

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1881.

NEW TERMS. From and after the 1st day of January, 1881, the subscription price of the Watchmen will be as follows: One year, paid in advance, \$1.50; payment delayed 3 months, 2.00; payment delayed 12 months, 2.50.

THE TERMS. We again call attention to the above terms of this paper. We very much desire that every patron who knows the terms, and then a man who gets behind, is disposed to complain when his bill is made out for \$2 or \$2.50, and the case of those who fail to pay within the first three months, and who allow the whole year to elapse. The published terms is the contract between us and the subscriber, and we desire this to be fully understood by all concerned.

The Pathfinders will play to a good house, tonight—a large number of reserved seats have been sold.

James W. Rumpke has gone to Greensboro to finish his law course, under Messrs. Dick & Dillard.

Miss Linda Rumpke has returned to Peace Institute, Raleigh, and will resume her duties as teacher of Music.

A new organization of the Salisbury Band is spoken of. The band will be kept up.

The Episcopal church was beautifully decorated during the holidays, much of which yet remains on the walls.

All the romance about the "beautiful snow" has vanished. It will do to speak of such things about the 7th of next August.

It has been suggested that if it is not too much to ask, it would be a good idea for the city authorities to have the crossings scraped on the principal streets.

Philo Woodson, who says some very good things in his peculiar way, said, after buying and trying some of McCabbin's & Co's. coffee, "that it would cause any man's conscience." McC. & Co. appreciate his good opinion.

LIGHT-HOUSE COOK STOVE.—Mr. Williams Brown is offering a new candidate for popular favor, which is believed to possess several valuable advantages over any Cook Stove yet presented. The "Light-House" is heavier according to No. than many other styles, and has a larger oven. It is withal a beauty. Call and see it.

The Town Stock Law, which forbids all kind of stock running on the streets, went into effect January, 1st, by order of the Board of Commissioners.

Delegates to the State meeting of prohibitionists, from this place, carried well filled rolls, praying for Legislative action in regard to this question, which is now being agitated in several States.

Mr. W. C. Blackner, son of Luke Blackner, Esq., of this city, has obtained license from the Supreme Court to practice law. There were granted to 25 other candidates at the same time. Mr. Blackner is popular here, and his friends feel confident of his success in the profession.

Communications without the writers full name usually receive no attention. We have received several such lately which will not appear.

Those who write for the press should use good pens and ink, and take special care to write names and figures very plain; and if they will take the pains to set the *f's* and *c's* the *f's* will gain the thanks of the printer and obviate mistakes.

J. C. AYER & Co., medicine men of Lowell, Mass., have sent us their Almanac, 1881, printed in nine different languages—English, German, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Bohemian—all bound in one book. It is not worth a cent to us, and we will give it away to any one who wants it. Nevertheless it shows how medicine men make money and spend it.

This book alone, an advertisement, must have cost from thirty to one hundred thousand dollars, according to the number of copies printed.

Mr. M. S. Brown, we regret to note, has withdrawn from the mercantile house of Cannon & Fetzer, and returned to Salisbury. Mr. Brown contemplates entering mercantile business in that town at an early day. We know he deserves success, and are confident that he will acquire it in his new venture.—Concord Register.

Mr. Milton S. Brown, a popular clerk in Cannon, Fetzer and Wadsworth's store, severed his connection with that firm on the first, and has gone to Salisbury where he opens out on his own hook in the furnishing goods business. He possesses all the qualities that mark the thorough business man and is more than apt to succeed.—Concord San.

As stated last week, Mr. Brown will open his establishment about the first of February. Such notices as the above must be a source of pleasure to Mr. B's friends.

SALISBURY, N. C., Jan'y 1st, 1881. To the Hardware Trade:

Gentlemen: I wish to recognize in some public way the services of Messrs. J. L. Ritchie and J. C. Taylor, who have been faithful in my employ for a number of years. I beg to announce that I have this day made arrangements to continue my business as heretofore, with them. Trusting that the arrangement for '81 will result in increased satisfaction on the part of my customers, whose interests will be faithfully watched by Messrs. Ritchie and Taylor; and assuring the trade that I shall continue to give my personal attention to the entire business.

I am yours respectfully, W. SMITHDEAL.

Your correspondent of an unpronounceable name "Inexp," &c., does me a palpable injustice. In speaking of the Mayor he says—"as he has been heard boastfully to say," &c. No such boast or anything like it, has been uttered by me. J. A. RAMSEY. Jan. 13, 1881.

Pathfinders Explanation. In justice to ourselves and the citizens of Salisbury, we have a large householder in the city, who has been in the habit of publishing in the Watchmen, articles in the local editor of the Observer, and the person who for a short time so unworthily filled the place, endeavored to pass in the theatre during McCall's engagement without a ticket—having given his complimentary way, and trying to elude it in so far as his position—he was refused and made to pay a dollar, which hurt him more than anything else. Mr. S. W. Sanders, proprietor of the Opera House, who, by the way, was the one who kept the door, kept in the question of the ticket, and by so doing, saved the reputation of the local editor. In regard to the matter of the "Inexp," &c., the gentleman referred to, is not the author of the article in question. These are the plain facts, and are sufficient for a sensible and liberal public; and we earnestly request the citizens of Salisbury, or the person who intend to favor us with their presence to our place, to be satisfied with the entertainment in every particular. The public's obedient servant, J. N. HENNING, Manager, Pathfinders.

Teacher's Association.

The second meeting of this body was held at this place on the 8th, and was profitably entertained by essays on the "Text book question," and "Common Schools," by the leaders previous announced. It was decided by the association to lay before the Educational Committee of the Legislature now in session, the practical desiderata from the discussions on the above topics, suggesting four principle changes in the Common School Law, to wit: 1. Abolishing all grades of teachers, and raising the present standard higher. 2. Appointing in each county, a County Superintendent of Public Schools. 3. Increasing by taxation, or otherwise, the School fund, so as to carry on the schools six months of the year, or at least four months, as the Constitution requires; and, 4. Requiring, not a State uniformity of text books, but a County Uniformity. Said text books to be selected by the public school teachers and the county superintendent of each county in convention assembled.

The next meeting of the association will be held here on the 21st Saturday of February. Topics for discussion: 1st. The characteristics of the model teacher.—Leader, J. F. Moser; alternate, R. M. Davis.

2d. Best method of teaching English Grammar.—Leader, A. W. Owen; alternate, A. W. Kluttz.

Salisbury, Jan. 8, 1881.

ROWAN COUNTY.

By J. R.

THE SALISBURY CHURCH.

The town of Salisbury lies between the settlements of the Scotch Irish and the "Pennsylvania Dutch" or Germans. To the east and south lay the great body of the German settlers, and to the north and west the Scotch Irish predominated. The population of the town was a mixture of these two races, interspersed with Englishmen, Frenchmen, pure Irish and Scotch. Among the early inhabitants we find a good many names that are suggestive of Presbyterian affinities. But these people had no church of their own, but such as were church members belonged to the church in Carolina. One having married the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Steele, the half-sister of Gen. John Steele, was early brought into connection with the Salisbury people, and frequently preached in the Court House, or in the Lutheran Church, as most convenient. In 1803-4, Dr. James Saxe, of the South Carolina College, came to Salisbury once a month, and from 1807 to 1809, the Rev. John Brown, D. D., was principal of an Academy in Salisbury, and preached regularly there one half of his time, giving the other half to Thyatira. This was during the time that Dr. McKewen was proscribed by paralytic. Dr. McKewen was called to the Presbyterian Church in Carolina College, and afterwards became President of Athens College, Georgia; and there ended his life. Between the years of 1809 and '19, the Rev. Samuel L. Graham, the Rev. Parsons O. Hays, and perhaps others preached for a while in Salisbury. During all this time there were not enough Presbyterian church members in Salisbury to justify an organization, at least such was the opinion of these members and visiting preachers. But in 1820 there came as Teacher to Salisbury, a man who entertained a different opinion. This was the

REV. JONATHAN OTIS FREEMAN, M. D.

He soon began to agitate the subject of church organization, and before the close of the year he collected a body of thirteen members, had them organized into a church, and ordained Alexander Torrance, Thomas H. Bland, and Alexander Long as Ruling Elders. In the WESTERN CAROLINAS, published by Bingham & White, of the date of August 7th, 1821, appeared the following notice: "The sacrament was administered in the new church in this place for the first time on last Sabbath, by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Poplar Tent Congregation." The "New Church" was not a new house of worship, but the newly organized Presbyterian church of Salisbury, which had probably been organized on the Saturday preceding, Aug. 4th, 1821. The church building was not finished till five years later. The church was organized of the following thirteen members: Albert Torrance, Elizabeth Torrance, Hugh Horah, Mary Horah, Thos. L. Cowan, Elizabeth Cowan, Dr. Alexander Long, Mary Long, John Fulton, Charity Gay, Mary T. Holland, Ann Murphy and Margaret Beckwith. Tradition reports that the church was organized in the old Lutheran church, standing on a spot just inside of the present Lutheran grave yard. The graves of Mr. and Mrs. Cowan are on the site of the old church. For several years this church had no home, but worshipped either in the Court House or in the Lutheran Church. Week-day prayer meetings were held in private houses, and from this originated the custom in this church of kneeling at its prayer-meetings instead of standing as is practised in other Presbyterian churches. Dr. Freeman remained in Salisbury till 1826, when he removed to Raleigh, N. C. Just before leaving he laid the corner stone of the present church, and did up with appropriate services. During his stay of five years the following persons were added to the church: Michael Brown (1823), Isabella Maria F. v. n. Jane Troy, Catherine B. Troy, Eliz. Murphy, Eliz. Giles, Susan Giles, Margaret Dickson, Mary Gay, Mary Ann Reeves, Jane Trotter, Joseph Hall, Dr. Jno. Scott, Wm. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, with several others. All these have passed away from earth. Thirty-five were gathered into the church under Dr. Freeman's administration. Of Dr. Freeman, the founder of the Salisbury Presbyterian church, not very much is known. Jonathan Otis Freeman was born in Newbury, Mass., April 6th, 1772. He was probably educated in his native State, studied medicine and took his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He married Mary Crocker, of his native town, Dec. 10, 1794. He removed to North Carolina in 1805. At

a meeting of Concord Presbytery, held in Salisbury, Sept. 27th, 1821, the Rev. Jonathan O. Freeman produced a certificate of his dismission from the Presbytery of Orange, and was received as a member of Presbytery. He had come to Salisbury some time before, for he closed a session of his school in Salisbury early in the year, 1821, as published in the WESTERN CAROLINAS. Dr. Freeman remained in Salisbury till the fall of 1826, when he removed to Raleigh. After this he labored in the State of Orange Presbytery and in Virginia, for a number of years. He was an excellent teacher of the classics, and a number of our prominent men, as Hon. Burton Craige and Dr. Joseph W. Hall, were prepared for College by him. He died in Washington, N. C., in 1853, in the 63d year of his age.

Dr. Freeman's son, Edmund B. Freeman, was clerk of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, from 1836 to 1868, 33 years. The Rev. Jesse Rankin, a native of Guilford county, was invited to Salisbury as principal of the Academy, and his services to the church. He came in January, 1827, and remained till about the close of 1830, four years. During the period of his ministry here there were twenty-seven additions to the Church, an average of nearly seven each year. For the first five years of his existence there was an addition of one member to his communion, an average of eight each year. From 1831 to 1836, the Rev. Thomas Espy, and the Rev. P. J. Sparrow, served the Salisbury and Thyatira churches, each one year. Mr. Espy died, April 16, 1838, and his remains were deposited in the Lutheran grave yard in Salisbury, where a marble slab commemorates his life and labors. Mr. Sparrow was called from the Salisbury church to the Professorship of Languages, in Davidson College, whether he went in 1837. He afterwards became President of Hampden Sidney College. He died a few years since near Pensacola, Florida. In the year, 1839, a remarkable revival of religion took place in this church, under the preaching of the Rev. A. D. Montgomery, by which many were added to the church. From 1836 till 1845, the Rev. Stephen Frontis was pastor of this church, and 44 were added to the church during his ministry. Mr. Frontis died a few years ago, and sleeps in the grave yard of Prospect church. On the 15th of February, 1846, the Rev. Archibald Baker, a native of Robeson county, became pastor of the church and continued till 1859, a period of thirteen years, and 156 communicants were added under his ministry. Mr. Baker was a devout, earnest, and amiable man, and received their early religious impressions at that nursery of the church.

On the 3rd Sabbath of November, 1861, the Rev. Jethro Rumpke began his work as pastor of the Salisbury church, and continues till the present time. During the twenty years of his ministry there have been 240 additions to the church. In closing this sketch there are two or three facts that may interest the reader. The first is, that from the beginning this church maintained a well conducted Sabbath school, in which many of the most devoted members of the congregation were nurtured. The principal superintendents of the Sabbath school have been, Thos. L. Cowan, J. J. Blackwood, Col. Samuel Lenly D. A. Davy's Philip P. Sink, Wm. Murdoch, J. J. Bruner, Samuel H. Wiley and D. McNeely. Most of those who are now members of the church, were once pupils in the Sabbath school, and received their early religious impressions at that nursery of the church.

Another element of success in the church has been its earnest and faithful office-bearers, embracing many of the most highly esteemed and influential citizens of the town. The Ruling Elders have been, as follows: Albert Torrance, Thomas L. Cowan, Dr. Alex. Long, Michael Brown, Sam'l Lenly, Philip L. Sink, D. A. Davy, J. J. Bruner, Wm. Murdoch, Thos. McNeely, Dr. J. J. Sumnerell, J. S. McCubbin, Julius D. McNeely, E. H. Marsh, R. A. Knox and Oria D. Davis. The Deacons have been Julius D. Ramsay, J. J. Sumnerell, M. D. Obidiah Woodson, Jno. D. Brown, Jas. S. McCubbin, J. A. Bradshaw, John A. Ramsey, Jno. M. Horah, Julius D. McNeely, E. H. Marsh, J. K. Burke, T. B. Beall, R. A. Knox, Thos. F. Kluttz, Sam'l H. Wiley, W. L. Kluttz and Hugh M. Jones.

Another element of success has been that the Church has had few and brief periods of vacancy, and a very little serious internal dissension. Upon the death of one pastor the congregation speedily agreed upon and secured another, and the work thus went on with little intermission. Another characteristic of the church is that it has always diligently fostered schools and colleges. Its early ministers were teachers, and in later days it has maintained excellent male and female academies where every child in the congregation has free access for ten months in the year. As a result many of the youth have been prepared for the higher schools and Colleges, where they have received the benefits of a liberal education, and have been enabled to enter the liberal professions, and grace the cultivated circles of society.

Within the past ten years the following sons of this church have entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church: Rev. Wm. H. Davis, now laboring in Henderson county; Rev. Jno. W. Davis, Missionary in Soochow, China; Rev. Branch C. Clifford, in Unionville, S. C.; Rev. J. A. Ramsay, in Rowan county, N. C.; and K. P. Julian, now in his last year at the Theological Seminary, Bryant D. Thomas, who was received into this church between 1826-30, became a minister and preached in the west. He died a few years ago.

Third Creek church sent out a number of useful ministers, among whom were, Rev. A. Josiah Kilpatrick, son of Rev. Jos. D. Kilpatrick; Wm. H. Johnston; B. S. Kilder; Wm. A. Wood and R. Z. Johnston. Among the ministers born in Back Creek were Silas Andrews; J. Scott Barr; John A. Barr and R. W. Shive, of Mississippi. The Presbyterian churches of Rowan have been served by more than fifty different ministers, and have sent out probably not more than twenty-five or thirty into the work, and not more than a half dozen of these who have served her churches have been natives of Rowan county.

London Letter.

[Regular Correspondence.]

LONDON, ENGLAND, DEC. 27th, 1880. The exportation of apples from the United States to Europe is of comparatively recent date and the time is not far distant when the English markets will be flooded with the golden fruit. The apple shares with the orange the advantage of bearing a long sea voyage without sustaining any damage, and there is no reason why both fruits should not be sold in the streets of European cities at an equally cheap rate. Horticulturists say that the apple is not the natural production of any soil or climate, but that the infinite varieties of the fruit, some two thousand in number, are all deduced from *pyrus malus*, or wild crab tree, which by repeated propagations and by prunings and graftings yields at last the

pippins, russets, greenings, and other specimens which are sold in Covent-garden. Ever since the introduction into this country of eating apples grown in the United States, no native or European specimen of the fruit has been able to compete in popular estimation with the Newtown Pippins and Baldwins of the United States. A story is often told in the columns of American journals published in North Western States that, some twenty or thirty years ago, famous pomologist, who lived in the State of Michigan, had by judicious graftings raised an apple so delicious in flavor that he resolved to send a couple of barrels as a present to the Queen of England—the only European Sovereign for whom all American citizens who are not of Irish descent, entertain unbounded respect. The two barrels arrived at Windsor Castle, and their contents so commended themselves to the palates of their tasters that her Majesty sent a photograph of herself to the honest Michigan farmer, together with instructions bidding him to supply twenty barrels of his apple annually for consumption in Windsor Castle. The apple in question is still known in the neighborhood of the locality where it is raised as "the Royal favorite," and that it is deserving of the name is proved by the fact that no State on the eastern side of the Mississippi grows finer apples than Michigan.

Hitherto the best apples raised upon the North American continent were supposed to come from the Western counties of New York State, and especially from the Genesee valley, from Michigan and Ohio, and from the Canadian province of Ontario. During the last few years, however, two formidable rivals in pomiculture have arisen in the Pacific States of California and Oregon, where apples, prolific in size and unequalled in flavor, are produced in such abundance that when they find their way—as will shortly be the case—to European markets the old brands of American apples will, in Transatlantic phrase, "have to take a back seat." In the streets adjoining Covent-garden countless barrels of apples, with "carefully selected Baldwins" branded upon their heads, may be seen any morning by interested observers, and I learn from the *New York Tribune* that these "Baldwins" are grown in Westchester county, close to the City of New York; and that vast supplies of the fruit have been sent this winter across the Atlantic in barrels specially for the English market. But the flavor of the apples grown upon the Pacific slope closely resembles that of the pine-apple, and there is no reason why they should not be shipped at a profit from San Francisco to England, seeing that, when carefully packed, they are none the worse for being at sea for two months. C. A. S.

Washington Letter.

Congress Again—Political Gossip—Mr. Blaine's Opportunity—Genl. Mahone.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1881.

Congress reassembled on Wednesday, with barely a quorum in the lower house. Many members who were in the city did not go to the Capitol, on account of the submerged and sleety condition of the streets and sidewalks. On Thursday, the House passed the army appropriation bill, and commenced an active discussion of the Inter-State commerce bill; the remainder of the week was chiefly occupied in a discussion of a bill for the refunding of the public debt.

Considering the weather, and the small number in attendance, the House has made a good beginning, and if this legislative activity can be prolonged, much may yet be accomplished in the remaining fifty days of the present Congress.

Judge Woods has been formally sworn in, and has taken his seat on the Supreme bench. Senator David Davis, formerly of the Supreme Court, is expected to introduce a bill to lay retiring Justice Hunt, and it is thought this bill will meet strong opposition from Senator Conkling, who will do all he can to prevent the present administration making any more appointments to the Supreme bench. If a vacancy shall occur before the fourth of March, it is well understood that Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, will be appointed to fill it.

With the return of Congress to the Capitol, gossip as to the coming administration, the cabinet, and policy, has been revived. If a general belief signifies any thing, Mr. Blaine will be made Secretary of State, with power more nearly analogous to the like distinction in Europe, than has been enjoyed by any premier since Seward. What Mr. Blaine's policy will be may be easily predicted by those who are acquainted with his antecedents in both houses of Congress and on the stump. He will, no doubt, make an effort to reconquer for the United States her peaceful prestige on the seas and, with an accordant Congress, his effort in this direction cannot be without success. It is certain that, as leader of the Cabinet, Mr. Blaine's ambition will have opportunities such as he has not possessed since he was speaker of the House, and it will not be remarkable if he brings to the next Republican nominating convention, those delegates from the late slave States who were alone wanting to make him the standard bearer in the late contest.

General Mahone's much talked of manifesto has proved, in effect, a fiasco, since it has failed to throw light upon the only question in which his political personality has any significance—the organization of the Senate.

fashion, was never before waged under such unpropitious heavens. Streets, avenues and sidewalks, are covered with snow and ice, or submerged in slush. C. A.

Patti's Home in South Wales.

Patti has fixed her country home in Breconshire, South Wales, where she some time since bought a property called Craig-y-nos Castle, and it is a curious coincidence that Craig is said to mean, in the patois of the district, nightingale. The castle, an Elizabethan structure, is finely placed on the slope of a hill, and on its improvement and that of its grounds the great prima donna has already expended many thousand pounds. The castle is two hours drive from the Swansea station, but a victoria, with four beautiful post ponies, soon carries visitors over the ground, and there is talk of a railroad which will give a station near the castle. A visitor describes its mistress as singing all over the house and garden. The house is crammed with beautiful things—offering to its mistress. Such are the splendid plate and exquisite china and glass used in the table service. At this retreat the diva sumptuously entertains her friends, and lately surprised them with a splendid display of fireworks by a London pyrotechnist, lighting up vividly the woods and rocks of her lovely domain. When the display was ended, and the moon emerged from the clouds, there was a call for song, and, stepping out on the terrace window, whither a piano was wheeled, she sang, amid a silence broken only by the low purring of a brook over the pebbles, "Home, Sweet Home."

The Penitentiary.

Raleigh News & Observer.—The health of the prisoners is now quite good. During the past year the mortality has been more favorable than in the two seasons previous. There were in the penitentiary on November 1, last, 202 prisoners, while the total number of convicts in the State was 933.

It may be interesting to give some facts in regard to the admission and discharge of convicts for the past two years. During the year ending November, 1879, there were received 478, recaptured 23, discharged 283; pardoned 32; died 105; killed 11; escaped 66; remained for another trial 1.

During the year ending November 1, 1880, there were received 464; recaptured 13; discharged 325; pardoned 40; died 85; killed 11; escaped 135. This left remaining November 1, 1880, 933 convicts of which 301 were in the penitentiary; 357 on the Western North Carolina Railroad; 10 on the Georgia Railroad; 245 on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad; 55 on the University Railroad, and 26 on the Jones and Onslow Railroad.

Of the 933 convicts in the penitentiary and on the roads on the 1st of November, 113 were white males; 830 colored males; 2 white females; 43 colored females.

As a matter of curiosity we give the condition of 464 convicts received last year: Two hundred and three were married; 252 single; 2 were widows; 9 widowers.

The greatest number of prisoners in the penitentiary and on the roads at one time during the past two years was 1,135, and the smallest 992, which was in October, 1880.

The net expenses of the prison proper for the two years ending November 1st, 1880, were \$108,518.13. This includes buildings, etc. The building account was \$15,830.16.

An interesting decision has been rendered in the District courts touching the liability of married women whose husbands have deserted them. A German woman named Gebaur brought an action against another German woman, named Reimuth, to recover \$400 lent the defendant on condition that she would provide the plaintiff with a home during the term of her life. Becoming dissatisfied, for the reason that she was used as a domestic, the plaintiff left the defendant's house, and brought action for the money lent. On the trial, question was raised that the defendant, being a married woman, was not liable for the money lent her, but the cross examination developed the fact that her husband had deserted her nine years ago, and that she had heard nothing from him since. The court decided that an absence of seven years or more on the part of the husband, with no tidings from him, raised the presumption that he was dead, and that the wife could act as a *fenme sole*, and was therefore, liable. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff.—Winston Republican.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—Of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of only one week, near Asheville, on the 21st day of January, 1881, ALFRED STRICKLAND, son of Col. Thos. R. and Costen Long, aged 30 years, 4 months and 5 days. Sadly missed by an excellent degree all those qualities necessary to mark the young man of promise. Amiable and kind in his manner and fluent in conversation, he was at once the admired of those with whom he became acquainted. He hardly knew how to be so loved by an enemy. But throughout his life he was one of the very few of the one hundred and twenty-five students there, who was selected to become a member of the "Phi Phi" Fraternity, and he was the only one of his class who had for his members those whose individuality stood out and above the common average. A very few boys have left Trinity more highly esteemed by the Faculty and students than singly long. In his both "wisdom and strict modesty were combined." Lea College, he followed for a short time the pursuit of agriculture, to which he seemed devoted. And as his college and every where he had been, among the farmers in his section he was well known and had many friends. Always taking an interest in every thing which looked to their welfare, teaching in the Spring term, and in the fall, he was a most successful teacher. In his glorious prime, in the green spring of his life, in the full activity of his soul and power he has been cut off. The troubles and cares of life are over, and the career upon which he had entered is bright, beautiful, inspiring and never ending. "Let sickness blast, let death devour, If heaven must recompense our pains."

CASH SAVED

in buying the following Goods that I have selected at extremely low prices, in order to make room for a large

SPRING STOCK & CLOTHING,

Consisting of

MEN'S AND BOYS SUITS,

OVER-COATS, &C.,

BLANKETS,

White and Colored.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHAWLS.

Men's, Ladies' and Children's all Wool, Half Wool and Cotton Under-wear.

Jeans, Cassimers, Heavy Boots and Shoes.

MY STOCK OF

Notions, Dry Goods, Hats, Sugars, Coffee, &c., is always kept up to the wants of my customers.

J. D. GASKILL.

Salisbury, Jan. 6, 1881.

CONDENSED TIME NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Table with columns: Date, May 15, 1880, No. 47, No. 45, No. 43, No. 41, No. 39, No. 37, No. 35, No. 33, No. 31, No. 29, No. 27, No. 25, No. 23, No. 21, No. 19, No. 17, No. 15, No. 13, No. 11, No. 9, No. 7, No. 5, No. 3, No. 1. Rows include: Leave Charlotte, Arrive Salisbury, Leave Salisbury, Arrive Greensboro, Leave Greensboro, Arrive Hillsboro, Leave Hillsboro, Arrive Durham, Leave Durham, Arrive Raleigh, Leave Raleigh, Arrive Goldsboro, Leave Goldsboro, Arrive Salisbury.

Table with columns: Date, May 15, 1880, No. 48, No. 46, No. 44, No. 42, No. 40, No. 38, No. 36, No. 34, No. 32, No. 30, No. 28, No. 26, No. 24, No. 22, No. 20, No. 18, No. 16, No. 14, No. 12, No. 10, No. 8, No. 6, No. 4, No. 2. Rows include: Leave Greensboro, Arrive Salisbury, Leave Salisbury, Arrive Durham, Leave Durham, Arrive Greensboro, Leave Greensboro, Arrive Hillsboro, Leave Hillsboro, Arrive Durham, Leave Durham, Arrive Raleigh, Leave Raleigh, Arrive Goldsboro, Leave Goldsboro, Arrive Salisbury.

PRICE CURRENT.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Rows include: Cotton—good Middlings, Middling low do, Bacon, county, hog round, BUTTER—, EGGS, CHICKENS—per dozen, COHN NEW, WHEAT—moderate demand at, WHEAT—good demand at, FLOUR—best fam., extra super, POTATOES, IRISH, LARD, HAY, OATS, BEESWAX, TALLOW, BLACKBERRIES, APPLES, dried, SUGAR.

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

WINSTON, N. C., Jan. 13, 1881.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Rows include: Lugs, common dark, Lugs, common bright, Lugs, fancy bright, Leaf, good dark, Leaf, good bright, Wrappers, common bright, Wrappers, good bright, Wrappers, fine bright, Wrappers, fancy bright.

ST. Louis Market Quotations.

Prices given are for goods aboard cars or by rail ready for shipment to destination.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price. Rows include: Mess Pork, Dry Salt Shoulders, Bacon—Shoulders, Clear Rib Sides, Clear Sides, Hams—Flam., Canned Corn, Corn—White in Bulk, Corn—Yellow in Bulk, Oats—Mixed in Bulk, Flour, Family, Superfine, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50.

Wm. M. PRICE & CO.

TIME TABLE WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD

GOING WEST. GOING EAST. Rows include: Salisbury, Third Creek, Elizabethtown, Statesville, Salisbury, Third Creek, Elizabethtown, Statesville.