

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1881.

It has been definitely settled that Mr. Nichols takes the place of Holden as postmaster at Raleigh; and Mr. Everett, the place of Dr. Wheeler as collector of Internal Revenue in the 5th District.

Pack, always good, overdid itself this week. It has a large full page illustration of R. Conkling, Esq., of New York. The scene is laid in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Conkling represents an inflated balloon poised in the air, connected to the "terrestrial" by a cord, at the lower end of which Platt's bland face formed a satellite. The noble Senators seemed not much disturbed by the explosion of his inflated Majesty.

05,300

Immigrants arrived in this Country during the month of April. The arrivals will not average this year round, but from present appearances Europe will contribute to our population this year a very little short of one million. The foreign element is becoming an interesting and important subject in the future of our country, and should engage the serious attention of patriots and Christians.

A little black fly is ravaging the cabbage plants around Newbern. It is a new pest in that locality. A negro in Wilmington made himself insensible for several hours by drinking ice water. Doctor had hard work to save him. A Boston firm is manufacturing and sending to Europe "the best clover honey in the comb." Paraffine wax and glucose are its constituents. An ex-confederate officer, in prison at Toronto, on the charge of stealing jewelry, cut his throat rather than live and face the disgrace.

The Jews, in Russia especially, are just now suffering hardships and persecutions, under the stress of which many of them are fleeing the country. The cause seems to be as reproachful to their enemies as it is characteristic of themselves as a race. The Jews are sharp men in money matters, and in peaceful times manage to get control of the money market in the community where they are numerically strong. This seems to have been the case in Russia. The gentiles, high and low, are in debt to them, and the attempt of the latter to collect their dues has brought them into conflict.

An explosion of 15 barrels of Danforth's fluid, stored in a cellar beneath a colored man's liquor saloon, in St. Joseph, Mo., at 9 o'clock, night of the 23d, instantly killed a number of persons in and about the saloon, variously estimated at from 15 to 45. The walls of the building were blown outward, letting down the roof and covering all not blown out with the debris. The flames were beyond the control of the firemen in an instant. The explosion shook all the adjacent blocks of the city. Wives and children were soon at the scene weeping and calling for missing husbands and parents.

The colored republicans of North Carolina held a convention at Raleigh, last week, for the purpose of petitioning the President and Cabinet for a proper and just recognition in all things proper, though upon merit and qualification only, as a portion of the body politic. The convention was represented by about 75 delegates from different portions of the State, and its proceedings were conducted decently and in order. They claim a distributive share in the public offices at the disposal of the President; and the recent appointment of Senator Bruce of Miss., to be Register of the Treasury, indicates a disposition on the part of the President to recognize the justice of the claim.

Gen. Grant has taken a hand in the Conkling-Garfield fight. He says Garfield ought to be fought to the bitter end. He is actuated, no doubt, by the fact that Garfield owes his election to Conkling and Grant, who claim to have held him up in New York and saved him and the party from a terrible defeat. It is thought that Gen. Grant's influence may yet save Conkling by returning him to the U. S. Senate, and this, or something else, does seem to have affected the spirit of the opposition which manifested itself against the Senator a few days ago. The N. Y. Sun, democrat, is urging Conkling's re-election on the ground that Garfield "has set on foot in this matter a system of combined bribery and intimidation. He has on the one hand, threatened Senators with punishment should they refuse to obey his will; and on the other hand he has held up before them a promise of reward in the distribution of offices should they comply. The threat and the bribery and alike indecent and pernicious." In so far as this is true it gives strength to a reaction of public sentiment for the re-election of Conkling. We would have no hesitation, however, in deciding for ourselves if we had a vote on the question, and that would be to leave Messrs. Conkling and his man Platt permanently in the cold.

An insane man by the name of Man, and asked "who are you?" "I am a double man, for I am a man and my name is Man," was the reply. "Well," says the maniac, "I am a man beside myself, and we two will fight you two," and he knocked him down.

We have men named Bones, Head, Hair, Hand, Finger, Knuckles, Doves, Heart, Shin, Foot, Arms, Wrist-on, Shank and Tom Thumb; and probably other names derived from parts and members of the human body.

ANOTHER DEAD LOCK—this time at Albany, N. Y.—between the friends of Garfield on the one side, and the friends of Conkling and Platt on the other. The Garfieldites claim that they hold the fort. But Conkling's friends are massing, and say they will either carry it by storm or by mining.

Thomas A. Scott, the great railroad manager, known throughout the country as the most successful railroad officer in the United States, died at his residence in Delaware Co., Pa., on the 23d instant. He left a fortune of about \$13,000,000, all made since 1873, at which time it is said was bankrupted.

The Greenville (S. C.) News gives the following pen sketch of the condition of the miserable young man, Priestler, heretofore noticed: "Mr. G. O. Riley, Sheriff of Barnwell county, arrived in the city to take charge of W. H. Priestler. Sheriff Gilreath shortly afterwards called on the prisoner and informed him of the fact. This announcement, although it must have been anticipated, violently agitated Priestler, who became thoroughly unmanageable, manifesting, if possible, a greater degree of nervous excitement than he has exhibited since his arrest. Mrs. Priestler and his cousin, Miss Priestler, have been constantly with the unhappy man since Tuesday, his condition when left by himself, being so deplorable as to induce them not to leave him day or night. About nine o'clock a close carriage was driven to the jail, furnished by Mr. Harris for the comfort of the two ladies, who accompanied Priestler with Sheriff Riley and Gilreath, to the Columbia and Greenville depot. On the way to the depot Priestler exhibited the same utter abandonment to grief as he has always manifested when not under the soothing influence of his devoted wife and his cousin. On the way between the jail and the depot, between violent fits of crying, he would throw up his hands and implore everybody to pray for him, and when placed on the cars he clung to his wife, uttering imploring ejaculations, and as the train started she was sitting by his side with his head on her lap. It is Mrs. Priestler's determination to accompany him to Barnwell and to remain with him to the last, whatever the issue of this wretched tragedy may be. The trial will take place at the June term of Court which convenes on the 2d Monday in June, Judge Mackey presiding."

Note and Comment.

It is not a fit thing to do? If not, why not?—Capt. Eusby in Oswego Times (Rep.)

Garfield can now measure the bitterness of the antagonism he has awakened in his own party.—Auburnian, (Rep.)

We cannot see sufficient reason for the resignation of our Republican Senators; we fail to discover what possible good can come of it.—Troy Times, (Rep.)

The stalwartism of Roscoe Conkling & Co., has proved itself a base ally. We have all along claimed that it was spurious.—Syracuse Journal, (Rep.)

While we cannot admire Conkling's political character, and have no sympathy for him, we are compelled to admire his political courage.—New Haven Register, Dem.

Senator Conkling, having pranced about in his war paint until the time for fighting came, immediately retreated to his machine bomb-proof at Albany.—Phila. Times, Ind.

It is idle to deny that the resignation of the two New York Senators has precipitated a crisis which may easily result in great damage to the Republican party.—N. Y. Graphic, Rep.

Judge Robertson is said to have remarked at Albany last night, "There will be no Tom Platt compromise this time." True, but there will be no Crowley splits among the stalwarts, either.—Brooklyn Union-Agnes, Rep.

Can this be the act of our mighty Senator? Or is it the fatal folly of a vain man whose worst enemies in the form of whispering flatterers, have lured him to this indecent exposure of himself?—Saratogian, Rep.

Mr. Conkling has undoubtedly added to his notoriety, but his reputation cannot be benefited or his political prospects improved by the policy of perille desperation to which he has resorted.—Washington Post, Dem.

By encouraging the fight and by refusing to help either faction of the Republicans the positions of United States Senators from this State may remain vacant until filled by a Democratic Legislature.—Troy Press, Dem.

If the President, who had claim to the loftiest and most statesmanlike motives, invited a personal duel for the primacy, can the Senator, who has never made any secret of his devotion to politics as politics, be consistently assailed for his course?—Syracuse Herald, Ind.

This attitude of hostility into which two such distinguished Republicans as the President and Senator Conkling have now been placed, is so fraught with disaster to the party, and so injurious to the public welfare, that we have no wish to indulge in reproach of anybody. The evil has been done, the remedy does not seem to be at hand.—Rochester Express, (Stalwart Rep.)

If the people were called upon to choose between the vindication of the "courtesy of the Senate" and the right of the Executive to use one of the most important offices under the Government for the reward of a political time-server, we imagine that they would, with considerable emphasis, refuse to give their approval to either.—N. Y. Times, Rep.

As for the country at large, it will not be ruined or convulsed. It has had many opportunities for measuring Conkling and has little patience with his arrogance and selfishness. The Republican party of the country would feel relieved if it were sure that Conkling would never be sent back to the Senate. Good riddance to Conkling would be the verdict of his party throughout the country if he had left the Senate forever.—Springfield Republican, Ind. Rep.

JUDGE MERRIMON ON PROHIBITION.

AN ABLE SPEECH AT ANSON.

Cor. of the News & Observer.

WADESBORO, May 20th, 1881.

My first duty is to remind you that today is the anniversary of an event in the history of North Carolina that must be forever interesting to the friend of liberty and free government, wherever he may be upon the face of the earth, and especially interesting and dear to every true-hearted North Carolinian. This day one hundred and six years ago the men of Mecklenburg declared that they were and ought to be free and independent of the English crown, and proclaimed the grand principles of the declaration of independence as the ground-work of their action. Let us ever keep fresh in our memories their noble deeds, and let us and our posterity strive to prove ourselves as worthy descendants of so noble an ancestry. Judge Merrimon, after some complimentary remarks to the people of Anson, then said that he came before them, by invitation, to discuss the wisdom and expediency of prohibiting, by statute, the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquors. He spoke of the importance of the subject; said that it was not simply a temperance question—that temperance was only one incident to prohibition, as was also every other matter of sound morality. It embraced as well the public economy of the State, and was interesting to the people from every standpoint of citizenship. His purpose was to discuss it frankly and fairly and in a just spirit giving offense to no one. He then adverted to the history of the present prohibition movement as most extraordinary in its character; it had not been prompted by politicians or public men, but seemed to be a spontaneous movement of the people like other similar movements in most of the southern States. He then discussed the action of the Legislature on the subject, and pointed out the legal bearings of the prohibition act. He said the act itself was not submitted to the people for their approval or disapproval, but that the provisions were to be operative only in case a majority of the votes should be in favor of prohibition; that the people will not vote approved or disapproved, but they will vote for prohibition or against prohibition. The manifest purpose of the Legislature is to take the sense of the people as to whether they are in favor of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors except for medicinal and other certain purposes—so that the act is not before the people, and it is idle to stop to discuss its details. He then pointed out strongly and forcibly the power of the government over its subjects, and made it plain to all that the government had the power to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirits, if this were a public evil, so as to make it a nuisance to society in any point of view. He said that the question was therefore one of expediency, and proceeded to discuss the evil effects of intoxicating liquors, pointing out the effect on individuals, on families, on friends society and government. He dwelt on the effects in an economical point of view, in the counties, in the State, upon morals, the health both private and public, the public peace and order of society, on the industries, and enterprises of the State. All these views, he pressed with many striking illustrations and arguments, which you could plainly see went home to his audience with telling effect; he combated objection and showed that they were groundless and puerile; he proved by statistical facts and figures that the manufacture of spirits in North Carolina scarcely amounted to the dignity of an industry, and that by far the greater quantity of spirits consumed here was brought from other States; that we sent vast sums of money out of the State to bring in spirits which debased and debauched our people, doing them no good but much harm; he showed how the consumption of spirits as a beverage was an absolute destruction of capital to the man who drank it as well as to the community at large, and that whisky did not afford food or raiment, or other things tending to benefit individuals or society; that the capital was absolutely lost, but what was worse, men were made drunkards, debased and ruined, while their helpless and innocent families shared in their ruin. He referred to the effect of prohibition where it had prevailed, and pointed with confidence to its effect in the county of Northampton. He alluded to the prohibition laws of Maine, and stated that it had a smaller per centage of criminals than any other State in the Union. He said this was not a political or a party question, and such a suggestion generally came from those unfriendly to prohibition; that every one ought to frown upon such a suggestion, whether he be a Democrat or a Republican.

This is a mere summary of his speech, which lasted about two hours, and was received with great applause, and impressed the people profoundly. The general verdict of all present is that it is and was the most forcible and masterly speech on any subject that has been delivered here since the war. The ladies then presented the Judge with bouquets, to which he replied with feeling, pointing to the flowers as emblems of purity and virtue, emblematical of the fair donors.

R. R. WALKER.

Here is what a Conkling man in Washington—a close personal friend—says: "The Senator will come back, not as a Republican, but on the new issue of opposition. He will occupy an independent position, and will not go henceforth into the Republican caucus. He and Platt will hold the balance of power, not Mahone."

The New York Times has a similar statement.

The Washington Chronicle thinks that whisky and late hours have more to do with some people's bad health in that city than the "malaria" so often complained of. Says the Chronicle: "Malaria is a fashionable complaint just now. It answers all symptoms of the old time fever and ague with a new series of new-fangled notions which fortunately yield to speedy treatment. It never kills anybody but Congressmen. Pretty soon its inroads will break up the deliberations of that august body in the capitol, and every mother's son of them will hasten home to breathe his native air."

If the malaria or something else would keep Congress from meeting again for the ensuing four years, it would be a great blessing to the country generally, and to its peace and prosperity particularly.—Charlotte Democrat.

The Degradation of the Supreme Court.

The Philadelphia Times reports the confirmation of Stanley Matthews as another evidence of the degradation of the Supreme Court. In one of its leading editorials, after briefly alluding to some of the distinguished men who in times past have set upon the Bench, by way of contrast concludes thus:

"In a little more than ten years this has changed. A large number of people—and they are those who come most in contact with the court—not only question its ability but its integrity. It is a terrible thing for English-speaking people to lose faith in the administration of justice, for the well-being and safety of our social system hangs on the belief of the people in the purity of the bench. It must be borne in mind that it is essential not only that our judges shall be pure, but that those who go before them have faith in their purity. The decisions of the courts must be respected or the ends of justice fail of accomplishment."

"In 1870, President Grant appointed to the Supreme Bench Messrs. Straug and Bradley. It is an open secret that these men were placed on the bench to decide the constitutionality of the legal-tender law. The court was packed in the interest of the government and against private suitors. The old traditions of the bench were overthrown. In one case at least parties did not stand on an equal footing before the Supreme Court. (The shock was a great one.) It was the first step in the degradation of the judiciary. Its purity was soiled. The influence of the executive was resorted to to defeat justice, for justice is defeated whenever it is bought, even when it is bought by the party who is in the right. From that day to this the Supreme Court has come more and more to be a by-word and a reproach. It has come to be realized that the court seeks the accomplishment of other ends than the ends of justice. Decisions are made to compass the objects desired by those who have influence with the judges. The descent has been an easy one since the first fatal step was taken. More recently the influence of politics has been felt and the constitution has been distorted to make it agree with congressional legislation. Money influences have crept in and decisions affecting the stock market have, strangely enough, been known by favored persons in Wall street before they were delivered."

"All this is bad enough, infinitely worse than anything that could have been expected of the successors of Jay and Marshall; but that which has happened now is worst of all. A judge of the Supreme Court is appointed and confirmed at the dictation of the overshadowing railroad interest. Nothing is looked upon more jealously than the growing power of the great railroad corporations. They have encroached everywhere. Their lobbies are at the doors of almost every State Legislature. They dictate nominations and control elections. Against them the people and the government have had but one protection—the courts; and now these are grasped in the powerful toils, and the individual cannot stand before the highest court in the land on an equal footing with the corporations. The railroad lobby has had influence and power enough to twice secure the nomination of Stanley Matthews as judge of the Supreme Court. There fought against him the ablest men in the Senate and at the bar. The strongest committee of the Senate voted against him almost unanimously, for it is reported that only one voted for him. Edmunds and Bayard and Thurman fought against the confirmation all last winter, and the nomination was buried. No sooner had Mr. Garfield taken his seat than it was renewed. Again the best men and the best newspapers everywhere protested. His nomination was a public indecency and his confirmation is the worst assault yet made on the administration of justice in this country. Every Senator who voted for him is responsible for this unhappy result. Democrats as well as Republicans must take the odium. Why they did it is impossible to explain, unless they were influenced by the railroad lobby which filled the corridors of the capitol, crowding by their presence the disgrace of nomination. No party policy, no pressure of political friendship moved Democratic Senators. They held up their hands and exclaimed against the encroachments of the railroads on the rights of the people, and then basely yielded to the demands of a railroad lobby and help place a railroad attorney on a bench once venerated by all who love honor and purity. They threw away their traditions and their principles. They say as plainly as actions can speak that our Supreme Court must be degraded to the registering of determinations made by potent masters. To see Stanley Matthews don the robe and go upon the bench will be the saddest thing yet witnessed by those who have watched with pain, the gradual degradation of the bench."

Washington Letter.

Why the Heathen Rejoice and Democrats Imagine Vain Things—An Estrangement but no Split—Senator Conkling's Plans.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 21st, 1881.

Democrats are just now in a state of joy bordering on ecstasy over the so-called split in the Republican party, but, while Republicans here deplore the apparently hopeless differences that have recently culminated in the individual estrangement of distinguished party leaders, they see nothing in the situation to menace the integrity of the party itself.

The Conkling-Platt resignation is alluded to in conversation only incidentally to-day. Everybody seems to think that neither of them will be returned by the New York Legislature. A personal and intimate friend of Ex-Senator Conkling said, last night, that Mr. Conkling would not allow his name to go before the Legislature under any circumstances. He said that Conkling has fully determined to retire to private life, and pursue his profession. "Conkling is," this gentleman said, "a poor man, and the salary of senator is not sufficient to meet his expenses. He has long contemplated quitting public life, and has had several splendid offers in his profession. In fact, he consented very reluctantly to his name being used the last time he was elected; but he was importuned so strongly by personal friends, to whom he was under obligations for past favors in a political way, that he was forced to accept the nomination, though greatly contrary to his inclination. Why, at the time he was elected, he actually said that he would resign the seat before the close of his term."

Mr. Conkling is still in the city making preparations to leave Washington permanently in a day or two. He is surrounded the entire day with personal friends and admirers, with whom he converses freely, and seems in the best of spirits. He does not appear at all concerned about the turn affairs have taken. They say he is really glad to get away from the annoyances and profitless labor of political life, and does not wish to and will decline to be returned.

Conkling's Worshipers.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Tribune publishes the following brief editorial: Followers of Conkling met on Sunday afternoon at Vice President Arthur's house, in this city. The two ex-Senators were present and received assurances from a number of officeholders of their support in case they should become candidates for re-election. Letters and telegrams in answer to a communication sent out by Conkling were received from various parts of the State. Conkling decided to become a candidate and Platt decided just as Conkling did. They will probably go to Albany and solicit votes and their friends will attend in large numbers to assist them. The administration Republicans still state that Conkling and Platt cannot be re-elected; 52 Republicans are said to be already pledged against him.

Rum and Morgue.

By far the strongest temperance lecture of the season is the statement made by the keeper of the Morgue that four-fifths of the five thousand bodies that reach the city deadhouse every year are sent there by drunkenness. The jolly fellows who make fun of the anti-liquor agitation as they stand at bars and drink good whiskey—for of course no other kind is sold—know only the beginnings of what rum can do; but the rough pine boxes, filled with what once was clear-headed, bright-eyed humanity, are just directly the work of drink as barroom fun is. There may be cities in the world where men can drink spirits without injury to body and brain, but New York is not one of them. In a city where every body, from the millionaire to the day laborer, is being continually impelled to begin more work than he can finish, whatever increase physical or mental excitement is a positive curse. The Morgue's occupants do not all come from the lower classes, who drink bad rum; serious of honorable stock have been found there too often, for alcohol is as merciless a leveller as death itself.—New York Herald.

The Nihilists Answer the Czar.

LONDON, May 23.—The Russian revolutionists have answered the Czar's manifesto by a second utterance, dwelling on the wretchedness of the peasants, deportations to Siberia, gagging of free speech and public journals, and declaring that false counsellors are in possession of the Czar's ear. The document concludes as follows: "Let your majesty assemble your people around you and listen to their wishes in an unprejudiced spirit, and then neither your majesty nor the State will have any reason to apprehend further catastrophe."

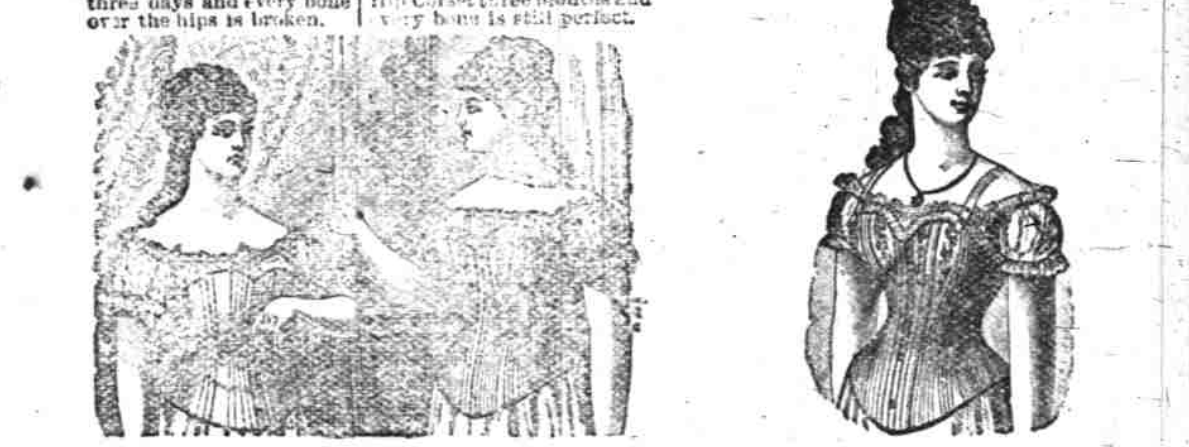
RICE: A CHEAP AND EXCELLENT DIET.

—When the excellence of Rice as a diet is fully understood its use will be more frequent and of daily occurrence in every household. At this season of the year especially, it may properly be classed as superior to any of the cereals which are in such general use for the morning and midday meals. No other food is so easy of digestion, and at its present cost it is quite as economical as potatoes, oat-meal or grain grits of any kind.

Food for the Brain and Nerves that will invigorate the body without intoxicating is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies, soothes the nerves and brings good health quicker than anything you can use. Tribune. See ad. April 30 to May 19

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In addition to our SPRING STOCK of GENEROUS MERCHANDISE, we have just received a NEW and BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF LAWNS & DRESS GOODS A FULL LINE OF PARASOLS, FANS, &c. BEST LINE OF LADIES' CORSETS IN TOWN. Our BEAUTY at 50c. Can Not Be Equalled!



See our CHILDREN'S SUITS—all sizes, from two to fourteen years. Ladies' Linen Ulsters and Dolmans. We have in a few days another line of LADIES' TRIMMED HATS. A FULL LINE OF MACHINE NEEDLES AND ATTACHMENTS ON HAND. JONES, McCUBBINS & CO.

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We have now in Store the Largest and most Complete Stock we have ever offered.

OUR PRINTS, LAWNS AND DRESS GOODS are handsome and at prices to suit all. CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, DOMESTICS, FLORES, &c. very cheap. A large lot of

SHIRTS TO SUIT ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES. OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING IS NEAT, AND WE MEAN TO SELL THEM AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. We Sell Coats at 50 cts. and up.

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HATS FOR EVERYBODY—At 10 cts. up to the Finest.

Ten kinds of MOLASSES AND SYRUPS And among them the BEST in the Market. Rio, Lagnayra, Java, and Mocha Coffees

Very Cheap. Cut-Leaf, Pulverized, Granulated, White and Brown Sugars at Bottom Prices. We have always on hand the BEST FLOUR in the City—try it Also a Large Lot of Wheat Bran always on hand. Full Assortment of TOBACCO.

And everything usually kept in the Grocery Line. Be sure and see us before you buy or sell. We buy all kinds of Country Produce for Cash or Barter. With this bird's-eye view of what we have, we return thanks for past patronage and solicit future favors. Yours very respectfully, ELUTTZ & RENDLEMAN.

W. W. TAYLOR, H. F. ATKINS, Salesmen. April 12, 1881.

NEW LIVERY STABLE DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE

The Dwelling House formerly occupied by the undersigned in Statesville, adjoining lot of W. F. Hall and Newton Anderson, is for sale. Persons wishing to purchase, may address me at Salisbury or Mt. Vernon, or call on Mr. W. H. Hall, who will show the property. My 12nd mo 2 C. C. KRIDER. (Landmark requested to copy.)

TAX LISTING.

The Commissioners of the Town of Salisbury have appointed me to list the taxable property and polls in the town, this is to give notice that I will be on the 1st day of June, 1881, and remain open for 30 days for that purpose. All persons concerned are advised to make their returns within the time specified, or they themselves liable to the penalties of the law. May 11, 1881. E. E. REAVE, C. C. B.

IF YOU WANT Your Watches and Clocks Sewing Machines, &c. Repaired by a good, cheap and responsible workman please leave them with Messrs. Klutz & Rendleman, Salisbury, N. C. 451ly I. L. BROWN.

OPEN LETTER.

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We have the pleasure to announce to our many friends and customers, that we are daily receiving the most complete and elegant line of

Dress Goods, Trimmings, Notions, Domestic Goods, &c., &c., that we have ever offered. Our stock of Groceries is the most complete in town. Our stock of

Boots, Shoes, Hats Furnishing Goods Clothing, &c., &c., is full. We buy our goods as cheap as any house, and positively will not be undersold.

We have added to our stock a large line of Ladies' trimmed and untrimmed HATS. Call and look over our Goods. With thanks for past patronage, we solicit your future favors. Respectfully, &c. J. F. ROSS.

SALESMEN: FRANK YOUNG, ARCHIE YOUNG, EDDIE OVERMAN. April 6th.

Mortgage Deeds for sale here Also various other blaus. DEVON-BULL.

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