Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, JUYL 12, 1883.

A new war seems imminent against the silver dollar. The government, with a strange lack of wisdom, it would seem, has issued two entirely different pieces known as dollars—the "standard" silver dollar and the "trade dollar," though the heaviest of the two, is the subject of depreciation, in some parts of the country passing for only 85 cents. It is easy to see how readily the objection to the "trade dollar," once generally admitted, can be made effective against the standard dollar also, in which case we shall soon have all the inconvenience, vexation and loss of a depreciated currency. The Chicago *Mining Review*, of July 5th, is accredited with the following sensible article on this subject:

"CURRENCY VALUE."

"A movement now inaugurated against the trade dollar may at this time be successfully turned against the standard silver dollar, and in fact against any class of currency which is limited in its usefulness by some restrictive legislation. If the government will issue different classes and kinds of currency, and discriminate against one kind in favor of another by curtailing the value and limiting the power of certain parts to perform the work of currency, we must continue to suffer periodical seasons of financial disaster, and business enterprise can never be established upon a permanent and reliable foundation. If the government has a right to discriminate in the matter of currency so have the people.

No just or sound reason can be given for destroying a large volume of our national currency by limiting its value and making it worthless outside of certain bounds. If the government fixes the legal tender value of silver coinage at five dollars it actually demonetizes its coinage, and by legislative act renders worthless all the money a party may have accumulated above that amount. When the legal tender limit of silver or National Bank note currency is reached the whole amount beyond that limit a person may possess, even if it reaches into the thousands of dollars, is worthless to perform the only purpose for which a circulating medium should be created and accumulated.

This movement against the trade dollar proves the point of value in a currency of any kind. It has been persistently claimed by the enemies of the standard silver dollar that the chief point of its deficiency was its lack of weight; its bullion value was too small to entitle it to the name and place it was given. Now the war against the silver dollar has begun, and begins not upon the light standard dollar, but upon a dollar which, according to the theory given, possesses more value than the standard dollar.

The objection to the trade dollar is not based upon its weight, but its legal tender disqualification, which, in reality is its point of weakness, and gives it its measure of worthlessness. All currency based upon a restricted sphere of usefulness must contain within itself these elements of weakness and danger, and no substantial financial prosperity can be reared and sustained upon such a foundation. Such a monetary policy places a dangerous power in the hands of those who may be able to secure and control the better and more valuable class of currency. The currency that is issued by the government mints should be money, regardless of the material used, and this can only be done by making it a legal tender, without placing restriction upon its power to perform the functions of currency outside of certain limitations and boundaries. The value of currency lies in its power to perform its mission.—Money is valuable only as it can be used as a means to accomplish a purpose. To do this regularly and readily constitutes the real value of currency.

The fact has been proven by every test of actual service that the currency value of a circulating medium is the chief requisite, and that the material issued or used for the purpose is immaterial; gold, silver, paper, nickle or copper, legally endowed and made a measure of value, will perform that purpose and office with equal facility, from the fact that those holding obligations are compell'd to accept if necessary, whatever may by the law of the land be made a legal tender for indebtedness.

In view of the terrible financial disaster to which this country has been subjected a number of times, with most crushing and discouraging results upon the industries of the people, the importance of a rapid and substantial development of the immense resources of the country, the justice which demands a full power currency for all classes of citizens alike, and the stability and prosperity of the Nation which can only come from a sense of trust and security in the government and its strength and justice, it is time to demand in the name of the people, that the currency issued by the government shall, without discrimination on the line of material, be unrestrict in its ability to serve the purpose for which it was created. A dollar put forth by the government as a dollar, whether in gold, silver or copper, must be a dollar under all circumstances and for all purposes."

The New York *Mining Record*, July 7th, terms it a "conspiracy," or "plot" gotten up by a parcel of greedy speculators of that city. The *Record* says:

"The whoop and din raised in New York city newspapers, from the whirligig *Herald* to the sapiential *Journal of Commerce*, is not an accidental piece of newspaper clap-trappery, by any means. Behind all this noise, engineering it, paying for it and plotting to profit largely by it in the end, is a greedy coterie or pool of predatory speculators, whose aim is so transparent that it ought to be seen thro' as easily as through the web of a spider.

The object of this barefaced plot is, to work a local panic among the small or retail dealers in regard to trade dollars, that will lead to such a depreciation of them here in New York, as shall enable this rapacious syndicate of Shylocks to purchase these dollars at from ten to fifteen per cent. discount and subsequently to sell them to the employers of large bodies of working men and working women at a large profit.

Such is the present excess of people seeking employment over the demand, that employers can successfully force their employees to accept a trade dollar for one hundred cents, which had been bought of a broker an hour or two previously, at from 90 to 95 cents! Not to accept such dollars were to incur the penalty of immediate loss of employment—a contingency which the greater part of the employed classes cannot afford to risk at this time.

Next in turn, the small traders—grocers, butchers and retail shopkeepers, generally—who supply the laboring classes, will be forced to take this coin from their customers, because it will form so material a part of the money they chance to have. These retail classes, to save themselves, in time will add to the price of their wares sufficiently to make up the loss entailed in having to sell these dollars back to the money changers from whose hand they have come so recently.

Thus the game is to be played. To this sordid, shameful scheme of speculation upon the necessities of the laboring classes, the daily press has been and is scandalously lending itself for hire."

It has been very truly remarked that public roads are not keeping up with the general improvement of the country, a fact which no one, not even the road workers themselves, will deny. The time has come for steam carriages to run over our public roads, but the roads are not ready for them. The time has come when "time is money" to the farmer just as it is to other classes of business men, and they cannot afford to wear out teams and wagons hauling through mud and over rocks a thousand pounds which could be just as easily transported at double speed with half the power over good roads. Farmers are as sharp in common sense matters as other people; and they are obliged to see that there is as much benefit from good roads as there is from the stock law; and that the time has come to demand them. March with the music of the times, should be every man's watch-word.

Messrs. Wallace Bros. of Statesville, says the *Landmark*, have completed an addition to their produce building for the more convenient handling and storing of dried fruits and berries. The building fronts one street 140 feet, and another 100. This looks like doing business on a large scale.——From the same we learn that two young men, Reeves and Martin, from Wilkes county, neighbors and friends, on their way to Statesville with wagons and teams, got into a romp, Wednesday morning last, before leaving camp, in the course of which Martin snapped (fired) a pistol at Reeves, believing it was empty. With a single exclamation Reeves fell dead. The ball struck just above the left eye.

Governor Jarvis has re-appointed the following named gentlemen directors of the North Carolina Railroad, on the part of the State: Donald McRae, New Hanover; W. F. Kornegay, Wayne; R. F. Hoke, Wake; Kerr Craige, Rowan; Armistead Burwell, John L. Morehead, Mecklenburg; R. W. Thomas, Davidson; C. M. Bushee, State proxy. Duncan Cameron, of Durham, was appointed a director, Vice W. S. Roulhac, resigned.

There is to be a stockholders meeting in this place to-day.

An ex-convict in Zainesville, Ohio, robbed a store, and while being pursued, ran into the river and was drowned. The owner of the store was one of the pursuers, and has been arrested on a charge of murder, and is to be tried for not attempting to rescue the robber from drowning. The reader can make his own comments.

DEDICATION SERVICES.—The Presbyterian church recently erected at Old Fort will be dedicated on Sunday next. Dr. Rumple of this place will preach the dedication sermon. The mountain people are good church-goers and it is expected a large congregation will be present.

Of all the chapters on delays the Keeley Motor exceeds. A large crowd assembled on Saturday last to see it start from Philadelphia to New York—a demonstrative trip. The crowd waited long, but the motor was not ready to start, and did not.

The July crops report of the Agricul. Department, Washington, D. C., is favorable, especially in the Southern States, where the average ranges from 90 to 103. The area of tobacco appears to have been diminished 7 per cent. The average condition of the crop exceeds expectatation, being given at 95.

Are beef, mutton, pigs and poultry "farm products" in the sense intended by an act of the Legislature forbidding the corporate authorities of towns and cites to lay on them a special tax, is the question.

There was a meeting of railroad men at Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, to consult as to the reduction of Southern freight and passenger rates; and we are glad to learn that cheaper rates were determined on.

The Statesville *Landmark* has been enlarged to a 32 column paper, and is now one of the largest and handsomest sheets in the State; and we may go further and say, one of the ablest and best.

Arch Bishop Purcell, of the Roman Catholic church, is dead. His funeral was attended by thousands, and was conducted with all the peculiar ceremonies of that denomination.

The Trustees of Davidson College have elected W. S. Fleming, of Wetumpka, Ala., to fill the chair of Greek and German, declined by Mr. Nicolassen.

Secrest, the wife and child murderer, passed through yesterday in charge of the sheriff of McDowell.

The value of poultry production in America for 1882, was $560,000,000, considerably more than wheat, hay or cotton.

Storms have ruined nearly all the lands in certain districts in Switzerland.

## Hard to Kill.

*A Negro with two Bullets in his head, Walks Three Miles, Eats a Hearty Meal and Talks Rationally.*

CHICAGO, July 9.—Sam Cook the negro who in a fit of jealous rage shot Emma Shores, a colored girl, at Potasi, Mo., last Thursday evening and then shot himself and subsequently eluded pursuit, was captured yesterday and taken back to Potasi. In his attempt to kill himself after shooting the girl he fired two bullects into his head, one of which penetrated both hemispheres of the brain, the other passed through one hemisphere and both bullets are now in his skull. Nothwithstanding these wounds, from both of which his brain oozed in considerable quantity, the negro roamed the woods from Thursday evening until Sunday morning when he ate a very hearty meal, talked rationally and walked three miles from the place where he was captured to Potasi. The physicians say that he cannot live. The girl still lives, but is partly dead from the effect of the bullet which entered back of her head and passed under into her spinal column.

A case similar to this, of life after two bullets had been shot into the brain, occurred in this county some years ago. In a fight between a man named Cash-dollar and John Richards, at Gold Hill, about 30 years ago, the combatants were down, and Richards was on top of Cash-dollar, beating him severely; but the latter, in the meantime, with a small revolver put two shots into his adversary's head; one, just tipping the ear, and the other, half an inch higher up; both ranging towards the crown. Richards lived eight days with the shots in his head. On the 8th day he was sitting up smoking, and turning his head down, one of the balls fell out. He soon after was taken very ill, went to bed and died in a few hours.

## Progress of the Cholera.

The disease is believed to have broken out among the British troops in Cairo and Alexandria and at the cabinet council Saturday the question of transferring the whole army from Egypt to Malta or Cyprus was seriously debated. On the recommendation of Lord Wolseley however it was decided to retain them where they are for the present. So far the disease seems chiefly confined to four towns on the eastern branch of the Nile. In Damietta about 1,000 have perished, or about one in every thirty of the inhabitants. At Shirbin a small village of mud huts thirty miles up the Nile, there have been nine cases within forty eights hours. In Mansurah, twenty miles further up, the death rate has risen rapidly from six to sixty a day. The town contains about 16,000 inhabitants and is a local centre of trade. From this point it has spread to Menzaleh, on the lake of that name. The next outbreak was at Samanoud, a small village on the Nile about fifteen miles further up. It is noticed that the disease, as in former instances, is steadily following the course of a great river. It is now only seventy miles from Cairo, and should it reach that city a heavy mortality may be anticipated in the Arab and Jew quarters, which consist of narrow streets, many of them ending in a cul-de-sac, without drainage or sanitary arrangements of any kind.

It seems the disease was due in Egypt in 1877, it having put in an appearance regularly every twelve years since 1781, spreading always to the west and taking two years to exhaust itself. In every previous instance the epidemic has developed energy among the oriental races and thence spread into Europe. The exodus from Egypt is likely to carry the infection to the adjacent towns of Syria, especially to Beyrout, whence it may spread to any point on the Mediterranean. The disease is undoubtedly Asiatic cholera of the most virulent type. Most of the cases occur among the lower classes, and a large majority are fatal.

From Wilmington Star.

A special correspondent of the Louisville *Courier Journal* has been visiting Western North Carolina and writes more than two columns of enthusiastic praise and description. He writes of the magnificent scenery, without a rival this side of the Rocky mountains; of the cascades at Warm Springs; of the beautiful falls of Catharine May; of a visit to Towering Bluff mountains; of the boundless hospitality and the cultivated resi ents at the Springs. We make one brief extract:

"It was at Warm Springs that the scene of Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett's novel 'Louisiana,' was laid, and it was here that she wrote 'Esmeralda,' that has cheered the hearts of so many lovers of the pure and beautiful in art. 'Christian Reid,' Miss Fisher, North Carolina's noted novelist, wrote her delightful book 'The Land of the Sky,' descriptive of life in these grand mountains that have thrown a magic spell about us and held us while our hearts and eyes turned fondly toward the old Kentucky home.

All Europe is much alarmed over that awful scourge, Asiatic cholera. It is already at the port of Marseilles. Its chance for rushing over Europe is good, and it may cross the Atlantic to our shores. The New Orleans *Times Democrat* says of its course:

"It infects the water, it infects the ships, it is borne on the very breezes. Europe has fought it for years, but it cannot boast that it has ever kept back this disease, which comes with certain but irregular tread. There is one favorable feature about the propagation of his disease—the slowness with which it moves. While much is vague and uncertain about this disease, its origin and course of travel never varies. The cholera is always born in India, on the banks of the Ganges. Its route to Europe is always the same, westward to Egypt and Persia, and thence into Russia. It nearly always lingers in that Empire a year or more, and suddenly makes its appearance in the north of England. From England it travels to France, from which it springs suddenly to Canada and New York, to make its way rapidly through the United States into Mexico and South America.

We hope to have the pleasure of stating through these columns before many months shall have elapsed that the number of establishments for converting the sulphurets into sulphuric acid has been increased by the addition of one, and that one in Davidson County. The sulphurets exist in abundance, and can be converted at small expense in connection with the work of reducing ores. The only question is how to utilize the acid where it is made, and this seems to be solved by the discovery of immense beds of phosphate rock on the Cape Fear. When the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad is completed to Greensboro, the phosphate can be transported at a slight expense to the place where the acid is made, and manufactured into fertilizers.

We are informed that one of the largest reducers of ore in Swansea, Wales, reaps his largest profit from the manufacture of commercial manures. He not only utilizes all the acids he saves from his ores, but he purchases all that is made at the other reduction works at the same place. He has a large fleet of vessels carrying phosphate from Charleston, S. C., for the fertilizer business. It seems reasonable, therefore, to suppose that if the business is profitable where the materials have to be transported so far, it would be very remunerative where the principal ingredients are found so near together. The attention of capitalists is being called to this fact and it is not improbable that something will grow out of it soon.

A few weeks ago we said that there is a good prospect that reduction works will be erected and put in operation at Thomasville before long. We have received information to the effect that the project is taking shape. When the reduction plant is erected, it will cost but little more to save the sulphuric acid, and utilize it in the way we have already shown. The profits will be immense, and there will be no difficulty in selling all the fertilizers that can be made.

We have thus briefly outlined an important industry that may confidently be expected to be in operation in this section at no very distant day, though for the present it may be delayed through the shortsightedness of capitalists; but it is sure to come some time or other. The opportunity exists. Somebody will embrace it and reap a fortune; but who shall it be?—*Davidson Dispatch.*

## A Very Fine Surgical Operation.

Dr. A. C. Post, of New York City, assisted by Dr. J. Parks McCombs, of this city, last Monday evening performed a remarkable operation on the leg of Mr. J. M. Roark, who was injured at the St. Catharine mine, in June, 1882. The explosion occurred on the 11th day of that month, and Mr. Roark had an arm and a leg broken. The fractured limbs were set and the arm healed all right, but the bones in the leg failed to knit, and Mr. Roark had since been unable to walk, save by the aid of crutches. Dr. Post arrived in the city Sunday, and Monday evening he went to work on the leg. The patient was put under the influence of ether, and remained so for the space of two hours, the time occupied in performing the operation. The flesh was cut away from the bone at the place where the fracture was made, when it was found that the bones instead of uniting, had been turned down at the edges and gristle taken out, when the bones were carefully sponged and dried and then drawn together. Dr. Post then adjusted the bones by means of iron wire, arranged to hold the ends firmly together. The wound is left open so that when the bones becomes adhered, which will be in the course of two weeks, the wire can be taken out and the flesh sewed up. It was on the whole, a rare and delicate operation, and was most successfully performed. Mr. Roark has suffered long and intensely with his leg, but his friends hope that the trouble is now ended, and that he will soon be able to go about on good, sound legs.—*Journal Observer.*

## A Child Woman.

Wheeling (Va.) Special.

There is in Hampshire county, in this State, a human monstrosity which excels anything Barnum ever exhibited. It is a young woman, or child, born in Pennsylvania in 1865, and therefore eighteen years old, who is in everything but age an infant. She is the daughter of Mr. John E. Miller, of Shanesville. A gentleman who recently saw her and learned her age from reliable authority, found her lying in a cradle. She is twenty-eight inches in height and weighs but twenty-five pounds. She cannot walk or talk, and eats nothing but milk, which is fed from a bottle. She has, however, a quick perception and remarkable memory, and a brief poem or sentence repeated to her once and weeks after again repeated to her with but one word varying arouses her anger and she frowns at the changed word. An article laid down in the room and in her sight may be allowed to remain for days, yet an inquiry for it will be answered by the child pointing in its direction. She is quite an attractive baby, and no reason for her stunted growth has ever been assigned. The facts narrated above seem to be well attested, and many physicians have visited the child without being able to even conjecture the cause of condition.

Referring to the proposed Mahoneizing of North Carolina the Petersburg Mail expresses its opinion of the difficulty of the job and the trustworthiness of the whites of our State. It says;

"As for North Carolina, having spent the most of our life in that good old State we can safely say that Mr. James Madison Leach is reckoning without his host when he offers to sell out the State to the Republicans. The good people of that State have not yet forgotten the days of carpet bag rule, when the best men of the State were actually disfranchised, and when the State's treasury was well nigh bankrupted by Swepson, Littlefield & Co., supported by their ignorant negro allies."

Savannah *News*: The internal revenue system is odious, because it authorizes government inquiry in the business of private citizens and interference therewith, and it maintains at public expense an immense army of politicians. The internal revenue system should be abolished. Wipe it out.

The Rev. S. N. Tyng left New York sometime ago and went to Paris to take the agency of the Equitable Insurance Company, but after trying him for a while they were so glad to get rid of him that they paid him $20,000 to step down and out.

**TEACHER WANTED**

To take charge of Franklin Academy, four miles north of Salisbury, middle aged man with reference preferred. Apply soon to
JNO. C. & H. G. MILLER, Trustees.
Salisbury, N. C., July 7th, '83. 39:1m.

**To Rent**—Two Dwelling Houses, new, 4 rooms each, on Cemetery, between Fulton and Ellis streets, near the Graded School. Apply to
29:tf] D. A. ATWELL.

**UNITY HIGH SCHOOL!**

The next session of this School will begin on the First Monday of September. All the branches usually taught in a first-grade Classical Academy will be pursued, and young men prepared to enter the Sophmore class at college. If desired,

**Special Instruction in Normal Methods**

will be given to those proposing to become Teachers.

Board at from $8 to $10 per month.

Tuition, from $1 to $3 per month. For particulars address,
GEO. R. McNEILL,
July 10, 1883.—tf] Woodleaf, N. C.

**The Old "Commodore"**

IN THE FIELD!

UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF
**PLUMMER & MORGAN.**

WM. J. PLUMMER, long known as the best Harness and Saddle Maker who ever did business in Salisbury, presents his compliments to old friends and patrons with an invitation to call and see his present stock of new Harness, Saddles, Collars, &c. He warrants satisfaction to every purchaser of New Stock, and also his repair work. Rates as low as a good article will admit of. Call and see.
PLUMMER & MORGAN.

**Administrator's Notice!**

Having qualified as administrator, with the will annexed, of Henry Kluttz, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me for payment on or before the 5th day of July, 1884, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
SIMEON KLUTTZ, Adm'r
48:1m-pd] With Will Annexed.

SALE OF
**Real Estate!**

IN pursuance of an order or decree of the Superior Court of Rowan County, the undersigned commissioner, appointed by the Court, will sell at public sale, at the Court House in Salisbury, on Monday the 2nd day of July, 1883, the following described real estate to wit:

"A tract of twenty five acres of land in Providence Township adjoining the lands of Mose Brown, Jane Brown, and the Lot belonging to Brown's School House," being a part of the Mose Brown tract, on which there is supposed to be a valuable Gold Mine.—Bids will open at $113.30.

TERMS, one third cash, and the remainder on a credit of six months with interest from date of sale, at 8 per cent.
JOHN M. HORAH,
37:6w. Commissioner.

**The most successful Remedy** ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read Proof Below,

**SAVED HIN 1,800 DOLLARS.**

ADAMS, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1882.

*Dr. B. J. Kendall, & Co.*, Gent's:—Having used a good deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success, I thought I would let you know what it has done for me. Two years ago I had as speedy a colt as was ever raised in Jefferson County. When I was breaking him, he kicked over the cross bar and got fast and tore one of his hind legs all to pieces. I employed the best farriers, but they all said he was ruined. He had a very large thoroughspin, and I used two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and it took the bunch entirely off, and he sold afterwards for $1,800. I have used it for bone spavins and wind galls, and it has always cured completely and left no blemish behind.

It is a splendid medicine for rheumatism. I have recommended it to a good many, and they all say it does the work. I was in Witherington & Kneeland's drug store, in Adams, the other day, and saw a very fine picture you sent them. I tried to buy it, but could not; they said if I would write to you that you would send me one. I wish you would, and I will do you all the good I can.
Very respectfully, E. S. LYMAN.

**Kendall's Spavin Cure.**

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 3, 1882.

*B. J. Kendall & Co.*, Gents:—Being a sufferer from rheumatism, I have tried a great many remedies for that complaint, using everything that I heard of or that my friends knew of, and being treated by the best physicians in this city without effect. I had become discouraged and had concluded there was no help for this disease, when I fortunately met your agent, Mr. John Fish, who told me it was unnecessary to suffer any more, as Kendall's Spavin Cure would do the business, and as I was of the same profession he presented me with a bottle, which I used, and I must say without any faith, in one week I am able to walk without a cane or any other artificial help. I don't know that the Spavin Cure did it, but this I do know, I will never be without Kendall's Spavin Cure again, as I thoroughly believe it deserves its popularity, and has unqualified merit. I write this entirely unsolicited.
Yours truly, H. B. SNOW, C. T.

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE,**
ON HUMAN FLESH.

Vevay, Ind., Aug. 12, 1881.

*Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co.*, Gents:—Sample of circulars received to-day. Please send me some with my imprint, printed on one side only. The Kendall's Spavin Cure is in excellent demand with us, not only for animals, but for human ailments also. Mr. Jos. Voris, one of the leading farmers in our county, sprained an ankle badly, and knowing the value of the remedy for horses, tried it on himself, and it did far better than he had expected. Cured the sprain in very short order.
Yours respectfully, CH. O. THIEBAND.

Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. All druggist have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, Dr. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. Send for illustrated circular.

**Sold by all Druggists.**

33:1y

**IT IS CERTAINLY SO!**

**JONES, McCUBBINS & CO.**

*Have their New Spring Stock Complete in all*

**DEPARTMENTS:**

**DRESS GOODS,**—In all the New Shades and Materials.

—:o:—

—: DRY GOODS, WHITE GOODS AND NOTIONS :—

Pronounced by all who have inspected them as the Prettiest in the Market!

—o—

**Gents' Furnishing Goods**

TO SUIT ALL, AND CAN NOT BE EXCELLED BY ANY.

☞ Give us a call—you will be pleased.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS!**

All persons having claims against the estate of Levi Deal, dec'd, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of May, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate are required to make immediate payment.
This April 30th, 1883.
I. L. SHINN, Ex'r
[29:6w] of Levi Deal, dec'd.

**AT PUBLIC SALE**
FOR CASH!

A No. 1 Westinghouse Wheat Thresher and Horse Power will be sold on the Public Square in Salisbury, Saturday, June 30th. Until then they may be seen at B. Marsh's machine shop. Terms of sale, cash.
J. G. McCONNAUGHEY.
June 7, 1883.—4w

**A Great Water-Power FOR SALE!**

The most extraordinary unimproved Water Power on the Yadkin River is for sale at low figures. It is situate at the head of the Narrows in Stanly county, 8 miles from Albemarle, the county seat; 13 miles from Gold Hill, and about 28 miles from Salisbury. It is one mile from the public highway leading to Salisbury, from which road it is easily accessible down to the water's edge. The peculiar feature of this property is that it is a natural stone dam which makes about a six foot head of available water. The dam runs at an angle of about 20 or 25 deg. up the river nearly all the way across, gradually diminishing in height as it approaches the opposite shore. A race of 400 feet in length will add from 12 to 14 additional feet of head, making the grand power of 18 or 20. There is any quantity of building stone and slate of excellent quality, on the premises, easily transported by water.

This excellent power may be used for
GRIST AND FLOURING MILLS,
COTTON & WOOLEN FACTORIES,
REDUCTION MILL FOR SULPHURETED ORES.

It is conveniently near the mines of **Montgomery, Stanly,** parts of **Cabarrus, Rowan** and **Davidson Counties** to make it a custom mill, for the reduction of ores, with the great advantage of being in the centre of the mining districts named above. The ores within easy reach could not be worked out in a century.

This water power with 10 acres attached is offerred at **$2,500**, with the option of 100 acres at **$3,500**. The lands are valuable for farming purposes; the situation healthy, the society good, and church and school advantages very good. Persons wishing further information may address "Watchman," Salisbury, or Mr. J. R. Littleton, Albemarle, N. C.
[Map of place furnished on application.]
33:tf.

**VALUABLE TOBACCO FACTORY FOR SALE!**

On Saturday the first day of September, 1883, at the Court-House door in the Town of Salisbury, I will sell to the highest bidder, the following Real Estate, to wit: The lot on Council street, consisting of one acre of land, known as the **Tobacco Factory Lot,** within 150 yards of the Court-House, now occupied by Messrs. Payne, Lunn & Co., manufacturers of Tobacco. The Factory Building situate on said lot, is of *modern build*, very large, new, with brick walls on the inside, capable of being heated in winter, and cool in summer. The building was ☞ erected for the purpose for which it is now being used: ☞ within five minutes walk of the Railroad Depot, and very near the Tobacco Warehouses now in operation. This is a

TWO STORY FRAME BUILDING,

having all the modern conveniences of a first class Factory building. On the side is a wing recently erected for a store room of manufactured tobacco, built expressly for that purpose.

There are other buildings on the lot, used for purposes incident to the carrying on the business. This lot is of the most valuable real estate in the town of Salisbury. It is the property of a Joint Stock Company, and is sold by order of the Stockholders.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-half cash, the other half within six months from date of sale, with interest on deferred payment at the rate of 8 per cent. Title reserved until all the purchase money is paid.

The property is insured, the purchaser to be entitled to the benefit of insurance, and possession of the property to be given the purchaser on the 1st day of January, 1884. The title to the property to be warranted.
—Hour of sale 12 M. R J. HOLMES.
*President of the Salsbury Building Association.*
Salisbury, N. C., May 24, '83.
33;14t.

**BIBLES**
—AND—
**TESTAMENTS:**
At all prices, At
ENNISS' Drug Store.

**DIAMOND DYES.**

**The best Dyes ever made**
FOR SILK, WOOL OR COTTON.
DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS,
HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS,
RIBBONS, FEATHERS,
or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade—Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors—Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these once. You will be delighted.
For sale by J. H. ENNISS, Salisbury.

**House to Build!**

The undersigned invites proposals between this date and 1st July, for building a Session and School House at Thyatira Church, Rowan county. Specifications may be obtained by applying to
W. A. LINGLE, Chm'n B. Com.
Mill Bridge, June 9th, 1883. —3t

**Administrator's Notice.**

Having qualified as administrator upon the estate of Charles F. Klutts, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned for payment on or before the 7th day of June, 1884, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. H. C. AGNER, Adm'r.
June 7, 1883.—6w:pd

**Notice to CREDITORS.**

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dawalt Lentz, dec'd, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of June, 1884, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. J. W. MAUNEY,
June 1st, 1883. Adm'r &c.
34:4t—pd,

**State of North Carolina,**

ROWAN COUNTY, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
May 21st, 1883.

Charles Price, Adm'r of John N. B. Johnson, *Plaintiff,*
*Against*
Sam. Johnson, James Johnson, Victoria Johnson and Adolphus Johnson, *Def'dts.*

Special Proceedings to make Real Estate Assets.

To the defendants above named: Take notice, that a summons has been issued against you in the above entitled action, and you are required to appear before me at my office in the town of Salisbury on Monday the 9th day of July, 1883, and answer or demur to the complaint.
J. M. HORAH, C. S. C.
32:6w

**State of North Carolina,**

ROWAN COUNTY, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
May 21st, 1883.

Special Proceedings for Partition of Land.

John W. Powlas and wife, Margaret V. Powlas, *Plaintiffs.*
*Against*
Charles B. Miller, Mary Miller, Genobia Miller, Florence Miller, Lunda Miller, Mila Goodman and wife, Laura Goodman, and Henry Miller, *Defendants.*

To Henry Miller, non-resident: Take notice that a summons has been issued against you in the above entitled action, and you are hereby required to appear before me at my office, in the town of Salisbury, on Monday the 2d day of July, 1883, and answer or demur to the complaint.
J. M. HORAH, C. S. C.
32:6w

**The Valley Mutual Life Association OF VIRGINIA.**

—HOME OFFICE, STAUNTON, VA.—

The Cheapest, Safest, and Most Reliable Life Insurance now offered the public is found in the Valley Mutual, which enables you to carry a $1,000 life policy at an actual average cost of $8.50 per annum. For further information, call on or address
J. W. McKENZIE, Agent,
May 20, 1883.] SALISBURY, N. C.

**Special Notice!**

(In the matter of the estate of Horatio Motley, deceased):

Having qualified as administrator of Horatio Motley, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the dec'd, to make settlement of the same. And all persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present the same to me within 12 months from this date or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
J. A. CRUMP, Adm'r.
May 24, 1883.—1m:pd.