Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1881.

Henry M. Stanley, Bennets's African traveller, is dangerously sick in that country.

There are reports that men are still hunting for A. T. Stewart's body, judge Hilton among them.

The measurement of the United States is put down at 2,800 miles from east to west, and at 1,600 from north to south.

The Willington *Star* says the cotton crop in Columbus and Brunswick Counties will fall short this year about 50 per cent.

Lincoln county voted down the subscription to the Virginia Midland Railroad. Rutherford county voted for it by a large majority.

It is said there is a speck of war between England and France about a boundary line in Newfoundland. It is fishing rights which cause the trouble.

YELLOW FEVER.—One case at Key West, Fla. Three vessels at sea are known to have the mallady on board, and fears are entertained that they may touch at coast towns and leave it.

DEATH BY THE STORM.—The storm along the coast on the 27th was disastrous. Seven bodies have floated in at Port Royal Ferry, S. C. A larger number is reported at Savannah, Ga.

There is a balloon at the electric exhibition in Paris propelled by electricity. The inventor expects to improve and apply his machine to a large balloon capable of making ten leagues an hour.

THE OFFICIAL RESULT.—The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring the result of the late election, as follows: For Prohibion 48,061; Against it 264,133. Majority against Prohibition 116,72.

KERNERSVILLE is getting to be quite a respectable town. It has one tobacco warehouse, five tobacco factories, five dry goods stores, two buggy shops, three churches, three blacksmith shops, four doctors, a newspaper and job printing office, a barber shop, &c., &c.

PINE STRAW.—We have before advertted to the fact that pine straw is now used for paper making, the present purpose being to mention that a mill in South Carolina is turning out 200 reams a day of this kind of paper, besides quantities of book board.

Marvin, the bigamist, who recently deceived a young girl in Richmond, Va., having previously treated ten other women in a similar manner, was arrested at Lynn, Mass., several days ago, and under the requisition of the Governor of Virginia, arrived at Richmond last Sunday. He is in close quarters with serious times ahead.

The President's Case,

It is truly gratifying that the President has improved since our last. His condition one week ago, was considered almost hopeless. He is now reported as doing well, and there is a general revival of confidence in his final recovery. He takes food and is gaining strength, say his physicians, and all the symtoms are favorable.

There was a brief notice in a former number of this paper of the contracts between Mr. W. J. Best and the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for the Western N. C. Railroad. The subject is important, and one in which many feel considerable interest, and for their benefit we this week, publish on the first page, the contracts in full. It will be seen that Mr. Best has sold out clean, or certainly intended that the Richmond and Danville should so understand it.

KRUPP, the great German gun-maker, now employs no less than 13,000 men in his foundries, &c., to keep up with his orders for guns. Suppose the nations were suddenly to agree to put an end to war, would it not put an end to Krupp's business. And would he not have a right to protest against such a wholesale destruction of property procured at heavy cost and expense for the benefit of the nations at war. We have heard some such argument in a slightly differrent case.

Harper's Weekly Illustrated gives large space to pictorial representations of the sick room of President Garfield, in which himself, Mrs. Garfield, the Doctors, and others, are brought out with all the supposed facial expression worn by them. The work is purely sensational, and designed for no higher purpose than to make money by it. There seems to be nothing in heaven or earth too sacred to be employed for turning a penny.

Guiteau, who ought to have been tried and hung within 24 hours after the perpetration of his crime, is yet to be slowly dragged by the newpapers of the country through a trial of two or three months, with a recital of how he looked and what he said at each step of the proceedings as if the fate of the country hung suspended on the contemptible trifles; and this too, will all be done to gratify a morbid public taste for low and contemptible things for which the people greedily pay.

Government value of coins with holes in them: A dollar piece, 65cts.; halves, 25cts; quarters, 15; dimes, 5.

Guess you have to pay a quarter for showing a nickle with a hole in it.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

We suppose there is not more than one in ten, even of newspaper readers, who care anything about tariffs paid by the people of this country on the merchandise which they buy every day at the stores where they do their trading. They do not consider the subject as concerning them at all, but pay the price of the goods and go home believing that it is all right. And yet it is *not* all right. They have paid *more* for the goods than they ought. The government at Washington has been robbing the people ever since its establishment. It has been doing this by a certain arrangement of tariffs laid on manufactured goods which the people are obliged to have. At the beginning of the government there may have been some excuse for it; but now, and for many years past, there is no excuse, any more than there would be for taking money out of the pockets of ninety-nine cititens to put it into the pocket of the one-hundreth. It is the duty of government to pass laws on the maxim of "the greatest good to the greatest number;" but our government has, and continues, to carry out a system exactly contrary to this: The many are taxed to enrich the few. Under the operation of this system one small part of the country has grown rich while the greater portion has grown poor. The many have been robbed and the few made rich—so rich, in fact, that they can contribute millions of dollars to corrupt the ballot boxes of the people, and carry elections in their own interest. And this is the price which the people pay for not caring anything about the tariffs which the government levies on the merchandise which they consume every year. It is a slow but sure process of enslavement. The fat of the land is constantly drained by this system, and goes to strengthen a power outside of the government, which will eventually become stronger than the government, and will rule it in defiance of the masses.

For the further consideration of this subject we append the following:

A Tariff Hurtful to the Farmer.

We had somehow received the impression that the Charleston *News and Courier* was a protective tariff journal. We do not now remember how we formed that opinion, but if we had set to work to classify our exchanges as to high tariff or free-trade we should have placed our Charleston contemporary with the former. But in this we are probably mistaken, as its Tuesday's paper has an editorial the purpose of which is to show that "the price of cotton is kept down by a protective tariff." We apprehend that there is no doubt of the correctness of this postulate. The Southern planter cannot be benefitted in any way by a high protective tarff. In fact it is a species of robbery to compel a farmer to pay an advance of from 15 to 75 per cent. on articles consumed or used by him just to benefit a few manufacturers. What right has any government to say that fifty million people shall be taxed heavily that a few thousands of their fellow-laborers and fellow-citizens may realize very largely from some enterprises in which they are engaged or wish to engage? What is the object of government? Is it to oppress the many for the benefit of a few? Who will dare say that? And yet *practically* that is precisely what the United States Congress is now doing.

The idea of a government is only an extended family. It took its origin in the life and management of a private family. What just father will make five of his children labor that the sixth may receive the chief benefit? Lord Bacon has said that "the surest way to prevent seditions is to take away the matter of them; for if there be fuel prepared, it is hard to tell whence the spark will come that shall set it on fire." A government, that should be parental and just in order to be respected and served, should not be so partial in its favors as to discriminate against the many for the benefit of a pampered few. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a strong opponent of the present unequal, iniquitous, unjust and oppressive tariff, puts the matter strongly in the following paragraph:

'It is right, just and proper to pay taxes for the support of the Government, State and National, and for the maintenance of charitable and reformatory and penal institutions, but the justice and right of paying taxes to enable a few of our fellow-citizens to engage in certain kinds of business which they say will not pay them unless they are provided with means by their neighbors, are not visible nor can they be made visible to reflecting people. The people should pay taxes to the State only, not to a sect of their fellow citizens. Tariff taxation is a violation of individual liberty, and, as the Supreme Court of the United States has decided in the Kansas case, it is robbery, pure and simple.'

This is sound and, we think, unanswerable. If it is correct to say that a high tariff depresses the price of cotton is it not certain that the grower of cotton is injured thereby? The present tariff not only burdens the whole country with taxes levied for the benefit of a few, but it places a peculiar and extra burden upon the Southern planter. Not only must he pay the high taxes levied by the tariff on all such articles as are used in the country at large, but he receives special injury in the very article that enables him to buy—his cotton. The tariff strikes directly at the basis of his prosperity. It attacks him first in the price of cotton, reducing his income—his buying power. It next lays a heavy tax upon him in the purchase of every article that is used upon his farm.

The editorial of the *News and Courier* is forceful and clear. It shows the origin of trade is exchange what you have for what some one else has. Trade is barter, but money is the tool used to facilitate trade. To buy, you must have means of selling. If you raise cotton you must be able to get it to market. If you get it to market and are well paid prices must be up. Anything that lowers, depresses the price of your product, injures you. If it is in the shape of a tariff—a government tax—then such tax is burdensome, offensive. It robs you of so many dollars. But let us quote from our Charleston neighbor. It says, and we ask the reader to scrutinize the argument:

"The interest of the Southern agriculturist is in maintaining and augmenting the price of cotton. It is proved that American manufactures are insufficient for this purpose. Only one-third of the crop is consumed in this country. The specie value of the cotton goods imported into the United States in 1879 was $19,928,310. Assuming that these came from England, that country was, to that extent, better able to buy American produce and goods than if the tariff accomplished its purpose and shut out foreign cotton goods altogether. The cotton goods were what England had to sell, and in payment for these England took American cotton, grain, meat, petroleum, &c. Take a broader view: In 1879 the value of the merchandise imported into the United States from Great Britain and Ireland was $108,538,812. England could not have taken from the United States merchandise to the value of $348,828,439, if British merchandise had been excluded from the American market."

Tariffs are a sort of a Chinese Wall. They are positive barriers to trade. In the case of the present United States tariff it is an outrage, without decent defence. The prices are those of the war. Nothing but ignorance on the part of the American people and a general long-suffering spirit have permitted this monstrosity to live. But here is another extract from the Charleston paper:

"The tariff that keeps out foreign goods keeps in domestic goods. In order to enable protected interests to get an artificial price for their products certain foreigners lose their best market; and what is more, certain persons at home lose their best market against the foreign goods which are shut out. What right has the Government to take away this market from one citizen (who only asks to be let alone to make profitable exchanges) in order to make an artificial market for another citizen who clamors for government help. It cannot be questioned then, that the protective tariff cramps and diminishes international trade. This is a blow at the cotton planter, whose interest is in giving the whole world the largest means of buying his cotton."

The tariff acts as a check upon trade generally. It is the special pet of New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the manufacturing cities generally. It gives a heavy blow to the agriculturist while furnishing potent aid to the Northern manufacturer. The Southern planter who favors a tariff is ignorant of his own interests. He is agreeing that he and his fellow-citizens in the South shall be burdened from year to year with a grievous and intolerable tax in the shape of custom dues in order that New England manufacturers and Pennsylvania ironmongers may grow rich. We agree with the *News and Observer* that the cotton planters of the South should be "the last persons in the United States to support, or consent to, Protective duties." —Wilmington *Star*.

BIG RAILROAD QUESTIONS.

The Governor has instructed the Attorney-General to examine into the management of all railroads chartered before the war, in order to see if forfeitures have been incurred, with request that legal steps be at once taken to have such forfeitures declared.

"The Piedmont Railroad Company, it is suggested, has forfeited its charter."

We have no opinion on the subject of these examinations except that if they are in the interest of the Best-Boston syndicate, as against the Clyde-Buford syndicate, our sympathies are with the latter combination. If, however, the contracts with the State have not been carried out, and if anything is to be gained for the State, let the investigation proceed.—*Charlotte Observer.*

And yet it is undeniably true that the Richmond and Danville Company have displayed great energy in pushing forward the work on the Western Road. When we consider the snail-pace of the the State's operations—how long she floundered in the mire at mud cut; and how hopeless everybody felt as to the completion of the work within the scope of the present generation—it is a matter of astonishment that the Richmond and Danville have crossed the French Broad and gone 12 or 15 miles beyond and is rapidly approaching Paint Rock. They have pushed their way on the Ducktown branch, if not altogether up to the contract, certainly to a very reasonable and praiseworthy extent. There are but few, we trust, who would be willing to see the State do an illiberal thing on this subject, and we cannot believe she will do it. We have great confidence in the wisdom and fairness of each and every member of the Board of Commissioners, and feel sure they will not demand more than what is just, nor concede any important right of the State, but so far as possible will make a proper recognition of the efforts of the Richmond and Danville Company to comply with their contract.

POSTSCRIPT.—Mr. A B. Andrews, President of the Western N. C. Railroad, has replied, through the Charlotte *Observer*, to the assertions of Senator Vance as reported in that paper a few days ago, and which will be found in this paper. Mr. Andrews refutes Senator Vance's position in regard to several important points, and opens the way for a grave controversy between himself and the Senator, unless it can be shown that both are near enough right to reconcile minor differences. We will publish Mr. Andrews' reply in our next.

LIQUOR AND MURDER.—The work of liquor goes steadily on loading our Court dockets with criminal cases and the sober people with taxes. It has been so for many, many years, and is likely so to continue for many years to come. It is the expressed will of a majority of the people, and the majority should of right rule, according to our system.

The Catawba *Mercury*, extra, of the 30th inst., reports a case of murder which occurred at a camp meeting, at Ball's Creek, in Lincoln county, Saturday night last. Joseph Blalock and Pinkney Abernathy met there, both under the influence of liquor. Abernethy wished to obtain the use of Blalock's mule to go after more liquor—they were out—but Blalock was afraid Abernethy would ride too hard, so he refused. Words ensued: they commenced pushing each other; several blows were struck, when Blalock whipped out a knife and made several thrusts at Abernethy, one of which, penetrating to the heart, he fell and shortly died. They were married men, each with a wife and one child.

The Baltimore *Sun* opens the ceremony of trying the assassin Guiteau, by announcing what is likely to be the course pursued by the Court, with suggestions as to the line of defence. The case will probably occupy considerable time. The *insanity* plea will be put in and relied on for acquittal.

HISTORY OF ROWAN.

We copy the following extract of a letter from the Hon. PHILO WHITE, of Whitestown, N. Y., who was the *first* in sending an order and the cash for a copy of the History of Rowan. He is also first in the expression of opinion on its merits:

"The contents of the little book are exceedingly entertaining to me; and I should think that everybody who ever lived in Rowan, would be anxious to read it; so that I marvel much, that an edition of 300 copies will supply the demand for it!

"As a *local* 'History,' the little book is well 'got up:' Its narrations are in that familiar phraseology which is calculated to render it popular among the masses: The writer's historic reminiscences are richly elaborate; the persons presented to view, and the incidents recited therein, are nearly all as familiar to my mind as a thrice-told tale: Ten years of intimate social intercourse with that substantial, intelligent, patriotic, honored, and now revered generation of Western Carolinians, who constituted the model of society *fifty* and *sixty* years ago,—served to store my recollection *full* of the events and actors of that really historic era, recounted to my ready listening almost daily for long years, by my honored seniors, male and female, in Salisbury,—in Rowan—in truth, *in all* Western Carolina: So that I can testify, in a good degree, to the verity of your author's recital,—mostly 'all of which I had' previously heard by word of mouth, '*and part of which I was!*' You may readily imagine, therefore, that I read the little book over with very great interest.—There is one thing, however, in which the author has been somewhat remiss, and in which you, my ever good friend, might have prevented the *Lapse.*: A faithful 'History' of Rowan, it seems to me, should not have ignored one of the most potential motors in the prestige and prosperity of Rowan's metropolitan town, Salisbury—viz: the pioneer newspapers of all Western Carolina, located there,—the '*Western Carolinian*,' and the '*Carolina Watchman*': Their influence, I think, in moulding society, and in building up a religious community there, and giving Salisbury a status ahead of all other towns in the western part of the State, was more potent than any other agency. There was no Minister of the Gospel settled in Salisbury when I first drove my stakes of life there: And the first minister that organized a 'society' there, was encouraged to do so through the *Carolinian*, the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Otis Freeman. And you can testify, that the *Watchman* has been a powerful agent in building up religious societies and churches in Salisbury, and throughout that region of country. 'The Press' is not sufficiently honored."

The omission to embrace in this book a history of the Press of Rowan is chargeable to the editor of this paper. The author of the little history is clear on that score, having repeatedly urged it. It was not undertaken for several reasons: Our daily regular duties are about as heavy as we are willing to bear. We could not trust to memory in respect to much of the material that ought to be used in such a history, and did not have the time to gather the facts from the various sources from whence they could be obtained. We felt that anything purporting to be a history of the press of Rowan should be impartial, comprehending all who have labored here as editors and publishers, which of itself would make a book of no mean size, and doubted the propriety of taking upon ourself the delicate task.

Four Complaints of the Commissioners

Of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company—How the Extension of Time is Claimed and was Obtained.

[From the Charlotte Observer.]

A reporter of the *Observer* yesterday called on Governor Vance, hoping to learn something of the action of the commissioners of the Western North Carolina road at their meeting in Raleigh, Wednesday. The scribe found the Governor even more communicative on the affairs of that much discussed corporation than his most sanguine expectations had led him to hope for.

The reporter began by asking what action, if any, the commissioners had taken.

"All that I can tell you for publication," he answered, "is that we officially notified Governor Jarvis, who is himself one of the commisioners, you know, that the assignees of the road were not coming up to the contract. We had refrained from doing this before, but this time we were all agreed."

"In what particulars do you accuse them of failing?"

"The official notification brings four separate charges:

"1st. In the language of the contract they had not 'prosecuted the work with diligence and energy.'

"2d. They had failed to keep a force on the Ducktown branch sufficient to complete the road to Pigeon River by the 1st of July, the time in which they were required to complete it by the contract.

"3d. They failed to reached Pigeon River and Paint Rock by the 1st of July.

4th. They are daily discriminating against North Carolina towns and cities."

"What is the effect of this notice?"

"It has no intrinsic force. The bill provides simply that the commissioners watch the progress of the work and report thereon to the Governor. It provides further that they shall make this notice before declaring a failure in complying with the contract, and even after such declaration the bill provides ninety days of grace to the contractors or their assignees before the Governor shall take steps on behalf of the State to have the contract legally annulled. You know, of course, that the commissioners in the capacity of commissioners have no power to act; they only report officially to the Governor."

"I notice that in your statement of the commissioners' charges, you speak of the 1st of July as the time on which their failure violates the limit allowed by the contrat. I know that that was the original time within which the completion to Pigeon River and Paint Rock was required, but the present controllers of the road claim, I understand, an extension of the time to the 15th of November. The commissioners have the right to make such extension; have they not done so?"

"True enough they do claim that the commissioners made such extension. You have observed that we ignored such claim. Such claim is in the first place founded on fraud, and in the second place the present controllers have not even complied with the conditions annexed to the ter from Governor Jarvis desiring me to attend a meeting of the commissioners in Raleigh. I did so. The request of the present controllers for an extension of time was renewed at the meeting. We, the commissioners—Gov. Jarvis, Dr. Worth and myself—required that the application for the extension should be made in the name of the assignees of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and not, as it was made, in the name of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company simply. We also agreed to consent only on the further condition that the terms of such extension should require the assignees to keep continually on the two lines a sufficient number of hands to complete the work within the extended time. There may possibly have been one or two other unimportant conditions demanded, I do not recollect; but the present controllers did not comply with these conditions and the extension was not granted. I returned, however, to Washington with the understanding between the two other commissioners and myself that they, a majority of the commissioners, were to sign the grant of extension and to consider that I consented on the compliance by the present controllers with the demanded conditions. At the expiration of two weeks there had been no renewed application for the extension complying with the conditions. I concluded that the present controllers were procrastinating to gain time, and wrote letters to Raleigh to Governor Jarvis and Dr. Worth, withdrawing my consent to the extension under any circumstances, and begging them not to act without me. Both letters reached Raleigh on the same day, and Gov. Jarvis being in the city received his: Mr. Bain, Dr. Worth's clerk, forwarded the letter to the Doctor to Asheboro, where he was at the time. From his action I presume Colonel Andrews became aware of the letters and their purport, for he sent a messenger on the same train which carried my letter to Dr. Worth. When the train reached High Point Colonel Andrews' messenger hired a horse and beat the mail to Asheboro. He immediately waited on Dr. Worth and obtained his signature to an extension of time to the 15th of November. When Dr. Worth got my letter you can imagine that he was not entirely complacent. But Governor Jarvis also having signed the grant, the claim was thus originated by signatures of two of the commissioners, one of them having been obtained in the fraudulent manner described. We ignore that grant not only on the ground of fraud but also from the fact that even its conditions have not been complied with, a sufficient number of hands to complete the lines to the proposed points not having been put on the road within six weeks after the signing of the grant of extension, which they claim as being legal."

"Does the original bill require that there shall be *continually* on the lines a sufficient number of hands to insure the completion of the road within the time without relying on a large increase of the force as the expiration of the time draws near?"

"Yes; that is a condition, not only of the original bill, but also of the grant of the extension, which the present controllers claim as operative. It may appear purely technical and unimportant to the casual examiner, but on the contrary it is a wise provision of much importance, as it requires a constant and tangible guarantee of the good faith and diligence of the assignees."

This appearing to be the extent of the information Gov. Vance seemed willing to give, the reporter thanked him and retired.

NOTE.—Gov. Vance has subsequently corrected two or three inaccuracies in the above report of the interview. It should also be noted that the language employed is the reporters,

Railroad Items.

On Thursday the commissioners of the Western North Carolina Railroad reported to the Governor that Messrs. Clyde, Logan and Buford, who claim to be the assignees of Mr. W. J. Best, are not prosecuting the work on the road according to the contract made between the State and Mr. Best, specifying the particulars in which they have failed. Among other things the commissioners report injurious discriminations against North Carolina cities and towns. The Governor has forwarded to the assignees a copy of the report, with notification that unless all cause of complaint be immediately removed, the whole power of the administration would be exerted to rectify the evil.

The Governor has called the attention of the Attorney-General to the fact that the Richmond & Danville Railroad has withdrawn all rates heretofore made with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and requested him to examine the question of attacking the lease of the North Carolina Railroad by the Richmond and Danville. In view of the fact that the corn crop of central North Carolina is an utter failure, while that of the eastern counties is most abundant, to shut up that section from the centre will prove to be a great hardship.

The Governor has instructed the Attorney-General to examine into the management of all railroads chartered before the war, in order to see if the forfeitures have been incurred, with request that legal steps be taken to have such forfeitures declared.

The Piedmont Railroad Company, it is suggested, has forfeited its charter.—*News & Observer.*

Three millions have been subscribed in New York for the development of coal and iron in Tennessee.

Beauty, health, and happiness for ladies in "WINE OF CARDUI."

At Theo. F. Kluttz's.

FOR SALE,

DELTA GROVE.

[Known as the Bradshaw or Gray Place.]

This Property, located in the limits of Salisbury, contains 38¼ acres, a never-failing well of pure water, all needed outbuildings, and a

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE.

This property must be sold, therefore a Good Bargain for the ready money, or to any one paying half cash with deferred payment for the balance.

Apply to

J. M. GRAY,
Attorney at Law,
Salisbury, N. C.

N. B. Any one having a desirable residence to sell, within four squares of the Salisbury Court House, may find a purchaser by applying to J. M. GRAY.

46:tf

AT AND

BELOW COST!

JONES McCUBBINS & CO.

Will offer, for the next 30 days,

All THEIR SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

At and below Cost.

☞Give them a call.☜

NO MORE HIGH PRICES!

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, Notions, &c.,

☞ ☞ ☞ Very Cheap. ☜ ☜ ☜

☞ ☞ Shirts for everybody at Right Prices. ☜ ☜

☞ Our Stock of Clothing is neat, and we mean to sell them as low as the lowest ☜

We well sell you a coat at 50 cents. Our assortment of Shoes is the best we have ever offered and at lower prices. Cut Loaf, Pulverized, Granulated, White and Brown Sugars, at Rock-Bottom Prices. We have always on hand The Best FLOUR—try it you who like the Best. Also a large lot of Wheat Bran Always on hand, at 25 cts per bushel.

A Full Assortment of the BEST TOBACCOS.

GREAT REDUCTION

....IN....

LADIES' AND MEN'S STRAW HATS!

Rio Coffee 12½c; Arbuckle's Ariosa 20c; Fancy Lavuayra 20c; Old Government Java 25c. Ten or twelve kinds Molasses and Syrups, and among them the best in the market.

Full Stock of Seed Irish Potatoes on hand.

MANY USEFUL THINGS AT 5 CENTS EACH. Be sure and see us before you buy or sell.

With this bird's-eye view of what we have, we return thanks for past patronage and solicit future favors. Yours very respectfully,

KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN.

W. W. TAYLOR, H. F. ATKINS, Salesmen.
June 7, 1881. 26:3m.

For the Fall Trade!

Just Arrived!

200 pieces Dark Prints,
10 bales Dark Alamance Plaids,
30 pieces Salem Jeanes,
50 pieces Northern Jeanes,
20 pieces New Fall Dress Goods.
50 cases Boots and Shoes,
40 bags Coffee,
2 Car Loads Salt,
1 Car Load Cotton Ties.

Large Lot of Bagging to Arrive.

Many Other Goods

arriving daily, all of which we offer at

Short Profits!

We especially ask Country Merchants to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

☞To one and all we say, *Call and see us before you buy.*

With thanks for your past patronage, we hope to merit your continued favors.

Respectfully,

J. F. ROSS.

SALESMEN:

FRANK YOUNG, ARCHIE YOUNG,
ED. OVERMAN, WILLIE GALES.

Aug. 29, 1881.

Rowan County—In the Superior Court.

Moses L. Holmes
against
Richard A. Caldwell, Julius A. Caldwell, M. W. Jarvis and E. Nye Hutchison, Executors of David F. Caldwell, Frances Fisher, Annie McB. Fisher and Fred. C. Fisher.

M. W. Jarvis, Executor of David F. Caldwell and Annie McB. Fisher, of the above named defendants, are hereby notified to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1881, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, within the first three days of the said term, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint during the term, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

This 6th day of August, 1881.

43:6t $7 J. M. HORAH,
Clerk Superior Court Rowan Co.

DEVON BULL.

I have a fine Devon stock animal for publiser vice at modrate rates. Apply to

Salisbury 9 W ATWELL

North Carolina: Davidson County.

In the Superior Court, July 25, 1881.

James Smith, Plaintiff,
against
Henry G. Stebbins, Trustee for Franklin Osgood, Chas. Vocke, George C. Irwin, and Henry G. Stebbins and sons, and J. M. Primm, Defendants.
} Action to recover real estate.

The Defendants, Henry G. Stebbins, Franklin Osgood, Chas. Vocke, George C. Irwin and Henry G. Stebbins and sons, are hereby notified that the above-entitled civil action is brought for the recovery of realty situated in said county known as "The Silver Hill Mining Property," and damages for its detention, and that they are required to appear at the next term of said Court to be held at Lexington on the first Monday in September, 1881, and answer or demur to the complaint filed, or judgment by default will be taken against them.

July 25, 1881. C. F. Lowe,
No41:6t C. S. C.

Rowan County—In the Superior Court.

S. Younts and John A. Younts, Partners under the name of S. Younts & Son,
against
Andy Bailes.

The above named defendant, Andy Bailes, is hereby notified to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1881, and answer the complaint which has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint during the term, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

And the said defendant is further notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued and levied upon his interest in two hundred and fifty acres of land, in Litaker Township, adjoining the lands of Caleb Yost and others, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the claim of the plaintiffs, the said S. Younts & Son, against him, to wit: The sum of eight hundred and twenty-seven 77-100 dollars, with interest at eight per cent. on $657.71 from May 29th, 1881, and evidenced by several notes and accounts; that said warrant of attachment is made returnable at a term of said Court held on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1881, and then continued, and to be heard at a term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Salisbury on the 9th after the 4th Monday in September, 1881.

This 5th day of August, 1881.

J. M. HORAH,
Clerk Superior Court Rowan Co.

43:6t: $10

SALE OF N. C. R. R. STOCK

On Saturday, the 3d day of September, at 12 o'clock, in Salisbury, at the Court House Door, I will sell for cash eight shares of N. C. R. R. Stock, five shares as administrator de bonis non of John Turner, and three shares as Agent of John Heathman.

July 29th, 1881. A. M. RICE, Admr.

42:4t.

WANTED.

A white woman—young or middle age—to do the work of a small family in the country. No field work required.

Apply at the WATCHMAN office.