Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1880.

SEVENTH DISTICT.—Mr. Armfield is re-elected by a majority of something between 2,500 and 3,000.

Our cotemporary of the Statesville *Landmark* does Mr. Waggoner, our candidate for sheriff, the injustice to style him "independent Democrat." He is a Democrat, but was not an "independent candidate." He was nominated by the people in the primary meetings, but the county convention refused to ratify the action of the primaries, and on that issue Mr. Waggoner appealed to the Democrats at the ballot box. The appeal was sustained by nearly two to one against the convention's nominee.

WHAT NEXT! All go to work making and *saving* every cent possible. The surest way to power and influence in this or any other country is to make and hold money. Money made Garfield President, and money is likely hereafter to control the Presidential and Congressional elections. In this view of the case the best thing any Southern man can do is to make his own meat and bread, and his own clothing down to a button and shoe peg, and save his money to build up shops and factories at home. The South is of small account in the government of the country because she is poor; and she is poor because she spends all her earnings on fine living and Yankee notions. Ten years of self-denial and hard work with rigid economy would make her people independent, and increase her power and influence in the country to such an extent as to ensure to her equality in the government, now used for her oppression.

IT was not to be expected that the active contestants of the struggle in this county for the office of sheriff *could* wholly subside into silence after the fight was over. The defeated parties might do this with greater ease, perhaps, than the victors; for the latter had all the advantage of that sweeping handle, "I told you so" under their control; and to give vent to their wrought up feelings in jeers and merriment at the expense of their opponents, was just as natural as taciturnity and spleen on the opposite side. We were not surprised therefore on receiving various contributions from friends in the country on the subject of the late contest—some in rhymes and others in prose—not always either graceful or polite—designed to *sting* with sharpest wit and ridicule. Ye gods! how deep down to the very bottom of their resentful natures some have felt, shall never be known through our columns. We appreciate it all as natural springs from overflowing fountians; but it is not the office of this paper to perpetuate division or to encourage acrimony, and the second sober thought of those who have emptied themselves of *internal fires* will commend us for reserving their productions for worse enemies than those who opposed and abused them through mistake. We all belong to the same Democratic flock, and should all be harmoniously brought within the same fold.

Gen. Grant made a speech at Utica New York, on the 25th of October, in which he said: "We all know that there is no man in the South who is not privileged to come and settle among us in the North in any section and retain his political views, and at the same time prosecute his business, whether it be professional, mercantile or what not. The northern man has not the same privilege in the south."

We are not surprised that Gen. Grant should utter such slanderous language against the South. That has been the cry all through this campaign—the South! the Solid South! Gen. Grant either lied or is ignorant of the truth in regard to northern settlers among us. We have some in this county, and if they have been molested on account of their politics, we have never heard of it. It is high time that the south seek to open her numerous ports to the world and ship her cotton direct to Liverpool and London without troubling the solid north to handle it. All the southern states have good harbors, as good as any in the union, and it only devolves on the business men of the South in conjunction with her noble representatives to form business relations directly with the great manufacturing towns the old World—and also to establish manufacturing towns in the South. Our resources could never be drained—our white cotton fields; our water powers, will never fail. Let the South be self sustaining; independent of the solid North—we were so once, and let us deny ourselves and depend upon our resources again.

It is well enough to hold up the Democratic party for the benefit of the State, but from present appearances it is not likely to serve any useful purpose in attempts to elect a President. The South had as well surrender all hope in that direction.

The time has come for the South to get out of the way of Republicanism, and while endeavoring to take care of itself, wait patiently for it to work out its destiny. Let the press, the schools, and the pulpit unite in teaching our people sound political morality and true patriotism as well as the fear of God; for the time is coming when political integrity will be the salt in demand to save this glorious country.

Hon. Philo White, formerly Minister President to Quito for the Republic of Equador, once a successful journalist, and now enjoying the leisure which an ample fortune permits, left his native village yesterday with his bride, *nee* Miss Lydia Marsh. Mr. and Mrs. White are in New York.—*Utica Observer.*

Congressional Matters.

The Congress to which the members recently elected are chosen meets regularly in December, 1881, being more than a year from this date. It may happen, however, for one cause or another, that President Garfield may call Congress together in extra session immediately after the adjournment of Congress on the 4th of March next. The session now approaching is known as the short session, and will expire by limitation with the end of the term for which the present members of the House of Representatives were chosen. If Congress meets in extra session, the members just elected will be the ones constituting the House. It is now thought likely that the Republicans will be able to organize the next House, and they will therefore have the appointment of the committeemen and the selections of the chairman of the committees.

In this event the Democrats would not care to do a great deal of what is known as general legislation at the short session. They will doubtless confine themselves to passing such democratic measures as may be deemed expedient and then pass the regular appropriation bills. We do not look therefore for an exciting session of Congress. Perhaps it would be wise for our friends to take up Mr. Bayard's bill that hung fire at the last session and pass it without much debate. We refer to the bill depriving greenbacks of their legal tender quality. That measure, when introduced, met with no determined opposition, but was laid aside because of a general understanding that it would be better to let well enough alone. The country then was prosperous; our exports largely exceeded our imports and specie was pouring in upon us in a bountiful stream. It was deemed prudent not to thrust the question proposed by Mr. Bayard into the Presidential canvass and thus disturb the existing status which at that time appeared so favorable to our prospects of success. Because of that consideration, and perhaps because the national banks rather objected to the measure as entailing an unnecessary burden upon their business, the bill was not favorably considered. The election now being over, it would seem that the Democrats should hasten to place themselves on the old time plank of their party platform—hard money.

This measure, if passed by the Democrtic Congress, will tend greatly to strengthen us in the only sections where acquisitions of strength can avail us much, and besides it is the next logical step in making our currency absolutely as sound as gold and silver. It will not lead to any perceptible contraction of the currency, but will opperate to distribute the specie now held in New York and in the government vaults all over the Union and to make gold and silver alone the lawful tender in payment of debts. Under our construction of the constitution, neither the United States nor any State has the right to declare a piece of paper legal tender, and the sooner we get back to constitutional methods the better it will be for us.

The legislation of the next session, however, will be in the hands of the present members, and they have doubtless given the matter close attention. They are very able gentlemen, and especially are our Democratic members worthy representatives of the thoughts, feelings and aspirations of our people. And in the succeeding House, North Carolina will be equally strong. Vance, Armfield and Scales are retained. Dowd, Cox, Shackelford and Latham, although new members of Congress, are experienced in public matters and will readily fall into the harness and do good work for our people at Washington.—Raleigh *News & Observer.*

Tammany and the Election.

From the N. Y. World.

About nine hundred of the Tammany general committeemen met last evening at Tammany Hall. Mr. Gilroy read an address. It says:

"Let the vote of this city be scrutinized and it will be seen that fraud and intimidation and the use of enormous sums of money by the Republicans stifled the free voice of the people of New York. Had not this Democratic organization exerted itself with so much energy and courage in the face of the desperate assault on the purity of the ballot-box by the Republicans, Gen. Hancock's majority of over 41,000 in this city would have been much less. Tammany Hall gallantly rescued New York from the defeat which overtook Brooklyn, and which the Republicans who had spent millions to accomplish it, confidently expected would overwhelm both cities. There has been no falling off in the Democratic vote of New York, as is falsely alleged. The sinister growth of the Republican vote, utterly out of proportion to the growth of the population, swollen in its dimensions by illegal voters and the intimidation of laboring men by giant corporations, furnishes the true solution to the problem. Look at the vote in this city as compared with that cast in 1876. We submit the figures to a candid world:

1876.	
Democratic	112,530
Republican	58,561
Total	171,091
1880.	
Democratic	123,102
Republican	81,726
Total	204,828
Republican increase	23,165
Democratic increase	10,572
Republican increase over the Democratic	12,593

Where did the increase come from? It did not come from the Democratic party; it did not come from the legitimate strength of the Republican party by the natural growth of population. It came from fraud, colonization of repeaters and the wicked resolve of the office-holding dynasty to hold on to the federal government at all costs. The nomination of Mr. Grace did not lessen the vote of our noble leader, the soldier-statesman, Winfield Scott Hancock.

As soon as Mr. Gilroy had concluded the reading, Robert A. Van Wyck, of the Twentieth district, said: "I offer the following amendment to that address:

Resolved, That the defeat of Hancock and English is due to the mismanagement and selfishness of the Democrat leaders in the cities of Brooklyn and New York."

Great applause followed, mingled with cries of "No," "No," and Mr. Van Wyck proceeded amid some confusion to say: "The ticket nominated by the city of Brooklyn was defeated most ignominiously, and the ticket nominated by the Democracy of New York barely scraped through, but it cost General Hancock 10,000 votes in this city. (Applause, cries of "That's so" and much confusion). Gentlemen may say it was not so, but I ask what was it that pulled down the majority of Frederick Smyth to 19,000? What pulled the majority of Nehrbas down to 15,000? What pulled the majority of Docharty, an unexceptionable candidate, down to 8,000, and what pulled the majority of Mr. Grace down to 3,000? I say it was the mismanagement and selfishness of the leaders of the Democracy. (Applause and cries of "No, no.") Mismanagement, gentlemen, in delaying and dickering for union until the eve of the election, and selfishness in selecting candidates distasteful to the Democrats of this city. (Applause.) I have given free expression to my sentiments and my opinion and I hope that this amendment will be adopted that the country may know that Hancock's defeat is due to the mismanagement and selfishness of the leaders in the cities of Brooklyn and New York."

At least a dozen of the members of the committee was on their feet in different parts of the hall shouting "Mr. Chairman!" when Mr. Van Wyck concluded. The gavel of the chairman was sounding above the din, and the stentorian voice of Chairman Purroy shouted "Is the motion seconded?" Yells of "No" came from all parts of the hall.

"Is the motion seconded?" again shouted Mr. Purroy, with a rattling accompaniment of the gavel, and a dozen men on their feet still shouted "Mr. Chairman."

"Is the motion seconded?" shouted Mr. Purroy for the third time. "Let any gentleman rise in his seat and second it if he dare."

A man at the back of the hall whose name was not learned, said:

"I second the motion."

"The question is now on the amendment of the gentleman from the Twentieth," said Mr. Purroy. "Mr. Grady has the floor."

Ex Assemblyman T. F. Grady then said:

"In rising to address you let me remind you that to no man of this organization is to be attributed the apparent defeat of Hancock and English. I say apparent defeat, because if under our government there is redress for fraud and corruption and intimidation at the polls the thirty-five votes of this State will not be counted for Garfield" (Tremendous applause.) Mr. Grady then went on to say that the proof of illegal voting and bribery in this city was overwhelming, and that he thought the tribunal of public opinion would not sustain such practices. He lauded Mr. Grace and denied that his candidacy had lost the candidate for the Presidency any votes. There had been traitorous Democrats who had worked against the party, but none of them could be found in the Tammany organization, which had been loyal and true to its candidates, neither scratching nor allowing any scratching to be done.

E. J. Fitzpatrick called upon Mr. Van Wyck to explain what he meant by mismanagement and selfishness of the leaders of the Democracy.

Mr. Van Wyck—Gentlemen, you all know I am not a ready debater, but since the question has been asked why I say that mismanagement on the part of the leaders in the cities of Brooklyn and New York was the cause of our defeat, I will state the mismanagement in New York was the dickering about union until the eve of the election, and the selfishness was the selection of a candidate for Mayor, whom the Democratic people would not vote for, and the same in Brooklyn. When a delegation from that city went to Saratoga they were refused the privilege of presenting their credentials and McLaughlin nominated a ticket that did not have the confidence of the Democrats of that city, and Irving Hall presented a ticket that did not have the confidence of the voters of the city of New York, and the result shows it, the vote for the ticket being pulled down to 19,000, 15,000, 8,000 and 2000. Hence it follows, as surely as night follows day, that Hancock's vote was pulled down in the same proportion."

Charles Townsend and Col. W. R. Roberts followed in the defence of Tammany Hall, attributing the result of the election to colonization, bribery and intimidation.

Moritz Hirschberg spoke briefly in favor of the amendment. Assemblyman John H. McCarthy, of the fourth district, said that in his district 6,900 votes were cast for Hancock and 1,600 for Grace. "Does this look like selling out?" he said. "The evidence is before you, and you need but to take the story of the figures to meet the charge of selling out."

The previous question was put and seconded against the protest of several members, and the vote was announced as 5 for and 1,100 odd against the amendment.

John M. Coman promptly offered a resolution, "That this committee express their undiminished confidence in the ability, honesty and integrity of Hon. John Kelly as the leader of the Tammany Hall organization."

This was put and carried at once without debate, but with a shout. Then Mr. Dorsheimer was introduced. He said that if it had been a meeting to celebrate a victory he would have consulted his ease and remained at home; but now, if ever, was the time to work, and Tammany Hall should make it a special duty to look the defeat in the face, find out just what it meant, and set to work to remedy it. It was a fact that a great effect had been produced on the business public by a clever use of the tariff question by the Republicans. This issue had not been met boldly by the Democratic leaders. "But within a few days," Mr. Dorsheimer continued, "we shall be able to say whether it is a fact that there has been fraudulent votes cast—thousands of them—and it is your duty now and at once to make an ascertainment of the facts that justice may yet be done. I am not ready to believe that any member of this organization was false to his trust and his party. I am free to confess that I was surprised, and not agreeably, to see the introduction of religion into the Mayoralty contest. I am a German Lutheran, and every man must be free to follow his own conscience, but we must stand on the ground that no religious test shall be applied to a candidate. We can afford to go down on that basis. If that question had an evil effect on the canvass, then we must carry it, for it is an intolerable suggestion that a religious test shall be made. For myself I am not at all disturbed. I accept the position, and tell you that our battle begins now. With control over Congress we still hold the ruling power in this country, and believe me that we shall be able to work out our own and the country's salvation yet. We have gone through this canvass without a single stain being cast upon us, and in conclusion I say if there is a Democrat who has been untrue to his creed and his party he will be found outside of Tammany Hall."

Ex Judge Cardozo said: "I am not yet ready to say we are defeated; but if we are it will be by the application of a gigantic fraud only excelled by that of 1876. We have sustained our Democratic faith. We have made liberty of conscience a living topic and won upon it. I would rather have seen the defeat of the Democratic party than its viatory at the expense of freedom of religious faith."

The committee then adjourned.

The Result.

In addition to the official returns appearing in our table, the following counties are reported as giving the Democratic majorities named: Camden 53; Hyde 184; Sampson 470; Stokes 275; Wilkes 300; Graham 181; Swain 336.

The following counties are reported as giving the Republican majorities, named: Bertie 450; Chowan 115; Hertford 167; Pasquotank 579; Perquimans 225; Halifax 625, and Madison 152.

These together with the majorities taken from the tables, give Jarvis, in the eighty-six counties heard from, 6,162 majority. The other counties to hear from gave Vance the majorities below: Polk 75; Cherokee 109; Clay 132; Watauga 375; Surry 244; Tyrrell 295; Dare 68; Carteret 444; and Vance's net majority in these counties was 1,318.

We think it probable that the official returns will reduce the reported majority in Wilkes somewhat. On the whole, it would seem that Gov. Jarvis' majority will be about 7,300. The figures indicate that his majority in the first district will be about 750; in the third 1,200; in the sixth 3,175; in the seventh 2,800; and in the eighth 4,200; while Judge Buxton's majority in the second will reach 6,400. While in some counties there has been a smaller vote polled than in 1876, yet the aggregate vote of the State, we think, will be about as at that election. Hancock's majority, it seems, will be about 10,000. The indications are that our whole State ticket will run between 8,000 and 10,000 majority.—Ral. *Ob.*

COURT CALENDAR

For Fall Term of Rowan Superior Court, 1880—Civil Cases Before His Honor, Judge A. A. McCoy.

WEDNESEAY—1ST WEEK, December 1st.

No. 5 Jno. Y. Bryce *vs* Geo. M. Brown, adm'r of Jas. Calloway.
" 9 Margaret A Reeves *vs* M L Arey.
" 10 A H Boyden *vs* Geo Achenback.
" 14 Luke Blackmer surving adm'r of Jno McRorie and others ex parte. (Shober case.)
" 15 Luke Blackmer surviving adm'r of Jno McRorie and others, ex parte. (Myers case.)
" 16 M L Holmes *vs* R A Caldwell.

THURSDAY, 1ST WEEK—Dec. 2.

" 20 Jos. Dobson *vs* S McDowell Tate.
" 24 James Krider *vs* R A Ramsay.
" 25 State ex rel. B C Arey and wife *vs* Jno S Henderson, adm'r of A J Mason et al.
" 26 E H Marsh *vs* T J Meroney.
" 29 Tobias Kesler *vs* Isaac S Linker,
" 31 M L Holmes *vs* W L Keistler and wife and others.

FRIDAY, 1ST WEEK—Dec. 3.

" 34 Jas B Woods and others *vs* Obadiah Atwell and others.
" 33 W A Poston *vs* John Rose.
" 35 John Beard *vs* S H Wiley.
" 38 Edwin Shaver *vs* E H Marsh.
" 39 C B Hotchkiss *vs* Ann McNeely.
" 42 Abram Means *vs* Pharaoh Propst.

SATURDAY, 1ST WEEK—Dec. 4.

" 48 J W Mauney, receiver of Wm Overman *vs* John D Brown.
" 49 Luther Hubbard *vs* Rosamond Hubbard.
" 51 Rich'd H Cowan *vs* Jas S McCubbins.
" 53 Jas B Lanier *vs* Thos J Meroney and Stephen W Cole.
" 54 State ex rel. Wiley J Deal and others *vs* Chas A Miller & others.

TUESDAY, 2ND WEEK—Dec. 7.

" 55 Hess, Rogers & Chambers *vs* R F Graham and others.
" 56 J D Koonce *vs* Jemima Pinkston.
" 57 State ex rel. F H Mauney adm'r of Wm Rough *vs* Isaac Earnhart and others.
" 58 Kate C Foster *vs* Thos J Foster.
" 59 Meroney & Rogers *vs* Mrs. M L Chunn.
" 60 Thos J Meroney *vs* Jno L Wright.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND WEEK—Dec. 8.

" 62 J C Lentz *vs* W A Poston.
" 63 W A Hanner *vs* Richmond & Danville R R Co.
" 64 W H Leonard and wife *vs* J H Shelton et al.
" 65 Alfred Sappenfield *vs* Richmond & Danville R R Co.

THURSDAY, 2ND WEEK—Dec 9.

" 66 Jesse B Hodge *vs* Barbara Ann Hodge.
" 67 Betty Lethco *vs* Wm M Lethco.
" 68 H A Lemly and Edwin Shaver, adm'rs *vs* Marcellus Whitehead.
" 69 Potter & Hoffman *vs* The N C Gold Amal'g Co.
" 70 N B McCanless *vs* James Stewart.
" 71 J P Earnhart et al *vs* Jno Lingle and others.

FRIDAY, 2ND WEEK—Dec. 10.

" 72 Ambrose Lentz *vs* Rebecca E Lentz
" 73 R A Caldwell, surviving adm'r of Chas F Fisher *vs* Western N C R R Co.
" 74 Joicay C Linn, gd'n *vs* A Henderson and A H Boyden.
" 75 Pearson & Cloud *vs* A H Boyden and others.
" Margaret Tarrh *vs* S C Pharr.

MOTION DOCKET.

No. 1 - Clarissa Julian, et. al. *Ex parte.*
" 2—J H Newnan, et. al, *Ex parte.*
" 3—R A Caldwell, Surviving Admr. of C F Fisher *vs.* Christina Fisher, et. al.
" 4—John Hughes, Admr. of J W Ellis, *vs.* J G Fleming and D Fleming Exrs. of N. N. Fleming.
" 6—Wm. H Horah, Admr. of James Horah *vs.* John M Horah et. al.
" 7—N C G A Co. *vs* N C O D Co.
" 8—R A Caldwell *vs.* G V and Thomas Symons.
" 11—E Mauney *vs.* T J Crowell.
" 12—E Mauney & Son *vs* Joseph Marshall.
" 13—W C Means *vs* C N Waggoner.
" 17—John W Fisher *vs* T H Webb.
" 18—Anna Macay et. al, *Ex parte.*
" 19—Anna Macay et. al, *Ex parte.*
" 21—T C Houser *vs* McDowell Tate.
" 22—Henry Cowles *vs* Richmond and Danville R R Co.
" 23—The Comrs. of The Town of Salisbury *vs* D R Julian et. al.
" 27—The Comrs. of The Town of Salisbury *vs* J Henry Heilig, et. al.
" 28—Johnson Clark & Co. *vs* C H Bernheim.
" 30—John H Long *vs.* Louisa Mason, Admx.
" 32—State upon the Relation of Samuel C Styers and wife et al. *vs* George H Peeler, Admr. of Charles Eller, et al.
" 36—The Comrs. of Guilford Co. *vs* W B Marsh, et al.
" 37—E W Hovey *vs.* W F Buckley, et al.
" 40—George Achenbach *vs.* T P Johnston.
" 41—Thomas J Meroney *vs* John L Wright.
" 43—Dr. W M Campbell *vs* William A Poston.
" 44—Nancy F Kirk, *vs* Agnes Eagle, Ex'x. of Solomon Eagle.
" 45—James F Carter and wife *vs* Agnes Eagle Ex'x.
" 50—John Graham et al. *vs.* The Comrs. of Rowan county et al.
" 52—Daniel A Goodman and wife *vs* Jno. C Miller, et al.
" J J Mott *vs* John A Ramsay.

In the call of the Calendar, any case, not reached and disposed of on the appointed day, goes over to be called on the next day, and in precedence of case set for the next day. Witnesses not allowed fees until the day appointed for the cases in which they are subpoened. Cases on the Motion Docket will be heard according to the convenience of the Court.

Why Is It

That some people's stock are permitted to run at large whilst others are required to be shut up, and that too when the owners are compelled to tote water for them? Is it because the first might not pay the fine of $1.25 and public opinion would not justify them in selling the cow that gave milk to the little babes? Is it not strange that the order for penning stock should be passed when many of the wells are dry?

Please let us know who voted for this order. The people wish to know so as to be ready for the next election, if it should ever occur. Many wish this may never be, as the feeling of decorporation is much more common than many suppose. Some say this cannot be done, as the town is in debt. This is no objection to it, for a reteiver can be appointed, who no doubt will carry on the city for one half the expense which any administration has done for the last ten years.

TAX PAYER.

Taylorsville Letter.

TAYLORSVILLE, N. C., Nov. 3, 1880.

Editor Watchman: The election in Alexander passed off very quietly. The official returns are not all in, but it is known that the Democratic ticket for President, Governor, and State officers and Armfield for Congress have a majority of about 400 in this county. J. B. Pool, Dem., is elected over Dr. Carson, Ind., by 133 majority. H. W. Mays, old sheriff, re-elected. John Harrington, Register of Deeds (crippled—lost one leg in the war), re-elected.

York and Tucker, Democratic candidates in this Senatorial district, have about the same majority as the other officers—400 in this county.

Yours truly,

A. C. McINTOSH.

FLAGGTOWN, N. C., Nov. 5, 1880.

I send you the majorities of the different candidates voted for in Montgomery county:

Garfield, 143; for the Senate, Spears, *rep.* 97; lower House, Graham, *rep.* 38; Congress, Myers, *rep.* 85; Register Deeds, Morris, *rep.* 362; Coroner, Crowder, *rep.* 233; Sheriff, Rush, *dem.* 30; Surveyor, Thayor, *dem.* 586. Spears' majority in district about 400. Randolph Democratic throughout.

C.

Administrator's Sale!

On Saturday, the 4th day of December next, at the Court House door in Salisbury, I will offer for sale the reversionary interest in the John McRorie Homestead, on Fulton Street in the North Ward of Salisbury, being the House and Lot opposite F. E. Shober's residence, and now occupied by Charles Price.

The widow of John McRorie had dower assigned her including this property.

Terms of sale—One third of the purchase money must be paid on day of sale, and a credit of six and twelve months for the other two-thirds will be given, with interest from day of sale. Bonds with approved security for deferred payments will be required, and title reserved until all the purchase money is paid.

By order of Court.

LUKE BLACKMER, Commissioner.

Oct. 25, 1880—6w

NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Alfred Goodman and others, *Plffs.* *Against* Noah Goodman and others, *Def'ts.* } Summons for Relief.

Petition to sell Land for Partition.

Upon the affidavit filed it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six successive weeks, notifying Abraham Goodman, John Eller, James Eller, Mary P. Eller and Grant Eller, Defendants, who are non-residents of this State, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, for the County of Rowan on the 10th day of December, 1880, and answer the complaint, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within ten days from the date of this summons, and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Given under my hand, this 16th day of October, 1880.

J. M. HORAH, C. S. C.

2:6w Rowan County.