Carolina Watchman.

FEBRUARY, 18.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

We are offering liberal inducements to persons canvassing for the Watchman.

☞ It is reported here that the Usury law has passed. If true, this is something good the Legislatue has done.

☞ The only competent judges of the capacity of the present Legislature either live in Raleigh, edit newspapers there, or are in some way connected with the legislative branch of the State Government.

☞ The stupid arguments of some of the gas bags in the Legislatute against a Usury law would be simply ridiculous, were it not that the people are paying at the rate of about $100 an hour for the time taken up in their delivery.

☞ We give the able opinion of Judge Reade in the case Cloud vs Wilson. The law and common sense both seem to be on Judge Reade's side; but *the* Court, lead by the great exhausted, say not. If Person's decision is not exceedingly muddy and labored, then we confess to a great want of appreciation for his peculiar style of argument.

☞ The Civil Rights bill has not yet become a law. Grant and the Reds are desperate, and they will leave no stone unturned between this and the 4th of March that will serve to continue for an hour their hold on power. They are ripe for any measure however revolutionary or dangerous. It is sad but true, that the only hope for the restoration of free government in this country remains with the Northern people.

☞ What has become of the Convention question? Where are the men who promised us a Convention? What answer will a Democratic Legislature give the people whom they have been promising such relief as only a Convention can give? What has become of the pledge of the Legislature to give the people Constitutional reform?

We asked the Legislature last November to go to Raleigh, perfect a few important measures, call a Convention and adjourn. But that body, after nearly 3 month's session, at an expense of about *fifty thousand dollars*, has not perfected a single bill of general importance, and is not likely to do so.

☞ It is said that the money men will have the country sold out if the Usury law is passed. We think it not improbable that they will foreclose the mortgages they hold, sometime before the meeting of the next Legislature, in order to bring about a reaction against the law, if possible. But the people, after the sad experience they have had, will hardly ever place such dangerous power in their hands again, by repealing all Usury laws.

We do not apprehend any serious danger from the proposed law. All that have not already bankrupted themselves by paying enormous interest will be enable to make reasonable arrangements with their creditors. Money will be cheaper and just as plenty as it has been.

☞ The Usury bill hangs fire in the Legislature. There are several causes assigned for this; but the most potent one is probably the effect exerted upon timid legislators by the sledge-hammer arguments of the Raleigh *News* and the Charlotte *Observer*. It is only necessary to mention them here to satisfy all concerned that we are right in this conjecture, and that these wonderfully able and sagacious journals have even out-done themselves, if that were possible, in skillful and convincing argument. Since the country press is expected merely to reiterate and endorse whatever is said by its more favored and intelligent City cotemporaries, we fully appreciate the delicacy of the position which will not allow us to give more than an extract from the articles which have won for the editors of the aforesaid journals laurels, in this branch of political economy, that will put the financial skill and monetary wisdom of such old fogies as the Rothchilds and Stewart to open shame.

The *News* thinks it would damage the Conservative party to pass a Usury law; that is, to pass a law that will put a stop to the oppression of the many by the few; that will not allow a few moneyed men by the sanction of law to deprive the laborer of his substance and the fruits of his industry. To do this thing would damage the party! Indeed? Then all we have got to say is let it damage the party and be d—n-ed.

The Charlotte *Observer* says, if a Usury law is passed, the moneyed men will take their money and invest it in U. S. bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest; and as these bonds are not taxable, the State will have to look exclusively to the land hereafter to run the government. This idea is certainly a squelcher, and we are not surprised that legislators are making haste slowly.

Others equally wise and learned in the philosophy of finance and government, and the laws which control human nature and foretell human destiny, tell us that a Usury law will bring on a panick. They say that the money kings who now have mortgages upon the million, for money lent out at 12½ and 15 per cent. will at once foreclose these mortgages, and thereby sell the country out of house and home. Now there is no probability that this condition would be realized, for the reason that contracts that are now in force and that will be in force at the time of the adoption of a Usury law will not be interfered with by it; and it is not probably that men will call in money on which they are getting 12½ and 15 per cent. in order that they may lend it out again at 6 or 8 per cent: Provided the contract was at first legal.

But if the moneyed men of the country have it in their power to sell the people out of house and home, is this not the strongest argument against longer tolerating a system that places such power in thier hands? Does it not show the extreme danger of such system? Conventional interest or free money gave this power, and it will increase so long as the Legislature delays. We know that a great many people will be sold out when ever the money lenders say so. But this does not justify the continuation of the system. Let it be stopped at once that others do not become involved. With those who have borrowed money at 12½ and 15 per cent and mortgaged property to secure it to the lender, the selling out is but a question of time; for no one can pay such usurious interest, without becoming bankrupt. There is a hope for such in the enactment of a stringent Usury law; for if interest is reduced, he may stand a chance to borrow at a rate he can pay without taking all he makes. As it is now the interest consumes all the fruits of his labor and he has nothing left with which to reduce the principal.

Free money is a delusion and a snare. It means the continuation of one of the most dangerous and oppressive systems that ever had the sanction of law. It means a moneyed Oligarchy which is to crush out all men of moderate means, control labor, and concentrate all power in the hands of a few. It tends to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer; and all its advocates simply attempt to make the people believe that it is better for them to borrow money at 12½ and 15 per cent. than at 6 or 8. How stupid!

From the New York Herald.

President Grant's Arkansas Message.

The closing sentence of this extraordinary document conveys a clear intimation or threat that if Congress should follow the advice of the committee sent to investigate the condition of things in Arkansas and let the State alone, the President will interfere on his own authority to upset the State government, depose Garland and install Brooks as Governor. This is the boldest menace, and its fulfilment would be the most daring act ever ventured upon even by General Grant. "I earnestly ask," he says, that Congress will take definite action in the matter to relieve the Executive from acting upon the question which should be decided by the legislative branch of the government." He too evidently means, if Congress does not act, to adopt a course parallel to that which he has pursued in Louisiana, construing the silence of that body as a permission to follow his own judgment as to who is the rightful Governor, and to put him in office and maintain him in office by military force. The demand that Congress act on the subject in disregard to the advice of one of its own committees who have visited the State and inquired into its affairs is absurd. If, as the committe think, the new constitution and the Garland government are supported by a large majority of the people and are legally valid, what occasion is there for Congress to "take definite action in the matter," or to act upon it at all? He might as reasonably ask Congress to decide whether Mr. Tilden is the legal Governor of New York, with an implied threat of outting him if Congress declined to go beyond its authority and pass upon his claims. It is a subject which Congress has no right to intermeddle, and its forbearance to act can give the President no shadow of excuse to overthrow the State government and put Brooks in office.

According to the President's Message he has much stronger grounds for supporting the claim of Brooks than he ever had for supporting that of Kellogg. He does not pretend that Kellogg was legally elected, and he has recently stated, in a Message to Congress, his opinion that the Louisiana election of 1872 was a "gigantic fraud," and that he sustained Kellogg because, between two invalid claims to the Governorship, he thought Kellogg's the least objectionable. But he has no misgivings respecting the claims of Brooks. He asserts that gentleman's title to the office of Governor in the strongest possible language, and if he follows the precedent set for himself in Louisiana General Grant, as soon as the session closes, will send the army to Arkansas to revolutionize its government. By declaring his belief that Brooks is the legitimate Governor he has invited him to make an application for Federal assistance in putting down opposition to his authority; and it is plain from this amazing Message that the President intends to comply with such a request when it is made, unless Congress ties up his hands. We warn him that this will stir up a greater commotion than was caused by military interference with the Louisiana Legislature.

We will not discuss the Arkansas constitution now, for the deliberate judgment of Judge Poland's committee, formed after careful investigation, renders such a discussion unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that the alleged irregularity is merely teachincal, and is no greater than has happened in many other States in adopting new constitutions. The present constitution of New York was framed and adopted in 1846, in disregard to the provisions of the constitution that preceded it, it being held here, as it has been held elsewhere that the permission of the Legislature and ratification by a majority of the people was a sufficient warrant. Grant has just as much legal authority to reinstate the old constitution of New York as he has to send an army to revive the dead discarded constitution of Arkansas after the people, acting under the authority of the Legislature, have established another.

[From the Boston Advertiser—Republican.]

Blackguards.

The trouble with Mr. John Young Brown is that he did not know how to be severe and parliamentary at the same time, in these days, when our legislative halls are filled with chevaliers of courtesy, and violation of the strict proprieties of debate is an intolerable offence. How great the difference is 'twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee will be seen by a study of Mr. Butler's speech and the rulings of the Speaker on points of order, in comparsion with the speech of Mr. Brown and the action taken and attempted on that. Mr. Brown was unparliamentary; but there are not a few, even among those who hate the political school in which he has been trained, who will more easily tolerate his lawless invective than General Butler's parliamentary and protected slanders of States, parties and peoples. That it is the deliberate purpose of General Butler and those who train in his company to taunt and insult the South to the pitch of exasperation and overt acts of retaliation observant men can hardly doubt. The danger is that the large body of Republicans who sincerely desire peace and justice will too long neglect to rebuke and repudiate the interfernal policy of provocation upon which a few of their unscrupulous leaders are bent.

If their conduct should sting some of the more hot-headed communities to madness the future historian, calmly reviewing these times, would rightly blame us and not them. If Brown, or McLean, or any other hot-tempered Southern member, had shot Butler for his provoking characterization of their constituents a few years ago, or his worse insults of yesterday, we believe it would have gladdened the hearts of a reckless faction, who see no way to perpetuate their power except by kindling again the unreasoning passions of war. The sectional spirit will never be conquered by sweeping denunciations of an intelligent population as "banditti," "murderers" "assassins." General Butler has done more within a week to perpetuate strife and rancor between the sections and races than can be corrected in a generation without a prompt and decisive repudiation of him and his allies.

Let the country bear in mind that he is already repudiated in Massachusetts, and let the Southern people rest in the conviction that this Commonwealth and the great majority of the Northern people have indicated a strong disapproval of all his clan.—The North wants peace and good government, and in this respect is of one mind with the South. What is now doing is the desperate throw of political gamblers struggling for another chance, as revolting in most particulars to our people as theirs. Their day of power to do mischief is nearly over. Patience, a short patience now, is the virtue they and we are called upon to show. The North cannot be led into a causeless war for white or black, by any leader, watever his rank, his office, or his fame.

Why Farmers are Poor.

It is believed that seven-tenths of the planters of this country, North and South alike, are staggering to their fall under a load of debt and mortgage. What is the matter? As a class farmers are not lazy. They are seldom idle. They work as hard as anybody ought to work. They make, taking one year with another, what may be considered, under the prevailing standard of agriculture, fair crops, and they get, as a rule, good prices for the surplus products they put into the market; still they don't get rich—in fact, are getting poorer and poorer every year. Why is it so? To say nothing now of a faulty system of cropping—all cotton, all wheat, or all something else; or of credit, loans and interest, the reason which we bad in mind with which to point this paragraph is that *it costs too much to make our crops.* We grow poor, not so much because our incomes are so small as because our outgoes are so large. The expense of making a crop has not been reduced to a minimum. We fence in too large a field and travel too many acres to produce ten bales of cotton or a hundred bushels of corn. We pay out too much for labor and for fertilizers for the results produced. The remedy must be sought in sounder methods, labor saving implements, and better trained labor and less of it.—*Rural Carolinian.*

A HARD BED TO FILL.—The Junior Editor of the Gallatin————is noted for his modesty. When school boys he and the writer were inseparable companions, probably because we both stood in such holy awe of "the gals." A pair of mischievous black eyes would stampede us quicker than a "big dog." One day "Bob" was sent to neighbor Shaw's to inquire about some straw for filling beds and of course the writer went with him. Mr. Shaw was the father of six hateful girls who had rather laugh at a fellow than not, and when we arrived they were all seated at dinner. I dodged behind the corner while Bob edged carefully in at the door and with a sacred look stammered, "Mr. Straw, can you let me have enough Shaw to fill my bed?" "Well, R——," said the old gentleman, glancing around the circle of astonished faces, "I suppose so; here are six besides the old woman; but I'd rather ye'd leave her if the girls will be enough. Take them all and God bless you." Perfect shrieks of laughter went up from those mean things and "R——" took to his heels, followed by the writer and cries from the old man to come back and he'd "throw in the old woman too."—*Exchange.*

"My dear," said a wife to her husband, "we haven't chairs enough for our company." "Plenty of chairs, my dear, but too much company," responded the husband.

A backwoodsman, describing a steamboat, said: "It has a saw mill on one side, a grist mill on the other, a blacksmith shop in the middle, and a great big pot down stairs a-boiling all the while."

A "Big Injun" strayed away from his camp and got lost. Inquiring the way back, he was asked if he was lost. "No," said he, disdainfully. "Indian no lost; wigwam lost!" Striking his breast, he exclaimed: "Indian here."

"Which do you love best," said a visitor to a little girl of six summers, "your doll or your kitten?" The little daughter of Eve deliberated long and earnestly; then whispered to her questioner: "I love kitty best, but don't tell dolly."

Lawyer: "How do you indentify this handkerchief?" Witness: "By its general appearance and the fact that I have others like it." Counsel (cutely): "That's no proof, for I have got one just like it in my pocket." Witness (innocently): "I don't doubt that, as I had more than one of the same sort stolen."

An Irish pedler asked an itinerant poulterer the price of a pair of fowls.—"Six shillings, sir." "In my dear country, my darling, you might buy them for sixpence a pace." "Why don't you remain in your own country, then?" "Case we have no sixpences, my jewel."

"Your handwriting is very bad indeed," said a gentleman to a friend more addicted to boating than to studdy; "you really ought to learn to write better." "Ah, ah," replied the young man, "it is all very well for you to tell me that, but if I were to write better people would find out how I spell."

A sad commentary on capital punishment, exercised in the case of murderesses, is that of the New Brunswick woman, who recently gave birth to a child that is to be deprived of its mother next month by hanging. A woman who was recently hanged in England, too, asked to suckle her infant as the last act before ascending the scaffold.

We learn from the Hillsboro *Recorder* that Captain James Iredell Waddell, the gallant commander of the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah, has received the appointment as commander of one of the Pacific Mail Steamers, plying between San Francisco and the ports of China and Japan. He will enter upon his active duties in a few weeks.

SENSIBLE PARENTS.—A young lady of Ballarat, England, about contemplating matrimony, was asked by her friends what kind of wedding presents she would like; she replied that she would prefer useful to ornamental ones. Her wedding journey consisted in going from her old home to a cottage in the vicinity; and upon arriving there she found a barrel of flour, a jar of butter, a complete set of cooking utensils, a piece of merino, a set of crockery ware, knives, forks, spoons and glass ware, enough household groceries to last six months, and on her parlor table a receipt for the, pre payment of a year's rent for the cottage, with two £10 notes pinned to a paper, on which was written, "To purchase something useful." Was not this the right kind of a militarianism for a young couple of limited means, about starting out upon their matrimonial career, and was it not more beautiful than duplicate plated fish-knives, and other trash usually given upon like occasions?

Our Granger.

Sure sign of a cold season—all the bees wore for overcoats last Summer.

Now prophets, step forward. What kind of a Summer will we have next season?

How many farmers have lost more than they will make up in an entire season through neglect in properly housing their implements.

The wise man will now look to his trees; a little digging and pruning ensures a richer crop.

Avoid putting your fowls in too damp a spot, when you let them out for a promenade; chickens oftener die from colds that from any other complaint.

Don't plant too early; rough weather is often experienced in February and the early part of March.

BLOOD OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM.—The axiom that "we die daily," is aptly illustrated in a paragraph of Prof. Redfern's paper on Biology, recently read before the British Association. Referring to the blood, it is said that the duration of life in any of its particles is but short; they die and their places are occupied by others, and so continues a substitution which only ends in death. After every meal an amazing number of white corpuscles are added to the blood; breakfast doubles their proportion three times, and dinner makes it four times as great. They come from solid glands, as the spleen. In the blood going to this organ, their proportion is one to 2,960; in that returning from the spleen, it is as one to sixty. Perhaps the most stupendous fact of organization is the steady maintenance of but slight variable characters in the living and moving blood, which is every moment undergoing changes of different kinds, as it circulates through each tissue and organ of the body.

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Where may be found a full assortment of Pure Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Fine Handkerchief Extracts, Foreign & Domestic Colognes, Soaps, Hair, Tooth & Nail Brushes, Havana & American Cigars. All grades of SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO. A fine lot of Brass & Glass LAMPS; also the celebrated Perkins & House NON-EXPLOSIVE Kerosene Lamps which we *warrant for twenty years.* Whiskey, French Brandy, Scuppernong Wine by the bottle or gallon. Blackberry, Malaga, California Sherry & Port Wines. Imported Gin, and in fact everything usually kept in a first class Drug Store. *Our prescription department is solely in the hands of the proprietors, one or the other being in the Store day and night* and no one need apprehend any danger in having their prescriptions compounded.

Feb. 18th, 1875.—tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of G. M. Buis & Co., are notified that if they do not call and settle up their accounts in thirty days their papers will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Geo. M. Buis.

Feb. 18. 1875.—1mo.

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh supply of Garden and Field Seeds, Flower Seeds, Tobacco Seeds, Clover Seed, Orchard Grass, Timothy Seeds, Kentucky Blue Grass.

Garden Seed 5cts a paper or 40cts per dozen.

Ferry's celebrated Cabbage Seed, at

ENNISS' Drug Store, Salisbury N. C.

Feb. 18. 1875.—tf.

GARDEN & FLOWER SEED.

LANDRETH'S, BUIST'S, & FERRY'S.

A large lot of Seed from the above Seedsmen just received and sold low. Send for a catalogue and call and buy your Seed, if you wish to have a fine Garden, from

BUIS & BARKER.

Feb. 18th, 1875.—tf.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledge Stand and of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, description circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NORTH CAROLINA,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Elizabeth Ward, Gray Harris and wife Elizabeth, James E. Ward, John Ward and Sarah Ward, by their Guardian John Hedrick, Jane Ward, by her Guardian John Leonard, Charles F. Ward, by his Guardian Abram Cross, *Plaintiffs.* — *Against.* — S. L. Stout, Matthew Stout, and others whose names are unknown, heir-at law of Peter Stout, deceased, William T. West, Jemima West, Rachel West, Sarah West, Sam'l West, and William Yarbro', heirs-at-law of Hannah West, deceased, *Defendan's* — Summons

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA TO THE SHERIFF OF DAVIDSON COUNTY.—GREERTING.

You are Hereby Commanded to summon S. L. Stout, Matthew Stout, and others, whose names are unknown, heirs-at-law of Peter Stout, deceased, William T. West, Jemima West, Rachel West, Sarah West, Samuel West, and William Yarbro', heirs-at-law of Hannah West, deceased, the defendants above named, if to be found in your County to be and appear before the CLERK OF OUR SUPERIOR COURT, for Davidson County, at the Court-House in Lexington, within twenty days from the service of the Summons, exclusive of the day of service, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, within ten days; and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal this 6th day of February, 1875.

[Seal] C. F. LOWE,

Clerk of the Super. Court of Davidson County And Judge of Probate

It appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named defendants in the forgoing Summons, to wit: S. L. Stout, Matthew Stout and others, whose names are unknown, heirs-at-law of Peter Stout, deceased, William T. West, Jemima West, Rachel West, Sarah West, Samuel West, and William Yarbro', heirs-at-law of Hannah West, deceased, are proper parties to this action relating to Real Property in this State, and that said defendants are non-residents of this State and that their residence is not known and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, and that said defendants cannot after due diligence be found within this State: Ordered that the Summons herein, a copy of which is hereto annexed, be served by publication of the same once in each week for six successive weeks in "The Carolina Watchman," a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, in the 8th Judicial District, State of North Carolina.

C. F. LOWE, C. S. C.

Feb. 11, 875—6w Pr. fee $15,50

J. C. HOOPER & Co's,

SALOON,

MANSION HOUSE CORNER

SALISBURY, N. C.,

Have just received a fine lot of Imported and Native brands of

WHISKEYS,

BRANDIES,

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RUM, &c.,

Berry Foster's & Bailey's, Celebrated Whiskey.

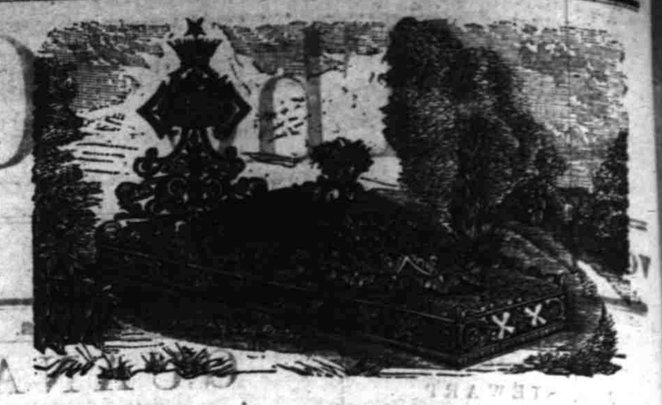
G. P. Thomas & Co's, celebrated (G.) Rye Whiskey, and North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

Pure Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, and French Brandy, &c. &c., N. C. Apple and Peach Brandy, J. C. Seegers, Larger Beer on draught. Best bottled Ale, Champaign, and other wines, Scuppernong wine and Grape Brandy, from the celebrated Vineyard of C. W. Garrett & Co., N. C. Bottled and Canned meats, Oysters, and Fish, Cheese, &c.

W. T. Blackwell & Co's celebrated (W. T. B.) Chewing Tobacco, and the Original Durham Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, and a supply of the *Sallie Mickle* chaum pipes, and the Jet or Ti-ti stems.

Call and be co.

Feb. 11th 1875—3mo.



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Is now offered to every one interested in beautifying and protecting the graves their deceased relatives.

They are made in four sizes, with a variety of styles, ranging in price from $[illegible] to $60, according to size and style. Can be painted any color desired, sanded and galvanized to suit the taste of purchasers. A galvanized plate, containing whatever inscription parties desire, is furnished with each mound *free of charge.*

THIS HANDSOME DECORATION

is offered at such prices as to place it within reach of all. We invite the citizens and public generally to call and examine for themselves.

Specimen can be seen at J. A. Ramsey's office.

C. PLYLER, Agent.

Sailisbury, N. C.—Aug. 6. 1874—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA, ALLEXANDER COUNTY. | Superior Court.

MARY STARNES, *Against.* J. J. STARNES. | Special proceeding Petition for Divorce.

In this case it appearing that J. J. Starnes, the husband of petitioner Mary Starnes is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Carolina Watchman" a newspaper published in Salisbury, North Carolina, for six successive weeks, notifying the said J. J. Starnes Defendant to appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the County of Alexander at the Court House in Taylorsville, on the 3rd Monday in March next, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff within the first three days of said Term thereof, or she will take judgement for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness W. A. Pool Clerk of said Court at office in Taylorsville on this the 30th day of Jan. A. D. 1875.

W. A. POOL. C. S. C.

R. Z. LINNEY, Atts for Plff.

Feb. 4.—1875—6w. pd.

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The second five months term of this Institution will begin Jan. 4th, 1875.

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NORTH CAROLINA

ALEXANDER COUNTY. | Superior Court.

WILLIAM BOWMAN, *against,* ANNE BOWMAN. | Special Proceeding Petition for Divorce

In this case it appearing that Anne Bowman, the wife of Petitioner, William Bowman is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Watchman" a newspaper published in Salisbury North Carolina for six successive weeks, notifying the said Anne Bowman, Defendent to appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the County of Alexander at the Court House in Taylorsville on the third Monday in March next, and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff within the first three days of said Term thereof or the Plaintiff will take judgement for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, W. A Pool clerk Superior Court for Alexander County at office in Taylorsville, on this day of January, 1875.

[Seal] W. A. POOL. C. S. C.

Jan. 28. 1875—6w.—Pr. fee $10. pd.

DAVIDSON COUNTY:—IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

JESSE LANE ADMR. OF BEVERLY SURRATT, PLTFF. *Against.* Spencer Surratt, Wm. Surratt, Sr., James Surratt Daniel Surratt, Lewis Surratt, Debasha Glover, Clark Loflin & wife Linny, Jerry Morris & wife Frances, Moses Peacock by his next friend Wm. Peacock, Garel Surratt & Spencer L. Surratt, Heir-at-Law, Defendents, — Summons.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO THE SHERIFF OF DAVIDSON COUNTY—GREETING;

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO SUMMON. Spencer Surratt, Wm. Surratt, Sr., James Surratt, Daniel Surratt, Lewis Surratt & Debasha Glover, Clark Loflin & wife Linny, Jerry Morris & wife Frances, Moses Peacock, Garel Surratt and and Spencer L. Surratt, the defendants—above named, if to be found in your county, to be and appear before the CLERK OF OUR SUPERIOR COURT, for Davidson County, at the Court House in Lexington within twenty days from the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within ten days and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the plaintiff—will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Hereof fail not and of this summon make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 16th day of January, 1875.

[Seal.] C. F. LOWE.

Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County, and Judge of Probate.

It appearing by affidavit to the statisfaction of the Court that the defendents Garel Surratt, and Spencer L. Surratt, named in the forgoing Summons, are non-residents of this State, and cannot after due diligence be found within this State, and that their place of residence cannot after due diligence be ascertained, and that said defendents are proper parties to this action relating to Real property in this State; Therefore

Order that the said Summons, a copy of which is hereto annexed, by served on said defendents, Garel Surratt and Spencer L. Surratt by publication of the same once a week for six successive weeks in "The Carolina Watchman" a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury in the 8th Judicial District.

Done at office in Lexington, this 22d day of January, 1875.

C. F. LOWE. C. S. C.

Jan. 28, 1875.—5w. Printers fee $10,50

WANTED 25 BUSHELS Union Sets at

ENNISS'

Next to Meroney & Bro.

LOOK OUT

BELL & BRO.

Offer the best selection of Jewelry to be found in Western North Carolina, Consisting of

LADIES' & GENTS' GOLD WATCHES

Gold Opera and Vest Chains,

FINE GOLD PLATED Jewelry,

SILVER WARE, GOLD PENS, &c.

They are agents for the celebrated **Diamond Spectacles** and **Eye Glasses, Manufactured** from **Minute Crystal** PEBBLES.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted 12 months, charges as low as consistant with good work.

Store on Main street, 2 doors above National Hotel.

2p. 1874—1y.

HARDWARE CHEAPER THAN EVER.

By careful observation and experience of several years in the Mercantile & Hardware business, we have been enabled to ascertain pretty well, what the people need in our Line, and we have purchased our present large and well assorted stock with special reference to their wants. We flatter ourselves that we can please our friends and the public generally, both as to quality and price. Our stock consists of everything usually kept in our Line, such as pocket and table CUTLERY, PISTOLS and GUNS, Blacksmith and Carpenter's Tools, Trace, & all kinds of Wagon & Well Chains.

Wagon and Buggy Material;

House-building Material, such as LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, Glass, NAILS, Putty, &c. Best of white PAINTS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, CHECK and BUGGY Lines; Disston's Circular & Upright

MILL SAWS;

two and one man Crosscut and Hand Saws; Gum and Leather Belting; Plows and Plow Moulds; Iron and Steel Buggy and Wagon Tire; Straw Cutters, Meat Cutters.

CORN SHELLERS AXES,

and many other things too numerous to mention. We invite all to give us a call, on *Main Street, 2 doors below Kluttz's Drug Store,* and examine our stock and hear prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Special attention given to Orders.

SMITHDEAL & HARTMAN.

Salisbury, Nov. 26, '74.—3 mo.

CALL AT J. H. ENNISS'

DRUG EMPORIUM,

AS It presents Great Attraction to all, especially to the sick and afflicted, From the fact he has on hand a Large and well selected assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

DYES, PAINTS, OILS, PATENT MEDICENES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Which he is determined to sell as cheap or cheaper than any Drug House in the State.

ALSO—

Calognes, Toilet Soaps, Combs, Tooth & Hair Brushes,

Tobacco, Segars and Snuff.

Soda, Copperas, &c., &c.

N. B. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compound at

ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT AT REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN H. ENNISS, Agent.

At C. R. Barker & Co's, stand next to Meroney & Bro's.