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ROOFING, GUTTERING AND SPOUTING
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MANUFACTURER OF
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Also dealer in Whips, Hames,
Brushes, Lap Robes, in fact
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CHEAPEST HOUSE IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Will sell my own manufactured goods as cheap as you can buy the Western and Northern city made goods.

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Has a stock of the old army McClellan Saddles on hand.
Come and see me Sept 25-ly.

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A certain party furnishes all the kegs for gold, and packs them. The man who does this is a monopolist in his way. Shippers of large amounts always lose a few dollars by abrasion, but not exceeding sixteen ounces on a million dollar shipment. The only protection to found against abrasion lies in the shipment of gold in bars instead of coin. Gold bars are not readily obtained.

WHIMS OF THE TOILET.

Japan ladies gild their teeth.

The ladies of the Indies paint their teeth red.

The ancient Peruvians used to flatten their heads.

Ladies in Greenland used to color their faces blue and yellow.

The ladies of Guzerat stain their teeth a sable color which they think adds to their beauty.—Ex.

Atlanta is a prohibition town yet we read that A. Booser was married there the other day.—Ex.

WANTED—LADY Active and intelligent, to teach school. References required. Permanent position. Apply to J. W. Rempson, Danbury, N. C.



LOVE'S PHILOSOPHY.

The fountains mingle with the river,
And the rivers with the ocean;
The winds of heaven mix forever,
With a sweet emotion;

Nothing in the world is single,
All things by a divine
In one another mingle—
Why not I with thine?

See! the mountains kiss high heaven,
And the waves kiss one another;
No sister flower would be forgiven
If it disdained its brother;

And the sunlight clasps the earth,
And the moonbeams kiss the sea—
What are all these kissings worth,
If thou kiss not me?

—(Percy Bysshe Shelley.)

HOW GOLD IS EXPORTED.

The process of shipping gold across the ocean is thus described by the Boston Commercial Bulletin:

Each keg contains \$50,000 in clear gold. It is from the Bank of America, at New York, that most of the gold is shipped from that city. The foreign steamships sailing from Boston now carry little or no gold, although the reverse was the case years ago.

The shipments of gold are not generally on the bank's account. At a first glance, persons might well suppose that when the demand arises for gold to send abroad, the shipper would only have to send in his order for his hundreds of thousands to the sub-treasurer, where millions of specie are on deposit. But there are sufficient reasons why this plan will not work. The sub-treasurer can pay out its coin only to creditors of the government. With the Bank of America the associated banks keep on deposit constantly an enormous sum of gold, sometimes amounting to \$40,000,000. To the members of the bank association the Bank of America issues its own certificates against these deposits.

There is occasion for making a gold shipment, the coin is prepared for that purpose in the rear office of that bank; here it is kegged and made ready for shipment.

Keys in which it is packed—"specie kegs" as they are called—are made of extra hard wood. They must have an extra iron hoop. Specie is not thrown loosely into a keg, nor, upon the other hand, is it carefully wrapped in tissue paper and piled up one coin upon another. The keg serves only as a protection for canvas bags, into which the gold is placed in the ordinary hit and miss fashion of pennies in a man's pocket into each bag \$5,000, and ten bags fill a keg.

In the interests of security, each keg is treated to what is technically known among the shippers as the "red taping" process. At each end of the keg, in the projecting rim of the staves above the head, are bored four holes at equidistant intervals. A piece of red tape is run through these holes, crossing on the head of the keg, and the ends finally meet in the center. At the point of meeting, the tape is sealed to the keg's head by wax bearing the stamp of the shipper.

Gold crosses the ocean very much as does every other kind of freight, with out any special looking after. The average rate of insurance is about \$2,000 on a shipment of \$1,000,000. There are shippers who do not insure. Having to ship \$1,000,000, they give it in equal parts to half a dozen different vessels. It is a strict rule with some firms never to trust more than \$250,000 at a time on any one ship.

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THE NO-FENCE LAW.

One of the greatest drawbacks to material progress in North Carolina is the unwillingness of many of our people to get out of their stereotyped ways—methods that were used in past years and deemed practicable and the best modes at that time. But the times are changing. New and improved methods of farming are crowding upon us. Economic plans are being adopted, but many of our people are loath to give up the old ways for the new. We might cite for instance the no-fence law. In many counties it has been well and we could name some counties where the farmers would not go back to the old ways if it has been brought to our attention by the trouble experienced in some counties and the drawing of the question into politics, as was done in the last campaign. The opponents of the law are not willing to get out of the old ruts of farming. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, relative to Buncombe county. The provisions of this bill puts a penalty of \$5,000 upon the county commissioners for any failure to submit the matter to a popular vote. This bill it seems to us a useless piece of legislation, as the statute under which the law operates, already makes it the duty of the commissioners to call an election in any of the townships, in any county, when such an election is desired, upon the application of the voters of said townships or counties.

Mecklenburg was perhaps the first county in the State to adopt the no-fence law and so far as we are informed it has worked well. We have heard no desire to return to the old way of fencing in the crops. In Forsyth county when the law was first adopted, some years ago, it met with vigorous opposition and the result of the first election was that the law was adopted in only about three townships. Since then it has gradually grown in favor and adoption until now the entire county, with perhaps two or three townships out of thirteen, have the law in successful operation and the farmers are pleased with it. Wherever this law is in force, there is more or less opposition. This is owing to the fact that our people are too much wedded to the old way of doing things when new ideas and new modes are brought to their attention.—Charlotte Chronicle.

VANCE AND THE NORTH CAROLINA HOG.

Senator Vance is the story-teller of the Senate, and seldom attends a meeting of the Committee on Finance, of which he is a member, without illuminating the discussions on the tariff and the surplus with a few illustrations drawn from life. The subject of the tariff was under consideration the other day, and Mr. Morrill had a good deal to say about the "commercial necessities of the country." Then Senator Beck took it up, and he also talked about the "commercial necessities of the country." Then it was Vance's turn, and he said he had something to say about the "commercial necessities of the country." "There was a county fair down in my State," said the Senator, "and among the other stock entered for premiums was the orariest looking hog you ever saw. It had a back like a razor, legs like an antelope, and a snout like a dinner horn. There was not an ounce of superfluous flesh on the animal and the committee of award, as well as the spectators, wondered what on earth the beast was entered for. Of course the committee passed it by, and when the premiums were awarded an old cracker with a quid of tobacco as big as a rutabaga turned in his cheek and to the headquarters and asked for the committee on hogs.

"Did you see that hog or mine?" he asked. "I reckon you didn't see it." "You wouldn't give him a cent for it?"

"The chairman of the committee told the old man they had seen the beast, and wondered what it was there for. It was a cross between a wild boar and a race horse, and they couldn't conscientiously give it a premium as either.

"I reckon you don't understand the commercial necessities of this 'ere region, gents," replied the old man, "er yous 'id a seen the good pints of that hog. The commercial necessity of this 'ere region, gents, is a hog that kin out run a nigger, an' I've got the breed."—Chicago News.

Atlanta is a prohibition town yet we read that A. Booser was married there the other day.—Ex.

CARNEGIE'S PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette states that Andrew Carnegie and his partners pay out more money in wages every month than Krupp, the celebrated gun maker of Essen, Germany, disburses among his men. Krupp employs 10,000 men, and Carnegie's various Pittsburgh mills are operated by 6,000 men. The difference in the aggregate of salaries is the difference between American and European pay. The monthly pay roll of the Pittsburgh iron master is over half a million dollars. Eight of the Carnegie blast furnaces produce each day 1,500 tons of metal. For making a ton of any kind of metal it requires four tons of material, consisting of ores, limestone, coke, and in mill metal kind of material handled. Estimating this immense amount at twenty tons, or 40,000 pounds, to a car, it would require the use of 800 cars. In addition to this, the firm finishes every day at least 1,000 tons, requiring fifty cars more. Besides this, 150 tons of unfinished iron and raw steel are handled at Thirty-third Street. The liquid metal, 650 tons daily, handled at the steel mill is transferred in what are called ladles. In making an estimate fully within bounds, it is safe to say that 375 cars are required every day to handle the raw and finished material used by Carnegie's mill. Twelve engines, or one locomotive for every forty cars, each being thirty feet long, added to the 375 cars, would make a train of 12,380 feet, or more than two miles in length. For 300 days it would take 111,000 cars. This would make a train 3,330,000 feet long, which would reach over a distance of 630 miles—from Columbus to New York. The plants owned by the Carnegie are 200 acres of ground. Upon this there are laid and maintained thirty-five miles of tracks, and the firm own thirty-two locomotives.

HOW TO SUCCEED.

Amos Lawrence's great maxim for the accumulation of wealth is: "Put all your eggs in one basket, and then watch the basket."

Amos Lawrence said, when asked for advice: "Young men, base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and doing this never count the cost."

A. T. Stewart, merchant prince of New York, said: "No abilities, however splendid, can command success without intense labor and persevering application."

The world renowned Rothschilds ascribe their success to the following rules: "Be an off-handed man, make a bargain at once, never have anything to do with an unlovely man or plan; be cautious and bold."

Edward Everett said: "The world estimates men by their success in life, and, by general consent, success is evidence of superiority."

The Bible says: "Seest thou a man diligent in business, he shall not stand before mean men."

Maxims are plentiful, and the men who struggle at the base of the mountain are not lacking in literature on the subject from the men on top. The trouble about it is that few persons, however advised, from the time of Benjamin Franklin to that of David Dickenson, can prosperously put in practice what more fortunate brethren labor so hard in language to convey.—Augusta Chronicle.

We warn every Democrat in Virginia who favors the abolition of the tobacco tax against the misrepresentation of Mr. Carlisle at the hands of the dupes and tools of protected monopoly. Let it not be forgotten that Mr. Carlisle offered Mr. Randall several propositions, and that in these propositions was involved a reduction in the internal taxes, but that Mr. Randall refused every one of the propositions. Had Mr. Randall consented to a reduction in the tobacco tax, but doubtless to its total abolition. Yet Mr. Randall refused to agree to any terms unless he was permitted to dictate as to changes both in the internal taxes and in the tariff.

To say that the whole internal revenue could be abolished forthwith is the idle talk of those who are either dully ignorant of the condition of the finances of the country or who are willfully deceiving the people.—Richmond States, Dem.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Upon our northern borders we have an immense territory to defend. We own Lake Michigan, two-thirds of Lake Superior, one-half of Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario, and by the treaty of Washington, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence is ours forever. Seventy cities, towns and villages are situated upon these waters, and all invite attack—Oswego with 25,000 inhabitants; Buffalo, with 150,000; Erie, with 25,000; Cleveland, with 160,000; Sandusky, with 18,000; Toledo, with 60,000; Detroit, with 130,000; Port Huron, with 10,000; the two Saginaws, with nearly 30,000; and with 4,000 Milwaukee, with 20,000, and Chicago, with 525,000. All are imperilled. To protect these, each representing a nerve centre from which radiates the material and moral well being of a thousand communities, we have—What? Five antiquated forts and five obsolete vessels.—New York Herald, Ind.

It is a great mistake to suppose that because our farm products are very cheap at present the farmers and planters are doing a losing business or living harder than in former years. While everything they have to sell, especially corn, wheat, and tobacco, is very low, it is equally true that everything they have to buy is unusually cheap, so that when they come to strike the difference between profit and loss they will find the advantage and gain decidedly in their favor. For instance, take the following figures: In 1816 one bushel of corn would buy one pound of nails; in 1886 one bushel of corn would buy ten pounds of nails. In 1819 a pair of woolen blankets cost as much as a cow; in 1886 a cow will buy five pairs of woolen blankets. In 1816 it required sixty-four bushels of barley to buy a yard of broadcloth; in 1886 sixty-four bushels of barley will buy thirty yards of broadcloth. In 1816 took twenty dozen eggs to buy one bushel of salt; in 1886 twenty dozen eggs will buy ten bushels of salt. In 1816 it required one bushel of wheat to buy one yard of calico.—Lynchburg, Va., Advance.

BEE NOTES.

A German who has studiously watched the movements of honey bees asserts that they are excellent storm warners. He says that on the appearance of a thunderstorm, bees, otherwise gentle and harmless, become very irritable and will at once attack any one, even their usual attendant, upon approaching their hives. Instances are given in which the barometer foretold a storm, the bees remaining quiet, but no storm occurred; or the instrument gave no intimation of a storm, but the bees for hours before were irritable, and it came.—Ex.

Deodorized Bees. "We have no honey at our place this season," said a Market street merchant resident in the suburbs. "Last winter a distillery was set up in the valley below us and last summer all the bees in the neighborhood resorted to it and became grossly dissipated. Instead of buzzing about among the flowers they hung around the run and spent their entire time in getting intoxicated, thousands of them falling to the ground and lying there in drunken stupor. The usual consequences have ensued, of course; their homes have been deserted, their families broken up, their savings wasted in riotous living, their lives made miserable, and their usefulness in society destroyed. Many have gone down to drunkard's graves, and those that remain are jingling about the hives like disreputable old bunnies, with winter here and starvation staring them in the face. Meantime we are short of honey, and I have got to buy some 'em and keep the scamps alive and give 'em a chance to reform."—Philadelphia Enquirer.

THE LATE JUSTICE ASHE.

We inadvertently omitted to chronicle the death of Justice Ashe, of the Supreme Court in our last issue. We copy from the Raleigh Expositor:

"Judge Ashe was in his 77th year. He was first elected Judge of the Supreme Court in August, 1878, and re-elected last November. He served several terms as member of Congress from the Charlotte district, and was elected Confederate States Senator in 1862, defeating the Hon. Edwin G. Rouse. Judge Ashe was the candidate for Governor in 1865 against Gov. Holden and was defeated. He was a man of eminent purity of character and the State has lost a valuable officer and citizen."

Justice Ashe was born in 1812 in Alamance county which then formed part of Orange.

BRIEFS ADRIFF.

In Montana the thermometer registered 48 below zero on Thursday of last week.

The new five dollar silver certificates will be ready to issue about the middle of the month.

A mule died of hydrophobia in Iredell county, N. C., recently. It had been bitten by a dog.

It is said that the building of 150 new houses will be commenced in Asheville as soon as spring opens.

The highest number of convicts in the Penitentiary of North Carolina during the past year was 1,215. Of this number 142 died.

Twenty eight hundred thousand handkerchiefs, with Queen Victoria's picture on them, will be distributed on the occasion of her golden jubilee.

A company has been formed, with a capital of \$15,000,000, to construct a pipe line from the natural gas fields about Findlay, to Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio. The projectors are mainly Philadelphia and Pittsburgh capitalists.

The whole town of Anniston, Ala., has been purchased by a New York syndicate for \$3,000,000 including 3,000 acres of land around the town, which contains a population of 5,000 inhabitants. Immense iron foundries are to be established. It is 50 miles from Birmingham.

One of the girls working in the mills at Biddeford, Me., gets more letters than any other woman in town. She is the youngest of 32 children born to the same parents, and 23 brothers and sisters who still live write to her every week. How she manages her share of the correspondence has not yet been printed.

Although the best of the public lands have gone, it is encouraging to note that there still remains unsurveyed about 9,000,000 acres in Colorado, 12,000,000 in Arizona, nearly 30,000,000 in California, 49,000,000 in Dakota, 7,000,000 in Florida, 41,000,000 in Idaho, 7,000,000 in Minnesota, 39,000,000 in Nevada, 74,000,000 in Montana, 31,000,000 in Utah, more than 20,000,000 in Washington Territory, and so on.

PICKINGS.

From the Wilmington Star.

Stanley is off for Zanibar.

French troops are constantly moving towards the German frontier.

Sickness has not impaired the mental powers of Secretary Manning.

Russia is making immense war preparations. Is it war it means?

Three negroes were lynched in Texas last week. They suffered for arson and murder.

Senator Pugh voted against Beck on the railroad authority bill. Can Alabama stand that?

Charleston received \$1,000 for its sufferers from Chinese merchants away out at Shanghai.

Vicksburg is now enjoying a "boom." Iron, coal and limestone have been discovered in vast quantities not far from the town.

It is thought that the River and Harbor bill will be increased from \$7,400,000 to \$11,000,000. Democrats would do well to bear in mind that there is to be an election in 1888.

A not very serious duel with swords has come off at New Orleans between Robert Roman and a young Mr. Theard. The latter was slightly hurt in the hand.

The total supply of cotton in this country for the first five months of the year beginning 1st September, is 5,316,430 bales as against 5,153,675 for the same time in the preceding year.

President Cleveland performed a most important act in vetoing the beggar's pension bill. It is a most infamous bill and his prompt veto was needed and well done. We give him full credit for a faithful discharge of duty and firmness. The bill had passed by a large majority.

Texas is to have ten new counties or more probably. Texas ought to be cut up into at least five States, and if it lay in the North ten Republican Senators would soon be in their seats. It being in the South, if so divided it might be that there would be ten Democratic Senators. Hence no division.