

President Garfield is represented as still improving, though his recovery is very slow.

There was a violent storm at Danville, Va., Sunday evening, felling trees and doing considerable damage.

The storm at Newbern, on Friday last, though not so destructive as at Wilmington, was frightful, and continued nearly all day. No losses are reported except in trees.

CRY FOR RELIEF.—We publish in another column an appeal for relief for the sufferers in Michigan. See it. It is a distressed wail which should be speedily answered.

The Wilmington Star contradicts the report that silver coins with a hole punched into them is subjected to the scales recently published in the newspapers. Such coins are taken in the banks at Wilmington without discount.

It is said Gen. Hancock has sent a company of soldiers to guard President Garfield. Hope the President will thank the General but return the soldiers. He is as safe in the good will of the people as any President ever was.

There was a fire in Charlotte Tuesday night, by which the Carolina Central lost about \$2,000 in buildings, (insured), and the books of the company of unknown value; and Messrs. W. & R. Tiddy, about \$2,000 in rags. It was a depot building. Cause of fire unknown.

The editor of the Asheville Citizen inspected the work being done on the Western N. C. Railroad a few days ago, and reports that it is progressing as rapidly as possible. On the Paint Rock branch the track laying is within 2 1/2 miles of Marshall. The grading will be completed to within 1/2 mile of Pigeon River, and the track laid to within 3 miles of Warm Springs by the 15th of October.

"Collecting cigar butts" is a recognized industry in Paris. So it is, also a well practiced business in New York city. Collecting old cast-away shoes is another industry of the commercial metropolis of this country, and it is a very profitable one at that. The refuse of the old shoes is used in manufacturing the nice "gunn drops" and other confections the young bucks buy for their sweethearts.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A soldier named Mason, a Virginian by birth, 19 years in the army, having become thoroughly disgusted with the service of guarding the life of "such a cur as Guiteau," resolved, last Sunday night, that he would put an end to it; and on reaching the jail went to a place where the prisoner was in the habit of showing himself, and pulled trigger on him. The ball grazed the assassin's head, but did not kill him.

DEATH OF GEN. BURNSIDE.—Gen. E. A. Burnside, of Rhode Island, died suddenly at his residence in Bristol, at 11 o'clock, a. m., Sept. 13th. He was a U. S. Senator, a liberal member of the Republican party, and his death leaves the Democrats with a majority in that body. It will be remembered that Gen. Burnside was a Major General in the Federal army in the late war, and made a successful expedition into Eastern Carolina.

Allen Johnston, colored, as we learn from the Observer, was sentenced at Charlotte, on Tuesday last, by Judge Avery, to be hanged on the 25th of October. His crime was the murder of a poor old blind negro whom he had engaged to lead to a certain place in the country. He took the old man into the woods, and with his two accomplices, who have since died in prison, beat him to death with heavy clubs.

Ben. Brown, also colored, was convicted of burglary before the same court on the same day, and will also be sentenced to death.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad warehouse was demolished by the storm—for there seems to have been two—at Wilmington, last Friday. There were four negro hands in the building when struck by the storm. All were injured, and one of them has since died. The damages to property were well distributed throughout the city. The Star estimates the loss in shade trees at between six and eight hundred in number. The elms and oaks stood the strain much better than the hollyhock and china trees. The shipping to the river and along the coast was also damaged, some vessels having been blown ashore and dry on the beach.

New York Herald correspondent visited the scene of the recent forest fires in Michigan. Scattered along the roads were found the charred remains of men, women and children, who were overtaken by the fire in attempting to escape from it. Farmers lost the labors of a lifetime in a moment, and their own lives besides. We sympathizers, who have been accustomed to forest fires, but have never known such dreadful consequences, would like to know why those Michigan people could not get out of the way of the fire. Our people usually put themselves right in the track of a "fire in the woods," while the cedar brushes, and fight it while they have strength. If it is too strong for them they slip through the flames and divide one. They are seldom hurt but except in the loss of fences.

"WINE OF CARDUI" cures irregular, or difficult menstruation. At Theo. F. Klutz's.

"The Railroad War," thus far, strikes us as a case of right against an attempted wrong. The Richmond and Danville Railroad Co. are fairly and honestly in possession of the Western N. C. Railroad. Best sold all his right and title in it to that Company for a consideration deemed satisfactory at the time, reserving no right of redemption. He now wants it back, and the State's Commissioners have pledged their official aid individual influence and efforts to aid him in recovering it. Their object, to wit: the building of the proposed N. C. Midland, is foreign to the subject in dispute. They do not rely on it as a reason for their course as against the Richmond and Danville Co., but on showing that said company has failed to comply with the terms of the original sale contract made with Best and assumed by said company. If it shall appear that the Commissioners in their zeal for the Midland shall be less liberal to the R. & D. Co., than they would probably have been to Best, and serious consequences to the State come therefrom, it is not clear to us that they can plead any very strong facts in justification of their course.

The newspapers are discussing the question of who should perform the functions of President during the disability of that officer, and who should declare that disability as existing. Prominent gentlemen have been invited to give their opinions on the present case of Mr. Garfield's disability, ex-President Grant among the rest. He says he has no doubt a condition exists when the Vice President should act, but that it would be inappropriate for him to do so unasked; that the President's physicians should certify his disability to the Cabinet, and the Cabinet should forward this certificate to the Vice President and request him to assume, thereupon the duties of President. Mr. Voorhees says the Vice President has not the power to assume the duties unasked—leaving it to be inferred, as we gather it, that the President himself should make the request. The constitution has made no provision for declaring the inability of the President, but it has declared who shall perform executive duties in case of the disability of the President, and holds him responsible for the performance of the duties either by himself or the officer designated to act in his place.

So plain a case happening in any of our States or counties would cause no hesitation or embarrassment whatever. The alternate would at once step forward and perform the duties of his principal, and no one would question the propriety of the act.

"A writer in the New York Sun challenges anybody to produce a case where a negro has ever had hydrophobia. He says: 'There is no such thing—among negroes; and they should understand that whatever other horrors they may have to fear in this world, they are perfectly safe from mad dogs and hydrophobia.'"

A quiz, we suppose, signifying about as much as "Who ever saw a dead mule?" But lest mischief should come of propagating an error, we have to say that there was a notable case of hydrophobia in this vicinity in the fall of 1843, in the person of a negro man named April, the property of the late Wm. S. Macay. April was attacked by a rabid dog in the public road near home, and after a desperate struggle, in which he was bit on the hand, he killed it. The late Dr. Pleasant Henderson, one of the most learned and skillful physicians of his day in this or any other State, was immediately called in to dress April's injuries and to take his case in hand. Dr. Henderson associated with himself in the management of the case, his brother, Dr. Alexander Henderson, and also invited all the physicians in town to advise with him. Their attention was unremitting, day and night, and every change and symptom closely watched.

The public impression at the time was, that our doctors were going to beat hydrophobia for once, and they certainly exhausted their highest skill on April's case. But it all failed: the man died of hydrophobia in the course of two or three weeks.

Freight Rates on Corn.

The Raleigh News & Observer brings out some facts published in the correspondence between J. B. Yates of the Atlantic Roads and Sol. Haas of the Associated R. R. of Virginia and North Carolina, worthy of note, to wit: First, the rate on corn from Newbern to Greensboro is 26 cts. per cwt. The Atlantic Road gets 5 cts. for transporting it 59 miles and the North Carolina Road 21 cts for 130 miles. It is claimed that this is an unequal and unjust division of the pay for the service done; and that it is a discrimination against eastern Carolina; for it is also shown that the freight on corn from Richmond to Raleigh, about 170 miles, is only 8 cts a bushel. Now, it is contended that if 8 cts. a bushel for 170 miles on corn from Richmond is a living rate, why may not corn be brought from eastern North Carolina at the same rate? It is proper to state in this connection that the rates on these several roads are not new, but are the same as for some years past. Also that the proprietors of the Associated Virginia and North Carolina Roads are now overhauling freight rates with a view to their more perfect equalization.

Mr. Best.—A correspondent of the Raleigh News-Observer says: "He has the confidence and support of the entire people along his line, from Goldsboro to Morehead, and there seems to be a settled determination among the people to give him their united support, for they believe he can and will do enough for the development of their section." He is a man of fine sense, energetic, pushing, looks after everything to the minutest point, and has, in the short space of time since his lease of the road, vastly improved its condition and placed much new stock upon it. Such action is calculated to secure the confidence and co-operation of the people of this section.

Guano Debts.

The farmers of Mecklenburg and other counties, scared by the failure of the cotton crop, to produce which they invested heavily in guano and other fertilizers, are holding public meetings and passing resolutions to ask the guano merchants to reduce rates and help them out of the present trouble. It has been well suggested by a cotemporary that no great reliance be placed on this mode of relief. It cannot be expected that guano dealers will cut down their claims for guano sold any more than the dealers in other goods when such reaching accidents occur. Guano dealers have made contracts predicated on sales which they must meet with cotton or the cash, or be ruined. There is no escape or relief for them; so it will be better for every farmer do as we heard one of our Roman men say last week, to wit: "When I made the debt I expected to pay it. I knew there was a risk to be run and I elected to run it. I'm not going to squeal or flinch now, but will do my level best to pay every dollar."

Venor Figured Down.

A comparison of Venor's predictions for August with the weather as it occurred in August, made by the Boston Transcript, shows that his prediction for the 1st was correct, and on the 15th, 16th and 17th there was an approach to correctness; the remaining 27 days proved the direct opposite of his prophecy. Lardner, in one of his published lectures, bestows considerable attention to the early history of weather Almanacs in England. He relates the rather remarkable fact that the first publications of this kind caused intense excitement, and that the printing office from which they were issued had to be protected by a strong police force, to prevent the eager buyers from breaking into and hindering the business of the house. That this excitement attracted the attention of scientific men, who soon made arrangements for a thorough test of the weather predictions of the Almanacs. They caused a number of Diaries to be kept in different parts of the kingdom for the space of 20 years, and these, when compared with the weather predictions of the Almanacs, proved the latter to be utterly worthless. It doubtless cooled the public mind to some extent, but did not entirely destroy confidence in weather predictions, which continues to the present day to engage the serious attention of a large portion of the people, and will continue probably, to the end of the world. Neither Venor nor Baker need fear much damage to their reputation if they guess pretty nigh every one time out of ten. It is a subject everybody talks about, more or less, and it is a real help in the conversation of some people to say that Venor or Baker has predicted this and so. It matters very little whether they hit or miss. It answers the momentary purpose and that is quite sufficient so far as anybody cares; for seriously, no sane man ever attaches any value to such predictions.

THE ARTESIAN WELL now in process of construction at Durham, attracts especial interest at a time such as we have had this summer, when streams and ordinary springs and wells are failing, causing distress to men and animals. The work at Durham will probably lead to the construction of similar wells in other places, and possibly to important discoveries also; for we can never know what is locked up in the earth under our feet except by going down to see. We are glad to learn that Mr. Cameron, of the Durham Recorder is keeping an accurate account of the work referred to, and will, when it is finished, publish not only an account of the geological and mineral developments, but also an account of the cost and modus operandi of construction.

HURRICANE AT WILMINGTON.—There was a furious and destructive storm at Wilmington, and along the coast of North Carolina, on Friday last, which proved very destructive to property. The Morning Star fills several columns with the particulars. Metal roofs were rolled up like paper and carried away; walls were blown down or damaged; trees were twisted off or uprooted. Fifty trees in the cemetery at Wilmington were blown down. Large quantities of goods destroyed or damaged by water through the unroofed stores. The estimated loss is put at \$100,000 or more, for Wilmington alone. The wind blew at the rate of 50 miles an hour. Part of the time as high as 60 miles an hour.

Rev. Jethro Randle, of Salisbury, N. C. has prepared and J. J. Bruwer, of that place published, a "History of Rowan County." It is nicely gotten up in 12mo form and contains over 500 pages, with a topical index.

The book is, we are told, an accident, but a fortunate accident surely for the county whose history it records. The range of subjects treated is varied and the fullness of information furnished concerning the matters of local and general history is surprising. Probably, we may say certainly, no man other than Mr. Randle could have done the work so well. It could be wished that every county in North Carolina were so well written up. What a history of our State would thus be furnished.

In this history the churches of Rowan county occupy important space as would reasonably be expected, and due honor is bestowed upon her distinguished sons. The Appendix is devoted to a "Roll of Honor" of the soldiers from Rowan county who served in the Confederate army.—N. C. Presbyterian.

"WINE OF CARDUI" for Ladies only. At Theo. F. Klutz's.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Col. Buford to Gov. Jarvis.

The Extension of Time and Discrimination in Freight.

To the Editor of The Charlotte Observer. My official duties will occupy my time so fully for a few days, that my rejoinder to Senator Vance's card of the 6th inst. will be necessarily postponed for a short time. I shall send it to you as early a date as possible. I enclose to you a copy of Col. Buford's answer to the several letters enclosed to him by Governor Jarvis, and which you published some days since.

Very respectfully, yours, A. B. ANDREWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 1, 1881. His Excellency Thos. J. Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 26th August, with the copies therein enclosed of the letter of Commissioners Vance and Worth to you, and your two letters of the 20th August to Attorney-General Kenan, have been received and have had my attention, and I now take the earliest opportunity to reply to the several matters referred to by you, and in the order in which you mention them.

First: I regret that circumstances over which I had no control necessarily delayed the reply of Messrs. Clyde and Logan and myself to the communication of the commissioners appointed by the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina relating to the sale of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad bearing date the 1st of August, 1881, to which you refer. This reply was forwarded yesterday to your address, and I now have the honor to enclose you a copy of it, and beg to call your attention to the statements therein contained as pertinent to the matters of which you write.

Second: I observe that Messrs. Vance and Worth, two of the three commissioners, officially report to your Excellency, "that the assignees of the grantees in the act mentioned, have failed to prosecute the work with diligence and energy; that they have failed to keep a force at work on the Ducktown line after the road had reached Asheville, sufficient to insure its completion to Pigeon River by the 1st July, 1881; and that they have failed to complete said road to that point and to Paint Rock by the 1st July, 1881."

The fact that the lines were not completed to Paint Rock and Pigeon River on the 1st July, 1881, has been known to the commissioners ever since that day, and they also knew that the assignees did not expect to be able to complete them by that time, long before the 1st July.

It is well known that the President of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company presented a petition to the commissioners on the 30th day of April, 1881, asking for an extension of four months' time from the 1st July, for the completion of the work to the points named, and the record of the proceedings of the commissioners show that this petition was duly considered, and that the commissioners agreed to grant the prayer of the petitioners upon certain conditions, all of which were faithfully complied with. And after this petition had been amended as required by the commissioners, and signed by the assignees as was also required, your Excellency acting in the capacity of a commissioner, finding that the assignees had fully complied with the requirements of the commissioners, promptly gave, as all the commissioners had agreed to do, your consent in writing to the extension as prayed for. Hon. J. M. Worth on the next day signed a writing of similar import. When these papers were obtained, the assignees proceeded to prosecute the work with vigor, diligence and energy. If the consent had not been given, they would have been forced to abandon it.

It is unnecessary to refer to the reasons for the application for an extension of time, or to the reasons which induced the commissioners to grant it. It is enough to say that they were then deemed altogether sufficient.

These being the facts of the case, all of which were well known to commissioners Vance and Worth, I am at a loss to know why it is that they report the assignees as delinquent in failing to finish the work to the points named by the 1st July.

The act of Assembly makes it the duty of the commissioners under certain circumstances, to grant certain extensions of time. These circumstances existed. And it will not be denied that the State itself has been delinquent, and is to this day delinquent, in failing at any time during the progress of the work, to furnish the number of convicts which she agreed to furnish.

I have seen in the public prints that Commissioner Vance has stated, that the grant of the extension of time signed by your Excellency and Commissioner Worth was invalid, because the signature of Commissioner Worth to the paper had been fraudulently obtained; and he states as the ground upon which he makes this serious charge, that the signature was obtained before Commissioner Worth had been informed that he (Commissioner Vance) had determined, for reasons satisfactory to himself, to decline to comply with his agreement to grant the extension, and had withdrawn his consent.

Without stopping to enquire whether Commissioner Worth would have felt himself justified in refusing to fulfill his own solemn promise because Commissioner Vance had declined to comply with his agreement, I will only say, that you yourself know that you communicated to Dr. Worth, in your letters of the 14th May, 1881, the fact that Commissioner Vance had withdrawn his consent, and that Commissioner Worth received and read this letter before he signed the paper.

Relying most implicitly upon the good faith of the commissioners in their action of the 30th of April, 1881, and upon the consent to the extension given in writing by Commissioner Worth and your Excellency, the assignees pressed forward the

work most vigorously, and employed labor as soon as they could. In a short time they placed three hundred (300) additional hands upon the Pigeon River line and have had during the month of August an average of over seven hundred (700) men on that line, and about six hundred (600) on the other, notwithstanding the fact that the State is still delinquent, in failing to furnish the five hundred (500) convicts, as she contracted to do.

I am unwilling to believe that any one of the commissioners will, in view of these facts, undertake to have the contract forfeited, because the lines to Paint Rock and Pigeon River were not completed by the 1st July. However this may be, I think it proper to inform you that the assignees will rely upon all their legal rights in the premises, of which I can not assume it is the desire or purpose of the commissioners to endeavor to deprive them.

I beg to state further that the circumstances and inducements under which the Best contract was assigned to Messrs. Clyde, Logan and myself, and under which the obligations thereof were assumed, are stated with some detail in their letter in reply to that of the commissioners of the 1st August, a copy of which is sent you herewith, as before stated; and you may well imagine that the assignees were surprised to learn that, notwithstanding these facts, the commissioners had, as far back as the 25th May, 1881, actually entered into a formal agreement with Mr. Best, looking to the re-cession or re-assignment of said contract, of which agreement the assignees were kept in total ignorance for more than two months, notwithstanding they were redoubling their energies and sparing no effort or expense to carry out and complete the contract, relying upon the extension of time which had not only been granted; but granted without controversy as to their right to claim it.

Third: Commissioners Vance and Worth also say in their letter that they find upon examination that the company of the assignees are daily discriminating in freights and charges against North Carolina towns and cities and railroads out of the State, relying upon the extension of time which had not only been granted; but granted without controversy as to their right to claim it. No such discrimination has been authorized or intended, and we believe none such exists. In confirmation of this, I beg to say, that since the receipt of your letter communicating this charge, I have talked freely with Col. Andrews, President, and Mr. Macmurdo, General Freight Agent of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, who emphatically declare that no such discrimination has been intended, and as far as they know or believe, none exists. I have personally examined their tariff rates and can find no evidence of any such.

There may be isolated cases in which freight bills are improperly made out, but these errors are promptly corrected upon application, or when attention is called to them. In a large business clerical errors will sometimes unavoidably occur. I am informed that the General Freight Agent's attention was called to the section of the act referred to, and he was instructed not to violate it, and he assures me that he has not done so, and he is prepared to verify by his tariff sheets, that I beg to say are always subject to the inspection of the commissioners.

Fourth: In regard to what your Excellency has to say in your letter to the Attorney-General as to the present operation of the North Carolina Railroad affecting injuriously the interests of the people of Eastern North Carolina, based upon a certain circular issued by Sol. Haas, General Freight Agent, allow me to say, that as you will see from what follows you have wholly misapprehended the actual facts of the situation.

Mr. Yates, Manager of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, complains by letter of the 16th August, 1881, to Mr. Haas, General Freight Agent of the Associated Railroads of certain alleged inequalities of rates. To this Mr. Haas replies next day, explaining that the rates complained of were so made to enable Newbern to compete with Wilmington, Richmond and Norfolk for the same trade, the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad having the same relative rates as the lines from the last named cities. That in view of his, Mr. Yates', objections to the rates he issued the notice in question, and requested Mr. Yates to furnish him at the earliest moment with such rates to competitive points as he was willing to pro rate, and what proportions he was willing to accept to Goldsboro on all classes of freight to W. and N. C. and North Carolina stations.

It is unnecessary to refer to the reasons for the application for an extension of time, or to the reasons which induced the commissioners to grant it. It is enough to say that they were then deemed altogether sufficient.

These being the facts of the case, all of which were well known to commissioners Vance and Worth, I am at a loss to know why it is that they report the assignees as delinquent in failing to finish the work to the points named by the 1st July.

The act of Assembly makes it the duty of the commissioners under certain circumstances, to grant certain extensions of time. These circumstances existed. And it will not be denied that the State itself has been delinquent, and is to this day delinquent, in failing at any time during the progress of the work, to furnish the number of convicts which she agreed to furnish.

I have seen in the public prints that Commissioner Vance has stated, that the grant of the extension of time signed by your Excellency and Commissioner Worth was invalid, because the signature of Commissioner Worth to the paper had been fraudulently obtained; and he states as the ground upon which he makes this serious charge, that the signature was obtained before Commissioner Worth had been informed that he (Commissioner Vance) had determined, for reasons satisfactory to himself, to decline to comply with his agreement to grant the extension, and had withdrawn his consent.

Without stopping to enquire whether Commissioner Worth would have felt himself justified in refusing to fulfill his own solemn promise because Commissioner Vance had declined to comply with his agreement, I will only say, that you yourself know that you communicated to Dr. Worth, in your letters of the 14th May, 1881, the fact that Commissioner Vance had withdrawn his consent, and that Commissioner Worth received and read this letter before he signed the paper.

Relying most implicitly upon the good faith of the commissioners in their action of the 30th of April, 1881, and upon the consent to the extension given in writing by Commissioner Worth and your Excellency, the assignees pressed forward the

Jones, McCubbins & Co. THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS they have ever offered to the public. Wait and see OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. We Take Punched Coin for Accounts or Goods.

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. 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 Leaf, 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 LADIES' AND MEN'S STRAW HATS! Rio Coffee 12c; Arbuckle's Ariosa 20c; Fancy Lavastra 20c; Old Government Java 25c. Ten or twelve kinds Molasses and Syrups, 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, KLUTZ & RENDLEMAN. W. W. TAYLOR, H. F. ATKINS, Salesmen. June 7, 1881.

Mortgage Sale On Monday the 31 day of October, 1881, I will sell at the Court House Door, In Lexington, N. C., at public auction, to the highest bidder, FOR CASH, a tract of Land on Abbott's Creek, in Davidson County, containing forty (40) acres, to satisfy a claim of two hundred dollars secured by mortgage deed executed by Richard Miller, Cicero Goss and wife Susan E., on the 20th Nov. 1878, to Mathias Kepley, and assigned by him for value to the undersigned on the 23rd April, 1880. The deed is recorded in Register's office Book 24, page 157. S. L. THOMSON, Assignee of Mortgage, Mortgagee, 4744. By M. H. PINNIX, Atty.

MERCHANTS, HALT! READ! PONDER! The Drought so universally prevailing, both in North Carolina and the upper portion of South Carolina, are themes for your most serious consideration, when making this Fall's purchases. To buy LIGHT is the great point, but to buy LIGHT, and at lowest prices is almost impossible in Northern Markets. There are "Quantity Rules" prices, but you have a "HOME MARKET" where your purchases, however small, will be appreciated. CHARLOTTE is your best market and Wittkowsky & Baruch's THE NOTE. In purchasing of us you avoid the danger of the "Brisik Trade Infection" of the North, and are less liable to be wrecked on "This Year's most dangerous Rock of Overbuying." You can from us make up your assortment with half the amount you can at the North. There you have to buy from a dozen or more houses, each one of whom worries you into buying more Goods than you want; here you can get your whole stock from us in as small quantities as you please. We present you a Stock in Value of over \$500,000 to make your selections from and from our own experience, we're CAPITAL, and superior Dealers, we assure your ability to cope with any market. We Manufacture our own Clothing and had Manufactured for us Specially our 'Boots and Shoes,' and Hats, and therefore not only offer you Superior Goods, but at Less Price than others. All our Stocks are now complete, and we hope our old customers and new ones will avail themselves of this season of their "Own Home Market." Very respectfully, Wittkowsky & Baruch, 4744-pd CHARLOTTE, N. C. Agents Wanted for the Standard Edition REVISED NEW TESTAMENT. 13 Styles Large Type. From \$1.00 to \$7.00. ELEGANT EDITION, about 6,000 pages. COMPARATIVE EDITION, over 1,100 pages. Old and new versions on opposite pages. "HISTORY OF THE BIBLE AND THE NEW TESTAMENT" given to subscribers. THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL CANVASSING given every agent. Send for our liberal terms. (Mention this paper.) The Henry Hill Publishing Co., Established 1847. NORWICH, CONN. 48-44. 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. J. M. HORAN, 48-65 \$7 Clerk Superior Court Rowan Co.