

Gov. Wiltz, of Louisiana is said to be dying.

It is noted as a curious fact that no President from Washington to Garfield was born in a city, and that only the second Adams was even nominally a resident of a city when elected.

The State Fair opened on Monday and will continue all the week. The occasion it is said will possess more than ordinary interest. The officials have spared no pains to make it a grand success.

The Observer puts on record a compromise of a breach of promise suit in Charlotte between two darkies. The dapsel brought the suit, but agreed to compromise it if her unfaithful lover would pay her \$1.50.

We learn from Dr. Eames, who has just returned from the upper counties, that the North State Mining Company have located about 28 miles of the Railroad they propose building from Statesville to Jefferson, via Taylorsville and Wilkesboro. They commenced at Statesville and have reached several miles beyond Taylorsville. It will connect with Imboden's road from Bristol, Tennessee.

We copy at length the Examiner's report of the financial condition which led the people of Fayetteville to surrender their town charter. The people of all this immediate section feel a lively interest in this good old town, where, in former years, they did all their marketing. We hope her patriotic and worthy people may speedily find their way of present troubles, and resume chartered rights as before.

Are you going to the Atlanta Exposition? If so, take your "grub" along with you, and a fly tent and blanket. Otherwise take money enough to lodge at the hotels at the rate of from \$2 to \$5 a day. It is a huge show, and those who see it may expect to pay for it. Such is the substance of the reports from there. Like nearly all the grand displays the primary object of those at the head of them is to make money. "Walk into my parlor, little fly."

The Board of Magistrates and County Commissioners of Guilford county have taken steps for the relief of the poor of the county in providing for the purchase of corn, to be sold to the destitute at cost and carriage. Corn can now be bought in eastern counties at 60 cents per bushel, and President Buford has replied to an inquiry as to the best rates of transportation over his road, "When the question for supply for committees arises, we will not be wanting in doing a liberal part towards cheapening the means of subsistence to the people." &c. All of which is highly praiseworthy to the Guilford boards.

Gov. Vance mentions, in his late article addressed to the people of the State, that owing to high freight rates the products of the mountains are rarely seen in eastern markets; and products of the east rarely seen in the mountains. The connection in which this fact is employed leaves it to be inferred that the Richmond and Danville is some what to blame for it. But it should be remembered that there is direct connection of the East and West by the way of Charlotte and the Central N. C. Road, which must be more to blame than the R. & D., which has no such connection.

DEATH OF GEN. J. C. ABBOTT.—We learn from the Wilmington Star that Gen. Abbott died in that city at 12:30 of 8th instant, after a somewhat protracted illness. The deceased was only known in this part of the State as a northern man who came in after the surrender and occupied a prominent position as a member of the republican party. He was a member of the State Convention of 1868, and was elected to Congress the same year, a position given him under the reconstruction act. He has since been editor of the Wilmington Post. The Star speaks well of him personally.

THE COTTON CROP.—Reports from 838 correspondents, covering 500 counties in the cotton growing States, together with numerous telegraphic reports from principal points, are reported on file in a Bradstreet House, New York, giving statements of the cotton crop, on which are founded the statement that the damage to the crop by drought will be more than compensated for by the increased acreage; and that on the whole, a larger crop may be expected this year than that of 1880. This is, however, predicated on favorable weather this fall for saving the crop yet in the fields on the 19th of September.

DRINKING BLOOD.—The Statesville Landmark says, that the Rev. J. H. Fesperman, well known Lutheran minister, has been drinking the warm blood of beef cattle slaughtered there, as a remedy for a lung disease. He was led to try it from publications seen in the newspapers. He has been taking it every day for two weeks, but is not sure it has done him much good except to increase his appetite. He has gained no flesh. It is not a disagreeable dose, nor is it a new remedy. It is much used in France and in some of the Northern States of our own country. It is related as something unusual in North Carolina, which we believe is true.

President Arthur, it is said, will not live in the White House, at least for the present; but at the comfortable residence of Senator Jones. He hopes by this choice to escape much of the worry and annoyance of office-seekers, who so well know the route to the White House, and who are already crowding the hotels at Washington. After the extra session of the Senate, he expects to live at the Soldiers' Home until midwinter, three miles from the city, still more inaccessible to the hungry pack who are accustomed to besiege the Executive Mansion, which, by that time, it is conjectured, will have undergone all necessary repairs. It is understood that the President expects heads of departments to relieve him in a large part of the labor of selecting suitable assistants, and intends himself to be "not at home" to the great army of patriotic citizens who are looking to the government for better pay than they can get in other service.

Elijah F. Church, one of the men under arrest for the murder of Miss Caroline Thompson, of Alexander county, was taken from the jail in Newton, Catawba county, Thursday night last by twenty-eight undisguised men, mounted on a horse and taken 1 1/2 miles from the town and hung to the limb of a tree. A young man of Newton, (to which place the prisoner had been taken for security against lynchers), followed the party to the place of execution, and stood at a distance to watch their proceedings. Church was notified that he was to be hung, and warned to say his prayers. He prayed for about fifteen minutes, spasmodically, and was then told his time was out. The young man watching, left before the execution, returning to Newton. On his way back he met another citizen going to look after the party. He joined this friend and they together went to the place where the lynchers were last seen. Church was found hanging to the limb of a tree dead. The lynchers were all gone.

THE CORN CROP.—The reports from the west indicate a very decided falling off of the corn crop, variously estimated in different States at from 25 to 75 per cent. The territory referred to comprises Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Indiana. The drought prevailed throughout the corn producing region of the country; and farmers are already feeling distressed. Some are sending off stock to be wintered. Others are feeding the new crop to fatten the stock for the market in order to get them out of the way.

It is important that the readers of this paper should know these facts in order to prepare for the hardships likely to result from a widespread drought. A nice economy should be practiced from the gathering season this year until the coming in of the crop of 1882; for there is really no assurance of an available supply of corn from beyond the limits of our own State.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says Conkling will re-enter office as Secretary of the Treasury, this place having been tendered him by the President, his acceptance to date from the meeting of the regular session of Congress. He will thus gain control of the New York Custom House, and oust Robertson.

The Lamp Post of the 5th, reports the trial and conviction of Stephen Effler, at Marion, for the murder of his wife, the 6th of January, last. Judge Seymour presided, and pronounced the judgment of the court, fixing upon the 11th day of November for the execution. The prisoner appealed, and the case will wait until the Spring term for final disposal.

MUTILATED COIN.—There will, it seems, continue to be trouble in passing punched coins; and yet it is a subject easily managed. Those who have such pieces had better send them to those merchants who have signified a willingness to take them. Let them be collected in this way and withdrawn from circulation, and very soon we shall be clear of them.

Blaine, it is thought, is paving the way for the nomination for next President, and will aim to harmonize on himself the anti-third terms, and the friends of the late President with whom he is closely identified. Conkling is his bitter opponent.

Capt. Bogardus, inventor of glass ball shooting, will give exhibitions of his skill at the State Fair, this week.

A rattlesnake 52 inches long, 9 inches girth, with 12 rattles, was killed in Iredell county, Sept. 28th.

The first number of the Home Magazine, by Mr. & Mrs. E. H. McLaughlin, is on our table. The matter composing its pages is well chosen, and there will be no pains spared to carry for it a good patronage. Success to it.

GUFEAU'S case is in Court. His counsel will rely on the plea of insanity, and will put Guiteau on the stand as the first witness to prove it. He will also introduce a number of letters, dating back, some of them, ten and fifteen years.

The 4th Avenue Stables, New York, burned Oct. 11. About 100 animals perished in the building, and three men trying to get them out are missing.

We refer the reader to the proceedings of the Senate for news from that body, now in session at Washington.

Miss Maria Nail, of Davie, the smallest woman in the world, is now in Raleigh. She will probably spend the Fair Week there.

Jute—How to Treat It.

It is allowed to grow from three to four months, and is usually cut in the months of July and August, when it has attained the height of from 7 to 10 feet, the size depending on the soil and season.

The time for cutting is just after the flowers have turned to seed, and before they begin to ripen. When cut, the stalks are tied in bundles and thrown into tanks or pools of water and allowed to remain there from five to ten days to rot, at the expiration of which time they are taken out and the fiber falls from the stick. The fiber is then hung out to dry, and when dry is assorted, packed in round bundles called drums, and sent off, or stored for use.

The stems like willow branches, are used for basket work.

Jute is superceding cotton in India, where it is found more easily cultivated; and the manufacture requires no considerable capital in expensive machinery, nor very skilled labor.

We advert to this subject for the benefit of persons in this section who may have received jute seed from the Agricultural Department at Washington for the purpose of experimental raising. The plants should have been cut before this time in order to save the fiber in the best condition.

The Sixth Comet.

Intelligence received at the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., from Bristol, England, states that Prof. W. F. Denning discovered a bright new comet on the 4th inst. It is located in the constellation of Leo, right ascension 9 hours 22 minutes, declination North 14 degrees, daily motion 30 minutes East. This is the sixth comet which has been seen since May 1st, five being new discoveries, all but two of which were first observed by Americans, and it is certainly a high compliment to the industry and skill of American astronomers that they have shown so fine a record. The total amount which Mr. H. H. Warner has given in prizes during the past year is \$1,300 which shows that the interest taken in astronomical affairs in this country is greatly increasing.

BOATING IN CLOUD-LAND.—The "Mountain Lilly" is the name of a steamboat running on the French Broad between Hendersonville and Brevard, N. C. The French Broad has the greatest altitude of any river on the North American continent, being 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. A Northern writer says of it: "From the deck of this little steamer the tourist will see grand sights, views as fascinating though different, as those of the Bay of Naples. Every bend in the river will seem to turn for you the circle of hills. The loftier mountains watching for the coming of the Mountain Swan (as I hope they will name her) stand silent and sublime. The traveller will know no point of compass, so frequent are the turns in the river. Lost to all save beauty and pleasure, he, if a little sentimental, will wonder if he is not floating back to Paradise. Some say the boat "will not pay." As a mere commercial scheme of freight-carrying it may not; but it will be the means of transforming many a mere tourist into a settler in the fine rich valley.

The Wilmington Star defends some of the positions taken by Gov. Vance against the Richmond & Danville Syndicate. In so far as the Senator is defending the rights and interests of the State the people generally will no doubt sustain him. They will certainly sustain him in his efforts to prevent unjust discriminations in freights, and in demanding a reasonable compliance with the terms of the sale as to the time for the completion of the work. It is nevertheless true that the "railroad war" has left on the public mind the impression that the Commissioners were disposed to deal harshly with the R. & D. Co., and that their most apparent object for so doing was to regain the possession of the Road in the interest of Best and his Boston Syndicate. This is regarded as without support in adequate cause, seeing that the R. & D. Co. is energetic in the performance of their part of the contract. If at one time they were lax, and even did not intend to comply with all the terms of the sale, it is apparent that they have repented of that and have squared up to the work with a spirit and energy truly admirable; and the people all along the line of the Road stand ready to say to the Commissioners—hands off—let these men alone—they are doing their duty faithfully, and they deserve all the support and encouragement the State can afford them.

The Star Route cases seem to be hard to bring to trial, various hindrances preventing, the Postmaster General, among others, refusing documents and papers deemed essential to the prosecution.

The State Fair was duly opened yesterday, by His Excellency, Governor Jarvis, who made a good speech.

The Iowa election returns show for the Republicans 13 out of 14 counties heard from.

Norfolk merchants who have been making investigations on the subject estimate the cotton crop of N. C., at 35 per cent below that of last year.

Rev. Augustus A. Boshamer, died in Raleigh yesterday, of typhoid fever.

Bingham and his Cadets, are visiting the State Fair—the best best drilled boys this side West-Point.

The republican press denounce the election of Bayard as a Democratic usurpation.

Moses Moreton, a negro, says the Negro, died in Raleigh, Sunday night, from hydrophobia. Who was it said a negro could not die of a mad dog bite?

REMI WASHINGTON.

The Senate Extra Session—Senator Harris Calls to Order—The First Rub over the New Senators Elect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10.—Both the Republican and Democratic Senators met in caucus at the capitol at 10 o'clock this morning. There was a full attendance at both of them, as nearly all of the absentees Saturday have since arrived and were present this morning. The Republican caucus remained in session but a short time, less than half an hour, and merely mapped out a plan of action to govern through the day. The Democratic caucus remained in session an hour or more and discussed the question which occupied so much of their time on Saturday, whether to admit the new Senators before electing a secretary. No decision was reached and the caucus adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The assembling of the special session of the Senate was witnessed by a large number of persons who early as 11 o'clock, filled the galleries to their utmost capacity. The desk formerly occupied by Senator Burnside was tastefully draped with black, while several bouquets ornamented the desks of prominent Senators. Senators elect Aldrich, Lapham and Miller, occupied seats upon the floor on the Republican side. The Senate was called to order by Harris, who, after prayer by Chaplain Billock, who alluded in a feeling manner to the death of President Garfield, Senator Burnside and Secretary Bayard, said: "I have been requested by a number of Senators on both sides of the chamber to call the Senate to order. If there be no objection I will call the Senate to order that we may proceed with its business. The Senate will please come to order and the clerk will report to the Senate the message of the President conveying this session of the Senate. The President's proclamation having been read, Pendleton moved the adoption of the following resolution: That Thos. F. Bayard, Senator from the State of Delaware, is hereby chosen President pro tem. of the Senate.

Edmunds said that, of course, he did not object to the present consideration of the resolution, but he thought that under existing circumstances it was his duty to present the credentials of the Senators elect, which he thereupon did. The credentials having been read, Edmunds moved that the oath of office be administered to those gentlemen by Senator Anthony, senior Senator.

Pendleton moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried. Yeas 36, nays 34. Davis, of Illinois, voted with the Republicans in the negative. Malone did not vote and Platt and Fair were paired. Edmunds said no reason had been given why the Senators elect should not be allowed to take part in the organization of the Senate, and he therefore moved to amend Pendleton's resolution by providing for the immediate qualification of the Senators elect, the oath of office to be administered by Senator Anthony.

The amendment offered by Edmunds to Pendleton's resolution, gave rise to a short discussion, but was finally rejected—yeas 33, nays 34. Mahone and Davis of Illinois, voting with the Republicans.

Edmunds then proposed an amendment providing that Thomas F. Bayard shall be elected presiding-officer for this day only and argued in support of the amendment, contending that it would comply with both the letter and spirit of the law and would allow the States of New York and Rhode Island to have a voice in the election of permanent president pro tem.

The amendment is still under discussion, Mr. Morgan at present having the floor.

In moving his amendment that the oath be at once administered to the new Senators, Edmunds said no reason had been given by this attempt to exclude two States from any voice in the organization of the Senate, so he would take the liberty to state the reason himself. The Senate had met under extraordinary circumstances, occasioned by events the consequences of which might have put it within the legal technical power of a bare majority of the States conditionally to provide for the presidential succession and to provide for it, when if their sister States were consulted, a different provision might be made, and to provide for it now was to exclude the chosen representatives of two States who stood here ready to do their duty. He believed if there was not some question anterior to this mere one of electing a presiding officer there was not a single Senator who would vote "no" upon his proposition.

Garland declined to make any reply to the intimation that the Democratic Senators had some ulterior object in view. They believed that they were acting lawfully and had no apologies to make to the Senator from Vermont, or any other person or body of persons. If they made a mistake it was a mistake which they would regret. The only object of calling the Senate together so far as the country knew was to place some one between this government and possible anarchy in the case of the death or taking away by any means of the present President of the United States; hence it was a high duty and a great duty which preceded all others in importance to elect at once a President pro tem. It ranked the question of swearing in a Senator and all other questions. The Democratic side proposed decently and in order and according to law to fill a possible gap at the earliest possible moment. Of course he did not deny that by a unanimous consent the law of 1879, which the senator from Vermont had referred to, could be set aside, but he asserted that the Democratic side preferred to stand upon the statute in performing their important duty.

After some further debate, Edmunds'

amendment was lost—yeas 33, nays 34.

Edmunds then moved an amendment that Bayard be elected President pro tem. for this day only. Beck confessed his inability to understand why the President pro tem. should be elected for this day and another election held to-morrow. If the recent Vice-President had followed precedents and allowed a President pro tem. to be elected at the last session of the Senate, there would have been now no necessity for convening this special session. The Democratic side was now taunted with seeking to do an indecent thing because it did not give unanimous consent to propositions made in contravention of the law of the land.

Edmunds said: The fruit which the Democratic party might gain by their present course would turn to ashes of the bitterest description. But that was for the future, for the present it was his mission to appeal to the Democrats by precedents of that party, by the spirit and letter of the constitution, to give New York and Rhode Island a right to raise their voices with their sister States in the choice of a presiding officer. There used to be a saying, "Oh, shame, where is thy blush," but he believed that modern shame had lost her blush and that it had come to be the fixed purpose of any temporary or accidental power in this body to exclude their fellows and their equals until they could grasp something which if their equals were admitted they could not grasp.

Morgan congratulated the Senate upon the exhibition this morning of the fact that a Senator from Vermont after having by his vote frequently participated in excluding sovereign States from a voice in the Senate, had at last come to the conclusion that Senators must be admitted whenever their credentials were read without an opportunity being given for investigation or inquiry. He argued in favor of the right of the Democrats to elect a presiding officer, and said that it seemed to him an intrusion on the freedom of will for the Senators on the other side to demand that the Democrats should yield the power which had been placed in their hands. Besides, constitutional questions had been urged in regard to the lawful election of Senators elected to this body. Were the Democrats to be blamed if they lent an ear to the complaints of the Republican party against the Legislature of New York.

Mr. Beck denied that the majority which the Democrats had to-day was accidental. It has been brought about by the wrongful conduct of the Vice-President and the foolish conduct of the two Senators from New York in throwing up their credentials. [Laughter and applause in galleries, which was promptly checked by the presiding officer.]

Morgan continued: The credentials of the three Senators elect had only been read this morning. It had been intimated that frauds prevailed in the Legislature of New York, and it had also been urged that that Legislature had not had power under the constitution to elect Senators at the time they were elected. The criticisms by Mr. Edmunds in intimating that the Democrats were attempting to grasp a prize made possible to them by an assassin who had struck down the President had upon them no invocation for Democratic success, but the invocation had been for a faction of the Republican party. If there was responsibility for the crime directly or indirectly it rests upon his political opponents and not with the Democratic party. The charge now made by insinuation that the Democratic party of the country had anything but a tear for the dead President and sorrow for his family and execration for the miserable assassin, he declared to be absolutely false. He contended in the course of further remarks that it was the duty of the Democratic party to elect a president pro tem, and recalled the phrase so often quoted at the last session of the Senate that the voice of the constitutional majority is the voice of God. The constitutional majority to-day happened to be on the Democratic side, and of course, in the opinion of his Republican friends, its voice was scarcely a divine utterance.

Edmunds' amendment was then rejected—yeas 33, nays 34.

Edmunds then moved to strike out the name of Thos. F. Bayard, and insert that of Henry B. Anthony. Rejected—yeas 34, nays 34.

Bayard and Anthony being paired, the original resolution was then adopted. Yeas 34, nays 32.

Bayard was escorted to the chair by Senator Anthony and Pendleton. On taking the chair, Bayard, after acknowledging the honor paid him said: "We are all painfully reminded of the unusual circumstances under which we meet, and of the national bereavement which has caused this special session of the Senate. May it not be hoped, that touched by a sense of common sorrow, and chastened by a grief that penetrates every household in one great family of States, our proceedings may be marked by a spirit of concession and harmony and generous consideration for the mutual differences of opinion and softening of partisan asperities and high intent to perform our duties in a manner responsive to the demands of the occasion and best interest of our common country? With such help and in such a spirit I now assume, and shall endeavor to perform the duties of the high position to which your favor has assigned me."

At the conclusion of Bayard's speech, Edmunds moved that the credentials of N. W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, be placed on file, and that the oath of office be administered to him.

Pendleton, in order to give an opportunity of examining the credentials of the Senators from Rhode Island and New York, moved that the Senate adjourn.

Hear called Pendleton's attention to the fact that it was customary to inform the Executive branch of the government

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that the Senate was organized. Pendleton expressed his willingness to withdraw his motion to admit of that being done, but Edmunds insisted upon his motion taking precedence.

Pendleton thereupon refused to withdraw his motion, which at 2:55 was carried, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—SENATE.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, Edmunds, rising to the question of highest privilege, moved that the oath of office be administered to Nelson W. Aldrich, Senator elect from the State of Rhode Island.

There being no objection, the motion was agreed to and Aldrich was sworn in. Edmunds then made a similar motion in cases of Senators elect from New York. McPherson interposed and stated that he desired to present a petition pending that motion. He held in his hands a communication from certain members of the New York Legislature, alleging certain reasons why Messrs. Lapham and Miller were not entitled to seats in the Senate. With regard to those allegations he knew nothing. He did not present the petition with any desire to delay action upon the administration of the oath. He offered the petition and would refer it at the proper time to the appropriate committee.

Edmunds said that as the petition referred to the propriety of swearing in the new Senators from New York he would not object to its reception at the present time.

The petition was received and laid on the table and the oath of office administered to the Senators from New York. A committee, consisting of Pendleton and Anthony, was appointed by the presiding officer to wait upon the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to send them.

Then, at 12:15 p. m., the Senate took a recess for half an hour. After recess, Edmunds offered a resolution declaring that the standing committees of the Senate, as they were constituted at the close of last session of the Senate, be continued for the present session, and authorizing the president pro tem to fill any vacancies which exist therein.

Harris asked that the resolution lie over for one day under the rules. It was so ordered. The committee appointed to wait upon the President reported that the President had stated that he would communicate in writing with the Senate to-morrow. The Senate then at 12:50 adjourned until to-morrow. "WINE OF CARDUI" for Ladies only. At Theo. F. Klutz's.

SALE-VALUABLE PROPERTY!

Having determined to quit farming, I will sell publicly, on the premises, on Tuesday, 15th of OCTOBER, A quantity of Farming Tools, Gearing, Fencing, some Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles. I will offer for sale privately, at some time and place, some fine Berkshire Pigs, a new Mower and Reaper, a good Wheat Drill, and a large quantity of "No. 1 Seed Wheat." Terms Cash. S. A. LOWRANCE. Oct. 3d 1881. 51:2:pd

North Carolina—In Superior Court.

Mary E. Daniel Suit for declaring void against Lewis Daniel Marriage Contract. It appearing from affidavits filed, that the Defendant is a non resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the CAROLINA WATCHMAN, for six successive weeks notifying the Defendant, Lewis Daniel, to 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 will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan County, within the first three days of the term, and that if he fail to answer the complaint during the term, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. J. M. HOBAN, Clerk Superior Court Rowan County. 49:6

Rowan County—In the Superior Court.

Moses L. Holmes against Richard A. Caldwell, Julius A. Caldwell, M. W. Jarvis and E. M. Hutchison, Executors of David F. Caldwell, Frances Fisher, Annie McDev. Fisher and Fred C. Fisher. M. W. Jarvis, Executor of David F. Caldwell and Annie McDev. 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. J. M. HOBAN, Clerk Superior Court Rowan Co. 43:9:21

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