

The Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 27, 1882.

NO 50

The Carolina Watchman,
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1832.
PRICE, \$10 IN ADVANCE.



That terrible scourge fever and ague, and
the consequent bilious remittent, besides ac-
tually attacking the stomach, liver and bowels
and producing by miasmatic air and water, are
both eradicated and prevented by the use of
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a purely vegetable
and non-toxic preparation, which has been
found to be a most effective remedy for the
above class of disorders, as well as for many
others, than any medicine of the age.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers
generally.



J. HOBBS BROWN, Pres't. Wm. C. COART, Sec'y.

**A Home Company, Seeking
Hon. Patronage.**
Step. G. Priddy, Reliable, Liberal!

Terms policies written on Dwellings.
Premiums payable One-half cash and bal-
ance in twelve months.

J. ALLEN BROWN, Act.
Salisbury, N. C.

**BOOK STORE
OF
Theo. Buerbaum**
SCHOOL BOOKS,
SCHOOL SUPPLIES
NOVELS AND
STATIONERY.

600 Acres OF LAND FOR Sale,
near Mt. Vernon, Rowan County. It not
sold by the 15th of October, it will be for
rent. Any one wanting to buy good land
should address them to me on this and,
I would refer to Sheriff C. C. Krieger and J.
B. McCubbin, of Salisbury, N. C.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from
Nervous Debility, Premature Decay,
and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will
for the sake of suffering humanity, send to
all who need it, the recipe and directions for
making the simple remedy by which he was
cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the ad-
vertised experience can do so by addressing a
perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN,
201y Cedar St., New York.

REMEMBER THE DEAD!
M. ULLMANTZ & CO.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF
Marble Monuments and Grave-Stones of
Every Description.

I cordially invite the public generally
to an inspection of my Stock and Work.
I feel justified in asserting that my past
experience under first-class workmen in
all the newest and modern styles, and
that the workmanship is equal to any of
the best in the country. I do not say
that my work is superior to all others. I
am reasonable, will not exaggerate in
order to accomplish a sale. My endeavor is
to please and give each customer the val-
ue of every dollar they leave with me.

PLACES 35 to 50 Per Cent Off
than ever offered in this town before.
Call at once or send for price list and de-
signs. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.
The erection of marble is the last work
of respect which we pay to the memory of
departed friends.

JOHN S. HUGHESON,
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 1, 1881.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser having been permanently cured
of that dread disease, Consumption, by a
remedy he is anxious to make known to his fellow
sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire
to be cured, he will send a copy of the prescription
(free of charge), with the directions for prepar-
ing and using the same, which they will find a
true CURE for COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

PLATFORM.

We congratulate the people of North Carolina on the era of peace, prosperity and good government which has been broken since the coming of a Democratic State administration; upon the pure and impartial administration of justice and the honest enforcement of the laws; upon the efficiency of our common school system and great advance made in education; and the general improvement and enterprise manifested in every part of the State, and we pledge ourselves to exert all efforts to advance the material interests of all sections of the State in the future as we have done in the past. And we challenge a comparison between a Democratic administration of our State affairs and the crimes, outrages and scandals that accompanied Republican misrule. Affirming our adherence to Democratic principles, as defined in the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention held at Cincinnati, in 1880.

Resolved. That we regard a free and fair expression of the public will at the ballot-box as the only sure means of preserving our free American institutions, and we denounce the Republican party and the interference of its federal officials for their gross frauds in the election of 1876, whereby whole districts, States, and the Union have been deprived of their just political rights; and we believe the corrupt and corrupting use of federal patronage, and of public money drawn by taxation from the people in influencing and controlling elections, to be dangerous to the liberties of the State and of the Union.

Resolved. That we are in favor of the entire abolition of the internal revenue system, with its attendant corruptions, and that we denounce the present tariff laws as grossly unequal, unjust and vicious. We produce a revenue sufficient for the economical support of the government, with such incidental protection as will give to domestic manufactures a fair competition with those of foreign production. That there should be an immediate repeal of all laws imposing a direct tax for the support of the government of the United States, but if it should prove impracticable to abolish the internal revenue system with all its attending demoralization, fraud and corruption, then we urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress the importance of amending the Law that the revenue of the State should be levied on the property of the people of the localities to which they are assigned.

Resolved. That the course of the Democratic party since its accession to power in North Carolina in furtherance of popular education is a sufficient guaranty that we earnestly favor the extension of the matter to our people, and that we will advocate any legislation looking to an increase of the fund for that purpose that will not materially increase the present burdens of our people.

Resolved. That the question of prohibition is not now, and never has been, a party question in North Carolina, and we favor its prohibition by the Democratic party, and the people of the State at the general election, in the year 1884, having by an overwhelming majority voted against prohibition, and the Supreme Court having decided that the prohibition act is not and never has been a part of the constitution of the State, and any attempt to renew the agitation is merely a weak effort of designing persons to divert the minds of the people from the dangerous principles and corrupt practices of the Republican party.

Resolved. That while we are not wedded to any particular form of county government, we recognize the fact that a large part of the taxes of the State are paid for the common benefit by the white people of our eastern counties, and that we consider it the bounden duty of the white men of the State to protect these people from the oppressive domination of ignorant blacks, and pledge ourselves to such legislation as will secure this end.

And whereas it is seriously suggested that vigorous effort will soon be made to compel the State by judicial proceedings, to pay the fraudulent and unlawful special tax bonds, amounting to \$22,000,000, issued under legislation passed by the Republican Legislature in 1868 and 1869; therefore

Resolved. That the Democratic party will resist such recovery and the payment of such bonds by every lawful means.

The above resolutions were read *seriatim*, and on motion were adopted as a whole as the platform of the Democratic party of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Furman, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That the present faithful and efficient State Executive Committee of the Democratic party, with Col. Oct. Coke as chairman, be and is hereby continued as the executive committee of the party, discharging their duties with zeal and integrity and with the best of success.

Hon. A. S. Merrimon being called on, delivered an address of marked ability the synopsis of which we regret we cannot print in this issue.

On his conclusion Mr. Paul B. Means moved that the thanks of the convention be tendered to Judge Merrimon by a rising vote for his able, masterly, eloquent and instructive address. Which motion being carried, all the members of the convention rose to their feet with a shout of applause a compliment as handsome as it was deserved.

J. W. Reid, of Rockingham being called on, made some handsome and eloquent remarks. Remarks were also made by Hon. Jos. J. Davis, Capt. Swift Galloway, of Greene; Capt. C. M. Cooke, of Franklin; Andrew Joyner, of Pitt; F. G. Skinner, of Perquimans; J. M. Gudgeon, of Yancey, and W. Foster French, of Robeson, and after the conclusion of his speech Mr. R. M. Furman moved to adjourn.

The Aberdeen, Miss., cocoonery has large orders for mulberry trees and silk worms eggs, receiving on an average fifty letters a day from all parts of the South and showing the practical interest the southern people are taking in the silk industry.

The following from a travelling correspondent of the Savannah News speaks well for Florida: "In all parts of Florida I met gentlemen of high character, originally from the North, who assured me that they had prolonged their lives by changing their residence to Florida. Some of them came to the South thirty years ago, and were then what are called confirmed consumptives."

Swindling in Cotton.

We have a good deal about cheat and deception in American cotton by said and other wily matter in the bales, and of investigations made in England and elsewhere, with reports on the subject which are not so common to the American planter. While the subject of cotton fraud is up, it may not be out of place to outline such as are against the planter, which, if not a justification, will none the less be a warning to the planter. We should if cotton planters generally realize the risks and penalties between them and the consumer. First, the band iron bale tie rings, represented by stock companies, with millions of capital on which they pay enormous dividends. They sell the planter heavy, expensive patent hoop iron bands when a quarter of the cost would securely bind the cotton with neat steel wire bands. Then the cotton factor, or second ring, requires that the planter put up his cotton in loose, ungainly bales, in order, as they say, to sample it, but really to permit them to steal immense quantities of cotton from the bales, so that some of them sell from \$5,000 to \$10,000 worth of samples annually.

Then the bales go to the repress or compress ring, which is usually a combination of factors, or middle men, and here the cotton crop pays annually about \$5,000,000 more. Then the cotton passes on, may be, through the hands of another ring, who often on it, and finally reaches the hands of the distributing merchant in Baltimore, New York, Boston or Liverpool, by which time the bales are badly soiled by dirt, mud, and rain, by reason of their ungainly size, careless handling and storage, and they are now not infrequently treated to a bath by rolling through the penetrating slush and mud that usually covers the wharves of these large cities. From the wharf the bales are carted to some dirty barge storage street, where they are again dumped into the street slush and rolled through it into the storehouse, by which time they are ready for the inspector, who now takes each bale in hand, cuts the coverings so that he can see and does pick the soiled cotton from the entire outside of the bale until it is as white and clean as lint from the gin and generally picks deep enough so that the trimmings look nearly as white as the bale. These pickings are the inspector's spoils.

The bale is now re-weighed, which means another steal of cotton, then re-weighed, the weight of the covering and bands deducted, and the net weight of the cotton marked on it, and the consumer buys at this weight.

Now, all these middle men knowing the shrinkage and stealings in which they share, pay enough less for cotton to cover and leave them a profit and get rich, and unquestionably the planter has to pay for untold millions pocketed by the cotton band ring, the compress ring, and all the factors and middle men, between the cotton planter and consumer, by selling at a sufficiently reduced price to cover all. Political carpet baggers manipulate the Southern States and add their own unjust debts, the interest on which it is hard to pay; but that is but a circumstance compared to the loss that these cotton leeches are inflicting. Shake them off and with the saving the cotton planter alone can, in a short time, pay not only the interest on the money he owes the State, but then if applied to the purpose, pay the entire amount of Confederate bonds issued before the bonds issued by the treasury at department at Washington mature.

The Hon. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, Mass., who has carefully studied the subject, as is well known in the cotton States, confidently declared that there is a loss of 10 per cent. in waste of cotton, between the planter and the consumer, in the manner of handling the cotton crop. Rating the entire cotton crop at only 6,000,000 bales there is a loss at 10 per cent. of \$30,000,000.

The loss is not only the profits and advantages of these rings, but the necessary cost of stock in bonds, loss in labor in compressing, and loss in soiled cotton all of which, together with all profits and advantages, ought to be saved to planters if they put the cotton up direct from the gin into small, compact, economical wire band bales of suitable size, to be handled and stored without soiling, and need a care to be exact and shipped direct to the consumer, or a reliable commission merchant at some distributing point North, who would sell it direct to the consumer in the condition in which it arrived.

There are a hundred cotton mills, or manufacturing companies, in the Northern States, each of whom consume annually from 1,000 to 50,000 bales of 500 pounds weight each, and either of which are as safe as any Southern bank; and if the planters were to send their cotton to either of them, trusting to their judgment as to grade, they would be astonished at the amount the cotton would net over the amount received as now marketed.

The conductors of these cotton mills are the most reliable cotton experts in the country, as they prove their judgment by use every time. Other experts only guess without the proof of test to perfect them. If planters doubt the unerring judgment of these mill experts and send them samples of their own grade, they need not be any bled and marketed at the North than cotton at the South, and yet the hay is neither soiled nor exposed to the weather, although its value is so much less than there is not the same inducement to care for it as with cotton. Hay is packed at a cost of \$1 per ton in small gun bales that will lose a grain or two in capacity in weight, and a loss sent direct from the press to the market where it is to be consumed, no matter if across the continent, and consigned either direct to the consumer or a reliable commission merchant who will dispose of it direct to the consumer at a commission of \$1 or less per ton. Now, these are the reasons why the farmers of the North grow rich and richer and the planters at the South poor and poorer.

Many cotton middle men make from \$25,000 to \$100,000 net annual profit on simply handling a few thousand bales of cotton. Middle men in hay North handle as many car loads of hay as bales of cotton to make dimes for the dollars. This is why there are fifty middle men in cotton to one in hay, notwithstanding the hay crop is greater in bulk. This army

of cotton worms play into each others hands and fattening on the crop have so reduced the planter in most of the cotton States as to compel them to borrow capital of the middle men in order to put in the crop. This mortgages the crop to them in advance, and by charging from 35 to 150 per cent. profit on the supplies furnished they are enabled to make a certainty of gobbling up the whole crop and leave the planter still in debt enough to create a loan on the next crop, so that he is always in the power of the cotton ring, who exact the result of his labor, while the Northern farmer receives advances and soon clears up his debt. The cotton planter is a slave to cotton rings and carpet bagger capitalists, and slavery in one of its worst forms still exists at the South.

The Gems of North Carolina.

Something Learned About Them Through a Talk With Prof. Hidden—The Precious Stones of Alexander County—Discovery of a New Gem, the Edisonite, the Like of Which is Unknown to the Scientific World.

It has only been a few months since Prof. W. E. Hidden, an employee of E. W. Hidden, the distinguished electrician, in search of platinum, discovered in Alexander county and brought to the attention of the world the now far-famed hiddenite. He has now discovered another stone only a little less valuable, if any, than the gem which bears his name. He believes it to be a new mineral unknown to scientific geologists, perfectly transparent, resembling the diamond, but belonging to a different geological family. It is one degree softer than quartz, of high lustre, complex form, and he proposes to call it the Edisonite. It is found in the neighborhood of the place, in Alexander county, where he discovered the hiddenite.

Prof. Hidden exhibits quite a number of beautiful crimson garnets, which were found in Alexander county, either in or near the hiddenite mine. The garnet has long been a favorite with many people, and the demand for them is only limited by the supply. The garnet is supposed to have been sometimes included by the ancients in their names *carbunculus* and *hyacinthus*. In its more perfect forms it is a beautiful gem as these exhibited by Hidden, and when cut and polished bears some resemblance to the ruby in color, transparency and lustre. We do not know what value they possess. In the course of our conversation with Prof. Hidden in regard to the discovery of these precious stones and how he came about it, he proceeded to relate the whole history to us and said that sixteen years ago, the site of the North Carolina emerald mine was covered with a dense primitive forest. Less than ten years ago the locality was more or less a blank, nothing was known to exist having any special interest or value. Whatever we know of it today is due indirectly to Mr. J. A. D. Stephenson, a native of the country, whose interest in mineralogy is a purely natural one. Under a promise of reward, if successful, he had engaged the farmers to search the soil for crystals, Indian stone, &c., and for some years enjoyed a partial success in thus gathering specimens. Every specimen found in this region proved to be a revelation to science. In some respect they were of more interest than anything heretofore found of their kind. Certain it is that this region, and I state this from my own experience in collecting, has produced some of the most remarkable and beautiful specimens of emerald, spodumene, beryl, rutile, and monazite thus far discovered in the United States. The location of the mine was obtained in the following manner: A corps of workmen was employed to dig a series of deep ditches in directions that would cut the strata at different angles. The site chosen for work was on the spot where at least half a dozen pale emeralds had been found. This location was shown to me by the farmer who had discovered the specimens while plowing. Not knowing then their manner of occurrence, I expected in this way to strike a vein bearing them. Five weeks were spent in July and August, 1880) before any success was met with; and then, at a depth of eight feet was discovered a "blind vein" (so called because it had no outcrop), having very small emeralds. In this vein or pocket, as it proved to be later, and outnumbering the emeralds fifty to one, was also found the new emerald green mineral, which was such a surprise to the scientific world, and which was destined to answer the same purpose as did the gem I sought.

I refer to the spodumene-emerald, now known as hiddenite. This blind vein yielded very handsomely of the new mineral, but very sparingly of emeralds, and the few found were too small to be useful as gems, though their color was very good. A tunnel, for the purpose of drainage, 261 feet long, mostly through rock, was cut to this vein, and a shaft sunk down upon it. At this time the work on

this vein has reached a depth of 36 feet, at which point it proved its pocket nature by pinching out—closing together. Thus far, 12 of these pockets have been found within an area of forty feet square, carrying emeralds, four of which pockets contained also the spodumene-emerald. Other pockets were found that yielded Quartz, Rutile, Monazite, and mica crystals of great beauty. Others yet, whose walls were covered with finely crystallized dolomite, calcite, apatite transparent and pellucid, rutile, pyrite, quartz and mica. In one instance, a small pocket that contained two beautiful emerald crystals, had its walls covered with large crystals of albite, twinned parallel to the basal plane. Another pocket contained only mica crystals and one small pellucid colorless beryl that had both ends brilliantly terminated with many planes. In the rock-mining, and while prospecting on the surface, the sign of a vein is the presence of small streaks of massive quartz, or of mica, in a counter direction to the strike of the country-rock, either of which lead to open pockets not many feet off. The gems have thus far been found loosely attached to the rock. Not over nine emeralds have been found at any one time. Mineralogists have a great treat in store for them, when deep-rock mining is accomplished here. Then the gems will be found firmly attached and they will shine with all their primitive crystalline beauty. The largest emerald found in this mine is 8 1/2 inches long, and weighs 9 ounces. It was one of nine fine crystals contained in a single pocket; their color was excellent, and they were transparent, though somewhat flawed. A peculiar feature pertains to most of the emeralds and beryls from this region. They appear as though filed across the prismatic faces. The basal plane is also often pitted with minute depressed hexagonal pyramids, to one another, and to the edge of the di-hexagonal prism.

Rarely, though, crystals are found with perfectly smooth and brilliant faces. The emerald color is often faded to a colorless central core, which feature is of exceeding interest when the genesis of the mineral is considered. The emeralds have been found of rich color, and less flawed as the mine gets deeper. Prof. Hidden illustrates these points by a beautiful series of specimens. In regard to the commercial value of the emeralds thus far found I will frankly state that the majority of the crystals have little value for gem purposes; but as cabinet specimens they are unprecedented, and have a market value ranging from \$25 to \$1,000 each. From the largest crystals, stones of over one carat weight could be cut that would be marketable as gems; but as scientific specimens, the crystals in their entirety would have greater value. Certainly no better signs could be wished for than these specimens, to prove the existence at this locality of dark-colored crystals, pure enough for cutting into valuable gems. This region has a great future as a gem producing district. Mining skill and capital are the only essentials needed to insure success. It may be interesting to note that the entire expense of the work at this locality has been more than repaid by the sales of the gems (hiddenite) discovered. But for liberal financial aid given to the writer by both Mr. Richard H. Roberts, of Albany, and Mr. James D. Yerrington, of Crosskill, N. J., the work of discovery and development, at this locality would have been very much retarded, if not indefinitely postponed.

SOUTHERN INTEREST.
Industrial News and Notes.

Arkansas received 75,000 immigrants last year.

Before the close of the year a dozen brick business houses will be built in Water Valley, Miss.

Savannah, Ga., has hopes of future profit from phosphate rocks in beds of neighboring streams.

The comptroller of Texas recently paid into the treasury \$22,000 to the account of the drammers' tax.

Shorter College, at Rome, Ga., will soon have an eighteen hundred dollar organ and a fine telescope.

The Anchor Oil Company, of Helena, Ark., has been recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$120,000.

The taxable property of Richmond Co., Ga., has increased over a million, and a half since last year.

Ice frozen by machinery is now used almost exclusively in the South. It is cheaper than that sent from northern ports.

W. R. Johnston, of Lee county, Ala., made \$1,500 worth of oats on the same land that produced \$365 worth of cotton last year.

Alligator hides have become in such demand, says the Ocala, Fla., *Levee*, that

many alligator farms are being started in Florida and Louisiana.

Col. Thomas M. Holt, of Haw River, N. C., who owns several cotton mills, says he dyed with his own hands the first piece of colored goods made in the South. A southern journal says: "One person raising silk in the South can make as much as five persons can with cotton, and with an outlay of only a few dollars in starting."

San Antonio, Texas, continues to grow and improve at a rate beyond the expectation of many. The *Times* says that within five years San Antonio will have a population of 50,000.

The Home of the Cod.

Newfoundland Letter to N. Y. Post.

Stretching for hundreds of miles southward and southeastward of this island, and sixty miles from shore at the nearest point, is the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, that mystic table-land of the sea whose limit and nature are still undefined. A little way oceanward from the slopes the sea reaches some of its greatest depths, and within its boundaries are depressions where the fisherman's anchor never touches bottom.

Old codfishers say that the Grand Bank is steadily rising, and that a few centuries will find it jutting above the surface. The Grand Bank, with its adjuncts, is some six hundred miles long, and from 200 to 300 miles wide. The shallows over it vary from 90 to 400 feet in depth. The Grand Bank is, beyond comparison, the finest fishing ground in the world. For centuries the fishermen have visited it, and millions of millions of tons of codfish have been taken there, but still the yield is undiminished. Sometimes for two or three years the fish will be scarce, and the report will be spread that the bank is "fished out," when suddenly a year of unprecedented catches will give the lie to the notion. For about six months in the year, beginning with May, the codfish swarms, not only over the Grand Bank, but in lesser size and numbers, along the whole North American shore, from the latitude of New York to an unknown distance northward.—They are found from the eastern waters of Long Island to the further extremities of Labrador, and even up to the regions of eternal ice. What lures the cod from the ocean depths to which he goes in winter is not certainly known, but it is surmised that he either follows up the small shore fish or seeks the sea-cherry—a small red berry that often grows on the weedy bottoms where the cod is found. It is also pretty well established that during the summer visit shoreward the female fish spawns. The immense race of cod, far outnumbering all the other large fish of the sea, is accounted for by its fecundity. Nine millions of eggs have been computed as the roe of a large specimen, and all the codfish caught by man are a mere cipher compared with the billions, large and small swallowed by sharks and other fish of prey.

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The Danville Register says: Mr. C. G. Holland, one of the directors of the Virginia Midland Railroad Company, has just returned from New York where he went to attend a meeting of the directors of the company named, held in New York Saturday for the purpose of considering the matter of building the North Carolina Midland Railroad. We learn that the North Carolina extension received highly favorable consideration, and that the enterprise has been put on such a footing as will insure the speedy construction of the proposed road.

THE NORTH STATE LIFE AND MORTUARY ASSOCIATION

OF
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.
Chartered under the Laws of North Carolina.

MUTUAL ENDOWMENT.
LIFE,
MARRIAGE,
and NATAL
DEPARTMENTS, EACH
FROM \$1,000 TO \$5,000.

J. D. McNEELY, President.
J. F. GUNTON, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
J. S. M. GARY, Secretary.
J. S. J. M. GARY, Treasurer.
Dr. J. S. J. M. GARY, Medical Director.
J. S. J. M. GARY, Legal Adviser.

Refer to the BANK and business men of Salisbury, Reliable, energetic local and travel agents wanted everywhere.

Plan terms, terms to agents, blanks, and full information whatever, ADDRESS
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Secretary,

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