Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1880.

CHANG, the Chinese giant, 8½ feet high and well proportioned, has arrived at New York.

TIED AND BURNED TO DEATH.—Two old negroes near Laurinburg, having two small grand children in charge, tied them near the fire in the hearth, before going to the fields to work, to keep them out of the fire and to keep them warm. A little while after, the house was on fire and the old people returned to find the charred remains of the children where they were tied.

IS IT TRUE.—We have seen a paragraph going the rounds of the press for weeks to this effect: "Wolves are destroying the sheep in Montgomery county." If Montgomery county N. C., is meant, we believe it is an error. We have known a good deal of that County for more than fifty years and never before heard of wolves there. They have deer, plenty of foxes, 'possums, coons, squirrels, bull snakes, musk rats, otters, "old hares," &c. &c., but no wolves.

CONGRESS

met on Monday, and the members spent some time in handshaking and congratulations before the Speaker's gavel called them to order. 227 answered to the roll call in the House, and a committee was appointed to notify the President of their readiness to receive any communication he had to make. Some discussion ensued on an attempt to call up for action the Senate joint resolution prescribing the method of counting the electoral votes, but it was permitted to lie over for a day or two, and will come up as a privilege question.

Mr. Weaver desired to offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Grave abuses exist in the management of commerce between the States, whereby the producing and shipping interests of the country are constantly compelled to pay the most unjust and exhorbitant rates for transportation; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House it is the duty of the general government to at once exercise its constitutional rights to regulate commerce between the States by the passage of such laws and establishing such regulations as will secure to the whole people just and impartial rates for the transportation of both frieght and passenger.

About two-thirds of the Senators were present. The first business in the Senate was to admit James L. Pugh, to fill the unexpired term of Geo. S. Houston, dec'd., of Ala; and Joseph E. Brown, in the place of Senator Gordon, of Georgia, resigned.

At 1:30 the President's message was received and read.

The president says the ready acquiesence by the people of the country in the result of the late election cannot fail to impress the people of other nations of the strength and superiority of Republican government,

He says the continued opposition to a full and free enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, conferred upon the colored people, still prevails in several of the late slaveholding States; that it has been manifested by fraudulent practices in connection with ballots, with the regulations as to the plans and manner of voting, and with counting, returning and canvassing the votes cast, to the extent of defeating the right of suffrage.

Wonder if Hayes speaks by the book, or is he only guessing.

He says it is the desire of the people of the whole country that sectionalism should disappear, but that it is dependent on a strict compliance with the amendments to the constitution as the legitimate results of the war. In other words sectionalism will continue so long as the negroes fail to carry the elections in those States of the South in which they are in the majority.

But we cannot give a full abstract of this Message at present,—will present it in our next.

MR. BEST AHEAD.—The stockholders of the R. R. connecting Goldsboro and the sea coast at Morehead city, are considering two propositions to lease the road. One proposition is made by J. F. Divine, and R. R. Bridgers, with the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co., as security, at an annual rental of $33,000. And Mr. W. J. Best, puts in a bid at $34,000 a year, with cash or first class sureties as security. The *Newbernian* mentions it as a strange fact that the stockholders of the road have indicated a decided preference for the $33,000 bid, and that too, in the face of the evident design of Mr. Best to make the road a trunk line from the mountains to the sea; and in the face of the fact that neither Wilmington nor Weldon have any view which does not begin and end and in the advancement of their interest to the detriment of Newbern, and Morehead as shipping ports. The question, by the action of the Governor, has been held back for the consideration of the General Assembly, which body, as in duty bound, will shape their action with especial reference to the interest of the State.

It is said that an effort will be made to induce General Garfield, the President-elect, to put Senator Bruce in his cabinet as a representative of the colored race. Mr. Hayes took up Fred. Douglass; why shouldn't Garfield take up Bruce?—*Char. Observer.*

S. H. Irwin, of Ute Creek, Colfax Co., New Mexico, says: My wife has been cured of a cough of thirty years' standing by wearing an "Only Lung Pad." See adv.

Washington Letter.

The Capitol and Capital Prepared for their Guests—Who Cares for Expense? Uncle Sam Foots the Bills—Important Coming Changes in the Personel of the two Houses.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1880.

There is a busy turmoil of preparation in the capitol and throughout the capital of the United States. The hall of the House of Representatives and the Senate chamber have been washed, polished, swept, dusted and recarpeted for the reception of the National Legislature. Committee rooms have been put in order and made tidy for statesmen, who will plant number nines on cushioned chairs, and squirt tobacco juice on velvet carpets. No government offices in the world are so luxuriously furnished as ours are, and the severe plainess of the committee rooms of the House of Parliament, in London, and of the offices of the Bank of England are in striking and suggestive contrast with the gorgeous *salons* that may be found in the United States Capital, Treasury, War, Navy, State, Interior, and Post Office Departments. There is no reason why a government office should be more expensively furnished than the office of a private individual, and the remark, so common with contractors and those who let the contracts: "Who cares for expenses; Uncle Sam foots the bills," is no reason why the government clerk should be housed as daintily as Cora Pearl or Sara Bernhardt.

The arrivals of members have been quite numerous within the last two days. Speaker Randall has been in the city since the first of the week. He expresses the opinion that there will be an exciting session,

Members of Congress who have made careful estimates of the results of recent elections, figure a decided Republican majority in the House. The roll of the next Congress will most probably show 153 Republicans to 149 Democrats, giving the former a majority of thirteen.

The changes in the *personel* of the House of Representatives that will come in after the 4th of March next, will be very marked. One hundred and four of the present Congress will have their names on the roll of the 47th Congress. Kansas, Maine, New Hampshire, South Carolina and Texas are the only States having more than one representative, that re-elect their present delegations.

Of the senators, Messrs. Eaton, McDonald, Bruce, Sharon, Randolph, Kernan, Thurman, Wallace and Withers will not respond in the 47th Congress, because their successors have either been elected or there have been such political revolutions as will certainly cause changes. There is, as yet, not much light on the question of the reorganization of the next Senate. It will depend on the so-called Independents, Senators Davis and Mahone; upon the new senator to be elected in Tennessee; and upon Senator-elect Fair, of Nevada, who, rumor says, is now leaning Republican-ward.

Work on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

A Personal Inspection of What is Being Done.

Desiring to inform ourselves, and thereby the better inform the outside world, on Tuesday we accepted an invitation from Capt. J. M. Jones to inspect the work he has done on the Paint Rock branch and the Western division of the W. N. C. R. R., since the first day of September, with an average fore of not more than 100 hands.

Capt. J. commenced his work at the mouth of Smith's Creek, at the western terminus of the bridge which is to span the French Broad immediately at Asheville, and continues three miles down the French Broad, skirting the high bluffs which overlook the river on that side. No work has hitherto been done on these three miles, and embraced in this distance is an amount of heavey rock work which would appal the strongest heart other than practiced hand; but this difficulty, together with the minor ones of leaping from bluff to bluff, has been well nigh overcome in three months under the eye and control of Capt. J. His force has been recently augmented to more than 150 laborers, and he now asserts that by the first day of January he will have his three miless of road bed ready for the iron—and we believe he knows what he can do.

The six miles below him—much of which has heretofore been graded—is under the management of Mr. MacFarland, and the latter gentleman expects to meet Capt. Jones by the time he completes his section—which will place the road ready for the iron virtually to Alexander's early in January.

All this work has been done since the first of September, and the bridges with which to span the Swannanoa and French Broad are being framed and will soon be ready to be put up—and yet, there are those who, for what purpose we know not, still assert that nothing will be done towards the completion of the two branches of the road.

In the meantime Capt. Jones has been working a part of his force on the Ducktown line near Clayton's mills, and his instructions are, as soon as he finishes his present section on the river, to throw 200 hands on the line towards Pigeon, and to push the work in that direction as rapidly as possible. The full survey of the road to Pigeon River has been placed in his hands and he knows what is before him.

Within the last week the State has sent up a large number of convicts, and within the next week or two the State's quota of 500 laborers will be placed on the two roads; this quota has never been full since the sale of the road.

For the first time in the history of the road—since the commencement of work by the State several years since—those in charge of the work are furnished with necessary tools and equipments in order to prosecute the work preperly, and consequently the same amount of labor can now be worked to 50 per cent. advantage over what was formerly done.

Parties are now in New York purchasing iron for the road with the view of placing it down as fast as the bed shall be prepared; the general order along the whole line is forward! And we may confidently expect to see the roads to Pigeon River and Paint Rock graded as rapidly as human energy can accomplish the work.—*Asheville Citizen.*

Judge Black on Railroads.

The business of New York being so dependent on the railroads, the question of controling those great works which tend towards that city has assumed pressing importance. The New York Assembly appointed a committee to investigate the matter two years since, and we were surprised to find that the chief officers to whom were committed the responsible function of fixing rates stated under oath that the rates agreed on were not founded on any principle, nor bore any relation to the cost of crrriage. Of the actual cost of transportation, these officers stated they were ignorant.

Surely they were incompetent and ought to have been at once displaced. Railroading is not only a business, but a most important business, and every element which affects the working of a road ought to be understood by those officers charged with fixing the rates of carriage. There is no mystery in the matter; it merely requires attention to details. Because of the powerful influence which these corporations exert upon the business prosperity of New York city, its chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee on railroads, and these have obtained from Judge Black his opinion on the question of the control of railroads by State authority. Judge Black takes an extreme view, but his view is getting to be largely entertained by thoughtful lawyers. In what is known as the Dartmouth College case, Mr. Webster insisted that charters of incorporation were contracts. The court long hesitated, and it was supposed were about to decide adversely to Mr. Webster's argument, but it is now said that some unusual influence was brought to bear upon the court, and a decision was made but little anticipated, which has been very far-reaching in its effects. For half a century the country has submitted to that decision; but of late years it has been greatly questioned and the tendency of the courts is to emasculate it by giving prominence to the well settled principle that property used in and about the public becomes impressed with the character of public property and is subject to reasonable control of the public expressed through the Legislature. And just as the records of our courts show that the old time judges and justices used to fix the price of drinks and of board at the taverns so now the right is claimed for the Legislature to fix the price of carrying the public and its grain upon the railroads. Judge Black takes this view and says:

"A public highway cannot be private property, and a railroad laid out and built by the authority of the State for the purposes of commerce is as much a public highway as a turnpike road, canal, or navigable river."

And he again says:

"The corporations who have got into the habit of calling themselves the owners of the railroads have no proprietary right, title, or claim to the roads themselves but a mere franchise annexed to and exercisable thereon. They are the agents of the State for the performance of a public duty. If the franchise be forfeited or surrendered, or if it expire by efflux of time, the State takes possession of the road, and runs it herself, or employs a new agent. The company cannot keep the road any more than an outgoing collector of a port can appropriate to himself the custom house where he did his official work."

Speaking of the unlawful practice of granting rebates, he says:

"Such wrongs as these are done, not only in a few sporadic cases, but generally and habitually on a very large scale. Certain oil men, whose refinery was on Long Island, got rebates amounting to $10,000,000 in eighteen months; and seventy-nine houses (I believe that is the number) engaged in the same business were broken up."

In conclusion, he remarks:

"I maintain that all the States have a clear and indefensible right to protect their people against such wrongs, and to exercise the power as a sacred duty. When that duty is properly performed the internal trade of each State will cease to be enslaved and crippled as it is now. But the commerce between the States will still be open to inequalities, and liable to oppression and plunder by transportation companies unless the national Legislature does something to save it. Congress has power 'to regulate commerce between the States.'"

"It is not strictly within the scope of that authority when it makes a law forbidding carriers through the State to injure, impede, or destroy the general trade of the country by extravagant and discriminating charges? If that be not a regulation of inter-State commerce, what would be? The power being conceded, an effectual mode of righting the wrongs now complained of can easily be devised."

Baltimore, Md.—I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup personally and in my family for two or three years, and am prepared to say that there is nothing to compare to it as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc.—James Corrie, Dentist.

Conference Appointments.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT—W. H. Bobbitt, P. E,
Greensboro—D. R. Bruton.
Guilford—T. H. Edwards.
Pleasant Garden—J. B. Carpenter.
Franklinsville—W. S. Hales.
Randleman's Station—B. C. Philips.
Randolph—C. H. Pillips, I. F. Kerans, supply.
Trinity—B. Craven.
Thomasville and High Point—J. J. Renn.
Davidson Mission—S. A. Cecil.
Winston—C. C. Dodson.
Forsyth—T. H. Pegram.
Stokes—P. L. Groom, S. H. Helsabeck.
Madison—T. S. Campbell.
Dan River Mission—C. W. King.
Wentworth—P. L. Herman.
Trinity College—B. Craven, president.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—Wm. S. Black, P. E.
Salisbury—L. W. Crawford.
Salisbury—W. S. Creasy.
Mocksville—T. A. Coon, W. C. Wilson.
Davie—J. W. Randle.
Concord Station—T. W. Smith.
Concord Circuit—D. Earnhart.
Mount Pleasant—Z. Rush.
Albemarle—C. M. Pepper, W. T. Cutchin.
Stanly J. D. Carpenter.
Lexington Station L. E. Thompson.
Davidson J. W. Lewis.
Uwharrie R. M. Brown.

STATESVLLE DIST.—R. G. Barrett, P. E.
Statesville Sta—B. R. Hall.
Statesville Cir—T. L. Triplett, N. S. Norton.
Mooresville—J. T. Harriss.
Iredell—J. Sanford.
Rock Springs—M. V. Sherrill.
Newton—P. F. Stamey.
Alexander S. D. Peeler.
Caldwell H. F. Wiley.
Lenoir Cir To be supplied.
Wilkes E. J. Eudaily.
Roaring River Miss. J. F. Craven.
Surry C. G. Little.
Mt. Airy N. E. Coltrane.
Yadkinville J. C. Rowe.
Pilot Mountain Miss. J. Wilson.

A Collar of Fire.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—A thrilling accident occurred at the American Iron Works, on South Side, this afternoon. While Robert Moore was at work at his rolls his catcher failed to seize with his tongs a bar of white-hot iron which had been placed between the rolls. The iron twisted itself thrice around the rolls, forming a "collar." The catcher struck the iron, when there blew off a piece in shape of a ring with a stem twenty inches long. Running off at right angles to the circle the band flew back and fell around Moore's head, resting on his shoulders. Quick as thought he grabbed the long stem with his tongs and the white-hot ring with his hand, and with steady nerve and gentle movement lifted the fiery thing from his shoulders. His face was badly burned by the heat emitted from the iron and the flesh of his hand was cut into the bone. Afterwards he put the ring over his head. It was but two inches larger in diameter than his head.

Railroad Matters.

Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge—North Carolina Midland—General Notes.

Maj. S. M. Finger, of Newton, was in the city yesterday, returning from a meeting of the board of directors of the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, at Dallas. The directors boarded a train night before last, and made the first trip over the South Fork river bridge, just completed. The bridge is described as a substantial structure and a credit to the builders, private contractors from Atlanta. At a meeting of the board the financial condition of the company was discovered to be such as to justify them in pushing the work forward to completion as far as Newton. With the exception of a half mile, or something of the kind, in the vicinity of Lincolnton the grading is completed to Newton, and the building of the trestles has been provided for. The company already has sufficient iron to lay the track to within four miles of Newton, and this has already been partly distributed. It is expected that trains will be running to Newton by the early part of the summer.—Char. *Observer.*

One Need of Kanufactories.

A few days since we spoke of the need for factories in this city, saying:

"What could not Raleigh do if her people had some enterprise? When we see what other places have done and are doing in a manufacturing way, we should remember what might be done here. There are now about twenty tobacco factories in Winston for manufacturing the leaf into chewing and smoking tobacco, and three large warehouses for the sale of the leaf."

Commenting on this that excellent paper, the Fayetteville *Examiner* says it hopes we are mistaken in the implication of a want of energy on the part of the people of Raleigh. It goes on to say: the statement is certainly true as to the immense value of manufacturing to a section or community. Cotton mills, woolen mills, tobacco factories, iron foundries, and other her enterprises of like character are the great motive powers which build up towns, enhance the value of real estate, put capital to work and money in circulation, and contribute to the general prosperity by the employment of skilled and remunerative labor. —*Raleigh Observer.*

Show may be purchased, but happiness is always a home-made article.

The fatal Feast.

Further Particulars of an Unfortunate Occurrence in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, November 29.—Further particulars have been received of a terrible poisoning case in this State. The marriage of Joel Hambree and Miss Jane Dale, of Ronne county, drew together a large company of their friends and relatives, who belong to the prominent families in the vicinity. The wedding had long been talked of, and was the social event of the year. After the ceremony the company was invited to the hospitable board of Col. Dale, the bride and bridegroom in the meantime withdrawing. The table was bountifully supplied and all ate heartily. The evening was spent in festivities. Another supper was served. After the second meal several guests began complaining of illness, but it was laughed off and the gayety continued. About 11 o'clock a sudden lethargy seemed to overtake the whole company and in a few minutes 27 were unconscious. The few who retained consciousness set themselvels at work to resuscitate their companions, but without avail. Twelve were removed to other houses in the neighborhood, and as the news spread the whole country round was aroused with excitement, as nearly every prominent family had members present at the fatal feast. Such medical aid as could be summoned could give little relief, and two days after the occurrence six of the wedding guest were dead. Robert Dale the bride's father, died next day. Mike May, a relative of the groom, died in a few hours. Albert Gallagher and Miss Mattie Lovelace, well known young people, died next day. The young girls, Emma Peters and Kate Lowey, died within 24 hours. Col. Dale and his wife are very low, and their death is momentarily expected. The cause of the tragedy was the use of arsenic instead of salt in seasoning the chickens. Col. Dale purchased a quantity of arsenic a day or two before to kill crows, and carelessly left it in the kitchen. A blundering servant mistook it for salt hence the fatal results. Only those who partook of the chicken were poisoned.

A Modern School Dialogue.

The following incident ought to have already occurred in some of our public schools:

Teacher—Class in arithmetic fall in.

The boys fall in.

Teacher—Now, boys, what is this I have in my hand?

All the boys—It's a dollar.

Teacher—Yes, it's a legal tender dollar. It is called the dollar of the fathers. How much silver does it contain?

Small boy—412½ grains.

Teacher—That's right. Now, what do you call this? It is also a silver dollar, but what is it called?

Small boy (after examination)—It's a trade dollar.

Teacher—That's right. Now, how much silver does it contain?

Small boy—420 grains,

Teacher—how much is it worth?

No answer from the boys.

Teacher—Well, it is worth 90 cents.

All the boys—It is worth 90 cents.

Teacher—Now, boys, tell me why it is that the dollar containing 412½ grains of silver is worth 100 cents, while the dollar containing 420 grains is worth only 90 cents?

Head of the class—Damfino.

Teacher—The class is dismiss ed.

COME TO GRIEF.—Elsewhere in this paper will be found an account of the villianies of Charles Anchisi, who is reported to have swindled parties in Greensboro to the extent of a thousand dollars or more, besides doing an extensive business of the same kind in other sections of the country. From the description of the man and his name there can be but little doubt of his being the same person who some six or eight years ago, was a conspicuous character in the Courts of this State, taking an active part in having persons arrested and furnishing evidence against them. At that time he was recognized by the United authorities hereabouts as a most valuable auxilliary of the department of justice.—*Char. Ob.*

Charlotte is to have a singing class. Good.

W. A. Titus, 62 Ashland Avenue, Toledo, Ohio, says: My wife is now as strong as ever, her regained health being directly due to the use of the Excelsior Kidney Pad. We can heartily recommend it to all kidney troubled persons.—See adv.

Poor Shooting.

Taking pills and potions is like shooting with the eyes shut. When you are Languid, Gloomy, Sore with Sour Stomach, Pains in the body and limbs. Yellow eyes, skin and tongue, a bad Cough, Dispepsia, Diarrhœa and other miseries, take no doses—use Dr. Flagg's Improved Liver and Stomach Pad and be cured.

POST OFFICE NOTICE!

From January 1st 1880, Box rent will be one dollar per quarter, payable in advance. D. L. BRINGLE, P. M.

TRUST SALE!

By virtue of a Mortgage executed by Ephraim Heilig to Alfred Holshouser, dated May 25th, 1878, and registered in Book 54, page 516, and upon which default has been made, I will sell at public sale at the Court House in Salisbury, on Monday the 10th day of January 1881, at 1 o'clock, p. m, One tract of Land containing 80 acres, adjoining the lands of Alex. Miller, P. A. Gauble, Chas. Holshouser and Jesse Miller. Terms cash.

ALFRED HOLSHOUSER, Trustee.
Dec. 8th, 1880. 8:1m-pd

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

And Board of Directors of the Yadkin Railroad Company.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Yadkin Railroad Company will be held in the town of Salisbury on Tuesday the 21st day of December, 1880, for the purpose of re-organizing said company, and for other purposes.

At the same time and place will be held a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company. A full attendance of Stockholders and Directors is earnestly desired

P. N. HEILIG, President.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 9, 1880.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Caveats, Infringements, Trade-Marks, and all patent business promptly attended to.

Inventions that have been Rejected may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in **Patent Business Exclusively**, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington.

When Inventors send model or sketch, we make search in the Patent Office, and advise as to its patentability free of charge. Correspondence confidential; fees reasonable; and **No Charge Unless Patent is Obtained.**

We refer by permission to the City Postmaster, and to the Superintendent of the Post Office Money Order Division in Washington. For special references, circular, advice, terms, &c., address— C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C. 8:1f

A MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Company as organized under An Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified March 29th, 1880, will be held at the office of the Company in Salisbury, Wednesday, Dec. 22d, 1880, at 12 o'clock, M.

J. P. CADDAGAN, Sec'y.

7:3t

HOGS PENNED!

Considering that I am entitled to protection against stock under the general Stock Laws and ordinances of the town of Salisbury, I have been under the necessity, for the protection of growing crops, to pen up a number of hogs, and will continue to do so as they come upon my premises. Persons missing hogs, may come and see if they are in my pen, pay charges and take them away.

7:3t S. R. HARRISON.

15 Stop Organs, Sub Bass and Coupler Only $65---Best in the U. S.

OPEN YOUR EYES WIDE before you send North for instruments. Spread eagle advertisements do not always tell the exact truth. BETTER instruments at *some* or *less prices* can be had nearer home See these offers: ORGANS—15 *Stops, 4 sets Reeds, Sub Bass and Coupler, beautiful Case, Only $65; 6 Stops 4 sets Reeds, only $55; 7 Stops, 3 sets Reeds, $55.* Stool and Book Included. PIANO—7 *Oct., large size, Rich Rosewood Case, only $175; 7½ Oct., largest size, only $200; 7½ Oct., Square Grand, extra large, Magnificent Case only $250.* Stool and Cover included. All from old and reliable makers, and fully guaranteed; 15 days test trial. We pay freight if not satisfatory. Positively the best bargains in the U. S. *No Mistake about this.* We mean business and competition with the world. Send for Full Prices 1880. It will pay you. Address, LUDDEN & BATES SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA 8:1t

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. C., IS FOR RENT!

The undersigned offers the above valuable property for rent for one or more years. It is situated in the center of the business portion of the city, and admirably fitted in all respects for a public house. It has been for years the most popular Hotel in the city, readily commanding the preference of visitors of all classes. Terms liberal.

Address, M. L. HOLMES, Agt.

6:1m

LANDRETHS'

1784 SEEDS are the BEST 1881

If not sold in your town, you can get them by mail. Drop us a *Postal Card* for Catalogue and Prices. *The Oldest and most extensive Seed Growers in the United States.*

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IS THAT

Klutz & Rendleman

Have the Largest and most complete

STOCK OF

NEW GOODS

they have ever offered. Just read and get a bird's-eye view of what they now have in store:

Dress Goods, from 8c up; Wool Delains at 15c. Domestics from 5c up. Calicoes, best 8c. Cassimeres, Jeans, Flannels, Linseys, Shawls, Cloaks and a full assortment of

Dry Goods and Notions.

A complete stock of Shoes & Boots, bought of Manufacturers, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. We have the unexcelled Bay State and Wetmore Shoes, A full line of Men's Hats, and Ladies trimmed and untrimmed Hats very cheap. A full assortment of

CLOTHING VERY CHEAP.

The largest stock of Shirts in the place.

Groceries at bottom prices. Eight or ten kinds of Coffee from 12½c up to the best Mocha. Eight varieties of Syrup and Molasses very cheap. A good assortment of Sugar as low as can be had in the place; 12 to 14 kinds of Tobacco, cheapest to the last to be had in any market. Bacon, Lard, Salt, Flour, Meal, Leather, &c.

We have a large lot of Late Crop Potatoes now on hand, very fine. A large stock of Table Ware, and many useful articles at 5c.

We buy and sell all kinds of Country Produce for cash or barter. Be sure and see us before you buy or sell.

Oct. 20, 1880. 1:3m

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.
Oct. 25, 1880—6w Commissioner.

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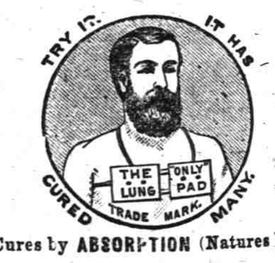

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