

LOCAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1883.

NEW TERMS. From and after the 1st day of January, 1883, the subscription price of the Watchman will be as follows: \$1.50 per year, paid in advance, \$2.00 per year, payment delayed 3 months, \$2.50 per year, payment delayed 12 months 2.50

Staters enjoyed a few hours on the ice on Friday and Saturday.

C. Williams has been appointed hay buyer for the city.

J. Morgan calls attention to his new grocery store—see adver.

An application for a charter to start another bank here will be made to the legislature. See notice.

The National Hotel is now open to the traveling public—Mrs. Dr. Reeves is the proprietress.

Mr. T. J. Sumner has recovered from a slight stroke of paralysis. He has been confined for more than two weeks.

A pleasant little hop was enjoyed at the residence of Dr. Eames, on last Monday night.

Theo. Bernbaum has nearly gotten through to rights in his new quarters. It will be the most "fastful" establishment town when completed.

Yesterday morning was a very dark day; some of those who breakfasted as late as nine o'clock had to light their lamps.

The offices of the Western N. C. Railroad have been moved from the Mt. Vernon Hotel, to the Brick house on the corner of Innes and Church Streets.

The present Legislature could make a law that would stride down the vista ages yet unborn, in advance of every State in the Union, were they to make a law providing for the macadamizing of every public road in North Carolina.

COLD WEATHER.—Friday morning, the coldest yet, was the coldest day we have had in winter, the thermometer descending to 8, and in one situation as low as 4 degrees above zero. Saturday morning was 12 degrees warmer.

COAL.—The price has gone up since the weather has set in to about double what it was in the summer. It is quoted at \$9.50 per ton in Charlotte, \$10 in Raleigh, and \$8 in Salisbury. How does it happen to be cheaper in Salisbury than in the above places?

The Knights of Pythias will install officers for the year next Tuesday night. Visiting brethren will be present and an initiation take place. A full attendance of members expected.

Mrs. L. H. Clement met with a painful accident one day last week. She fell down the stairs at her home, dislocating the hand at wrist, and fracturing the bone in the hand leading to the first finger.

Remember the sale at Kluttz's New Tobacco Warehouse on the 24th inst. Some of those who intend placing their tobacco, have been retarded by the completion of the roads, while others have been more fortunate. It will be a big sale and big prices will prevail.

Would not a flat boat run by an engine on the Yadkin River. The river has been cleared of all obstructions for over 20 miles above here, and there is no reason why a boat could not be made to serve a good purpose while the roads are in their present condition. Try it!

Dr. Jno. B. Gaither, of Mill Bridge, this county, has gone to New York city to enter a Medical College. His object is to become more proficient in several branches of his profession.

Roads are impassable except to foot passengers. It is almost impassable for teams to go over them. For two or three days a misty rain has been falling and freezing, covering every thing out of doors with a heavy coat of ice, which has made it dangerous walking. Navigation will be blocked altogether unless there is a break in the weather.

SOMETHING NEW.—We invite our farming friends to read Messrs Brown & Nicholson's advertisement in this paper, of their patent Manure Distributor. A machine doing the work it does is certainly valuable. It is attached to the hind part of a cart or wagon, (cut next week), and the manure pushed into it for distribution. B. H. Marsh is making them and will exhibit them at his factory to persons interested.

OUR BEST WISHES GO WITH THEM.—Mr. John Shepherd and family will remove to Salisbury in a few days, where Mr. S. has accepted a position as auctioneer and business manager of Kluttz's new tobacco warehouse, the opening sale of which will take place on the 24th inst. John is a clever boy and as good an auctioneer as ever mounted a pile of tobacco and the proprietors can rest assured that they have chosen a competent and experienced assistant.—Winston Sentinel.

Everything will be in readiness for the opening sale on the 24th inst., and after that it is proposed to have sales every day. Let the planters bring on their tobacco.

THE EICHBERG STRING QUARTETTE.—Mr. Geo. H. Wilson the manager of this splendid organization has notified us of their intention to visit Salisbury. They work in the same field as the "Mendelssohn Quintette Club" that visited this city several years ago. The Press is loud in its praise of this Quartette—it being composed of four unassuming young ladies: Lillian Shattuck, violin; Lettie Launder, violin; Emma Grebe, viola, and Laura Webster, cello. Besides the Quartette, they have good vocal assistance, with Edward J. O'Mahony, Bass. This company may expect a full and appreciative house in Salisbury.

For the Watchman. POST OAK P. O., Jan. 14, 1883.

Mr. Editor: There is a vein of fresh and honest wit, some pungent satire, and not a very stingy sprinkling of old-fashioned wisdom in the free and easy, frank, dashing and out-spoken essays "Clod Knecker." He pictures the disparity between us "cross-roads traders" and the grumbling "sons of the soil" with a funny and fearless hand.

But the question very naturally arises, what would 'Clod Knecker' do if he was in our shoes? I undertake to answer it thus: He would either act with the majority, or else be the exceptional and most popular merchant in our country since the ante bellum days.

"Why don't our merchants agree to sell at 25 per cent. above the liberal prices for produce, and thereby insure greater thrif and activity both for themselves and the farmers?" asks many a chronic reformer. I know of no other reason except that assigned by the intrepid 'Clod Knecker' for the torpidity of the farmers—we have got away down into the old ruts and are so benumbed by habit that we are afraid to attempt to climb out.

Success to the original, dashing 'Clod Knecker.' 'One touch of nature makes all the world akin.'

COUNTER JUMPER. The New Jute Machine.

Having alluded to jute culture as the introduction of a new industry into the South, and to the recent invention of machinery adapted to the preparation of jute for market, for the further information of our planters on these interesting subjects we copy from the Vieckburg (Miss) Southern Planter:

"Professor Waterhouse, of Washington University, St. Louis, and Daniel Dennett, a most well informed and practical gentleman, and withal one of the most accomplished writers on agricultural subjects that we know of in the South, have pronounced the new jute machine, invented by Mr. T. Albee Smith, of St. Louis, a success. If these gentlemen be correct in their judgment, the stumbling block that has heretofore stood in the way of profitable jute culture in the cotton States may be considered as virtually removed."

"The New Orleans Picayune, in a timely editorial based upon Col. Dennett's report of experiments made with this machine upon jute growing in the field at the Menclaus plantation, near Brookhaven, Miss, says: 'So effectively did the machine do its work that Mr. Smith, the patentee who was present to test its operations, declared that it would prepare jute fibre for market at a total cost for production and separation of 2 to 24 cents per pound, while the imported article is selling in the markets of this country at 4 to 44 cents a pound, an unusually low price by the way, but one, nevertheless, which will pay a handsome profit to the American producer."

"There will be a twofold profit to the planting class from jute culture; first to all who are consumers of bagging; second, to the growers of the jute itself. Taking the above figures, and supposing enough to be grown to supply only the home demand, the country will be gainers by nearly two millions of dollars annually which will be divided between producers and consumers, and many of the former will reap a double share of profit.

But we ought not for a moment to think of stopping our jute crops at the point of home supply. We should in the near future, and doubtless we will, in time, supply the demand of all the world this side of India.

From an article in the Jackson Comet, that we are prevented from printing in full by lack of space alone, we quote as follows:

Jute can be more easily cultivated than cotton, while the profits per acre are about twice as much. The seed can be planted in April, and during the latter portion of June the plant begins to blossom and is ready for the machine.

Mr. Menclaus has planted this year about 12 acres, which will yield about 2,000 pounds per acre, and is worth 4 cents in market now, making eighty dollars per acre, or the value of 2 bales of cotton.

On better land it can be made to produce twice as much. It is more easily cultivated, more easily prepared for market, and is worth more than cotton.

Hemp lands in Kentucky are considered very valuable which produce a thousand pounds of clear fibre per acre, which, according to Professor Procter, who has written a valuable work on this subject, nets about \$29 per acre. Jute will net twice this amount.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A Cairo dispatch states that telegrams from official sources in Constantinople report that some Circassians attempted Sunday to assassinate the Sultan; a woman divulged the plot. The Albanian body guard met and defeated the Circassians in the vicinity of the Sultan's apartments. Several men were killed in the encounter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Senate today continued the following nominations to be postmasters: Abraham Davis Franklin, La.; Robert F. Boone, Newberry, C. H. S.; James Ramsay, Salisbury, N. C.

MINING.

T. K. BRUNER, MANAGER.

It is rumored that a new management will take charge of the Reimer and Yadin mines in this county.

A full force of hands will be put on at Dunn's Mountain mine first of February. The weather prevents undertaking the work at this time.

100,000 ACRES.—Mr. J. J. Newman, of the Dutch Creek mine has an enquiry for 100,000 acres of North Carolina mineral and forest lands. It is English capital seeking investment here. They also enquire for copper—they want a large district.

TRANSFER OF THE RUDISIL MINE.—The Rudisil mine, near Charlotte, has recently changed hands. Messrs. Miller, Carson and Wadsworth of Charlotte having purchased the property from the Rudisil Gold Mining Company. This company was an organization of Northern capital, and the mine was incorporated under the laws of Conn. It is a pleasure to chronicle the fact that native capital is taking hold of the States resources. The company will organize under the laws of this State, and push the work at the mine—results may be announced in the early Spring.

GOLD HILL.—Work progressing at the Randolph—water worked 300 feet.

The pumps and amalgamating works have been stopped and will remain dormant until the mine is opened and sufficient ore to stamp regularly raised.

At the Old Field, the newly started mine (owned by Gold Hill mines) the prospects are most encouraging. The ore referred to in last week's paper as worth \$100,000 per ton is in the bottom of the old works, and before any authentic value can be arrived at, or particulars known, they will have to sink the "Cochrane Engine Shaft" and cross cut to it. This will necessitate time. All the samples taken from the different old works recently drained pan very good. About one hundred and fifty hands are employed.

It is confidently expected that the present Legislature will do something for the further development of the mining resources of North Carolina. There are several ways in which this may be done. The New South of Wilmington favors special reports of from 50 to 250 pages, treating each mineral separately. For instance, take gold. Let the report on gold embrace all the information obtainable: where it is found, in what counties and in what geological formation and what processes are most successful in extracting the metal from the vein matter &c., &c., and so with Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Asbestos, Kaoline, Tale, Corundum, Gropithe, Birita, Marble, Building Stones, &c., &c.

Carefully prepared reports on these and many other valuable minerals within our borders could be made the means of bringing much capital into the State. Let the Legislature make the trial—increase the present meagre appropriation to double the amount. With ten thousand dollars the work could be faithfully and well done. The members of the Legislature from this section are urged to exert themselves in this matter. Will they do it? Have they the welfare of the State really at heart? If so, they cannot be faithful to themselves, or to the people they represent, unless they take hold and help put the State on an equal footing with her neighbors. To be satisfied with being equal, is not progression. Let her go a bow shot ahead of her neighbors.

DIED.

Near Enochville, Jan. 4th, 1883, Mrs. Mary Pethel, nee Overcash, aged 71 years.

January 11th, 1883, Mrs. Sophia A. Bost, nee Fesperman, wife of Alex. Bost, aged 43 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The above named were both sorely afflicted for years before their death, and died very quietly and peacefully. Their remains were interred in St. Andrew's Grave Yard. W. A. L.

The Heads of Great Men.

Journal of Science. It is usually supposed that men of great intellectual powers have large and massive heads; but the theory which Dr. Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth, was the first to suggest, is not borne out by facts. An examination of busts, pictures, medallions, intaglios, etc., of the world's famous celebrities almost tends the other way. In the earlier paintings, it is true, men are distinguished by their large heads but this is attributable to the painters, who agreed with the general opinion and wished to flatter their sitters. A receding forehead is almost condemned. Nevertheless this feature is found in Alexander the Great, and, to a lesser degree, in Julius Caesar. The head of Frederick the Great, as will be seen from one of the portraits in Carlyle's work, receded dreadfully. Other great men have had positively small heads. Lord Byron's was remarkably small, as were those of Lord Bacon and Cosmo di Medici. Men of genius of ancient times have only what may be called an ordinary or every day forehead, and Herodotus, Alcibiades, Plato, Aristotle and Epicurus, among many others, are mentioned as instances. Some are even low-browed, as Burton, the author of "The Anatomy of Melancholy"; Sir Thomas Browne and Albert Durer. The average forehead of the Greek sculptures in the frieze from the Parthenon is, we are told, "lower, if anything, than what is seen in modern foreheads." The gods themselves are represented with "ordinary, if not lower brows." Thus it

appears that the popular notion on the matter is erroneous and that there may be great men without big heads—in other words, a Geneva watch is capable of keeping as good time as an eight-day clock.

Growth of the Mineral Region.

Mobile Register. It is all very well to have a gold harbor, but we must see to it that we induce the interior to send us products to invite the shipping. The lumber interests will take care of itself. Our rivers and their tributaries pierce the timber regions in every direction, and but little more can be done to encourage this large and growing trade. But something should be done speedily to make Mobile the seaport for the products of our mineral country, distant from us not more than two hundred miles as the crow flies. Very few of our people understand the possibilities offered by the business of that region. Its growth reads like a fairy tale, and yet it is simply a repetition of the influence of railroads upon a region of rich mineral deposits. Great manufacturing ports have been built up on the Atlantic by the agency of railroads in connecting the Appalachian range with the nearest and most commodious harbor on the sea coast. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond have grown in population and wealth by extending the advantages of their harbors to the coal and iron regions back of them.

Six years ago the Louisville & Nashville railroad hauled only two thousand tons of Alabama coal annually. Now there are 2,750 tons of coal mined daily in the Birmingham district alone, giving a yearly product valued at \$1,300,000 at the mines. There is an almost daily increasing output, and yet the demand is far in excess of the supply. In and immediately around Birmingham there are five blast furnaces already in operation, and in two or three more months five new buildings will be completed and in operation. The daily product of the ten furnaces will be 865 tons of pig iron, or 315,725 tons per annum. This multiplied by the market price of \$20 per ton, gives \$6,314,500 as the value of a year's product of pig iron in the Birmingham district. Add the value of the coal output and we have \$7,905,075 as the sum of money to be dug out of the ground around Birmingham during the year beginning next April, even should no more furnaces be erected or mines opened. But we hear of many more furnaces to be erected, and mines will be opened as fast as the railroads can furnish transportation. In another year the annual production in and around Birmingham, where twelve years ago there was nothing but poor cornfields will equal in value one half of the cotton that comes to Mobile annually.

Freezing Sensations. James Humphrey, a Canadian, who nearly froze to death in a recent snow storm while driving home from a distance gives an interesting account of the sensations experienced: When he felt no longer able to hold the reins with any grip he determined to seek shelter in the first house until well warmed. His tongue became stiff, then his arms, sharp chills ran through his back and it finally seemed as though his whole body was being congealed, causing an almost total cessation of the heart's action. The condition of extreme suffering and despondency speedily gave place to a feeling of grateful warmth suffusing the system and causing an exhilarating glow. By this time he had reached a house, but drove on, thinking that nothing was to be feared. The sleigh instead of crawling along at a snail's pace, appeared to glide thro' the air with great swiftness, and the horses fairly flew like pigeons. A sense of exultation filled the farmer's breast as he urged the horses to a greater speed, and the woods on each side were passing so quickly that they became undistinguishable black lines. Then the sleigh bells sounded fainter and fainter, until the chimes disappeared in the distance, the farmer fell gradually into a delicious slumber, which came near being the sleep that knows no waking, and he knew no more until brought to life under a vigorous treatment.

The First Railroad. Columbia Cor. News & Courier. Some days ago Secretary of State Lipscomb received a letter from Mr. W. A. Ackerman, of Chicago, president of the Illinois Central railroad, saying that there had been discussions in Chicago as to which was the first railroad actually operated in this country and enclosing an extract from the Chicago Times claiming that "the first railroad train was operated on a road in South Carolina." Col. Lipscomb referred Mr. Ackerman's letter to Gen. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, of Charleston, with the request that he would furnish the desired information. He has just received a letter from Gen. DeSaussure enclosing the history of the South Carolina Railroad published in the News and Courier, July 28, 1881. After alluding to this "carefully prepared" account of the South Carolina road, Gen. DeSaussure says: "As a child of about eight years I remember being taken to see the sail propelled car and of being lifted into it. J. Smith Homans, in his Cyclopaedia of Commerce, says 'the first passenger railroad was the first thirteen miles of the Baltimore and Ohio in 1830 from Baltimore to Elkridge.' "Frances A. Kemble, in her records of a life, under date of September, 1833, tells of a ride taken by her on the Liverpool and Manchester Road and being seated alongside of Stephenson, the projector. She rode twenty-five miles and made the distance in less than an hour. Lieber's Ency. Amer. gives an account of the early roads in the United States, and Chambers' Encyclopaedia epitomises it; 'probably the Manch Chunk was the first road, the Baltimore and Ohio the first passenger road, and the South Carolina Road the first in the world which carried over one hundred miles.'

I may add that in Poor's Railroad Manual for 1882 it is stated that the South Carolina Railroad when it was opened for traffic in 1833 "was the longest continuous line of railroad in the world." This is undoubtedly the fact.

STATE NEWS. Raleigh Observer: The biennial report of the operations of the penitentiary, ending October 31st, is interesting. Capt. Stamps' report pays the officers of the institution, their management, &c., very high compliments. The report of Mr. Hicks, architect and warden, show that there were on the 31st of October, 1880, 993 convicts, and in two years 856 were received from the counties, and 117 recaptured, making a total of 1,966. Of these 501 were discharged by reason of the expiration of their sentences, 63 were pardoned, 237 escaped, 140 died, 8 were killed while attempting to escape, 5 were killed by land slides on the railroads, 3 killed by rocks while blasting, and 9 were killed in other ways, leaving the number October 31, 1882, 996. Of these there

were: in prison at Raleigh, 412; Western North Carolina Railroad, 478; Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, 105; Georgia and North Carolina Railroad, 1.

The total number of prisoners received from the opening of the penitentiary, January 6th, 1870, is 4,678. The nativity of the prisoners received the past two years was as follows: Alabama 1, Georgia 7, Indiana 1, Kentucky 1, Louisiana 1, Mississippi 1, North Carolina 731, Pennsylvania 1, South Carolina 23, Tennessee 9, Virginia 63, foreigners 5. Of this number 580 could neither read nor write, 171 could read and write, 95 could read, 4 had a fairly good education and 2 were well educated. No less than 624 were laborers by occupation, the next greatest number being farmers, 39; white of barbers, boatmen, constables, drummers, stromen, marble cutters, miners, painters, peddlers, shoemakers, factory hands and well-diggers, only one each is recorded as an inmate. Whether the drummer was a militia or a commercial tourist, is not stated, perhaps the latter.

Of the 856 prisoners who were received during the two years, 226 were under 20 years of age; 369 between 20 and 30 years; 108 between 30 and 40 years; 55 between 40 and 50 years; 43 between 50 and 60 years; and 17 between 60 and 70 years. As to sex, there were: white males 123, colored males 683; white females 1, colored females 44. Of married persons there were 374, single 462, widows 4, widowers 16. New Hanover contributed the greatest number of convicts, 52, Wake 48, Forsyth 35, while Alexander, Graham, Harnett, Hyde, Onslow, Pamlico, Swain and Yancey sent only one each. It was the first imprisonment of 769 persons, the second of 76, the third of 10, the fifth of 1. So it will be seen that an hour spent looking over a prison report reveals some curious and interesting facts.

Atlanta, Jan. 16.—A number of cotton manufacturers met here to-day and organized a Southern Cotton Manufacturers Association by the election of J. F. Hanson, of Macon, President, and T. B. Dallas, of Nashville, Secretary and Treasurer, the former is the agent of the Bibb Cotton Manufacturing company, and the latter is the treasurer of the Nashville Cotton Mills.

JERSEY CITY, N. J. Jan. 15.—President Boyce, of the city, bank, has been committed to jail in default of \$10,000 bail; and his son-in-law and cashier Shaw, have been sent along with him in default of \$20,000 bail.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—An extensive strike of the employees of the Caledonian Railway has taken place. Only 10 of 40 engines in Hamilton depot can be used. Five hundred men paraded in Hamilton to-day prior to quitting the town for Glasgow.

New York, Jan. 14.—The elegant private residence of Samuel C. Lewis, at Tarrytown, was burned last night. The loss on the building and contents is \$130,000. The inmates barely escaped in their night clothes.

Newbern Journal: Thanks to the humane heart of Gov. Jarvis, Kingston has been spared the brutal exhibition of a public hanging on the 19th instant. The death sentence passed on Cicero Collius has been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life. Judge McRae, before whom he was convicted, and many citizens of this county, recommended the commutation.

The propensity to erect military statues, to which the Journal called attention recently as prevailing in this country, is about to have an absurd illustration. Ohio proposes to place in the old hall of the House of Representatives at Washington—now called the Hall of Statuary—a military statue of Garfield. Garfield was a staff officer chiefly, and made no military reputation. His fame was acquired entirely by his service as a member of the House of Representatives, and therefore there is an inaptness in this Ohio idea that borders on the grotesque.—Char. Journal.

Rumors of an uprising of the Mussulmans in Eastern Roumelia are confirmed.

FARMERS AND GARDNERS LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!



BROWN'S IMPROVED DISTRIBUTOR

IS JUST WHAT YOU WANT! WITH IT you can put out evenly and uniformly Your Stable Manure, Compost, Muck, &c., ON EIGHT OR TEN ACRES PER DAY.

It is the cheapest and most efficient machine of the kind known, and will distribute broadcast, single drill or in two rows at once any width and in any desired quantity.—The farmer will, in one year, get back many times the price of the farm right and machine in the increased yield of his crop alone, to say nothing of money saved which he has been paying for fertilizers, and the permanent improvement of his land. Read the following certificates from Louisiana planters, where the machine was invented and has been thoroughly tested for the last four years:

OUACHITA PARISH, LOUISIANA, July 20th, 1881. This is to certify that we have used Brown's Patent Distributor, and can say EVERYTHING in its praise, as it distributes stable and barnyard manure, cotton seed, etc., evenly and uniformly, in any desired quantity, both in single drill and two rows at once any width. We further recommend it for its cheapness and simplicity, as there is not a piece about it but what can be had on every farm, which enables everyone to be his own repairer. Signed, D. C. MORGAN, C. C. SMITH, A. B. SCRIBER, R. G. COBB, W. L. DEGRAFFERD, T. J. WILLIAMS, W. C. HINSON, J. S. A. POWELL, THOS. WOOD, D. FAULK, M. L. BOWMAN, J. R. MERIDETH.

This Machine took the first prize medals at all Western State Fairs in 1880, where it was exhibited.

Single Machines \$12. In Clubs of Two or More, \$11.

Agents wanted in every County in the State. Address,

BROWN & NICHOLSON, Proprietors, Charlotte, N. C. B. H. MARSH, Agent & Manufacturer, Salisbury, N. C.

1882. FALL STOCK, 1882. IT is with pleasure that we announce to our many friends and customers, that we have just received the most complete and desirable stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE that has ever been our pleasure to exhibit. Beginning in our basement you will find Two Car Loads of Bagging and Ties of the best brands, and at reasonable prices.

DON'T BUY TILL YOU SEE US! In our MAIN ROOM will be found the largest and, by far, the most desirable stock of DRY GOODS, Domestic Goods, Piece Goods, Notions, Trimmings and many other goods you want and need, that is to be found in this part of North Carolina. In our Clothing Department, up stairs, you will find 1,000 Suits of Clothing, all sizes, and prices. Also a large line of OVERCOATS.

In our Boot and Shoes Department, which is our best department up stairs, will be found a very large line of Goods, all stamped with our name and warranted. If they rip bring back the pieces and we will refund your money. Our Hand-made Ross Boot at \$2.50 is the best Boot for the price that is to be found. In this department will be found a large lot of HATS and CAPS, ALL DESIRABLE AND CHEAP.

We have repainted and fitted up our former grain room over our warehouse and opened in it. A Large Stock of Carpets, Matting, Rugs, Crumb Cloths, Carpet Linings, &c., &c. Also in this ROOM will be found a large and handsome stock of Ladies's Cloaks, Dolmans, Jackets, Silk Circles, &c., &c. In our Warehouse will be found THREE Car Loads of Salt Bacon by the BOX, Sheetings, Yarns and Plaids by the Bale, and many other goods.

We have rented the store room adjoining J. D. McNeely and will buy your GRAIN, FLOUR, COTTON or other PRODUCE, or Store it for you. With thanks for your many favors and an earnest intention to meet your continued confidence, we beg you to call and see us before you buy your GOODS OR SELL YOUR PRODUCE J. F. ROSS, T. F. YOUNG

Three hundred persons attending a circus in Russian Poland on Saturday afternoon perished by the burning of the building.

Highland School! Classical, Mathematical and English. HICKORY, N. C. Spring session opens January 8th, 1883. Tuition, per month, \$2.00 to \$4.00. Board do do \$10.00 to \$12.00. For particulars apply to 11-59-pd] H. C. DIXON, Principal.

SPECIAL NOTICE! All persons to whom I have furnished either Fertilizers or supplies are hereby notified that their notes and accounts were due November 1st, 1882, and all persons who have not paid up must pay up, as no longer indulgence will be given. R. J. HOLMES, Nov. 23d, 1882.—64t

BUSINESS LOCALS COMPOST! COMPOST!! I have now on hands a stock of composting materials—ACID PHOSPHATES, CHEMICALS, &c., and cheaper than ever before offered. Am also daily expecting a car load of "GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT" (or German Potash Salt), an excellent and popular fertilizer itself, as well as a number one compost. Call early and secure or leave orders for what you want. J. ALLEN BROWN, 11

TUTT'S PILL'S A SUGAR PLUM TUTT'S PILL'S are now covered over with a vanilla sugar coating, making them as pleasant to swallow as a little sugar plum, and rendering them agreeable to the most delicate stomach. They cure sick headache and bilious colic. They give appetite and flesh to the body. They cure dyspepsia and nourish the system. They cure fever and ague, constiveness, etc. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a box. 436m