

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1881.

ALBANY, July 6.—The balloting for senators continues without change.

LIBERIA.—The applications to the Colonization Association for passage to Africa have become so numerous that the officers will discriminate in favor of those who can pay at least a part of charges of the voyage and settlement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES (Rep.) is disgusted at the idea of C. A. Arthur being President. It closes a paragraph on the subject thus: "The man to whom the criminal act of Guiteau ought to bring the gravest reflections is the man who has apparently the most to gain from its fatal issue."

The Liquor License system has been in force in North Carolina for more than one hundred years. Christian people, philanthropists, mothers and wives, have been denouncing it for more than fifty years. It is believed a majority of the people of the State are in favor of breaking up the business, and if a majority shall so declare on the 4th day of August, we shall then enter upon a new and more hopeful career.

The first train of cars crossed the French Broad river near Asheville two weeks ago. The managers of the Western N. C. Railroad are pushing forward the work of construction as rapidly as possible. They recently asked for an extension of time on the Paint Rock branch, but if men and money can complete the work according to the terms of the sale it will be done. Crowds of the mountain people have been roused by the whistle of the locomotives below Asheville, and come in flocks to see the trains. The French Broad region has long been known and celebrated for its grand natural scenery, but now must be superadded railroad trains flitting along the banks of this crystal river, first on one side and then on the other, as if playing hide-and-seek amid the rocks and flowering shrubs which fringe its sparkling waters. Additional life and animation will also be given to the scene by a gay little steamer soon to be launched upon its waters to ply between points suited to navigation. What an invasion of the domains of hitherto silent, solemn grandeur, is here. Will the sprites of the mountains receive it with joy or with sorrow? Will they stir up the ancient fires of their slumbering volcano and answer the echoing whistle with a quaking earth, or will they summon from their crags the soaring eagles to scream a welcome from the heavens? What else can answer? Their antlered stags will lift their muzzles in the air and fly away to less frequented haunts. The amazed black bear and the timid wolf will steal away to dark unfathomed caves and no cheer or remonstrance bring, while poets, school girls and boys with locks divided in the middle, will look, and wonder, and scribble, and sigh, or sing—not of human arts so much as of glorious nature and her more glorious author, for it is but a step from Nature to Nature's God.

VOTING AWAY YOUR LIBERTY

One of the pleas of the anti-prohibition or liquor party is, that they will not vote away their liberty. Certainly a man ought not to manacle himself, and so become disqualified for self-protection and the ability to take care of his family and be useful to the State and to the community in which he lives. But giving up a privilege voluntarily for the sake of the public good; giving up the privilege of drinking whiskey because you believe it will benefit the State and save the lives, and souls of others, is not such voting away of a man's liberty as to disqualify him for usefulness. Men are required to give up personal rights and privileges for the sake of the public good in many cases in this life. They cannot enjoy the privileges of organized society without giving up some of their liberty. They may not violate the Sabbath because it is a bad example; they may not be boisterous at places of public worship because it disturbs others; they are required to submit to laws, which often they are unwilling to do, because the public good demands it; they may not turn out a dangerous ball or other animal which may do injury to their neighbors. It would be delightful (for the stock) to let cows and pigs run out to graze in the open fields of the neighborhood; had not all agreed to give up the privilege and now the law forbids it. It would be a money making business to sell lottery tickets, and to cheat, and steal, and swindle. But for the good of society men are required to abstain from these things, because no one must have the right to do things which may injure others. Drinking whiskey is not alone hurtful to the man himself, but every day it is hurtful to others; to wife and children, father and mother, brother and sister, and the public generally. To give it up therefore is only denying one's self a dangerous privilege for the sake of society, friends and kindred. A man may vote away his right to do evil that good may come; nay, he may give up some lawful things, but he may not practice an indulgence which endangers and damages others besides himself. Therefore, to vote against whiskey is not voting away your liberty; but it is voting for the protection of yourself and others against an evil which is constantly destroying men and women and hurrying them into dishonored graves, filling the land with poverty and crime, and taxing and troubling the sober and industrious people of society to repair the injuries which the use of it always inflicts.

THE ASSASSINATION

Of President Garfield fell upon the country like a thunder-bolt from a cloudless sky. A more startling surprise could not have happened if the earth had suddenly opened and swallowed up Washington City with all its thousands of inhabitants. This feeling was quickly followed by one of horror and indignation at the crime and its perpetrator. And then, as it was found that the work of the assassin had not resulted in sudden death, anxiety for the recovery of the wounded President succeeded to these, and up to the present writing the all-absorbing subject is in regard to the condition of the sufferer and the chances for his recovery. Such was the effect of this horrible news upon the inhabitants of Salisbury, and such its effect from one extreme of the country to the other. Our telegraph system is to the country what the nerves are to the human body. An incident of startling nature is almost instantly and simultaneously flashed not only all over the entire country, but crossing the ocean on five or six lines is as quickly known throughout Europe as here. Such was the case in this instance. The report of Guiteau's pistols had scarcely ceased to ring in the ears of the immediate bystanders before the people of the whole country raised their hands in surprise and horror at the deed. Messages of sympathy returned over the wires, and they continue to pour in from the south, the west, the east and the north and from the States of Europe. To the praise of the people we are glad to record that almost every town in our own country has expressed its horror at the crime and sympathy for the sufferer and his afflicted family. We note it as a most gratifying fact that all political differences have been sunk out of sight by the blow aimed at the President of this great country and men have rarely shown any disposition to reflect on either the hidden designs of Providence in it, or the causes which may have conspired in the production of this national humiliation and shame.

Graphic Account of the Shooting of President Garfield.

As the President, accompanied by Secretary Blaine, was entering the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad at Washington Saturday morning to take the train for Long Branch, he was shot twice by a man named Charles Jules Guiteau, who had been lying in wait for this. This occurred at 9:20 a. m. The first ball from the assassin's revolver struck the President near the left shoulder and passed out by the shoulder blade; the second struck him in the back over the left kidney. The President turned at the first shot and fell forward on his knees at receiving the second bullet. Postmaster-General James and others of his party who had preceded him rushed to his assistance. The assassin was instantly overpowered and arrested. The President was carried to a room on the floor above, medical aid was summoned and stimulants administered. The great strong man thus basely stricken down soon rallied from the shock and was borne in an ambulance to the White House, where efforts were made to ascertain the nature of the wounds. The gravest fears were entertained. The patient remained conscious, conversed cheerfully and hopefully, but his pulse was high, he was suffering some pain and internal hemorrhage was believed to be taking place. Morphine was hypodermically injected and he became easier.

AT THE DEPOT. The first shot not being noticed by the President or his companion, the second and the fatal one found Mr. Blaine on the sill of the door, who instantly called for help. It is believed that the second shot was intended for Secretary Blaine. Guiteau wanted to be consul at Paris. Last fall he bored Blaine with simple-minded letters proposing to take the stump in Maine, and was not regarded as a useful man in the campaign. He has been stopping at the Riggs House, and has shown no peculiarities during his stay to lead to the belief that he is of unsound mind. Secretary Blaine's private secretary says from what he knows of the persistent appeals of Guiteau that he must have intended to shoot Blaine. The second shot gave him a very narrow escape.

Col. Jameson, who was to have had charge of the President's party was the first to communicate the sad news to the cabinet officers. From the scene to the rear of the train was a distance of perhaps 200 feet. As though drawn by an invisible power the presidential party in a second was surging toward the room where the prostrate form of the President lay. Five members of the cabinet were then present, Messrs. Blaine, Windom, Lincoln, Hunt and James. In a few minutes Attorney-General MacVeagh, who was at his office when the deed was done had arrived. The President's son Harry scarcely realizing what had happened, for but little blood fell from the wounds, stood ready to fight or die in his father's defense. The scene beggars description. A beautiful summer morn, warm and tranquil as the face of nature in early spring, encouraged the brightest thoughts and happiest feeling in the hearts of the company that was to journey with the President.

Now their countenances were black with sorrow. "President Garfield assassinated," exclaimed Secretary Hunt—"Impossible." No, if a meteoric stone had singled him out as its victim it could not be more improbable. Secretary Lincoln realized in an instant his position. The son of an assassinated President and the Secretary of War of another victim by the assassin's hand, he quickly gave the order for the troops stationed at the arsenal to hold themselves for immediate

order. The same was done by the Secretary of the Navy, who directed that the marines should be held for similar orders. Meanwhile word was sent to Surgeon General Barnes, Drs. Norris, Lincoln and Woodward, requiring their immediate presence at the depot. With the messengers trooping over the pavements it was not long before every part of Washington was informed of what had happened, and the fact became generally known. Then a crowd soon assembled, and in less than ten minutes Sixth street and B street were packed with people, and the news of the horrible affair flew from mouth to mouth and spread over the city like wildfire. An attempt was made to rush into the building and cries were raised to lynch the assassin, but a strong force of policemen, summoned by telephone, had arrived promptly on the scene and preserved order. In the meantime the President had been carried to a room up stairs and the physicians summoned. Subsequently he was conveyed to the White House, as stated above.

CAUSE OF IT.—The crime of shooting the President in considered as a result of the fierce war made upon him by the "stalwarts," Conkling, Grant and Arthur. These being so bitter against him, Guiteau thought he ought to die, and that he could not do a more patriotic deed than to kill him. And now the question is, shall the "stalwarts" profit by the criminal delusion of one of their members, "a stalwart of the stalwarts."

The President thinks he will recover; so also does his wife. His physicians are pleased to announce many favorable symptoms, but do not predict the final result. It is believed the ball is lodged in the right lobe of the liver. The sufferer is cheerful and calm, takes food and drink and his stomach assimilates it.

THE LATEST accounts from the President are favorable. He continues to improve. His appetite craves more than his physicians allow him.

The President and his cabinet and personal friends have been specially touched by the number and warmth of the telegrams which have been sent to him from the South. We are glad to note a public acknowledgment of this kind in the papers.

FOURTH OF JULY.

This day which should have been teeming with joyous memories, recited in glowing words by proud orators in almost every county of this great and growing country, and celebrated with hearts swelling with patriotic feelings by processions, civil and military, with banners and mottos, music and the booming cannon, was destined to be marred by anxious concern for the life of the President, and by those bitter feelings which spring in fierce resentment at the act of the cowardly assassin. That the festivities of the national birth day should be thus marred is an event the more to be deplored the more it is considered. Had the diabolical deed proceeded from purely personal motives as between the felon and his victim it had been a matter of little significance, though even in that case the shock to fifty millions of people could scarcely have been less. The President of the United States is presumably an exemplary man, and therefore not liable to the casualties which wait upon one guilty of crimes, public or private. That he should be struck down in a public place by the pistol of the assassin as an outraged private rights would have been bad enough in all conscience, as a subject of shame and mortification to the citizen, palliated, it is true, by that righteous judgment which always assents to the legitimacy of just consequences which overtake the wrong doer. But this was not the case in the present instance, so far as the facts yet given go to show. The assassin had no just personal grievance against Mr. Garfield. The blow was not therefore only designed to take the life of a man. It was aimed at the United States Government, and the design was to accomplish political results. And has it come to this that the supreme Executive of this great country is to be summarily disposed of by partisans whenever he fails to come up to the standard and requirements of dissenting parties. Who then can be President? There are always two or more parties in this country and always will be. It cannot be otherwise, for it is impossible to avoid differences of opinion, which is the foundation on which parties stand. Shall parties appeal to violence for the accomplishment of party ends? Is it resistance to the powers that be. It is an attempt of forcible revolution, which is rebellion and war. The assassination of President Garfield, if deliberately designed for political ends, may be the beginning but not the end of a strife fearful to contemplate. In this view of the subject, although the natural sun in the heavens is shedding down upon our country its cheering beams of light and life on this her 105th birthday of independence, they cannot dispel the gloom which is now oppressing the hearts and minds of the people in consequence of this untoward event. It is bad enough to see the assassin at his devilish work against the kings who rule on the old and tottering thrones of Europe, but that the people's own expressly chosen head in this young Republic should thus perish, may well startle the people from their dream of fancied security and happiness.

North Carolina State Fair comes this year on the 10th of October. The officers in charge of the business design to make it more successful than ever before. No entry fees will be charged. The railroads will give cheap rates, and every facility for the comfort and accommodation of exhibitors and visitors will receive all

due attention. \$4,000 in cash premiums are offered besides numerous special premiums. Those wishing a premium list should write to L. L. Polk, Secretary, Raleigh. Among the special premiums offered is \$50.00 in gold to the young man under 24 years, who shall bring the greatest variety of products of his own hands. A similar premium to the unmarried lady under 22 who shall bring the greatest and best variety of her own hands.

The Charlotte Observer's remarks of July 4th, on the shooting of the President, are condemned by citizens of our town without distinction of party.

P. S. Yesterday morning's Observer to hand since the above brief allusion was written, contains the proceedings of a public meeting of citizens of Charlotte, and resolutions condemnatory of the article referred to above. Col. Jones was present at this meeting, and got out of the little "scrape" with all possible grace.

Rowan County Teachers' Association.

In compliance with the school law of 1881, there will be held, in Salisbury, at the new Graded School Building, an Institute for the teachers of Rowan, beginning on the first Monday of August and continuing two weeks.

ITS OBJECT. Its object will be the thorough preparation of the teachers of the County for an efficient discharge of their professional duties. The great deficiency of our present school system is the lack of properly equipped instructors.

WHO MAY ATTEND. All teachers, and those proposing to teach, both male and female, are entitled to its advantages, and the Law makes the attendance of Public School teachers obligatory. The teachers of private schools, and any others who may have teaching in view, will be cordially welcomed.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. There will be regular recitations in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography and history, with occasional exercises in composition, drawing, calisthenics and music. Also, daily lectures on School organization, government, and kindred topics.

INSTRUCTORS. The Institute will be conducted by the following teachers: Geo. R. McNeill, Superintendent, and Lecturer on School tactics, Pedagogics, &c. Prof. N. C. English, Conductor and Assistant Lecturer. Rev. F. J. Murdoch, Instructor in Arithmetic and History. R. M. Davis, Instructor in Reading and Spelling. J. F. Moser, Instructor in English Grammar.

W. A. Wilborn, Instructor in Geography and Penmanship. A. W. Owen, Secretary and Treasurer.

TEXT BOOKS. Teachers will bring such text books on the above branches as they may have. They will provide themselves with pencils and blank books for taking copious notes.

HON. J. C. SCARBOROUGH, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has consented to be present and deliver one or more addresses before the Institute. Other prominent gentlemen have also been invited. The County Superintendents and teachers of adjacent counties, not holding Institutes at the same time, are invited to attend.

EXPENSES. Tuition is free, and the only necessary expense will be that of board. Arrangements have been made reducing this to a nominal cost, from three to five dollars covering the entire session.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES. At the close of the Institute, an examination will be held on all the studies taught, and Certificates will be given to all reaching the necessary grade. All can see, at once, the advantages of this course. These Certificates will entitle the holders to teach in the Public Schools of this County for one year.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS. Those expecting to attend, are requested to make all necessary arrangements by the Saturday previous, if possible, that they may be ready to begin promptly on a Monday morning.

For further information, address any of the undersigned. GEO. R. McNEILL, Co. Supt. Pub. Ins. W. A. WILBORN, Committee R. M. DAVIS, J. F. MOSER, Institute. Salisbury, June, 1881.

The Storm King.

GARFIELD P. O., ROWAN CO., N. C., July 4, 1881. Editors Watchman: This neighborhood was visited by two severe storms on Wednesday and Thursday, 29th and 30th of June, doing much damage to growing crops, fences, orchards, timber and buildings. Both storms were accompanied with some small hail, and rain. They have left many evidences of the tremendous power of wind. Of those who suffered most in the storm of Wednesday, I would mention Mrs. Amelia Goodman. Her barn roof was two-thirds blown off. The storm of Thursday: Mr. Wilson Morgan, a new stable blown down, and orchard ruined with much damage to his corn. W. A. Campbell, corn crib blown down, cow stables unroofed, orchard all most ruined; every large apple tree on his place except one is down, and his cotton crop is greatly damaged—one piece will not pay cost. Joseph A. Brady, cotton crop greatly damaged, also his wheat and oat that were out in the field. Alfred Goodman had his barn unroofed and his wheat damaged. John C. Camp sustained damage to buildings, and all the above named persons had more or less

timber destroyed, and fences blown down. There are others who were slightly damaged. It was altogether a frightful time and the effects of Thursday's storm will be seen and remembered for many years to come. Gigantic oaks and pine trees were prostrated and choice fruit trees broken and destroyed.

A SUFFERER. For the Watchman.

Locke Prohibitionists. MR. EDITOR: We had a small but spirited meeting of prohibitionists at Harris' Chapel (old Mt. Harmony) on Friday night, July 1st. Several speeches were made and the anti put to thinking and talking.

The next meeting of the Locke Prohibition Association will be held at Cowan's School House on Friday night, July 8th. Revs. J. A. Ramsay and W. S. Crey have consented to be present to address the meeting. Let them have a crowd.

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

Probably no book that has ever been published in this country has been the subject of such general comment as "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy," by Hon. Jefferson Davis. The North denounces it, while a part of the South commends it and another part condemns it for its partiality and the manifestations of its author's personal spite. His friends however, need not be alarmed for him on account of the attacks which he is made to undergo; for whatever else may be said of him nobody has ever denied that, whether with pen or tongue, old Jeff. is tolerably well able to take good care of himself.—Statesville Landmark.

A baggage agent was killed at Fishkill Station, New York, the other day by a heavy trunk falling upon him. It was very sad; but at the same time "turn about is fair play." The baggage man has mashed more than one trunk, and at last the trunk mashed the baggage man.—Norristown Herald.

Forty years' trial has proved "BLACK-DRAUGHT" the best liver medicine in the world. At Theo. F. Klutz's.

Sale of Valuable Town Property Conveniently Located.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Rowan County I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House door in Salisbury on Monday the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1881, a valuable House and Lot—the house now occupied by D. A. Goodman, situate on Main street, adjoining the lots of Martin Richwine and Mrs. L. P. O'Neill. Terms made known on day of sale. Mosts L. HOLMES, Commissioner. 38:4t

Buck Horn

BEEF MARKET

(Next door below J. D. McNeely's Store) Where will be found as GOOD BEEF As The Market Affords. Full Weights and Prompt Delivery IS MY MOTTO.

I want to buy Fat Cattle and Sheep. M. L. BEAN.

Land and Mill FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan County in the case of Hess, Rogers, and Chambers, against R. F. Graham and others, I will sell on MONDAY THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1881, at the Court House in Salisbury, the undivided one-half interest of P. R. Barringer in the Peter L. Barringer Mill Tract, situate in Rowan County, containing 125 acres, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Kley, Mrs. Robinson, J. C. O. Graham and others. Terms cash. Sale absolute. J. W. MAUNEY, Commissioner. July 1, 1881. 38:4t

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON VIRGINIA.

Opens September 29th, 1881. One of the First Schools for Young Ladies in the United States. Surroundings beautiful. Climate unsurpassed. Pupils from seventeen States. Terms Among the Best in the Union. Board, Washing, English Course, Latin, French, German, Instrumental Music, &c., for scholastic year, from Sept. to June, \$28. For catalogues write to Rev. WM. A. HARRIS, Staunton, Virginia. 28:6t-pd

FRANKLIN ACADEMY! AN English, Classical, Mathematical, School, MALE AND FEMALE.

This School, situated four miles North of Salisbury, will re-open the 1st Monday in August, 1881, and continue 40 weeks with a short vacation at Christmas. During the last scholastic year 68 pupils were enrolled. Board can be had in families at reasonable prices. Also, ample facilities for young men who wish to board themselves. The manner of teaching is thorough and practical, by recitations and lectures. There is also a good and flourishing society (Green) in connection with the school. Parents who wish to give their children a good practical education, or prepare them for College or Seminary, will do well to send them here. For further information address REV. H. M. BROWN, Principal. J. HENRY FISHER, Assistant. 37:6t

NO MORE HIGH PRICES!

We have now in store the Largest and most Complete Stock we have ever offered:

OUR PRINTS, LAWNS AND DRESS GOODS

Are Handsome and at Prices to suit all. Cassimeres, Cottonades, Domestics, Notions, &c. Our Stock of Clothing is neat, and we mean to sell them as low as the lowest. We well sell you a coat at 50 cents. Our assortment of Shoes is the best in the South. Cut Coat, Pulverized, Granulated, White and Brown Sugars, Flour—try it you will like the Best. Also a large lot of Wheat Flour, Always on hand, at 25 cts per bushel.

A Full Assortment of the BEST TOBACCOS. GREAT REDUCTION

LADIES' AND MEN'S STRAW HATS! Rio Coffee 12 1/2c; Arbuckle's Ariosa 20c; Fancy Lavanya 20c; Old Government Java 10c. Ten or twelve kinds Molasses and Syrups, and among them the best in the market.

Full Stock of Seed Irish Potatoes on hand. MANY USEFUL THINGS AT 5 CENTS EACH.

Be sure and see us before you buy or sell. With this bird's-eye view of what we have, we return thanks for past patronage and solicit future favors. Yours very respectfully, KLUTZ & RENDLEMAN. W. W. TAYLOR, H. F. ATKINS, Salesmen. June 7, 1881. 26:3m

OPENED FRESH SPRING STOCK

In addition to our of GENEROUS MERCHANDISE, we have just received a NEW and BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF LAWNS & DRESS GOODS. A FULL LINE OF PARASOLS, PANTS, &c. BEST LINE OF LADIES' CORSETS IN TOWN.

Our BEAUTY at 50c. Can Not Be Equalled! I have worn this Corset! I have worn the flexible one and my bust has increased and my hips are broken. I have worn the rigid one and my bust has shrunk and my hips are broken.



See our CHILDREN'S SUITS—all sizes, from two to fourteen years. Ladies' Linen Unders and Dolmans. Ladies' FINEST TRIMMED HATS. A FULL LINE OF MACHINE NEEDLES AND ATTACHMENTS ON HAND. JONES, McCUBBINS & CO.

Valuable Lot for Sale! DWELLING HOUSE IN STATESVILLE FOR SALE.

The lot bought for the Baptist Church opposite the Episcopal Church lot will be sold at public sale at the Court House door in Salisbury, on the 9th day of July, 1881. By order of the COMMITTEE. 37:2t

Valuable Lands & Rail Road Stock FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of Rowan County in the case of J. N. B. Johnson and wife against Tobias Kester, we the undersigned as commissioners appointed by said Court will offer for sale at public auction at the Court House Door in the town of Salisbury on Monday the 1st Day of August, 1881, the following real and personal property, to wit: About 3000 acres of land situated in Salisbury township on the Miller's Ferry Road, about 4 miles from the town of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Thos. M. Kerns, I. W. Jones, Mary Hackett, et al., it being the same land devised to J. N. B. Johnson by John L. Shaver, dec'd. Also Twenty shares of Stock in the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms of sale—CASH. JOHN S. HENDERSON, L. H. CLEMENT, Commissioners. Salisbury, N. C., July 6th, 1881. 38:4t

North Carolina: Rowan County—In the Superior Court.

John C. Pennington, Trustee of the Dutch Creek Mining Company, and David Barringer, Plaintiffs, against Reuben Porter, Henry Earnhart and Thomas Seidman, Defendants. Petition to Sell Land for Partition. Upon affidavit of the Plaintiff, J. C. Pennington, it is ordered that publication be made in the CAROLINA WATCHMAN for six successive weeks notifying the defendants who are non residents of the State, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan County at the Court House in Salisbury, on Monday the 1st day of August, 1881, and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs, which will be filed in the above entitled action, within ten days from the date hereof, and if they fail to answer the complaint, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. This 15th day of June, 1881. Clerk Superior Court Rowan County. J. M. HOWAR, July 6th 1881.

NEW LIVERY STABLE

We have opened a Livery Stable on Council, between Main and Lee Streets, where we will be pleased to serve the public. Our turnouts are all light and new, and our care is reasonable. Give us a call. May 26, 81, W. A. Mowery & Bro. 37:6t

DEVON BULL

I have a fine Devon stock animal for purchase vice at moderate rates. Apply to Salisbury W. ATWELL. Mortgage Deeds for sale here. Also various other blanks.