

BRIEFS.

John Sherman, Foraker & Co., ought to see that the country wants no more sectionalism. The people North and South want peace, honor and prosperity.

Comptroller Trenholm predicts an unusual era of prosperity; he thinks that the general business interests of the country are in excellent condition.

The five cents savings bank of Greensboro, opened for business on July 2nd. There were 107 depositors, and four thousand, four hundred and ninety six dollars deposited.

Senator Sherman, it is said, charges President Cleveland with the collapse of the Fidelity bank, of Cincinnati, but does not credit the President with the good crop prospects.

The New York Tribune estimates the population of the United States to be over 61,700,000, an increase of eleven and a half millions since 1880. The addition by immigration alone is 3,809,886 in seven years.

Wm. K. Vanderbilt with his family started on a year's "cruise" on Saturday last around the world on his steam yacht, the Alva. The party consists only of Mr. Vanderbilt, his wife and three children. It is estimated that the cost of the trip will be at least \$25,000 a year.

Moved by Uncle Sam, seconded by the American Eagle, indorsed by the Grand Army of the Republic: If any man attempts to haul away any flag from the War Department shoot him on several spots. [New York Tribune.]

Moved by the HERALD, seconded by the American people and indorsed by common sense: If any man wants to make a contented fool of himself he shall be at liberty to do so.

Schiller says, in speaking of the philosopher Kant and his interpreters: "Wonderful, how one rich man keeps so many beggars in food! When kings erect buildings hodgecarriers have work." It is wonderful how one honest man like President Cleveland furnishes food for so many political shysters. While Cleveland restores and ornaments the great building of the American Union, the destroyers of peace and good will have dirty work to perform.

Scarcely have the echoes of Fairchild's triple curse died away, and now the Philadelphia veterans forward a request to Washington for the flags which they captured from Pickett's division, in order that they may restore them to their former foes at the coming re-union of the blue and the gray on the field of Gettysburg. It must be a matter of extreme annoyance to the politicians who assume to speak for the old soldiers, that the old soldiers are showing such a perverse disposition to speak for themselves. [Providence Journal.]

BOURBONISM.

Bourbon—he who never learns anything and never forgets anything.

Who is the Bourbon? Is it the people of the South?

Prejudices of two centuries they have overthrown within the last two decades. They lost at least \$1,000,000,000 when the proclamation of emancipation became law. To-day, by energy, thrift and endurance the material prosperity of the South has advanced hundred per cent. over then. The Southern people have learnt to endure fraud, humiliation, robbery, and in spite of reconstruction, carpet baggers and scalawags, enjoy a prosperity unparalleled in the history of this country.

Who is the Bourbon? Not the people of the North. God forbid!

A few politicians who live on the government papp, a few politicians and a few Northern newspapers who have never learnt what common decency is, who have never learnt to consider the United States as one people, who never forget that this country indulged once in a very costly fratricidal war who never forget that once the shirt of many a warrior was bloody. John Sherman, Foraker, Fair-

child and others are the Bourbons of modern politics, supported by such Bourbon papers as the New York Tribune and others.

THE TWO BROTHERS, AND WHAT THEY THINK OF EACH OTHER.

SENATOR SHERMAN. GENERAL SHERMAN. There is not an intelligent man in this broad president of the United States who does not know that Mr. Cleveland is the greatest man in the history of the United States by virtue of crimes against the elective franchise, including arson, ballot-box stuffing, forgery, and perjury, but for which James G. Blaine would now be in his place.

General Sherman, according to his brother John, is not "an intelligent man." If we follow the logic of the General, Senator Sherman is not a truthful man.

States' Rights.

The fourth of July has just past, and we are reminded by its recurrence that there are seasons for reflection on the principles of government as well as seasons for work and making a livelihood. The return of Independence Day recalls its origin and brings to mind the fact that once the people of this land lived as subjects of a king; that their form of government was a monarchy; that they acknowledged ranks in society; allowing to some men the peculiar privileges of being a titled aristocracy. Here among us were Lords, Earls and Dukes—Sir John Smith—Sir William Jones! These were the lesser lights that sparkled in the more brilliant radiance of the throne. And shall not history repeat itself? Shall what has been never be again? Shall there not arise a one man power, sustained and supported by princes and potentates—an aristocracy—a peculiar class of powerful men, controlling the vast multitude of subjects?

Against this Declaration of Independence is a perpetual protest. It enunciates the American doctrine of the equality of men, in dethronement of monarchs and in annihilation of aristocrats. Class distinctions are abolished by that immortal paper adopted as a declaration of the rights of the people in America, and the equality of men is announced as the fundamental American principle. But although announced and ordained and enforced, how shall it be constantly maintained? The men who proclaimed to the world their manhood—the fathers in Israel, who first blazoned the immortal truths of human rights, after making good their title to freedom, set up a form of government which has challenged the admiration of the world for its wisdom and perfect adaptability to the needs of a free people. These men fought for seven years beneath the shadow of the gallows, and in the struggle experienced sufferings and deprivations that would now appall us. To them freedom from the tyranny of a king, freedom from the tyranny of princes and of lords and aristocrats were so dear and priceless that no suffering or peril could stay them from their endeavors. Having won their liberty they proposed to preserve it and to perpetuate it to the remotest posterity. It was with this view that they formulated political principles which were made the basis of their complex system of government. So long as we do not depart from these principles, our liberties will be safe; so long as we maintain their system of government, the freedom of the old patriots will be perpetuated. The corner stone of that admirable system which they devised was States' Rights—the sovereignty of the different states; the right of the people of each state to govern themselves free from the interference and dictation of any people beyond the limits of that particular community.

For some purposes of government common to all of the states, a Federal administration was instituted and to it was committed the full charge of some particular specified objects—but matters purely local were left to the absolute control and sovereign dominion of the states themselves. But the Federal government guaranteed to each state a republican form of government; that is, notwithstanding the sovereignty of the states no state was to be permitted to return to the old monarchical form of government and set up a king, for that would be a menace to the republican doctrine of America. Were it not for that special guarantee, the people of New York might abolish their present constitution and have their princes and aristocracy to-morrow; and the different states of this Union might have as many various sorts of local government as the states that form the German Empire.

But those wise patriots of a century ago guarded against such a result. They builded most wisely. They made each state separate as the bricks of a building—but bound them together with the strongest cement. Their work was not merely suited for their own time, but is most admirably adapted for the great changes which were in the womb of the future. And so we perceive more clearly, as each year passes, the greater necessity of preserving intact the system they created. In their way there was no great difference between the several

colonies—none was so strong that it could conquer and hold in subjection any other colony. Now a greater disparity is observable. In another life-time still greater differences will arise. The child born to-day will live to see New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio and other great states each containing a population of twenty millions of people! Were it not for the constitution of the United States, the great commonwealths of the Union would speedily absorb the smaller states; wipe the out of existence, partition them as Poland was partitioned; and hold them in subjection as Ireland is held in subjection to-day. Were it not for the American principle of the sovereignty of each state, the smaller communities would fall under the absolute dominion of the more powerful states of the Union and their people would be reduced to political vassalage.

Looking into the future, not far distant, we see that the preservation of the Constitution on the fundamental principles on which it is based, is the only safeguard for the happiness and freedom of the people, and that States' Rights is the corner stone which must be transpired more and more as each decade rolls by and the influences that threaten the subversion of the American system become more and more dangerous.

Reduction of the Public Debt for June--Other Financial Matters.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The reduction in the public debt during June, as shown in the statement issued from the Treasury department, is \$16,852,735, and for the fiscal year just ended \$109,707,646, against \$96,097,766 during the preceding fiscal year. The total debt now, less cash in the treasury, amounts to \$1,279,428,737. The total net cash or actual surplus in the treasury to-day is \$40,853,369, while a year ago to-day it amounted to \$75,191,109. One year ago at the beginning of the fiscal year just closed the treasury's net gold fund was \$156,793,748 and to day this fund aggregates \$176,875,669, an increase of 30,000,000. The net silver fund was \$96,229,531, and to day is \$73,348,425, a decrease of about \$23,000,000 during the year. Standard silver dollars are steadily accumulating and the treasury now holds \$211,483,970 of this coin, or nearly \$30,000,000 more than on July 1, 1886. There are now 55,000,000 standard silver dollars in circulation against about 52,000,000 one year ago. The silver certificates now outstanding aggregate \$142,118,017 against \$88,116,225 on July 1, 1886, an increase of \$54,000,000 during the past fiscal year. Customs receipts for June amounted to \$18,982,359 and internal revenue receipts to \$10,675,942. The total receipts for the year from all sources were \$371,384,893, against \$336,439,727 for the preceding fiscal year. Customs receipts for the year just closed were \$217,405,983. Internal revenue receipts were \$119,136,447, and receipts from miscellaneous sources amounted to \$34,840,463. This shows an increase compared with the preceding year of \$24,498,960 in custom's receipts, \$2,350,511 in internal revenue receipts and \$8,111,696 in receipts from miscellaneous sources. Government expenditures for the past fiscal year aggregated \$208,516,190, against \$242,483,138 during the preceding year, an increase of \$26,000,000. Ordinarily expenses for the year just closed were \$145,117,521, or in round numbers, \$14,500,000 more than the preceding year. The pension charge for the year just closed was \$75,653,743, or \$12,000,000 more than the preceding year, while the interest charge was \$47,744,913, or \$2,800,000 less than during the preceding year, with total receipts amounting to \$371,380,893, and total expenditures including \$45,000,000, sinking fund amounting to \$313,516,190. The surplus revenue for the past fiscal year will aggregate about \$50,600,000, against \$45,000,000 surplus for the fiscal year ended July 1, 1886.

Superior Courts--Fall Term.

8TH (SALISBURY) DISTRICT--JUDGE CLARK. Iredell--Aug. 8, two weeks. Rowan--Aug. 22, two weeks. Davidson--Sept. 5, two weeks. Randolph--Sept. 19, two weeks. Montgomery--Oct. 3, two weeks. Stanly--Oct. 17, two weeks. Cabarrus--Oct. 31, one week. Rowan--Nov. 7, two weeks. Iredell--Nov. 21, two weeks. Davidson--Dec. 5, one week.

The Teachers in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—The Teachers' Assembly, two hundred and seventy-five strong, arrived this morning on the George Leary, after a delightful trip on the bay by moonlight. Vice President C. B. Denson, of the Raleigh male academy, acting as president, and Secretary E. G. Harrell were in charge of the party. Everybody is in good spirits and enjoying the sights of the city today. President Cleveland gives an audience to the party tomorrow. All are well. Their headquarters are at the St. James hotel. The appearance of the assembly is complimented everywhere as reflecting great credit on the Old North State.

SWEEEPING REDUCTION! COMMENCING JULY 1ST.

I WILL SELL ALL MY CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS, at 10 per cent. on cost for net Cash in order to reduce my stock. This is positive, and will last only SIXTY DAYS.

Take advantage of this opportunity and buy a real bargain. BOYS' CLOTHING will be especially reduced, as my stock has accumulated and we need the room. A large lot of Odds and Ends, (all NEW GOODS), which we will close out at and less than Cost.

STRAW HATS ARE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE. Call early and secure best Bargains. M. S. BROWN.

TOBACCO NOTES.

Messrs. Duke, of Durham, bought 50,000 pounds of tobacco in Danville last Tuesday.

W. Duke Sons & Co. shipped nearly 7,000,000 cigarettes last week and worked only five days.

Eight car loads of the genuine Bull smoking tobacco left the depot on Thursday last—amounting to about 160,000 pounds.

The Waynesville News says that the farmers in Haywood county are taking special pains with their tobacco this year, and it is thought that an excellent grade of tobacco will be produced.

The Durham Recorder thinks that the action of the Mayor of Charlotte in prohibiting the sale of Duke's cigarettes containing picture will cause the firm to receive thousands of dollars worth of free advertising.

The sales of leaf tobacco in the Danville market for June were 3,702,716 pounds, at an average of \$9.11 per hundred. The total sales to July 1st since October are 21,070,416 pounds at an average of \$8.66. The sales for the same time last year were 30,052,886 lbs.

The State Tobacco Convention will meet at Morehead City on August 17. The following gentlemen form a committee on transportation and accommodations: P. F. Faison, Raleigh; E. J. Parrish, Durham; W. E. Beville, Greensboro; J. A. Porter, Asheville; J. E. Gilmer, Winston.

It has been remarked that the young tobacco plants now in the fields are very small for the season and seem to grow off very slowly. This is true, but a fact that is easily accounted for when we remember that there is comparatively a small amount of fertilizer used this year, and hence the young plants are rather backward in growth. But aside from this we are glad to note that the crop now in the fields has a healthy and hardy appearance. The seasons have been favorable and the young plants look well. The farmers are stimulated about the high prices now being paid for tobacco and will make all they can out of their small acreage. In fact if the rise in price had come a few months sooner the acreage this year would have been very heavy. But as it is the inevitable is left to the planter to make the most he can out of his small crop and as a consequence it is reasonable to believe that the 1887 planting will give us the finest quality of leaf that has been seen on our markets for years.—Tobacco Journal.

Woodleaves.

The tax list of Unity Township, as made out by the listers for the year 1887 and compared with the list of '86, show that in '87 214 names listed, and '86 223. Of the 223 of '86, five whites have died and two colored; 16 whites and 14 colored moved out of the township. Of the 214 of '87, 13 whites and 6 colored have moved in since last year; and that 20 whites and one colored are not residents of the township. In 1886 there listed 95 white polls and 42 colored. In '87 90 white and 29 colored. In '86 listed 15,623 1/2 acres of land valued at \$83,540; in '87 15,688 acres of land valued at \$84,090. In '86 112 horses valued at \$5,282, and in '87 112 valued at \$4,925. In '86 101 mules valued at \$4,764, and in '87 86 valued at \$4,010. In '86 1 Jack valued at \$50 and in '87 one valued at \$40. In '86 267 head of cattle valued at \$2,039 and in '87 256 valued at 1,922. In '86, 654 hogs valued at \$1,130, and in '87 521 valued at \$846. In '86 290 sheep valued at \$290 and in '87 237 valued at \$220. In 1886 the value of farming utensils, etc., was valued at \$7,498, and in '87 at \$4,068. Solvent credits in '86 \$11,365, and in '87 \$10,322. All other property in '86 \$2,570, and in '87 \$2,339. Aggregate of '86 \$120,780, and of '87 \$115,505. In addition to the above the township had in 1886 134 acres of tobacco in cultivation, and in '87 only 29. In '86 there was used in the township 45,200 pounds of guano, and in '87 only 19,167 pounds. In '86 there were 129 dogs in the township and in '87 only 72, so there must have been about 37 put out of the way during the mad-dog excitement of last fall and winter. Some of them may have gotten cloaked to death on eggs.

I am sorry to hear that Mrs. J. H. Rice is very sick. Mr. J. Houston Gillian has had a very sick child, but it is getting better.

Rev. R. W. Boyd's family, except himself and Baxtrum, have left for the springs. Rev. R. Watt Culbertson preached at Unity last Sunday. Mr. Culbertson is a promising young minister.

Misses Rosa and Hallie Wetmore have returned, after several months' absence.

Dr. Reynolds, of Bear Poplar, has been down looking around Woodleaf, with a view to locating in this neighborhood. Hope that he may come, as we very much need a physician.

No injurious effects can follow the use of Ayer's Ague Cure. It contains an unfailing antidote and specific for miasmatic poisons, together with remedial agents which purify and reinvigorate the system.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only fifty cents a bottle at Theo. F. Klutz & Co's. Drug Store.

Miranda Items.

The farmers are feeling better—no damaged wheat this year, all in the barns in good condition. We expect to eat good bread next year, the cotton fields are dotted with cotton blooms, and the oat crop is exceedingly good. Wheat threshing in our neighborhood commenced Monday, July 4th, at Mr. Dick Suthers.

Mr. Henry Goodman, Jr., is very sick with measles.

Mr. E. Shoaf's eldest son has Typhoid fever.

Mr. Robt. Russell's little child is very sick at this writing.

Dr. E. M. Summerell is very busy visiting the sick. He has a large practice and gets but little rest day or night.

Dr. John Irvin met with a very painful accident in the way of a cut foot.

Mr. Sam Kornee, of Davie county, paid his nephew, Mr. C. S. Shoaf, a flying visit, for the first time in 12 years.

The young people are beginning to talk picnics.

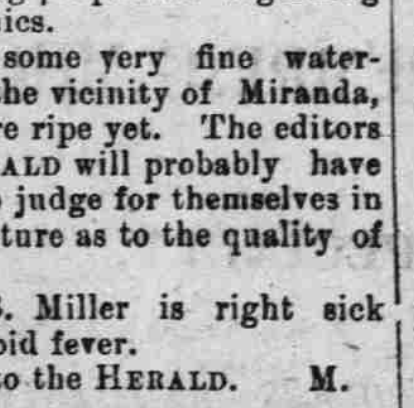
We have some very fine water-melons in the vicinity of Miranda, but none are ripe yet. The editors of the HERALD will probably have a chance to judge for themselves in the near future as to the quality of the fruit.

CUTTING, FITTING AND Sewing Class.

Miss Finck will open the first of July a Class to teach Cutting, Fitting, Drapery, and every thing pertaining to Dress-making. Hours—8 to 10, a. m.; 6 to 8 p. m. Terms moderate. Ladies, call and see for yourselves.

SALE OF LAND AT CHINA GROVE.

On the 1st Day of September, 1887, I will sell, on the premises of public auction, 19 3/5 acres of land (with buildings) lying North and East of the Lutheran parsonage, at China Grove, Rowan county, N. C. The purchaser may choose either of the following TERMS: 1st—All Cash. 2nd—Half cash, with mortgage on land for the remainder. 3rd—All credit, with mortgage on the tract and other real estate equal in value to the tract sold. B. S. BROWN.



Water Works!

Parties desiring to use water will make early applications at the Office of the Company. Connections with the mains should be made before the water is on. Services will be put in in the order of applications. The Company have secured a thoroughly competent plumber and are prepared to do first-class plumbing work of every kind, including setting of bath tubs, water closets, yard fountains, &c. Office on Main St., next door below the Boyden House. E. H. HURLINGAME, Sup't. Salisbury, N. C., June 2, 1887.