The Newbern Trunkers are now in the midst of their profitable season, shipping boxes every day. The Nut Shell quotes 250 boxes cabbage and 1500 boxes peas on one day.

The great mercantile house of A. T. Stewart & Co., is to be closed. It has been the leading mercantile house of the country for many years, and closes at last because Stewart is no more.

A little girl at Mattewan, N. Y., on the 8th, had a part of her scalp torn off by the machinery of a factory. A doctor got it together and stitched it on again, and she seemed likely to recover.

The Raleigh News-Observer tells a rooster story that caps the climax—a rooster that chases, hunts up and brings in missing hens at roosting time; and is so polite to the hens that he is enticing them from their owners in the neighborhood.

The people and press in the Pacific States are down on the President for vetoing the Chinese bill. They have burned him in effigy at several places, and it is said it will change the political complexion of that part of the Union.

SENATOR YANCE made a speech against the Tariff in Chickering Hall, N. Y., on the 14th, in which he fairly sustained his character as a popular orator. There were several speeches made on the occasion but that of the North Carolina Senator received the highest applause.

A remarkable electrical condition produced extraordinary effects on persons at Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday night last. A preacher fell in the pulpit, and persons in and outside the church were effected, some to fainting, by it. It is described as similar to that which sometimes precedes earthquakes.

WATER WORKS.—The capacity of the new water works of Winston, as we learn from the Republican, is equal to 200 gallons per minute. The pump is driven by water power, and lifts the water to a reservoir capable of holding a million gallons, from which it is distributed by pipes under ground.

The vessel was lying perfectly still on a sea as calm as a mill pond," says some one in describing a wonderful churning phenomenon that took place at sea. The words quoted imply a greater phenomenon than the "sudden churning." The sea is never "perfectly still" or "as calm as a mill pond." Its surface is sometimes without a ripple—very smooth, as if covered with oil; but ever heaving in swells which rise and fall from 2 to 5 feet.

A bill passed the House of Commons, Monday to exclude the Chinese from this country for ten years. There was a hard struggle to prevent its passage, though it went through at last by a vote of 201 to 37. It will also pass the Senate, and the President cannot well refuse to sign it, having objected to former bills on the ground that according to the terms of the treaty with China, twenty years exclusion were unreasonable.

The Mahone party in the Virginia Legislature have thrown off all disguise and openly acknowledge their alliance to Republican party. They are playing a bold and desperate game to grasp the whole power of the State and turn it over to the Republican party. In furtherance of this design they have proposed a recess of the Legislature until June. May sometimes trap themselves in attempting to damage others and the Mahoneites are a fair way to do it.

SUBTERRANEAN.—Hon. C. H. Van Wick, Senator of Nebraska, exposes one of the dodges of Congress by which that body attempts to cheat the people of the country into the belief that they are doing all they can to promote the public good. The fact is, nine-tenths of the members of Congress devote their time and talents, not to the interests of the people who entrust to them their welfare, but to the promotion of personal and party aims. Woe to the people whom God shall curse in the phylog of their law makers and judges.

Within the last month we have spoken with leading Democrats who privately will admit that they have no doubt but that Judge Baxton received a majority in the last gubernatorial election, but that he was counted out by the Jarvis returning boards and poll-holders.—Winston Republican, April 13th.

We can name hundreds, perhaps thousands, as honest and intelligent Democrats of the "leading" ones referred to by the Republican, who will make no such admission. They do not believe a word of the above statement, for the best of all reasons—they have no evidence of its truth, either of their own knowledge or on second or third hand.

According to the final decision of the State Canvassing Board, Jarvis received 121,827 votes and Buxton 115,500—Jarvis' majority, 6,327. This majority was given not by one or two or even a dozen different counties, but is made up from the result as reported from all the counties in the State. Does the Republican entertain the absurd belief that there was a conspiracy throughout the State to produce this result, and that it was so well executed that no man discovered it at the time; and so sacred that none in the secret have since betrayed it? Can those "leading Democrats" referred to as admitting this was fraud to the extent indicated, be induced to come before the public over their own proper signatures with the facts and figures on which their admission is based? If so, urge them out. They owe it to themselves, to the State and country to show the facts; for they need not fear that they are the only honest men left in the State.

Cannady, of New Hanover, sent in a paper to the Canvassing Board while in session, protesting against improper counts for members to Congress in the 3rd District; and Cyrus Grandy, in the 1st District protested against the return of Latham; but they said nothing against the returns for Governor. It was certainly a very remarkable feat, if it were to have been distributed out to all the counties in the State. It beat the Hayes and Garfield steals clean out of sight.

We regard this as an out-crop of what the Republicans intend to attempt at the next election. They are raising this charge of fraud for the purpose of covering their own base designs, and it is well enough that the people should be duly informed of it and on their guard.

Cornelius Vanderbilt had an annual income of \$120,000, but it was insufficient to buy him health. He was subject to epileptic fits. If his father had given him all his estate of two or three hundred millions, it would still have been insufficient to make him a sound body. Money can accomplish many wonders, but it can not abrogate or change the laws of nature, or give physical health and strength to one who has been deprived of them. Mr. Vanderbilt must have been either an infidel or a bad reasoner, or he would not have committed suicide. People of common sense see that there is nothing gained by "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire."

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE EARNINGS.—The Richmond State reports that the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company's statement of the earnings of the road for the six months ending March 31, 1882, is as follows: Gross earnings, \$2,023,377, which is an increase over the six months ending March 31, 1881, of \$212,022; expenses for the six months ending March 31, 1882, \$1,212,738.82, being an increase of \$170,000 over same period last year. The net earnings for the six months just ended are, therefore, \$810,638.36—an increase of \$42,031 over the six months ending March 31, 1881. As will be seen, the expenses are very little more than 50 per cent. of gross earnings.

NEWS ITEMS.—The slayers of Jesse James, the noted train robber, have been tried for killing him, were convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung, and have been fully pardoned by the Governor of Missouri—all within less than a month.

Rev. J. H. Pegram has invented and patented a railroad car coupler. There has been over 2,000 patents for this purpose taken out. The Scientific American says the difficulty is not in making a good coupler, but in getting railroad companies to adopt them.

Immigration to the United States this year it is thought will amount to 600,000. It has been increasing every year since 1877.

President Arthur's veto of anti-Chinese bill has not only aroused the indignation of the Pacific States, but the laboring people of the Northern and Eastern States are also stirred up. There was a tremendous demonstration against it in Philadelphia Saturday night last, the masses in procession with banners and transparencies on which were denunciatory inscriptions.

Charlotte Observer: Mr. R. P. Bryson, of Rutherford county, has in course of erection at the Mecklenburg Iron Works, a new traction engine which he has invented and patented. It is much like an ordinary locomotive, except it has but three wheels, two behind and a pilot in front. The weight of a six horse-power engine will be 2,200 pounds. Carries its own water and fuel, and on our common roads will travel from six to nine miles an hour. Is designed for threshing grain and doing other farm work.—Twenty six persons in the Mecklenburg jail, 20 of them Africans. Wonder if any of these are clamoring for the jury box.—Fifty-two inmates of the county poor house, out of a population of nearly 35,000.—Senator Theo. F. Bayard has promised to deliver the address at Charlotte on the 20th of May.

"WINE OF CARDUI" for Ladies only. At Theo. F. Klutz's.

SPEECH OF HON. C. H. VAN WYCK, OF NEBRASKA.

In the Senate of the United States, March, 27, 1882.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, having under consideration the bill (S. No. 28) to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of the tariff and internal revenue laws.

Mr. Van Wyck said: Mr. President: I have not sought the floor at this time for the purpose of making a speech upon the tariff bill, but rather of submitting a suggestion in relation to the necessity and propriety of the commission to examine and to discuss and determine that matter which properly belongs to the Congress of the United States itself to do.

The modern system of delegating the duties of Congress to a commission has not been defended. It has already been extended too far, seldom producing any practical or beneficial results, and at large expenditures of money. When a perplexing matter, or one where it is desired to avoid responsibility, is introduced, the strategy of statesmanship at once resolves a commission. The occasion for creating may pass away, but the commission itself always clings with fearful tenacity to the purse-string. So when an interest or locality seems to need either aid or sympathy, this is the healing panacea. Take the case of the bug commission. In the dealings of Providence the grasshopper passed away, but the commission, without adding anything valuable for the future or anything to relieve the calamity, for a long time thereafter continued.

So the yellow fever came. Immediately a national health commission must be organized. Providence removed the epidemic, not the other infliction, for the commission remains even to this day, at an annual expense of \$100,000.

Congress was asked to exercise what power it possessed to regulate, control, or prohibit the liquor traffic. This being a troublesome intrusion the question is shirked, and to get rid of the annoyance a commission is suggested, which takes the when an act out of Congress and effectually buries it. If that was not the object of the projectors it will be the result.

Does any one suppose, after that commission has journeyed for one year throughout the country and expended the \$10,000 provided, a single new fact or argument will have been added to aid Congress in determining the mode of exercising any power it may possess over the subject?

So a large majority of this nation are asking not only for a modification but reduction of tariff rates to revenue purposes. They do not believe that high tariff, that they do not believe that a tariff tax of \$28 per ton on steel and then a combination of eleven steel manufacturers in the United States have a tendency to cheapen the price of steel in the market. They do not believe that a duty or tax of \$3 per thousand feet will cheapen the price of lumber to the purchaser. They do not believe it is to build a Chinese wall around the Republic and then give millions to create commerce where commerce has been crippled by high tariffs.

So believing, the people are knocking at the door of Congress, and Congress tenders them the usual commission bill. Why? It is true the projectors of this bill also desire to avoid responsibility but also desire to delay any vent action at this time? If so, it is an expensive subterfuge. An annual expenditure of about \$100,000, and then the fearful consequence when we remember that a commission never dies.

Again I ask, Why this commission? You say to obtain facts. How idle to ask me to obtain facts, when the facts which has been discussed by the people of this nation for fifty years. All classes, all interests, all localities have studied, discussed, and understood it in all its bearings. Miscellaneous and school books, the newspapers, the great disseminators of information, orators upon the hustings, statesmen in the national and State capitals have already exhausted the subject. Do the gentlemen who are pressing believe they can be enlightened by any commission? Does the distinguished Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) or the equally distinguished Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) believe such a thing possible? The history of the nation for the last fifty years furnishes more literature on this subject than a commission of nine men can whip by this time in "journeyings off." If it is possible to put any more facts and arguments in the brain of the protectionist and free trader who occupies a seat in either end of the hall, he can better be supplied at the custom houses and the Treasury Department than any commission created under this bill. Let us proceed to the discharge of the duties for which the people sent us here, and not resort to a subterfuge which will fail either to deceive or amuse them. Let us make this tariff permanent by making it just.

The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) has plainly demonstrated the necessity of immediate legislation on several subjects, notably, sugar, iron, and steel. How shall we explain to the people if we neglect this great duty? Can we satisfy them by pointing to a large and expensive commission to traverse the country and gather up facts, all of which are in this capital, in the reports of the Census Office or the statistics in the Treasury Department? Will they be satisfied by the explanation that these great questions of tariff and revenue can only arise in the House of Representatives, and that by artificially contrived rules the Committee on Ways and Means are absolute, and may be tyrannical in the introduction of bills relating to those subjects; and that by skillful manipulation the committee may be so constituted to defeat the wishes of the majority and to throttle all measures that do not choose to adopt? Neither can we satisfy them by pointing to an unwillingness to act promptly and meet the issues here and now by arraigning another party for neglect of duty.

The Senator from Ohio insists upon immediate action. The proposed commission cannot report within one year; in the mean time these tariff rates go on and another three millions is not only lost but fraudulently taken from the revenue in the item of sugar alone.

The Senator was evidently more surprised than he expressed at the decision of the Supreme Court on the sugar problem. His experience should have demonstrated to him that the Supreme Court ever since the days of the Dred Scott decision has been entertaining the nation with frequent surprises; some of them, with less reason, less justice, and, possibly, more serious results than this on the mode of determining the color or value of sugar.

Gentlemen desire a commission to save Congress from itself and protect the people from its blunders. But what tribunal or remedy is proposed to protect the people from the Supreme Court? The mere narration of the Senator is a fearful commentary upon the stupidity of Congress or the injustice of the court.

A law is enacted, the Department executes it; wisely doing so, ascertaining that frauds against the revenue are deliberately planned and really consummated, applies the means to prevent them, and the fact does so.

This law designates color as the indication of the value of sugar, what is known to the world as the Dutch standard. The foreign manufacturers combine to defraud, and by lime, molasses, and other devices make not the Dutch standard but an imitation; a fraudulent imitation, because done with the criminal intent to deceive, to be only used for this nation, and for the open and notorious purpose of defrauding its revenues. And it really ceases to be the Dutch standard of color.

Under protest the importers pay the manufactured fraud. The Department about three millions of dollars. This large sum is repaid to them by the consumers in the retail price of the sugar.

Then the importers go to the courts to recover back the millions which the consumers, not they, had paid into the Treasury. The court greets them with the usual indignation, from that quarter though the color of the sugar in its manufacture was fraudulently debased in color as an imitation of the Dutch standard, and done with the avowed object to defraud the revenues, yet the Department had no right to use science, to use chemical tests, to use an instrument to demonstrate that the color was a manufactured fraud. The Department must not use the instrument known as a polariscope. And for that offense the dealers shall be refunded millions, not a dollar of which will go to the people who paid it.

And the Supreme Court, with more than its usual emphasis, with adrege of haste and impatience which to themselves are not unadvised, from that quiet, shadowy realm boldly declares: "If Congress desires the application of the chemical test in order to determine the saccharine strength of the sugar, why does Congress not say so?" After this sharp and possibly well-merited reprimand to Congress, and by indirection justifying a glaring fraud, it settles down to its wonted quietude and contentment, and a payment of millions for the benefit of those it admitted had boldly planned and executed frauds upon the revenues. Probably a commission with power to follow and reverse the Supreme Court might be as useful as one to precede and advise Congress.

The relations and compensation of labor very properly enter into the consideration of all matters of political economy. A commission could not present them more forcibly than has been done in the able speeches delivered on the floor during the present session.

It is surprising in every demand for protection and special privileges, whether by tariffs, donations of public lands or subsidies of millions, how earnest and pathetic is the appeal in the name of patriotism and the benefit of labor. Then how strangely acts comport with words.

Because they are industrious, frugal and docile, the Chinese must go; because they are indolent, prodigal, and savage, the Indian must stay. You are willing to protect labor at the expense of the humble, no matter how violative of what are called eternal principles.

The wild shout comes up from the Pacific slope to crucify the Chinese. At the alleged demand of labor you turn the immense power of what you are proud to call the greatest Republic on earth upon his unoffending head.

The same cry for better wages comes from the Missouri River, and you unchain the dogs of war and point the guns of the same Republic upon the same element in whose presence you stood uncovered only a few short hours ago.

Again on the banks of the Merrimac goes up from the spinners and weavers in your mills their protest to the protection manufacturers that the reduced wages will not give bread to wives and clothing to children, and you turn and brand them as strikers.

The experience of the past, the lights of the present are before us. Nothing prevents that we should proceed and express the wishes of that nation, which we better than any commission, although appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, can represent. True, there are conflicting interests and antagonistic sections to be reconciled; there are theories and abstractions to be harmonized. Above all there is equality before the law, equal and exact justice to all citizens to be maintained. But let us bring to the discharge of our duty that spirit of fair play which usually animates and always demands the respect of the people. And we can frame such tariff rates, while doing no real injury to the favored few who have grown strong, possibly exacting, by reason of special legislative powers, which may show their blessing on all and the humblest citizen may not be compelled to beg for the privilege to toil, and the wealthy not yield grudgingly the crumbs that fall from his table.

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No headache or back-ache for ladies who drink "WINE OF CARDUI." At Theo. F. Klutz's.

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES AT REDUCED PRICES at the DRUG STORE next to Bingham's.

A \$5.00 BOX OF No. 1 CIGARS Given Away AT THE SHOOTING GALLERY, IN THE DRUG STORE Next to Bingham's, to the person who will strike The Bull's-Eye the greatest number of times out of One Thousand Shots. Good for Thirty Days.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of authority in me vested in a certain mortgage from Rufus Beaver and wife M. M. Beaver to C. H. Bruner and wife K. C. Bruner, recorded on page 143 Book 58, in Register's office of Rowan county, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door, in Salisbury, on Saturday the 20th day of May, 1882, at 12 o'clock, M., the lands conveyed in said mortgage, viz: One tract situated in Litaker Township, adjoining the lands of W. R. Litaker, E. D. Boston, Mrs. B. Klutz and others, containing 15 1/2 acres more or less. Terms of sale, cash. C. H. BRUNER. 27-4t

SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT!

On Monday, the 29th day of May, being the 1st Monday of Rowan Superior Court, I will sell at the Court House door in Salisbury, the House and Lot on Main Street in Salisbury, owned by C. F. Ritz, dec'd, adjoining the lots of R. J. Holmes, Wm. Trexler and others, being about 52 feet front by about 200 feet deep. Terms of sale—One-third cash, and a credit of three and six months for the other two-thirds, with interest at eight per cent. Title reserved until the purchase money is paid. By order of Court. Jno. S. HENDERSON, Commis'r. April 15, 1882. 27-6w

Sale of Land!

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan county in the special proceeding entitled George Klutz and others against Jacob Klutz and others, the under signed will sell on Monday the 29th day of May, 1882, at the Court House door in Salisbury, about 200 Acres of Land adjoining the lands of W. C. Culp, Allen Miller, Albert Heilig and others, lying on Dutch Second Creek, belonging to the estate of Jacob Klutz, dec'd. TERMS—One-third cash, one-third in six months, and the balance in twelve months. Note and good security and interest from date of sale on deferred payments. Biddings will commence at the sum of nine hundred and forty dollars and fifty cents (\$940.50) the amount of an additional ten per cent. bid upon the amount for which the land was sold on the 6th day of March, 1882. CHAS. PRICE, Commissioner. 27-6w

A GENERAL UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. HOPPE & CO. Being convinced that there is a great need of a General Agency in New York City, where persons can obtain reliable information as regards prices, locality, climate, soil, etc., in all parts of the Southern and Western States and Territories, so that a proper selection can be made for Colonists, or individual families, before settlement, the undersigned has been authorized through facilities obtained from responsible and influential parties, to fully apply this, through and following, demand. All persons having property to sell will do well to send a full description to our Agency as to locality, price, etc., as there will be no charge for such service. A. D. HOPE, General Manager, 121 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y. References: (Sensory Parkers, President Union Pacific Railroad, Washington, D. C.) (John H. Thurston, President Union Pacific Railroad, Cheyenne, Wyo.)

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 grassy. For further particulars call on GEO. MOWERY. March 30, 1882. 24-4t

NOTICE! 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 & Treas'r. March 20, 1882. 22-2m

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. J. 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. SECHLER, Adm'rs of Chas. A. Miller. 23-4t

NORTH CAROLINA, SUPERIOR COURT. SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS BY CREDITORS. E. Mauney, Executor of David McMackin, who sues for himself and all creditors of Burton Craige, dec'd. Against 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 to them. JOHN M. HORAH, C. S. C. Rowan County. 23-6w

New Goods!

KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN Have now their entire Stock of New Spring and Summer Goods WHICH THEY ARE SELLING VERY, VERY CHEAP AND AT ONE PRICE TO ALL.

Their Dry Goods, Notion and Clothing Departments have been selected with great care as to quality and Beauty.

New Stock of Shirts and Underwear; SHOES, BOOTS and SLIPPERS as cheap as any in the market—the assortment large LADIES' and MEN'S HATS MUCH CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE Men's Hats at 10 cents.

They mean to feed you with the Best Flour, Meats, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Tapioca, Macaronia, Corn Starch, &c., &c. They have as fine FLOUR as is made in the United States. Also, The best 10 cents Sugar in Town.

Full stock of Corn, Meal, Shorts and Bran. New stock of Glass and Table Ware. Agents for Coat's Spool Cotton.—New supply of 5 cents Tricks. Call and see them before you buy as they have a thousand things not mentioned. H. W. TAYLOR, H. F. ATKINS & E. F. TATUM, Salesmen. April 6th, 1882. SELDOM EQUALED! NEVER EXCELLED

ALLISON & ADDISON'S "STAR BRAND" COMPLETE MANURE

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. ROSEBOHO, 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 rollers made of same metal, and of sufficient weight. This Roller gathers the air while passing back and forth over the clothes, 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 clothes 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 Roller 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 Roller 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 do the 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. 10-1f

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. 18-1f

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 "Paciric". 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 heaps, 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