

Monopoly. In another column will be found an article on the "Monopoly of Credit," from the facile pen of Mr. Peele, which we regret could not be reproduced in full. It is worthy the careful reading of our people, in that it shows how speculation in money has been conducted in this country during the last twenty-five or thirty years.

Were we gifted with the powers of a Nasir to portray in picture a comprehensive epitome of this monster of monopoly which has fastened in its clutches almost every avenue of legitimate business, it should appear a mighty hydra-dragon. Its hideous body, puffed out with greed, should bear the inscription, TARIFF-MONOPOLY; its many heads, representing the various channels through which the body is fed, should be called "contraction of the currency," "railroad monopoly," "manufacturers' trust," "sugar trust," "meat trust," "oil trust," and the myriad other trusts whose gaping mouths reach from the Atlantic to the Gulf and across the arid plains to the peaceful Pacific. The monster should be represented as recumbent upon a map of the United States, its body reaching from New York to Massachusetts; its tail resting in Maine; its right arm reaching Chicago; its left enclosing Washington. The whole country should be desolate, denuded of herbage, the rivers dried up. The villages and towns inhabited by cadaverous, half-paid laborers, the women wringing their hands and the children crying for bread. It should be painted in vivid hues and with such power that its truths would find lodgment in the hearts of all people. Until they see it in all its hideous forms there can be no concerted opposition to it. In one form or another, it has inoculated every branch of business and seems to have numbed the sensibilities of resistance.

The tariff makes monopoly, or trusts, possible, and Federal control of banks is the right arm of strength to money speculators. We call upon to answer briefly what makes "hard times," in all that term implies, our answer would be THE TARIFF AND GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL OF BANKS. And were we asked again the remedy for this national ailment, "hard times," the answer would be as brief: ANNUL THE TARIFF; LET THE SOVEREIGN STATES CONTROL THEIR FINANCES.

Yankee Modding. The impudent radical rake, who is the Asheville correspondent of the Eagle, a Mass. republican whooper, is exceedingly liberal with officious suggestions and free advice to the people of the South and of Asheville in particular. He is always in full blast on the poor negro, and deeply sympathizes with the "brother in black," who he thinks should enjoy SOCIAL EQUALITY IN THE SOUTH. In a letter dated Feb. 10, he gets off the following:

"The aged editor of the local newspaper has been shrieking himself hoarse over Senator Ingalls' speech on the negro question. The honorable senator is called all sorts of dignified names in the true Southern Journal fashion, until the reader might suppose that every tissue in the body of Mr. Ingalls was corrupt. But these hack screamers on county fairs reach only a few readers who as a rule, omit to read long winded essays from spiteful pens dipped in prejudice of the past. And for some reason or other the aged Asheville screamer appears unable to write a column editorial without contradicting himself. It is lamentable that a town so promising as Asheville, should not possess a go-ahead, broad-minded progressive newspaper, which could and would advocate the interests of the place amazingly. A man of the Henry W. Grady type might find this as splendid field for good journalistic work."

The brethren of the Press will have no trouble in recognizing who is aimed at in the above, and to feel indignation thereat. Men of the character and disposition exhibited by this correspondent, had better stay at home and try and broaden his own narrow, insolent and malicious little radical soul. If his love for the negro and his desire for his social elevation can not be satisfied otherwise, let him gather about him such of the race as could be persuaded to undergo the ordeal, and soar away on the wings of sweet content to his northern home.

P. S. We would be very sorry for the negroes in such association.

How Hebrews Butcher. We find under the above caption in "The Medical World," a brief exposition of the history of how Hebrews butcher the animals intended for food. One of the most striking facts given in the article referred to on the authority of Dr. Behrend, a noted Hebrew physician and scientist of London, is that of 13,116 heaves slaughtered for the Hebrew trade in London in six months only 6,973 came up to the peculiar Jewish requirements, and that the average rejection for five years had

been forty per cent. But that these rejections are often considered good enough for the Gentiles in a trade way. The animals, to be acceptable to the Jews, must be absolutely perfect—without a blemish internally as well as externally; and to this end competent officials superintend the butchering, and subject slaughtered animals to a most rigid examination. The lungs and large veins are especially examined, and if not found in a perfectly healthy condition the animal is rejected—good enough, it may be, for the Gentiles, but not so for the Jews, who, for more than 2,500 years, have practiced the most watchful care in the selection of food animals; and with respect to sanitary science will use no other but those which are absolutely healthy.—From the same source we also learn that it is a well established fact that it is dangerous to use as food the flesh of diseased animals, and that to this source and to the use of the milk of diseased cows, has been traced the cause of that dread disease, consumption, so prevalent among Gentiles, but from which the Jews are exempt.

Fertilizer Pool. The papers are talking about another pool. The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger says: The Commercial Fertilizer Manufacturers, or rather the makers of some forty brands, have, it is said, formed a pool, under the guidance of a Raleigh lawyer, and propose to contest the right of the State to impose the \$500 license tax. The result is quite a stir. The lawyer has proposed to make a test suit at no direct cost to the fertilizer men, but proposes to get his pay from the money which he hopes to have refunded from the State. Such was the information which your correspondent was given today, and it is also learned that the Alliance men and the farmers generally are greatly incensed at this scheme which, if successful, will take away the funds which in greater part (\$20,000) maintain the Agricultural College. The tax due from one firm (Allison & Addison) was offered by the attorney referred to, under protest, but the commissioner of agriculture, learning of this, withdrew his order for the issue of the license. He informed me this afternoon that he will accept no tax offered under protest. This brings the matter to a square issue. The injury resulting to the manufacturers from the seizure of their goods will more than counterbalance the cost of license tax.

The announcement that the Government printing office is engaged in printing 20,000,000 population schedules for the use of the census bureau gives a faint idea of the enormous amount of printing required for the enumeration to take place next June. Stationary clerk Ketcham estimates that the stationary already ordered would fill a room three blocks long, thirty feet high, and forty feet wide. In addition to the population schedules now being printed, 10,000,000 more will be ordered in a few days. This will require 200 tons of paper, which is now being delivered at the rate of 30,000 pounds a day. 20,000,000 blanks for statements of recorded indebtedness will be required, 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 manufacturers' schedules, and 2,000,000 agricultural schedules. These blanks are all about 8 by 11 inches in size. 600 different kinds of circulars have already been printed, the average of each being about 20,000, or in round numbers 12,000,000 miscellaneous forms. Besides the printed matter, millions of sheets of other paper are needed, one single order being 100,000,000 blank cards for the use of the electrical tabulating machine. By the use of this machine it is thought that a saving of three-fourths of the expense of computing the returns received from the supervisors and enumerators will be saved. A part of this stationary will be sent, through the mails, and for that purpose 75,000,000 free delivery envelopes have been ordered. These figures give, Mr. Ketcham says, only the amount of preliminary printing ordered. When the census is being taken and the returns are being computed much additional printed matter will be used, and the printed census records will consume more paper than is required, both to get ready for and take the census.—Charlotte News.

Final Judgment. RALEIGH, Feb. 17.—The State Supreme Court this afternoon filed an opinion in the Cross and White case. A motion was made by their counsel Saturday for an arrest of judgment. The court says that where there are two or more counts in an indictment charging offenses of the same grade and punishable alike, and a general verdict of guilty is rendered, it will be sustained. There are here two verdicts of guilty, rendered distinctly and unmistakably by the jury, one finding the defendant guilty of forgery on the first count and the other finding them guilty of uttering forged papers upon the second count. The verdict of the first count supports the judgment imposed. The second verdict may be treated as surplusage. The motion for further arrest of judgment is denied. Cross and White, ex-President and Cashier of the wrecked State National Bank of Raleigh, will now begin to serve their long terms at hard labor on the public roads of this country.

The Case of Cross and White. News and Observer Feb. 15. Mr. W. R. Henry arrived in the city yesterday evening. Before the supreme court proceeds with its final judgment in the case of Cross and White this morning, Mr. Henry, of counsel for Cross and White, will make a motion before the court to the effect that judgment in the case be arrested because a fatal defect has been discovered in the record rendered by the jury and necessitating a new trial of the parties. We understand that many of the best lawyers in the State have pronounced the point raised by Mr. Henry as sound.

Washington Letter. From our regular correspondent. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1890. Mr. Harrison has allowed himself to be beguiled by the soft-speaking office-seekers in believing that he might again be the candidate of his party in 1892. This is daily becoming more apparent and accounts for many seemingly queer appointments. His idea is to appoint only Harrison men, and to carry it out he has already ordered nearly every leading man in his party. It is only a few days since he refused to appoint a relative of Secretary Blaine postmaster of a Pennsylvania town, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Blaine had personally asked that the appointment be made. This bit of wild lunacy, for it can be called nothing else, on the part of Mr. Harrison, McGinty has more show of being nominated by the republicans in 1892 than Mr. Harrison has.

The democratic Congressional Campaign committee is now fully organized for business and in a few days headquarters will be opened in this city and the machinery started in motion to capture the next House of Representatives. The following list of members of that committee was obtained by your correspondent from the Chairman. It is absolutely correct, and is the first one given to the press: Roswell P. Flower, of N. Y. Chairman; T. O. Towles, of Mo., Secretary; J. L. Norris, of Washington, D. C. Treasurer. Members: Oates, of Ala.; McRea, of Ark.; Clunie, of Cal.; Grant, of Col.; Wilcox, of Conn.; Pennington, of Del.; Davidson, of Fla.; Carlton, of Ga.; Wike, of Ill.; McClellan, of Ind.; Hayes, of Iowa; McCrea, of Ky.; Blanchard, of La.; Putnam, of Me.; Compton, of Md.; Andrews, of Mass.; Whiting, of Mich.; Hitt, of Minn.; Hooker, of Miss.; Bland, of Mo.; Cassidy, of Nevada; McKinney, of N. H.; Fowler, of N. J.; Bunn, of N. C.; Yoder, of Ohio; Maish, of Pa.; Lapan, of R. I.; Diddle, of S. C.; McMillan, of Tenn.; Kilgore, of Texas; Smolley, of Vt.; Venable, of Va.; Voorhees, of Washington; Wilson, of W. Va.; Barwig, of Wis.; M. A. Smith, of Arizona; Stevenson, of Idaho; Joseph, of New Mexico; and Caine, of Utah. No member of the Committee has yet been selected for either of the Dakotas, or for Oregon. The Senatorial members of the committee are Gorman, Chairman; McPherson, Blackburn, Cockrill and Jones, of Arkansas.

The gag rules under which the present House will work were adopted by a strict party vote of 161 to 145. If the Senate committee on Privileges and Elections decide the Montana cases, which were heard Saturday, on the law and the evidence, the democrats will soon have two more Senators. At any rate it is hardly possible in view of the poor showing made by the republican contestants that the majority will have the effrontery to report in favor of seating them. The report will be made this week.

Politics are to be shelved this week in the House, and the World's Fair question disposed of. The committee has reported two bills, one for holding the fair at New York, Chicago or St. Louis, and the other at Washington. Tomorrow discussion is to begin, and if possible the final vote is to be taken Friday or Saturday. The fight will be short but decidedly interesting, as all of the cities have lots of friends on the ground whooping things up.

The Blair educational bill is the foot-ball of the Senate. It is kicked aside last week to pass the Lill e-established a Territorial government in Oklahoma, but will bob up serenely this week as unfinished business. A vote may be reached on it this week, but it is somewhat doubtful. Mr. Harrison will have a somewhat delicate duty to perform if a bill which has passed the Senate shall get through the House. It appropriates \$2,500,000 to pay legal fees to the firm of Porter, Harrison, and Fishback, a firm of which Mr. Harrison was a member. The question is will he sign a bill appropriating money for his own benefit, or will he let it become a law without signing it? It's dollars to brass buttons that he can't veto it.

The regular annual convention of the woman's rights people opens here to-morrow. The Extradition Treaty. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate debated at some length this evening the British extradition treaty. At 2:30 a vote was taken on Mr. Gray's motion to strike out the clause relating to manslaughter and obtaining money under false pretenses. The motion was defeated. Some unimportant amendments were made, and the treaty was ratified. The treaty makes applicable to the article of the extradition treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on August 9, 1842, providing for the extradition of persons charged with specified crimes, the additional crimes of manslaughter, counterfeiting or altering money, and bringing it into circulation, embezzlement, larceny, receiving stolen property, etc., frauds of all kinds, perjury, rape, abduction, burglary, piracy by the laws of nations, revolt or conspiracy to revolt on the high seas, and crimes against the laws of both countries concerning slavery. Political criminals are exempt from the provisions of this treaty.

Monopoly of Credit. Correspondence to State Chronicle. If the Yankee, through the general government, had left us to manage our own financial affairs, we could, by the powers of our State government, have broken much of the force of his discrimination. When he demonetized silver, we would have increased our paper circulation. If coin was hoarded by his cupidity, and his paper currency limited in value, we could have issued a dollar based upon our State bonds. We would create a "home market" for our own credit and not be forced to allow it to be determined by how much the gamblers of Wall street are willing to bet upon it. If the manacles of Federal monopoly were stricken off our State government, we could make a dollar with one hundred cents in it which would circulate and which he could not monopolize. He has allowed the State to issue bonds which measure its credit with him, but has refused to allow the issue of notes upon these bonds, the measure of the State's credit with its own people. "FREE TRADE" with him and for him—no trade with ourselves! That's why he favors "free trade" between the States—he favors "protection" as between him and foreign countries—he gets the profits of it, also—and it is profit he is howling after in both free trade and protection. If the scoundrels are honestly in favor of a home market, why don't they let us build up one for our bonds and our dollar.

If they are in favor of "free trade" between the States, why don't they make banking free and why do they tax every Southern dollar ten cents EVERY TIME IT PAYS A DEBT. The Yankee has made him a dollar that he can use, he calls it "national money," and no doubt he thinks he is the nation. But we can't use it to anybody's advantage but his. The greatest invention of modern times is not the steam engine nor the electric telegraph—BUT THE PAPER DOLLAR! The production of gold and silver is limited by nature—still further by legislation (as in the United States by limiting coinage.) Still further by avarice, cupidity and speculation (stopping circulation after coinage.) Still further by worship, in some countries. Still further by ornamentation in all countries. Of all the misuses of the precious metals the Yankee's limiting their coinage is most impious, because it assumes that the Almighty didn't know how much silver was going to be needed in the world and made too much! Probably this accounts for why Bob Ingersoll was the hero of the money changers at the Chicago convention. Germany, next to Yankeeedom, the most infidel country on earth, has also criticized the handiwork of the Lord for making any silver at all. She demonetizes it altogether. I have often wondered through which part of the earth's crust hell would burst up first, Yankeeedom or Germany.

Money made out of the precious metals being limited, then the invention of paper money was a necessity. Mainly by necessity but partly also by habit, which has become second nature, men must have a common measure of value as a medium of exchange and a common carrier and distributor of property. It is of infinite advantage and convenience in both capacities. If there is not enough to MEASURE values, business is clogged. If there is not enough to DISTRIBUTE values or property, all transactions suffer, small ones first and most. The business of the country must be done SOMEHOW; MEASURES of values (dollars) being fewer, they must do more work to the measure, (i.e.) measure off more money with a dollar. A. promised B. six months ago to pay him a dollar's worth of wheat. Suppose a dollar measures now ten cents more wheat than it did then. A. loses ten cents worth of wheat. This loss occurred because somebody enlarged the dollar measure pending the contract. YOU SEE A CONTRACTED TO PAY FOR THIS WHEAT IN DOLLARS. EVERYBODY MAKES HIS CONTRACTS IN THAT WAY. That's why enlarging the value of the DOLLAR affects everybody. He has been obliged to pay more than he promised to pay. After you have got most everybody IN DEBT, you can keep him so just by enlarging the measures of his debt and making him pay IN THESE MEASURES. When A. made that mortgage, five years ago, he promised to pay in dollars that would measure off one-tenth of an acre of land each. Now A. must pay with dollars that will measure off one-fifth of an acre each.

NINE-TENTHS OF OUR PEOPLE BELONG TO THE DEBTOR CLASS. Their having to pay debts in enlarged measure, enlarged DOLLARS, doesn't annoy your speculator in money at all. The inflation he dreads is in the VOLUME of the currency and in the number of the dollars. He is haunted with a fear we are going to have a new deluge of money—some of which will feel easy in the poor man's pocket. When the speculator has got the dollar to measure off more than the contract calls for, he writes long moral lectures in the Reviews and newspapers about "fixed standards of value," "the danger of panics from having too much money," "the evils of over-production." There is not an over-production of anything in this country but financial villains and their victims, the two millions of vagabonds they have made in the Union.

THE SCOUNDRELS HAVE WORKED THE PUBLIC DEBTS IN THE SAME WAY. They enlarge the debt by enlarging the value of the dollar IN WHICH IT IS TO BE PAID. The tax-payer has millions credited on it, but it doesn't grow any smaller now. It will take more of the tax-payer's wheat and corn and cotton to pay 1,700 millions now owing than it would the 3,000 millions owed directly after the war. The Yankee owns this debt except what is owned

in Europe; and when the government pays it with dollars robbed from them South and elsewhere by means of tariff and revenue, these FATTENED dollars go into the Yankee's pocket. They were fattened at the expense of the people. The Yankee bought the public debt (U. S. bonds) with a LEAN dollar, worth about thirty odd cents, and he paid about sixty-eight of these skeleton dollars for one hundred dollars worth of the U. S. debt. The dollars and the debt were both paper. After the Yankee had whipped the South and also silenced all the patriotism in the country he decided that he would have his debt paid in coin. Providence opened the Nevada silver mines, and it looked as if we were going to pay the debt. The Yankee then forthwith decided that only gold was good enough to redeem his skeleton bonds bought with skeleton dollars. He is not even satisfied here, he has fattened the gold dollar at the expense of the people and takes the dollar, surplus fat and all in payment of the interest of the public debt. HE WILL TAKE CARE THAT THE INTEREST IS NEVER PAID.

In the proper and orderly conduct of this case I desire now to introduce the famous Hazzard circular and file it as an exhibit. It speaks for itself. It was intended for private circulation among Northern bankers and capitalists and was so circulated in the Fall of 1892 just prior to the passage of the National Banking Act in February, 1893. One copy got into the strong hands. The circular was issued by English capitalists and circulated confidentially.

THE HAZARD CIRCULAR. "Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favor of, and carries with it the care for the laborer; while the European plan, led on by England, is CAPITAL CONTROL OF LABOR BY CONTROL OF WAGES. THIS CAN BE DONE BY CONTROLLING THE MONEY. The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war, must be used as a measure to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting to get the Secretary of the Treasury to make this recommendation to Congress. IT WILL NOT DO TO ALLOW THE GREENBACK, AS IT IS CALLED, TO CIRCULATE AS MONEY ANY LENGTH OF TIME, FOR WE CANNOT CONTROL THAT." This infamous document explains the Yankee's pecuniary patriotism and his mercenary love for the negro, and tells the story of our financial disasters in language too plain to be mistaken. If the newspapers of the State will carefully circulate it, they will not have to waste much editorial space to explain to their intelligent readers the cause of hard times.

W. J. PEELE. P. S. - GOLDEN TEXT: The Yankee so loved the negro during the war that he gave the Irishmen and the Dutchman to be sacrificed for him. W. J. P.

Another Confession. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 16.—Last night Dick Hawes wrote two letters, one to Miss May Story, the young lady whom he married in Columbus and the other to Edward Weaver, of Marion, Indiana. He gave them unstamped to Deputy Gus Ellard, who turned them over to Sheriff Smith, and he opened them. Both said when received the writer would be dead, which plainly meant that Hawes meant to commit suicide. The letter to Miss Story said in his late confession in which claimed that he paid John Wylie to kill his wife and Irene was false. He did it to get even with Wylie, who had once, while both were in jail here betrayed the plot Hawes and the other prisoners had put on foot to escape. Some days ago Hawes made a confession to Deputy Dave Smith on the latter's promise to tell nothing until he had been dead three days. In that confession Hawes said he paid Wylie and Fannie Bryan to kill Mrs. Hawes and little Irene. He had intended to keep May but on finding she knew about the murder of her mother and sister, he took her out to East Lake and smothered her, then put her body in the lake.

A Split in the Republican Camp. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Thomas Towles, of Missouri, brother-in-law of Senator Cockrell, not John Cowan, of North Carolina, was appointed Secretary of the Democratic Campaign Committee. Dr. Mott has come on to fight Eaves' nomination, and a serious chasm in the republican ranks in the western part of the State is imminent. Mott recommended Eaves' appointment, and is now fighting him bitterly.

NORTH CAROLINA } In the Superior } ROWAN COUNTY } Court, Jan. 27, 1890. J. A. C. Blackmer, Executrix of Luke Blackmer, dec'd, against R. J. Holmes, Holmes W. Reid and others. Proceeding for sale of real estate for Partition.

Holmes W. Reid, one of the defendants above named, is hereby notified to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county in Salisbury on the 10th day of March, 1890, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in the above stated proceedings, and that if he fail so to do, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for relief demanded in the complaint. J. M. HORAH, Clerk. 1567. Superior Court Rowan county.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. Having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. R. Fraley, dec'd, we hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, to exhibit them to us on, if not before, the 23rd day of January, 1891. January 23d, 1890. THOS. B. FRALEY, JOHN M. FRALEY, Executors of Wm. R. Fraley.

IF YOU WANT GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES CALL ON T. F. YOUNG. He carries a GOOD STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, &c. GROCERIES of the Best Quality, and all kinds, can be had at Frank Young's Store at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables always on hand. Truly, T. F. YOUNG. McCUBBINS CORNER, MAIN STREET.

SEND YOUR JOB PRINTING TO THE WATCHMAN JOB OFFICE. J. M. PATTON, Jr., Lessee. Complete in all its Appointments. EVERY VARIETY OF PRINTING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Envelopes, Pamphlets, Posters, Dodgers, Cards, Tags, Ball and Wedding Invitations.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS. Purely Vegetable! Perfectly Harmless! UNEQUALLED AS A LIVER PILL. Warranted. An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject, are prolific causes of pale yellow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull, lustreless eyes and emaciated forms. Women so afflicted, can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It restores the natural color of the face, and gives a healthy complexion. It is a positive specific for all those painful disorders, irregularities and weaknesses with which so many women are afflicted.

WANTED! The name of every man in Western North Carolina who has timber land, improved and unimproved, farm lands, town lots and properties for sale. We must have bottom prices, full, clear and correct descriptions. Persons wishing to buy, sell or rent properties will find it to their interest to write to or call on McCUBBINS & REISNER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, SALISBURY, N. C.

CHRISTMAS Is past, and we have COME DOWN TO BUSINESS. We intend to sell goods cheaper from the 1st day of January to the 1st day of March, 1890, than they have ever been sold in Salisbury, in order to make room for our Spring Stock.

A GOOD OFFER FOR INVESTMENT! Having made other arrangements, I am desirous of selling out my stock and fixtures to any one who wishes to commence business. The stock consists of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery and Shoes, is well selected and in good paying condition, and occupying the best store room in the city. I will offer GOOD TERMS to responsible party. Address: A. MONES, Statesville, N. C.

Country Produce Market. Reported by D. R. JULIAN & Co. Corn 40¢, Potatoes 15¢, Pork 60¢, Butter 22¢, Eggs 15¢, Bacon 12¢, Chickens 12¢, Mollasses 10¢. E. M. Andrews, Charlotte, Furniture. DON'T YOU WANT A PARLOR SUIT? 20 Different new and artistic patterns in plushes, Wilton Rugg and Silk Tapestries bought at very low prices. I am offering some Special Bargains in Parlor Suits now, and if you want one don't wait, as they will never go lower. I give a few prices to show that I mean what I say. I never sell a thing unless I mean it. Walnut Frame Hair Cloth Suits, \$20.00, Red Wool Plush, 35.00, Silk Plush, 45.00, Antique Oak, 65.00, Overcoat, 85.00, Tapestry, 95.00. I have some VERY HANDSOME SUITS at \$100, 125, and \$150. I would be glad to mail you Photographs of any of my Suits, and let you compare prices with any northern house. E. M. ANDREWS, PIANO, ORGAN AND FURNITURE DEALER. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, ROWAN COUNTY, Alice L. Earnheart, Plaintiff, against Nathaniel Earnheart, Julius Earnheart, Turner Earnheart, Lorenzo Earnheart, Daniel Earnheart, Laura Earnheart, and her husband Henry Shipping, Ida Earnheart, Walter Earnheart, and Thomas Earnheart, Defendants. PROCEEDING FOR DOWER. It having been made to appear that Nathaniel Earnheart, Turner Earnheart, and Lorenzo Earnheart are non-residents of this State, It is ordered that publication be made in the "Carolina Watchman," a newspaper published in Rowan county, for six successive weeks, next appearing before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan county, at his office in Salisbury, on the 28th day of February, 1890, and answer the complaint which is filed in the office of said Clerk, on or before the 11th day of March, 1890. J. M. HORAH, Clerk Superior Court, Rowan county.