school-tax. do not avail themselves of its use for the reason given. An assurance of economy in public school administration would give its swift impulse. What has jeopardized it, is that in some portions it was made the subject of public plunder a few years since by those having charge of its disbursement.

20th. We find, that taxes since home rule has been given to the South, have very materially lightened. In North Carolina and Georgia they are very low, while in the other States they are high, owing to a system of graceless plunder, unconscionable issues of illegal bonds, and diversion of funds from their proper uses. The details of this question, that is the rate of tax, we prefer to leave to the application of the party wanting knowledge to the collectors of the several counties, or the auditors of the public moneys of the respective States. It will be found, however, that the rate of tax is based upon a valuation of little over one-third, if any.

21st. That while fruit thrives in the South most luxuriantly, yet little attention whatever is paid to varieties; vines go untrained and trees unpruned; that in a country where fruit of all kinds thrives without any climatic causes for destruction, yet no new varieties are bred. The fruit is largely common variety, and all ripens at about the same time. No attempt is made to save it and it hangs upon the trees, breaking them down with its burden, the branches not even being propped. But few nurseries exist and cities could be named which have no nursery within 100 miles. The orange districts are more cared for as regards the cultivation of that fruit as a crop, but all other fruit have hitherto been neglected. Latterly, attention is being paid to earlier varities and also, kinds which ripen at different periods. The sales of fruit trees from Northern nurseries are very large. As a business, canning fruit could be made a profitable industry, especially since peaches bear in three years from the seed.

22d. We find that no attention is paid to stock growing or sheep husbandry, neither to making of butter and cheese and, that vast portions of the South are in every element eminently adapted to these industries, any of which would return large profits. In a small way some thrifty persons have turned their attention to some one or other of these things, and their resultant profit from stock and sheep, are exciting attention to this subject. Cattle are generally of inferor kind and recive little feed in winter; rely on grass in summer and are in but few instances housed. The same remarks apply in a general way to horses and mules and though more care is exercised with them, yet no particular attempt is made in the country to attain good breeds; as a consequence horses are cheap in a country where fine horses are admired. Good horses sell for good prices in the thickly populated districts, and are brought from other parts of the country. In this as in many other things the South is the market for the North.

23d. We find that much, if not all, of this apparent waste and inattention to vast elements of material profit, the throwing aside of opportunity for wealth is due to these facts largely. When the war closed, the labor system of the South was destroyed; the white people were penniless and came back to devastated fields with nothing to go upon, their farm tools lost or destroyed. In many, if not most cases, large families were dependent upon the returned soldier who never before had done a day's labor in the field, and had no experience in theory, much less practice, in labor of any kind. They must then not only learn the business of agriculture but make a support. Cotton at that time, ruled high in price, and meant money; so that every energy and every bit of attention was turned to its culture to the neglect of grains, fruit, cattle, &c.; and to raise as large a cotton crop as possible with the least outlay was the purpose of all. Gradually the experience of years, the falling of the price of cotton, showed the Southern farmer that he must no longer pay money for bread and meat, when it could be more cheaply produced; and in the last few years they have shown attention to agricultural chemistry, the treatment of soils and a direction toward other important branches of husbandry, stock and fruit growing.

24th. We find that crops may be grown as follows: Wheat, oats, &c., sown in in September or October or as late as December, is harvested in May or June; that on this ground may be planted corn, together with peas, and potatoes may be planted as late as July and harvested in late October, and in some portions turnips may be planted after the late potato crop, thus making two and three crops per year. The farm year begins in September, then fall crops are sown, and rent contracts are made. Seeding of small grains goes on until December; and in February spring work begins upon the farm.

25th. We find that it is not necessary to move in colonies or squads, unless it be a matter of choice among friends or neighbors so to do. Socially no advantage arises to the stranger who may group with a number of other strangers, to settle in a body as strangers to each other among strangers. Social consideration and protection is gained quite as quickly by the single settler as it would be if he settled with a colony. It will in all cases be found wise to learn the experiences of the native farmer, get his observations on the soil, and kindred things, and to do just as you would elsewhere. Be neighborly, pay and return visits; we find ourselves always welcome, and discuss party politics also, when in the order of conversation it becomes a topic, quite as freely as we did anywhere.

26th. We find that farm and drudge labor here is very cheap, the wages being from $6 to $10 per month, with rations furnished, these consisting of meal, pork and molasses, supplied weekly; that under these conditions no man who expects to make his living as a farm or drudge hand, ought to think of coming to the South. There is also a full supply of clerks and young professional men.

27th. We find that any man who has the energy to go West, with limited means, and trusts to his energy and the smiles of Providence, and who succeeds there, could take the same energy and trust and have greater certainty of success in the South. He has no grasshoppers, nor enduring ice, nor snow, nor blasting drought, nor violent winds. His wants are fewer, his hardships less. A generous soil is his, producing well, and capable of being worked in during any month of the year; fine forests of wood of various kinds, minerals of all kinds, marble, granite, sandstone and all other building and ornamental fabrics in abundance, fine water power, and a diversified scenery. A climate always moderate, no sultry nights which leave him more exhausted than on his retiring; the noon-day sun of summer so tempered that its heat is not oppressive and rarely rising to a temperature of 95 degrees Fahrenheit; the winds moderate and without sharp contrasts of change. Any man, then, with the pluck to make of himself a Western pioneer, can within less than ten years, in this country, where all things tend to man's good health and prosperity, surround himself with lands and stock, and have a fine income with less privation than in many portions of the Union.

28th. We find that a man with means enough to keep himself on a farm or in a small industry until he matures a crop, can get very liberal terms of time payment on lands, at low prices from the native population; and, that with a properly directed energy and industrious and sober habits he cannot fail to live very comfortably and accumulate property.

29th. We find that no man is ostracised for his opinions or on account of the land of his birth; but as elsewhere for his bad acts and dishonest failure to meet his trusts and obligations. We find; too, that it is a mistake to treat suspiciously or to ignore the kindly offices of neighborly friendship in all cases extended to a stranger and that sometimes persons have repelled kindness and then complained of being let alone.

30th. We find that the Southern native expects Northern people to have notions on politics and other topics different from his, and views with as much contempt as is elsewhere done, any man who truckles or toadies for simple gain.

31st. We find, that to the people of the other sections of the United States, the South is an unknown land so far as relates to knowledge of its soil, its climate, its healthfulness and its people. That it is libelled for partisan ends and we present this document in all conscience and honor, to give honest knowledge and correct wrong reports.

In a document of this kind we cannot give detailed figures of products per acre, nor the yield per ton of ores, nor the assay value of minerals, nor the monthly thermal range for each point, nor many other special facts, but we, each of us, invite correspondence and will furnish facts and figures regarding our several localities on application.

To the truth of all this we pledge ourselves and stand upon its truth by our signatures hereto.

To this document the delegates all appended their names, and in that form will be extensively distributed.

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1879.

PUBLIC EXPENSES AND THE STATE DEBT.

The present Legislature have thus far exhibited a just appreciation of one of the leading desires of their constituents—the reduction of public expenses—and have already adopted some measures and initiated others to this end. A close scrutiny should be made into every subject of public expense, and everything of doubtful value to the State lopped off entirely, or the cost reduced to the scale of absolute utility. This is due to the people not only in view of their pecuniary embarrassments, but also in respect to their good fame for honesty. The next in importance is to do something towards arranging

THE STATE DEBT.

It is hoped that this Legislature will distinguished itself in the display of greater wisdom and statesmanship than any of its predecessors since the war. That they will not cowardly shrink from the responsibility resting upon them by leaving this subject as they found it. And more than all, that they will not turn their backs on the creditors of the State and give a pleased attention to those subjects which call for appropriations of money. It will not do to affect the character of liberality at the expense of justice. The bondholders of the State have claims on this Legislature of higher dignity than any scheme of internal improvement, schools, or anything else. It is not necessary, we trust, to offer anything in support of this proposition. Every honest man in the country detests the man who will not pay his debts and who yet finds the means for "keeping up appearances" for himself and family. Why should not every honest community denounce North Carolina while she neglects to pay her debts and yet spends large sums in liberal enterprises! They do denounce her, and her bonds in the market rate accordingly. This is a reproach, a shame, which should be speedily wiped out, and the character of the State redeemed. Let the debt be put in a form available to those who loaned the State good money and took her promises to pay. These creditors, many of them, have been compelled by the sheriffs to pay their taxes annually to the State while the State has constantly refused or neglected to recognize her debt to them. This is a grievous hardship. The State may indeed owe an education to all her children; she may owe to certain sections material aid for improvement, but before all these she owes those who loaned her money, and it is a simple violation of every principle of justice to appropriate money to any purpose which does not promote her ability to discharge the debt of primary obligation.

Overrated.—We have heard, now and then, somebody say, "Vance is an overrated man." We begin to fear it is true. The newspapers everywhere are rejoicing over his election and predicting what he will do when he gets into the U. S. Senate. It is impossible that he should realize to them all the extravagant notions of these his overjoyous friends. We predict that the Governor will be one of the most quiet members in the Senate for at least one year, perhaps longer. If any one supposes he will be up making speeches or cracking jokes every ten minutes from the time he enters the Senate, their disappointment will amount to mortification and remorse. We would not advise them to go out at once and hang themselves, but we would advise them to pare down their expectations to about one-fourth their present dimensions. They are at least four times as large as they ought to be. That the Governor will be "on hand" when needed, we have not a doubt; and that he will prove equal to the occasion, is also sure. But don't suppose for a moment that he will forget the dignity of his position.

The election for U. S. Senator on Tuesday resulted in the choice of Gov. Z. B. Vance. The democratic members voted unanimously for him. This result was simply carrying out the will of the people. We believe it would have been fatal to the stability of the democratic party had it been otherwise. It is therefore the people's triumph over a comparatively small but inveterate party who sought to defeat them as they had done once before. It must go far to convince his opponents that the people were in earnest, and very decided is their preference; and as patriotic citizens and true democrats they should now freely and heartily "accept the situation," and cheerfully co-operate in all the grand designs of the party for the good of the country.

MR. BROWN

Of Mecklenburg, is one of the working men of the Legislature. In looking over the proceedings of that body his name frequently comes up either in proposing or sustaining some measure of importance. He has been made the organ for presenting numerous petitions against the desecration of the Sabbath by railroad trains, for which he has also offered a bill. He also presented a petition from the Trustees of Davidson College for the establishment of a Normal School at that Institution.

We suppose the claims of Davidson for State favors, lodge upon its meritorious character and public value and importance as a literary institution, is second to none in the State, not even excepting the University. Her professorship and ability to give a thorough education is highest of all, and it may not surprise any that her friends should think of her while kisses are in fashion.

We believe however the State should reserve appropriations of all kinds and from everything until she has done something for the relief of her much abused and neglected creditors. Mr. Brown, we perceive, has had his eye on this measure also.

Northern Men's Convention.—We publish in this paper the address issued by the Northern Men's Convention, in session at Charlotte, on the 15th of this month. Their "findings" is the strongest testimony yet offered the public of the falsity of many of the charges made by northern newspapers and orators against the South. All praise to the men who fearless of the strong prejudices of their native States thus step to the front in defence of the truth. May each and every one of them prosper and be happy in the land of their adoption.

Assessments.—It is well known that there is no regular system in this State for equalizing taxes. The Governor notes this in his message, and lays to this cause, more than any other, the deficiency in the revenue for the last two years. Assessments should be made on some general rule approximating equality. The present system leaves it discretionary with the assessors in the several counties and townships which often vary widely without a reason for it.

It is said that Gov. VANCE will resign his present office next week, and Lt. Gov. JARVIS will enter upon the duties of Governor. No one doubts Mr. JARVIS' abilities to administer the affairs of the State in a satifactory manner. He is deservedly popular with the people of the State, and will enter upon his new duties sustained and encouraged by unqualified public confidence in his ability and integrity.

Gov. Vance.—The newspapers in all directions and from New York City to the far South, are rejoicing over the election of Gov. Vance to the U. S. Senate. We have never known, in a long experience, such general interest in the election of a Senator. It seems likely to verify what we have often said, that Gov. Vance would carry more influence into the U. S. Senate than any other man in the State.

Judge Buxton will to-day receive the votes of the Republican members of the Legislature for the United States Senate. The empty honor of a minority nomination is interpreted here to mean that Judge Buxton will be the candidate of the Republican party for Governor of 1880. Dockery is considered a stronger man, but the "Greensboro Ring" is hostile to him. Ex-Judge Read, it is understood, will not accept a nomination.—*Ral. News.*

G. M. Roberts is to succeed Col. Fagg as Postmaster at Asheville, N. C. The Colonel was a thoroughgoing Republican up to the 6th of January, and we supposed his hold on the office was too strong to be easily broken.

Gov. Hampton has been riding out in a buggy, and will go to Florida soon, for the sake of his general health.

An abundance of wild grapes on which birds feed, is given as a sign for a hard winter.

Philadelphia *Times:* Governor Vance is by all odds the most effective popular speaker in the South and has been idolized for years by the people of the Old North State. He is well equipped for political debate, and will be heard from in the Senate.

Warrenton *Gazette;* Gov. Vance will be the peer of any member of that august body, and will reflect credit upon himself, his State and his country.

Happiness and prosperity depend to a very great extent upon good health. All those suffering from Hoarseness, Cold or Cough, should try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It cures and costs only 25 cents.

RETRENCHMENT.

Senator Scales' Resolution which passed the Senate Monday, Jan. 13.

Whereas, The people have been promised and are expecting retrenchment and economy in all the departments of the State government; and

Whereas, The financial depression of the country imperatively demand every effort on the part of this General Assembly to fulfill these promises and expectations; and

Whereas, A system of reckless waste and extravagance was inaugurated after the war, from which we have never entirely recovered, and some of the abuses of which system still exist; and it is eminently proper that, while all classes of out impoverished citizens in private life are forced to the practice of the strictest economy, the public expenditures should be restored as far as possible to ante-war simplicity, and the heavy burden of taxation be reduced in proportion:

Therefore, be it resolved by the Senate of the General Assembly, the House of Representatives concurring, That a joint committee be raised of three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House, whose duty shall be to examine, inquire into and investigate the conduct and management of each and every department of the State government, including the penal and charitable institutions, their respective receipts and disbursements, salaries and fees, and to further ascertain whether the expenses of the said several departments and institutions should not be reduced, and that said committee are directed to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved 2. That said committee are empowered to take testimony and to send for persons and papers.

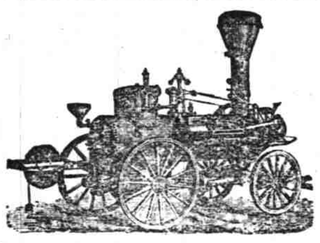
Mr. CARTER's bill repealing the law allowing $100 for the support of lunatics outside of the Asylum, will save the State:—

For the year ending September, 1877,	$28,589
For the year ending September, 1878,	$23,711
For the year ending September, 1879,	$35,000
And before the meeting of the next Legislature the saving will approximate	$75,000

Of Interest to the South.

Boston Globe.

There is now being formed in Lynn, Mass., a company of shoemakers who propose to send a committee through the Southern States to find a good location in which to start a large shoe factory. The company will consist of about one hundred shoemakers, with their families. They will each have a small capital to work upon, and their place of location will be where they receive the most encouragement. The committee will first go to Texas, and from there through the Southern States.



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WE ALSO BUILD THE

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on frame of 4 and 6 Horse Power. These engines have horizontal tubular boilers, made of No. 1 charcoal hammered iron ¼ inch thick and of 50,000 lbs. tensile strength. They are the best small engine in the market.

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14: Richmond, Ind.

[There is a circular of this House at Crawford's Hardware Store, Salisbury, where information in respect to steam engines may be obtained.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE!

N. C. R. R. Company.

SECRETARY & TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., JAN. 15, 1879.

The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent on the Capital Stock of said company—3 per cent. payable March 1, and 3 per cent. payable Sept. 1, 1879; and have ordered the Treasurer's Books of Stock to be closed on the 29th of January and 1st of August, 1879, and remained closed thirty days respectively from said dates.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. L. THORNBURG,
14:3t Sec'y & Treasurer.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

A Valuable House and Lot. Apply to
13:3t J. J. QUANTZ.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Mock & Kluttz is dissolved by mutual consent of the partners. All accounts due the firm will be paid to A. J. Mock, who will close up all the unsettled business of the firm.

C. C. MOCK,
GEO. A. KLUTTZ.

January 1st, 1879.

A. J. Mock & Co., will continue the business at the same place, and solicit the trade of the friends and customers of Mock & Kluttz, and the trade generally. Buy and sell all kinds of country products for cash.

13:6t A. J. MOCK & CO.

Vick's Floral Guide.

A beautiful work of 100 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and 300 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP. In English or German.

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Vick's Seeds are the best in the world. Send FIVE CENT STAMP for a FLORAL GUIDE, containing List and Prices, and plenty of information. Address,

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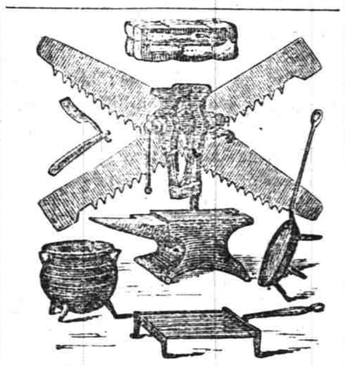

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would call attention to their large and splendid stock of

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Embracing IRONS and STEELS—every variety of sizes and shapes—best quality.

Wagon and Buggy Materials,

comprising all the various kinds required—springs, axles, wheels, &c., ready to set up.

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all sizes, and unsurpassed in quality and durability.

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The most popular and approved styles—Plow Castings, all kinds, bolts, &c.— ☞ No. 5 points for $1.

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For Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Farmers.

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GUNS Pistols, Knives, and CUTLERY of all kinds.

☞ Our stock embraces everything to be found in a large and complete Hardware Store, and all at low prices for cash. ☞ With thanks for past favors we hope to merit continued confidence and increasing patronage. March 7, 1878. 20:1y

Watches $3 to $7. Revolvers $2.50. Over 100 latest Novelties. Agts wanted. So. Supply Co. Nashville, Tenn

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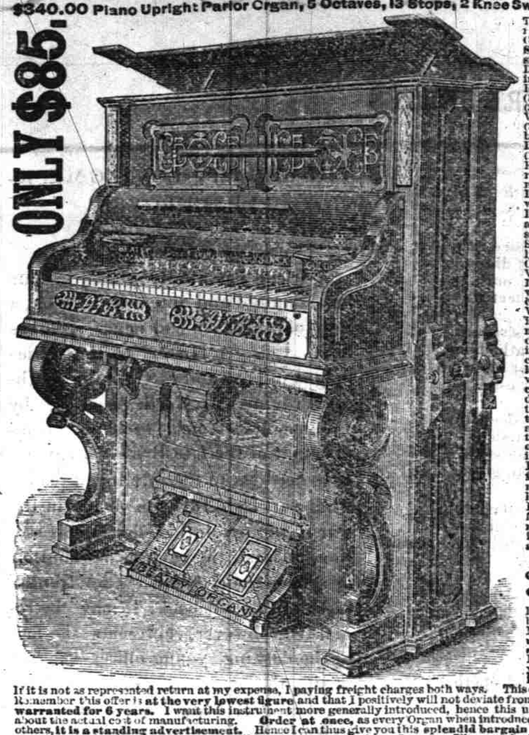

This Beautiful Piano Upright Cabinet or Parlor Organ (like cut) New Style No. 1683. Dimensions—Height, 58 inches; Depth, 28 in.; Length, 48 ins. Three (3) sets of Reeds. Thirteen (13) Stops, (1) Zoline; (2) Vox Celeste; (3) Echo; (4) Dulciana; (5) Violina; (6) Vox Humana; (7) Principal; (8) Harmony; (9) Diapason; (10) Dulcet; (11) Sub Bass; (12) Principal Forte; (13) Flute. Five Octaves. Four Bellows, with immense power. Handsome Lamp Stands out of sight when not in use. Beatty's Improved Knee Swell, and Beatty's New Excelsior Grand Organ Knee Swell. Magnificent highly finished Black Walnut Case and Extension Panels, Veneered Panels, Allegorical Improvements, Weight when boxed, 300 lbs. It contains Beatty's Celebrated Vox Celeste Stop, which is by far the most delicious and most perfect that has yet been attained. Charming! is the universal exclamation of critical lovers of sweet music who have heard this combination. The sudden burst of harmony thrown out by the Beatty Grand Organ Knee Superior Knee Swell, from the music being performed by a professional is indescribable. Regular Retail Price asked for such an instrument by the Monopolists Agts. about $340. I will sell this Beautiful Organ during the month in order to have it introduced, boxed and delivered on Cars FOR ONLY $85.00

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Please send your order by letter or telegraph. No money required until you are entirely satisfied. Pay for the Instrument only after you have fully tested it at your own home.

If it is not as represented return at my expense, I paying freight charges both ways. This certainly is a fair offer. Remember this offer is at the very lowest figure and that I positively will not deviate from this price. ☞ Fully warranted for 6 years. I want this instrument more generally introduced, hence this unparalleled offer. It is about the actual cost of manufacturing. Order at once, as every Organ when introduced in a new locality sells others, it is a standing advertisement. Hence I can thus give you this splendid bargain by selling you the first one at cost. You will do well to accept this great bargain. Over Seventy Thousand of Beatty's Celebrated Piano and Organs are now in actual use throughout the civilized world, and I challenge any one to show one that does not give perfect satisfaction. Sales now very large, constantly increasing at a rapid rate. The most successful house in America. More unsolicited testimonials than any manufacturer. I have extended my sales now over the entire world. The Sun shines nowhere but it lights my instruments. Since my recent return from an extended tour through the Continent of Europe, I am more determined than ever, that no city, town or village throughout the entire civilized world shall be unrepresented by my celebrated instruments. New Pianos, $125, $135, $145 and upwards. Beware of Imitations! My great success has brought into existence hundreds of irresponsible imitators. Beware! Buy the best! But avoid the monopolists and irresponsible houses. Illustrated Newspaper with much information about cost of Pianos and Organs free to any address. This Advertisement is the very lowest, and nothing can be saved on this instrument by correspondence. Order now! If you do not want one yours if, order one and make you friend a handsome present. ☞ This is the greatest offer yet made. Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey, U. S. America.

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Their prices are as low as it is possible to make them, and their work not inferior to any. They fill orders in two departments, and have so far given satisfaction. They have extended their facilities recently, and are encouraged to hope for increased demands. Their ready made stock in hand comprises a general assortment of house furniture—Bedsteads, Bureaus, Clothes Presses, Lounges, Racks, Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Cupboards and China Presses, Candle Stands, Tin Safes, Desks, Tables, Washstands, Chairs, &c. They also keep an assortment of

COFFINS

of walnut, pine and poplar, from $3 upward. Also, Window Sash. They fill orders without vexatious delays. Will contract for carpenter's work and warrant satisfaction. Will take good lumber and country produce in exchange for furniture.—Shop nearly opposite Watchman office. JULIAN & FRALEY.

NOTICE Is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to amend the Charter of Davidson College.

J. RUMPLE,
Sec'y Board Trustees Davidson College.
Dec. 7, 1878. 8:5t.

A GOOD MILCH COW

FOR SALE AT $20.

Apply at This Office for further information. Dec. 19:3t.

NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIE COUNTY, } IN SUPERIOR COURT.

E S Morris, Adm'r *de bonis non* of Abel Kennon, dec'd. *Pltf.*
Against
Geo F Kennon, L E Gaines, wife of R F Gaines. W Frank Kennon, J Wesley Kennon, Martha Ann Kennon, Letitia Kennon, Thos A Kennon and Willie Emma Kennon, heirs at law, *Defts.*
} Petition to sell land for payment of debts.

Upon affidavit of the Plaintiff, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that W Frank Kennon of the defendants above named, is a non-resident of the State, It is ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Carolina Watchman a newspaper published in the town of Salisbury, N. C. Notifying the said W F Kennon to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in said county, on Monday the 3d day of February, 1879, and answer the petition which is depotited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the petition.

Witness, G. M. BINGHAM,
Clerk Superior Court Davie County.
Dec. 14th, 1878. 9:6t:pd.

SAVE THE FRUIT!

Mason's Improved Fruit Jars.

A large lot just in. A long, long way cheaper than ever offered before.

At KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE.

KILL THE FLIES.

KLUTTZ'S FLY PAPER

Slays them by the million. Cheap.

At KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE.

BEST THING YET.

KLUTTZ'S BLACKBERRY CORDIAL,

is the safest, surest and most pleasant remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, &c.

For sale only at KLUTTZ'S Drug Store.

ALL FOR A QUARTER.

A good Lamp, chimney, burner and wick, *all for a quarter.*

At KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE.

Makes the Little Ones Sleep.

Does Kluttz's Soothing Drops. Contains no opium.

Only at KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE.

Three Fine Cigars for 10 cents.

Red "C" Oil. Best and prettiest illuminating oil.

Bluing Soaps—has the bluing already in it.

Woods Pocket Soda Fountain. Call and see it.

Unparalleled bargains in Hair Brushes, Toilet Soaps, &c.

At THEO. F. KLUTTZ'S DRUG STORE,
17:1y. Salisbury, N. C.

TIME TABLE WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

In effect Thursday, October 17th, 1878.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Salisbury		6 30 A M
Third Creek	7 22 A. M.	
Statesville	8 15 "	
Catawba	9 15 "	
Newton	10 11 "	
Canova	10 29 "	
Hickory	11 00 "	
Icard	11 48 "	
Morganton	12 33 "	
Bridgewater	1 21 P. M.	
Marion	2 09 "	
Old Fort	3 03 "	
Henry	3 16 "	

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Henry		7 00 A. M.
Old Fort	7 09 A. M.	
Marion	8 00 "	
Bridgewater	8 52 "	
Morganton	9 38 "	
Icard	10 26 "	
Hickory	11 07 "	
Canova	11 40 "	
Newton	11 55 "	
Catawba	12 52 P. M.	
Statesville	1 48 "	
Third Creek	2 43 "	
Salisbury	3 40 "	

SIMONTON FEMALE COLLEGE

Statesville, N. C.

The next session opens August 28, 1878. Board, and tuition in English, $85.00 per session of twenty weeks. Catalogue and circular with full particulars on application.

Address, MRS. E. N. GRANT, Principal
34:1y