LOCAL.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1883.

Subscription Rates:

The subscription rates of the *Carolina Watchman* are as follows:

1 year, paid in advance, $1.50
" pay'm't delayed 3 mo's 2.00
" pay'm't del'ed 12 mo's 2.50

We had quite a refreshing shower last Friday afternoon and a heavy rain on Monday.

Chicken thieves have begun their depredations—it would be well to prepare the trap-gun.

Richard Eames arrived at his home in this place yesterday morning, directly from the gold mines in Honduras. He is very popular here, and his return has gladened many hearts.

The afflicted son of Mr. John K. Graham, of this county, has been admitted in to the Asylum at Morganton. Very favorable reports have reached us concerning this Institution and its officers.

COTTON BLOSSOM.—Contrary to all expectation the first cotton blossom put in its appearance here yesterday. It was a day old, consequently eight days before the 4th of July. Mr. F. W. McLaughlin has the honor this year.

P. S. Two more this morning—Giles, from Maj. A. A. Craige's farm, and one from Mr. Jas. W. Haden, Davidson county.

Next week we shall have the 4th of July. The city authorities have been coming down hard on youngsters for exploding fire-crackers in violation of the ordinance. Will they grant indulgence on the 4th or still continue to rake in the fines? Those who want to crack want to know.

MASONIC—THE ORPHANS.—We omitted to mention in our last, that through the active interests of the Masons in this place, $98, was raised for the benefit of the orphans in the Oxford Asylum, as the result of a pleasant entertainment given by the Fraternity in their Hall a few evenings ago.

We are in the midst of the dull season. Few persons are seen on the streets except on Saturdays. Farmers are driving their work with all possible activity, and we are glad to say, with increasing hopefulness. The late spring was very discouraging, but the prospect is now more cheering.

The heavy shower of Monday afternoon last was very extensive, and in some places damaging to lands. We regret to learn that the water again covered a large part of Mr. Lord's mill pond tract, and also did some slight damage to the Western Road near the six mile tank.

STOLEN—by some unknown person, three five-dollar bills and other smaller bills, the whole amounting to $28 or $30. There was one $2 bill among the rest with one corner torn off. The money was taken out a vest pocket, while the owner was bathing in Boyden's Wash-Hole, on Grant's Creek. Information desired. Apply at this office.

A NIGHT SURPRISE.—A gentleman in this town speaks of a narrow escape Sunday night last. While all unconsciously wrapped in sleep with his family, a sheet of plastering about 7 feet square tore loose just above his bed and came down with a resounding crash. Fortunately the lake hung a little at one end, which swung it from a vertical descent and saved the family painful injuries. Plasterers, take notice and do your work well.

Mr. J. D. Stewart, (Dunn's Mountain line) has purchased a new traction road engine and steam thresher, cleaner and shutter. He has placed it in charge of Mr. C. A. Beaver, and is ready to thresh crops at the same rate done by other machines. The capacity of this machine is 1,000 bushels of wheat per day, and twice that amount of oats. He also insures at a reasonable rate against loss by fire. It is a splendid machine.

Copious showers have fallen since our last publication. The earth is thoroughly soaked, and under the influence of heat and light vegetation is bounding forth with wonderful rapidity. It is highly favorable to ridge land crops which had a late start; but by reason of overflows, quite unfavorable for crops in the creek and branch bottoms. The wheat and oats are yet standing in stocks in the field, with the chances against them if the rains should continue long enough to cause sprouting.

The wife of Hathaway, the Philadelphia abortionist, has "made a full and explicit statement to the chief of police of her knowledge of her husband's nefarious business."

Newbern *Journal*: The low prices that our farmers received for their truck has caused a gloomy state of affairs in our midst. Had Irish potatoes sold in this market this year, for six and eight dollars per barrel as they did last year, instead of one and two, and other truck in proportion, money would have been almost a flush here now as it was last December, but still our farmers are not discouraged; they are preparing their land and planting potatoes for a fall crop.—The cotton factory is now running on full time. A visit there on Thursday evening revealed to us the fact that they were making plaids equal to any we have seen in this market.

MINING.

T. K. BRUNER, MANAGER.

Notice to Mine Owners.

There are over 50 mineral localities in Rowan county, and the collector of specimens for the Boston Exhibition does not feel justified in visiting all of them. The more important localities have been visited, and should any remain, of sufficient importance, they will be visited. Where no work has been done it is not deemed advisable to go, for perchance there may be no ore worth taking. Parties who own or control mining property, with good ore on dump, must either notify T. K. BRUNER, at Salisbury, or bring him 150 pounds of the best material obtainable, to secure a place in the coming exhibition. This notice is given because he has been induced to visit some localities where nothing of interest has been found. All interested in this and other counties are urged not to fail to give the information desired.

Cabarrus Mines.

No. 5.

The Gibb mining property of 875 acres was formerly known as the Cullen property. It adjoins the Phœnix and the Furniss properties, and is now owned by Jno. D. Gibb, of Hautz, Eng. A survey of the property has recently been made with a view of placing it on the London market. It contains several good workable veins, from which good dividends could be paid on a reasonable capital with economy exercised in the management.

The veins on this property which have been worked deepest are, first, the Dutchman vein, to a depth of 120 feet. Considerable tunneling has been done on this—which shows a continuous ore body of over 400 feet in length. Second, the Aarnhart vein, which has been sunk to a depth of 125 feet. This vein yields a species of copper ore named by Dr. F. A. Genth, of Philadelphia, "*Barnhartite*," from the fact of its being first discovered at this point. This vein has also furnished from the 120 feet level, the finest specimens of gold in quartz that has ever been found in this State. Third, the Fisher vein, which had been worked about 40 years ago to a depth of 75 feet, and those who were engaged on the work at that time report the ores to have yielded $150 per ton. There was sufficient evidence remaining on the surface to establish the fact that the ores must have been very rich. Fourth, the Red Cabin vein has been opened to depth of 100 feet. The ore body on this vein is continuous and lengthy—the ores are rich in quality. There are a number of other veins on the property which have been been sunk to a depth of from 20 to 50 feet, and in every instance yielding good pay ores. This property when more fully developed than at present, will demonstrate, with many other properties in the State, that gold mining in North Carolina can be made permanent and profitable, when conducted systematically and on economical principles. W. H. O.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NOTES.—The Morris Mt. mine has been closed down for the present. Mr. Dutton, the Sup't is engaged in opening up the Zeb. Russell Mine.

Sheriff Loftin will open the B. T. Coggins mine.

Some fair ore from the Grand Mam mine has been milled, with very satisfactory results.

RETURNED.—Mr. R. Eames, Jr., arrived here yesterday morning from Puerto Cortez, Republic of Honduras, Cent. America, where he has been engaged as Supt. of the Camelote Mining Company's work, for nearly a year.

The Mississippi Flood.

THE LEVEE BUILDINGS AT ST. LOUIS INVADED BY WATER—BUSINESS STOPPED—THE FOODED FARMERS ASK FOR AID—DIFFICULTY IN RAILROAD TRAVEL.

St. Louis, June 26.—On this side of the river the whole of the levee is now submerged and in the lowest places the first floors of the stores are flooded from a few inches to a couple of feet deep. Business in houses on the river front is suspended, except in two or three doggeries, where scaffolds have been built and whiskey is still dispensed at five cents a drink. The Chicago and Alton in connection with the Indianapolis and St. Louis and Wabash roads, are driving piles in the break in their track above Venice, and it is expected that they will have a good trestle across the gap by Wednesday and trains running again.

A large number of farmers and land owners on the American bottom and residents of Venice and other towns between East St. Louis and Mitchell, held a meeting at Venice yesterday afternoon and adopted resolutions calling for aid. Many of the people who make their appeals are camped in tents on the ridges, surrounded by water or in the open air on the bluff beyond. Many are also housed in box cars on the railroad tracks and a good many of them will be obliged to be fed. Their crops are totally destroyed and they are destitute of money and the necessaries of life.

The situation in East Carondolet and Cahokia grows worse daily. The water covers the whole of that section of the country. The railroads which have lost their tracks have abandoned the ferrage system between here and Alton and have arranged with the Vandalia road to run their passenger trains. The Indianapolis and St. Louis will send their trains to Effingham, thence to Mattoon. The Wabash will use the Vandalia to Altamont, where it will take its own track, and the Chicago and Alton, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy will run to Smithboro, where they will connect with their own roads. All other Eastern lines are using their own tracks and all the Western roads are getting trains through with good success. The Vandalia track about which there has been some apprehensions is still two feet above water.

Mineral Wealth of Central America.

Correspondence Mining Record.

SAN PEDRO, CENTRAL AMERICA, June 5, 1883.

SIR: As I am in receipt of many letters of idquiry from your readers in regard to the mineral wealth of this country, I deem it best for all that I should answer through your columns, although I have seen only this part of the country, yet I feel that from what I have seen and heard, that the other mining locations are about the same. There is no doubt whatever, that there is plenty of mineral here, but not for the man with a few hundred dollars, as everything is very expensive and must be brought from the States, consequently large capital is required here for success. In a recent trip over the country, I find many old mines having the appearance of being worked over 200 years ago. The present inhabitants can give no information in regard to them, but it is generally believed that they were worked by the Spaniards, with Indian labor, as at that time the native Indian was in bondage. In some places the large amount of work accomplished must have taken years and produced great quantities of gold and silver. I am speaking more particularly of the ore deposits which exist in the mountains. At the old placer mines also, remains of old work is yet to be seen. At one of the old placers we found the remains of what seemed to be an old Indian church, built of rock and lime cement, and many small mounds, showing conclusively that at some time past this country was worked largely as a mining region. From all I can learn no immensely rich deposits are found here, but one continual regular mass of ore or gravel, as the case may be. As yet the placers are all worked with simple rocker or sluice box, but at the present time a New York company are placing in hydraulic machinery, and are confident that the dirt will yield fifty cents to the cubic yard, when they are in operation. As this is the first hydraulic in this part of the country, it is attracting much attention. The gold is mostly small, averaging about pieces of one-quarter of a grain, and is evently distributed through the hard pack gravel banks. Plenty of water and dump are the advantages of the country. I need not mention the vast amount of timber of all kinds. The climate in the mountains is healthy. The days are warm but the nights cool, and one always reqnires a blanket. A few more prospectors have come into the country, and all express themselves as well pleased. But without capital there is no chance here. The mining laws are very liberal, and such that a man can take up his claim, and by continued work hold it. A few successes will bring the country into notice and show good results. As yet all of the ventures are new and not producing. Will write you again after visiting the Santa Cruz mine, which is being worked by a French company, where they are erecting a thirty-stamp mill.

R. EAMES, JR.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

There were twenty graduates at Davidson, this year.

Gov. Jarvis was selected to deliver the prizes. We copy from the *Journal-Observer* as follows:

Before proceeding he begged the indulgence of the audience for a few general remarks. He said that he had always desired to attend a commencement at Davidson, and that he always felt better concerning the work before him after an attendance on an occasion of that kind; that he saw so much of the material which is to shape the destiny of the country, he could not but hope when he saw it, prepared as it is, in this institution. Turning to the graduating class he congratulated them on one feature of their exercise—their hopeful view of human nature and the complexion cast on their orations from the light and beauty around them. If they would only be good, pure and true in their life work, the people would bid them welcome and the great popular heart would beat in sympathy with their successes. To the successful contestants he spoke of personal fitness for certain kinds of work and the lamentable failures that result from a disregard of it, saying that he could imagine no greater failure than himself an artist. He then laid down the rule of success in the word "work" and gracefully delivered the prizes as follows:

Rockwell Medal—Latin, Wm. R. Grey, Hopewell, N. C.

Wiley Medal—Mathematics, E. B. McGilvary, Chieng Mai, Siam.

Holt Medal—Greek, E. B. McGilvary, Chieng Mai. Siam.

Fowle Medal—Oratory, Benj. F. Wilson, Mayesville, S. C.

HONOR ROLL.

The Honor Roll, of those who have attained the "First Honor" Grade, for 1882-83, was read by the President as follows:

Senior Class—J. W. Lafferty, Davidson College, N. C.; W. N. Mebane, Greensboro, N. C.; Wm. Mack, Columbia, S. C.

Junior Class—E. B. McGilvary, Chieng Mai, Siam; S. E. Chandler, Mayesville, S. C.; Chas. A. Smith, Greensboro, N. C.

Sophomore Class—J. W. Siler, Franklin, N. C.; Wm. F. Stevenson, Statesville, N. C.

Freshman Class—Hugh A. Grey, Jr., Hopewell, N. C.; J. A. McMurry, La Grange, Ga.; J. M. Bernhardt, Lenoir, N. C.

Sub-Freshman Class—O. N. Brown, Davidson College, N. C.; E. L. Siler, Franklin, N. C.

HONORARY DEGREES.

President Hepburn then announced that the college had conferred the following honorary degrees:

D. D. upon Rev. F. H. Johnston, of Winston, N. C.

LL. D. upon Prof. H. E. Sheppard, of Charleston, S. C., and upon Rev. James Woodrow, of Columbia, S. C.

A. M. on Prof. W. S. Moore, of Walhalla, S. C., and Rev. J. H. Morrison, of Louisville, Ky.

DIPLOMAS

were delivered to the following graduates with the degree of A. B.:

J. A. Baily, R. N. Brackett, T. P. Burgess, J. R. Cousar, A. C. Dick, L. W. Dick, J. B. Douglass, Wm. Mack, South Carolina; R. W. Culbertson, J. B. Fowle J. W. Lafferty, W. N. Mebane, J. C. Oehler, R. L. Ryburn, J. R. Williams, C. C. Wilson, Wm. A. Withers, North Carolina; H. H. Leavy, Louisiana; J. H. Lumpkin, Georgia.

Degree of B. S.—J. M. Faison, North Carolina.

Thus ended the most successful commencement ever held in Davidson College.

The great social event of the occasion took place in the Campus and Literary Halls last night. Many young people from Charlotte were present. To-morrow we will publish the presentation of regalias when the names of the lucky ladies will be given to the public.

The proud position which the United States holds among the nations of the world is clearly shown by the wonderful fact that one-fifth of the wealth of the seventeen principal countries of the globe is credited to this Republic, which has only just entered upon the second century of its existence. The wealth of the United States equals the combined valuation of Italy, Spain, Portugal, India, South America, Turkey, Egypt, Sweden, Norway, Canada, Australia, Denmark and South Africa. It exceeds the wealth of Germany and Russia combined. It is equal to the wealth of Great Britain, Canada and Australia. Our debt is less than that of Great Britain by a billion and a half of dollars; about three billions less than the debt of France; a billion less than that of Russia, and nearly a billion less than the debt of Spain and Portugal. The exports of the United States are greater by two hundred million dollars than the exports of any nation except Great Britain. The cost of running the government in Great Britain is about two hundred million dollars more than the expenditures of the United States; in France, over three hundred millions more; in Germany, two hundred and thirty millions more; in Russia, two hundred millions more, and also greater by many millions in Austria-Hungary, Italy and India. It has been estimated that at the present rate of increase our population fifty years hence will reach the enormous number of one hundred and ninety million, If wealth increases as rapidly as population, half a century from now America will be worth almost as much as all other civilized nations put together (not including China and Japan) are worth to-day—two hundred billions of dollars. These figures of probable population and wealth are rather too colossal, no doubt, but we can afford to drop a good many millions in the one case and billions in the other and yet be able to boast that the bald-headed bird of freedom will in fifty years spread his wings over the richest and the mightiest division of the earth's surface:—Cin. *Times-Star.*

BABY BUTCHERERS.—The revolting discovery of the remains of a score of infants in the cellar of a house formerly occupied by a so-called doctor up town, will give the public some idea of the extent to which criminal abortion is practiced in this Christian community. The man Hathaway has been in trouble before, but like most of his kind he contrived to escape conviction, it being manifestly difficult to obtain testimony against an abortionist, except in cases where the crime has resulted fatally to the mother. That murder so unnatural and revolting should be so often resorted to by women not wholly depraved is one of the most frightful results of the prevailing loose morality that finds expression also in the contempt for the marriage bond, and not even the occasional punishment of a professional abortionist will suffice to stamp out this hideous crime. The Harbisens and Hathaways are only the instruments of a deeper guilt.—Philadelphia *Times.*

MORMON MISSIONARIES.—In reproducing the article which appeared in these columns several days ago on Mormon operations in this section of the State, the Tarboro *Southerner* adds: "In this connection it might be well to warn our people that the Mormon missionaries who, for the past six months have been operating in the lower part of Edgecombe county, are quietly but surely spreading their infamous doctrines among some of our white population who are not so well informed as other more favored people. It might be well also for the two missionaries who are at this moment ranging between Penny Hill and Little Creek to read the remedy proposed by our Charlotte contemporary for getting rid of their kind. Ours is a conservative community, but if they send many more of our citizens to Utah, a shot gun may be found in Edgecombe as well as in western North Carolina. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

Raleigh *News-Observer*: The United States and England it seems are the only countries in which the unanimity of a jury is requisite to a verdict. In France and Germany the agreement of eight jurors is sufficient, and if the decision is seven to five the side prevails which receives the endorsement of the judge or judges on the bench. A similar rule is in use in Italy, and in Scotland, where murderers are tried by an assize, or jury of fifteen, a majority verdict convicts or acquits. The abandonment of the requirement of unanimity would free the jury system of the United States of many evils. The agreement of eleven jurors ought to be sufficient for a verdict, and in the opinion of many ten jurors ought to be able to convict or to acquit.

BURKE SCENERY.—Burke county boasts some of the most interesting scenery in the Appalachian system. Among the points most frequently visited are the falls of Linville River, the greatest cataract in the State, Table Rock the greatest boulder, and Short-off Mountain, the highest precipice. The wildest scenery that we have seen anywhere is the almost inaccessible Linville Canon, below the falls, where for ten miles the stream sweeps through a narrow gorge beneath cliffs that tower above it, and which are only surpassed by the walls of the Saguenay or the canons of the Rocky Mountains.—Morganton *Mountaineer.*

COMEDY OUTSIDE.—The whole case is a most shameful one, in which the bouffe element has been very prominent from the beginning, and Dorsey is winding it up suitably. That the two principal thieves would have been, one a high officer of the government, and the other Secretary of the Republican National Committee, and that they should have kept a newspaper during the trial to attack the prosecution, and have entertained handsomely now and then while in legal jeopardy, make, altogether, a spectacle not often equalled off the comic stage.—New York *Evening Post.*

Says the Danbury *Reporter*: A great many farmers in this section have not stuck a single tobacco plant, others have planted but a little, while a few have nearly full crops.——Jas. A. Pepper, of the Pepper Mining Company, informs us that with four hands he took from the Hawkins mine last week over 400 pounds of merchantable mica, worth from three to five dollars per pound. He says he will commence work this week at the Steel, Poore and Frazier mines.

Louisville has done well so far in emulating the example of Cincinnati in the organization of her Expositions. However, when she introduces the bones of Guiteau as a feature of the affair, she should no longer call it an exposition. It is more on a level with the side show of a circus.—Cincinnati *Times-Star.*

THE COLLECTORSHIP.—Everett's term expires in a few days, and the question now is, who shall succeed him. Everett himself believes that he will be re-appointed. Mott leans that way, but not strongly. Keogh believes that Wheeler will be appointed. Wheeler inclines to the same opinion. W. P. Henderson is the dark horse, and Leach tells him that he is the coming man. Everett, Mott, Keogh, Wheeler, Henderson and Leach are all in Washington on that business.

RICHMOND, June 26.—General James Conner, a distinguished citizen of South Carolina, died early this morning at the residence of his father-in-law in this city, aged 54. The deceased was a gallant soldier during the late war and lost a leg. Since the war he has earned great reputation as a lawyer in his native State. His remains will be taken to his home in Charleston for interment.

The *Lamp Post* gives some interesting Old Fort items, among which is that Capt. Fry has just taken a contract to furnish 60 car loads of telegraph poles for a line in Virginia. Also that the same gentleman has taken the contract to build the hotel at Round Knob, and proposes to have it finished by fall; also, that $150,000 have been subscribed to build a narrow gauge railroad from Round Knob to Mitchell's Peak, a distance of 17 miles.

Two warehouses attached to the distillery of John Gibson & Sons, at Gibsonton, Pa., were burned Thursday, and 10,000 barrels of whiskey were destroyed. The loss is put at $500,000. It is said the fire was started by the bursting of a barrel, which threw whisky over a burning lamp. A number of explosions occurred during the progress of the fire, and fifteen men were more or less seriously injured. This is the second great fire that has occurred at Gibsons' distillery within six months.

It is announced that all the people of Iceland who can scrape together enough money to pay their passage are coming to the United States. Life in that cold island is too much of a burden to be endured. The Icelanders are gentle, honest and industrious folks, and will become valuable citizens of the Northwest where they intend to engage in their old pursuit—agriculture.—*Times-Star.*

ALL SORTS.

Gen. D. H. Hill, President of the Arkansas State University at Fayetteville, has gone to California to spend the summer.

It has been decided to build a new hall at the University of North Carolina which will accommodate at least 2,000 people; the old chapel is too small.

The failure of the Crescent Silk Manufacturing Co. of Patterson, N. J., is announced; liabilities, $50,000; assets, $22,000.

In Chicago Wednesday a decree of court was entered permitting Mrs. Francis Maria Scoville, sister of Chas. Guiteau and divorced wife of Geo. Scoville, to change her name to Francis Maria Hove.

Russian men are, as a rule, handsomer than Russian women. The Russian woman has loud ways and a loud, unpleasant voice. She almost invariably smokes.

The Italians have just enforced a wise law which prohibits the sale of patent medicines throughout the kingdom, unless the precise composition of the medicine is given.

Another prohibition convention is to be held in Ohio under the auspices of the Methodist church. The Republican statesmen seem to have made a mistake in not committing their party more emphatically to the cause of temperance.

Three or four sets of hands are at work on the streets, and the four principal thoroughfares will soon be all thoroughly macadamized. Three or four weeks will finish the work.—Asheville *Citizen.*

When you go to bed have your head to the north and your feet to the south at a right angle with the magnetic currents of the earth. A man who followed this rule at Magdeburg lived to be 109 years old.

The *Patriot* says the convict force from Walnut Cove, about 100 strong, have reached Greensboro on their way to the Gulf, in Chatham county, where the work of laying iron for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad will begin at once.

Gen. Young and Mr. Holldam of the *Courier-Journal* (not Henry Watterson as erroneously stated) stopped over yesterday at Asheville, guests of the Eagle. They travel in their splendid coach, and it was pleasant proof of the reality of the new connections to see a "Louisville and Knoxville" coach on the Asheville side track.—*Citizen.*

When Jumbo arrived in New York he was lank, lean and tall. He has since improved from weight 18,650 pounds, height 12 feet 9 inches, girth 24 feet 5 inches, to 20,190 pounds in weight, 13 feet 4 inches in height, 25 feet 1 inch in girth; an increase of 1,540 pounds in weight, 7 inches in height and 8 in girth.

In Pittsburg flat steel twisted fencing is made and sold containing five wires (the upper and lower wires barbed) for 49 cents a rod. Steel wire painted is sold at 4 cents a pound. Galvanized steel wire is sold at 5½ cents per pound. At these rates a good wire fence is about as cheap as any other. The new processes of manufacture are making steel as cheap as iron.

It is put down as certain that Mr. Randall will have votes for Speaker among the Southern delegations as follows: West Virginia, 2; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 2; Georgia, 3; Tennessee, 3; Alabama, 2; Mississippi, 2; Louisiana, 1; Texas, 2; Arkansas, 1; and Missouri, 3. These make no secret of their preference for Randall, and there are others, it is said, who lean kindly toward him.—News-Ob.

The war cry, "Turn the rascals out," appears to be extremely offensive to all Republicans who are comfortably quartered in good offices; but the text, carefully studied and read with the proper inflection, does not apply to any honest man. Do the Republican brethren really want the "rascals" protected? If so, let them inscribe on their banners the shibboleth, "Keep the rascals in."—Wash. Post, Dem.

An iron chain is in course of construction at a foundry in Troy, N. Y., which is to be 6 miles long. The chain is made by order of the government, and will be cut in lengths for use of war ships.

UNFORTUNATELY ENDED.—Saturday afternoon while many of our young people were out in buggies and on horseback enjoying that popular and pleasant exercise, a ride, in the gayest spirits, the saddle of Miss Cora Sledge turned, throwing her to the ground and causing a most painful dislocation of her left elbow. The shock was so great, that fears of more serious injury awakened the deepest sympathy and hightened the excitement of all which was not allays until Dr. Gilkey after waiting for recovery from the shock made an examination, finding no bones broken, readjusted the dislocated joint. The patient is now doing well and will, we trust soon be able to hold the reins again.—*Lamp Post.*

BUSINESS LOCALS

GO TO

KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN'S

For LATE CROP SEED IRISH POTATOES. They now have a Fine Assortment. 37:1t

Duke's Cigarettes wholesale and retail at Factory prices.

Fresh Mackerel (No. 2 Shore), Fat.

Lemons by box or dozen.

Best Leaf Lard on hand, at
A. PARKER'S.

WE HAVE

Four Geiser Separators and Powers complete on hand, which we will sell very cheap rather than carry them over to next season. Call and hear prices.

SMITHDEAL & BERNHARDT.

35:3t

SALISBURY MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. M. Knox & Co.
SALISBURY, June 28, 1883.

BACON	12½
HAMS	15
BUTTER	20
CHICKENS	12½ to 20
EGGS	15
COTTON	6 to 9¾
CORN	57
FLOUR	2.00 to 2.25
FEATHERS	40
FODDER	60
HAY—baled,	25
MEAL	60
OATS	40
WHEAT	80 to 100
WOOL	35

Salisbury Tobacco Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY JNO. SHEPPARD.

Lugs, common to med.	5.00 to 6.25
Lugs, med. to good,	6.25 to 7.50
Lugs, good to fine,	7.50 to 12.25
Lugs, fine to fancy,	12.25 to 17.50
Leaf, common to med.	6.50 to 8.00
Leaf, med. to good,	8.00 to 11.50
Leaf, good to fine,	11.50 to 18.50
Wrappers, com. to med.	12.50 to 15.00
Wrappers, med. to good	15.00 to 27.50
Wrappers, good to fine,	27.50 to 40.00
Wrappers, fine,	40.00 to 65.00

Wrappers, fancy.—none offered.

The breaks for the past week have been good and prices have ruled high for all grades. All tobaccos have found ready sale at the above quotations.

Quotations are changed whenever there is any advance or decline in the markets. Our manufacturers require over one million pounds of leaf tobacco which they desire to purchase on this market and will pay the highest market prices for all manufacturing stock. Wrappers, cutters, smokers are in demand and high.

Concord Market

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY CANNONS & FETZER.

CONCORD, June 27, 1883.

Bacon, Hog round,	12½ to 14
Butter	15 to 20
Chickens,	15 to 25
Eggs,	10 to 12½
Cotton,	7 to 10¼
Corn,	60 to 65
Flour,	2.25 to 2.35
Feathers,	30 to 40
Fodder, per 100lbs.,	75
Hay,	50
Meal,	62 to 65
Oats,	35 to 40
Wheat,	90 to 100
Wool,	25 to 40

Two of the oldest and best remedies are ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS and BRANDRETH'S PILLS. They are celebrated household necessities. For sprains, rheumatism, pains in the side, back, or chest, or any suffering that is accessible from the exterior, Allcock's Porous Plasters are perfection, while for regulating the blood, Brandreth's Pills are unequaled. Always keep them on hand. 18:1y

From "The Times."

Editor Times:—In reading the last number of your paper, I notice you asked all who had been benefited by the letter published in your valuable paper about a year ago, to write you facts for publication. The letter from Dr. Bates created a great amount of excitement in this vicinity, as he is well and favorably known by everybody here. His reputation as a man and a physician gave everybody the utmost confidence in all his statements, and this of course soon made the name "Kendall's Spavin Cure" not only familiar but very popular. In reply to your request, I will say; about nine years ago I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and suffered excruciating pain much of the time since, and some of the time thought I should be a cripple for life. Dr. Bates' letter printed in your your paper gave me so much confidence in the virtues of Kendall's Spavin Cure that I tried it for my knee, and less than one bottle completely cure me so that I have had no return of pain or lameness, for which, of course, I am not feel too thankful. Since my recovery I have visited friends in the West and found that the following parties have used it with the grandest results in that part of the country: The Rev. John Rice, Hematite, Mo., used it on his own person for an injury of 35 years standing and performed one of the most wonderful cures I ever heard of. J. L. Clure, of Strong City, Kansas, cured a badly lacerated and poisoned hand, from a dog bite, and removed an enlargement near the hip joint which had become large and troublesome. He also used it for pleurisy and found that bathing his chest with it relieved him at once. To my surprise I found that this wonderful remedy was better known in the West than it was in the East, and I found that they were using it there for animals as well as on human flesh with the very best results, and in so many cases wherever I go to confirm the favorable opinion I had already formed of it I am glad of an opportunity of telling the readers of your valuable paper what I have learned in regard to it. Hoping to hear from others upon this very important subject, especially important to those who have suffered for years, like myself, I remain, Yours, &c., J. A. ROYCE.

Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1881.